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02/17/87

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BEN HUR GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 557

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 6 N RANGE 4 E SECTION 29 QUARTER NW  
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 50MIN 27SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 58MIN 26SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: CAVE CREEK - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:  
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:  
ADMMR BEN HUR FILE

BEN HUR GROUP

REFERENCES

MARICOPA COUNTY  
CAVE CREEK DIST.  
T6N R4E Sec. 29 NW

Maricopa County MILS Index #577

Thomasen, A. M. "The Cave Creek Mining District", Geology file

Cave Creek, AZ 7.5' Topo (included in file)



**Some  
Facts**

*concerning a remarkably  
attractive Gold Mine, just  
being developed*

*Do you wish to become part own-  
er on a ground-floor basis?*



# Ben Hur Mining Company

Incorporated  
under the  
laws of  
Arizona

Capitalization  
\$2,000,000  
Treasury Stock  
\$500,000

No liability of stockholders—all stock full  
paid and non-assessable.

## OFFICERS.

Joseph B. Creamer, President,  
Phoenix, Arizona.  
D. M. Purman, Vice-President,  
Phoenix, Arizona.  
H. P. DeMund, Treasurer,  
Phoenix, Arizona.  
Neri Osborn, Secretary,  
Phoenix, Arizona.

## DIRECTORS.

D. M. Purman,  
Joseph B. Creamer,  
H. P. DeMund,  
J. M. Swetnam,  
Neri Osborn.

References: Any bank or leading  
business house of Phoenix, Arizona.

## To the Investor . . .

The Ben Hur Mining Company is an Arizona corporation, made up of Arizona men. The corporation owns, free of all debt, liability or incumbrance, a remarkably attractive gold mine. The stockholders are not wealthy men; otherwise, no stock would be offered for sale. But they are reputable business and professional men. They have been citizens of Phoenix, most of them, for a score of years. All of them have had experience in mining, and they know what a mine is.

To properly open the Ben Hur for practical operation it is necessary to run a 300-foot tunnel, run drifts on the ledge, up-raise to the surface for air circulation, put in a mile of pipe line to bring water to the property, and erect a 20-stamp mill.

To make these improvements it is necessary to raise approximately thirty thousand dollars.

To raise this money, one-fourth of the entire capitalization has been set aside as treasury stock. This treasury stock is now offered for sale, and will be kept on sale until the required funds are raised.

The par value of each share of stock is \$1.00. Until further notice, this stock

will be sold at 15 cents. As development proceeds, however, the price will be advanced from time to time.

The proceeds of the stock will go into honest development and equipment of the property—not an officer of the company receives, or will receive, a dollar of salary until the mine is a dividend-payer. And then, all salaries will be on a strictly business basis. In other words, this is a purely business enterprise, having in hand the legitimate development and operation of a mine, and the business will be conducted in the interest of the shareholders. The books will always be open for inspection.

The mine, likewise, is open to inspection, and the closest examination is invited.

While the stock will be sold wherever there is a market for it, the officers and directors take great pleasure in giving this opportunity to their friends and neighbors to join them in the enterprise. It is their firm belief that such a meritorious speculative investment has not been offered to the public in recent years.

A speculation? To be sure. It is an axiom that every mining investment is a speculation. It is an axiom that "no man can see into the ground." It is possible, of course, that the great quantity of ore already in sight may

"play out" five feet below the present workings—but such a thing would set at naught all geological law, and would constitute a miracle in mineral formations. Your investment is a speculation, because it will require nearly a year to make the development and install the equipment proposed, and it will be a year before the mine is on a producing basis.

No honest management can offer a mine in the prospect stage to investors and claim in good faith that profits from increased value of stock or from operation of the property can be expected "next week," or "next month." Therefore, unless you can afford to wait at least a year for returns, do not invest. And you can depend upon it that any mining company which offers great profits from rise in stock or dazzling dividends from the reduction of ore as an immediate result of your investment, is "a good thing to let alone."

