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A9

Mc MILLEN

Mine

N. of Globe, Az.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

HISTORY

The McMillen mine, north of Globe, Arizona, which really consists of several mines, is an old one, having been discovered in 1876. It was worked intensively until probably 1882, producing perhaps 750,000 ounces of silver. In the early eighties it was shut down, for reasons which are not clear. It has been reported that the Federal Government forced the closing because the mine was on the Indian Reservation at the time. Apparently it lay dormant until the early 1900's when a new group did some drilling and sank a shaft on the Stonewall Jackson. There are newspaper articles, (which are appended here), reporting this and there are references to their finding at least some ore. The news stories we have found report that they reached the 540 foot level by April of 1916 and from the State Mine Inspector's report of that period, we gather that they worked until January or February of 1917 and may well have reached the 900 foot level reported by Davies. We don't know why they quit. It may be that they ran out of money. Probably they didn't find rich enough ore to warrant continuing. (The price of silver at that time was about \$0.60 per ounce, so even a large quantity of 20oz/T ore, which would yield a handsome profit today, might not have seemed attractive to them). In any case, the mine again became dormant, having produced reports of ore which although perhaps not to them, would be very attractive to us today.

In 1976, PPG Industries made a pass at the area. They staked 195 claims, encompassing about six square miles over the whole countryside. They gained control of the Stonewall Jackson, the Little Mac and the Hannible, these three comprising the patented claims in the area. They drilled numerous holes around the area, but unfortunately only three on the Stonewall Jackson and one each on the Hannible and our Resurrection claim. Of these five holes only two, on the Stonewall, were even aimed to intersect the vein in an area of interest. Those two showed scattered values from almost nothing to a maximum 4oz/T ore. In 1982, PPG relinquished their claims and terminated their leases. They have now apparently gone out of the mineral business. We cannot discover why they drilled so many holes over such a wide barren area and so few in the mineralized zone. Perhaps they were only interested in a large open pit mine and hoped to find one in that manner. The people who were directing the effort no longer work for PPG.

In early 1983, H. A. Kinnison staked and recorded claims surrounding the existing patented claims and extending along the limonitic zone which has contained the silver values which were mined in the past. These claims are shown on the map accompanying this text. Unfortunately, the claims were staked and named before unearthing the material which showed older claim names, so the claim which was originally called the Robert E. Lee is now named the Resurrection. This is apparently the site of the Lee mine which is mentioned in the article in the Territorial Expositor in 1879. There is a shaft on this claim which must have been the Lee mine, and there is a very old pit on the strike of the vein some six or eight hundred feet southwest which might be the showing mentioned in the article. The sides of the pit are eroded so that bedrock is not exposed. If there was rich ore, it obviously was not enough to make a mine. However, if

there was any at all it indicates that at least some silver values do extend well into the Resurrection claim. The old shaft of the Lee is now inaccessible.

The shafts and the adit on the Stonewall Jackson are now inaccessible. The older main shaft is obviously open to the adit because in the summer a cool breeze blows from the adit, the only source for which is the shaft on the top of the hill. Warm ambient air cools in the shaft, becoming denser and forcing a continual draft out through the adit. However, the shaft does not appear to have any timber in it, at least at the top, and the adit is caved at the entry, leaving an opening only some three feet high. There is timber visible starting at about 50 feet into the adit, but it is too dangerous to attempt to enter without retrimbering the entrance.

The newer, deeper shaft on the Stonewall Jackson is caved at the top and plugged solid. Whether it is accessible from below or whether it could be retrimbered and re-opened is unknown.

The assay map and accompanying assay sheet show the results of samples taken from the surface and from various dumps by H. A. Kinnison and J. E. Kinnison. The assay numbers are not consecutive because samples were taken at various times and numbers were assigned in the field with sufficient gaps to be sure not to duplicate previous numbers. The assays seem to show that the dumps on the Stonewall Jackson, the Little Mac, and the southwest end of the Hannible average about three ounces of silver per ton. The dumps at the northeast end of the Hannible and from the Lee Mine show very little. Apparently any ore which was mined at these shafts occurred in relatively narrow streaks and was nearly completely taken. The assays of the rock in place at the side of the shaft on the northeast end of the Hannible, and a composite sample of the dumps from what must have been the Washington Mine still farther northeast, show a little less than an ounce per ton, confirming that there is at least some concentration of silver in the area.

Essentially it seems that the McMillen area is one which for obscure reasons has been largely ignored over the years. It did produce rich silver ore, amounting in today's market to 5 or 10 million dollars, and there are reports of ore remaining in the Stonewall Jackson, which, if the reports are true, would be worth mining today. There are also reports of silver along the strike of the zone as, for example, in the newspaper article in the Territorial Expositor, the magazine article in the Arizona Quarterly and in Wagner's report. But despite it being generally accepted that the mine had never reached the bottom of the ore and despite there being indications of ore on either end of the Stonewall Jackson, the zone has never really been explored. As nearly as we can tell neither the Resurrection (Lee), the Hannible, the Little Mac, nor any other has been drilled to discover whether there is more ore in depth. Apparently the Stonewall Jackson has only been partially explored in depth and even in the upper areas, from which the richest ore was taken, has not been completely explored. In the 70's and 80's when the Stonewall was being worked, the only drilling was with hand steel and so the only way to find ore was to physically drive a tunnel or shaft to it. In later years, since it has become possible to drill sampling holes at comparatively low cost, no one has apparently done so in the upper reaches of the Stonewall. Even the two holes which PPG drove across the zone were angled to intersect below the original very rich workings and above the areas in which 20 and 30 ounce ore had been reported.

Practically every mining district in the southwest which once had rich workings, even many previously considered to have been exhausted, has been thoroughly drilled, re-examined, re-worked and re-analyzed --- except McMillen. It may be unique in this respect. The Tombstone district, the gold mines near Wickenburg, the old mines around Kingman and Prescott, the Comstock lode and Tonopah in Nevada have all been re-examined several times and reports written and re-written. In the case of McMillen we can find only three reports, one written in 1881 just before the mine closed, by Thomas Price, another written in 1912 by R. B. Wagner, and the notes and letter by Jas. Davies in the early 1930's. Price and Wagner write as though they are competent, although we know no more of their professional background than a statement by Davies that Price was once director of the San Francisco Mint. We do know, from the results of subsequent geological work, that the geological interpretations of Wagner that granite intruded the diabase is not correct. Both write optimistically about the area. The statements made by Jas. Davies, which are included, should perhaps be taken with a grain of salt, since he was trying to sell the mine. Certainly, there are not 20,000 tons of dumps on the grounds. Without accurate measurement, it seems to us there might be 10,000 tons, of which we should suppose some portions contain 3 to 4oz/T silver. Wagner states that there are 16,000 tons averaging 4.1oz/T. The apparent discrepancy in size of dumps might be explained by someone having carried away and treated some dumps after Wagner's report. However, our samples, rather crudely taken, seem to confirm his better sampling.

On the other hand, Davies had access within the mine, and his statements about 20 feet of 20oz on the 470 foot level, 17 feet of 27oz on the 570 foot level, 25 feet of 25oz on the 440 foot level, etc., seem to be more or less consistent with the newspaper interviews of seemingly knowledgeable men and the reports of Price and Wagner. His statement about much ground remaining between the 130 foot and 470 foot levels which will produce high grade pockets, while certainly unproven, could, according to the evidence, prove to be true.

In addition to the Stonewall, which must be considered the prime target for exploration, the fact of silver having been taken from rich little pockets all along the zone implies that there may well be more of such pockets undiscovered below the surface. Moreover, there may be more massive sulfide deposits or veins below the oxidized zone anywhere along the zone which has produced silver near the surface.

There are references to mines called the Lee, Washington, Irene, Golden Eagle, Forty-four, and others, in addition to the Little Mac, Stonewall Jackson and Hannible. We are pretty sure that the Lee is on the northeast end of our Resurrection claim, and we know from Harris' account that the Washington claim was northeast of the Hannible. The Washington mine then might be the shaft on the northeast end of the Hannible claim, but most probably is the several shafts and diggings just south of and under the present highway. We don't know where the Irene, Golden Eagle, Forty-four or others were.

In contrast to both of the early attempts to mine at McMillen, when it was rather isolated, the area now is served by a good highway out of Globe, about 14 miles south. Since Globe is a mining center, materials, labor and all types of support facilities are readily available. There is even a 21 KV Arizona

Public Service power line buried on the side of the highway which runs past the mine and power is available about 600 feet from the Stonewall Jackson claim.

We don't know all the metallurgy of the silver mineralization. In the early days, the mine produced native silver and cerargyrite, which was amalgamated. It seems likely that the deeper ores, below the oxide zone, might be argentite. Any of these can be cyanided. Davies states that he performed a cyanide test and got 93% recovery. We ran a rough test on the relatively low grade dump material from the Hannible and got 55% recovery. We suspect that the mine probably carries silver in some other mineral form than those mentioned, and the the low grade fraction is therefore not as amenable to leaching. However, if the mine proves to have silver, we now have available metallurgical techniques which can reduce or concentrate most ores, whatever the mineral. There seems to be little or no manganese present, which is the main obstacle when treating silver ores.

EXPLORATION

Exploration of the area should focus on several possibilities to develop commercial ore. These targets are not mutually exclusive, but should be approached in such manner as to require no more expenditure than necessary to reach a point which would justify development of an operating mine, which should be the first priority. The possible targets for exploration, not necessarily in order of importance, are: 1) the remaining areas in the upper reaches of the Stonewall Jackson, which may still contain high grade pockets or lenses of cerargyrite with native silver; 2) the regions around the 500 foot level of the Stonewall Jackson where quantities of 25 to 30oz ore have been reported; 3) the upper reaches of the limonitic zone, particularly where covered by the relatively thin sedimentary mantle on the Resurrection and the Hannible claims; 4) the limonitic offshoot zone beneath the Little Mac high grade production; 5) the deeper portions of the zone beneath the Stonewall Jackson, the Resurrection, the Hannible, and the Washington; 6) the presumably granitic basement host to the mineralizing solutions, which lies below the diabase sill in which the values have been found.

Costs which have been assigned to exploring these targets are neither exact in detail, nor will all necessarily be incurred. For instance, not knowing the condition of the existing shafts and drifts in the Stonewall, we must plan to first set a new collar on the adit, clear out and re-timber the entryway to provide access to existing timber or safe ground. This is a relatively inexpensive procedure. If on the one hand, we find it impossibly expensive to get into any of the old workings then all the exploration of both the upper and lower levels must be done from the surface, with consequently higher drilling costs. If on the other hand, (statistically unlikely) we find the timber good and the old shafts and drifts open, we should be able to pump out the mine and sample from underground with long hole drilling at a substantially lower cost. It seems probable that we may be able to get into some, but not all, of the old workings, in which case we should have to do some drilling from the surface, as circumstance might dictate.

Another uncertainty is the depth of the diabase which is the visible host for the mineralization. There is reason to suppose that if the mineralizing solutions penetrated granite before the diabase or if the ore precipitation occurred along a granite-d diabase vertical contact there could be higher grade hypogene ore in greater depth than previously supposed. This is because diabase has shown in general to be a much poorer host than granite. Since such good ore has been found in the diabase, we can hope that granite below or beside might produce as well or better. However, the diabase in the general area typically exists as sills, with thickness varying from a couple of feet to 1,000 or 1,200 feet. In this case we must use some geophysical methods to attempt to discover the shape and depth of the diabase sills within the basement rock. That confirmation can determine the depth and cost of drill holes.

Given the uncertainties which exist, we propose to proceed as follows: we should commence by re-opening the adit to gain access to the Stonewall Jackson. Simultaneously, we should put at least three bulldozer or backhoe trenches across the covered area of the Resurrection, at least two across the Hannible

covered area and clean off the area of the workings of the Little Mac, in order to uncover and pinpoint the limonitic zone. While work was going on to regain access to the Stonewall, we would angle at least four holes across the zone on the Resurrection, three on the Hannible, and one or two into the hill beneath the Little Mac. These holes would be aimed to intercept at 100 to 200 feet of depth. At some time during which this was going on, we should use a bulldozer to scrape clean the surface of the zone on the top and southwest slope of the Stonewall. This is the area which first produced rich pockets of ceraragyrite and native silver at the surface. There is a fair chance that cleaning the zone to a depth of a foot or two might expose other small rich pods near the surface. (This is the area in which rumor has it that people were still picking up nuggets of native silver in the 1930's).

Then, assuming we had regained access to the Stonewall at least through the adit to the old shaft, which seems probable, we should explore as much as possible of the unworked areas of the upper levels with long hole drilling from within the mine. This would require 50 to 100 holes, ranging from very short up to 150 feet in length. If we were unable to enter the Stonewall, we should have to drill the upper reaches from the northwest side of the hill, using perhaps 8 to 10 holes which would be 150 to 250 feet in length. These holes would be more costly by the foot than if we were able to drill from within the mine.

If we were able to get into the old shafts and descend to lower levels, we should explore the areas above the 440 foot or 470 foot level with underground long hole drilling. This would entail perhaps 10 or 15 holes which would be 100 to 300 feet long. If we were unable to get into the old workings to do this, we should have to angle in 8 or 10 holes from the surface aimed to intercept the zone at about that level. These holes would be 500 to 800 feet long.

While opening the old adit and drilling into the Resurrection and Hannible, we should commission geophysical work to attempt to determine the depth and shape of the diabase. This would require a resistivity survey, which may determine the diabase-granite contact with a fair degree of accuracy. This information may enable us to aim drill holes to intercept the structure at or below the contact in the vicinity of the Stonewall ore shoot. For or five holes into this area should determine if there is a significant difference in the mineralization. The depth of these holes might be 1,000 to 2,000 feet, and they would be the most costly drilled.

Of course, at any point in the process of exploration, new information can alter the plan. This is the essence of exploration. At any time we might find enough ore to justify re-opening the mine, which then should be done in order to recover exploration costs as quickly as possible. In such case, exploration would continue, but in conjunction with the development or operation of the mine. If for example, we found minable ore at the 500 or 600 foot level on the Stonewall or Resurrection, the procedure would be to re-open the old or sink a new shaft to the ore before thoroughly drilling the areas above it, since that could later be done much more easily from below. If we were to uncover some small rich pods at the surface of the Stonewall, we should immediately take them, both to prevent theft and to aid in defraying the further exploration costs.

COSTS

Costs must be approximate, since the total amount of drilling cannot be known until results start coming in. The estimates which follow are only that - estimates - and represent the maximum amount foreseeable. If there is, in fact, a mine to be developed, it is quite probable that will be known before the total expenditures listed are made. However, it would be less than prudent to abandon the exploration for lack of sufficient results before all of the listed projects and drill holes were completed. The costs, of course, are for exploration only. If exploration shows that a viable mine is possible, there will be greater costs, which cannot yet be known, required to develop it. Such development costs are, however, relatively easy to finance when the values are known.

1. Re-open and re-timber adit	\$ 25,000
2. Geophysical survey for diabase depth	3,000
3. Roads and bulldozer work on claims	9,000
4. Drill about 200 feet deep, Resurrection, Hannible, Little Mac	50,000
5. Diamond drill about 200 feet, same	30,000
6. Drill upper Stonewall from surface	30,000
7. Drill intermediate Stonewall	200,000
8. Drill deep in Stonewall	200,000
9. Allow for follow-up holes all claims	300,000
10. Possible re-timber in shafts or drifts	100,000
11. Survey work	15,000
12. Administration, geological, sampling, assays, etc.	150,000
13. Contingency	150,000
Total	<u>\$1,262,000</u>

GEOLOGY AND OVERVIEW

The limonitic zone which is host to the silver mineralization at McMillen seems to vary from 25 to 100 feet wide and to run in a remarkably straight line on a strike of S41^{OW}. We have seen this zone outcrop over a distance of four miles, and Wagner states that it continues for at least two more miles to the southwest. It seems to be the surface expression of some major basement structure, probably in the Pre-Cambrian granite. It appears as a sheeted and fissured zone with little or no displacement, possibly the result of Laramide tectonic activity re-opening some earlier fault.

The zone strikes directly toward the mineralization in the northern area of the Globe mineral district and, if Wagner is correct, is traceable to within three miles of it. The structure is unusually large and straight, and although there is no direct evidence of it, we are led to speculate that the mineralization at McMillen is possibly related to that at Globe and Miami. Of itself, this has no direct bearing on the probability of there being minable ore available at McMillen. But since the Globe-Miami copper deposits are extra-ordinary in their lateral extent, we might suppose that the McMillen deposit represents a portion of the silver halo that has often been observed to surround a copper center in the Laramide deposits. The silver mines at Richmond Basin, a few miles west of McMillen, might be another such expression. If there is such a relationship, it would be significant to the extent of suggesting that major mineralization from a copper center of such magnitude might lead one to hope that the peripheral precious metal mineralization was on a correspondingly large scale.

There is some evidence to indicate that the silver deposition in the zone might be of major extent. We have taken surface samples over a distance of four miles and have found no less than .10oz/T of silver in any one. We have taken a background sample of the diabase host rock and have found a silver value of less than 1 part per million (.03oz/T) of silver; (1ppm is the least the assay can show). We know then that there has been at least some concentration and deposition of silver within the whole length of that four miles which extends inward toward the Globe-Miami district. If there is a relationship, and if the McMillen deposit represents the silver halo of the copper center, the great length of the silver concentration in the mineral zone suggests that major mineralization may be the source of the McMillen deposit.

Price writes that the footwall of the Stonewall deposit is diabase and the hanging wall is granite. At the surface, both walls are diabase. Wagner reports that there is a granitic intrusion into the shear zone. From the much more detailed geological work which has been done since Wagner's time, we know that the diabase occurs as sills intruded into the Pre-Cambrian Granite and Apache Group sediments. These sills seem to be rather flat masses of various thickness, sometimes vertically displaced from one another and sometimes connected by more or less vertical dikes of the same diabase. Generally, when both walls of a vein have been diabase the vein has tended to be relatively unproductive. Where diabase has been one wall and the other has been a contrasting rock type, the veins have proven

to be much better. If Price is correct, the hanging wall in depth might be the granite contact with the side of a diabase sill or connecting dike. If this is the case, we can hope for a considerably greater depth and width of silver mineralization than if the shear zone exists only in a diabase sill. If it does exist in a diabase sill, we can hope for greater deposition at and below the granite contact, although perhaps not to the extent which might occur in the former case.

