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05/02/89

(replaces copy dated 08/07/86)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BISHOP PROPERTY

ALTERNATE NAMES:
CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL
LYMAN GROUP
CHRISTMAS GROUP
VERDE QUEEN
VERNO
THUNDERBOLT

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 261B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 9 N RANGE 4 W SECTION 4 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 08MIN 36SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 41MIN 53SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: YARNELL - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD
SILVER

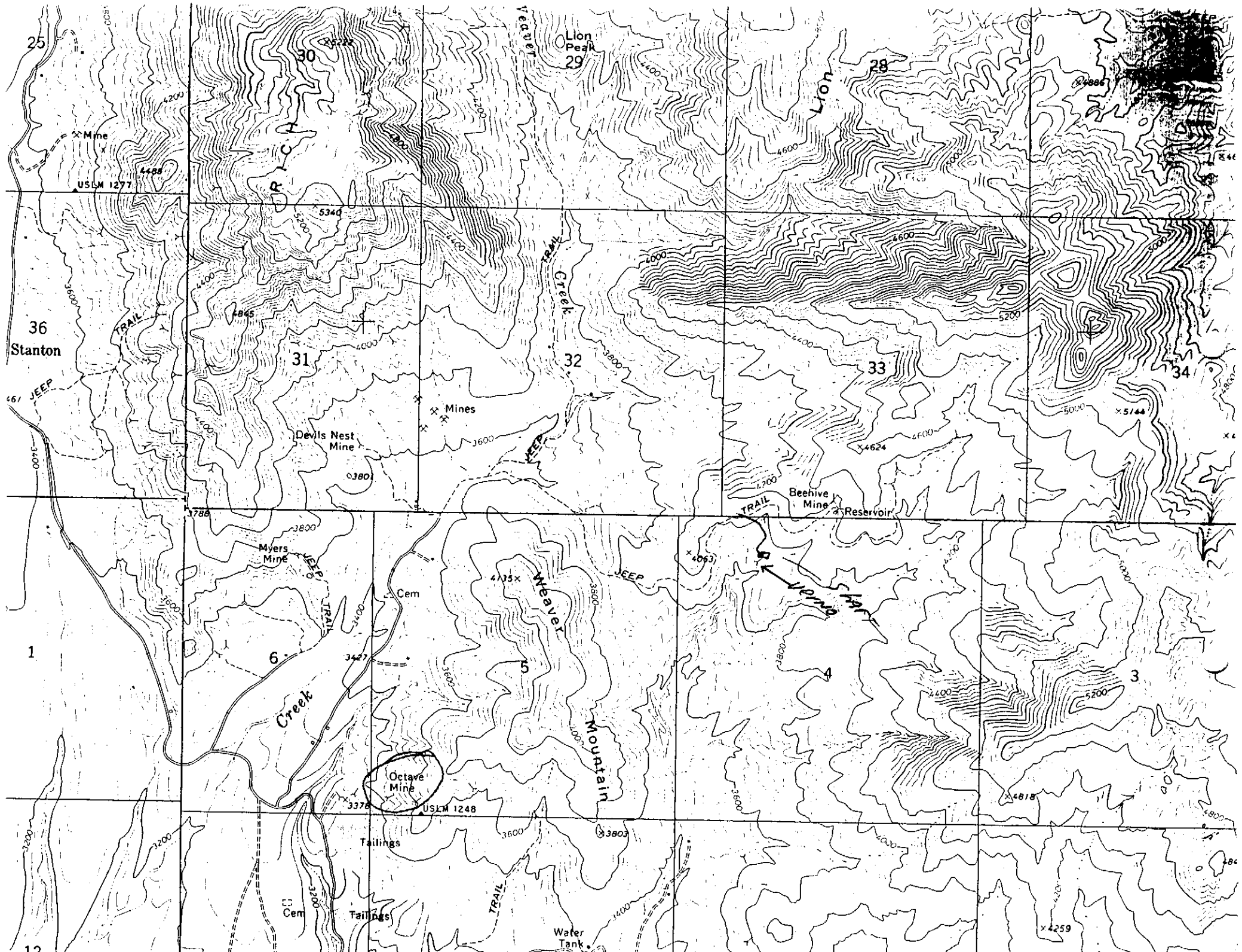
BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR BISHOP PROPERTY FILE
ADMMR CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL & MINING CRP FILE
ADMMR OCTAVE FILE
WILSON, E.D. AZ LODE GOLD MINES & GOLD MINING
AZBM BULL 137 1967 P 68
ADMMR LYMAN MINES (CHRISTMAS GROUP) FILE
CLAIMS IN SEC. 6, 7 & 8

