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Jacobs Assay Office

REGISTERED

ASSAYERS

P. O. Box 1889

TUCSON, ARIZONA



CHAMPION OF LIBERTY



UNITED STATES POSTAGE

*American Smelting & Ref Co
813 Valley Bank Bldg.*

Tucson, Arizona

Mr. J. E. Kemmerer

FROM ARIZONA HIGHWAYS MAGAZINE
July 1938



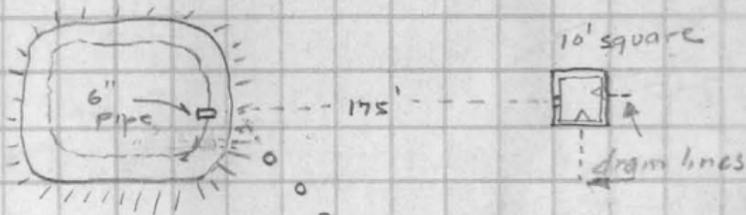
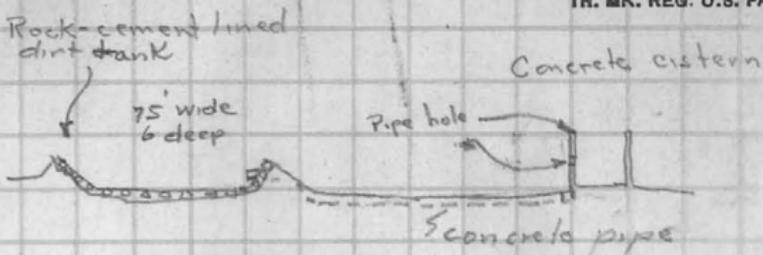
Perspective

Citizen

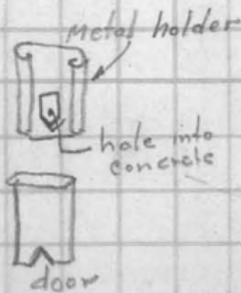
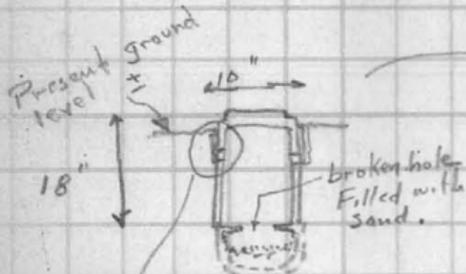
Wednesday, April 9, 1980

Apr 9 1980

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300' // old 8x8 (traverse?)



Reconstructed concrete tubes,
from one broken open.

Natural
Charco
300-400'

No more seen

Very gentle sandy
rise

EDITORIALS2C
CLASSIFIED4C

Tucson Citizen

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1978



OFFICE OF TOMBSTONE REDUCTION
WORKSTombstone, Arizona,
January 1st, 1916.

F. H. McCLELLAND,

Tombstone, Arizona.

Dear Madam:

In presenting you with the results of my investigations of your mining claims, known as the GIFT OF GOLD Group, I pray that you pardon me from deviating from the usual custom of routine work; for it is seldom that Mining Geologists meet with instances of this character; that his duties assume more than ordinary interest or enthusiasm, but, as the eminent poet and author, Henry Van Dyke, says in his book entitled "THE OTHER WISE MAN":

"Who seeks for heaven alone to save his soul,
May keep the path, but will not reach the goal;
While he who walks in love may wander far,
Yet God will bring him where the blessed are."

LOCATION:

The property is situated in the Tombstone Mining District, Cochise County, State of Arizona. It lies about one and one half miles a little east of North of the City of Tombstone, which is the terminal of a branch of the El Paso and Southwestern System of Railroads, which leaves the main line at Fairbank, about eight miles distant.

EXTENT OF THE PROPERTY:

The property consists of four full claims, 600 X 1500 feet each, and are all contiguous to one another. They are named in the records of the location certificates as follows: GIFT OF GOLD, BIG BONANZA, BULLION DEN and the MISSING LINK, of which an accurate sketch, with a descriptive explanation, is hereto attached.

ELEVATION:

Its elevation is about three hundred feet lower than the City of Tombstone, and about eight hundred feet lower than the highest peak on the range of mountains known as Bunker Hill.

APPROACHES:

The County wagon road, which is in splendid condition, passes through one corner of the property.

