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Field Club 5-26-81

Doug Martin  
Joe Brown  
Dik Cocanour  
Buzz Brown

## Conger Mine - Cherry Creek District

1. The prevailing rock is Brackshaw Granite -  
Has abundant Feldspar to med gr. Qtz. Weather into a buff colored, med gr. boulder & loose sand material. (Not too stable)
2. The Veins occur in the granite Str N 5 W Dip 70-90 W.  
Granite Very weathered -  
Qtz Veins 16" to about 7 ft. Very lenticular  

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3. Best & widest Qtz vein is south of the main shaft
4. Some slickenside indicating fault or shear zone -
5. No evidence of recent mining activity to the N, S & W. However, J. Magness & Levin  
to the east Wild Cherry 1 & 2 were staked 1-18-80 by L.D. Jackson  
& K. Norton <sup>or Sig</sup> They have until Sept 1981 to complete assessment  
work so are still valid.  
(Apparently re-staked over the older Swooper #3 by Arthur Knudsen.)
6. The vein is mostly white buff Qtz with some grader w/Qtz vtl's  
(Hematite & Limonite)  
Iron oxide, Greenish-Black Tourmaline & some epidote locally  
Iron Stems on joints & fracture faces

N  
↑  
Wild  
cherry  
#2  
  
Wild  
cherry  
#1

## Conger mine

Need following data:

1. BLM - Check to see if area is open to N-S-W - no obvious recent activity.
2. Check w/ Ken Phillips at BLM of mine. Fairground re. his report & assay results.  
conf w/ Ken Phillips - BLM of mine 5/29/87
3. Assays went in on Friday, May 29, to Tucson for assay
4. Result of assays will determine if it's worth promoting or doing future work
5. Should stake additional claims in any case - maybe for Sulfur



22-4/10/60

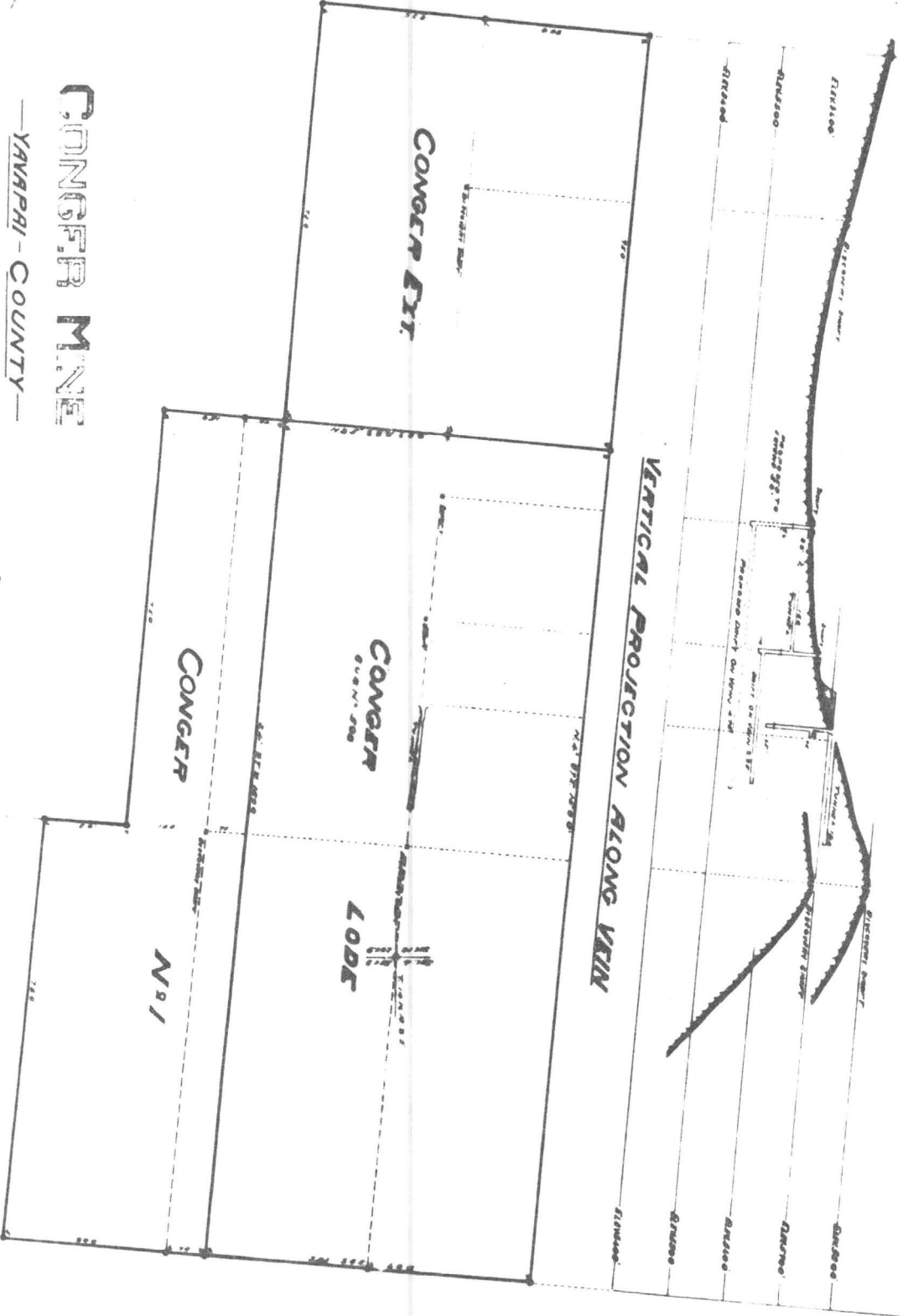
# CONGER MINE

—YAVAPI—COUNTY—

—ARIZONA—

MANZANITA LODGE

VERTICAL PROJECTION ALONG VEIN





CONGER MINE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

ABM Bull. 137 p. 29

USGS Bull. 782 p. 102-106

Economic Geology Vol 1 p. 417 1906

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10/10/80: Mr. Cocanour, 4842 E. Apache Circle, Phoenix, Arizona 85044, phone 93-1665, bought information on the Conger Mine, also known as Jerome Conger Mine, Cherry Creek District, Yavapai County. The property is located in portions of Sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, T14N, R3E. He reported that he bought the mine in 1974 and would like to sell it as mining property or as real estate if the mine has no value. He went on to say that he is not in a great hurry to sell the property and is willing to wait and see if the property has mine potential. A visit to the mining property will be planned the next time I go in the Camp Verde or Prescott area.

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11/14/80: Since a mine visit to the Conger Mine, Cherry District, Yavapai County, is planned the following day, information on the Conger Mine was researched at Charlotte 11 Library. One particular item of interest was found in Yavapai Magazine, November issue of 1914, page 13, column 2, "Cactus Gold Mining Company - Takes Development of the old Conger Mine. A small climax mill near the collar of the shaft has been working very satisfactorily. A concentrator is also worked in connection with the mill. Both are operated by Hoist Engine."

In the company of D. Cocanour, owner of the patented Conger Mine, Cherry District, Yavapai County, a visit was made to the property and samples were taken. A separate report will be written.