BISHOP PROPERTY

YAVAPAI COUNTY
T9N R4W Secs. 4, 5

ABM Bul. 137 p. 68
USBM "U" File Au 37

AKA: Thunderbolt, Verno, Maple Sugar, Edna



Lion Peak
Lion
Weaver
Creek
Mine
USLM 1277
Stanton
JEEP
TRAIL
Mines
Devils Nest Mine
Beehive Mine
Reservoir
Myers Mine
Cem
Weaver
Mountain
Creek
Octave Mine
USLM 1248
Tailings
Cem
Tailings
Water Tank
25
30
29
28
36
31
32
33
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1
6
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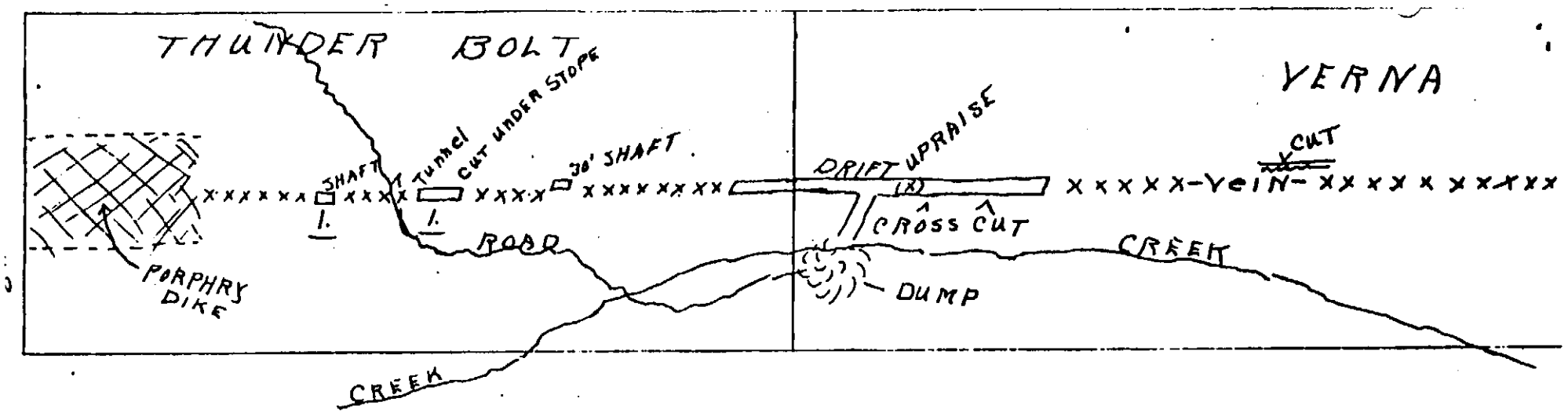
4
3
12



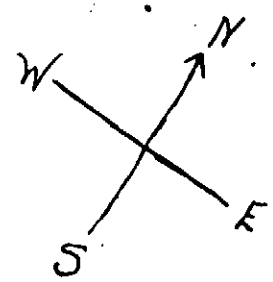
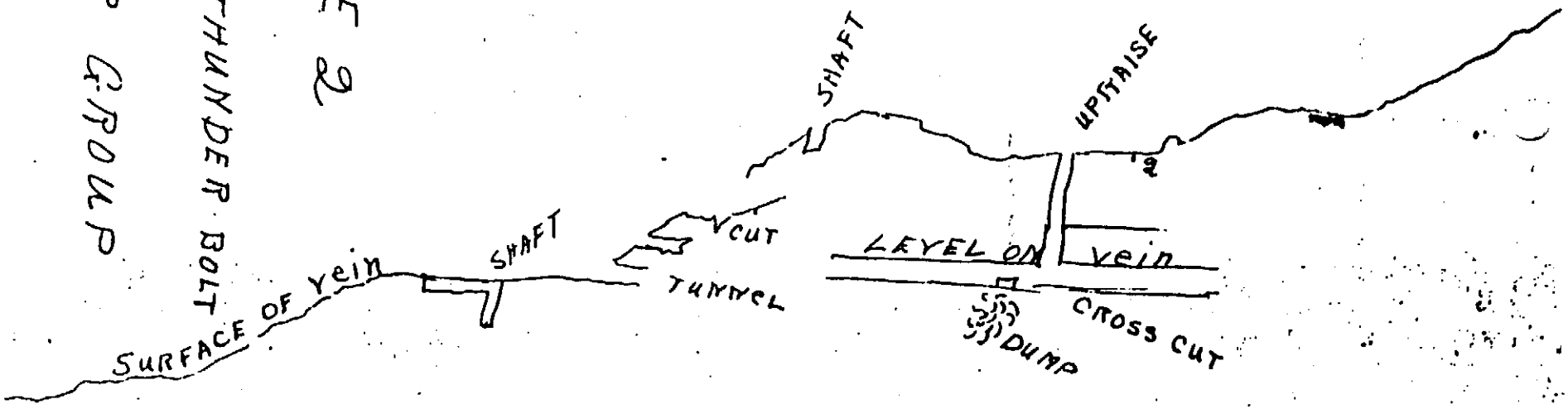
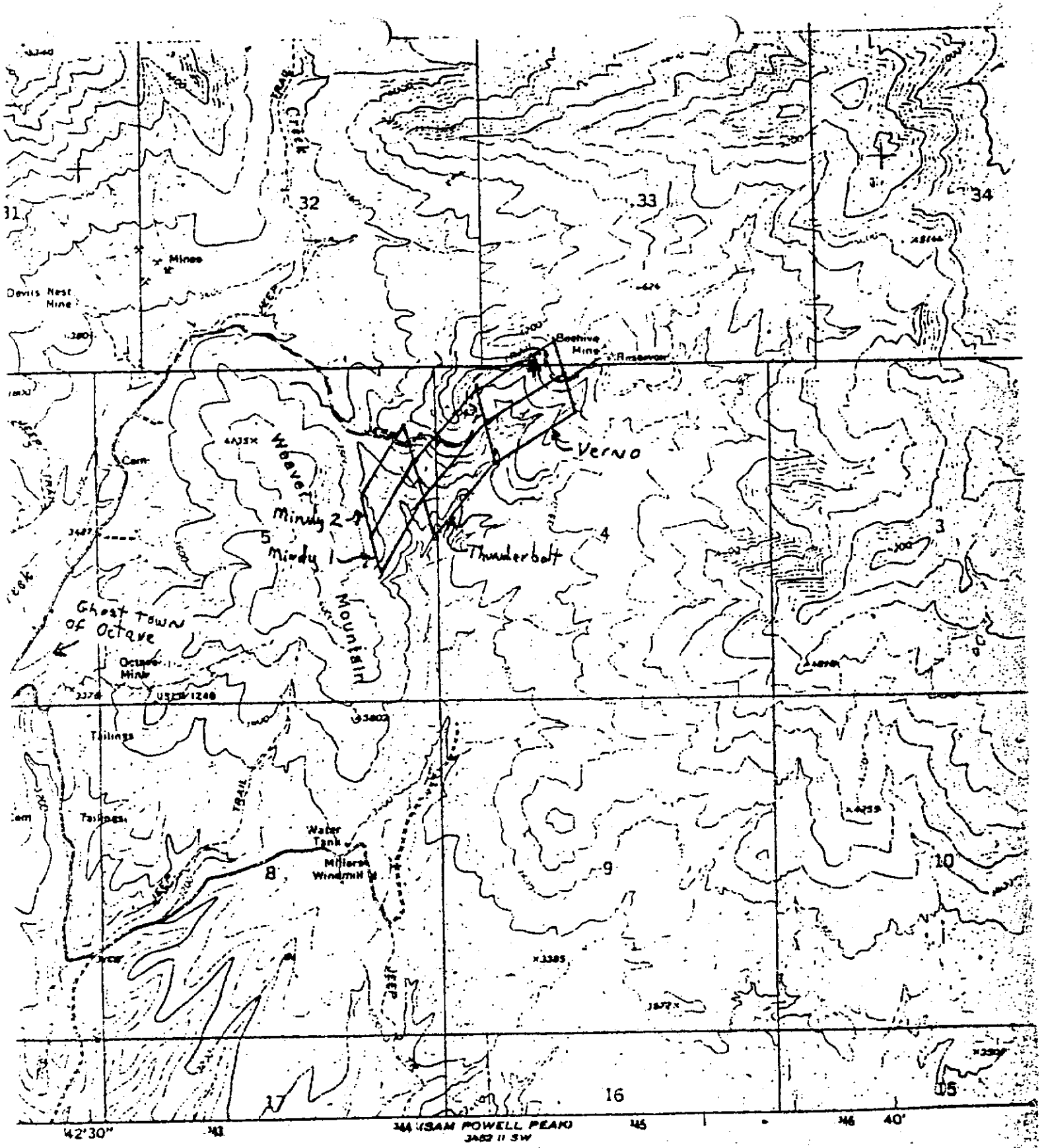


