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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: GADDIS AND PERRY GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

SPANISH TREASURE
PERRY
ANGLE LEDGE

MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 16G

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 19 N RANGE 20 W SECTION 5 QUARTER NE
LATITUDE: N 35DEG 04MIN 07SEC LONGITUDE: W 114DEG 25MIN 25SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: OATMAN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:

GOLD LODE
SILVER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR MOHAVE CUSTOM MILL PROJECT
WILSON, E.D. "AZ LODE GOLD MINES & MINING"
AZBM BULL 137, P. 98; 1967
RANSOME, F.L. "GEOL. OF OATMAN GOLD DIST, AZ"
USGS BULL 743, P 8 (MAP), 46, 51
ADD. WORKINGS SEC. 32, SWSESE, T20N-R20W
ADMMR GADDIS AND PERRY GROUP FILE
AZBM BULL. 397, P. 179-180

References (with each Mine Report)

1. Wilson, Eldred; Cunningham, J. B.; Butler G. M.; Arizona Lode Gold Mines and Gold Mining, Arizona Bureau of Mines, No. 37, Bull. No. 137, Aug. 15, 1934, pp; 80-100.
2. Lausen, Carl, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Oatman and Katherine districts, Arizona; University of Arizona Bureau of Mines Bull. 131, 1931.
3. Ransome, F. L., Geology of the Oatman gold district, Arizona:- U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 743, 1923.
4. Schrader, F. C. Mineral deposits of the Gerbat Range, Black Mountains and Grand wash Cliffs, Mohave County, Arizona; U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 397, 1909

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Geddis-Perry Mine

Date December 19, 1957

District San Francisco Dist. Mohave Co.

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Visit to the Property

Location: Sec. 5 North, T 20 N, R 20 W, Between Silver Creek and the Hardy Vein.

Owners: W. H. Hittson and James McCarthy, of Oatman, Arizona

Work; The work done is not extensive, comprising only shallow cuts and shafts.

Geology: The ore zone lies in silicified Times micrographic granite porphyry. The combined width of the croppings varies from 60 to 80 feet of silicified, iron and manganese - stained material. The included vein is largely iron stained quartz. Little is known about the ore production, or the depth of the ore, but Mr. McCarthy, estimated that the zone would run about \$3.50 in gold, but that there was a probability of some better stringers.

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources

INFORMATION FROM MINE CARDS IN MUSEUM

ARIZONA

MM-K171 Gold ore

Mohave County, Oatman area
Silver Creek Section

Gaddas & Perry Ledge

MILS #165

2-AKA's

Gaddis + Perry Group (file)

REPORT

Oatman Consolidated Mines Company

(1915)

LEWIS A. DUNHAM

OATMAN CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY



The property of the Oatman Consolidated Mines Company was visited October 17, 1915. These claims lie in the Tom Reed-Gold Road Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona, about three miles northwest of the town of Oatman and the Tom Reed Mine, both of which are twenty-six miles southwest of Kingman, Arizona.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE:

The district lies on the west slope of a rugged range of mountains—the Black Mountains—rising in places to a height of probably 4,500 feet, the altitude of Oatman being 2,700 feet. The country rock in general consists of a number of igneous flows of different character, so that the erosion of these in varying degrees of rapidity has cut the district up into a succession of rough peaks and ranges with rather deep valleys between. The topography is decidedly broken with a gradual slope westward to the Colorado River. Climate is superb—not hot in summer nor cold in winter; a little rain

falls at times, and outdoor work can be prosecuted every day in the year.

CLAIMS:

There are two groups of claims controlled by the Company. The Campbell Group which consists of five unpatented claims, owned by the Company, which are named 'Aqua, Aqua No. 1, Aqua No. 2, Water Witch, Water Witch No. 1; all are full-size claims, 600x1500 feet in area.

A second group of three claims, held under a long-time bond by the Company, consists of the Gaddis & Perry Group, The Spanish Treasure, and Golden Eagle Claims, 600x1500 each, and the Osceola Claim, about 700x750 feet. These are also unpatented, but it is proposed to patent all eight claims as promptly as they can be surveyed and title secured from the Government.

HISTORY:

The claims above cover about 3,500 lineal feet of the Gaddis-Perry vein, which has been favorably known since the sixties, and probably two of the openings on this vein must have begun as long ago as that time. There is no record of any gold production from these claims and no stoped ground exists, as all work done is shallow and consists merely

of assessment work to hold the claims. The features which have given prominence to this vein are its great width and strength as indicated by the length of its outcrop, probably three miles, and the boldness of its croppings.