The fact is that neither the geological occurrence, the bottom of the mine, nor the longitudinal extent are known. Nor is any certain ore blocked out. We must define McMillen as a prospect, rather than a mine. And one must always be wary of what McKinsty, one of the grand old men of exploration geology, calls "The myth of the minable leavings". We must not be seduced into thinking that just because a mine once produced rich ore that it will again. But we do know good reasons why production may have been halted originally and why the second attempt may have been abandoned. In neither case do the reasons seem to be because of lack of what today would be good ore. We also know that the last program was completely inadequate to evaluate the prospect. We are left with an excellent prospect for a silver mine with a potential which could be very large.

REPORTS

R E P O R T

on the

STONEWALL JACKSON MINE.

- - - -

Globe, Arizona.
November 29th, 1932.

Arizona Machinery Co. Inc.,
231 Nor. Cortez Street,
Prescott, Arizona.

Gentlemen:

Complying with your request of the 19th., I am mailing you a blue print of the claims, and of the two shafts on the Stonewall claim.

Also a copy of Thos. Price's report made in 1881 on the Stonewall. Price was Director of the San Francisco Mint for many years.

The Stonewall and Little Mac are pat. ground owned by the Santa Rosa, Cal., people. Price 75 thousand on a 3 year lease and option. I hold an option; calls for a 100 ton cy. mill to be built within six months, \$15,000 to be paid within fifteen months; \$15,000 within 20 months and \$20,000 within 25 months, and \$25,000 within 36 months. 10% royalty from mill proceeds is to be paid monthly and applies on payments.

There is 20 thousand tons of dumps and fills which can be milled for \$1.50 per ton. While the map shows the ground as stoped above the tunnel, however, only rich pockets have been taken out, so there is many thousands of tons of such as these dumps plus any pockets not yet found.

With the exception of a 90 thousand dollar pocket stoped on the 230 ft. level, no drifting or stoping has been done below the 170 ft. tunnel.

These pockets of high grade were found along or near the foot wall, but on the 470 ft. in the old shaft and the 440 ft. in the new shaft they cut 25 ft of 27 and 25 oz. sulphide ore (Argentitá) on the hanging.

By referring to the map, you will see there is much ground between the 130' and 470' in the old workings which will produce as the ground above, and they have record of 600,000 plus the dumps.

This is chloride ore which will leach quickly, crushing to 20 mesh and I estimate 3 to 4 years ore for the mill of this class, after which the mill would have to be remodeled to handle sulphide ores.

FROM THE FILES OF ARIZ. DEPARTMENT
OF MINERAL RESOURCES

I hold all the other ground which was production in the early days (76 to 93) as well as ground for camp site and tailings dump. As the ore shoot rake is west, my R.E. Lee claim is as valuable as the Stonewall.

To those who will furnish \$75,000 to equip it with the mill, I will put in my holdings and go them 50-50; or, I will sell out for \$75,000, 10% down and balance about as the Stonewall payments above.

Price's assay map, as well as the company's assay book was destroyed in the earthquake at Santa Rosa, but I had a copy of the report here, otherwise we would not have it.

About 20 years ago copper people put down the new shaft looking for copper, which they failed to find. They did not find enough to have an assay run, but on the 440' in trying to connect with the old works, they cross-cut 25 ft. of 25 oz. ore on the hanging, but failed to hit the old shaft. (See No. 6 on the map). This shaft is 900 ft. deep and makes 50,000 gals. of water per 24 hrs. There is a good steam hoist and ton skip on this good for 1000 ft. and 2 pumps. Requires retimbering about 3 sets at the collar of shaft.

At No. 5 on the map is where they cut 16 ft. of 27 ozs. ore in the old works.

I have G. H. Hayes' letter to me, as well as his wife's letter to him, showing that they cut this ore in new shaft.

I am stopping at Camp (McMellin) on the new highway No. 60, and my address for a while will be $\frac{1}{2}$ Box 264, Globe.

Please return the map and report.

Awaiting a reply, I am

Very truly,

Jas. A. Davies.

NOTES ON THOS. PRICE'S REPORT ON THE STONEWALL JACKSON MINE
And up to date data on the Camp.

McMillonville is 18 miles N.E. of Globe, Arizona on the new highway (#60).

I hold a 5 year Lease & Option on the Stonewall & Little Mac. Patented Claims. Price \$75,000.00. I own 5 claims on the Stonewall vein, the Hannibal being patented and 5 claims on the hanging wall side of the above covering stratas of commercial ore. Also 2 claims on the foot wall side for tailing storage.

The vein is from 40' to 65' wide throughout the length of my holdings (9000ft.) with dibase walls.

Besides many small opening along the vein and in addition to those discribed by Price, a new shaft sunk in 1912-1916 looking for copper, which they failed to find, but it proves to that depth (900ft.) no copper or other base metals to interfere with cyanide treatment; that the vein continues to that depth; and makes 50 thousand gals. of water per 24 hours. And by drifting west on the 440' level to connect with the old workings, they cross-cut 25' of 25 ozs argentite ore.

From above the 170' level and ore pocket on the 230' level the Stonewall & Little Mac produced \$600,000.00. The balance of the camp is estimated at \$150,000.00.

The ore from the 230' was not as freemilling as above, hence the 80 tons of tailings mentioned by Price in his report.

Price on page 2 reports large bodies of \$5.00 to \$15.00 (4 to 12ozs.) ore throughout all levels, and in prospecting for high grade pockets they put 20 thousand tons of 8 ozs ore on the dumps and 2 thousand tons of 12 ozs fills in the mine. He states no ore was found on the other 3 levels, (360' - 470' & 570' which is true as to highgrade (60 ozs & up), however, all works he examined were within an ore shoot 1100' long carrying small pockets of highgrade to the water level - 230' below which we have a large body of argentite of silver 25' wide assaying 20 to 27 ozs.

On the 360' level, no work was done than to cross-cut to the vein, finding no highgrade on the foot wall. They continued the shaft to the 470' and cross-cut to the hanging wall, the last 20' was in quartz assaying 20 ozs. Then they sank a winze along the side, or under this quartz to the 570' and drifted west 200', & cross-cut 17' of 27 ozs ore. As both these cross-cuts were in sulphides, they covered up the ore on the 470' and permitted the water to raise on the 570' so Price could not observe these ores, because the silver was not recoverable by the methods they had at that time, Raw Pan Amalgamation.

This information I got from James Lewis who was foreman and J. C. Newton pumpman at the time of Price's visit.

As the new shaft was sunk east of the ore shoot, most of the dump is not ore, but at the 900' level it showed by nearing the Hannibal ore shoot.

I can show the pile of ore taken from the 440' level cross-cut, which after assorting out some 334 ozs shipping ore, still assays 12 ozs. Also I have G. H. Hays letter to me, and one to him from his wife commenting on this strike.

Some dumps have been washed away, but there is still about 16,000 tons of 8 ozs dumps left, @ 65¢ per oz.

2000 tons of 12 oz. fills @ 65¢	\$13,000
Total on broken	\$3,800
Cost of tramming & milling @ \$1.50 per ton	\$27,000
Estimated profits on broken ore	\$71,800
Probable profits in old works above water	\$20,000
Block of virgin ground west old shaft	\$20,000
	\$161,800

This estimate does not include either Hannibal or R.E. Lee ore shoots.

I have made laboratory tests on the dump crushing to 20 mesh & leaching 36 hours with 93% recovery, & 2/3 cyanide consumption.

J. B. Gerand - Jimmie - of Phoenix has a power sight permit on Salt River near where highway no. 60 crosses it, on which he will build a plant as soon as there is any demand for power. Survey for line crosses my ground. There is a line to

above Rice from Coolidge Dam, about 18 miles from camp.

Highway 60 penetrates a large belt of wood & timber 12 miles N.E. of camp. There is a good steam hoist, with 1 ton skip, 2 pumps, large air fan, and small compressor at the low shaft. No. 2 on blue print.

No. 3 shaft is on the R. E. Lee claim, but sunk on the west end of the Stonewall ore shoot and produced highgrade ore.

While the above estimate show with the other ore shoots that there is much to be made out of the "five" ores still above the water level, the mine is in sulphide ores below water, which when drifted upon & drained will justify a 2 or 3 hundred ton mill.

REPORT ON THE STONEWALL JACKSON MINE.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION:

The property is situated a little to the West of San Carlos Reservation, Gila County, Arizona, one hundred and twenty miles north east of Maricopa, a station on the Southern Arizona Road.

The first sixty miles to Silver King is over a good and substantial wagon road, from thence to Menders tank a distance of eighteen miles over a rather rough trail, thence to mine over a fair mountain wagon road. The mine may also be reached from Wilcox Station of the Southern Arizona road by means of roadway, distance being some one hundred and fifty miles.

I was informed that the survey of the Atchison and Topeka Railroad now being constructed runs within three miles of the mine.

EXTENT OF PROPERTY:

Fifteen hundred feet in length by six hundred in width for which U.S. patent has been applied for with title to 320 acres of timber land and water rights in the form of a small spring.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The mineral bearing ground is composed of feldspathic porphyry fully one hundred and ten feet in width, intermixed with a porphyritic material is found calc spar, sulphate or baryta, carbonates or copper and lead, chlorides of silver and occasionally small quantities of sulphide of silver and native silver. The general course of the vein or ore bearing material is North East and South West dipping at an angle of sixty-five degrees to North West. The foot wall is gabbro, the hanging wall being porphyritic granite, a formation very favorable for permanent veins of ore.

The exploration in the mine consists as is fully shown in the accompanying maps.

A perpendicular shaft sunk to the depth of four hundred and seventy feet, and an incline shaft on the four hundred and seventy foot level to the further depth of one hundred feet making in all a total depth of five hundred and seventy feet.

*FROM FILES OF ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF
MINERAL RESOURCES - ATTACHED TO LETTER
BY JAS. A DAVIES*

From various points in shaft as described here- after sundry levels and crosscuts have been opened. Some of the upper workings I was not able to examine as the stopes and drifts were all filled up or inaccessible. The adit level has been extended for a distance of seven hundred and twenty seven feet up to and a little beyond the shaft, the point one hundred and ninety feet being in the country rock of the foot wall at which point it encountered the vein but it had to be extended a further distance of ninety feet before I saw any evidence of ore. Here I observed a small stope where ore had once existed. It is not however until a distance of four hundred and thirty-seven feet from the mouth of the adit has been reached that any considerable stopes were encountered, as shown in the slopes of this level at air-shaft on the vertical section.

The next 160 feet of the adit level is either in low grade ore or barren material. Then follow stopes 120 ft. in length by 30 ft. in height, which has passed through a large body of ore from which a large portion of the good ore of the mine was obtained, as will be noted by referring to the vertical section showing the stopes. The ore body encountered on this did not extend to the surface.

Thirty-five feet above the adit level is located the 130 ft. level which has been extended for a distance of three hundred and twenty feet North East of the main shaft, which passed three bodies of ore. The North East end of this level is connected with what is known as the Starta shaft. The ground plan shows all the winzes and cross-cuts made on this level. It is hard to estimate the available ore here. At several points on this level seams of very good ore were being followed up. The next levels, the 190 and 230, as seen in the vertical section of the stopes passes through a body of ore 200 feet in length by about 30 feet in depth. This may be considered the bottom of the continuous ore body so far as is discovered. On the surface several small seams of very rich ore composed of Chloride and native silver were found, but which did not continue beyond the depth of some 120 ft. It is not necessary that I should give an elaborate description of the five other levels; they are shown in detail together with their cross-cuts later. In neither of these elaborations have there been any extensive ore bodies found. The general character of the vein matter is however the same as in the levels above where ore was found, and in places very rich. Large quantities of low-grade ore assaying from five to fifteen dollars per ton exist in all these levels, thus warranting the expectation that rich ore may be encountered by further work.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MINE:

The character of the formation is very favorable for silver veins there can be no doubt that you have a true fissure vein. The walls are well defined and I saw no indication that the vein was weakening as depth was attained. Unfortunately I could not examine the bottom or 570 ft. level as the pump which is too small broke while I was at the mine, and consequently the lower drifts were filled with water. I was able to examine down to the depth of 550 ft. and the character of the vein matter was the same as at 470 ft. level, and the superintendent informs me that they were in a body of fine quartz carrying low grade ore. From the character shown me as coming from there the prospects for ore being found at this depth are most favorable.

RECORDS OF PROPERTY:

The property has produced from a depth of only 230 ft. the sum of \$481,282.07.

According to the books of the company the sum of \$336,282.07 has been produced since the incorporation of the company, July 31st, 1877. Messrs. Martin and Tienny state that they extracted \$25,000.00 and Messrs. Harris and McMillan claim to have realized some \$120,000.00 before the incorporation of the company.

I am unable to verify the correctness of these last two amounts. Prior to the 1st of Sept. 1879 the books of the company do not show the quantity of ore extracted and crushed.

I find that between Sept. 1, 1879 and June 30, 1880, 250 tons of ore was extracted and milled together with 80 tons of tailings producing the gross amount of \$54,206.46.

From Sept. 1st, 1879 to Nov. 21st, 1881, 1800 tons of ore and 80 tons of tailings worked yielded the sum of \$118,487.12 which is at the rate of \$134.64 per ton including tailings worked.

In March 1877 I worked 4397 pounds of ore which yielded the gross amount of \$8,418.41.

Several other lots equally rich if not richer were worked by other parties. These rich lots were composed mainly of native silver interspersed through carbonates of lead and lime.

From the foregoing statement of facts it is self-evident that the ore where found is very rich and from my examination I have no hesitation in stating warrants the expenditure necessary for a more thorough exploration.

*Typing error
by addition,
80 tons
was produced
J.R.*

RECOMMENDATIONS HOW TO DEVELOP:

The mine should be supplied with additional pumping power in the shape of a six inch Cornish pump and engine and boiler to operate the same. The present volume of water is likely to increase as depth. The present volume in the mine is about 2000 gal. per hour. It is well to provide ample capacity to cope with it.

The incline shaft from the 470 ft. level should be carried to greater depth. For this purpose a small hoisting engine operated by compressed air should be placed at the mouth of the same.

An air compressor and the necessary power to drive the same should be placed at the mouth of main shaft. This would furnish air for machine drills as well as for operating the hoisting engine.

When necessary machinery to cope with the water has been placed in position the incline shaft sunk some two hundred feet deeper, then levels and cross-cuts should be extended to thoroughly explore the ground. In the meantime it would be well to prospect the upper levels more thoroughly.

MACHINERY:

On surface at main shaft 9 x 40 double hoist; drum 5 ft. in diameter. Boiler 12' x 40", 700 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ " steel cable, 2 buckets 800 lb. and several cars for underground work.

Hoisting works underground; donkey engine 6 x 12 at mouth of incline on 470 level, steam being supplied from boiler at surface.

Four steam pumps, Acme No. 1, 2 Dean Nos. 4, 6 and 600 ft. 2" pipe. These pumps are not in good order and not adapted to cope with the water to such depth besides which they are expensive to operate.

Mill machinery, engine and boiler for sufficient power, to drive 10 stamps and necessary pans and settlers. Five stamps, 2 amalgamating pans and one settler. Capacity of the mill being 5 tons each 24 hrs. The frame and building has capacity for ten stamps.

OTHER FACILITIES:

Timber is abundant at distance varying from 3 to 8 miles and is obtainable from \$5.50 a cord. In view of the

fact that increased facilities are sure to follow fuel will not materially increase in price, and mining timber will be available at cheap rates.

The water contained in the mine is sufficient for all purposes both mining and milling. This supply can be augmented by bringing water from a spring owned by the company some two miles distant from the mine.

IN CONCLUSION:

I would state that from the past record of the property in producing large quantities of rich ore that is easily worked, the favorable geological character of the country, the vein being well defined and carrying more or less mineral to the greatest depth yet attained; and the facilities for working are very good, I have no hesitation in stating that the property has every prospect of developing into a large and permanent paying mine when sufficient explorations have been made and greater depths attained.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS PRICE.

To the Directors of
The McMillan Silver Mining Co.,
San Francisco; Nov. 23, 1881.

Report on the
McMILLEN-STONEWALL MINING CO.

GLOBE, ARIZONA, MAY 5, 1912

To the Directors of the McMillen-Stonewall Mining Company:

I have completed a month's examination of your property and, upon your request have prepared a full report on the property, recounting its past history, the importance of developments to date, and its future possibilities. In the course of the examination 200 samples were taken and assayed to aid in drawing my conclusions.

Before entering into details, the conclusions resulting from the examination may be summarized as follows:

First—The Stonewall Ledge was mineralized by rich copper-silver sulphides which originally filled the net-work of limonite stringers that characterize the ledge wherever it outcrops.

Second—The ore mined in the early days of the district (1872 to 1882) was formed by the oxidation, without leaching, of these sulphides.

Third—There is sufficient evidence at hand to warrant the belief that when permanent water-level is reached and these sulphides are encountered, ore bodies, rich in value and of considerable lateral extent, will be found.

LOCATION OF PROPERTY:

The property, consisting of thirty-four mining claims, is situated in Gila County, Arizona, about sixteen miles northeast of the town of Globe.

ACCESSIBILITY:

The property is connected by wagon road with Globe and also with Rice, a station on the Arizona Eastern Railroad. This latter is the road used for haulage purposes and is about twenty-one miles in length. A surveyed line for a railroad showed a uniform grade of about 1-2 of one per cent from Rice to the property.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STONEWALL LEDGE:

Eleven of the thirty-four claims of the company are located lengthwise on the Stonewall Ledge—giving the company a length of about three miles on the vein. This ledge extends in a northeast-south westerly direction and lies in a large flat basin, about fifteen miles wide, in the heart of the Apache Mountains. The ledge is strongest near the center of the basin; to the northeast it soon passes under the silt, but it can be traced to the southwest, by occasional outcrops, for six miles to a point about a mile west of the western rim of the Apache Mountains. This basin and the surrounding mountains are remarkable for their undisturbed condition; as far as is known this ledge is the only large fault in the basin. It may be more correctly described as an immense shear zone, with very little displacement, extending across the basin, and caused by great stress in the earth's crust. The ledge has a dip of about 70 degrees to the northwest and varies in width from 25 to 115 feet.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY.