As a matter of fact, a legitimate mining company, operating a real mine and offering stock for its actual value, is handicapped by the prevailing methods of "promoters," east and west, who make the most extravagant and absurd claims. In short, a mining proposition offered in good faith and on business lines, is at a disadvantage, because the public

does not discriminate between transparent frauds and legitimate enterprises. But the Ben Hur company does not propose to enter into competition with the men who do their mining in the pockets of credulous investors.

It is the confident belief of every stockholder and officer of the Ben Hur Mining Company that safely inside of two years the Ben Hur group will be worth more than the \$2,000,000 at which the company is capitalized. The original owners of the property accepted stock in the company in full payment for their interests, and not a stockholder would sell his shares today as low as 15 cents—the price fixed for the treasury stock now offered.

Here are some of the reasons why we invite our friends to join us in this project—the reasons for our confidence that within two years every dollar invested now will be returned seven-fold—the reasons why we believe that every 15 cents invested now will earn large dividends on a par basis for a long period of years after the mine has been brought into production:

The Ben Hur group is situated 32 ½ miles in a northerly direction from Phoenix, the nearest railroad point, and was discovered less than two years ago. The group comprises four full mining claims each 600x1,500 feet,

known as the Grand View, the Grand Surprise, the Refunder, and the Camp. They form a compact quadrangle, 3,000 feet long and 1,200 feet wide. They are traversed by one of the strongest ledges in Arizona. The claims cover an abrupt "butte" or small mountain which rises to a height of some 300 feet above the surrounding country. On all sides the butte is precipitous. Across it, with a southwesterly and northeasterly strike, lies a huge porphyry dike, clearly cutting the formation. Against this dike lies a ledge 20 feet wide. On account of the erosion on each side, this ledge stands boldly above the formation, and can be seen for a long distance. So prominently does it stand up that it has been likened to a "rooster's comb."

It is in this ledge that the values are found. That it was not located and developed years ago by some of the numerous prospectors who casually looked at it, was due to their belief that it was merely "iron." In this respect the history of the property is a repetition of the history of nearly every other mine of proved value in the territory—prior to their location dozens of them were walked over by prospectors looking for something which would fit their preconceived ideas of what a prospect should be.

But an experienced miner happened

along one day, and the Ben Hur ledge at once attracted his attention. He saw that it was a true fissure, and to his mind the "rock" looked promising. But he hardly hoped it would run "pay," for it was there in such vast quantities that it hardly seemed possible that Nature had been so lavish with her treasure. Undoubtedly, this was the very reason which led former prospectors to neglect this ledge.

But this miner, John Osborn, determined to test the ore. He crushed and "panned" numerous samples—the most reliable of all methods for determining the presence of gold, and to his surprise every sample yielded color in gratifying quantities. Taking note of the dip of the ledge, he lost no time in locating the ground. Samples of the ore were taken to assayers, and sent to assayers in different parts of the country, and their returns all bore out the flattering tests made by the pan. It was "pay" ore of high grade, and instead of being merely an iron ledge, as careless prospectors had supposed, it was found that it was a ledge of jasper quartz.

Assay values were found to be all the way from \$1.00 to \$500.00 a ton. A prospect hole quickly developed a vein of ore 4 feet in width which would average \$15 per ton, strong. This hole was sunk at the summit of the butte.

To determine the length of the ore shoot, another shaft was sunk 500 feet away and some 50 feet down the mountain side, in a pronounced fracture in the ledge. It was not expected that ore in paying values would be found in this fracture, but it was easy ground in which to sink, and it was the purpose to drift from the shaft toward the original discovery shaft, until the ore was encountered. But it was found that this shaft in the broken formation when carried down to a depth of 60 feet, was in ore which would average \$6 per ton in value, throughout. Further examination of the croppings in the vicinity of this shaft showed that there is a large body of high grade ore but a little distance to the south, which will be encountered by cross-cutting to a distance of not more than 20 feet. This work demonstrated that the ledge proper carries good values for a much further distance from the discovery shaft than had been supposed. It is very rare to find a ledge carrying gold in paying quantities for such a great lateral distance. The porphyry dike itself carries good values on the surface, but has not been prospected.