GEOLOGY:

A minerlike description of the country rock on the claims of the Company would be to state that the vein exists in a contact between porphyry hanging wall and a greenish andesite footwall. A more technical definition is found in Bulletin 397 of U. S. Geol. Survey by F. C. Schrader, who says, in effect, P. 179: From the mouth of Hardy Wash on Silver Creek a large dyke of micropegmatite extends north 75 degrees west for a reported distance of three miles. It seems to be intruded between volcanic greenstone agglomerate on the north and granite porphyry and micropegmatite on the south.

The contacts on both sides are zones of mineralization containing lodes. The south contact zone is here called the Gaddis-Perry ledge, which is simply a zone of quartz and silicified rock, principally micropegmatite, from 60 to 80 feet in width with granite porphyry and micropegmatite

forming the footwall and micropegmatite the hanging wall. . . .

At least two faults cut the Gaddis-Perry vein and throw it, as shown on the map accompanying this report, the western portion being thrown to the south in every case.

THE VEIN.

The vein as shown on the surface is an immense silicified or quartz mass extending across the country for more than a mile. In places on the Spanish Treasure claim this outcrop rises 50 feet or more above the surrounding surface and in places where accompanied by a particularly silicious footwall, the outcrop extends over 200 feet above the gulches raveringing the property. This vein is one of the half-dozen strongest in the district; I did not see any outcrop there which is so continuous over so great a distance. The vein dips 65 degrees to the north and has a strike of North 80 degrees West.

Vein material as shown on outcrops consists of banded quartz, iron and manganese—stained, with silicious country rock between; quartz is often the typical porous or honey-combed gold quartz. In some of the workings the gangue consists of similar quartz with leached and kaolinized country rock, often showing

banded structure, and in places calcite or lime spar is present. A clay gouge usually 1 to 4 inches thick is present on the hanging wall wherever disclosed in the workings. There is no question but that this vein is a fissure vein of remarkable size and strength; I believe the width when developed will average 50 feet throughout and at present parts of the outcrop can be measured 60 to over 100 feet in width.

The Gaddis & Perry vein is developed by several shafts and crosscuts driven at intervals over nearly three thousand feet along the strike of the vein; all of these openings are shown on the sketch accompanying this report, but the following description of the most important will aid in giving a correct idea of this remarkable vein:

Shaft "A".—As shown on map this shaft is about 40 feet deep near the end of an open cut diagonally across the vein. There is an excellent showing of gold quartz honeycombed in places and showing some lime spar.

Crosscut "B".—This opening which was begun many years ago has been driven in from the road beside Silver Creek to a distance of 55 feet bearing South 47 degrees

West. The first 17 feet discloses a very pretty vein of this width but the balance of the crosscut is in porphyry carrying disseminated iron sulphide which has been oxidized only to a depth of an inch or so on the sides and top of the crosscut. I take this vein to be a branch or split north of the main vein and nearly parallel to it, separated from it by about 40 feet of hard, unaltered porphyry. The crosscut does not, at present, intersect the large south vein. The outcrop of the main vein is shown immediately above this crosscut on the mountain and measures about 40 feet wide. Calculations here showed the width of the two veins to be about 50 feet square cross the vein. On the smaller north vein drifts have been run both east and west from the crosscut a distance to the west of about 120 feet and to the east of about 12 feet. Although these drifts are barely below the surface, the vein showing throughout is excellent.

Shaft "C".—As shown on map, was filled with water up to about 35 feet of surface. This is a very old shaft, said to be from 50 to 100 feet deep, but sunk in the hanging wall of the vein. The dump contains rock which apparently came from very

close to the vein, but I could find no evidence that the vein itself had been cut.

No samples were taken from the dump, but pieces of rock were chipped from the outcrop, which is here 43 feet wide and carried 40 cents in gold.

Crosscut "D".—Shown on map, is 51 feet long from hangingwall side of vein and cuts into the vein about 5 feet. Pieces of rock from this 5 feet of vein carried \$2.00 in gold. A good clay gouge is shown on hangingwall side of vein at this point with some excellent looking gold quartz.

