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12/05/88

PREPARED BY: DIETZ AND ASSOCIATES, 4706 N. 31ST DRIVE
PHOENIX, AZ. 85017 PHONE (602)841-1744

PRIMARY NAME: TWO QUEENS

ALTERNATE NAMES:

BROMIDE NO. 1 CLAIM

PINAL COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 377

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 S RANGE 16 E SECTION 3 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 01MIN 32SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 41MIN 38SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: CHRISTMAS - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD
COPPER
SILVER
LEAD SULFIDE
COPPER SULFIDE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- ROSS, CLYDE P. ORE DEPOSITS OF THE SADDLE
MTN AND BANNER MINING DISTRICTS AZ, USGS
BULL. 771, 1925, P. 48
✓ADMMR TWO QUEENS MINE FILE
✓WEED, WLATER THE COPPER HANDBOOK 1908, P. 504
1912-13, P. 223
✓USAEC PRELIM RECONN. REPT. 172-488, 1953, P.32
✓ADMMR U FILE PINAL AU9

REFERENCE 1 #1 <USBR-ARGENT PRODUCTION DATA FILE
 REFERENCE 2 #2 <USBR FILE DATA - CLUSTER # 64
 REFERENCE 3 #3 <ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA
 REFERENCE 4 #4 <THE COPPER HANDBOOK, 1908 STEVENS, P. 504 - 1912-1913, WEED, P. 223

PS <CRABEY S.C. AND EITLER R.W., 1962, USGS PP 450-D, P. 01-05>

miles 377

U.S. CRIB-SITE FORM
 RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER #10 < >
 REPORT DATE #1 < 82.4.03 >
 REPORTER(SUPERVISOR) #2 < LABARA PETER > (last, first, middle initial)
 REPORTER AFFILIATION #6 < ARGENT >
 SYNONYMS #11 < >
 RECORD TYPE #20 < X.I.M. >
 INFORMATION SOURCE #30 < 1.2 >
 DEPOSIT NUMBER #40 < >
 FILE LINK IDENT. #50 < USBR-0040210847 >
 REPORTER(SUPERVISOR) #2 < GEST DON > (last, first, middle initial)
 REPORTER AFFILIATION #6 < ARGENT >
 SITE NAME #10 < TWO QUEENS MINE >

LOCATION

MINING DISTRICT/AREA #30 < SADDLE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT >
 COUNTY #40 < PINN >
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV #43 < 1.2 >
 DRAINAGE AREA #42 < 15050100 >
 QUADRANGLE NAME #90 < CHRISTMAS >
 SECOND QUAD NAME #92 < >
 ELEVATION #107 < 2570 FEET >
 STATE #50 < A.Z. >
 COUNTRY #40 < U.S. >
 LAND STATUS #64 < O.I.V. (1978) >
 QUADRANGLE SCALE #100 < 24000 >
 SECOND QUAD SCALE #91 < >