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2/11/10

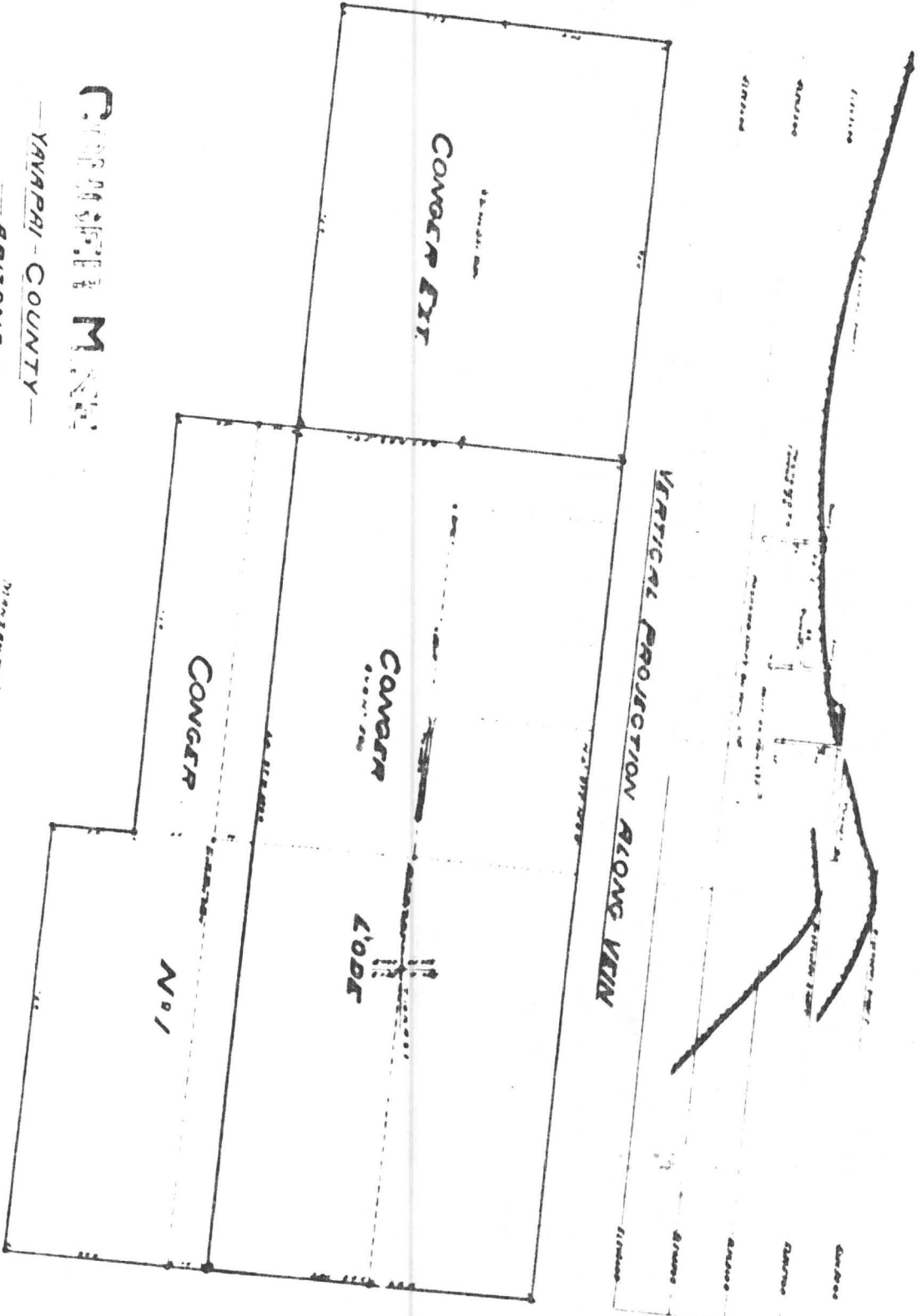
**COPPER MINE**

YAVAPAI COUNTY

ARIZONA

MONTANA LOOK

VERTICAL PROJECTION ALONG VEIN







BRIEF REPORT ON CONGER MINE  
CHERRY CREEK DISTRICT YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

**Property:**

The property consists of one patented (MINING) claim

**Location:**

The property is located in the Cherry Creek Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, on the southeast slope of the Black Hills Range. It is 9 miles south of Jerome, Arizona, where the famous United Verde and United Verde Extension mines are located. It is about two miles south of the Copper Chief Mine. It adjoins the Verde Extension mines to the south. It might be well to mention here that all of the properties referred to are along the great fault running southerly from Jerome, and that the principal vein traveling the Conger property is the same vein on which the main working shafts of the Verde Mines and the Verde extension mines are located.

It is about 5 miles northeasterly to Clemenceau, Arizona, which is a railroad shipping point and at which place the United Verde Smelter is located.

**Title:**

Is in fee from the United States Government by Patent.

**Water:**

Sufficient water will be available from the workings for all mill uses. An excellent spring furnishes abundant domestic water.

**Timber:**

A close local market of native pine timber from saw mills around Williams and Flagstaff allows low cost delivered at property.

**Transportation:**

Railroad shipping point about twelve miles distant, Jerome to Camp Verde and Prescott surfaced highway about five miles distance. No heavy grades between the railroad or highway and the property. A fair road connects with the property.

**Power:**

Main lines of the Arizona Power Company are about two miles distant if electric power is desired.

**Equipment:**

It is hardly necessary to mention equipment as there is nothing on the property that is adequate or proper, or of any value to the property except the Bunk House and some few hundred feet of pipe, lumber, etc. It will cost about \$10,000.00 to equip the property for economical development.

**Geology:**

The various geological formations comprising sedimentary Metamorphic, and igneous rocks are intermingled and comprise an estimated depth of from 5000 to 7000 feet thickness.

The basic rock formation is of a distinct gneissic structure and is commonly called Granite Porphyry. Intrusions of many kinds are found in dykes and ledges of considerable size, include Ryolite, Porphyry, Tuffa, Pitch stone, Monzonite Porphyry, Syenite Porphyry, Basalt and a dark green vitreous ash. All of these show considerable movement and are highly colored from Iron content with acid contact.

The general trend of the dykes and fissures on the property is from north to south. Chilson Limestone and Sandstone overlies a part of this formation. The veins are older than the overlying limes and sandstones.

#### Vein System:

The entire property is traversed with a network of paralleling and intersecting veins. The principal vein (which is the principal vein of the district and is traced for several miles both to the north and south) traverses the entire length of the property or a distance of 1500 feet, having a strike north 15 degrees East with a dip of 45 degrees to the West. This is an exceptionally strong, well mineralized fissure vein. The fissure is well defined being separated from the walls by a gangue. The vein is a deeply amygdaloid and banded quartz, the metallic minerals of which are Pyrites, Hematites, Limonite, Arseno Pyrites.

The values are in gold of a free milling character. The ore is an oxidized ore as far as present development has been carried on; however, sulphides are beginning to show up in the bottom of the shaft and the future deeper ores may be expected to be of the sulphide character.

It is characteristic of this principal vein that it increases both in size and value as depth is gained. This has been thoroughly proven in the other properties both to the North and South on this vein, as well as the workings on this property.

#### Development:

The property is developed by shafts and tunnels as follows: (Note map showing cross section of workings)

- (A) Shaft sunk to depth of 65 ft. on the vein. The ore in this shaft has widened with depth until the bottom of shaft shows 4 feet of ore that runs \$28.00 in gold.
- (B) Shaft sunk to depth of 175 ft. on the vein, this shows same condition as to size and values.
- (C) Shaft sunk to depth of 110 feet on the vein. This shaft is 160 ft. north of shaft called (A). This shaft shows the vein widening with better values at depth.
- (E) Tunnel driven 75 ft. to the north on the vein from Shaft (B).
- (F) Tunnel driven North 350 ft. from above shaft (A) and to intersect and cross Shafts (B) and (C), thence on to North on vein. This makes a total of 775 ft. of connected development work, all on one ore shoot.
- (H) Shows ore stopped above 2nd level, approximately 2,500 tons of ore from these stopes gave a gross return in gold of over \$100,000.00, or an average of \$40.00 per ton in gold.

Other miscellaneous surface development in the nature of open cuts, pits, etc. have been done at intervals along the vein and disclosed good commercial values at grass roots.

