



CONTACT INFORMATION

Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
1520 West Adams St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-771-1601
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

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PRINTED: 06/06/2001

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BLIND INDIAN PLACER

ALTERNATE NAMES:

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1284

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 11 N RANGE 2 W SECTION 34 QUARTER ALL
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 15MIN 08SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 27MIN 23SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: BATTLESHIP BUTTE - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:
UNKNOWN

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR BLIND INDIAN PLACER FILE

BLIND INDIAN CREEK PLACER

REFERENCES

YAVAPAI COUNTY

ABM Bul. 168, p. 54-55

USGS Bul. 1355, p. 53-55

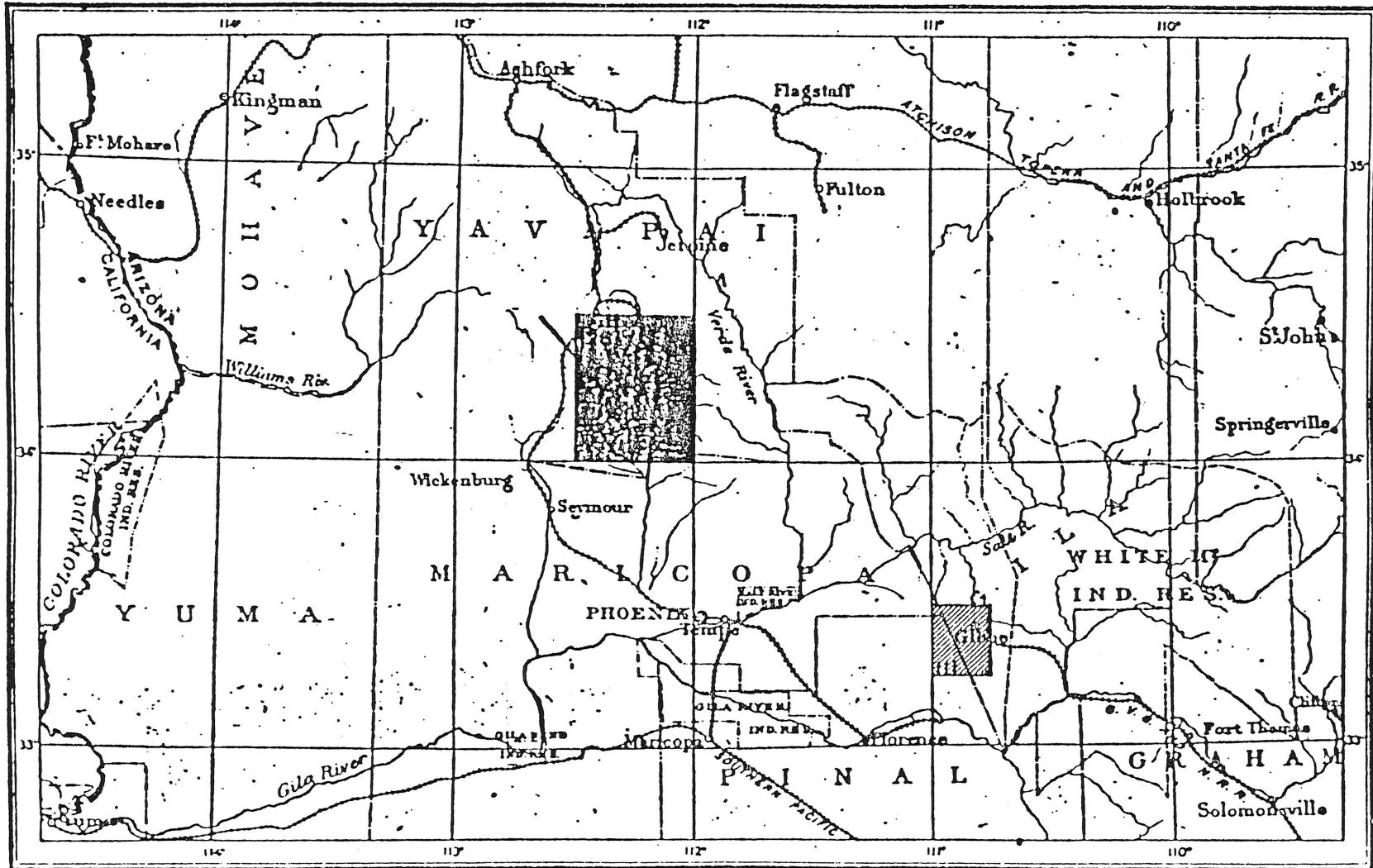
MILS Map number 1284

KAD SHAW MOUNTAINS FOLIO

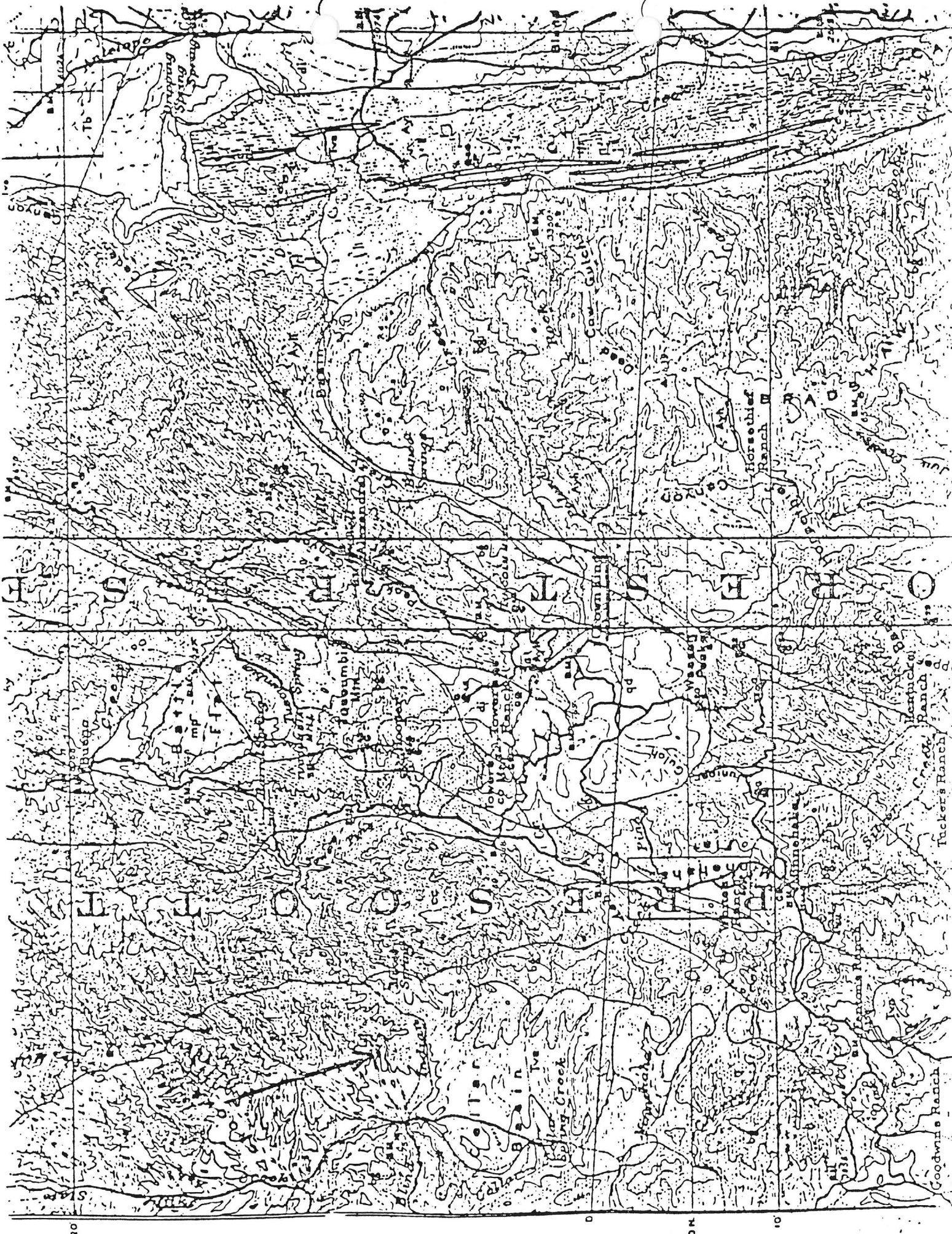
ARIZONA

USGS Folio
#126 1905

INDEX MAP



SCALE 40 MILES = 1 INCH



20

TION

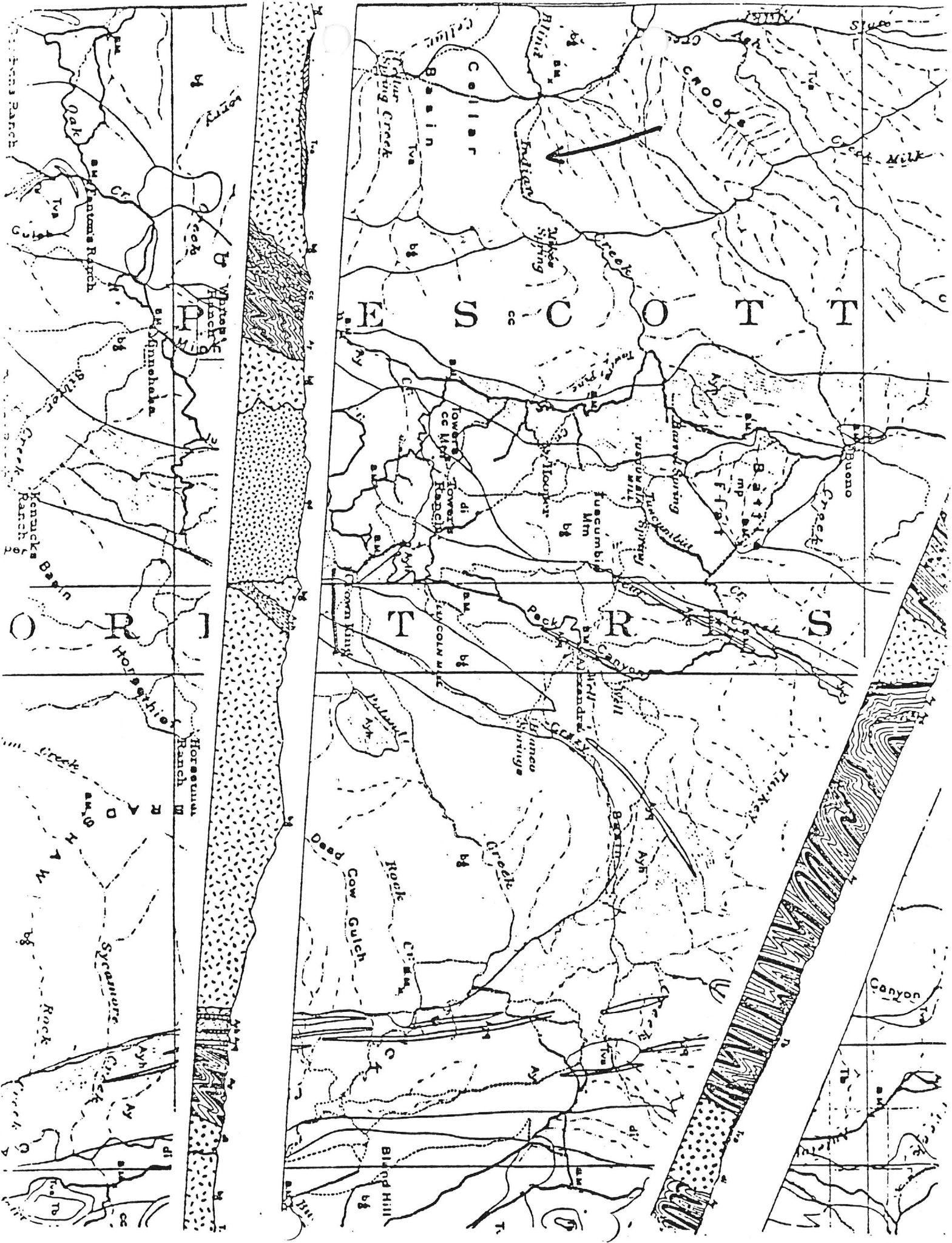
10

Goodwin's Ranch

Tucker's Ranch

Horseshoe Bend Ranch

Horseshoe Ranch



U. S. G. S.
Folio
126

Jagger +
P. S. Lake

the ton.