During the period from 1872-1882 about a mile's length of the ledge was being explored and operated by the mines known at that time as the Stonewall Jackson, Hannibal, Little Mack, Washington, Irene and Golden Eagle. Of these mines only the Stonewall Jackson would be called a mine in the present sense of the word; the others were merely shallow shafts in the ledge with very little cross-cutting or drifting. These shafts are of extreme importance, however, in that they all produced silver ore—indicating that the ledge was very generally mineralized.

The total production of the ledge to date, as far as can be ascertained, is about \$750,000 worth of silver ore. Of this amount the Stonewall Jackson alone produced about \$600,000.

During the early period mining was carried on under great difficulties and enormous operating costs; the nearest shipping point was Yuma, Arizona (300 miles

distant), and the nearest mining-supply house was in San Francisco. Only the very richest ore could be mined; in 1880 a five-stamp mill was erected and even then no ore containing values less than \$50.00 per ton could be treated profitably. Today, ore worth one tenth that amount, can be treated very profitably by the cyanide process.

In order to gain an idea of the character of the ore found in protected pockets in the vein I will insert a few statistics on these high grade ore shipments:

Two hundred and fifty tons of ore produced \$53,000. 516 tons produced \$55,000. 800 tons produced \$120,000. 4387 pounds of ore yielded the gross amount of \$10,500 and 712 pounds yielded \$8,500.

In 1881 the shaft encountered sulphides at a depth of 550 feet. Sulphides are not amenable to pan-amalgamation, and as a result the company was forced to make other plans for the treatment of their ore. They accordingly began work preparatory to roasting the ore before amalgamating it. This roasting alone, was estimated, would cost \$12.00 a ton.

Up to this time the White Mountain Indian Reservation had never been surveyed. When the survey was made, it was found that the entire ledge was on the Reservation and therefore could not be treated as U. S. Mining Land. This stopped operations at the mine, but preparations were made to present a bill to Congress setting aside this ledge from the Reservation. After a delay of ten years the bill was finally passed by Congress on the recommendation of J. W. Brown, director of the U. S. Geological Survey.

The Stonewall, Hannibal and Little Mack were then patented but work was never resumed at the mine until 1907. In that year the present company (The McMillen Stonewall Mining Co.) was organized to take over all these old properties, sink a new shaft to sulphide depth and erect a concentrator to treat the sulphides.

In the midst of operations, when the shaft had only reached a depth of 300 feet (still 250 feet above sulphide level, as determined from the old workings) the company ran short of funds; work was stopped and has not been resumed since.

GEOLOGY OF LEDGE:

The ledge has diabase for both foot and hanging walls; the matrix of the ledge itself is an altered diabase except in those portions of the vein in which a granite intrusion has wedged itself in between the diabase walls. This intrusion is strongest on the extreme western end of the property (on the Arizona claim.) On the Stonewall claim, while the matrix is almost entirely diabase, the dump shows an occasional portion of the intruded granite. The granite is of the pegmatite type.

By a week's careful study of the dumps I was able to get a complete connection of the various stages through which the ore passed from its primary sulphide form to the thoroughly leached and oxidized condition of the limonite stringers in the outcrops on surface. This investigation showed the following chain of events to have taken place:

After the shearing (which produced the ledge) a period of leaching followed; as the result of this leaching from above, calcite stringers were deposited all through the diabase matrix.

(Then came the intrusion of the granite): In portions of the ledge this granite broke through in massive form; in other places the granite came up only in small stringers. Wherever the granite failed to come up in massive form its heat decomposed the diabase in the ledge to such an extent that, together with its previously leached condition, the diabase was in a very favorable condition to receive the mineralization.

When this mineralization came, either in gaseous form or as a hot solution under pressure, it shot itself into innumerable little cracks and fissures all through the ledge. These (at one time) sulphide-filled stringers now filled with limonite, vary from the minute width of a hair to a foot or more in thickness.

Then followed a period of leaching and oxidation of the sulphides above water level. The ledge served as a water-channel for a large amount of descending water—the diabase walls on either side being in themselves almost impervious. In some por-

tions of the ledge the descending water failed to reach protected pockets of sulphides, in which case the sulphides oxidized without leaching to native silver, or to cyrargyrite (horn silver) wherever sufficient chlorine (originally in the form of Manganese Chloride) was present to form the chloride of silver. This is the reason for the rich pockets of ore encountered in the mine above water-level. The same explanation applies to the formation of the ore that was taken from stringers that ran into the foot or hanging walls. These offshoots originally contained rich sulphides that were oxidized in place and escaped the leaching that the sulphides in the ledge were subjected to. The Little Mack is such an offshoot; it yielded \$70,000 from one small pocket.

When the sulphides decomposed, they left as a residue a fine-grained limonite. Eighty samples, taken every twenty feet along the old workings, at tunnel level and above, showed these limonite stringers still to contain between one and two ounces of silver.

With increase of depth the decomposition of sulphides seems to have been less complete and more silver is present. This is evident also in the appearance of the stringers which are filled with greasy red hematite instead of limonite. The drift along the footwall at the bottom of the new shaft is faced in this character of ore,—the face averaging 6.5 ounces per ton. This same character of material can be seen on that portion of the old dump that came from the lower levels—these levels have been inaccessible for twenty years owing to the caved condition of the shaft.

COMMERCIAL ORE ABOVE WATER LEVEL:

The old dumps were sampled with a view toward getting an idea of the grade of ore in the levels below tunnel-level. The work below this level consisted of drifting and crosscutting with very little stoping. ~~Thomas Price~~, the engineer who examined the property in 1881, while the workings were still accessible, writes of these lower levels as follows: "It is not necessary that I should give an elaborate description of the five other levels; the general character of vein matter is the same as in the levels above where ore was found, and in places very rich. Large quantities of low grade ore, assaying from 5 to 15 ounces per ton exist in all these levels."

The dumps consist of a mixture of ore from the ledge, solid diabase from the foot, and waste from the hanging wall. Fifty twenty-five pound samples were taken which gave an average of 4.1 ounces of silver per ton. Considering the fact that these dumps have been hand-sorted four or five times and contain so much waste, the statements of Mr. Price are borne out to a considerable extent by these results. The drift along the foot-wall on the 300 foot level of the new shaft, as stated previously, is also in ore averaging 6.5 ounces per ton. The face of this drift is about two hundred and fifty feet east of the old workings described by Mr. Price.

While the dumps point to commercial ore below, they are not of any great commercial importance in themselves, as they only represent a computed tonnage of 16,000 tons. With a large cyanide plant on the property the dumps could be treated at a profit of about one dollar a ton.

I would place the average width of the ledge—as far as commercial probabilities are concerned—at from 30 to 35 feet. The actual width of the ledge varies from 25 to 115 feet, but where the vein is exceptionally wide its width is due to a horse of diabase in the ledge. On the 300 foot level of the new shaft this horse shows evidence of being in itself commercial at sulphide depth. Diabase boulders, taken from the horse at this depth, showed the decomposed sulphides as limonite specks with still a few sulphides present. Wherever a few sulphides were still present in a leached specimen, the lowest assay obtained was 18 ounces per ton.

CHARACTER OF SULPHIDES BELOW WATER LEVEL:

While the property has an excellent chance to develop a considerable tonnage of "cyanide ore" between the thoroughly oxidized zone on surface and the sulphide zone at water-level, the future of the property as a large mine depends on the character of the sulphides below. Owing to the leached condition of the ledge, sulphides are

very rare, but in the horse encountered on the 300 foot level. I was able to find sulphides that were formed in the calcite stringers and preserved by the hardness of the calcite. Also in some of the finer-grained portions of the intruded granite sulphides were still preserved.

In every case I found the sulphides to be either rich silver-bearing chalcopyrite, associated in some cases with black sulphides closely approaching argentite. The pure concentrates of chalcopyrite I found to contain 1300 ounces silver per ton, and 30 per cent copper. Other pure concentrates, containing varying amounts of chalcopyrite and black sulphides, contained from 1300 to 3000 ounces per ton of silver.

If this chalcopyrite is the primary sulphide, the possibilities of developing a large and very rich mine at depth are excellent. The untarnished condition of these sulphides when found in the center of a freshly broken piece of calcite or granite seems to indicate that they are primary. Also I have found the chalcopyrite in crystallized form (truncated tetragonal sphenoids) which also argues well for chalcopyrite as having been the primary carrier of the silver. Finally, when the sulphides, that entered offshoots into the hard diabase walls oxidized, they formed native silver and cyrrargyrite. I have been unable to find any way in which these sulphides could have been enriched, and consequently must conclude that these rich offshoots are due to the oxidation of the primary ore.

The first sulphides that will be encountered below water-level will probably be the black sulphides of silver—that is, the chalcopyrite enriched by leaching from above.

In no instance did I find any evidence of low grade copper-bearing iron pyrites, as ever having been present in the ledge. Specimens containing small streaks of sulphide in a stage of decomposition sufficient to give the red streak of hematite still contained 300 ounces of silver per ton.

While the assays of the sulphides show a high copper content, there is very little copper present in the oxidized zone. Occasionally a copper-stain is found; when such is the case, high silver values are also present, indicating that the products of the decomposition of the sulphides have not been thoroughly leached.

It is known that at a depth of 550 feet, 20 feet above the bottom of the old winze, sulphides were encountered. The statement is made by old miners who worked in that winze that at the bottom where the ledge was exposed for 12 feet, assays made on the sulphides gave values ranging from 40 to 80 ounces per ton for the full 12 feet. These statements cannot be considered as authentic, but the high silver values in all specimens containing a little sulphide lends credence to some extent to these statements.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WORK:

The new shaft should be continued until the sulphide zone is reached. Judging from conditions in the old workings this zone is between 200 and 400 feet below the bottom of the new shaft.

The drift along the foot-wall should also be continued as it is developing ore at present. I think it advisable to continue this drift to the old workings and investigate the grade of ore that is blocked out there by the old drifts and crosscuts. This work will not be costly and the drift has a good chance of developing a large tonnage of commercial ore.

Respectfully Submitted,

(Signed)

R. B. WAGNER

HISTORY

"ARIZONA QUARTERLY ILLUSTRATED"

JANUARY 1881

FROM ARIZONA PIONEERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY FILES

McMILLEN CAMP

Lies between eighteen and twenty miles easterly from Globe, in the Apache mountains, to which considerable notoriety is attached from the rich strikes and valuable finds that have been made at various times on or near the surface of the ground.

The high and rather extraordinary results that were yielded from ores obtained from the Stonewall Jackson, must be well remembered by most mining men; and the Robert E. Lee and Hannibal mines were located in March, 1870, by Charles McMillen and T. H. Harris. The amount of work done in this section, like that in different parts of this Territory in early days, if well directed, would, doubtless, have developed many properties of genuine merit, which to-day are neglected or totally abandoned, the chief cause being incompetence, mismanagement and extravagance on the part of those who were in charge.

THE HANNIBAL, by judicious handling, could be made a profitably-yielding property to the owners. It is supplied with a 20 horse-power engine, and hoisting works with a capacity of 800 feet, and a No. 5 pump. It has two fine shafts; the one on the south end is 160 feet down, with a 115 foot crosscut—the vein being about 40 feet wide, all in sulphurets and chlorides; the other shaft, 7x9, is on the north end, and is down 100 feet, and has a drift of 50 feet with a crosscut in the face of it of 60 feet—the vein in this part showing a large body of sulphurets and no chlorides. Water has made its appearance in great abundance, and the works are to be moved to the north. The mine gives many evidences of excellence. It is incorporated in San Francisco; a large portion of the stock, however, is held in New York.

THE ROBERT E. LEE is certainly a mine that should not lie idle, as has been the case for two years past. The shaft is down over 100 feet, with a crosscut through the ledge over 80 at the end of a drift of 115 feet. It is plain to be seen that the management of this mine, to say the least of it, has not been as good as it should have been, also to-day it would have been paying dividends to its shareholders.

THE STONEWALL JACKSON has had a large amount of work done on it, the main shaft being down 470 feet, and an incline there on the ledge of 40 feet, making 510 feet in all. The ore that is being hoisted shows it is very high-grade sulphurets and chlorides in pure white quartz, and occasionally considerable pure silver makes its appearance. Here the ledge, we are informed by the foreman, (the superintendent being absent we had not permission to visit the workings below) is already 16 feet wide in rich chloride and sulphuret ore imbedded in white quartz much of which we were enabled to see, and it was very rich, such as should satisfy the heart of any ordinary stockholder. There is a fine 6 stamp mill; a tunnel of 700 feet. Several assays have yielded \$20,000 per ton. The ore above the water mark was in reddish porphyry; below it, however, the ore has come in pure white quartz and white porphyry and a wide vein of rich ore. Now with a splendid mine, good ore, and a fine mill which has 6 stamps, and all the good words given out in favor of it, persons naturally look for far better things than are shown.

This is an age of progression, when success is the best proof of merit; and to insure this, work is needed; and that, too, which can be made to tell. This fine property, had it the right kind of hoisting-works, with double reel and cables, so that developments could be pushed energetically, and no ore taken out except what was encountered in putting the mine into condition for successful handling, would be worth many times what it is now under the present sleepy system of working. As it is only a quarter of a mile from the mill to the mine by road, a chute could be put in easily and at small cost to run the ore to the mill down hill, thus saving the expense of hauling. There are 35 men employed on the

works, and the principal stock-holders are in Santa Rosa, California.

THE LITTLE MAC, a parallel lead, was the first location in the camp, and has been a mine of great promise, having yielded largely at one time. It lies temptingly idle now, and is the property of the same company as the Stonewall Jackson.

THE DEMOCRAT lies N. E., and is an extension of the Little Mac. A large amount of rich ore, the same in character as found in the Little Mac, has been obtained from this mine also. The present owners, a New York company, are prospecting with earnestness. There are various openings consisting of shafts, drifts and crosscuts along the whole length of the claim, showing a continuous vein. Some of the ore on the ledge is wonderfully rich, assaying many thousands. The present superintendent, Mr. Chas. D. Shain, is highly pleased with the prospect, and will continue to push the work with vigor.

THE WASHINGTON is a continuation of the Stonewall Jackson vein and has many surface openings, the whole showing carelessness, or at least injudicious outlay. The shaft, which is down only a short depth, gives some splendid evidence of this being a good mine with a well-defined lode. The superintendent purposes cross-cutting to find the middle of the vein, below the water level, as the ore is of a fine character of free-milling chlorides, and the ledge of a good width above. This property will, doubtless, under the present management, be carefully and systematically worked. Although the number and extent of the openings would not warrant the price which the original owners refused for their interest, the ore began to show so well near the surface as to cause some considerable excitement here. Men of inexperience often err in estimating the value of mining property, forgetting that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and that it usually costs a great deal of money to put a mine into a condition to yield returns. The present owners, who are Eastern capitalists, will, no doubt, be handsomely rewarded for all the expenditures they make. The cost at which freight can be landed at this point, and the time it takes for it to arrive, are now a small matter compared with former times; and this admits of the successful working of mines that could not possibly have been operated formerly. A continuation of the Washington is called the Continental, which is owned by poor men, and is in about the same condition, showing the unprofitableness of carrying on operations unsystematically, though what work was done produced splendid results. The ore on the 60 foot shaft was free-milling chlorides.

THE ANTLER MINE. This claim lies on a parallel ledge to the Stonewall Jackson about half a mile southwest. The discovery or prospect shaft was put down about 13 months ago, in a low part of the hill, and the vein was followed on an incline to the depth of about 50 feet. Here the water began to make its appearance rather strongly, and although the ledge was a remarkably rich one, as well as very wide, and improving rapidly below the water level, it was determined to abandon it, and put down a large double-compartment working-shaft about 200 feet to the north-east on a higher part of the ledge. This opening has now been made to the depth of 200 feet and is a fine piece of work. At this station a drift has been started and the ledge has been penetrated, showing a wide body of splendid ore. The superintendent now feels rewarded for his faith and perseverance. The rich character of the vein in the discovery shaft is such as to cause Mr. Clark to determine to start in stopping out the ore, as there is a 4-foot pay streak that will mill very easily and give handsome returns. Some of the ore taken out of this shaft has assayed extraordinarily high, and milled \$800 per ton. Out of the discovery shaft there will, no doubt, enough fine ore be taken to help greatly in the expenses of development, if it does not do it fully, and also pay a dividend to the owners. There are excellent steam hoisting-works connected with the working shaft, but a double reel is now needed, and after getting down 100 feet deeper a pump may be necessary.

This fine property is nearly all owned in the East by James Wilson of New York, E. Fawcett of Baltimore and W. S. Carroll, same place. J. S. Clark of Antler Creek, in also part owner, besides being the indefatigable superintendent of the property.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1913.

**VIVID HISTORY OF
THE M'MILLEN MINE**

**TOLD BY GLOBE PIONEER WHO
WAS WITH FINDER OF FAMOUS
VEIN AND WHO SHARED IN THE
FORTUNE IT BROUGHT.**

(By Walter J. Scott.)

In writing of romances of the mines it is never necessary to paint the lily nor gild refined gold in order to make the truth interesting. For the truth, intellectually cold, is interesting enough in itself.

To have been a half owner in the McMillen silver mine, a mine which gave birth to a mining camp of 500 or 600 souls, to have watched that mine pour out in round numbers a million dollars, to have secured \$60,000 cash for a half interest in the property, to have gone to San Francisco and to have dropped the \$60,000 on the stock exchange in less time than it required to make it, to have turned prospector once again and to have been the first to stake out the properties at the great camp of Aspen, Colorado, to be driven away by a snow storm while only a few inches away from one of the great gold mines of the world, to have faced battle, murder and sudden death as prospector in many camps in Arizona, California, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico and old Mexico; to have joined the Salvation Army and to have become a valued member of that organization at Globe, working at the same time as a leaser at the Buffalo properties of the Old Dominion mine, ever ready and willing to take a hazard of new fortunes in gold and silver mines—to have lived to see an 18-year-old boy who worked for him at Globe a generation ago take six million dollars out of the Mohawk at Goldfield, Nevada, and then come back to Globe with the idea of making a great property out of his first love, the Apache mountain country—these are experiences which come to few men in a life time. Yet they are only a few of the experiences to be found in the life story of Theodore H. Harris, better known as "Dore" Harris.