The discovery shaft was sunk to a depth of 70 feet. As already stated, the body of high grade ore at the surface was 4 feet wide. This body of ore

increases in size with depth. A cross-cut at the 70-foot level shows that there is 8 feet of ore which will average \$15 per ton. There is also a drift to the southeast, along the foot wall, all in high grade ore. This drift is 30 feet long and samples from across the face assay values averaging \$44 per ton. And this by no means comprises the extent of the pay ore. The 20-foot ledge is good ore, throughout. The second grade ore will average at least \$6.00 per ton. When it is remembered that if such an ore body as this averaged not more than \$5.00 per ton it would be a veritable bonanza, some idea may be had as to what it means to have 4 to 8 feet of \$15 ore and 12 to 16 feet of \$6 ore in a true fissure formation.

Some of the gold mines which have made Arizona famous have ore bodies which have not averaged more than 2 feet in width, the values of which have not exceeded \$14 per ton. And many of the great gold bonanzas of the world depend on ore worth less than \$5 per ton.

The ore in sight in the Ben Hur justifies the most sanguine expectations of a great future for the property. In the hands of people of excitable temperament, this property would be classed as the premier gold mine of this treasure territory.



The Ben Hur Company is content to claim that no other mine in Arizona has made such a flattering showing with the same amount of development.

On account of the precipitous character of the sides of the mountain, it is not advisable to erect the reduction plant on the summit, at the site of the discovery shaft. Fortunately, 150 feet below the summit, there is an excellent mill-site, from which the ground falls away in such manner as to afford ideal facilities for a dump.

It is proposed to run a tunnel from this mill-site, straight into the mountain, squarely cross-cutting the porphyry dike and the ledge proper. The dike will be encountered at a distance of 300 feet, and from this point the distance to the surface will be 150 feet. Connection will be made with the 70-foot shaft, for air-circulation, and drifts will be run on the ledge to the full length of the ore shoot. From the floor of the tunnel to the surface the great body of ore known to exist will furnish stopes sufficient to keep a stamp mill in operation for many years. From the floor of the tunnel a shaft will be sunk on the ore, and the mine opened in accordance with the best engineering principles.

As a matter of course, a 20-stamp mill will not be adequate for this property, and as rapidly as good manage-

ment justifies, the mill capacity will be increased.

But with a 20-stamp mill, the mine will yield satisfactory returns. A mill of 20 stamps constructed after the latest models, will crush 70 tons of this ore per day. It is entirely safe to say that the ore for the entire 20 feet of the ledge will average \$10 per ton, and tests have shown that at least \$6.00 per ton of this can be saved on the plates of a stamp mill. The tailings will be treated by the cyanide process, in time, and the high-grade concentrates will be shipped.

It is very conservative to estimate that the ore from the Ben Hur can be mined and milled for \$3.00 per ton. Upon the plates alone, therefore, it is safe to calculate upon a daily revenue of \$420.00 from 20 stamps, and a net profit of \$210.00 daily.

As already indicated, it will be necessary to put in a pipe line one mile in length, through which water will be pumped from Cave creek to the mill. A tank on the mountain will afford fine pressure for fire protection for the mill, and for the camp below.

Wood can be had for \$3.00 per cord, and this price will hold for many years to come.

The wagon road to Phoenix is good all the way, and down-grade, and concentrates can be shipped from the mill

to Phoenix for \$4.00 per ton.

Altogether, the Ben Hur Company feels justified in saying to its friends that never in the history of western mining has a more legitimate and promising investment been offered to the public.