PLACERS.

Rich placer deposits formerly existed along most of the streams of the quadrangle, and it is estimated that not less than a million dollars was obtained by placer mining up to 1881. Most of this value was won from Lynx, Bigbug, and Hagsayampa creeks in the north and from Turkey Creek, Black Canyon, and Castle Creek in the south of the quadrangle. At the present time the river placers are almost exhausted, but a little work is still being done on Lynx Creek and along Oak and Cherry creeks in the western part of the quadrangle.

It has been found that some of the gravelly beds in the western belt of volcanic agglomerate are auriferous, and just beyond the western boundary of the quadrangle, on Slate and Milk creeks, some hydraulic washing is being done on deposits belonging to this formation. To what extent this auriferous character prevails in the large deposits of the formation within the quadrangle is not yet determined. At the time of survey a dredging plant was about to begin operations upon an alluvial deposit which caps a flat ridge near Mayer and in which a small gold content has been proved. The success of the experiment is not known, but even if profitable the amount of auriferous alluvium available for such operations appears to be very limited.

Iron Ores.

No iron ores of proved value are known in the quadrangle. Iron ores of possible value were, however, noted at one point. On the ridge at the head of Blind Indian Creek, about 2 miles southwest of Bueno, is a body of schist rich in magnetite. This schist is mapped as part of the hornblendic phase of the Yavapai schist; here the schist is largely quartzitic, various bands containing more or less hornblende, epidote, tourmaline, and mag-

valley of Castle Creek, which has been used in the construction of the hotel at Castle Creek Hot Springs, situated about 2 miles to the south of the quadrangle. The quarry from which most of this stone was taken was near the hotel, but a small opening in similar rock was made farther up the creek, within this quadrangle. The stone was said to be soft and easily worked when quarried; it hardens on exposure and gives a handsome appearance. Nothing is known of its durability. Reference has already been made to the onyx marble at Mayer, which is, however, a decorative rather than a building stone.

Limestone.—No deposits of limestone of economic importance occur in the quadrangle with the exception of the onyx marble, described below. Thin beds of impure gray limestone of lens-like character and but a few inches thick were noted in the Yavapai schist in Peek Canyon; and at the junction of Agua Fria River and Squaw Creek is a bed of magnesian travertine of considerable extent. Both of these deposits are believed to be too impure to be available as sources of limestone for building.

There are no limestones other than this, nor sandstones suitable for building stone. The younger quartz-diorite, which is available in inexhaustible quantities, would probably make a handsome building stone, but has not been so used.

Onyx marble.—Near Mayer, on the left bank of Bigbug Creek, is a considerable deposit of onyx marble, small portions of which are of a quality that renders it suitable for a decorative stone.

The deposit, which covers an oval area about three-quarters of a mile long by less than half a mile broad, is superficial and varies in thickness from a thin layer on the crown of the hill to a maximum of about 25 feet on the bank of the creek. The geologic nature of this deposit has been described above. Many prospecting pits have been sunk on it in all parts of the area, and a quarry

has been studied by U. S. Nat. Mus., 188 of the unoxidized, brown material are

Analyses of

CaCO ₃	
MgCO ₃	
FeCO ₃	
Fe ₂ O ₃	
SiO ₂	
H ₂ O	
Total	

I and II. Onyx marble
III. Onyx marble, brown

The oxidation process, has been accompanied by the formation of iron oxide, and the original form. The surface, along with the development of the oxidized individual bands which are lighter than others. The reaction cited above is Where complete oxidation has taken place and the white or brown calcite is formed the stone then has a similar effect, it is not in decorative material. Probably it is not the nitic bands, which are seen in pieces of light-colored practical abandonment
Slate.—A large part consists of phyllite developed slaty clay known, the phyllite and even grain nor

Bradshaw Mountains. Mineralization in the Bradshaw Mountains is both Precambrian and Laramide in age, and placers have been derived from veins of both ages. In the Walker area, the gold-quartz veins are associated with a small stock of granodiorite that recent work has shown to be of Laramide age (64 m.y.; Anderson, 1968, p. 1169). Most of the gold in Lynx Creek is thought to have been derived from the gold veins in the Walker area. The gold found along the creek varies from coarse nuggets to 4 ounces in the upper reaches of the creek to fine gold along the lower reaches of Lynx Creek. The gold-silver ratio in the nuggets increases downstream.