PLATE 2

VERNA and THUNDER BOLT
OF
BISHOP GROUP



1915.



SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

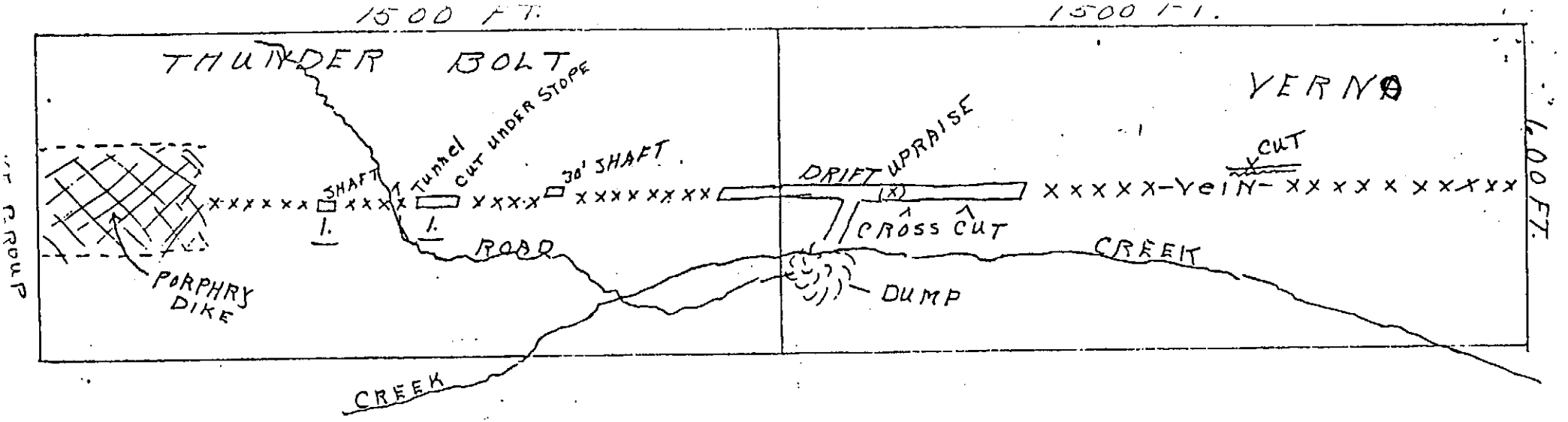
Mindy 1
Mindy 2

MAPLE SUGAR, MAPLE SUGAR II
located for Mill site

4 brass caps installed at survey-1982

Sec 4

Krueger Tunnel lies approx 1½ miles N.E of Octave Mine
[illegible] SW of Beehive Tunnel (Ziegler)