#### Ore Reserves:

(Note map of cross section of workings)

- (G) Block of ore 350 ft. x 65 ft. x 2 ft. contains 3,800 tons of an average of \$27.00 a ton in gold or a valuation of \$102,600.00.

**Production Costs:**

The mining, milling and reduction of the ore now developed in Block (C) will not exceed \$6.00 per ton which would be divided as follows:

Mining per ton	\$3.00
Reduction and Milling including loss of 10%	3.00
	<u>\$6.00</u>

This would leave a profit of \$21.00 per ton on the ore now developed:

Shaft sinking including timbering, etc. \$35.00 per foot to a depth of 500 feet.

Drifting and lateral work \$10.00 per foot or figured on tonnage basis future development on ore can be done at an average cost of \$5.00 per ton delivered into the mill.

**Milling and Reduction Process:**

For best extraction the ore should be ground to a fineness of maximum of 80 mesh. Impact amalgamators will save about 50% of the gold values and Oil Flotation process will save another 40 to 45% of the values, making a total recovery of from 90% to 95%.

**Recommendations:**

The shaft should be immediately sunk to a depth of 500 feet and the ore followed as consistently as possible in keeping with a good working incline shaft. Levels established at 100 ft. intervals and lateral work done on the vein at these levels to determine the length of the ore shoot. There is no question as to this vein going down to great depth, and the size and richness of the ore should increase with depth.

**Remarks:**

Many extremely high grade samples are obtainable in the workings, some have gone as high as \$1,400.00 a ton in gold.

Taking in consideration that the entire workings show a profitable grade of ore, these occurrences of high grade makes it more attractive. It must be remembered that some of the largest and richest mines in the world are just North and South of this property and that none of them had any higher grade of surface ores. Development has hardly started in this property and still it shows a production of over \$100,000.00 from a small block of ground almost at grass roots. Development may open up another great producer here, also it must be remembered that the production of the past was very crude and now antique methods.

The climate, accessibility and general economic conditions are ideal. The altitude is 5000 ft. and a year working conditions prevail.

United States and the United Verde Extension Mine are within sight of the property.

The geology and mineralogy are right and there is every reason to predict the making of a good mine on this property.

Respectfully submitted,

Attached map of cross section of workings, claim and vein system Map

The ore is of a high grade and is very rich in gold. The vein is of a good size and is very rich in gold. The ore is of a high grade and is very rich in gold. The vein is of a good size and is very rich in gold.



December 2nd, 1926.

Conger Mining Company,

Gentlemen:

I herewith hand you a report compiled from knowledge obtained from parties I consider reliable, who have worked in and examined and have knowledge of the history of the Conger Mine, also compiled from various reports and data furnished me over signatures of reliable mining men. Also from my own knowledge from my examination of the property.

I cannot guarantee anything as to the exact correctness of the information others have given me, however I will say that a close check makes me believe those statements are true and that this is an excellent mining property.

The history of the property is briefly as follows:

The property was located and worked commercially about 44 years ago; very crude methods were in vogue those days and none of the work was as would be done in the age of scientific and business-like mining.

Many thousands of dollars of high grade ore was extracted and packed down to the Verde River, some distance away, on burros and wagons and milled in small mill built near the river.

There is no doubt but what a good percentage of the values were lost, still it is supposed to have paid a good profit. Dams were built on the Verde River and time after time washed away.

Transportation in those days was a problem, it then being about 60 miles from a railroad and a very poor wagon road, in fact, mostly trails.

Disagreement between owners or lack of finances finally stopped progress and this, coupled with a useless waste of finances in erecting a so-called mill on the property which could be properly called a small coffee grinder, finally broke the owners and got the property into litigation.

The only sensible thing the old owners did was to patent the property.

Nothing has been done on the property except a little surface scratching for more than 30 years. The shafts and tunnels are caved at the collars, and portals inaccessible for examination now.

However, none of these are any expensive matter of cleaning out and reopening. The old dump ore in evidence and many samples taken by me of the surface croppings show satisfactory results. Assays of the croppings both north and south of the workings show values of \$5.00 to \$21.00 in gold.

Several well known engineers have seen and examined the underground workings and their reports check, and I am of the firm opinion that a thorough examination after reopening the workings will disclose a very attractive proposition.

The openings can be opened up for a very small amount, not to exceed \$1,000.00, and every existing condition warrants this expenditure, and if the property can be purchased at a reasonable figure, I believe the party taking advantage of the present situation will obtain a very valuable mining property.

Respectfully submitted,

Dec. 4th, 1926

Exhibit B.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY OF JEROME CONGER MINING COMPANY.

The property consists of eleven (11) unpatented and one (1) patented mining claims, situate in the Cherry Creek Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, each claim being 1500 feet in length and 600 feet in width, the total area being a little more than 2400 acres and giving a length along the main lode or vein of the claim approximately 7500 feet. Attached hereto is a map showing location of the claims in relation to each other.

The property is well equipped for immediate development, having a Fairbanks-Morse 34 H.P. gasoline engine and Ingersoll-Rand air Compressor, hoist 1000 feet capacity, two pumps connected in two shafts, capacity from 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 tons per day. Un- crusher, amalgamating plates, Diester concentrator and necessary machinery connected with the mill and power plant. Installation of machinery would not cost less than \$20,000.

The property is developed by numerous shafts, drifts and cross-cuts, up-raises, tunnels and open cuts, there being approximately 2500 feet of actual development work upon the property. Attached hereto is a cross section map, showing a portion of the workings. Most of the workings are in ore assaying from \$10 to \$100.00 per ton in value. Ore assaying as high as \$500.00 per ton has been taken out. The mines have already produced approximately \$100,000.00. Attached hereto is a picture of the Company's shaft, mill and a portion of the buildings. The map attached will give an idea of the extent and character of the workings.





December 2nd, 1926.

Conger Mining Company,

Gentlemen:

I herewith hand you a report compiled from knowledge obtained from parties I consider reliable, who have worked in and examined and have knowledge of the history of the Conger Mine, also compiled from various reports and data furnished me over signatures of reliable mining men. Also from my own knowledge from my examination of the property.

I cannot guarantee anything as to the exact correctness of the information others have given me, however I will say that a close check makes me believe those statements are true and that this is an excellent mining property.

The history of the property is briefly as follows:

The property was located and worked commercially about 44 years ago; very crude methods were in vogue those days and none of the work was as would be done in the age of scientific and business-like mining.

Many thousands of dollars of high grade ore was extracted and packed down to the Verde River, some distance away, on burros and wagons and milled in small mill built near the river.

There is no doubt but what a good percentage of the values were lost, still it is supposed to have paid a good profit. Dams were built on the Verde River and time after time washed away.

Transportation in those days was a problem, it then being about 60 miles from a railroad and a very poor wagon road, in fact, mostly trails.

Disagreement between owners or lack of finances finally stopped progress and this, coupled with a useless waste of finances in erecting a so-called mill on the property which could be properly called a small coffee grinder, finally broke the owners and got the property into litigation.

The only sensible thing the old owners did was to patent the property.

Nothing has been done on the property except a little surface scratching for more than 30 years. The shafts and tunnels are caved at the collars, and portals inaccessible for examination now.

However, none of these are any expensive matter of cleaning out and reopening. The old dump ore in evidence and many samples taken by me of the surface croppings show satisfactory results. Assays of the croppings both north and south of the workings show values of \$5.00 to \$21.00 in gold.

Several well known engineers have seen and examined the underground workings and their reports check, and I am of the firm opinion that a thorough examination after reopening the workings will disclose a very attractive proposition.

The openings can be opened up for a very small amount, not to exceed \$1,000.00, and every existing condition warrants this expenditure, and if the property can be purchased at a reasonable figure, I believe the party taking advantage of the present situation will obtain a very valuable mining property.