"Dore" Harris was found at his comfortable home on Noftger Hill in Globe and modestly related some of his experiences, experiences which would seem almost impossible outside of a story book. His story follows:

"I came from Silver City to Globe with Charles McMillen, the discoverer of the great McMillen silver mine. I was a mere boy and a good deal of a tenderfoot, and McMillen was little better, so far as knowing how to rough it in the west was concerned, though I understood he had been a United States soldier and consequently knew something about frontier life. We came to Globe by way of Bowie, but you must remember this was long before the Arizona Eastern was built, Bowie being merely Fort Bowie. Nor was the Southern Pacific built at the time. In fact, there was not a railroad in all Arizona or New Mexico at the time that we made the trip.

"I first met McMillen at Silver City. He had come from Texas to that mining camp, which was then in its infancy. McMillen is dead now. As nearly as I can recall it he died in San Francisco in 1878. We had left Silver City with the intention of going to the Silver King mine, which was just beginning to make a noise in those days. We got to where the city of Globe now stands on January 12, 1876. But, of course, there was no Globe at that time. There was just one tent located near where the Barclay stables now stand. That tent belonged to Bill Read, 'Doc' Hammond and 'Hunkadori' Holmes. They were prospecting in the neighborhood of the Old Dominion mine. They located the Alice, which is the main ledge of the Old Dominion, and which is being worked to this day. Hammond was killed in South Africa by the Zulus, 'Hunkadori' Holmes was killed during the Indian troubles at the time that Apache Kid was being taken to Florence. Read went to Illinois and I really don't know what became of him after that, but I never heard of his dying with his boots on.

"We staid in Globe, which was a place with only one tent and without a name, for only a single night. There were a few other prospectors in this section, however, and most of them were prospecting in the neighborhood of Ramboz Camp, beyond what is known as Mineral Farm nowadays. We didn't have any money and we stopped and worked there for a few days for a man named Shaw. Then we moved on to the Apache mountains, near where Sam Richmond has been living recently. Dave Beardsley had located the Chromo mines just about where Richmond's home is. Next we moved over to where the Buckeye mine is now located and located the Red Rover. A little later we crossed the Apache mountains, stopping on the east side about seven miles from Richmond Basin. Here we located the Stonewall Jackson, Little Mac and Florence claims. They were located March 12, 1876.

"It was just this way—the story of that location. We were prospecting in all directions and had just made the location at the Red Rover. I was following up the Red Rover tract when reports came of the finding of rich properties at Richmond Basin. McMillen was wild to go to Richmond Basin right away, but I said that if there was ore on the one side of the mountain there must be ore on the other side of the mountain. Finally McMillen said, 'All right. You follow up the ore that we found near the Red Rover and I'll go across on the other side.' So we both agreed to that and he took a pair of blankets and a little grub—only enough to last for two or three meals. Then he went across the mountain. From the top of the mountain he saw a little red hill to the east and started for it. When he got near this hill he saw the Indians driving a white man away from it. The white man was a man named 'Monument Buck.' The reason he was called

'Monument Buck' was because he had located so many monuments in this part of the country. As I recollect, it he was killed by the Indians at Indian Hot Springs, near Fort Thomas.

"McMillen was a little afraid that the Indians would get after him, too, so he hid out in some tall timber and brush. He staid there all night and early the next morning he went on to that red hill, which was really only a short distance away. On the southwest side of the red hill he discovered a lot of rich horn silver scattered over the surface of the ground. It was lying right there where it had disintegrated from the ledge. He at once built the southwest end monument of the Stonewall Jackson claim. This particular monument was located about 150 feet from where he first found the horn silver. Then he crossed the wash that runs along the McMillen ledge and located the Little Mac claim, running parallel with the Stonewall Jackson claim. Then further on west and running parallel with the Little Mac he located the Florence. He built the monuments in one day, putting up notices written on pieces of paper. Then he came back to the Red Rover camp that evening, bringing a rich piece of the horn silver ore with him.

"'I've struck it rich,' were the first words he said to me; 'and here is the ore.'

"I whittled the ore a little with my knife and told him that it seemed too good to be true. There were three men camped near us at the Red Rover—Ned Palmer, Charlie Williamson and a man named Yeager. We told them what McMillen had found and that

they had better get their animals together and get ready to start in the morning. I remember that McMillen cautioned them to keep still and not to let any one who might come along know anything about it, telling them that there would be enough for all of them, but not enough for all the world. These three men located the General Lee on the southwest end of the Stonewall, and the Hannibal on the northeast end. I located the Washington mine on the northeast end of the Hannibal for Jim Aikens and Martin Sweeney. These claims were all on the main ledge of the McMillen, as it is known today. Aiken was an old friend of mine at Silver City, while Sweeney had let us have some grub at San Carlos. As it was we had only beans and crackers enough to last us two days. So in two days' time, while we had plenty of silver ore, we didn't have a mouthful of food to eat. Finally we got a mule and a horse from Palmer and Yeager. We put 300 pounds of that silver ore on the mule and McMillen rode the horse and started for Florence, about eighty miles away by trail. He sold the ore to a man named Jennings, who ran a little smelter there, for \$2 a pound. In that way we got enough money to buy food to last us for awhile. From that time on we kept shipping out the ore. I took two loads of ore to Silver City in June, going by way of Solomonville, then known as Pueblo Viejo. I don't know how much those two loads

weighed, but I do know that I sold the loads at the mills there to the owners of the '76 mine for something in the neighborhood of \$3,000.

"I brought a quartz mill back from the Lone Mountain mine near Silver for S. Tidwell. He put up the mill at the McMillen mine. And after the mill was up and running we took out considerable ore which we shipped to San Francisco through Joe Collingwood & Co., the ore going to Yuma and from Yuma to Frisco by rail. I remember taking out a ton of very rich ore and shipping it to Yuma by Tom Kerr, who was afterwards hanged by the vigilantes near Pioneer. It cost us \$350 for that ton of freight, so you can have some idea of what freight charges were like in those days. We could afford to pay it for that ore was sold to Selby & Co., the smelting men, for \$19,550. I remember there was one chunk of that ore which when hit with the hammer showed to be almost pure silver.

"In the summer of 1877 we bonded the mine to Mike Tierney and Professor Martin, principal of the schools at Santa Rosa, California, for \$120,000 cash. We each got \$60,000. That closed McMillen's interest and my interest in the McMillen mine. We both went to San Francisco.

"The mine has had quite a varying history since it was sold, but inasmuch as I was away from Globe the most of the time I did not keep posted on all of the changes. One thing which did interest me was that since my return I found that G. H. Hayes has been running a diamond drill for the purpose of determining what could be found at depth. Hayes worked for us as a boy when he was only 18 years old. I have been told that he made quite a lot of money at Goldfield, Nevada. One report I heard is that he took out \$6,000,000 at the Mohawk at Goldfield. He told me that he couldn't help returning to his first love, the McMillen mine. He is operating under a bond given by the McMillen-Stonewall Mining company, at the head of which is V. Y. Smith of Globe. What especially interested me in connection with my meeting Hayes so many years afterwards was that he told me he always believed there was a big mine there. I have always felt that way myself, and have often thought that we didn't go deep enough. You must remember that the vein was a fissure vein and that the ledge can be traced for seven or eight miles through the country. It is a hundred feet wide in places. That made a good deal of country to explore, and our methods were primitive in those days. I have always heard that at about 300 feet they struck sulphide ore after we left, but that they couldn't handle it with a free amalgamating mill like that which the Santa Rosa people who succeeded us built at the mine. I have been told repeatedly that this ore carried gold, silver and copper.

"However, this is merely hearsay and has nothing to do with the things I saw with my own eyes or the experiences I went through personally. Of course, the success of the mine meant that a town was started, which was called McMillen, and like most of the

western mining camps, it went through some lively days. At one time they had a fight with the Indians, but they succeeded in driving the Indians away.

"You ask me regarding the amount taken out of the McMillen mine. Estimates run to millions or so. Personally I cannot say very much about that. My work was more in the camp and I was a pretty young fellow in those days, green and raw, and without a business training. But I do know we shipped out a great deal of mineral, even before the mine changed hands.

"You ask me for stories about my experiences as prospector. Well, I can remember one or two which might interest you. For instance, 'Monument Buck,' who was driven away from the mine by the Indians just before it was located by McMillen, came over to see us during the days of the excitement. He was the prospector who got his name from the fact that he staked out so many claims and put up so many monuments, apparently thinking that in that way he could win at the mining game. I was digging away at the time. Some of the silver that I was shoveling out from the Little Mac looked like honeycomb. He watched me for awhile and then he turned to me, saying, 'Well, what darned fool would have thought there was any silver in that old yaller ochre ledge?' 'Most any darned fool would know silver when he saw it,' I replied. 'Where you had your tent on the hill you shoveled pure silver out of the way to get a place to put your tent on,' I added. 'I never done any such a thing,' he said. I then told him to come with me and asked him to pick out the spot where the tent stood. 'Right here,' he said, after we had gone a little distance. I then picked up a piece of the mineral and handed it to him. It was as pretty and as pure a piece of silver as you would ever find.

"A good many different stories have been told by prospectors around camp fires about the discovery of the McMillen mine, but I have given the true story of the details connected with the location of this property so far as I know; and so far as I know many of these details have never been published before. But like all successful mines a lot of stories have been told about it which have no foundation when it comes to facts.

"To illustrate, I was at a camp at Rico, Colorado, one night when the day's work was done, and several of the oldtime prospectors commenced telling stories of the accidental discovery of mines. One of them finally said, 'Why, take that McMillen mine! Charley McMillen and Dore Harris weren't even out prospecting when they found it! They were just out looking for a burro when they ran into that silver!' Not one of the prospectors in the camp knew me. I was a stranger in the town. I kept quiet and then let them talk away for a little while. Finally, when they started to give a lot of details about how the burros had strayed away and our efforts to catch them, I told them they were mistaken when it came to the

burro story. The man who was telling the story even insisted that he had seen the burros. I called their attention to the fact that there were no burros in this part of the country at the time, that the only animals that the prospectors would have were horses or mules, so as to be able to travel rapidly in the event of pursuit by the Indians. The man who had started in to tell the story still insisted that he knew and finally asked my name. I replied, 'Gentlemen, I am Dore Morris and was out prospecting with McMillen at the time that he found the McMillen mine.'

"Since that time I have prospected in the west and in Mexico, with widely varying fortunes. Perhaps the closest I ever came to making another strike like that at the McMillen was at Aspen, Colorado. I erected the first monument ever put up at Aspen. I had hardly camped there when the snow came down on the claims many feet deep. I was driven away by the storm. The samples which I had already secured showed up so poor when I had them assayed that I never did go back; and yet I was within a few inches and within twelve hours' time of another mine as rich or richer than the McMillen mine."

So much for the old. Regarding the new developments at the McMillen mine, V. Y. Smith, the head of the McMillen-Stonewall Mining company, when seen, consented to speak of existing conditions:

"The McMillen mine is under option to G. H. Hayes of Los Angeles. Mr. Hayes is best known to the mining world because of the successes he achieved in connection with the Mohawk mine at Goldfield, Nevada. The company has no stock for sale, the stock which has been issued being held by insiders. We are well satisfied with the results of the drilling during the past season. It is not intended that any more drilling shall be done for the present. The present plan is to sink from 400 to 600 feet deeper. The shaft is now down about 300 feet.

"The McMillen-Stonewall Mining company holds either by option or by purchase six claims in the vicinity of where the mineral was taken out 36 or 37 years ago. We are doing assessment work upon 27 other claims. This assessment work takes in a good share of the so-called Stonewall ledge. We have about three miles of this ledge.

"We are not looking for a strike similar to the McMillen mine. We want for concentrating purposes a large tonnage of ore of a reasonable

grade, and we believe we have found it along the Stonewall ledge. We expect Mr. Hayes to arrive in Globe in the near future for the purpose of inspecting the claims, and at that time he may be willing to give out some information concerning his plans for the development of the properties in the vicinity of the old McMillen mine."

THE DEPARTED GLORY OF CAMP McMILLEN

By Leslie Gregory

To the newer generation of Arizona for whom there is little thrill over the subject of mining, owing to the lack of romance in the high-powered industrial complexion reflected in the business of copper production, there is still undeniable charm in the stories of early-day silver mining, particularly in this locality, where copper was revealed as the abundant mineral only after the great silver stampede had run its course.

During less than ten years, beginning in 1870, what is ordinarily known as the Globe district, or Globe-Miami district, was one of the greatest silver camps in America. Although it started before and ran concurrently with Tombstone, it is at least intimately known to mining history of the romantic sort. Tombstone offered the humor of the time and became the focal point of national interest.

The actors upon the stage of Tombstone's stupendous drama are gone from the scene of their high-light performances. Many of those who knew old McMillen in its boyhood are still in this neighborhood and, in their declining years, they tell vivid recollections of the camp of whose life they were a part. Reference to the palmy days of the now deserted plate stirs interesting reminiscence.

The New Route

The beaten trails that led to McMillen and Richmond Basin 50 years have been obliterated, and the Apache range over which thousands of people journeyed to the silver diggings, now offers a stolid front of impregnability. An auto highway leads to McMillen today, but it is by way of Rico up Seven Mile wash. The mileage is longer and the trip shorter than in times gone by. The time an automobile will make over a distance of approximately sixty miles means nothing as compared with a less than 30-mile horseback or mule ride of a half century ago, by a more direct route.

The Natural Setting

When swinging toward the McMillen camp from the east, in the panoramic view of the basin, which lies between the Apache and White mountains, one beholds the weird separation of the western skyline, between whose rugged peaks the afternoon sun flashes its farewell rays to momentarily illumine the color

In a setting of serenity loom the ruins of what once constituted the thriving mining town of McMillenville, but not proscribing incongruities of dilapidation incident to most of the deserted mining camps of the West. Somehow or other, the drab adobe dwellings are not out of harmony with the green of the underbrush which has grown about them. Dreamily, in the sanctuary of placid surroundings, the substantial landmarks of McMillenville are yielding to Nature's cloistering.

The ground scars of civilization's ruthlessness have been effaced. The sloping roof over the now silent Stonewall Jackson stamp mill merges with the green background and a blossoming apple tree shields the porch where "Uncle Charlie" Newton smoked his pipe for 40 years as he waited for McMillen to come back. Last year death relieved his hermit vigil at the old house, whose walls are papered with editions of the ARIZONA SILVER BELT of the early '80s.

Tragedy of Hope Deferred

Permanent records between the covers of the old mining register offer hints of stories whose sequels might be interesting. The McMillen mining district was created in the then Maricopa county and went out of existence in the first years of the newly organized Gila county.

The names inscribed as locators of hundreds of claims offer a roll call of some of Arizona's most interesting pioneers and of some of the old-time sojourners in the west who attained national prominence after their departure. But the engaging interest lies in the physical evidence of the early optimism and ultimate disheartening of Judge La Rue.

Judge J. D. La Rue was mining recorder, justice of the peace and all around, versatile official of the young camp. The earliest location papers were filed at Phoenix. Upon the creation of the local mining district Judge La Rue made his first entry on November 3, 1877, recording the location of the "Martin and Powers" mine. One of the locators, Charles T. Martin, builder of the Martin theater at Globe, is still a resident of Gila county.

The text of the location document is spread upon the register in shaded, near Spencerian script, in penmanship of almost effeminate

seven claims were registered. These were principally relocations of abandoned properties. New full must have been aroused, for the register shows that relocations of the Continental and Hattie mines were recorded at 12:30 and 1 o'clock respectively, the morning of January 1, 1885. All of the 1885 entries were made at the beginning of the year and none later than January 12. A year later, it is shown that on January 1, 1886, at 12:30 a. m., Sallie Garlinghouse located the Corsair claim. That was probably the last strictly legal filing in the old McMillen district.

From 1877 until 1886 Judge La Rue had seen the camp rise and fall. Alone, he clung to his job as recorder and, on February 4, 1886, without the two necessary witnesses in the neighborhood, the hitherto undaunted pioneer made the last definite stand for the glory of old McMillen. He named himself locator, filer and official recorder of "Washington the Second" and "Antler the Second". When he finally departed is not positively known.

Whether Judge La Rue was old, young or middle-aged when he went to McMillen is immaterial. His chirography underwent gradual change between November 1877, and February 1886. The spread of penmanship over 320 pages of the register, and its evolution from diminutive lettering of delicate firmness, to bold, businesslike, but infirm, tells the story of discouragement. The change is so startling for so short a period in the life of a man that the only conclusion to be drawn is upon the premise that the aging of Judge La Rue was caused by the insistent beating down of his splendid optimism.

The Thumb-Print of Tenacity

The unruffled tenacity of "Uncle Charlie" Newton, who died in January, 1929, only last year, left its physical impress upon his pipe. At the time of his death, the old meerschaum there is a depression upon the bowl, hollowed by constant application of Newton's left thumb, as he smoked and dreamed and waited for the day which might stir McMillen into renewed activity.

The Silver Treasure

The histories of McMillen and nearby Richmond Basin are interwoven. Both camps contained large producing mines of high-grade silver. Among those at the basin were the Mack Morris, Silver Nugget and Champion. The names of powerful figures in history were applied to the McMillen mines, with the resounding titles of Stonewall Jackson, Robert B. Lee, Hannibal and

causing them to seem incredible. Setting aside all material gathered orally, from pioneers, reference to a standard history will suffice to glean some definite comprehension.

James H. McClintock, author of "ARIZONA, THE YOUNGEST STATE," sets forth a by no means complete history of the camp, but mentions some of the highlights. When he was a young man, in 1881 and 1882, during the prosperous silver era of this section, Mr. McClintock was a resident of Globe and one of the editors of the old Globe Chronicle. Extracts from his remarks follow:

"One of the most noted of the early silver mines was the Stonewall Jackson, at McMillen, located in February, 1876, by Harris and McMillen. Though it was worked for more than four years, its location was really on the San Carlos Indian reservation, from which it was afterward cut off by congressional enactment.

"The ledge was a clear one, traceable for ten miles, in places eighty feet in thickness, and it is improbable that its only riches are upon the Stonewall claim. The surface of the claim had wonderfully rich ore. Some almost pure silver was chiseled from a pyrite streak but most of the product was handled in a five-stamp mill packed over the mountains by a California company, which made about a million dollars by its operations, over the cost of \$120,000."

Another writer tells that millions of Stonewall Jackson ore netted the owners \$200,000. Not only at McMillen but in several places

around Globe and the present town of Miami surface silver ran high as \$20,000 to the ton, or \$10 per pound.

