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WANDA PROSPECT

4/25/40

Mr. Jay Klaus, N. 40th Street, Phoenix, Phone 9-1391, came in on Monday, April 22nd and again on April 25th. Worked for Standard Oil Co. in Humboldt about 1923.

Owms, with two partners one of whom is B. H. Gibbs, Phoenix, a copper mine named Wanda, six claims in the northeast corner White Tank Mts., about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the White Tank itself.

Assays:	Au.	1.34	=	\$46.90
	Ag.	0.26		0.18
	Cu.	3.90%		

Charles Tibbitts, 1217 E. McKinley, is the mining engineer, who has put his okay on the property. (Not in A.I.M.E. and not registered in Arizona.)

Property only about 40 miles from Phoenix and good road to within one mile then trail. Road turns to west just beyond Beardsley. A man by the name of Bert Ford used to own it some 60 years ago and sold it in 1910 to some people from Philadelphia who dropped out after having paid \$15,000 on account of a \$60,000 purchase price.

There are a series of 5 or 6 copper veins in schist (?) and granite (?) running through the property and one cross vein which carries the high gold values quoted above and which are found in a 20' shaft where the vein is about one foot wide.

The copper veins are 4 to 6' wide and samples have run up to 20% copper but gold values are not known.

There is one 40' and one 25' shaft both on the copper veins and a number of adits were run in from the shallow gulches but in no case reached the veins toward which they were aimed.

There are also a number of surface pits and trenches, showing ore. Apparently no systematic development was ever undertaken.

Present owners are unable to do more than the annual assessment work and would make most any kind of a deal with other people who would put up money.

Klaus will be glad to drive out with me to look over claims. Trip will take one day.

(Showing might interest the friends of Walter Smith if it seems sufficiently attractive.)

B. H. Sells of Humboldt Bay is a partner
of Klaus, the other partner is Cooper a member
of the Phoenix Fire Dept.

NOTES RE WANDA

Visited May 5th, 1940 - with Jay Klaus, B. H. Gibbs and
 Copper, owners.

Claims lie about 15 miles west of Wittmore in northern portion of White Tanks Mts. where the formation is granite and gneiss which has been fractured and folded. Various phases of this rock vary from aplitic dikes to bands of schistose structure in which biotite and hornblende pre-dominate.

The southern portion of the White Tanks is composed of Yavapai Schist but the contact must lie some distance south of the Wanda Claims.

The elevation at the base of the White Tanks is 1600' and the Wanda workings are 800 - 900' higher, - say 2500' above sea level. A trail about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long leads up to the claims and along this some work has been done on the Cow Trail Claims where other parties have recently dug some surface trenches along minor faults and pressure cracks in the granite in which veins (probably gash veins) have been found striking north or north-westerly and dipping to the east. The vein material is mostly crushed wall rock and gänge, oxidized copper minerals were noted and it is said that some picked ore was shipped carrying about one ounce of gold to the ton, but these showings do not appear to have any commercial value.

On Wanda #5 along the crest of a ridge, a vein runs east-west and dips 20° to the north, along a phase of

micaceous rock with some specularite. Trenches and pits have followed along this vein for some 200' and in the pits the vein has a width up to 4' but only about 8 to 10" represents the pay streak and pits are shallow. From one of these pits a sample carrying nearly \$47.00 in gold and 4% copper is said to have been taken.

On Wanda #6 and near north end center there is a shaft some 25' deep and my sample #1 was taken some 20' down from a pay streak 4" wide where the entire vein has a width of about 1 ft.

Assay: Au. =

Cu. =

This vein is trenched on the surface for about 100' and seems to justify some further development in depth.

On Wanda #4 the deepest shaft 70', is sunk just west of the center line and shows a fairly continuous vein from surface to bottom of shaft, Pay streak is quartz with iron and copper oxides.

At point 55' down took two samples: #2

#2 on north side 12" wide: Au. =

Cu. =

#3 on south side 10" wide: Au. =

Cu. =

Vein strikes N. 25° W and dips 60° to the north.

In a drift about half way down the shaft the showing is very poor and visible values in copper seem to occur in a

very erratic manner so that production from mining is likely to be very erratic and rock and vein are extremely hard. This is probably the best showing on the claims and some ore is supposed to have been shipped from the shaft by Ford.

On Wanda #1 the veins strike north-south and dip 45° to the east. They are probably merely fillings in the pressure cracks and give little promise and same applies to Wanda #2 showings which have been developed by cuts and pits in some of which there is a narrow seam of copper silicate and carbonate with honeycombed quartz and iron oxide.

A number of long adit tunnels have been driven in the slopes, some for over 100'. Those which were visited were entirely barren and had not cut any veins and I am told that similar conditions prevailed in the others. All this work indicates a lack of planning and technical skill. Another fairly deep shaft shows no vein nor ore on the dump.

The value of this prospect seems very dubious but a more thorough examination and sampling might be justified.

Formations do not appear favorable and location and character of the ground make work expensive.

G.M.C.