Respectfully submitted,

Dec. 4th, 1926

BRIEF REPORT ON CONGER MINE  
CHERRY CREEK DISTRICT YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

**Property:**

The property consists of one patented (MINING) claim

**Location:**

The property is located in the Cherry Creek Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, on the southeast slope of the Black Hills Range. It is 9 miles south of Jerome, Arizona, where the famous United Verde and United Verde Extension mines are located. It is about two miles south of the Copper Chief Mine. It adjoins the Verde Extension mines to the south. It might be well to mention here that all of the properties referred to are along the great fault running southerly from Jerome, and that the principal vein traveling the Conger property is the same vein on which the main working shafts of the Verde Mines and the Verde extension mines are located.

It is about 5 miles northeasterly to Clemenceau, Arizona, which is a railroad shipping point and at which place the United Verde Smelter is located.

**Title:**

Is in fee from the United States Government by Patent.

**Water:**

Sufficient water will be available from the workings for all mill uses. An excellent spring furnishes abundant domestic water.

**Timber:**

A close local market of native pine timber from saw mills around Williams and Flagstaff allows low cost delivered at property.

**Transportation:**

Railroad shipping point about twelve miles distant, Jerome to Camp Verde and Prescott surfaced highway about five miles distance. No heavy grades between the railroad or highway and the property. A fair road connects with the property.

**Power:**

Main lines of the Arizona Power Company are about two miles distant if electric power is desired.

**Equipment:**

It is hardly necessary to mention equipment as there is nothing on the property that is adequate or proper, or of any value to the property except the Bunk House and some few hundred feet of pipe, lumber, etc. It will cost about \$10,000.00 to equip the property for economical development.

**Geology:**

The various geological formations comprising sedimentary Metamorphic, and igneous rocks are intermingled and comprise an estimated depth of from 5000 to 7000 feet thickness.

The basic rock formation is of a distinct gneissic structure and is commonly called Granite Porphyry. Intrusions of many kinds are found in dykes and ledges of considerable size, include Rhyolite, Porphyry, Tuffa, Pitch stone, Monzonite Porphyry, Syenite Porphyry, Basalt and a dark green vitreous ash. All of these show considerable movement and are highly colored from Iron content with acid contact.

The general trend of the dykes and fissures on the property is from north to south. Chilson Limestone and Sandstone overlies a part of this formation. The veins are older than the overlying limes and sandstones.

#### Vein System:

The entire property is traversed with a network of paralleling and intersecting veins. The principal vein (which is the principal vein of the district and is traced for several miles both to the north and south) traverses the entire length of the property or a distance of 1500 feet, having a strike north 15 degrees East with a dip of 45 degrees to the West. This is an exceptionally strong, well mineralized fissure vein. The fissure is well defined being separated from the walls by a gänge. The vein is a deeply embayed and banded quartz, the metallic minerals of which are Pyrites, Hemotites, Limonite, Arseno Pyrites.

The values are in gold of a free milling character. The ore is an oxidized ore as far as present development has been carried on; however, sulphides are beginning to show up in the bottom of the shaft and the future deeper ores may be expected to be of the sulphide character.

It is characteristic of this principal vein that it increases both in size and value as depth is gained. This has been thoroughly proven in the other properties both to the North and South on this vein, as well as the workings on this property.

#### Development:

The property is developed by shafts and tunnels as follows: (Note map showing cross section of workings)

- (A) Shaft sunk to depth of 65 ft. on the vein. The ore in this shaft has widened with depth until the bottom of shaft shows 4 feet of ore that runs \$28.00 in gold.
- (B) Shaft sunk to depth of 175 ft. on the vein, this shows same condition as to size and values.
- (C) Shaft sunk to depth of 110 feet on the vein. This shaft is 160 ft. north of shaft called (A). This shaft shows the vein widening with better values at depth.
- (E) Tunnel driven 75 ft. to the north on the vein from Shaft (B).
- (F) Tunnel driven North 350 ft. from above shaft (A) and to intersect and cross Shafts (B) and (C), thence on to North on vein. This makes a total of 775 ft. of connected development work, all on one ore shoot.
- (H) Shows ore stopped above 2nd level, approximately 2,500 tons of ore from these stopes gave a gross return in gold of over \$100,000.00, or an average of \$40.00 per ton in gold.

Other miscellaneous surface development in the nature of open cuts, pits, etc. have been done at intervals along the vein and disclosed good commercial values at grass roots.

#### Ore Reserves:

(Note map of cross section of workings)

- (G) Block of ore 350 ft. x 65 ft. x 2 ft. contains 3,600 tons of an average of \$27.00 a ton in gold or a valuation of \$102,600.00.



**Production Costs:**

The mining, milling and reduction of the ore now developed in Block (G) will not exceed \$6.00 per ton which would be divided as follows:

Mining per ton	\$3.00
Reduction and Milling including loss of 10%	3.00
	<u>\$6.00</u>

\* This would leave a profit of \$21.00 per ton on the ore now developed:  
on 3,800 tons of \$21.00 per ton would show a profit of \$79,800.00  
The following cost:

Shaft sinking including timbering, etc. \$35.00 per foot to a depth of 500 feet.  
Drifting and lateral work \$10.00 per foot or figured on tonnage basis future development on ore can be done at an average cost of \$5.00 per ton delivered into the mill.

**Milling and Reduction Process:**

For best extraction the ore should be ground to a fineness of maximum of 80 mesh. Impact amalgamators will save about 50% of the gold values and Oil Flotation process will save another 40 to 45% of the values, making a total recovery of from 90% to 95%.

**Recommendations:**

The shaft should be immediately sunk to a depth of 500 feet and the ore followed as consistently as possible in keeping with a good working incline shaft. Levels established at 100 ft. intervals and lateral work done on the vein at these levels to determine the length of the ore shoot. There is no question as to this vein going down to great depth, and the size and richness of the ore should increase with depth.

**Remarks:**

Many extremely high grade samples are obtainable in the workings, some have gone as high as \$1,400.00 a ton in gold.

Taking in consideration that the entire workings show a profitable grade of ore, these occurrences of high grade makes it more attractive. It must be remembered that some of the largest and richest mines in the world are just North and South of this property and that none of them had any higher grade of surface ores. Development has hardly started in this property and still it shows a production of over \$100,000.00 from a small block of ground almost at grass roots. Development may open up another great producer here, also it must be remembered that the production of the past was very crude and now antique methods.

The climate, accessibility and general economic conditions are ideal. The altitude is 5000 ft. and a year working conditions prevail.

United Verde Mine and the United Verde extension mines are within sight of the property.

The geology and mineralogy are right and there is every reason to predict the making of a good mine on this property.