Literature:

- Allen, 1922: Location; production; placer-mining operations during the periods 1907-9 and 1918-19.
- Blake, 1899: Location; placer-mining operations; problems; gold values per cubic yard.
- Burchard, 1882: Production estimate (1863-81).
- 1884: Brief history of early placer mining; locates placer ground near lode mines on upper Lynx Creek.
- 1885: Production estimates and production for 1884.
- De Wolf, 1916: Reports four hydraulic giants installed at Lynx Creek.
- Gardner and Johnson, 1935: Depth of gravel; placer-mining operations on upper Lynx Creek.
- Gardner and Allsman, 1938: Lists—placer-mining techniques; depth and characteristics of gravel mined; depth of bedrock mined; percent of gold recovery.
- Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968: History; placer-mining operations; production.
- Krieger, 1965: History; location of placer-mining operations; bedrock geology.
- Lindgren, 1926: History; production; extent of placers, character and value of gold; source.
- Raymond, 1872: Walker district—extent of placers; placer-mining problems on upper Lynx Creek.
- Wilson, 1961: Location; history; production; dredging operations to 1949. Small-scale operations in 1933; geology of gold in gravels.
- Wood, 1929: History of placer discovery.

56. HASSAYAMPA RIVER DRAINAGE AREA

Location: West flank of the Bradshaw Mountains, Tps. 8-13 N., Rs. 2-5 W.

Topographic maps: Congress 30-minute quadrangle; Wagoner NE 15-minute quadrangle (covers only NE ¼ of quadrangle); Kirkland

E. 15-minute quadrangle (covers only E ½ of quadrangle); Mount Union 15-minute quadrangle.

Geologic maps:

Arizona Bureau of Mines, 1958, Geologic map of Yavapai County, scale 1:375,000.

Anderson and Blacet, 1972b, Geologic map of the Mount Union quadrangle, scale 1:62,500.

Access: U.S. Highway 89 leads south to Congress from Prescott west of the placer areas along Hassayampa Creek. Dirt roads lead east from U.S. Highway 89 to the different placer areas along the Hassayampa.

Extent: Placers are found along most of the Hassayampa River and in many tributaries from Groom Creek near the headwaters, downstream to Blue Tank Wash, a tributary near Wickenburg.

Upper Hassayampa River (Hassayampa district): In the headwaters of the Hassayampa River, placers are found along Groom Creek, the Hassayampa River, and small side gulches (T. 13 N., R. 2 W., Mount Union quadrangle). I have found no description of the gold-bearing gravels in Groom Creek and nearby parts of the Hassayampa River.

Central Hassayampa River (Wagoner, Walnut Grove, and Tiger districts): The central part of the Hassayampa drainage area, near Walnut Grove and Wagoner, includes the Hassayampa River, tributaries on the west side (Placerita and French Gulches), tributaries on the east side (Blind Indian, Milk, Minnehaha, Cherry and Oak Creeks). The gravels in the river near Walnut Grove contain many boulders but no clay; the gold is described as flake gold. The Hassayampa River was most actively worked between 1885 and 1890; during that time a dam was built (near the junction of Cherry Creek with the Hassayampa—sec. 23, T. 10 N., R. 3 W., Wagoner quadrangle) to permit hydraulic mining in Rich Hill (10 miles west) and large-scale operations on the Hassayampa downstream from Wagoner. The dam failed in 1890, killing 150 people and flooding the downstream section of the Hassayampa.