(now included in bands)

THE SEGURO MINE
WHITE TANKS DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA
April 3, 1930

SITUATION: This property is located in the northern part of the White Tanks Range, Maricopa County, Arizona. It is 40 miles west of Phoenix and some 12 miles by auto road from the town of Beardsley on the Santa Fe Railroad. The nearest railroad station is Hot Springs Junction to which a truck road could be easily and cheaply built within a distance of 8 miles. There are no grades, other than the normal slope of the desert floor, between the property and the railroad, and no "washes" or gulches of any extent to be crossed. The property is some 10 miles east of the Hassayampa River.

PROPERTY: The Seguro Mine consists of 5 unpatented claims: The Seguro Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are in line (north-south) while 4 and 5 are side claims to the west of 2 and 3. None of the adjoining ground is under location at this time and more claims can be taken up where the surface showings and conditions justify. About one and one-half miles to the west is a permanent spring of pure water that can be acquired for camp and other purposes. This ground is unclaimed at this time but is used by the local cattle men as a watering place for their stock. It can be covered by a mineral location and there is ample water in the dry seasons for the stockmen and other local requirements.

HISTORY: This property was worked by "High-graders" many years^{ago} and traces of their operations are still in evidence on all of the claims and adjoining ground. Most of this was done by trenching along the surface, following the outcrops where the values justified, and reaching to depths of from one to ten feet. In one case, however, serious work was attempted in a shaft said to be 175 ft. deep (vertical). This shaft, while not caved, is not accessible as there were no timbers and the old ladders have rotted away and fallen in. At about 100 ft. depth in this shaft drifting is said to have been done both north and south and some production of high grade ore made. The property was sold by the original owners to a Boston Company who sent out a young son of one of the stockholders as manager. Most of his time and a considerable part of the funds were spent in Phoenix, according to report, and the project was finally abandoned and the ground later located by the present owner.

GEOLOGY: The geological Survey Map classifies the area covered by the White Tanks Range as Schist (YAVAPAI * PINAL) up to a point near the northern end where a spur of granite cuts it off and extends out under the desert floor. This general term of Yavapai or Pinal Schist is given to portions of Arizona that have been highly productive in copper, gold, silver and lead in the past.

The local conditions at the Seguro Mine are as follows: The group is located at the north end of the schist and abuts against the granite, extending south therefrom a distance of 4,500 feet. The schist here presents some of the many phases found in other districts in this zone. It is cut by dykes of pegmatite and smaller sills of aplite, which, however, ~~as~~ so far as now known, have no relation to the ore-bearing fissures. The schist contains both the muscovite and biotite micas and shows, especially near the veins and dykes, a decided gneissoidal structure, both banded and lenticular. Some phases near the granite show a finely granular rock resembling a syenite and a similar but more silicious variety which is possibly a granodiorite. On the south end of Seguro #5 the schist is intruded by a larger dyke of pegmatite that blends into and is capped by a white (bull) quartz. The vein outcrop here runs up against this dyke but was not observed south of this point.

VEINS AND ORE BODIES: The Seguro Group shows a series of north-south veins cutting the schist with courses ranging from north 20 degrees east to north 10 degrees east and dipping to the east from 52 degrees to 60 degrees, and, to vertical in the case of the 175 ft. shaft. These fissures are encased in walls of gneissoidal structure and vary in width from one to six feet. One tunnel on #1 shows two feet of ore and five feet of copper-bearing vein filling with the hanging-wall not exposed.

The ore shoots in these veins range from 6 inches to two feet in width and all show the copper ore, carbonates, oxides and silicates with some residual chalcopryrite in a gangue of quartz and siderite, with some calcite in the cleavages and cavities. Some hematite is in evidence that shows free gold and it was for this material that the original high-grading was done in the past. Bunches and seams of specularite oc-

(2) Seguro Mine

cur in connection with the iron minerals. The values of the ore left on the dumps and in place by the early operations range from \$4.00 to \$102.00 in gold, 7% to 16% copper and 10.0 to 16.0 ozs. silver. No general sampling to determine averages was made at this time.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS: The Seguro Mine is favorably situated as regards accessibility and ideal working conditions. On the north end of the group the contour rises abruptly, and a tunnel-site, driven on one of the veins from this point, would attain a depth of over 1,000 ft. on the slope of the vein in a distance of about 3,000 feet. Shaft work would need to be applied to the southernmost ore shoots and either a road built or the ore packed out on burros. The maximum distance from the south end of the group to a point where trucks could get at this time is about one mile.

Ample water can be had in the near vicinity as some of the ranches have wells of from 300 to 500 feet depth with sufficient, in one case, to irrigate a considerable area. This well has a 10 in. casing; the other 6 in. Water comes up ~~in~~ in these wells to within 70 ft. of the surface. Mine timbers would need be hauled in as the local supply is small and inadequate.

Aside from the 175 ft. shaft, developments on the property is not of great extent and has been mainly incidental to the high-grading operations and the annual representation work.