Respectfully submitted,

Attached map of cross section of workings, claim and vein system Map

\* This would leave a profit of \$21.00 per ton on ore now developed: on 3,800 tons at \$21.00 per ton would show a profit of \$79,800.00 on ore now developed. Future development of ore can be done at the following cost:

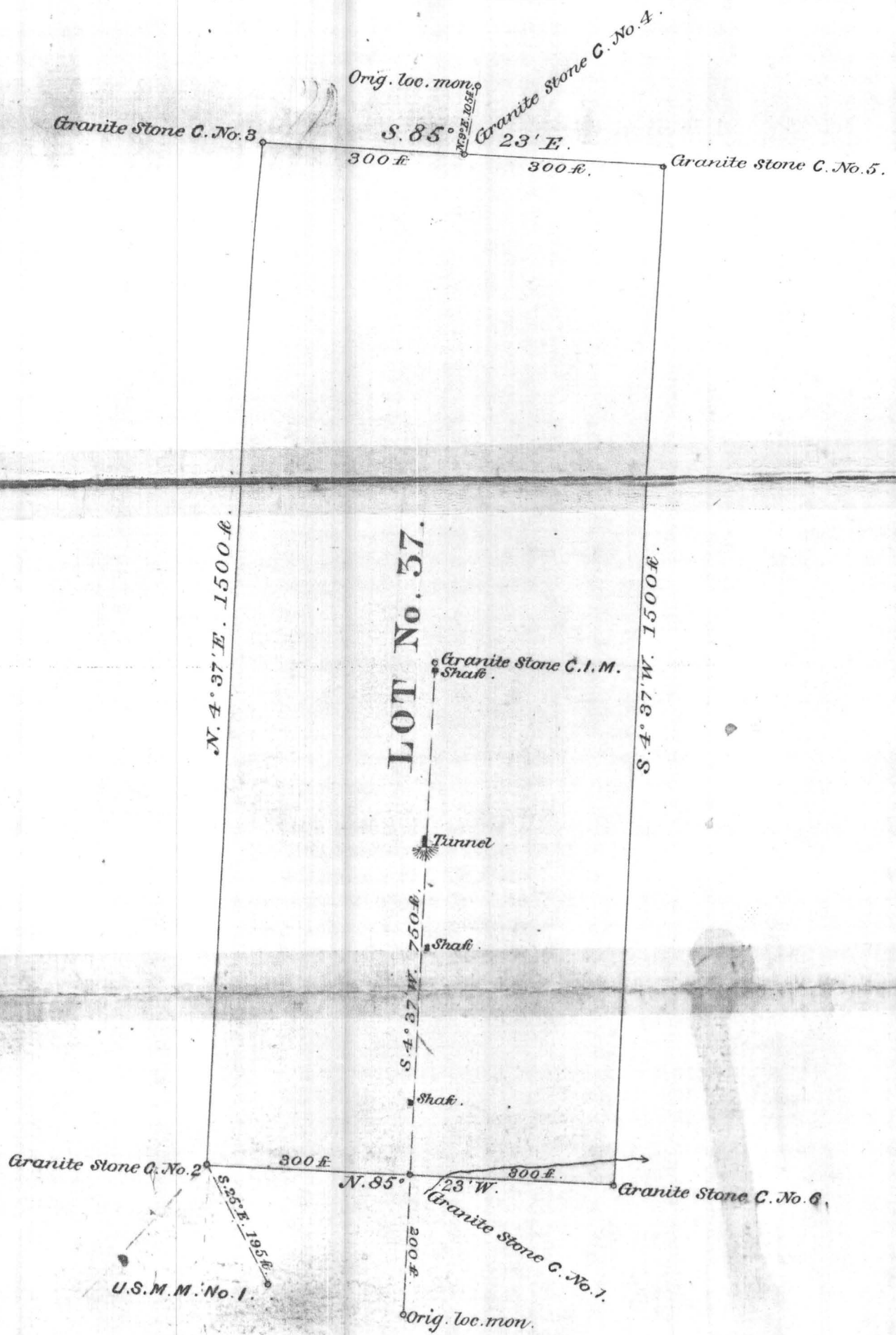
CONGER MINE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

ABM Bull. 137 p. 29

USGS Bull. 782 p. 102 *100*

Economic Geology Vol 1 p. 417 1906



Scale of 200 feet to an inch.

strikes S. 70° W., dips 40° NW., and is about 20 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet thick. This vein material consists of coarse-grained milky quartz, pale-yellowish calcite, and fine-grained purple fluorite. Small masses and disseminations of yellowish pyrite are present in the quartz. In places, the pyrite is oxidized to limonite. The wall rock shows strong sericitization. According to Mr. Hubbard, the ore mined from this shoot in January, 1934, averaged about 0.4 per cent of copper, 0.51 ounces of gold, and 2 to 3 ounces of silver per ton. Trucking to Hillside cost \$1.50 per ton.

### PRESCOTT DISTRICT

#### BULLWHACKER MINE

The Bullwhacker mine is about 4 miles in air-line east of Prescott and a short distance south of the Dewey road, on the divide between Granite and Agua Fria creeks. The principal rocks are dense black schists with dikes of diorite porphyry, intruded on the west by Bradshaw granite. Blake<sup>12</sup>, in 1898, described this deposit as "A small mine . . . sometimes called the Boulder claim. It is notable for bearing coarse gold of high grade in a small quartz vein. The vein varies in thickness from a few inches to a foot. The quartz is hard and occurs in boulder-like masses, rounded hard lumps, in which the gold occurs. There is apparently one ore chute or chimney pitching northward. The claim has been worked to a depth of 132 feet by a shaft and most of the pay ore extracted (1886) to that depth."

Lindgren<sup>13</sup> states that the massive milky-white quartz contains a little pyrite in crystals and stringers.

#### CHERRY CREEK DISTRICT<sup>14</sup>

The Cherry Creek district is in the southern portion of the Black Hills, in the vicinity of Cherry post office, on the headwaters of Cherry Creek. By highway, this place is 16 miles from the railway at Dewey and 22 miles from Clemenceau.

Regarding the history and production, Lindgren says:

"Many of the mines, the Monarch property in particular, were operated in a small way in the early days, their ore generally being reduced in arrastres . . . In 1907 seven properties were in operation, with six mills. Some high-grade ore containing as much as \$60 or even \$100 to the ton was extracted. In 1908 six mines yielded 464 tons, from which was obtained \$5,775 in gold and 86 ounces in silver, a total value of \$12 to the ton. In 1909

<sup>12</sup> Blake, Wm. P., In Rep't. of Gov. of Arizona, 1898, p. 262.

<sup>13</sup> Work cited, p. 108.

<sup>14</sup> Lindgren, W., Ore deposits of the Jerome and Bradshaw Mountains quadrangles, Arizona: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 782, pp. 102-107, 1926.

<sup>15</sup> Reid, J. A., A sketch of the geology and ore deposits of the Cherry Creek district, Arizona: Econ. Geol., vol. 1, pp. 417-36, 1906.

four mines produced 330 tons yielding 329 ounces of gold and 127 ounces of silver, together with 29 tons of concentrates yielding 40 ounces of gold and 115 ounces of silver. In 1910 seven mines produced 1,332 tons, from which was obtained \$6,352 in gold and 93 ounces of silver; this ore was obviously of low grade. In 1911 the district yielded \$9,402 from 531 tons of ore, or about \$17 to the ton. The producers were the Etta, Federal, Hillside, and Leghorn mines. In 1912 the Monarch and two other properties produced gold. In 1914 the production was \$2,866 from four properties. In 1915 ore was mined from the St. Patrick, Garford, and Esmeralda claims. In 1916 two properties produced a little bullion . . . In 1922 operations were again begun at the Monarch and the Logan." A little gold bullion was produced in the district during 1923 and 1925. Several cars of ore were shipped in 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933.

Most of the district is in the upland basin of Cherry Creek, with elevations of 5,000 to 5,500 feet, but part of it extends down the steep eastern slope of the Black Hills. The prevailing rock is Bradshaw granite, locally overlain by Cambrian and Devonian sedimentary rocks and Tertiary lavas.

The veins occur in the granite, within shear zones which strike north-northeastward and dip at low or moderate angles westward. Their filling consists of irregular, lenticular bodies of massive, shiny white quartz with small amounts of greenish-black tourmaline. The ore is marked by irregular grains and bunches of more or less oxidized chalcopyrite, bornite, sphalerite, and galena. In places, pseudomorphs of limonite after pyrite are abundant. Although the water level is about 60 feet below the surface, oxidation, which is probably of pre-Cambrian age, extends to depths of 300 feet. The ore bodies are generally small. Part of the gold occurs as visible but fine particles in the quartz, particularly with limonite, but part is contained in the sulphides. Lindgren<sup>15</sup> states that the concentrates after amalgamation are reported to contain from 4 to 5 ounces of gold and a small amount of silver per ton. He regards these veins as positive examples of pre-Cambrian high temperature deposits. The Cherry Creek veins have yielded no placers of economic importance.