TITLE:

The title is simply possessory, and is held, as the records show, by F. H. McClelland, a native citizen of the United States.

IMPROVEMENTS:

The improvements consist of a building 8 X 12, used as a blacksmith shop, which can be made serviceable by a small expenditure of money; a Joplin whim of 300 feet capacity, which has been properly installed at the present working shaft. This also can be placed in repair at a small expense. There is also a good hoisting bucket (iron), and a first class steel car, with a few feet of tracking, which complete the equipment.

DEVELOPMENT:

Three shafts have been sunk inside of the limits of the property: The present working shaft, which is one of the most importance, was sunk to a depth of about 60 feet, is 5X 7 feet in the clear. The condition of the material was such that it required no timbering only at the mouth, as a protection against the alluvial soil. This shaft is equipped with an exit ladder, constructed of 2 X 4 scantling, with strips of lumber 1 X 2 X 18 inches long nailed crosswise at regular spaces of 12 inches, and securely fastened by 4 X 4 stulls wedged to the sides of the walls. This shaft exposes a very interesting body of ore, which is uniform and continuous its entire depth. Its characteristics and uses will be explained in the next paragraph. A shaft ~~about 100 feet deep was sunk on the contact between the porphyritic andesite and the deposit proper.~~ This shaft can be used as an air course or ventilator by drifting from the main shaft to it. A shaft of unknown depth was sunk outside the limits of the deposit proper, therefore, it was of but little importance.

ITS MINERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND USES:

The ore body proper, which is 500 X 800 feet, is composed of the mineral, classed in minerology as SPHEREOSIDERITE, a carbonate of iron, whose composition is Carbon Dioxide 37-9, Iron Protoxide 62-1-100, but in this instance a portion of the iron is replaced by a carbonate of manganese, and a small per cent of lead carbonate. This ore is largely employed in the arts, and is one of the sources from which the iron of commerce is obtained. It is much sought after by the manufacturers of iron, and especially so where it contains manganese, for in this state it is used in the Bessemer process of manufacturing steel. It is highly efficacious in the reduction of ores in the lead smelting process and where it contains a certain per cent of manganese it increases its efficiency; the lead having a commercial value increases in it proportion to the amount it contains.

Where it contains gold and silver they are recovered by the cyanide of potassium method, and the residue manufactured into steel or iron; but where it is used in the smelting of lead ores it passes off in the slag, and has no commercial value, unless one could be established for it.

By calcining (roasting) and pulverizing, it forms the base of a very durable paint.

Owing to its soft nature, and its readiness to respond to the force of explosives, it can be very cheaply kined and by introducing a proper system of mining but very little timbering is required.

ITS ORIGIN:

Deferring my labors of investigation to partake of a refreshing lunch prepared by the owner, I sought a comfortable resting place on this wonderful ore body's surface. A bright sunny day, with a gentle breeze blowing from the old and famous City of Tombstone, and the satisfaction that a hearty well relished meal brings, I naturally merged into a receptive mood for meditating. I pondered; why should man, poor feeble man, who had just recovered from a period of over three years of sickness, attempt to compile the history and origin of this great child of nature? For here stretched out before me like the A B C's of an open book, imprinted in indelible ink, and made plainly visible by nature's great printing press, is her intricate, immutable, neverchanging laws of Progress, Transitions, Transformations, Denudation by erosion and transmitting agencies, revealing the secret that the scientists have so long sought for the world over; But while she is a child of nature herself, she has passed through all of the vicissitudes of the infantile period and assumed the more responsible duties of Motherhood, for she is the Mother of the entire system of veins throughout the Tombstone Mining District, and I have christened as MOTHER SOLFATARAS.

Nestled in the valley below the more elevated peaks of this famous old mining district, silently and patiently for over thirty

years she has with great anxiety watched the higher order of animals, termed the GENUS HOMO, exploit her rich children, knowing that at some future day they would discover her identity, and then with renewed vigor turn their attention to exploiting the great treasure vaults she has kept in concealment so long, for man, greedy man, knows no sentiment or bounds in his search for gold.

With apprehension she often casts envious glances at her less important companions MISS PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE, and MISS RHYOLITE, who some day expect to make the next successive change in Metamorphism and become a great musical celebrity, (see explanation) and meekly, when danger seems imminent, she casts furtive glances at old BASALT, who is more commonly known by the name of Volcanic Lava, or Malpi, who stands at an angle of about 60 degrees on the outer circle, like the warriors of old, who were great fighters but very susceptible to the blandishments of the fairer sex.