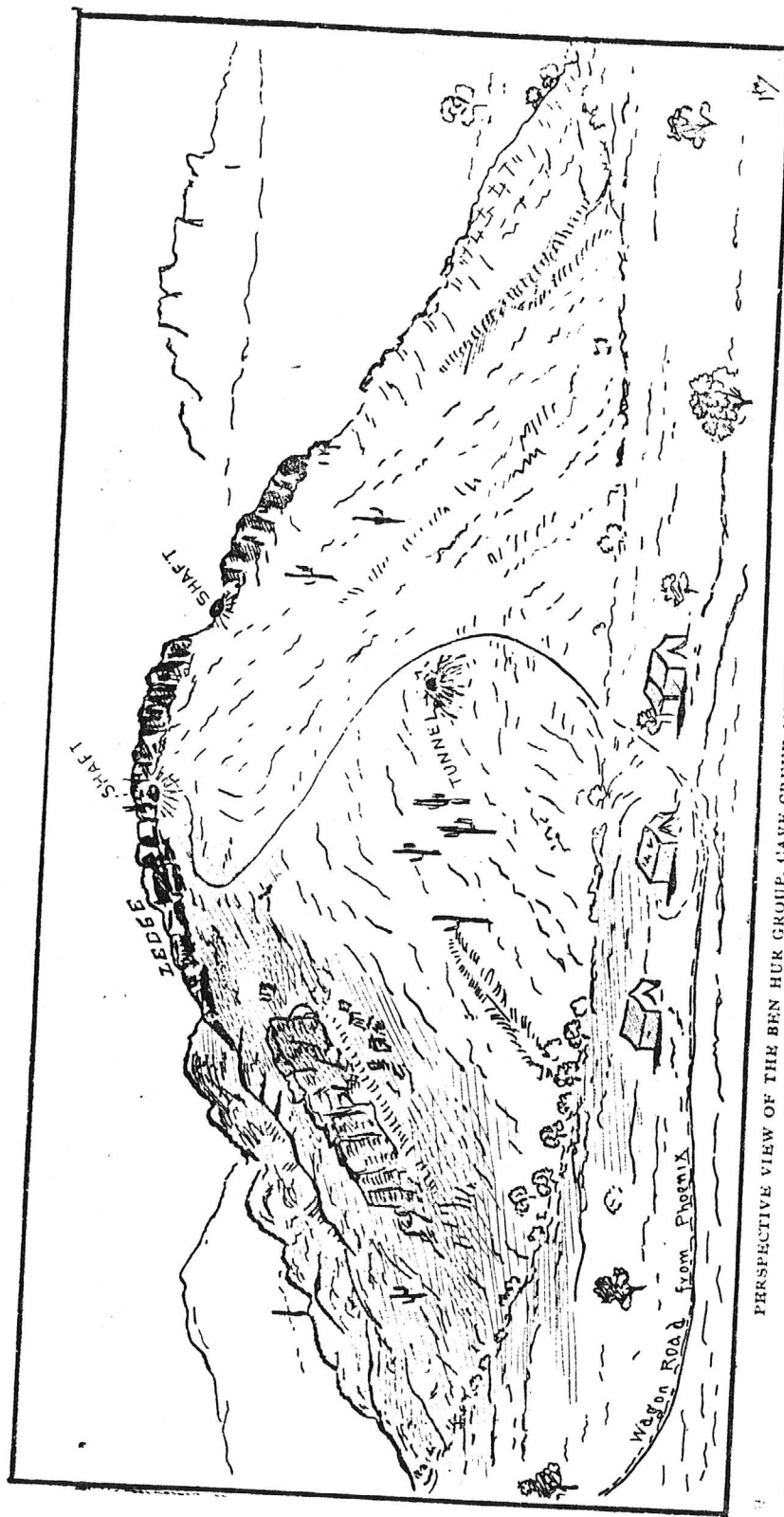
Investors can rest assured that every dollar will be honestly and carefully handled and expended for the benefit of the shareholders.

For any further information, contact the secretary of the company,

NERI OSB

Phoenix, A

Phoenix, Arizona, July, 1902.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE BEN HUR GROUP, CAVE CREEK MINING DISTRICT, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA.