#### MONARCH AND NEARBY MINES<sup>16</sup>

The Monarch or Mocking Bird mine is at the eastern foot of the Black Hills, at an altitude of about 4,500 feet. It has been operated intermittently with stamp mills since 1886 and has probably produced more than any other mine in the district, but many of the old workings are caved. The country rock is fine-grained light colored granite which shows practically no alteration in the vein walls. The mineral deposit consists of several veins which

<sup>15</sup> Work cited, p. 103.

<sup>16</sup> Description abstracted from Lindgren, work cited, p. 105.



strike N. 10°-20°W. and dip 32°-45°W. They are made up of lenses, several feet in maximum width, of coarsely crystalline white quartz vein 5 to 6 feet wide, developed to a depth of 200 feet, ore is mostly free milling, but some galena and chalcopryrite are present.

The Etta, Gold Ring, and Conger mines, south of the Monarch, were producers during the eighties. The Conger is reported to have been recently worked in a small way by lessees. Lindgren says: "The Etta is mentioned in the Mint report for 1887 as a quartz vein 5 to 6 feet wide, developed to a depth of 200 feet, and containing ore of a value of \$29 to the ton."

The Pfau mine, according to J. S. Sessions, about 2 miles south-southeast of the Monarch, produced intermittently for about nine years prior to 1904.

#### BUNKER OR WHEATLEY PROPERTY

The Bunker or Wheatly property of eight claims is a short distance northwest of the Inspiration ground and about 1½ miles north of Cherry. This property was worked to some extent in the early days. In 1923, it produced a little ore that was treated in the Federal mill. During 1932 and 1933, the present owner, E. V. Bunker, shipped several cars of ore containing from 0.75 to 2.0 ounces of gold per ton. The principal workings are at an elevation of about 5,700 feet on three veins which dip gently southward and are from 25 to 45 feet apart. As exposed by the present shallow workings, these veins range up to 6 feet, but probably average less than one foot, in thickness. Considerable massive quartz is present. The gold occurs, very finely divided and associated with abundant limonite, within cellular and brecciated quartz.

#### GOLDEN IDOL OR HILLSIDE MINE

The Golden Idol or Hillside mine is 1½ miles by road north of Cherry, at an altitude of about 5,400 feet. Lindgren<sup>17</sup> states that the property was worked from 1907 to 1910 and was equipped with a stamp mill and cyanide plant. During the past fifteen years, it has been held by the Verde Inspiration Company and the Western States Gold Mining Company, but has made little or no production. Lindgren continues: "There appear to be three veins on the property, and on one of them an incline 375 feet long has been sunk at a dip of 35° W. . . . Pits near the shaft show a 4-foot vein of sheared granite with bunches of quartz. The quartz shows bluish-black streaks of tourmaline, also a little pyrite and chalcopryrite. It contains solution cavities with limonite. The ore is said to have contained \$7 to \$12 to the ton."

<sup>17</sup> Work cited, p. 106.

#### FEDERAL MINE

The Federal mine is west of the Bunker, about 1¼ miles north of Cherry at an altitude of 5,300 feet. Its southward-dipping vein is reported to have been explored by a 260-foot incline in 1907. A mill was built at about that time, but little ore was mined.

#### LEGHORN MINE

The Leghorn mine, about 1¾ miles north of Cherry, is reported to have been worked intermittently, with some production, from 1904 to 1918, and to a small extent in 1924<sup>18</sup>. Lindgren<sup>19</sup> says: "The vein is contained in granite and has been opened by an incline 600 feet long, dipping 35° W. In Weed's Mines Handbook for 1922 it is stated that there are 6,000 feet of workings. A Chilean mill has been erected on the property. . . . The vein is said to average 2 feet in width. The quartz contains chalcopryrite and gold, but it is probable that difficulties were encountered below the zone of oxidation. Specimens from the dump show abundant solution cavities filled with hematite and secondary quartz."

#### GOLD BULLION OR COPPER BULLION MINE

The Gold Bullion, formerly known as the Copper Bullion property, is about 2 miles west-northwest of Cherry. During the early days, according to local reports, it was opened by a 660-foot incline and several hundred feet of shallower workings. These openings were on a steeply westward-dipping vein that pinches and swells to a maximum width of about 7 feet. As seen near the surface, it consists of lenses of quartz together with locally abundant masses of hematite and limonite. The gold is very finely divided. In places, the quartz contains irregular bunches of partially oxidized galena. Copper stain is locally present. Since 1930, several cars of shipping ore have been mined from near the surface.

#### GOLD COIN MINE

The Gold Coin property, which in 1934 was being worked by the Southwestern Gold Mining Corporation, is east of Hackberry Wash, about ¼ mile from the Dewey road. In the early days, this property was opened by a shaft about 100 feet deep. Within the past two years, it has been developed by a 118-foot shaft and has produced several cars of ore. The vein dips steeply eastward, is rather pockety, and attains a maximum width of about 3 feet.

#### QUAIL AND GOLDEN EAGLE MINES

Some ore has recently been shipped from shallow workings on lenticular, steeply eastward-dipping veins on the Quail and Golden Eagle groups which are adjacent to the Dewey road and Hackberry Wash.

<sup>18</sup> Oral communication from J. S. Sessions.

<sup>19</sup> Work cited, p. 107.



reported from all these mines. The Etta is mentioned in the Mint report for 1887 as a quartz vein 5 to 6 feet wide, developed to a depth of 200 feet, and containing ore of a value of \$29 to the ton.

The road to Cherry Creek leads off a few miles farther south in the valley at Aultman. A line of sycamores indicates the position of Verde River, and the old Prescott road turns to the west over the uplands and flat mesas of the Verde formation of Tertiary lake beds, sparsely covered by mesquite. Within a short distance the road reaches heavy beds of Quaternary conglomerate, which continue up to a gap at an altitude of 5,400 feet, where the Verde fault brings up the granite of the main ridge of the Black Hills. A little to the south of the road Cherry Creek, on its way to Verde River, has incised a canyon 500 feet deep, the erosion having been accelerated by the great fault. At the gap is the Blue Monster property, the shaft of which, 400 feet deep, is sunk almost on the fault line, at first in gravel, then in lava, and finally apparently cutting into the granite. Why it was sunk is not clear, probably with a wild hope of striking a copper deposit. A mile to the north is the Pfau mine, which was being operated in 1904 on a quartz vein in granite and from which some production was obtained. Locally the Pfau mine is known as having been the scene of some interesting sampling operations a number of years ago. Two or three miles farther on the road leads into the pretty basin of upper Cherry Creek (altitude 5,000 feet), in which most of the properties of the district are situated.

#### • • GOLDEN IDOL MINE

The Golden Idol mine, owned by the Verde Inspiration Co., is the property formerly known as the Hillside, 1½ miles north-northeast of Cherry, at an altitude of 5,400 feet. There appear to be three veins on the property and on one of them an incline 375 feet long has been sunk at a dip of 35° W. A stamp mill and a cyanide plant are on the property, which was worked from 1907 to 1910. Pits near the shaft show a 4-foot vein of sheared granite with bunches of quartz. The quartz shows bluish-black streaks of microscopic tourmaline, also a little pyrite and chalcopryrite. It contains solution cavities with limonite. The ore is said to have contained \$7 to \$12 to the ton.

#### • CONGER AND INSPIRATION MINES

The Conger mine lies to the northeast of the Golden Idol, across the divide. These two may well be on the same vein system as the Monarch mine. The general strike would be N. 30° E. and the dip to the west.