Speaking of the McMorris mine, in Richmond Basin, McClintock says: "At Wheatfield the company built a stamp mill that ran three years, with returns of \$1,750,000."

Among other things, McClintock relates that "one boulder of silver ore found on the McMillen-Richmond Basin trail, and known as Munson's chunk, was worth \$3,500 to the fortunate finder. As late as 1882 a 31-pound silver nugget was found in the basin by Leroy F. Ikunberry."

It is even said that Indians used some of the rich silver ore for moulding bullets with which to battle the white people in the troublous times.

The Rise of McMillenville

At McMillen, the Stonewall Jackson mine was located in February, 1876. The Washington and Humboldt were discovered during the following month. It is not surprising

"DEPARTED GLORY" CONTINUED

...the morning into existence at the same time and grew so large that in 1875, Judge Hock...
 ...the Arizona Silver...
 ...the time and which is continued...
 ...sentiment, long after the arrival of an era when Copper Belt...
 ...designate the district but...
 ...The Silver Belt...
 ...the surviving active institutions...
 ...the journey of a high...
 ...the property of McMillenville...
 ...the enterprise of the business...
 ...are evidenced in the advertisements...
 ...which appeared in the 1875 files...
 ...of this paper...
 ...McMillen professional cards show...
 ...Thomas P. Olinore, as an attorney...
 ...and mechanical and Julius W. Voz...
 ...Slyke as an attorney at law. Three...
 ...thrust into the...
 ...Lambert (atool), H. C. Hoffman...
 ...professor; Gumbelton, W. W. H...
 ...proprietor; McMillen branch of...
 ...the plant brewery of Globe, Fred...
 ...Medley and company, proprietors...
 ...Ocher, establishments of large...
 ...provisions, carrying assorted merchan...
 ...were the Pioneer News, De...
 ...and general merchandise store, Fred...
 ...McMillen, proprietor, and the...
 ...the book and stationery stores of...
 ...Nichols, Joe Blossing, and...
 ...Miller and company.

...appeal to the travelling public might...
 ...lead a person to wonder whether...
 ...mention of the corral and grocery...
 ...store, at each of which, PATRONS...
 ...and always be accommodated. It...
 ...ly indicated that the history had...
 ...reacquainted "stomper" mixtures...
 ...for the crowd that was attracted by...
 ...the inviting cuisine.

A Wealth of Lore

There are literally hundreds of interesting stories of McMillenville and there are many old timers in Gila county who, as young men and women, lived there. Their stories are being gathered for future publication in the Silver Belt from time to time. They range from tales of rich silver strikes and Indian scares to poker games, whiskey, social affairs, odd characters, claim jumping, high-grading, rough and tumble incidents, courtships and many other intriguing human interest episodes.

Nestled in the beautiful hills, between towering mountain ranges, the few remaining relics of the quiet town of mining romance are enveloped in solitude. Main street is the playground of Jack rabbits as they dart between the mesquite bushes which cover the thoroughfare where swarming locusts and drying...
 ...note while their exuberant spirits...
 ...strive to find evidence of a silver...
 ...long.

...Miss Host of the Frontier...
 ...Judging from two separate...
 ...that advertisement...
 ...a hotel to brag about. At least, the...
 ...reference was planted with the read...
 ...ing public by the proprietor. The

...reader may judge for himself after...
 ...perusing the following:

FIFTH TOMPKINS HOTEL
 McMillenville, A. T.
BOARDING AND LODGING
 Rooms will always be the table...
 ...filled with every delicacy of the...
 ...season.
DISHED UP OLMAN AND IN...
ELEGANT STYLE
 ...appears to have prospered...
 ...to have gained progressive head...
 ...and for this. Within two months...
 ...the establishment took on new...
 ...ity in a new name and a couple of...
 ...months. The next effort to attract...
 ...rolling could only bring a serious...
 ...person to one of life's momentous...
 ...decisions—whether he could "take it...
 ...or leave it alone."

HANNIBAL HOTEL
 McMillenville, Arizona
FIFTH TOMPKINS Proprietor
 In connection with the hotel is...
 ...a first class...
CORRAL
 and
GRUBBY STORE
 each of which furnish con-

Territorial Exposition
 Friday Evening, June 6, 1879

JAMES WATT, Esq., No. 25 West corner of...
 San Francisco, is our authorized agent, with...
 power of advertising, subscriptions, etc., and...
 ...for every day.

Mr. J. R. Nichols, Superintendent of the Lee mine at McMiller, has been stopping for a few days in Phoenix, and from him we get the following about mines in his section:

The Stonewall Jackson Co's mine runs out six hours out of 24, on account of scarcity of water. The mine is being worked energetically and shows no falling off in the richness or quantity of the ore. There is a tunnel running southwest on the ledge 720 feet, which taps the main shaft at a depth of 175 feet. Ore occurs along the hanging wall in blotches. At a depth of 200 feet there is a drift from the working shaft running southwest 275 feet. What ore there is, mostly on the hanging wall. Considerable work has been done on a small

spur near and running parallel with the main ledge. It was here that the native silver was first discovered, and it is estimated that at least \$300,000 has been taken from this spur. At a depth of 127 feet the ore gave out and a drift was run from the bottom of the shaft to tap the main ledge, which proved to be 14 feet wide, with blotches of native silver, horn silver and chloride all through the vein matter.

On the Lee the deepest shaft is down 90 feet. From the bottom of the shaft are two cross drifts 49 feet long, which cut the hanging and foot walls and penetrate 14 feet into the country rock. The ledge here is 22 feet wide. Thirty-four feet from the shaft is a drift which runs along the hanging wall for a distance of 65 feet. Where the drift leaves the main drift, is a winze 40 feet deep. A drift is also run in on the foot wall about 70 feet. At the mouth of this drift is a winze 35 feet deep, and five feet from the bottom is a drift in along the foot wall 80 feet. The ledge matter averages from four to ten dry ounces of silver per ton. Out of the winze near the hanging wall some 10 tons was taken that worked over \$100 have been taken.

Some very rich ore has recently been taken from the Forty-four mine. Mr. Fred Nichols has leased the property and it is probable that bullion will soon be extracted from the ore.

A deposit of very rich ore has been discovered about 600 feet from the southwest end of the Lee and opposite the Mammoth. The ore is worth about \$200 per ton. As the ore is only down ten feet, nothing is known as to the extent of the deposit.

The Hannibal mine, just southwest of the Stonewall, is closed down.

Work is being done on the Washington mine, adjoining the Hannibal. At present the greatest depth on the mine is fifty feet. Two hundred and fifty feet north-east of the 50-foot shaft is a shaft 12 feet deep, into which water came so fast that it had to be abandoned. A tunnel is now being run along the ledge. Henry Fuller, the superintendent is making arrangements to put hoisting works on the mine. The ore is mostly silver glance and rebellions. The Washington is considered a very good prospect.

GOOD ORE FOUND AT OLD STONEWALL JACKSON PROPERTY

JAN. 24th 1916

A report was current in Globe yesterday that a great strike of ore had been made in the Stonewall Jackson mine at McMillen, the ore running as high as \$3000 or \$4000 to the ton.

Interviewed by a representative of the Record as to the truth of the rumor, V. Y. Smith, superintendent of the Stonewall Jackson mine, said the facts had been exaggerated. However, he admitted that recent developments are very encouraging, and what was to be expected.

The ledge was crosscut from the shaft at 470 feet and found to be 100 feet wide, all more or less mineralized, and for fifty feet next to the hanging wall carries considerable ore, some of which is high grade. The largest stratum, varying in thickness from six or eight inches to three feet, carries the richest ore—black sulphide of silver—which will run several hundred ounces in silver to the ton and perhaps higher. Ore is also found in bunches and seams, the silver being in the form of black sulphide; also brittle and native silver. Copper occurs in the ledge, in the form of bornite, some native, and scattered particles of chalcocopyrite. The matrix of the ledge is crushed diorite.

From the crosscut at the 470 level a drift has been run in the ledge, on the footwall side, about 100 feet, showing more or less ore the entire distance. This drift will be continued to a connection with the old mine workings about 300 feet ahead. The ledge is not sufficiently opened up, and the ore is too scattered, to make it a shipping proposition, Mr. Smith says. Although some sulphide is found at the 470 level, the ledge at that depth is in the oxidized zone, a zone of secondary enrichment, and large and continuous bodies of sulphide or primary ore, are not expected to be found above 900 feet. It is the intention of the management to prospect the ledge by crosscuts and drifts at levels 100 feet apart.

The shaft is down 540 feet, at which depth sinking was discontinued more than a month ago, when the drills broke through into cavity from which water, in considerable volume, came up through the drill holes, which was shut off by plugging the holes. Sinking will not be resumed until pipe is obtained with which to lengthen the water column, and it may be found necessary to install a second pump. The road from Rice to McMillen, over which supplies for the mine are hauled, was badly washed out and to repair it will take several weeks.

G. H. Hayes, who is in control of the Stonewall Jackson property, left for Los Angeles before Christmas to spend the holidays and his return was prevented by sickness. He is expected here within a week.

The Stonewall Jackson mine was discovered in 1876 by Charles McMillen and Theodore Harris, and after they had taken out ore to the value of \$100,000, or more from shallow opening, they sold the property in 1877 to Santa Rosa, Cal., parties for \$150,000. The company developed the mine to greater depth and uncovered very rich ore. The company's books show that during the three years they operated, the mine produced \$500,000. Operations were suspended because of interference by the federal government, the mining property at that time being on the San Carlos reservation. Later leasers on the Stonewall Jackson mine took out a large amount of silver and the total prod-

STONEWALL JACKSON SINKING TO RESUME; WILL BE UNWATERED

Jan 15, 1916
G. H. Hayes, developing the Stonewall Jackson mine at McMillen, was here yesterday, purchasing pipe and fittings for the water column in the mine shaft and other supplies. Mr. Hayes stated there was no important change in the orebody on the 470 foot level where the drift is still being run on the vein, and all in ore of varying value; some of it black sulphide of silver running very high; there are also occurrences of copper in the form of oxide, bornite and scattered particles of chalcocopyrite. The shaft is down 540 feet, at which depth sinking was stopped in December on account of a flow of water being encountered in excess of the capacity of the small pump then at the mine. A pump of larger capacity has been procured and is to be installed at once. Sinking will then be resumed and the shaft carried down several hundred feet farther. Levels are to be opened 100 feet apart and the vein opened by crosscuts and drifts.

GOOD SHOWING OF SILVER SULPHIDE

G. H. Hayes, who is in charge of the Stonewall Jackson mine at McMillen, who was in Globe yesterday, gave out the following details:
"There is no change in the orebody on the 470-foot level where the drift is still being run on the vein, and all in ore of varying value, some of it black sulphide of silver running very high; there are also occurrences of copper in the form of oxide, bornite and scattered particles of chalcocopyrite. The shaft is down 540 feet, at which depth sinking was

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ACTIVE AT MINES AT M'MILLAN JUL - 1915

FORCE OF MEN WITH GEORGE HAYNES, WELL KNOWN NEVADA MINING MAN, WORKING AT STONEWALL JACKSON.

BELIEVED IN MINING CIRCLES THAT MINE WHICH HAS BEEN GREAT PRODUCER IN PAST WILL AGAIN MAKE GOOD.

Considerable activity is reported at the Stonewall Jackson mine in the Globe district. A force of men, with Mr. George Haynes in charge, together with the necessary mining and camp equipment, is already on the ground and active work is being pushed.

This activity is the result of the consummation of a mining deal whereby George Haynes, a prominent Nevada mining man, secures a satisfactory lease and bond on the Stonewall Jackson mine at McMillan.

This famous mine, which has been a great silver producer in the past, has in late years been worked mostly by small leasers, who have lacked the capital necessary for extensive exploration. The belief is general in mining circles that the property contains great ore bodies and Mr. Haynes plans to work the mine thoroughly in an endeavor to make it as great a producer as in the past.

G. H. Hayes, developing the Stonewall Jackson mining property and V. Y. Smith, mine foreman, came in from McMillen yesterday. The installation of a pumping plant of capacity to handle any flow of water likely to be encountered in the shaft is practically completed, and sinking the shaft from the present depth of 540 feet will be started within a week. Development work is now confined to the 470-foot level.

STONEWALL JACKSON SILVER MINE WILL BE ACTIVELY WORKED

APACHE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY FORMED FOR OLD PROPERTY

MILLER AND COOK INTERESTED

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ORIGINAL WORKINGS

The Apache Mountain Development company, whose articles of incorporation appear in this number of the Record, has been organized to carry on the development of the Stonewall Jackson group of mining claims, of which the famous old Stonewall Jackson mine is an integral part, situated at McMillan, eighteen miles east of Globe.

The incorporators and directors of the company—a closed corporation with \$100,000 capital—are Granville H. Hayes, Henry W. Snell and John S. Cook. The latter will act as secretary of the new company, and Mr. Snell, well known and successful mining engineer associated with W. D. Fisk in several mining enterprises, will have charge of the engineering work and will co-operate with Mr. Hayes in the general management of the property. The Stonewall Jackson mine, discovered in 1876, worked by the original owners and by the company that purchased the property the following year, produced more than \$600,000 in silver, and later leasers working for a number of years, recovered from the old workings above water level, several hundred thousand dollars. When the company suspended operations they left rich ore in the deepest workings of the mine, which were allowed to fill with water.

Mr. Hayes secured a lease and option on the Stonewall Jackson property more than two years ago, since which time a shaft started by V. Y. Smith, has been sunk to the depth of 300 feet, and a level opened at 470 feet, aggregating several hundred feet of crosscuts and drifts, disclosing some good ore. Recently Mr. Hayes has installed a pumping plant of capacity sufficient to handle any probable flow of water that may be encountered in sinking to greater depth. The intention of the company is to sink the shaft several hundred feet deeper and explore the vein under the old workings from which the bulk of the rich ore was taken in the late seventies.

The Stonewall Jackson ledge is upwards of 100 feet in width, carrying copper as well as silver, and old miners familiar with the early developments on the property believe that when the primary ore zone is reached and explored, a great mine will be found.

McMILLAN MINE IN GILA COUNTY IS ABANDONED

KINGMAN 10/21/32

The old McMillan mine in Richmond basin, Gila county, has been abandoned as a producer of silver, owing to its low price in the market. Several small mines of the surrounding district also have been sent back into the ghost places of the country.

The McMillan paid millions in dividends in the years after its discovery by McMillan and "Dora" Harris. Discovery of the mine is one of the camp fire stories that will always be worth telling.

It would appear that McMillan and Harris had gone into Globe, and got on a "bat." Then the day to sober up to the realities of life came on, and Harris tried to get McMillan to go out into the hills with him. Mac was very ill owing to the liberal use of liquor, and it was a great effort on the part of Harris that the older member of the mining partnership got going.

Some miles out from Globe, McMillan became too ill to proceed and they concluded to camp for the night on the hillside. McMillan, too sick to help in the making of camp, mooned around the hillside and then down into the wash that ran from the hills above them.

He sat down to contemplate things and while there tried to pull out a piece of rock that refused to be disturbed. Going to the camp he returned with pick and shovel and after some effort managed to dig up the supposed rock. On examination of the "rock" McMillan found it to be pure silver.

The illness disappeared and work on the hole in the wash was on. The apex of the big McMillan vein was dug into, and the discoverers returned the following day to Globe with their silver trophy.

Hills were soon full of prospectors and the mines that Harris and McMillan staked out were soon sold for large sums of money. What became of the fortune of McMillan the writer never knew, but that of Harris went over the San Francisco stock board within a few months after he had purchased a seat on the exchange.

Harris was an old Mohaveite and prospected the hills far and wide in this county, but was unable to set eyes on another mine such as the old McMillan, although some of the early day silver veins in this county were as rich as the ores of the Gila county bonanza.

PROGRESS AT THE M'MILLEN MINE

B. Y. Smith, foreman of the Stonewall Jackson mine at McMillan, arrived at Globe yesterday and reports that considerable progress is being made in sinking the new shaft. They are now working three shifts and have reached a depth of 75 feet. New machinery and a new hoist are mentioned among the recent developments.

FROM FILES OF ARIZONA BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL TECHNOLOGY NEWS PAPERS UNKNOWN

Line Closing revives Story Of Discovery

THE old McMillan mine in Richmond basin, Gila county, has been closed due to the low price of silver. This property paid millions in dividends following its discovery and its closing revives the story of how it was located.

McMillan and Harris, the locators, had been having a "party" in Globe in pre-Volstead days but one morning Harris persuaded McMillan to start back to the hills with him. He had proceeded as far as the Richmond basin country when McMillan, who had been slightly indisposed became too ill to continue the trip.

While Harris made camp McMillan sat down on a rock to think things over and rather unconsciously attempted to pull pieces of rock out of the ground. His failure to unearth silver caused him to give it more concentrated attention and he immediately began to get a brighter outlook on life. It looked like silver, it proved to be silver. The McMillan mine is the result.

M'MILLEN-STONEWALL IS BEING REOPENED

FAMOUS APACHE RANGE MINE PRODUCED \$750,000 AND IT IS BONDED TO MAN WHO WORKED IN IT THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Much interest is manifested in the revival of exploration of the famous Stonewall vein at the old McMillan camp, 16 miles northeast of Globe. The McMillan-Stonewall Mining company, of which V. Y. Smith is the leading spirit, owns 34 claims, 11 of which are located on the Stonewall vein.

The claims have been bonded to G. H. Hayes, who worked in the mine in its earliest days, and who is reported to have since made a large fortune in the Goldfield camp in Nevada.

In the late seventies and early eighties the Stonewall Jackson mine, the Hannibal, Little Mac, Golden Eagle and others on the Stonewall vein were famous for their output of rich silver ore, and are credited with a production of \$750,000, of which \$600,000 was from the Stonewall Jackson mine alone.

The deepest workings were in the latter mine and extended to a depth of about 600 feet. Mining was discontinued and the camp abandoned in the early eighties and was not resumed until 1907, when the McMillan-Stonewall company was formed to take over all the old properties, and a new shaft was started. After reaching a depth of 300 feet work had to be discontinued because of exhaustion of funds.

During the present year the property was bonded to G. H. Hayes and associates and exploration by diamond drilling was attempted, but it was unsuccessful because of the broken nature of the ground, and it is now proposed to resume the sinking of the 600-foot shaft.