Gravels were mined along the upper parts and side gulches of Placerita Gulch (approximately sec. 14, T. 11 N., R. 4 W., Congress quadrangle), near the junction of Placerita and French Gulches (secs. 7 and 18, T. 11 N., R. 3 W., Kirkland quadrangle), and on French Gulch, 1 mile southeast of Zonia (sec. 17 or 18, T. 11 N., R. 3 W.). Much of the gold in these gulches is fairly coarse and many ¼- and ½-ounce nuggets were recovered.

Placers have also been found in Blind Indian and Milk Creeks on the east side of the Hassayampa (Tps. 10 and 11 N., Rs. 2 and 3

W.), but these were not worked so extensively as the placers in Placerita and French Gulches. Placer gold was reportedly found on Slate and Milk Creeks in beds of volcanic agglomerate that were hydraulicked before 1905.

South of Blind Indian and Milk Creeks, small placers were worked in Minnehaha, Cherry, and Oak Creeks. Placers were found near the headwaters of Minnehaha Creek in Minnehaha Flat (unsurveyed secs. 19, 30, 31, T. 10 N., R. 1 W., Crown King quadrangle) and on Oak Creek, 1 mile below Fentons Ranch (sec. 3 or 9, T. 9 N., R. 2 W., Crown King quadrangle).

Lower Hassayampa River (Black Rock and Blue Tanks districts): Small placers are found in the Black Rock region in T. 8 N., R. 3 W. (Congress quadrangle) and on the Hassayampa River near the mouth of Blue Tank Wash in T. 7 N., R. 5 W., near the Maricopa County-Yavapai County boundary.

Production history: Upper Hassayampa River (Hassayampa district): The placers in Groom Creek were discovered in the 1860's and actively worked in the 1880's. Sparks (1917) estimated \$3 million production in placer gold from Groom Creek, but this estimate is probably grossly high. During the 1930's this northern region was placered on a small scale by many individuals, and from 1939 to 1942, a dragline dredge on the Hobbs property (unlocated) on the Hassayampa River recovered several hundred ounces of placer gold.

Central Hassayampa River (Wagoner, Walnut Grove, and Tiger districts): Most placer mining in the central region was done by individuals using drywash machines.

Lower Hassayampa River (Black Rock and Blue Tanks districts): Minor amounts of placer gold were recovered intermittently from this region and from the Hassayampa River in Maricopa County.

Source: The tributaries of the Hassayampa River drain a wide area of mineralized terrain. The ore deposits that contributed the gold found along the Hassayampa and its tributaries are of both Precambrian and Tertiary age, and it is difficult to demonstrate which vein or vein systems provided the source of the placer gold. Lindgren (1926) summarizes the physical characteristics and probable age of many of the veins in the area.

Literature:

Allen, 1922: Location; names placer-bearing tributary creeks.

Blake, 1899: Notes presence of placer gold.

Browne, 1868: Describes discovery of placers on the Hassayampa River.

Burchard, 1882: General history of placer mining along the Hassayampa.

—1883: History and placer-mining activity at Placeritas.

Church, 1887: Reports progress on Walnut Grove Dam.

De Wolf, 1916: Reports plans to rebuild Walnut Grove Dam.

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1933c: Results of sampling placer ground at Minnehaha placers.

—1890: Reports failure of Walnut Grove Dam.

Girard, 1932: Describes drywash machine used at Walnut Grove; characteristics of gravels; size of gold recovered.

Jagger and Palache, 1905: Reports gold in Blind Indian and Milk Creek.

Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968: Placer-gold production.

Lindgren, 1926: Notes placers in Minnehaha Flat; locates placers on upper Hassayampa.

Raymond, 1872: Location; extent; placer-mining techniques.

Sparks, 1917: Production estimates for Groom Creek.

U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1926-31: Names claims and creeks where placer mining is active.

—1934: Names claims and creeks where placer mining was active.

Wilson, 1961: Hassayampa placers—location; production history; placer-mining activity during the period 1932-33; source. Groom Creek—location; production estimates; source. Placerita placers—early history; placer-mining activity during the period 1932-33; size of nuggets.

57. BIG BUG CREEK DRAINAGE AREA

Location: East flank of the Bradshaw Mountains, Tps. 12 and 13 N., R. 1 W.; Tps. 12 and 13 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.