MOTHER SOLFATARAS' SECRET:

In one respect she is wholly unlike her more advanced sisters. For years, aye ages, she has kept guarded within her breast a secret, a secret so vast in importance to humanity in general, and especially to the great commonwealth where she resides, that it is a wonder that they have not succumbed in envious jealousy.

Men have spent millions of dollars in trying to locate mythical mines, and buried treasures in foreign lands; they have builded great ships to navigate the seas; they have constructed great dams to change the course of streams; and stormed the chills of wintry blasts in northern climes, all in their search for gold; while at their very dooryards lies hidden beneath the present ore zone, another great zone whose great vaults of treasure will make the wealth of King Solomon's Mines melt into utter insignificance; and a hole or two with a diamond core drill will confirm this theory beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

As I retraced my steps homeward I could not resist the temptation to cast one last look in the direction from whence I came, and as I did so I donned my hat and raised my finger tips to my lips, and with all honor and due respect, cast a farewell kiss to MOTHER SOLFATARAS, and then the words of the poet came vividly to my memory, and I could not resist repeating them.

Work boys, work, and be contented,
As long as you've enough to buy a meal;
For on't you may rely,
You'll be wealthy by and by,
If you'll only put your shoulder to the wheel.

VERY RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

JOHN T. DAVIS,
Mining Engineer,

TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA.

EXPLANATION:

The inner circle represents Porphyritic Andesite.
The center circle " Rhyolite.
The outer " " Basalt.

Phonolite, is the next successive change in Metamorphism to Rhyolite, and when tapped lightly with a hammer gives out Phonetic bell like sounds, therefore is considered the Musical celebrity of Geology.

The sketch explains itself.

A SOLFATARAS is formed by the hot alkaline solutions eroding out the local formation and replacing it with a foreign substance or substances.

An average sample taken from the dump gave an average of about \$3.00 in gold

(4)

(Copy)

and silver, 605 of these values were gold.

An average sample taken from the bottom of the shaft gave an average of about \$4.20 in about equal proportions of both metals.

In an ordinary mining report it would require too much space to give all of the valuable information concerning this group of mining claims, therefore if persons desiring more information will call on or write the compiler it will be cheerfully given.

JOHN T. DAVIS,
Mining Engineer,
Tombstone, Arizona.

The above report stands at the present time, with the following exceptions:

The Joplin whim, iron bucket, car and tracking have been removed.

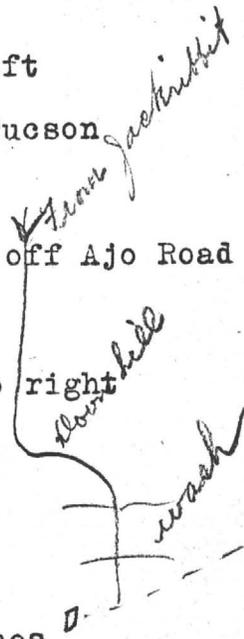
Respectfully,

Road to ~~Quijotas~~ *Cerro Arizona Camp*

up course

- 00.00 Post Office Tucson.
- 4.4-Turn to right of Mission road
- 24.0-Robels Ranch
- 24.1-Turn to Right
- 27.5-Baldys Wash
- 37.0-Road Side Mine
- 38.3-Well
- 40.6-Turn to right
- 41.0-Cross Road
- 41.8-Mail Box on left
- 45.0-Sign 45 m to Tucson
- 46.6-Wash
- 47.0-Turn to right off Ajo Road
- 54.4-Wash
- 56.0-Camp-- Turn to right
- 56.2-Turn to Right
- 56.4-Wash
- 56.6-Wash
- 56.8-Two small washes
- 57.7-Indian Resoveir
- 60.0-Wash
- 60.4-Turn to right
- 60.3-Turn to left (sign knocked down)
- 61.2-Wash