The Stonewall vein is described as a mineralized shear zone in diabase, averaging 25 to 30 feet wide, and traceable for several miles. The old shaft, now inaccessible, entered sulfide ore at 550 feet, and it is believed that the rich oxidized native silver found in the upper levels will be

MAY, NINETEEN FORTY

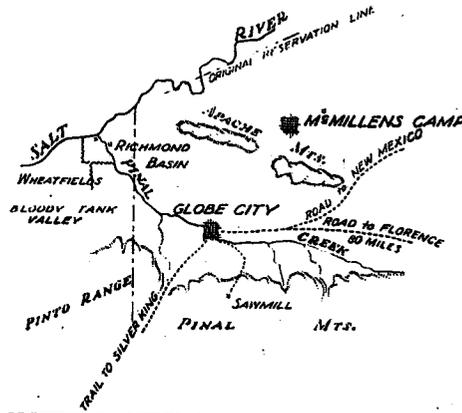
FORGOTTEN TOWNS OF ARIZONA

IN recounting the early annals of the old-time mining community of McMillenville (or McMillen), reference must, of necessity, be made to the Globe Mining District in general, because it was through the discovery of valuable mineral deposits along Pinal Creek that the whole country thereabouts was thoroughly prospected by miners and prospectors.

As a consequence of this intensive exploration, mining camps sprang into existence in every direction. McMillen's Camp—later called McMillenville—was established for the purpose of working the extremely rich silver ores of the Stonewall Jackson and other highly productive mines, some twelve miles northeast of Globe, on the opposite side of the Apache range of mountains.

It was in the year 1873 that Governor Anson P. K. Safford led an expedition into eastern Arizona in search of rich placer grounds which, it was rumored, could be found in that then wild and Indian-infested region. The party consisted of about sixty men and among them were Benjamin W. Reagan, Isaac Copeland, William Long, J. E. Clark, Dave and Bob Anderson (twin brothers) and T. Irvine, who discovered and located, on September 9, 1873, the Globe Mine. Another group of the same party, consisting of William Folsom, P. King, M. Welch, W. H. Simpson, B. Edwards and J. Riley located, on the same day, the Globe Ledge. These were the first mining claims located in that region.

As the Safford party was looking for rich gold placers, the discoverers of the Globe claims did not stay to develop their locations but continued with the expedition in its search for placer grounds. While crossing Salt River (near Gleason's Flat) the party was attacked by Indians who, after a sharp



whose name is not known). The others continued on their way and, on reaching the foot of Stoneman's Grade, discovered and located, on March 22, 1875, the famous Silver King mine.

Reagan, about 1878, purchased all outside interests in the Globe and Globe Ledge claims and had them patented.

In the year 1874, William Ransome, a former member of the first New York Dragoon Cavalry, Dr. A. R. Hammond, Bill Read, C. E. Buck, "Hunky Dory" Holmes, Henry Ramboz, Dr. O'Dougherty and W. P. Wood arrived on Pinal Creek. At that time all the country east of upper Pinal Creek was a part of the White Mountain Indian Reservation and bands of Indians, still wild and dangerous, were always prowling around in that vicinity. With the coming of these men to Pinal Creek, commenced mining activities in the Globe country. They located the Alice, South Alice, Interloper and other claims adjoining and near the Globe and Globe Ledge. From the Alice, high grade silver ore was shipped for a long time, the owners paying \$100 a ton to have it hauled by bull teams to Silver City, New Mexico.

Sometime in the year 1875, the Chamberlin family arrived, Mrs. Chamberlin being the first white woman to reach the Globe camp. They were soon followed by the Brannaman family, who, accompanied by George Scott, came in from Colorado. Mrs. Brannaman ran the first boarding house in the camp. Then came the Clantons and many other families. From that time on, the new silver camp began to grow by leaps and bounds.

In the middle 70's, Henry Ramboz, Henry Hope, J. D. Wilson, G. T. Webster and, perhaps, some others, located
(Continued on Page 20)

McMillenville

By JAMES M. BARNEY

skirmish, were finally driven off. The outfit soon after disbanded, without having accomplished very much in the way of making new mineral discoveries.

In the year 1875, Benjamin W. Reagan, Charles Mason, William H. Long, Isaac Copeland and another man (whose name is not now known) started from the Florence settlement, on the Gila, for the Globe district, by way of Picket Post, the Stoneman Grade and Camp Pinal. They reached their destination in safety and did some work on the Globe and Globe Ledge claims. Having brought a train of animals, they loaded them with some of the ore they had extracted and started on their return trip. On the way back, they were attacked (March 21, 1875) by Apaches and one of their party was killed (the man



McMillenville

(Continued from Page 13)

a number of valuable mining claims which were found to be within the western boundary of the Indian Reservation. Some of the locators gave Governor Safford an interest in their claims to pay his expenses in having a bill passed by Congress to segregate that part of the Globe Mining District lying to the east of Pinal Creek from the Indian Reservation. Not long after, the required legislation was passed by Congress and development work was started in earnest upon their claims, some of which were the Rumbos, Big Johnny, O'Dougherty and Rescue.

In the location notice of the O'Dougherty mine appears the following interesting statement:

"The O'Dougherty mine is about a half mile north of the old fortified camp formerly occupied by O'Dougherty, Rogers, Holmes and others."

The part of the reservation boundary involved, then ran in a straight north and south line from the Gila to the Salt and crossed Pinal Creek about where the city of Globe is now located.

On November 25, 1875, the Globe Mining District was formerly established at a mass-meeting of miners working in that area. The proceedings (in part) were as follows:

"Pursuant to notice, the miners in the neighborhood of the Globe Mine, on Pinal Creek, Maricopa County, Territory of Arizona, met together on the 25th of November, 1875, at the camp of A. R. Hammond, for the purpose of forming a Mining District and making the necessary laws to govern the same. R. B. Metcalfe was called to the chair and R. H. Choate, appointed secretary of the meeting.

"The Chairman stated the object of the meeting and his remarks were followed by a motion that the district about to be formed should be called the 'Globe Mining District', which was carried.

"A motion was also carried that the boundaries of the Globe District be as follows:

"Commencing at a point where the supposed line of the San Carlos Indian Reservation crosses Salt River; thence down along the course of said river to the mouth of Pinto Creek; thence in a southerly direction to the Bloody Tanks on the trail from the Globe mine to the Pinal Post; thence along the summit of the timber range of the Pinal Mountains to the Gila River; thence up the Gila River to the supposed line of the San Carlos Reservation; thence along said line to the place of beginning.

"This district is intended to embrace that portion of the San Carlos Reservation that is about to be cut off and declared open for the occupation of miners and prospectors.

"The motion carried that the Mining Act passed by Congress on May 10, 1872, and all subsequent amendments to that Act, be and are hereby adopted as the laws governing this district."

By-Laws and regulations were then adopted and nominations for recorder being declared in order, A. R. Hammond was nominated and elected by acclamation. The proceedings were signed by the following:

R. B. Metcalfe, Chairman	
R. H. Choate, Secretary	
C. M. Shannon	M. Ensena
John Harvey	C. E. Buck
A. R. Hammond	L. E. Jones
Edwin Polk	M. Morris
G. C. Noland	F. Tarbell
I. Winters	George Scott
N. L. Griffen	Omer Whitlock
F. J. Morris	

In the middle and late 70's many locations were made in the Globe district, and in later years became famous mines, producing millions in silver bullion. The Andersons located the Captain; George Scott, the Pioneer; John J. Devine, John W. Anderson and Joseph Collingwood, the Buffalo, on March 31, 1876; Robert Dickey and John Olvany discovered the Richmond; Henry Waggoner found the Silvert Nugget; and Alexander J. Pendleton and William T. Keeler located the Old Dominion, on September 5, 1879, some three miles north of Globe.

Charles McMillen and Theodore H. Harris staked out the Stonewall Jackson claim, on March 8, 1876, and thus started McMillen Camp. It was located about three miles north of the Champion mine, the first location made in that area. The Stonewall Jackson was surveyed for patent by S. W. Foreman on September 22, 1877, and was operated by the McMillen Silver Mining Company.

The camp grew fast in population and commercial importance and soon became the general supply center for all the nearby mining camps.

On November 12, 1877, a postoffice was established with Charles T. Martin as the first postmaster.

In "The Handbook of Arizona" by Richard J. Hinton, the following description of McMillenville is found:

"About twenty miles from Globe City, at McMillen's Camp, where the celebrated Stonewall Jackson and other rich mines are located, a mining village named McMillenville has recently sprung up, which already contains, within a square mile, 300 inhabitants, three blacksmith shops, one carpenter's shop, a bakery, two stores, a barber shop, saloons and postoffice."

On October 10, 1878, the name was changed from McMillenville to McMillen.

The last G. L. O. map of Arizona that carries the name of McMillenville was issued in 1921.

Although Globe, in spite of its proximity to the Indian Reservation, was never attacked by Apaches, McMillenville was not so fortunate. On July 5, 1882, Charles T. Connell, his wife, her sister (Mrs. Charles H. Kenyon) and an Indian trader named Wood, were returning from a Fourth of July celebration at Globe. On the way to McMillen they were warned by friendly Indians that an attack on that camp had been planned by hostile Apaches, and Connell, procuring a horse from Al Rose, rode from Gilson Well to Globe, 12 miles, in thirty-five minutes and gave the alarm.

On July 7, at day-break, the Indians attacked McMillen and killed fifteen head of Pat Shanley's cattle that were in the corral. The little mining camp, having been warned from Globe of the contemplated attack, gathered together its women and children and placed them in the Stonewall Jackson Tunnel, with a strong guard of men over them. All the rest of the available men gathered at Pat Shanley's two-story adobe building to protect the town.

As the dawn of day was breaking over the mountain tops, the painted savages started the attack but were held at bay by the straight-shooting miners and other residents of the camp. Among the latter were Pat, Ed and George Shanley, Con Crowdey, Billy Ransome and several others.

Upon learning of the impending attack, the people of the district had requested help from the military of Fort Apache and, while the fight was in progress, the soldiers appeared. As soon as the Indians saw the soldiers approaching, they hurriedly abandoned the attack and, going to Gleason Flat on Salt River, killed Ed Gleason and a Mexican employee. From there, they went to Cherry Creek and attacked the Middleton Ranch.

In the fight at McMillen only one person was wounded. A man named Kemp Ross, who was clerking in Ransome's store, was shot through the arm while going after water. Also, a number of out-lying buildings were burned.

Among the most stirring tales of the Globe and McMillen country, is the story of the death of Felix Knox. This incident is as follows:

In the spring of 1882, Felix Knox started in a buckboard from Silver City, New Mexico, to go to his home at Globe, Arizona, accompanied by his wife and two children and his wife's brother. On this journey he stopped overnight at

Yorke's Ranch on the Gila, located near the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico, getting an early start the next morning. He had travelled but a few miles, however, when he saw a party of Apaches coming along the road toward him. Quickly turning the buckboard around, he lashed his team of horses into a run, in an effort to reach the ranch he had just left, before the Indians could overtake him. The murderous Apaches, led by Juh (Hoo), the predecessor of Geronimo, started in pursuit and kept gaining on the buckboard in spite of the best the horses could do. Scattering bullets soon began to fall around the lurching vehicle, one of them slightly wounding a horse. When the situation looked most desperate, Knox thrust the reins into the hands of his brother-in-law and ordered him to continue driving with all speed to the ranch on the Gila; at the same time he kissed his wife and children goodbye, grasped his rifle, and leaped to the ground. His brother-in-law tried to persuade him to stay in the buckboard, telling him that to remain behind meant certain death. "That's all right," replied Knox, "I'll save my wife and the children. Drive ahead."

The buckboard with the mother and children reached the ranch in safety, where an alarm was instantly given. A rescue party was hastily organized and started to the relief of Knox. The horsemen reached the scene of conflict too late to be of any help and Knox's body was found riddled with bullets. But his self-sacrifice had not been in vain, for his desperate resistance had kept the Indians from overtaking the buckboard.

The place on the road where Knox chose to make his stand was flanked on one side by a high river bank and on the other by rough and rocky ridges over which, it was plainly evident, the Indians could make but little headway; it offered Knox but little protection, however, and he was cruelly exposed to the deadly fire of his savage foes. Lying down in the road along which the Indians must pass in order to capture his loved ones, Knox fought bravely until his last cartridge was gone, exchanging more than two score shots with the painted warriors of Juh. When the Indians at last rode over his mangled and bullet-riddled body, his wife and children had almost reached Yorke's ranch and safety. The Apaches, contrary to their usual custom, did not mutilate the body but, as a token of respect for his courage, straightened out the limbs and over the face placed the dead man's own handkerchief, the corners weighted down with small stones.

Felix Knox, during the Civil War,

had served as a drummer in the 15th U. S. Infantry and was known as the champion drummer of his brigade; his regiment, at the decisive battle of Gettysburg, charged and counter-charged to the rolling music of his drum. While in the military service of his country, he was known among his comrades as the bravest of the brave.

He came to Arizona as a United States soldier but, after leaving the army, had become a professional gambler at Globe. As the result of a knife wound, he walked with a decided lameness; in spite of this handicap, however, he was the drummer in the Globe Brass Band. The name of this fearless Arizonian has been immortalized in a beautiful poem by Sharlot Hall, gifted Arizona writer. This appears in her volume of verse "CACTUS AND PINE" under the title of "The Mercy of Nachis."

With the demonetization of silver, the once prosperous community of McMillen began to decline and in time was practically deserted. Its great silver mines were abandoned, its noisy stamp mills silenced, and decay and desolation cast their shadow over the once booming silver camp. It is now but a fading memory in the mining annals of Arizona.

Cities' Share of State Taxes

(Continued from Page 12)

that 50 per cent of the proceeds, throughout the state, of registration and gasoline taxes be returned to the cities and villages of the state, on the basis of highway mileage and population.

The Pavement Committee of the American Road Builders Association recommended "that at least 30 per cent of the tax on gas be apportioned to the cities for the construction, widening, and maintenance of city pavement, in the discretion of the paving authorities of the cities."

The report of the American Municipal Association suggests that cities

should seek to secure the return of half of their contribution to the special motor taxes. For example, if the cities contributed 80 per cent of the total for the state, the half share for return to the cities would be 40 per cent of the state total. If the state directly constructs and maintains state highways within city limits, it is of course appropriate that the city share should be reduced accordingly.

"The city share of special motor taxes should be made available for legitimate highway costs of the city, including not only the construction, improvement, and maintenance of streets and bridges, but also the operation of bridges, the traffic, lighting, signing, and policing of the streets, and the debt service on street and bridge bonds. Expenditures for these purposes should not be subject to the detailed supervision of state authority, unless applied on state highways, or unless otherwise provided for as a part of the general state policy of supervising all local expenditures. The emphasis should be—this is a revenue which for convenience is collected by the state."

CONCLUSION

The following principles should govern the matter of city sharing in the proceeds of special motor taxes.

1. "The proportion of the aggregate highway bill carried by special motor taxes, should be increased.
2. Cities should receive a fair share of the proceeds of these taxes—roughly a return of a half of their contribution; this should be looked upon as a 'local revenue' collected by the state and should be used for city highway purposes under the supervision of city authorities free from state administrative restriction.
3. The claim of the cities to a fair share of the special motor taxes should take precedence over any proposal to reduce the motor taxes or to divert the same to non-highway purposes.
4. Municipal wheelage or gasoline taxes should be used only as a last resort.
5. City governments should be granted exemption from both the registration and gasoline taxes.—*Colorado Municipalities.*

ELECTRICITY

The Dependable Servant, helps in making this Valley

"The Valley of Smiles"

ARIZONA GENERAL UTILITIES CO.

Safford Arizona

McMillanville

An Early Day Arizona Mining Camp BY DAN ROSE

SOME of the early day mining camps of Arizona have completely passed away, that is, the towns have crumbled and gone to ruin, and but few of the men remain who lived and participated in their glory. Go where you will the world over, you can never find a people that love to dwell upon the glories of their native towns more than does the old timer of the mining camps of pioneer days. No matter how much lawlessness was committed, there is a soft spot in the old timer's heart in the memory of it all.

How he will laugh when he tells you that "You orter saw pore ole Tom Smith when he went to pull his gun on a feller, he was just as handy as a cub bear," notwithstanding that the said Tom Smith was a little slow, and the other fellow killed him too dead to skin.

And, as he rambles on, he will tell you of some great poker game in which Felix Knox, the prince of gamblers, "On just pure nerve won over a thousand dollars on a pair o' ducos." Or how ole Potato Brooks bluffed Johnny Banner to a frazzle with a little ole mensley four-flush. "There was no limit those days, partner, they piled 'em to the ceiling at every faro game in town. And those games were on the square, believe me."

"Them was some days partner," he will add with a sigh, as his eyes grow soft, and the twitching of his mouth indicates that the memory of it is dear to him.

that remains is the ghost that stalks when the old timer speaks.

Arizona, like all mining states, had its Eldorados, and McMillanville was no exception to others, only that it had but one mine, but that mine was one of the richest in silver ore ever discovered in the world, and the way it was discovered has a great deal to do with this story, as it was one of the many "scratches" that led to the discovery of some of the richest mines in the west.

In the year 1876, two men, T. H. (Dory) Harris, and Charlie McMillan, loaded their burros with grub and prospecting outfit, and took the trail leading northwest from Globe, over the Apache range, their destination being the White Mountains.

McMillan, who had been playing the booze game for sometime previous, became groggy from the constant rocking gait of his horse, and at a certain point on the trail, about twenty miles from Globe, he halted his horse and exclaimed, "I'll be damned if I'll go a foot further," then dismounting awkwardly from the saddle, he plunged head first into the shade of a small Pinon tree, and in a few minutes was dead to the world in a sound drunken sleep.

Harris, a tenderfoot at the time, and relying upon McMillan for guidance, dismounted his horse, heaping imprecations upon the man that first

wire or native silver. Then with a whoop and a yell, he bounded to his partner's side. Shaking him vigorously he finally succeeded in waking him up.

When McMillan saw the specimen in Harris' hand, he started excitedly and exclaimed "where in hell did you get that?" "Over there", replied Harris pointing to the moss-covered ledge. The old prospector was on his feet instantly, and rushed with Harris to the spot.

Closer examination proved that they had struck it rich indeed, and the discovery gave to the mining world the famous native silver mine, known the world over as the Stonewall Jackson.