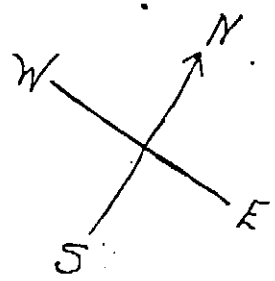
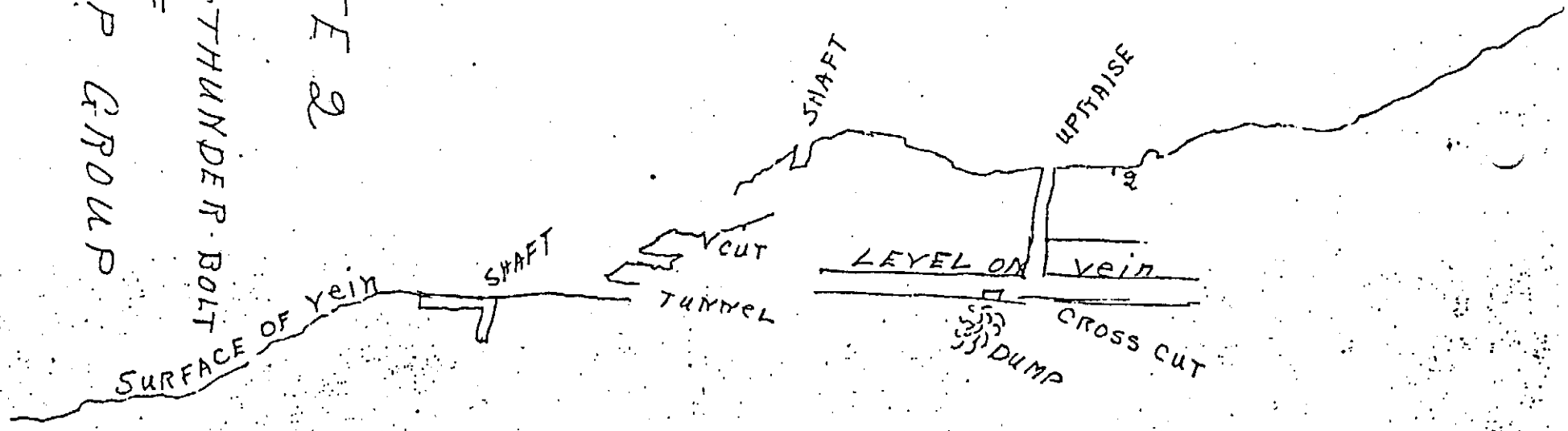