- 61.7-Turn to right -sign
- 63.6-Turn to right
- 64.2-Turn to left
- 64.5-Cross road
- 64.8-Wash
- 66.6-Cross Road
- 72.0-Fenced field on right
- 72.4-Indian Village
- 72.7-Indian Resovoir on left
- 75.4-Sign pointing wrong direction
- 76.0-Turn to right
- 76.2-Turn to right
- 77.9-Turn to right
- 78.3-Turn to right
- 78.4-Indian Village
- 78.6-Well ~~-Turn to left~~
- 78.9-Turn to right
- 79.0-Turn to right across wash
- 79.5-Turn to left
- 79.6-Wash
- 79.9-Turn to right
- 80.0-Covered Well keep to right
- 81.4-Turn to right *left*
- 81.8-Turn to right *left*
- 83.0-Camp



Take one not marked "To Brownell"

Circa 1917

CABLE ADDRESS: LONGCO MINNEAPOLIS.
CODE: BEDFORD McNEILL.

E. J. LONGYEAR COMPANY

EXPLORING ENGINEERS

Ajo Mines

E. J. LONGYEAR, PRESIDENT.
JOHN E. HODGE, VICE PRES.
F. G. JETT, VICE PRES.
ROLLIN N. DOW, SECRETARY.
M. E. PEARCE, TREASURER.
W. J. MEAD, GEOLOGIST.

GENERAL OFFICE:
710-722 SECURITY BANK BLDG.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. U.S.A.

DIAMOND DRILL
CONTRACTORS & MANUFACTURERS

BRANCH OFFICES:
HIBBING, MINNESOTA.
BRainerd, MINNESOTA.
CRYSTAL FALLS, MICHIGAN.

MANUFACTURING PLANT:
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.

BRUCE B. ELLIS
REPRESENTATIVE

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

TUCSON TO AJO

0.0 Corner Congress and Stone
1.3 Turn to left in Mission road.
3.0 " " right.
3.1 " " left.
4.4 " " right.
8.6 " " left.
10.9 " " left.
13.1 " " left.
16.8 " " left.
24.0 Robles ranch. Straight ahead.
24.4 Turn to right.
29.1 " " right.
29.4 " " left.
36.8 Roadside mine.
40.4 Turn to right.
44.4 Haynes well.
45.0 Turn to left.
47.7 Turn to right,
54.9 Adobe shack.
55.2 Turn to right.
58.2 " " right.
59.9 " " left.
62.9 Indian Oasis. Menegers store.
63.8 Turn to left along fence..
64.5 " " left.
67.0 Indian dam on right.
71.8 Dam and wheat field on right.
73.0 Left between wheat fields.
74.2 Turn to right.
77.3 " " right.
79.0 " " right.
82.4 Indian corral.
85.8 Indians on left.
87.0 Turn to left.
90.0 " " left.
90.7 Indian village. Pass corral.
91.7 Center road.
94.0 Pichinimo. West past corral.
94.6 Turn to left.
108.7 Indian village.
110.9 Turn to right.
114.6 Two sand washes.
116.0 North up rocky hill.
118.4 Turn to right.
120.0 O.B.Nay camp trail on right.
120.5 Going NW Mountain on right.
123.0 Blairs goat ranch.
135.8 Right out of wash.
138.0 Ajo.

AJO TO TUCSON

0.0 Ajo.
0.5 Turn to left down hill.
15.0 Blairs goat ranch.
15.1 Turn to left. Gunsight mine R.
15.8 " " right.
17.5 Going SE. Mountain on left.
18.1 O.B.Nay camp trail on left.
20.6 Turn to left. Walls well R.
22.0 Going south down rocky hill.
22.4 Turn to left.
23.4 Two sandy washes.
28.4 Turn to left.
29.3 Indian village.
30.3 Turn to left.
44.0 Pichinimo
44.5 Turn to right.
47.3 Indian village. Pass corral.
50.6 Field on left.
51.0 Field on right.
52.2 Indians on right.
55.6 Indian corral.
62.6 Take center road.
63.8 Left between wheat fields.
64.5 Turn to right.
66.4 Indian dam on left.
73.5 Right around fence.
74.2 Right around fence.
75.1 Indian Oasis. Menegers store.
83.1 Adobe shack.
93.6 Haynes well.
101.2 Roadside mine.
114.0 Robles ranch.
138.0 Tucson.

Circa 1915

1-4-66

J.E.K.

WELDEN OF

WELDON ... Mining camp

W. of Ben Nevis Mtn in

Papago Indian Res.