Prospectors and others for a number of years had passed along that same trail, and never as much as glanced at that moss-covered ledge cropping out along side of the trail. And there is no doubt in life least but that it would be today in the same condition as it was before the discovery, but for the fact that old Charlie McMillan, tired and weary from his late debauch at Globe, fell from his horse at that particular spot. Thousands have said since, and they were right, it was just a drunken man's luck, pure and simple.

After staking out a number of claims, Harris went back to Globe, (not daring to trust old Charlie,) to record the claims and secure men and tools to develop the new find.

When the news of the rich strike became known in Globe, it spread like wild fire to the adjacent camps, and within a few days, Globe was all but depopulated. A couple of weeks the news was heralded all over the Territory and the West. Then came the mad rush that follows all rich discoveries. Prospectors, miners, saloon men, merchants, gamblers, gunmen and adventurers of every class came flocking into the new camp.

Then began an era that marks those stirring times that are long to be remembered by those who took part in their glory. For it was and is today glorious to have been one of those who blazed the trails which eventually lead millions to this wild and rugged West, and to have participated in the events of those wild and dangerous days.

Say what you will of those rugged, uncouth, bearded men that wandered over this then unknown wild, there were no cowards, or pikers among them. They played the game with an open fearless heart, and as the result of that strong will and fearlessness, they have left to posterity an inheritance that will never die, THIS GREAT EMPIRE OF THE GOLDEN WEST.



Con Crowley As He Looks Today and Mounted As He Rode into McMillanville.

"I remember once," he will say, with a reminiscent twinkle in his eye, "There was a feller who that he was a dead game sport, he hailed from the Rio Grande, somewhere, but when he run up against ole Jeff Brown, ole Jeff made him take water in a holy minute." And, as you watch his rugged, honest face, as it expresses his feelings, your heart warms toward him, and quite agrees, "Them was sure some good ole days."

But they are gone forever, and all

made booze, and all those darn fools that drank it. After securing the animal safely, Harris took his prospect pick and sat down upon a moss-covered ledge of rock. Driving the pick into the ledge between his legs, he noticed that the rock was rather soft and yielding. His curiosity aroused, he got a larger pick from the pack, and began to examine the ledge more closely, after a few minutes he broke off quite a large chunk, which was completely matted with

I L L E

In a short time the camp, in population, increased to over a thousand souls, composed chiefly of those mentioned above. And the silent savage faced Apache that was ever present and contributed not a little to the danger and excitement that followed the life of the new camp.

In the meantime, Harris and McMillan had sold their claims for One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars to a company from Santa Rosa, California, with John T. Overton, as its president, and J. K. Smith, superintendent and manager. Then the work began in earnest, and the camp grew fast. Tent-shacks were displaced by the more imposing structures of adobe. Saloons, dance halls and gambling halls, stores and lodging houses rose, as if by magic, on each side of one street, which paralleled



Billy Ransom, Pioneer and Merchant Prince of McMillanville

the creek, said street being formerly the trail that led into the camp and the great beyond.

Then followed a period of opulence, revelry common to all new mining camps of those days. Money found no limit at Faro Bank, "stack her to the ceiling," was the inscription on a placard behind the layout. And thousands of dollars changed hands every day and night. "Whiskey straight" was the slogan at all the bars, and the way it was drunk left no doubt in the mind of the observer that it was, "sure the stuff that cheers."

The saloon doors never closed from the day they were first opened until they were finally barred forever. The key, which was thrown away at the opening, never was found, and nobody ever worried.

The Hanibal Saloon owned by old John Hoffman, one of the finest in the Territory and the most popular

in the camp, was the scene of many a hilarious night.

The man who was fortunate enough to be the owner of a fiddle, was worshipped as an orphus, and escorted with all pomp characteristic of the occasion to a table in the saloon and made play for the stag dances that took place night after night. And how that dance would hum. "Salute your partners, and promenade to the bar," was called more often than anything else. "And no flirting with the ladies" was tolerated, if it were, a fight would follow, amid boisterous laughter and betting on the outcome. The gunmen from Texas and the Rio Grande were there, also some of "Billy the Kid's" bad men from Lincoln County were there. But the picking wasn't good enough for them it seemed, or else they did not like the keen piercing eyes and the ugly forty-fours of the Law and Order Committee. So after hovering around a few days, they saddled their cayuses and hit the trail back for their old haunts.

The first killing in camp was over a mining claim. A man by the name of Jack Brown, the locator, claimed the ownership by right of said location, but this claim was disputed by another, who met Jack one night on Main street. Both drew their guns at the same time and began to shoot. When the smoke cleared away, they lay feet to feet, stone dead, and the claims in question reverted to others. By the same token, come to think, most of the great killings, in the different mining camps of the west, have been over similar disputes as that in which poor Brown and his disputant lost their lives.

The next shooting scrape that occurred in the little camp was one of the most laughable ever pulled off in the West. Tom Boyd, a butcher, and Billy Price, a saloon man, both game men, by the way, had a dispute over the quality of some meat, Price declaring it more fit for brake-blocks on an ore wagon than it was to be called a tenderloin. Boyd took exceptions to this and told Billy he was a "dam liar," and to go and hell himself," which Billy proceeded to do. Boyd took down his trusty Winchester and walked to the door and waited for Billy to show up, figuring that they would fight it out on the street. Price, in the meantime, had entered the saloon, which was across the street from the butchershop, and called up some of the men who were inside and asked them to take a drink, remarking, "Fellers, that dam long-legged meat chopplng son-of-a-gun, Tom Boyd, called me a liar awhile ago and told me to go and heel myself and when we take this drink, I am going to do it. Then you will see one of the prettiest gun plays you ever saw."

Having downed his drink, he grabbed his faithful forty-five Colt and started around the corner of the bar. In the meantime, Boyd, who had been waiting patiently for Price to show up at once became suspicious, thinking that Billy wasn't going to "Tote fair," so he dropped behind a large

pine log, lying close to the shop. As he did so, Billy caught a glimpse of him through the door, which was directly opposite the log. Raising his six-shooter, he commenced to blaze away. The first shot tore close to Boyd's head. Then Tom retaliated with vim. The first shot missed Billy by a hair's breadth, but crashed into a costly mirror behind the bar. Then the fusillade became general, and continued until Price had emptied his gun, and a bullet from Tom's rifle crashed through the middle of the bar and struck Billy in the leg above the knee shattering a bone. Then Price let out a yell that could be



Dan Rose, Who Wrote

heard all over town, following it with these remarks, "Hey! you dam butcher, you smashed all my bottles, ruined my looking glass and shot me in the knee; my gun is empty, and you satisfied yet?" Boyd answered and said, "Billy are you lying to me as you did about the meat?" "No, you darned fool, I didn't lie about the meat, and I aint a lying about my knee either," and he fell to the floor in an agony of pain. By this time a crowd had gathered and rushed into the saloon and found poor Billy down and out. Boyd came in cautiously, but seeing his foe helpless, remarked, "Boys, I guess old Bill is sure done up, now let everybody come and have a drink on me, it will hep pay expenses some, I reckon." Then they shook hands and called it square.

The next killing in order was that of an Apache squaw by her buck. No one knows just what caused the shooting, but it was generally believed that some pale-face tried to buy his squaw with a bottle of whiskey, however he got the whiskey and God got the squaw. The first that was noticed by any one of the marital estrangement of poor Lo and his faithless wife was when she came running down the street yelling, as only an Apache can, and him after her with a Springfield rifle half pointed at her fleeing form, then he suddenly stopped gave vent to a hideous yell that chilled the marrow in the white man's bones, then raised his rifle to a level and fired; the shot struck the poor squaw dead center in the back of the head, and without a groan, she fell to the ground and expired.

Numerous other shootings took place in the course of human events in McMillan. Some are not worth

mentioning, and some had better be left untold, so we will pass them up and go on to other events.

In the meantime, a twenty-stamp mill had been erected on the mine, and a new and up-to-date hoisting works was placed at the shaft. Then the ore came rolling out of the mine, and millions of dollars worth of bullion from the mill. Everybody was getting rich. "High graders" were having the chance of their lives. With ore worth \$12. to \$15 a pound and silver bringing \$1.10 per ounce, it was easy money for them, and thousands of dollars were stolen every month.

There was a dried-up, red-headed,



is the Pioneer Stories.

freckle-faced Irish miner, who had worked only six months in the mine. His wages were four dollars a day; he showed me a bank account with the Hibernian Bank at San Francisco, that gave him a balance of \$9,000.00. Some bank account, especially for a dried-up Irish miner. But he was not the only one—there were others.

To show what little regard the management had for the ore stealing that was going on, I will mention an incident that came under my own observation. There was a certain party, I will not mention his name, for he is dead and gone, and peace be to his ashes, brought with him a little insignificant five-stamp mill from over the range somewhere, and located it about two miles below McMillan on the creek. About the hour of twelve o'clock one day, the superintendent of the Stonewall Jackson mine, J. K. Smith, happened to meet me on the street and said, "Say kid, do you hear that whistle blowing?" pointing to indicate the direction from which the sound came, which was from the little mill on the creek below town. "Yes," I answered, "I hear it, what of it?" "What of it?" he bellowed, "Why that darn red-headed son-of-a-sea-cook aint satisfied running that little insignificant mill on the ore stolen from my mine, but he's got the dam gall to blow that whistle to let us all know it." It was true, the man with the little five-stamp mill on the creek below McMillan surely had a mint. For, as I said before, the ore was worth from \$12 to \$15 per pound, and it didn't take much of that ore to weigh a pound. And, nothing to stop them but their conscience, and that didn't interfere any, those miners played the game to the limit. Some of them did not stop

at the dinner bucket or the pocket route, they brought it down in sacks. Considering a sack to be worth \$500 or more, and sold to the little mill man for \$200 or \$300, one can readily see that he had cause to blow that little old whistle of his as long and as loud as he pleased, so long as J. K. Smith didn't interfere or stop the human trams from bringing the ore to the little mill. No wonder the little Irish miner, as well as others, could show a good, fat bank roll.

No one seemed to think that it was downright stealing, and that is the reason that a half million dollars or more of the Stonewall Jackson's native silver ore found its way to the little mill on the creek and other places to be exchanged for good sound American dollars that found their way into the path of general circulation, other than by the company's pay roll. And the company never seemed to miss it or call for an investigation.

Much has been written about the supposed burying of thousands of dollars of rich ore in almost every camp where rich mines have been discovered. And people, until this day, believe that there are thousands of dollars buried yet in those same camps, and that some day it will be found. It may be that it is true, but I am going to cite an incident that occurred in McMillan at the particular time of which I write, that convinced me that it is all a dream; and the man is plumb loco that still believes it.

There were two miners, Denis May and Ed. Gorman, who were about the coldest practical jokers that ever came down the pike, and who would stop at nothing to get the laugh on the other fellow. One day they quit their jobs at the mine, drew their pay, rolled their blankets and got ready to "hit the trail." When one of the boys asked them where they were going, they both smiled broadly, winked mysteriously, and said: "We got to beat it fellers, but if the Lord is willin' we'll see you again."

About three months afterwards the crowd was gathered in Billy Ransom's store one evening, and while they were discussing things in general, old Billy fished a letter out of his desk and said, "I got a letter last night from poor old Ed Gorman and it says that Denis May is dead, and that the way things look, he is sure to follow, and he says also that before he dies, he wants to tell the boys in camp a little secret; and the secret is, that they stole about \$20,000 worth of ore from the Stonewall and buried it close to a certain Pinon tree on the ridge, not far from the road, between the mine and the town. And here is a diagram of the spot at which the ore is buried," remarked Ransom, showing the crowd the diagram. Well that bunch sure felt sorry for Denis May and Ed Gorman, because they were two of the best old scouts that ever swung a double-

jack. "Ed Gorman says in the letter," continued old Billy, "that they had intended to come and get the ore some day when everything was quiet and they could get away with it without being caught, but now that it is all up with them, he wants the boys to find it, and whoever does, he wants them to erect a monument to the memory of him and poor old Denis."

That crowd began to separate shortly and pair off, talking in low undertones, your uncle Fuller in the bunch. Billy Ransom posted up the diagram so that everybody could read it, and, after a careful study, by the more interested ones, they began to strike out for the different cabins.

It is singular how all buried treasures are generally sought for after night. And it was no exception in this case, for when the moon rose, full and clear, over the distant mountain range and cast its silvery rays through the grove of Pinons that stood on the ridge between the mine and the camp, there were to be seen ghoulish, silent forms stalking about in the shadow of those pinons, all bent on the same errand—the unearthing of that \$20,000 of native silver ore. After several disputes and scraps over the right of possession of certain plots of ground where the treasure was liable to be buried, that bunch settled down to work.

No mole ever worked with such vigor and accuracy as that bunch thought they were doing. Some of them worked until you would think they were plumb loco the way they scattered that dirt out of those holes.

All things have an ending, and so did that treasure hunt. For when they had holes dug that would accommodate a modern German army gun pit, their hopes were blasted and shattered to the winds by the news that came from the Weekly Arizona Silver Belt. It had in one of its very highly appreciated columns the following, clipped from an exchange: "We are pleased to learn that two of the best known and most popular miners in Arizona, Denis May and Ed Gorman, have made a good clean-up in the Patagonias, and are preparing to leave old Arizona for the scenes of their boyhood days, sunny Tennessee. They express through the columns of this paper their regrets for not having time to say goodbye to their many friends, especially the boys at McMillan, and hope, if they ever meet again, it will be in the sweet bye-and-bye."

What followed after that news became generally known had better be left unsaid. But the twinkle in the eye of that little shrimp, Billy Ransom, showed that bunch where they were at, and he was "some" in the game. His part in the joke proved beyond a shadow of a doubt, that if he and old Annanias ever met, there would sure be some contest for the championship liar of the under world. And it is a singular thing that of all that loco bunch who dug their heads off for that \$20,000 worth of ore, "there aint none" that says he ever thought of it.

In 1883, the palmy days of the rich

ARIZONA

old camp were drawing to a close. The native silver ore was beginning to "pinch" out and baser metals, which the mill could not treat began to take its place; the mine began to make volumes of water which the pumps were inadequate to handle. The price of silver began to drop, and other complications followed, which compelled the shutting down of the works, sooner or later.

About that time the Cibicu Apache were on the war path with murderous rifles and butcher knife. They were killing ranchers and soldiers alike a short distance from camp.

On Salt River, John Gleason was killed while at work at his ranch; on the Cibicu a lieutenant and five soldiers were ambushed and slaughtered; up in Pleasant Valley on Cherry Creek, the brave and generous Middleton family were attacked and two visiting friends, George Turner and Clarence Moody were killed. During the attacks the heroic women of the family were loading the guns for their men folks in the defense of their home. When the news of the above killings were brought to McMillan, the old guard had hardly time to prepare themselves when the dreaded cry of "Indians! the Indians are coming," rang from house to house all along the now almost deserted streets, (for many had moved away to Golbe.) But the old guard was ready for the attack. Battle-scarred veterans of other wars they were, men who had heard that dreadful cry before. Old Pat Stanley, John Jones, Billy Ramsom, George Strawn, Con Crowley and others whom the writer cannot just at this time remember, but who shared no less in the heroic defense that followed the murderous attack on that little mining camp.

As soon as the cry of Indians was heard, the women and children were gathered quickly behind the strong adobe walls of the Stanley hotel, while the men stationed themselves behind adobe walls of corrals and other places of vantage. Then the battle commenced in earnest; the crack, crack of the rifles became general. The Indians, shooting from behind trees and boulders, directed their fire into the windows of the hotel and store buildings, while the whites kept plugging away as an Indian showed his head. The fight lasted from early morning 'till dark, when the Indians, under cover of darkness, mounted their horses and rode away to the San Carlos Indian Agency. There were several casualties among the whites, one or two fatal; and as for the Apaches, no one ever learned what their losses were, but it was generally believed that they suffered considerably.

No one who has never been in an Indian fight or heard them in action, can never in a thousand years understand the feeling that grips one that has. When women and children were to be protected, that feeling was augmented a thousand fold by fear and horror, especially if the chances to win were against them.

Imagine, if you can, a little camp of a few hundred souls, women and children included, many of the men

away to work, when the war cry of those demons rang out on the air as they swooped down upon the terror-stricken people. The war cry that has horrified millions of brave hearts from the Atlantic to the Pacific; a cry that meant no quarter or mercy; a cry that many of those brave men at McMillan had heard before and knew that it meant the death knell of their loved ones. Knew that torture and rapine waited hideously greedy if they should lose. Imagine all this then sense the feeling that those loved ones were yours. If you have a heart, you can deeply appreciate the valor and devotion that won the

have crumbled to dust, as have the adobe buildings that housed their meriment. The once sheltering walls of the Stanley hotel that protected the men and women from the murderous bullet of the Apache has crumbled to a mound. Just as are the large, whole-souled Irish hearts of its owners, Pat and Anna Shanley, stilled forever.

Gone is the hospitable home of John Jones, Justice of the Ponce, gambler and all around good fellow, where the sturdy young minor, Pat Rose, was married, after stealing Sarah Shanley, his little Irish Colleen.

Nothing remains to indicate the once

Fat Shanley, Wife and Babies. One of the First Families of McMillanville.



day for those brave men in that little mining town.