PLATE 2

VERNA and THUNDER BOLT
OF
BISHOP GROUP

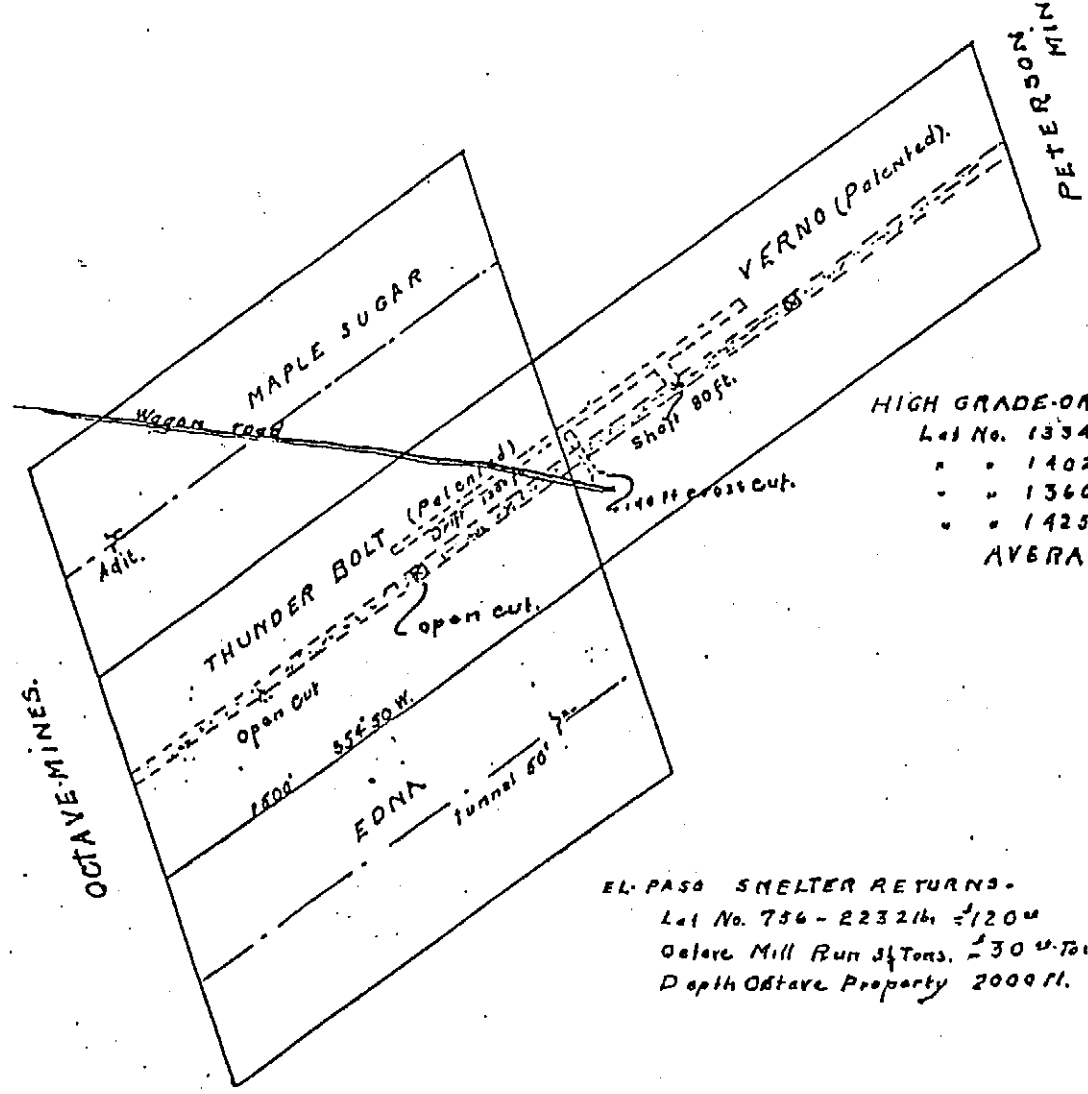


1915.

The Bishop Group Claims

W.W.LEWIS, EM

PLATE I.



HIGH GRADE-ORE-SHIPPED EL-PASO SMELTER.

Lot No.	1334 - 2000 lbs.	418.28
" "	1402	1300 lbs.	128.13
" "	1360 -	1406 lbs.	223.55
" "	1425 -	1452 lbs. -	433.60
AVERAGE-TON =			369.26

EL-PASO SMELTER RETURNS.

Lot No. 756 - 2232 lbs. = $120.00

Octave Mill Run 3½ Tons. = $30 a Ton

Depth Octave Property 2000 ft.

SCALE - 400 FT. = ONE INCH

SMI

T AN ACTIVE MINE.

BISHOP PROPERTY (FILE)

STATE MINE INSPECTOR

AUG 20 1984

Office of State Mine Inspector

705 West Wing, Capitol Building
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
602-255-5971

NOTICE TO ARIZONA STATE MINE INSPECTOR

In compliance with Arizona Revised Statute Section 27-303* we are submitting this written notice to the Arizona State Mine Inspector (705 West Wing, Capitol Building, Phoenix, Arizona 85007) of our intent to start/stop (please circle one) a mining operation.*

COMPANY NAME VERDE QUEEN, an Arizona general partnership

CHIEF OFFICER JOHN B ROTHERMEL JR / E NEAL HAWKINS General Partners

COMPANY ADDRESS C/O JOHN B. ROTHERMEL 5822 W. MICHELLE DRIVE, GLENDALE, AZ 85304

COMPANY TELEPHONE NUMBER 439-3143

MINE OR PLANT NAME BISHOP MINE - THUNDERBOLT / VERNO PATENTED 6 UNPATENTED LODE CLAIMS

MINE OR PLANT LOCATION (including county and nearest town, as well as directions for locating by vehicle)

1 MILE EAST OF OCTAVE, ARIZONA, BETWEEN PATENTED CLAIMS OF OCTAVE AND BEEHIVE MINES, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

TYPE OF OPERATION EXPLORATION / ASSESSMENT PRINCIPAL PRODUCT PRECIOUS METALS, AU, AG.

STARTING DATE SEPT 1983 CLOSING DATE YEARLY ASSESSMENT GEOLOGICAL MAPPING WORK

DURATION OF OPERATION YEAR TO YEAR SEPT 1 NOON - SEPT 1

PERSON SENDING THIS NOTICE John B. Rothermel Jr.

TITLE OF PERSON SENDING THIS NOTICE General Partner

DATE NOTICE SENT TO STATE MINE INSPECTOR August 20, 1984

*A.R.S. Section 27-303 NOTIFICATION TO INSPECTOR OF BEGINNING OR SUSPENDING OPERATIONS: When mining operations are commenced in any mine or when operations therein are permanently suspended, the operator shall give written notice to the inspector at his office prior to commencement or suspension of operations.

* WEEKEND WORK AT THIS POINT ONLY, NO HIRED OR PAYROLL EMPLOYEES, NOT A COMMERCIAL MINING OPERATION, PRELIMINARY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT.