John :

We discussed this old
camp on our trip to Copper
Mtn ... and I couldn't remember
the name. Reference to it
can be found in Kirk Bryan's
The Papago Country, U.S.G.S.

WS-499, p. 304, 352, & Plate II.

NEW

MARICOPA WELLS

In Pinal County, T.3 S., R.3 E., Sec. 17. Two miles south of Gila River.

It was here that Col. Cooke dug the wells when a Mormon Battalion camped of the site in Dec., 1846. In 1852 Bartlett reported water in some of the wells brackish, in others sweet.

In Aug., 1857 the San Antonio and San Diego mail contractors made it an intermediate station between the two. Here the east and west bound coaches met, exchanged mails, and turned back. A small mud-wattled shelter and brush corral constituted the station.

In Sept., 1858 Butterfield Mail contractors erected a substantial group of adobe buildings and a large corral near the wells. Water in 6 of 8 wells reported good.

The Pima settlement, which had existed from an early day, increased, and a trading post was established.

In 1866 it was a station on Barth and Block's irregular mail route from Prescott to Tubac, and in 1869, when first regular Arizona mail was established, J.H. Moor and L.W. Carr, Sub-contractors on the Yuma-Tucson route, made Maricopa Wells their headquarters.

The Military telegraph was established in 1873 and the Wells was the principal office between Yuma and Tucson. One Gearhardt was operator in 1874. The Wells continued to maintain importance for two years after completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, May 12, 1879.

The site is accesible over a faint road leading south from the county road, about half way between Sacate and Montezuma.

The Butterfield Overland Mail
1857-1869
Conkling. Vol. II, pp. 169-72,
1947.

.....

Site of one of the old Butterfield stage stations built about 1858...abandoned operations of post just before the beginning of the Civil War.

In 1864 John N. Allen pre-empted a tract of land containing 160 acres, lying about two miles west of the southwest corner of the Pima and Maricopa Reservation and including Maricopa Wells.

Here he established a small store and grain station...while later Grinell and Co. also started a similar establishment.

At an early day George F. Hooper and Co., of Arizona City, maintained a branch at the Wells...

Maricopa Wells grew into a place of great importance, being the largest stage station on the road between Arizona City and Tucson... came into possession of Larkin W. Carr and James A. Moore in 1870... In Jan., 1870 a mail route was established from Maricopa Wells to Phoenix. Moore become postmaster of Maricopa Wells in 1870, while in 1872 his firm purchased that part of John G. Capron's mail and passenger line running between Arizona City and Tucson.

Barney, James M.

Manuscripts

.....

The population exceeded 300.

"The main street was filled with saloons and gambling halls

but there was also a stage depot, two hotels, blacksmith shop, and several general mercantile stores. A customs house was maintained for a short time.

"Then came 1880 and the railroad."

Gazette 2-14-41

.....

James A. Moore, proprietor of High Adobe compound enclosed... what largely constituted the city of Maricopa Wells... West front faced the sunken Santa Cruz... regular trips were at this time (1874) being made once a week from Maricopa Wells to Phoenix and Ft. McDowell.

"Desert Wedding"

Mulford Winsor, 1945

.....

In 1857 the Yuma, with some Mohave and Yavapai aid, attacked the Maricopa at Maricopa Wells, but with the aid of the Pima the Maricopa routed the Yuma.

Hodge, Frederick

Handbook of American Indians
p805, Part 1

MARICOPA WELLS - - - Pinal County
(SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec 17, T. 3S, R. 3E)

"In Sec. 17, T. 3S, R. 3E, early stage and Indian trading station located south-west corner Salt River Ind. Res., some 28 miles from Phoenix. South side Gila River 3 miles from Morgan's Ferry. About 6 or 8 miles northwest of present railroad station of Maricopa.