#### • FEDERAL MINE

The Federal mine, about a mile north of Cherry, at an altitude of 5,600 feet, is said to be owned by Mr. Wombacher, of Cherry. The vein dips south or southwest and is opened by 260-foot incline. It was worked about 1907. The country rock is red and white granite.

#### • LEGHORN MINE

The Leghorn mine, now owned by the Arizona Copper-Gold Mines Co., is situated about 2 miles north of Cherry, at an altitude of 5,800 feet. The vein is contained in granite and has been opened by an incline 600 feet long, dipping 35° W. In Weed's Mines Handbook for 1922 it is stated that there are 6,000 feet of workings. A Chilean mill has been erected on the property. The mine has had some production. The vein is said to average 2 feet in width. The quartz contains chalcopryrite and gold, but it is probable that difficulties were encountered below the zone of oxidation. Specimens from the dump show abundant solution cavities filled with hematite and secondary quartz. Above the Leghorn is the Ann C. mine, which has similar ore. A short distance north of Cherry a prospect was opened in 1922 by the same company at an altitude of about 5,250 feet, on a sheared vein 4 feet wide, striking north and dipping 45° W. This vein contains good bunches of quartz with heavy copper stain, and the ore is said to assay well in copper, gold, and silver.

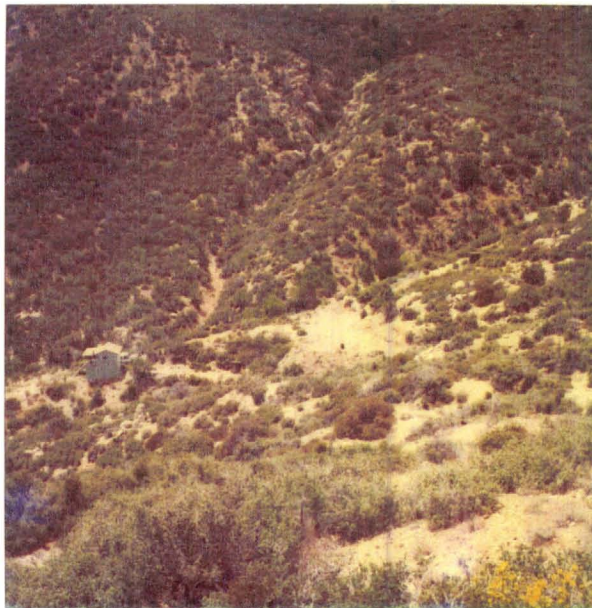
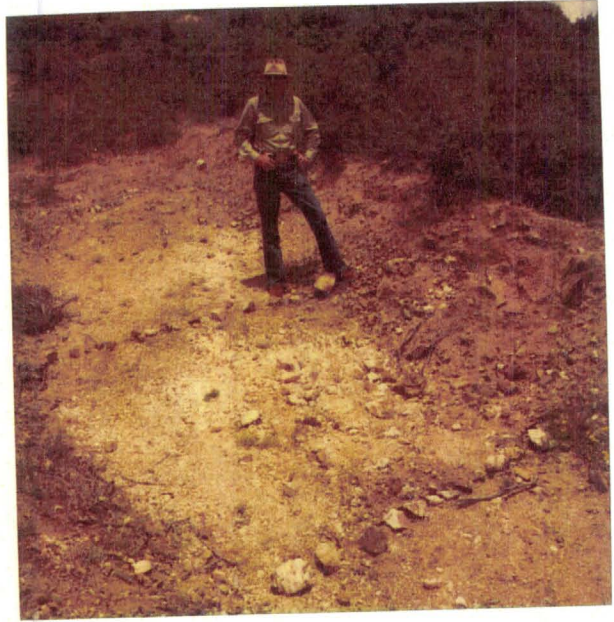
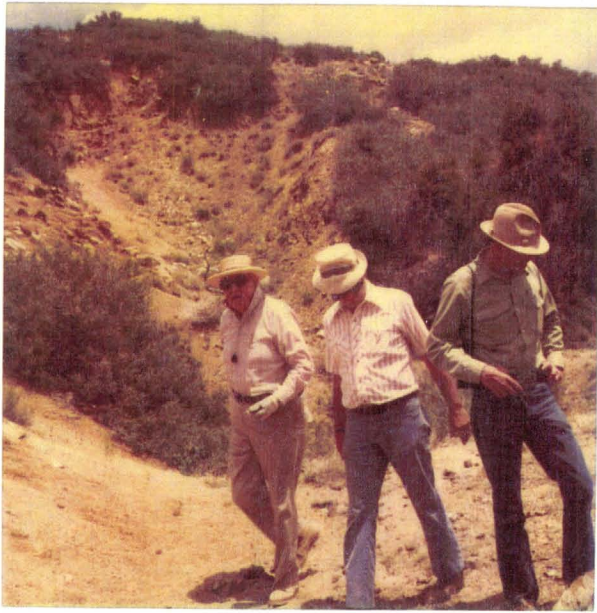
#### • LOGAN MINE

The Logan mine is about 2 miles southwest of Cherry. The vein, like the others, is in granite and dips 50° W. The shaft is 286 feet deep on the incline. Decomposed granite and much slightly copper-stained quartz lie on the dump. It is claimed that 6,000 tons of ore are blocked out. There is a small mill on the property, and it was being reopened in 1922 by a company with the suggestive name of the New United Verde Copper Co., which also owns the Lucky dome property not far away.