2/80

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FROM THE ORIGINAL RETURNS OF ORE SHIPPED FROM THE BISHOP PROPERTY. 1901-1936

DATE	DRY NET WEIGHT (lbs.)	GOLD (ozs.)	SILVER (ozs.)
Smelter Reports:			
	~~2000~~	5	
May 28, 1901	2000	23.0~~0~~	5.0
July 3, 1901	1406	18.68	2.2
Sept. 21, 1901	1900	8.5	2.0
Nov. 28, 1901	1452	32.90	3.1
Dec. 31, 1908	2020	10.2	
Aug. 27, 1910	2210	5.82	7.0
June 6, 1911	1100	7.2	2.2
~~Totals~~	12,088	106.35	21.5
Certificate of mill run made at Octave:			
Aug. 12, 1910	6500	12.5	41.5
Ore settlement to Octave Exploration payable to C. T. Sullivan:			
Jan. 4, 1936	2242	2.35	.7
TOTALS	20,830	121.2	63.7

SUMMARY

Number of tons	10.42
Gold - Average ozs. per ton	11.63
Silver - Average ozs. per ton	6.11

Bishop Property (Silo)
Yavapai County

BISHOP GROUP OF MINING PROPERTIES

by W. W. Lewis, M. E.
1915

LOCATION:

These mining properties are situated in the Weaver Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, about 12 miles east of the A.T.S.F. RR., and a good road runs from Congress Junction in and onto the property. Road is open to travel the entire year.

MINING CLAIMS:

This property consists of 4 mining claims, the Thunder Bolt, Verna, Maple Sugar, and the Edna. The Thunder Bolt and Verna each have the conditions to justify commercial payers, and the Maple Sugar and Edna form a valuable adjunctive ground for camp and mill purposes, although each of these latter two claims show mineral veins of importance. The Thunder Bolt and Verna are Patented, the other two claims are held by location.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION:

The general formation of the mountains in this District is granite, gneissic-granite principally, although the potash-base granites are present. Diorite dikes are numerous; porphry dikes also appear. Practically all the surrounding gulches and water-ways in this section are rich in placer gold.

The formations are permanent and in place. Very little faulting or displacements occur. The erosions have been very great, scoring away the surface to great depth, so that what is now apparent is permanent and in place, and any minerals showing can be relied on to have continuous depth. The strike of the granites are easterly and westerly, and dip to the north. The granites of the Bishop Group are of the gneissic variety principally. Very little faultings occur, with no sheering zones.

CHARACTER OF VEIN:

The mineral vein is encased within, and runs in a large porphry dike trending easterly and westerly. This porphry dike or reef varies from 200 to 600 ft. in width and extends from 6 to 8 miles, and penetrates the granites to great depth, as has been proved by work on the Octave property which adjoins the Bishop Group on the west. There is a very heavy iron oxide staining the porphry both above and below point of contact, i.e., the hanging wall and the foot wall. This porphry encases the vein in such a manner that at no point so far explored has the granite become a wall. The dip of the vein varies from 23 to 35 degrees north, as the ore waves somewhat both on the strike and dip; although a reliable dip and course is maintained as exploration has proven.

The vein on the Bishop group is a continuation of the Octave vein on the west and of the Peterson Group vein on the east. This vein has been very extensively developed on the Octave ground, they having gained nearly 2,000 ft. in depth, and about 3,000 ft. along the vein's course. More than 8 miles of underground work has been done on the Octave property, yielding several 100,000 tons of ore that has been milled. The writer is personally acquainted with all of this work and also of the mill results of the Octave, hence I feel confident in my recommendations as follows in this report, because the Octave vein is the same as the Bishop Group vein.

ORE:

The ore is quartz and holds clean and distinct from the walls. The ore can be mined and saved practically free from waste, very cheaply. The walls are good, requiring very little timbering in shafts, levels or stopes. The ore comes in quartz lenses, with practically a continuous series both on the dip and the strike. In the dip they apparently shingle or over-lap, yet at times there may be a few feet of space between with some variation in dip,

because these lenses swell larger near the core and narrow at either margin. These lenses (as proved by Octave vein) vary in length from 30 to 75 ft. near the surface and from 125 to 325 ft. in length as depth is gained, and the greatest depth yet exposed indicates continuance. On sinking on these lenses of ore (quartz) they vary in extent which may be from 40 to 125 ft. before they feather and pick up another lense below. The lenses, or quartz-ore vary in width from 6 inches up to several feet, occasionally 9 and 10 ft., but are generally on the average from 2 to 6 ft. in width.

VALUE OF ORE:

The values in the quartz vary in different lenses, even at the same depth, yet it is very rare that more or less gold is not found in all quartz extracted. The surface may expose a lense of 3, 4, or 10 dollar grade, while the lense just below may be very much richer; and it is a proven fact in sinking on this vein, that better values are found with depth within the same zone. Also it has been proven that when these lenses are lean at the surface, those which come below when stoped and milled are longer and more continuous.

Often where the quartz vein hardly shows on the surface, it broadens and is practically continuous at depth. There appears to be no lateral saturation or water course passing along the strike of the vein, but the waters that laid down the ore came UP from great subterranean depths; hence depth on the vein should add to permanance and to values.

The gold appears in the quartz as free-gold, also in the sulphides of iron and lead (no zinc present). Where the lead (steel-galena) appears, the gold values are very high. There occurs frequently with this steel-galena more or less telluride, which is very rich in gold. The concentrates obtained from this vein shipped from 10 to 20 oz. in gold value. The percentage of sulphide is small; and where it occurs in the ore as mined, from 12 to 20%, the ore is of shipping grade direct -- say from 4 to 10 oz. gold.