Crosscut "E".—As shown on Spanish Treasure Claim, is 40 feet long from the hangingwall side of vein. A sample was cut across the 4 feet of vein exposed in the south end of crosscut and carried \$1.40 in gold.

The usual clay gouge on hangingwall of vein and good looking gold quartz was found here. The vein material shows great leaching with bands of quartz which in this district is good evidence that values will increase with depth.

Shaft and Crosscut "F".—This shaft is in hangingwall of vein on Osceola Claim, sunk from an open cut, and has a crosscut from the bot-

tom about 15 feet long which cuts the vein about 7 feet. A sample 5 feet long cut across the vein in the face of the crosscut assayed \$1.80 in gold. Four samples were taken from different parts of the vein at this point which averaged \$1.70 in gold.

The vein as disclosed here shows very beautiful gold quartz, often honeycombed and iron stained with a strong clay gouge next the wall. Vein shows banded structure in places with strong evidence of leaching throughout, as much of the gangue is kaolinized.

ASSAYS:

There is no working on the property which discloses the vein deeper than 40 feet at any place and no working opens the whole width of the vein at any point. In the three mines in this district which have recently come to the front, as important gold producers, none carried any ore of importance above a level 300 feet below the surface, and the upper parts of the veins of all carried only very low values.

On the Gaddis-Perry vein at the time of my visit the average of all samples taken was \$1.40 gold, the highest carrying \$2.40 in gold. These samples included those cut

across parts of the outcrop up to nearly 50 feet in width and others cut across barren-looking parts of the vein. This is a remarkably good showing and indicates in this district that the Gaddis-Perry vein can be expected to carry good values at greater depths and that the ore shoots will be long and wide and continue to as great depths as any in the district—and the Tom Reed mine is now being stoped on the 1,000-foot level.

NEIGHBORING MINES:

Three miles south of the property of the Oatman Consolidated Mines Company are the three largest and important producing mines of the camp—the Gold Road, Tom Reed, and United Eastern. To the north, perhaps three miles, are some of the older mines which have produced great amounts and are now again attracting attention and being opened up, such as the Moss, Moss Back and Ruth mines. In almost every direction from the Oatman Consolidated property are other groups or prospects which are receiving attention or being opened up by men prominent in the mining industry or by men who are familiar with this district.

WATER:

As shown on the map accompanying this report on the Aqua and Water Witch Group has been developed a valuable supply of water. This comes from tapping the underground flow in Silver Creek and some of its tributaries; by means of a dam, several open cuts or ditches and a pipe line there was already developed at time of my visit—probably 20 miners' inches of water or about 300,000 gallons daily. I believe that a slight expenditure here would easily develop 100 miners' inches or, roughly, 1,600,000 gallons of water daily. This is a most important and valuable asset in this dry country.

POWER AND SUPPLIES:

Supplies of all kinds are freighted from Kingman to Oatman, three miles from the Company's property, over a good road. Motor trucks are successfully used in this work as well as 12 mule teams, and the wagon freight from Kingman is \$8.00 per ton. As Los Angeles markets are only 12 hours from Kingman, anything needed in camp can be quickly and cheaply delivered at the property.

Electric power comes from Kingman, where it is generated by means

of oil fuel; voltage is 44,000. This line already exists within a mile of the Oatman Consolidated claims and the Power Company has offered to construct the necessary 5,000 feet of line if the Company will pay \$1,000.00 in advanced charges for power.

Labor is plentiful and is of high class; it is mostly American, but few Mexicans or Chinamen are seen in the camp. Wages are usually \$4.00 per day for miners and the eight-hour day exists.

OPINION OF THE PROPERTY:

