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Huntington - Hayes  
**ITEM**  
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Bisbee, Arizona, December 8th, 1909.

Walter Douglas, Esq., Gen'l Mgr.,  
COPPER QUEEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,  
Bisbee, Arizona.

Dear Sir:-

On Nov. 27th and 28th, I examined the group of claims belonging to John Zabriskie.

LOCATION:

The property consists of eight (8) unpatented claims, situated at Monarch, Nevada, 50 miles north of Tonopah, 15 miles east of Manhattan and 5 miles south of Belmont. It is reached by a level road from Tonopah and by a poor one from Manhattan.

HISTORY:

Some three or four years ago, the owners formed a company and issued 1,000,000 shares, 90,000 of which at present are not in Zabriskie's control. At the time the company was formed, I understand that an option on the property was given to a man named Blanchard who located a townsite and tried to "boom" it as a copper camp. He was unsuccessful.

TERMS:

Zabriskie said that he would give a bond on the property for \$5,000.00 down, one year in which to do development work, and \$50,000.00 if the Copper Queen decided to take the claims, or, that he would give an option on 630,000 shares of stock in return for development work done by the Copper Queen. He preferred the latter scheme.

GEOLOGY:

The claims cover a low hill rising from the valley. The country rock is for the most part sedimentary, consisting of shaley slate and impure limestone. Both have been highly metamorphosed and have been folded and brecciated. Several iron



croppings, the relations of which may best be seen on the accompanying sketch, occur. They vary in width from five feet to twenty feet and may be traced for two or three hundred feet. Copper stains are exceedingly scarce, however. These croppings seem to form along the bedding of the slates, as a rule. Turquoise is found in the slate in two prospect holes, one on the Mt. Desert #1 and one on the Mt. Desert #2. An igneous dike occurs, probably diabase, though this is by no means certain. A dark, fine-grained porphyritic rock, however, was found in the neighborhood and it is assumed that an altered rock, found near the iron croppings, which did not seem to be sedimentary, is the same.

#### DEVELOPMENT WORK:

But little development work has been done. On the Mt. Desert #3, a shaft dipping 35 deg. N. 55 deg. E., 80 feet deep, is sunk on the outcrop. At the bottom, a cross-cut 15 ft. long runs S. 55 deg. W. The shaft and cross-cut both are in a crushed, partially decomposed lime containing oxidized iron; but no copper stains. A 6 ft. sample from the south end of the cross-cut gave  $0\frac{2}{3}$  % Cu.

On the Mt. Desert #4, near the east end, a shaft, dipping N. E. 60 deg. is down 40 feet. It seems to be in unaltered rock, though at the bottom some iron stains appear, possibly in diabase. At the west end of Mt. Desert #4 is a vertical shaft 60 ft. deep, with a cross-cut at the bottom running N. 40 deg. E. for 25 feet. Both shaft and cross-cut pass through crushed rock, which may be lime, with limonite, etc. A 5 ft. sample of this 40 ft. down the shaft gave  $0\frac{2}{3}$  % Cu. An average of three samples in the cross-cut gave  $1\frac{1}{2}$  % Cu.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

The development work has thus far disclosed nothing promising, unless it be crushed ground containing limonite, etc., showing practically no copper stains. From an optimistic point



of view, this might be termed leached ground. The surface shows iron croppings as stated before, but the country rock is hard and unpromising looking and the copper stains are few and far between, so that it seems doubtful if large bodies of ore will be found. However, so little is disclosed beyond the bare outcrop that it is impossible to prophesy; but for the two reasons given above that copper stains are scarce and that the country rock looks unpromising, I would hesitate to spend much in development work.

On December 9th ~~Very respectfully,~~ the Brown mine, near Silver City, New Mexico.

#### LOCATION

The property is situated at Chlorida Flat, about 1 1/4 miles west of Silver City.

#### SAMPLES :

#10 Mt. Sesert #3 shaft crosscut over 6 ft.-12 ft. in 0.0% Cu.;  
 #11 " " #4 West shaft " " 6 ft.-5 ft. in 0.4% Cu.;  
 #12 " " " " " " 15 ft. in 2.7% Cu.;  
 #13 " " " " " " 20 ft. in 0.2% Cu.;  
 #14 " " " " " " Grab of

At the western end of the claims, a thin layer of dark and fairly pure looking limestone is exposed, showing many fossil shells. The bedding dips N. E. to E. about 10° - 20°. In the centre of the claims is a thinly laminated gray to black shale, which lies conformably over the lime. The flat follows the outcrop of the shale, as it is softer. To the east, limestone again occurs, apparently overlying the shale and forming a ridge. There is of course the possibility that faulting has caused the second cropping of lime but this was not determined. Several dikes occur of a rock which contains porphyritic crystals of feldspar and of pyroxene or amphibole in a feldspar groundmass showing silicification. In the dike on the Baltic claim, small