TREATMENT:

To recover the values is not difficult, with amalgamation, concentration and cyaniding. Or, if the ores showing sulphides are reserved for shipping, cyanide will clean up the quartz values. In fact, a cheap plant of tube mills with cyanide vattage would mean economical recovery with a corresponding economy of power and water. A large percent of the values are incorporated in the quartz very finely sub-divided, almost molecular, which cannot be seen by panning, yet very quickly and thoroughly taken up by cyanide. Practically 50% of values recovered in ore from this vein series has been by cyanide.

REMARKS:

The amount of exploration or development work done on this group to date has been done principally on the main vein of the Thunder Bolt and Verna claims. In all, about 1,000 feet of live work has been done in proper place and manner, although most of this work has been near the surface with no effort to attain depth. Good grade ore is exposed in numerous places and much milling or cyanide ore is easily available.

A very considerable flow of water has been encountered on the Verna claim. As the vein extends eastward and upward for several miles and gains many hundred feet in altitude, the work on the Verna is useful in that it drains the vein and furnishes mill water, the supply of which seems constant and permanent. Greater depth on this vein will add to the water supply, and I feel confident all the water needed for treating ores produced from the mine can be obtained within the mine itself, without excessive pumping, at least until much greater depth is attained, when pumping will increase in cost with depth as in any other mine.

All supplies, provisions, timbers, lumber, etc., can be hauled from the R.R. 12 miles distant.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Bishop Group are of a very decided merit, beyond the prospect stage, and merging into producers. This is especially true of the Thunder Bolt and Verna claims. Hence I strongly urge most thorough development work on one or both claims. Ore now exposed on the surface or by the limited underground workings should be followed, as it is of commercial grade. On the Thunder Bolt (see Plate 2) at a point marked 1--1, a shaft at one or both points designated is advisable, and demanded by the size of the quartz vein as well as the gold values present. Shipments of this ore determine and indicate commercial grade ore for several hundred feet along the vein, and I expect a continuance of values within this zone to a greater depth as positive.

Also, on the Verna claim (Plate 2) at a point designated "2", a shaft should be sunk to depth or to connect with the level, if quick ore is desired for a treatment plant.

The points of exploration suggested have commercial ore most readily available (as determined by present workings). But I would advise further development to expose ample tonnage for such a milling plant as might be erected on the property. This work can be done reasonably cheap by hand work, but it would be more expedient to install a compressor, with jack-hammers for sinking and column drills for drifting and stoping. The most advisable power for such exploration work would be gasoline or distillate engines.

SIGNED: _____

W. W. Lewis, M.E.

Arizona Testing Laboratories

817 West Madison Street □ Phoenix, Arizona 85007 □ 602/254-6181

For Mr. Fred Rothermel
19407 North 33rd Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85027

Date October 21, 1988

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
1930	Verno Incline, 1st Level	1.8	27.				

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Registered Assayer
CERTIFICATE NO.
6258
CLAUDE EUGENE McLEAN, JR.
Date Signed
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

1 TON SAMPLE FROM VERNO SHAFT
GRAVITY MILL TEST A.L. STENROTH
MARCH 24, 1985

Arizona Testing Laboratories

817 West Madison Street □ Phoenix, Arizona 85007 □ 602/254-6181

1 TON SAMPLE - VERNO SHAFT
GRAVITY MILL TEST A.L. STUTENROTH
3-24-85

For Mr. John Rothermel
5822 West Michelle Drive
Glendale, Arizona 85308

Date March 29, 1985

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
1321	Concentrate #1	58.	100.				
	Concentrate #2	9.3	45.				
	Head Sample	0.38	1.0				
	Middling	1.4	2.1				
	Tail Sample	0.27	0.20				

Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Registered Assayer
Certificate No. 6258
CLAUDE EUGENE McLEAN, JR.
Date Signed 3/29/85
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

John: we need to reduce the amount of gold in the tail sample. Any suggestions? Archie is going to try grinding the ore finer

Arizona Testing Laboratories

817 West Madison Street □ Phoenix, Arizona 85007 □ 602/254-6181

For Mr. John Rothermel
5822 West Michelle Drive
Glendale, Arizona 85308

Date February 12, 1985

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
0626	16-12	0.16					
	16-13	0.46					

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Registered Assayer
CERTIFICATE NO.
6288
CLAUDE EUGENE
McLEAN, JR.
Date Signed 2/12/
ARIZONA, U. S. A.

16-12 - First Stope on 100' level
16-13 - Face of 100' level

Arizona Testing Laboratories

817 West Madison Street □ Phoenix, Arizona 85007 □ 602/254-6181

For Mr. John Rothermel
5822 West Michelle Drive
Glendale, Arizona 85308

Date March 5, 1985

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
0954	Grab Sample	0.64	2.9				

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Registered Assayer
CERTIFICATE NO.
6258
CLAUDE EUGENE
McLEAN, JR.
Date Signed 3/5/85
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

0954 - Lead rich area
- Grab Sample from
stope round

B. Hope

DATE: January 18, 1985

TO: Mr. F. J. Menzer, Chief Geologist

FROM: J. A. Waegli, Geologist

SUBJECT: Arizona Department of Mineral Resources
List of Flux Properties

In early October, 1984, Mr. John Robertson, Ore Buyer for Phelps Dodge Corporation, requested that the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources (ADMR) compile a list of properties in the state that could produce material grading +80% SiO_2 and +1/3 O/T Au. In response, Mr. Nyal Niemuth, Mineral Resources Specialist with the ADMR, compiled a list of 16 properties (attached) that he feels are capable of producing +70% SiO_2 with $100.00 metal credits. (He stated that he did not know of any mines capable of meeting Mr. Robertson's criteria.)