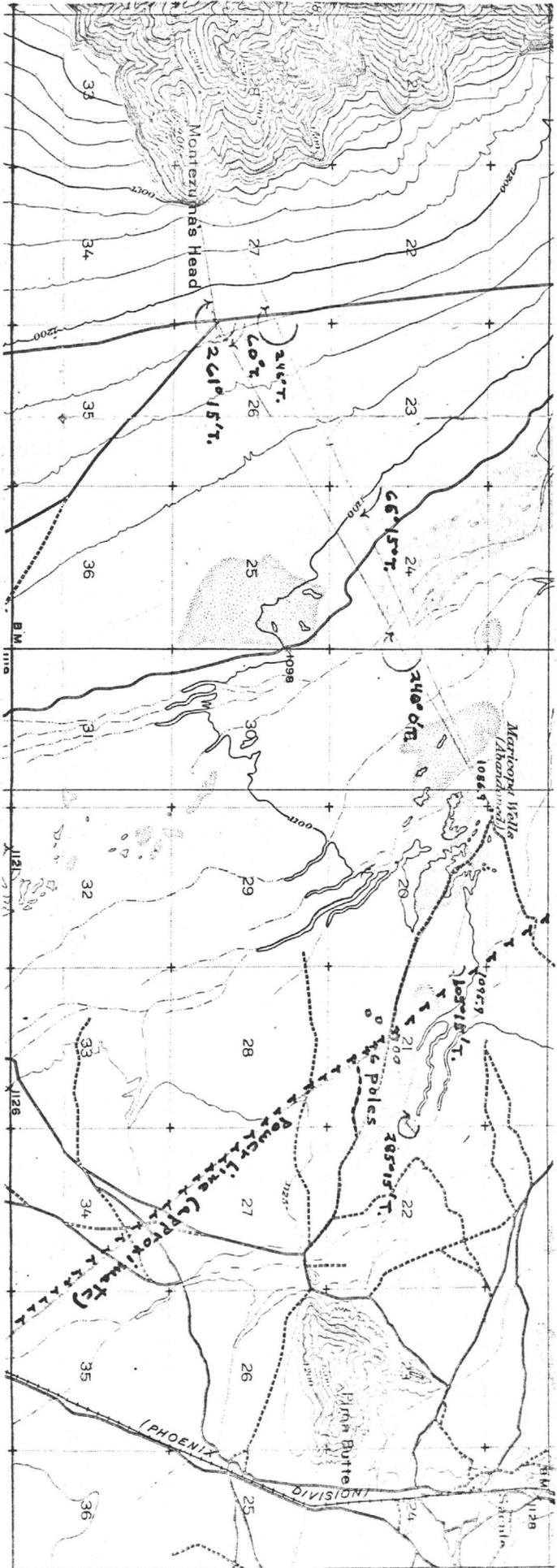
"..here in the Santa Cruz wash was a well of good water which was sold to travellers. Water was raised by a mule or ox team at end of a long rope. The bucket had a trap valve in the bottom, which filled it when lowered into water, and emptied it on top when dropped on a long wooden peg in trough.

"The military telegraph line had an office here with a branch northward to Phoenix and Prescott. In 1869 according to one record, there was a customs house here in charge of Col. Poston. He moved it to Florence, 1871.

"From all accounts there have been two different points by this name in this vicinity. First, the original Maricopa Wells, mentioned above. Second, the present railroad station of Heaton, first called Maricopa, then Maricopaville, and finally Heaton, about 4 or 5 mi. west of present Maricopa. Planned to run branch line to Phoenix from Heaton, q.v. Then came present station of Maricopa on S. P. line at junction of branch road to Phoenix.

"Barney says that on July 27, 1864, John B. Allen filed a pre-emption claim on land about this place in the Land Office at Tucson. Barney claims this was the first land filing in the territory. The records do not show this to be a fact. First land office in Territory not opened until 1881. (See First U. S. Land Offices, First Homestead Entries, Maricopa, Heaton, Maricopaville, ARIZONA PLACE NAMES.)

Cut from U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Maricopa, ed. 1915 reprinted 1926
 R.F. 1:62500
 Contour Interval: 20 ft, Datum is mean sea level
 (Twenty (20) ft. seems to be misprint, map indicates a 25 ft. contour interval)



Maricopa Wells and Approaches

MILEAGE LOG:
 Maricopa to powerline ≈ 3 mi.
 W. on powerline rd. ≈ 4.5 mi.
 to TALE No. 172 and turn left.

Maricopa Wells

Pinal County

SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec 17, T. 3 S., R. 3 E.

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Maricopa Wells

Barney, James M., "Old Maricopa Wells", Arizona Highways, July 1936, p. 15.

Bartlett, John Russell
"Personal Narrative" 1854

Cook, Col. P. St. George
"Conquest of New Mexico and
California"
(1878)