One tunnel of 42 ft. and another of 30 ft. are on #1; also two 10 ft. shafts and some trenching along a cross-bedding in the stratification of the schist in the vicinity of one of the veins. On #2 a ten-foot shaft shows a 5 ft. vein containing 2 ft. of copper-bearing ore showing considerable hematite. On the slope below this opening a tunnel was started to cut this vein at depth. This did not reach the vein but crosscut the schist for 120 ft., showing, however, no mineral-bearing material at this point. This tunnel was started on #3 and driven into #2. #4 and #5 show the usual surface holes and trenching with exceedingly good exposures of copper ores in this work and along the outcrops.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Seguro Mine presents an attractive opportunity for development. The geologic features are favorable, the ore showings are very good and the facilities for economical handling present aspects of unusual merit. The property is worthy of investigation.

C. K. TIBBETTS

(COPY)

THE NORTH CREST MINES
WHITE TANKS DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA
July 31, 1931

LOCATION:

This group of 11 unpatented claims is in the White Tanks Mining District, Maricopa County, Arizona, at the northern end of the White Tanks Range. It is 42 miles west of Phoenix and 14 miles from the town of Beardsley on the Santa Fe Railroad and Highway 89. The nearest railroad station is Hot Spring Junction within a distance of 8 miles and the distance (west) to the Hassayampa River is 10 miles.

HISTORY:

This ground was worked by high-graders many years ago and traces of their operations can still be seen at several points within the group. These early-day workings consisted mostly of trenches along the outcrops, short tunnels and shallow shafts and two inclines reaching depths on the veins of 75 and 175 feet. These inclines, while not caved, are difficult of access without a rope and were not examined. At about the 100 ft. level in the deeper shaft a drift is said to have been run along the vein and some stoping done. The mine was sold by the original owners to a Boston Company about 30 years ago. This Company drove two crosscut tunnels; one into the north end of the group for 148 feet and another near the southern boundary for 120 ft. Neither of these crosscuts were driven far enough to reach the objective sought as, apparently, no allowance was made for the dip of the veins, which, in both cases, sloped away from the tunnel portals. One tunnel 42 ft. and one 30 ft. are on the northern end of the property near the crest of the mountain. Aside from the development mentioned, the work on this property has been mainly incidental to high-grading operations and the annual representation work. The Boston Company finally abandoned the enterprise and the holdings were subsequently acquired by the present owner.

GEOLOGY:

This group lies in an area of schist (Yavapai-Pinal) in the northern part of the White Tanks range and is entirely surrounded by an altered phase of the Bradshaw Granite. The schist here presents some of the facies found in other districts that have been important contributors to the mineral wealth of Arizona. It is cut by dykes of pegmatite and smaller sills of aplite and shows both the muscovite and biotite. In the vicinity of the veins and dykes the rocks present a gneissoidal phase, both banded and lenticular while near the granite contact a finely granular rock resembling syenite and a more siliceous variety which is probably granodiorite were noted. Some silver schist is found in the washes and drainage channels but none in place in this area. On the south end of the property the schist is intruded by a large dyke of pegmatite which is capped by a white (bull) quartz. The several vein outcrops seem to end at this dyke as none were observed beyond it.

VEINS AND LENSES:

The North Crest Group covers a system of north-south veins (at least 5 in number) lying in and paralleling the structure of the Yavapai Formation. These have courses ranging from north 20 degrees west to north 10 degrees east and dip to the east at angles of 52 to 72 degrees. They show from one to six feet in width with the ore lenses from 6 in. to 2 ft. In addition to the gold and silver they contain ^{the} oxides, carbonates and silicates of copper with some residual chalcopryrite in a gangue of quartz and siderite with some calcite in the cleavages and cavities. Some hematite shows free gold and it was for this material, no doubt, that the early-day high-grading was done. Bunches and seams of specularite in connection with the iron minerals were noted in most of the exposures.

The values of the ore left on the dumps and in place range from \$4.00 to \$102.00 per ton in gold; 7% to 16% copper and 10.0 to 16.0 ounces of silver. No general sampling to determine averages was made at this time.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS:

There is no equipment of any kind at this property. The holdings lie in a basin south of the crest of the Range that rises some 1,500 feet above the desert floor. Access to the property can be had by building a road for truck haulage or using burro pack trains over the present trail. Another way would be the extension of the 148 ft. crosscut tunnel heretofore mentioned to the North Crest Vein and following this into the heart of the property. This tunnel would give a maximum depth on the slope of the vein of some 1,000 ft from which crosscuts could be run to the other veins in the system.

(2)North Crest Mines,C.K.T.

There is no timber on the property. Water can be had by drilling nearby as several of the homesteaders developed ample supplies for irrigation at depth of 300 to 400 feet. A short haul to rail can be easily and cheaply made across the desert north to Hot Springs Junction,a distance of 8 miles. There are no grades other than the gradual slope of the desert to the Hassayampa and there are no difficult "washes" or silt flats to cross.

In view of the increasing demand for meritorious gold properties at this time, and the demonstrated gold content in the copper ores of the North Crest Group,this is an attractive development proposition. A thorough sampling and analysis of the many exposures on this ground will no doubt show that profitable shipments can be made from here in a very short time and at a reasonable expenditure.

C. K. TIBBETTS, Metallurgist