UTM
 NORTHING #120 < 3653910 >
 EASTING #130 < 528170 >
 ZONE NUMBER #110 < 1.2 >

ACCURACY
 ACCURATE (circle)
 ESTIMATED EST < >

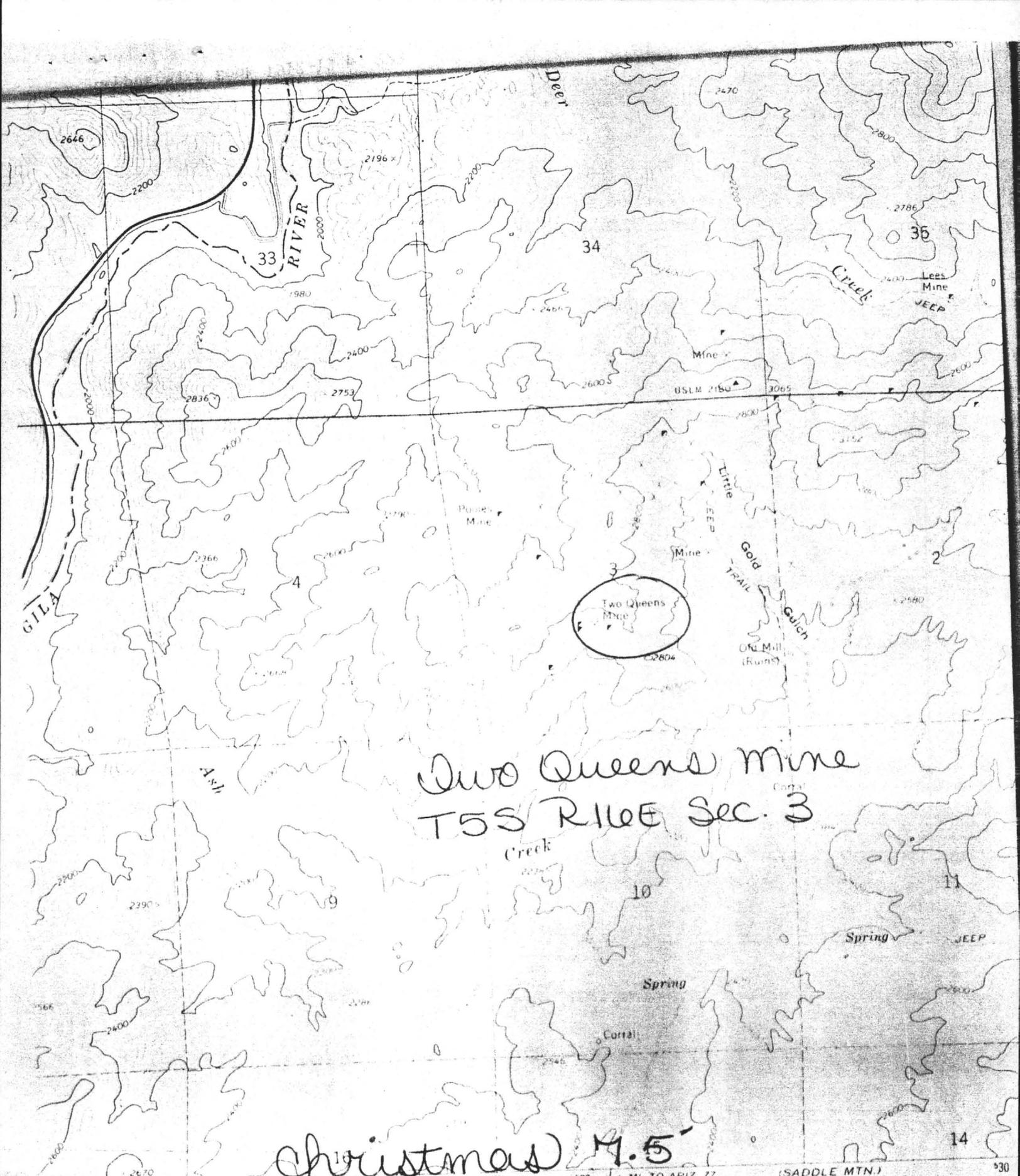
GEODEIC
 LATITUDE #70 < >
 LONGITUDE #80 < >

CADASTRAL
 TOWNSHIP(S) #77 < 0055 >
 SECTION(S) #79 < 3 >
 SECTION FRACTION(S) #76 < N 1/2 OF N 1/2 OF SE >
 MERIDIAN(S) #81 < GILA AND SALT RIVER >
 RANGE(S) #78 < 016E >

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY #82 < 2.5 MILES SW OF LEE MOUNTAIN (ELEV. 3780) >

LOCATION COMMENTS #83 < >

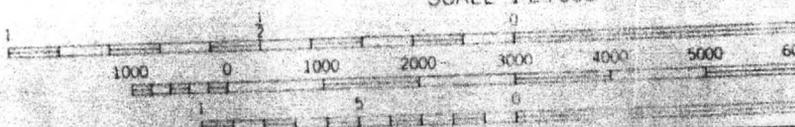
* ESSENTIAL INFORMATION
 + ESSENTIAL SOMETIMES OR HIGHLY RECOMMENDED



Two Queens mine
T5S R16E Sec. 3

Christmas 1951

(SADDLE MTN.)
3849 1 NW
SCALE 1:24000



Survey

GN
M

4 MI TO ARIZ 77

SHATTUCK DENN MINING CORPORATION

and

SUBSIDIARIES

Humboldt

Office

August 25, 1966

Date.....

TO: C. R. Sundeen

SUBJECT: TWO QUEENS MINES
% Mr. W. H. Wright, President
Resources Exploration Corp.
New York

FROM: J. Olaf Sund

TYPE: Gold

TERMS SUGGESTED: Not indicated.

LOCATION:

The property is in the Saddle Mountain District some eight miles northeast of Winkelman in Pinal County, Arizona.

INTRODUCTION:

This property is "one of a bunch" that was presented to Shattuck Denn via a report by a Mr. Joe D. Scott, Mining Engineer. Of the other properties, it was concluded in the above report that they are "...not showing sufficient indication of developing enough commercial ore to justify development to any extent...." Therefore, the following will apply only to Scott's recommendation regarding the "Two Queens Mines" property.

INDICATED GEOLOGY:

The property is apparently underlain by Cretaceous sediments that are cut by sets of sheared zones some 4000 feet long and 2 to 9 feet wide. Some mineralized fissure veins occur in these shears as well as a set of parallel quartz-mica-diorite dikes. A relationship is suggested between the veins and dikes but this is not clear.

The mineralized parts are described as pyritic gold deposits in shear zones that strike north 75 to 80 degrees east.

MINERALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

A number of shallow shafts and pits were put in many years ago. One 200 foot shaft has upwards of 400 feet of lateral work. Sampling at a number of these workings gave assays that range from 0.15, 0.42, 0.78 and 0.32 etc. ounces of gold per ton and 1.7, 6.0, 2.2 and 1.2 etc. ounces of silver per ton.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The above gold and silver values are meaningless as there is no indication of sample widths etc.
2. The above values are actually too low to sustain any gold development considering the special difficulties inherent in gold production.
3. Nothing should be done with this property.

JOS/ab

assessment work. The deposits are similar and related to the others in this vicinity.

CARMICHAEL GROUP

J. N. Carmichael has a group of 20 unpatented claims in secs. 2, 3, 4, 9, and 10, T. 5 N., R. 16 E. They lie in an arc extending from a point near the mouth of Little Gold Gulch north of the Two Queens mine and down to Ash Creek about a mile from its mouth. These claims contain a number of shafts and other workings made in the course of assessment work, and veins carrying gold and silver have been exposed in them. The deposits are similar to the others in this vicinity.

Near the mouth of Little Gold Gulch, near the southeast end of this group, is a peculiar deposit. A mass of andesite shot through with numerous stringers of white pulverulent material crops out on the east side of the stream bed. In a large part of the outcrop, which is shown in Plate XII, A, the white material greatly exceeds the andesite in amount, and in the lower part scarcely any solid rock is present. The white material appears to be almost pure gypsum, mixed with a little calcite.

TWO QUEENS MINE

Location.—The Two Queens mine is near the summit of the ridge on the north side of Ash Creek about three-quarters of a mile north-east of Old Mill. There is a road up to the mine from Ash Creek, but it is now washed out in places. The distance from Finney, the nearest siding on the Arizona Eastern Railroad, up Ash Creek to the mine is somewhat over 3 miles.

Property.—The property comprises about nine patented claims. From 1906 to 1908 it was operated by the Central Mining & Development Co., but since then it has been idle. Three small lots of ore averaging \$36.53 to the ton are reported to have been shipped to a smelter. The workings are said to comprise a shaft 260 feet deep with two 100-foot crosscuts off it, a tunnel over 400 feet long with a 90-foot winze off it, and several shallower shafts.

Character of the deposits.—The country rock comprises Cretaceous strata of both sedimentary and volcanic origin cut by small intrusive masses. Sandstone, in part calcareous, conglomerate, and carbonaceous shale make up a large part of the Cretaceous strata. The rest consists of andesitic lava, flow breccia, and tuff. West and south of the mine are masses of gray hornblende porphyry which lie approximately parallel to the stratification of the sedimentary rocks and andesitic lava. These are probably intrusions. There is a dike

of quartz-mica diorite at the principal shaft and another somewhat longer one a short distance to the north. The dump of the principal shaft shows andesite breccia, quartz-mica diorite, and a brown mineralized rock. Under the microscope the quartz-mica diorite is seen to be altered. It has a finer-grained groundmass than most of the rock of this type. The feldspars are sericitized, and the biotite chloritized and replaced by calcite. Pyrite, chlorite, and calcite are sparsely disseminated throughout. The alteration in the andesite breccia is similar to that in most of the Cretaceous lava in the Christmas area, except that there is more calcite than in most specimens examined. The brown rock is thoroughly altered. It now contains calcite, quartz, sericite, chlorite, epidote, and slightly oxidized pyrite. Most of the rock is a fine mosaic of quartz with small amounts of the other minerals disseminated through it, but in places calcite is segregated into masses of good-sized grains. The minerals have evidently resulted by metasomatic replacement of those of some previously formed rock during the process of ore deposition. Although the original minerals are completely destroyed, vestiges of what appears to have been a porphyritic texture can be discerned. From the appearance of this almost obliterated texture and the fact that incipient alteration of the same type has occurred in quartz-mica diorite found at the same place it is thought that the brown rock was produced by the mineralization of quartz-mica diorite.

Gold ore is reported to have been found in pockets at the surface in the early days. The tunnel is said to have cut a mass of oxidized ore, and the winze below it to have in the bottom sulphide ore carrying \$16 in gold to the ton and 10 per cent. of copper.

POOL'S MINE

Location.—The principal workings of Pool's mine are in secs. 3 and 4, T. 5 S., R. 16 E., about 2½ miles by trail from Christmas station on the Arizona Eastern Railroad. There is another prospect which was worked by some of the people interested in Pool's mine on the east side of Gila River in the NE. ¼ sec. 5, T. 5 S., R. 16 E. This is about a mile up the river from the railroad siding of Finney.

Property.—The property at Pool's mine comprises 10 unpatented claims and is owned by the Ash Creek Gold Mining & Milling Co., of Winkelman. At the place marked "Pool's mine" on Plate I is a shaft, now full of water, equipped with a whim. There is a dump of considerable size at the shaft. The vein is exposed in a series of shallow cuts for a few hundred feet northeast of the shaft, and above these cuts are some shacks. About 1,500 feet to the east is