November 19-21 were spent in Phoenix examining ADMR files to obtain information on each of the mines. Mr. J. E. DuHamel of Western Exploration screened their files and compiled the resulting information in a memo dated November 27 (attached). Based on his memo, pertinent reports were copied from the Western Exploration files on December 3 and 4.

The following is a listing of these 16 properties arranged in order by quad number. A brief description of each property is given, with information on current activity and a summary of past work conducted by Phelps Dodge Corporation. Recommendations based on information compiled to date are also given. Table 1 summarizes information compiled in this report.

Taking a composite of various reports, it appears that siliceous material from the mine can be expected to run less than 0.1 O/T Au, less than 1.0 O/T Ag, and +1.0% Cu. These grades, combined with an average vein width of 5 feet, and shallow dip, make the property unattractive at current metal prices. Further work does not appear warranted.

2. ALVARADO MINE (Figure 1): Yavapai County, T.10N., R.5W., Sec. 21, AZ 244N

This shallow-dipping, gold-quartz vein was sampled by M. R. Pawlowski, Morenci Branch geologist, in July, 1984. Because of low precious metal values, he concluded that the property is not of interest to the Small Mines Division.

3. CONGRESS MINE (Figure 1): Yavapai County, T.10N., R.6W., Sec. 23, AZ 244

The Congress Mine has exploited several shallow-dipping, gold-quartz veins that are typical of structures in the Congress and Octave districts.

The mine was examined by M. R. Pawlowski, Morenci Branch Geologist, in September, 1983 (see memo dated September 14, 1983). After reviewing drilling data generated by Magic Circle Energy Corporation (property owner), Mr. Pawlowski concluded that probable reserves in the New Niagra ore shoot are 210,000 tons grading 0.416 O/T Au. An exploration/mine development proposal was also formulated (see report dated December 5, 1983), which estimated that $1.7 million would be required for mine development by a 15% decline and 325-foot ventilation borehole.

Negotiations with Magic Circle proceeded into 1984, but the venture was deemed to be marginal on the basis of known reserves. Meanwhile, Magic Circle was negotiating with other companies and signed a joint venture agreement with Echo Bay Mines of Alberta, Canada in June, 1984. According to Engineering and Mining Journal (August, 1984), Echo Bay planned to spend $250,000 on drilling by the end of 1984. Additional expenditures of up to $7.2 million may be made by 1988 for Echo Bay to earn a 51% interest in the property.

Because of the current joint venture agreement between Magic Circle and Echo Bay, the property is not currently available for acquisition.

4. BISHOP (Figure 2): Yavapai County, T.9N., R.4W., Sec. 4, AZ 245

The Bishop is thought to be an eastern extension of the Octave vein. It strikes approximately east-west and dips 25°-35°N. The property has produced a small amount of gold ore.

According to the Western Prospector and Miner (January, 1983), an unidentified party leased the claims and conducted underground sampling and surface drilling in seven holes. They concluded that the vein has a strike length of 2,000 feet, a +1-foot width, and unknown depth. Gold is highly localized and confined to the quartz.

No work on these claims has been conducted by either the Small Mines Division or Western Exploration. Although the vein probably has locally high-grade gold mineralization, its narrow width and shallow dip make it unattractive. If any further investigation of the property is conducted, it should be considered as a low priority.

5. BEEHIVE (Figure 2): Yavapai County, T.10N., R.4W., Sec. 33, AZ 245

According to Wilson, et al (1934), the Beehive property lies about two miles northeast of Octave where a northwestward trending shear zone intersects the continuation of the Octave vein system. Like the Octave and Bishop, the vein has a shallow northerly dip.

According to the Western Prospector and Miner (April, 1984), Cruiser Minerals, a Canadian firm, conducted diamond drilling on the claims as part of a joint venture agreement with International Gold and Minerals Ltd. of Golden, Colorado. Cruiser reported vein intercepts of 4 to 8 feet grading 0.186 to 0.386 O/T Au. The depth of these intercepts is not given.

The only work conducted on the property by Phelps Dodge was a 1920 examination by the Copper Queen Branch (see J. E. DuHamel's memo dated November 27, 1984). They reported a pockety quartz vein.

It appears worthwhile to contact either Cruiser Minerals or International Gold and Minerals to obtain more information on the recent diamond drilling. However, because the property has the same drawbacks as others in the district, further work is considered to be low priority.

6. GOLD BAR (Figure 2): Yavapai County, T.9N., R.3W., Sec. 33, AZ 245

The Gold Bar mine produced 24,000 tons of 0.87 O/T Au ore from an oval-shaped ore shoot in brecciated Precambrian granite (see M. R. Pawlowski letter to Mr. BaSaw Khin of Western Exploration dated September 14, 1984). The brecciated area is cut by gold-bearing quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlets.

A 1963 report by G. L. Holbrooke (consultant) states that remaining reserves are 17,000 tons at 0.60 O/T Au in "breccia pipe