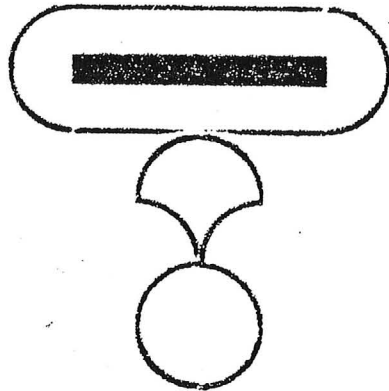
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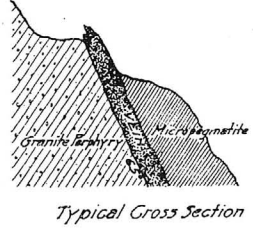
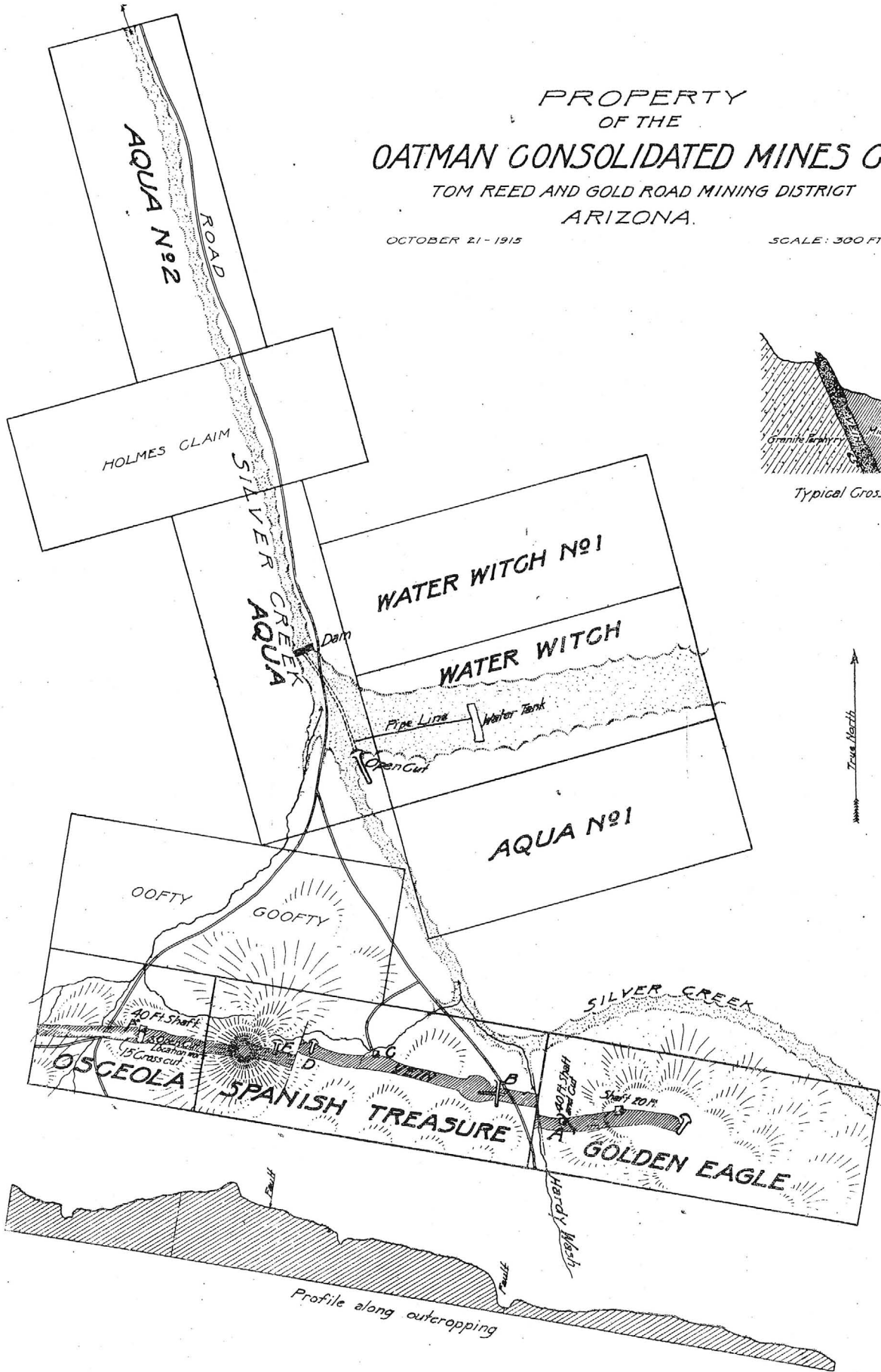
October 20, 1915.



PROPERTY
OF THE
OATMAN CONSOLIDATED MINES CO.
TOM REED AND GOLD ROAD MINING DISTRICT
ARIZONA.

OCTOBER 21 - 1915

SCALE: 300 FT.



Profile along outcropping

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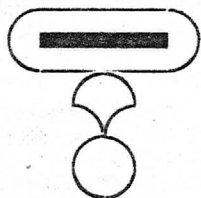
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Phoenix, Arizona,
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