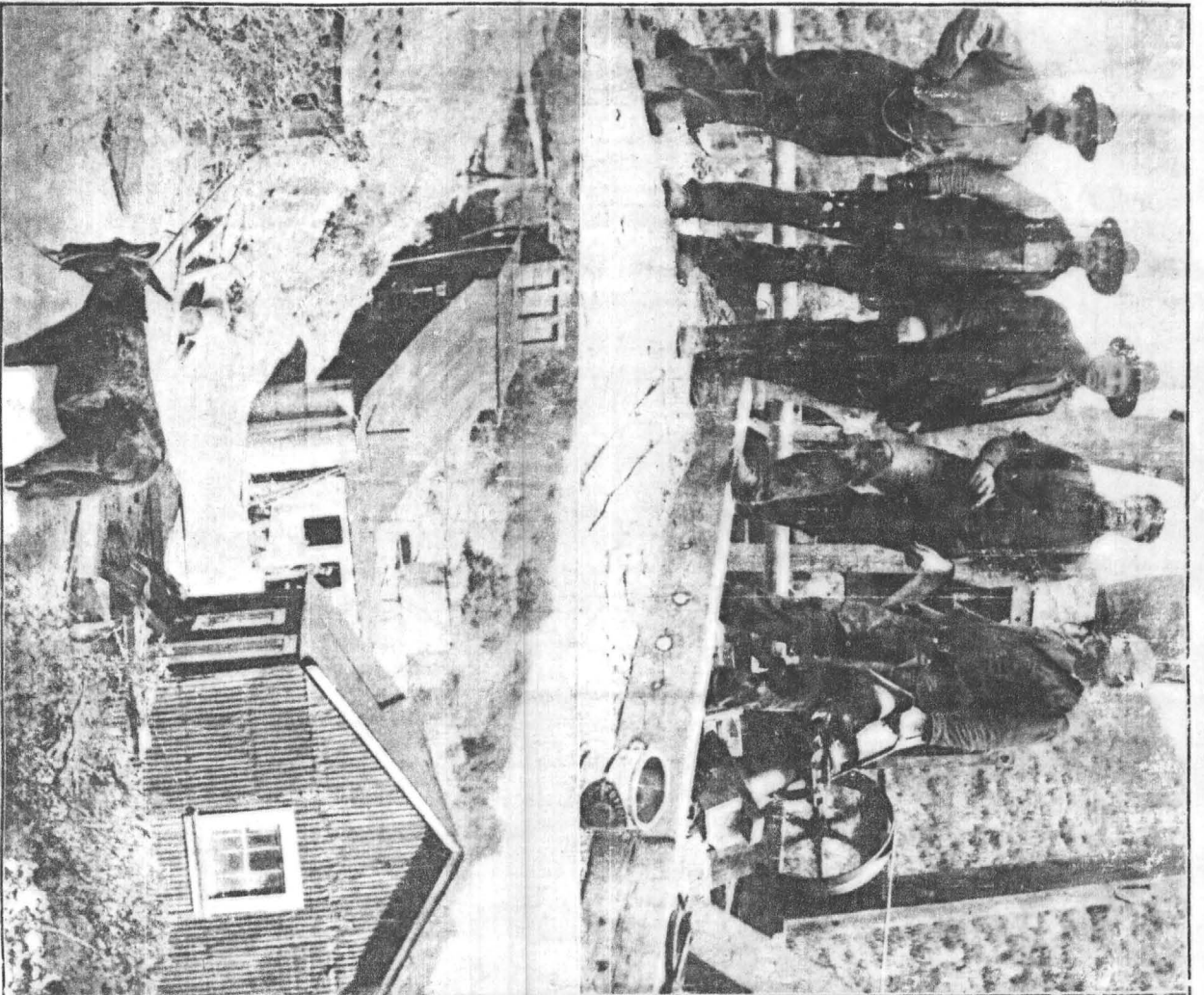
#### PRESCOTT DISTRICT

#### GEOLOGY

The Prescott district includes the northern foothills of the Bradshaw Mountains between Prescott and Agua Fria River. Prescott lies in the basin of Granite Creek, in the area of massive Bradshaw granite that occupies the southwest corner of the Jerome quadrangle. The granite is adjoined on the east by the north end of a great mass

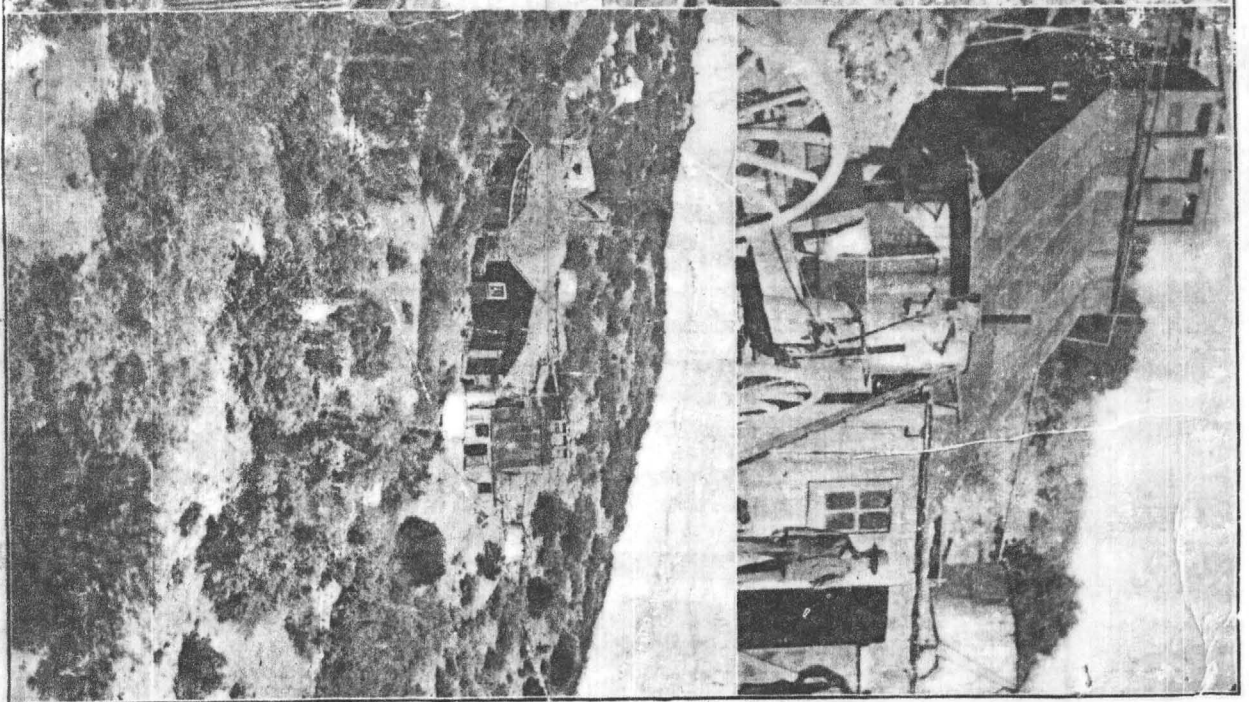






Showing men just coming out of Conger Shatt.

Mill in centre of picture: Bunk houses at left and right.



Close picture of mill.

Same picture as opposite taken across the gulch.



## TOWNSHIP N°14 NORTH, RANGE N°3 EAST, GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

CONGR-MINE

T. 14 N. R. 2 1/2 E.  
Sec. 6

Sec. 6

Sec. 7

## LIST OF MINERAL CLAIMS

Sur. No.	Name
(598)	Conger - (1)
833 A	Etta
833 B	Etta Millsite
939	Sitting Bull
940	Ira
941	Gold Ring
942	Potomac
1226	Cross Cut
1227	Gulch
1555	Pittman
..	Porphyry
..	Cornucopia
2007	Gold Bar
..	Bertie
..	Addie
..	Jessie R.
..	Sundown
2012 A	Prize
2012 B	Prize Mill Site
2277	Saint Louis
2291	Log Horn
3001	Bright - #1
3002	Red Cloud - #1
3003	Independence
..	Gold Lode
3007	Falls
3103	Black Hawk
..	Black Hawk No. 2
..	Blackhawk No. Three
..	Black Hawk No. Four
..	Black Hawk Annex No. (1)
..	Black Hawk Annex No. (2)
..	Black Hawk Annex No. 3
..	Monroe
..	Monroe Annex No. 1
..	Clark No. (1)
..	Clark No. 2
..	Clark No. 3
..	Dearborn
..	Harriet
..	Martha - 1
..	Catherine M
..	Methee

T. 14 N. R. 4 E.

Sec. 6

Sec. 1  
T. 14 N. R. 2 E.

Sec. 6

Sec. 5

Sec. 4

Sec. 3

Sec. 2

Sec. 1

Scale: 40 Chans to an inch

Area Surveyed 21,759.00 Acres

LINES DESIGNATED	BY WHOM SURVEYED	GROUP		MILEAGE		WHEN SURVEYED	
		NO.	DATE	MLS.	CHS.	BEGUN	COMPLETED
Exterior	Theodore VanderMeer	184	July 20, 1933	23	75.79	Aug. 5, 1933	Nov. 23, 1933
Subdivisional	" "	" "	" "	59	51.56	Aug. 10, 1933	Dec. 5, 1933
Miscellaneous	" "	" "	" "	2	43.48	" "	" "

Office of U.S. Supervisor of Surveys

Denver, Colorado, April 23, 1935

The above plat of Township No. 14 North, Range No. 3 East, of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, is strictly conformable to the field notes of the survey thereof, which have been examined and approved.

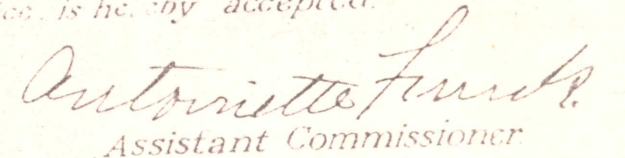


U.S. Supervisor of Surveys.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Washington, D.C., May 29, 1935.

The survey represented by this plat having been executed in accordance with the requirements of law and the regulations of this office, is hereby accepted.



Assistant Commissioner