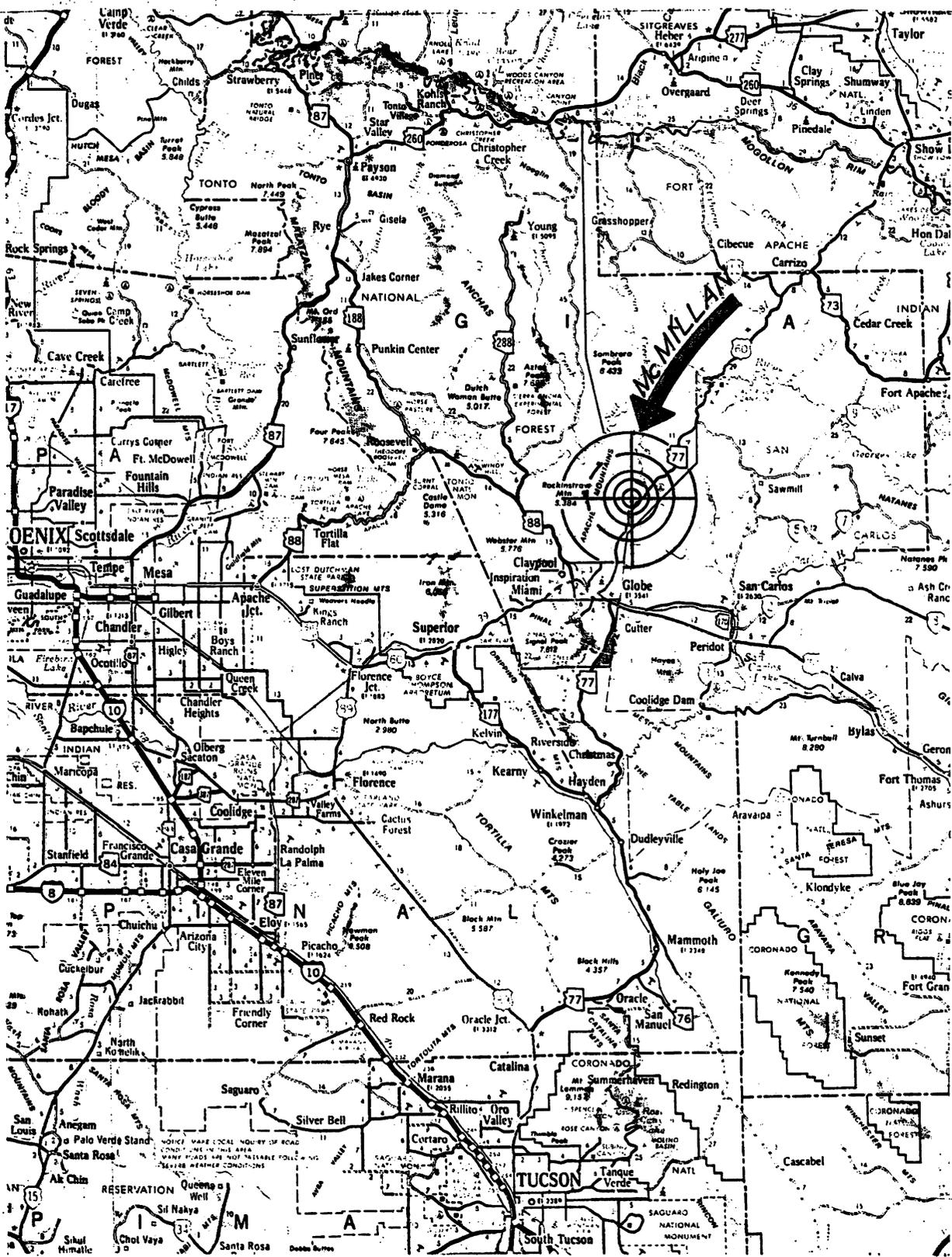
Finally the day came when the famous Stonewall Jackson Mine closed down for good. The hoisting works at the shaft were boarded up and also was the mouth of the shaft; the stamps in the mill that had crushed many millions of dollars worth of ore were hung up to rust and in time to fall from their decayed frames. The engine room surrounding the fine Corliss engine, likewise was boarded up and the whistle that sounded the hours of day was silent forever. Then came the saddest part of it all, the general exodus of the people from the little camp. The fine adobe stores, saloons and dwellings had to be vacated. There was nothing to support their tenants more. And it was with heavy heart that they parted with the savings and toil of years. All were gone except Pat Stanley and his family and he lives on, hoping against hope that the mine would resume operation again. It never did. Finally he too loaded all his belongings on his freight outfit and moved to Globe.

All is silent now in the spot where once excitement ran high when the crack of a gun was heard. Silence reigns dismally where once the sound of revelry floated for miles around. Gone are the wild and boisterous laughter, Con Ryan, Johnny Banner, Tall Overton, Potato Brooks, Cherokee Jim and many others, whose bones

busy mining camp. The ruins are overgrown with underbrush; the trail that led Dory Harris and Charlie McMillan on to their fortune and the fortunes of others is the same trail, little changed, that leads others now on past the once famous mine where the mill, hoisting works and buildings are completely gone. And down through the crumbled ruins of old McMillanville. And if you want to know its history, just take a walk down Broad street in Globe some sunshiny day and you will find, sitting on the porch of the Central Rooming house, Uncle Billy Ramsom and Grandpa Con Crowley. If you are courteous and not too inquisitive, they will tell you the story.

Then is when the ghost will stalk and out of the ashes of the dead and turbulent past, the wild reckless and lawless scenes will be enacted again. Tragedy, comedy and drama, pathos and romance, blended all in one, displaying each actor and recording his worth dealing stern justice in the absence of law. Declaring the right of conquerors, each man was a sovereign in his own domain. Fearing neither God nor man, but trusting in the great strength of their rugged bodies and fearless hearts, they laid the corner stone of an empire, the glories of which will be sung until the mountains crumble in dust to the valleys below and the desert sands shall have turned to gold.

MAPS AND ASSAYS



McMILLAN



NOTE: MAKE LOCAL INQUIRY OF ROAD CONDITIONS IN THIS AREA. MANY ROADS ARE NOT MAINTAINABLE UNDER SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

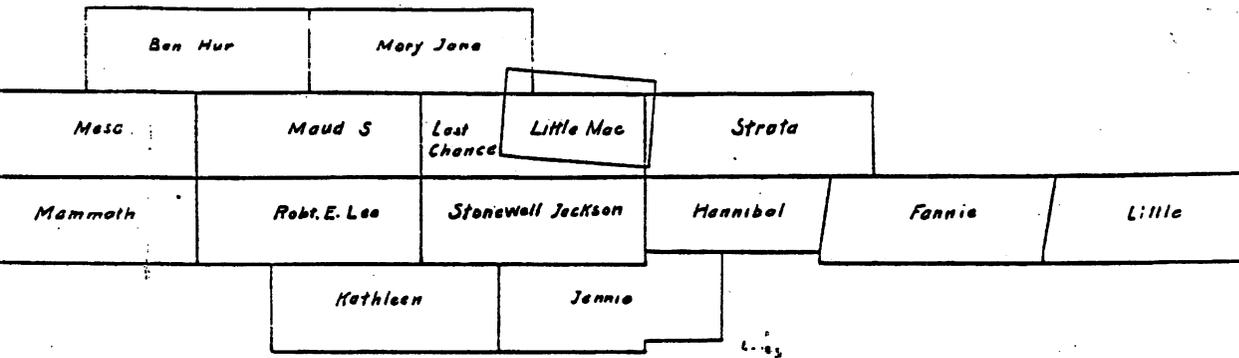


GLOBE DISTRICT
 PRINCIPAL MINES

MEMILLAN SILVER MINES GROUP

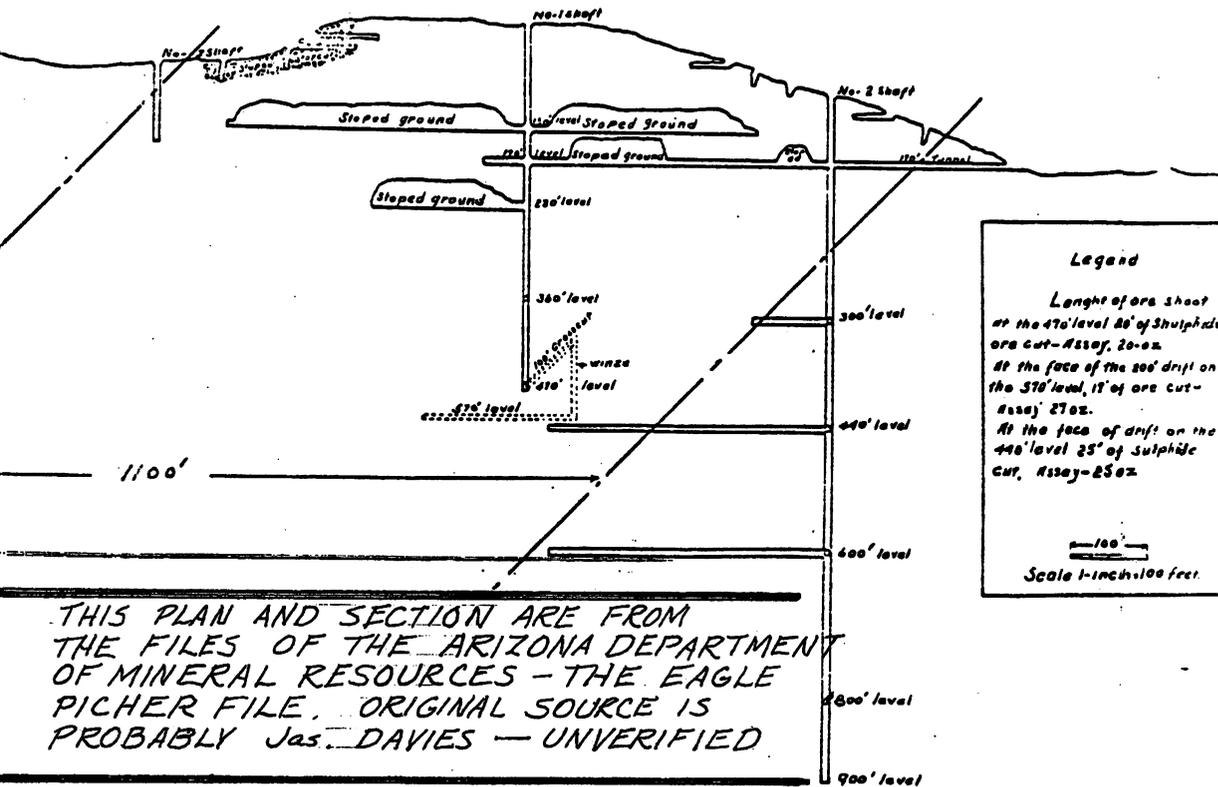
Gila County State of Arizona

Scale 1 inch = 500 feet.



THE MEMILLAN SILVER MINE WORKINGS

Gila County-State of Arizona



Legend

Length of ore shoot at the 475' level 20' of Sulphide ore cut - Assay, 20-oz.
 At the face of the 200' drift on the 370' level, 11' of ore cut - Assay, 27 oz.
 At the face of drift on the 440' level 25' of Sulphide cut, Assay - 25 oz.

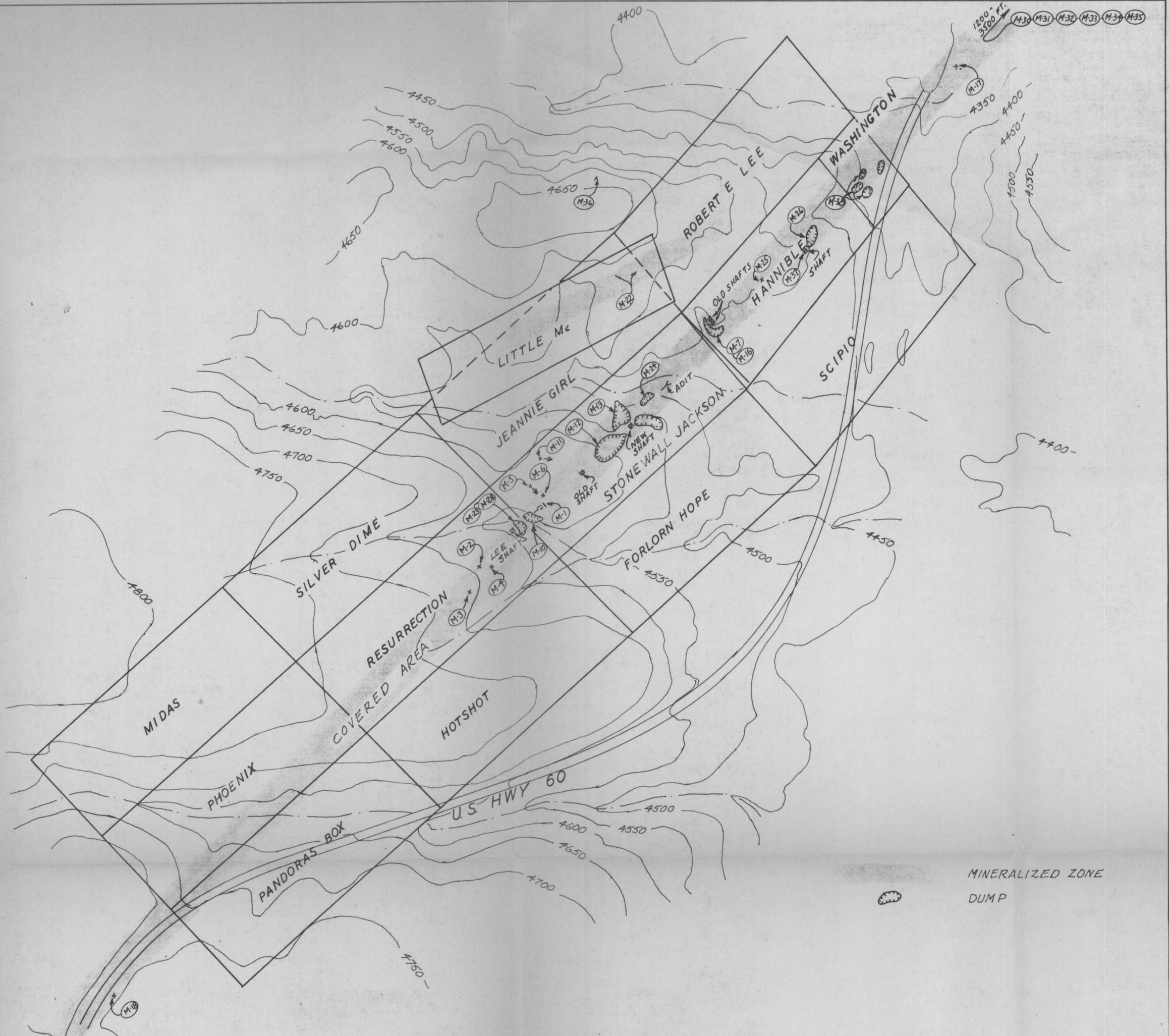
Scale 1-inch = 100 feet.

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ASSAYS - STONEWALL GROUP

<u>Assay #</u>	<u>Ag-oz/T</u>	<u>Comment</u>
M-1	1.00	Horizontal Channel, 10' wide in exposed face at old workings.
M-2	0.50	Horizontal Channel, 5' wide in exposed face of FeOx zone.
M-3	0.15	Surface sample, exposed FeOx zone, weathered yellowish soil, exposed in road bed.
M-4	0.15	Yellowish soil, exposed in road bed.
M-5	1.10	Drill Cuttings from existing drill hole, brownish, ochreous, aimed to intersect FeOx zone.
M-6	0.25	Surface sample, soil and rock @ west edge FeOx zone.
M-7	8.05	Grab sample, top of Hannible dump.
M-10	3.65	Composite dump sample, workings @ SW end of Stonewall Jackson.
M-11	0.40	Cuttings from existing drill hole, 200' N of M-5 aimed to intersect FeOx zone.
M-12	2.60	Composite dump sample of old Stonewall shaft.
M-13	2.95	Composite dump sample from newer Stonewall shaft.
M-16	4.35	Composite dump re-sample Hannible dump.
M-17	0.50	Composite sample, weathered diabase, FeOx zone.
M-18	0.15	Sample from SE side of road cut in FeOx zone.
M-22	3.60	Grab samples, several pieces from scattered dump of Little Mac.
M-23	0.25	Composite dump sample from shaft on NE end of Resurrection (Lee Mine).
M-24	1.70	Composite dump sample, workings obscured. Old.
M-25	0.30	Surface showing of FeOx zone.
M-26	0.25	Composite dump sample, fairly deep shaft, FeOx zone.
M-28	0.35	Composite dump sample. Re-sample Resurrection.
M-30	0.15	Composite sample, weathered diabase, FeOx zone 2400' NE of Washington.
M-31	0.10	Composite sample, old prospect dump, FeOx zone 300' NE of M-30.
M-32	0.15	Reddish rock from prospect hole, FeOx zone 3900' NE of Washington.
M-33	0.20	Light brown rock, greasy luster, M-32 hole.
M-34	0.20	Very soft, earthy, yellow material, M-32 hole.
M-35	0.15	Composite sample from very old shaft dump 4500' NE of Washington.
M-36	0.30	Composite sample 4 mineralized seams in prospect cut in hillside.
M-37	0.80	In place sample, mineralized rock at edge of shaft.
M-38	0.85	Composite dump sample, Washington Mine.
M-39	0.25	Composite sample from FeOx zone on old road 2.4 miles SW of Stonewall shaft.
{McMillen <1ppm}		Sample fresh diabase host rock, road cut 1.6 miles SSW of Stonewall shaft.
{Background =<0.029}		

What was the major rock type present in m-7, 10, 12, 13, 16, 22?
 Is there any quartz present in these samples?
 Probably all fresh Pt diabase will contain less than 2ppm.
 FeOx zone may indicate has been highly leached and values
 have been removed to depth. Drill hole sample indicates
 slight enrichment at depth.



ASSAY MAP
STONE WALL GROUP

H.A. Kinnison

1 December 1983
 1" = 400'

KEY PERSONNEL

JOHN E. KINNISON -

Graduated from the University of Arizona in 1953 with Bachelor of Science, Mining Engineering. In 1958 was awarded the degree of Master of Science (Geology). In 1970, in recognition of outstanding professional work was awarded the honorary degree of Geological Engineer by the University of Arizona. He is a Registered Professional Geologist in Arizona and California.

For thirty years John Kinnison has been engaged in diversified professional work in the mining industry. His responsibilities have ranged from basic exploration assignments to senior level geological work, project management, and private consulting. From 1954 until 1973 he worked for several mining companies in various capacities, the last of which was Regional Geologist and District Manager for Kaiser Exploration. Since then he has been engaged in private consulting.

Mr. Kinnison is an outstanding exploration geologist with extraordinary range of experience and accomplishments.

H. A. KINNISON -

Graduated from the University of Arizona in 1950 with Bachelor of Science, Mining Engineering. Member of Tau Beta Pi, engineering honorary society. He is a Registered Professional Civil Engineer in Arizona.

H. A. Kinnison has been an engineer and businessman for more than thirty years. He has been responsible for major design projects aggregating many millions of dollars. He has worked in the United States, Alaska, and the Far East as design engineer and manager for major engineering companies and as the principal in his own engineering company.

Since 1964 he has been engaged in consulting engineering and operating two of his own contracting firms in Tucson, Arizona.