Topographic maps: Mount Union and Mayer 15-minute quadrangles.

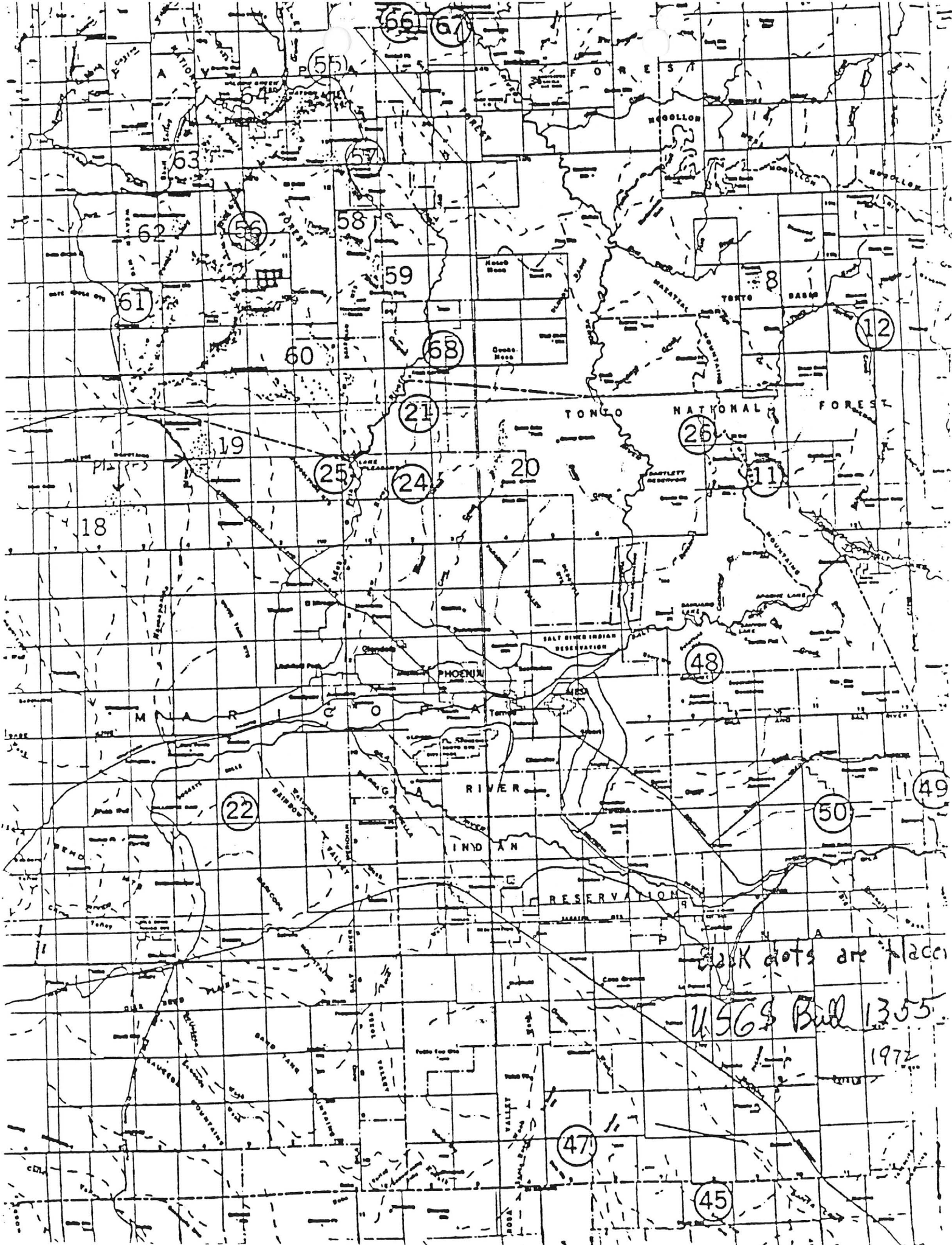
Geologic maps:

Anderson and Blacet, 1972a, Geologic map of the Mayer quadrangle, Yavapai County, Arizona, scale 1:62,500.

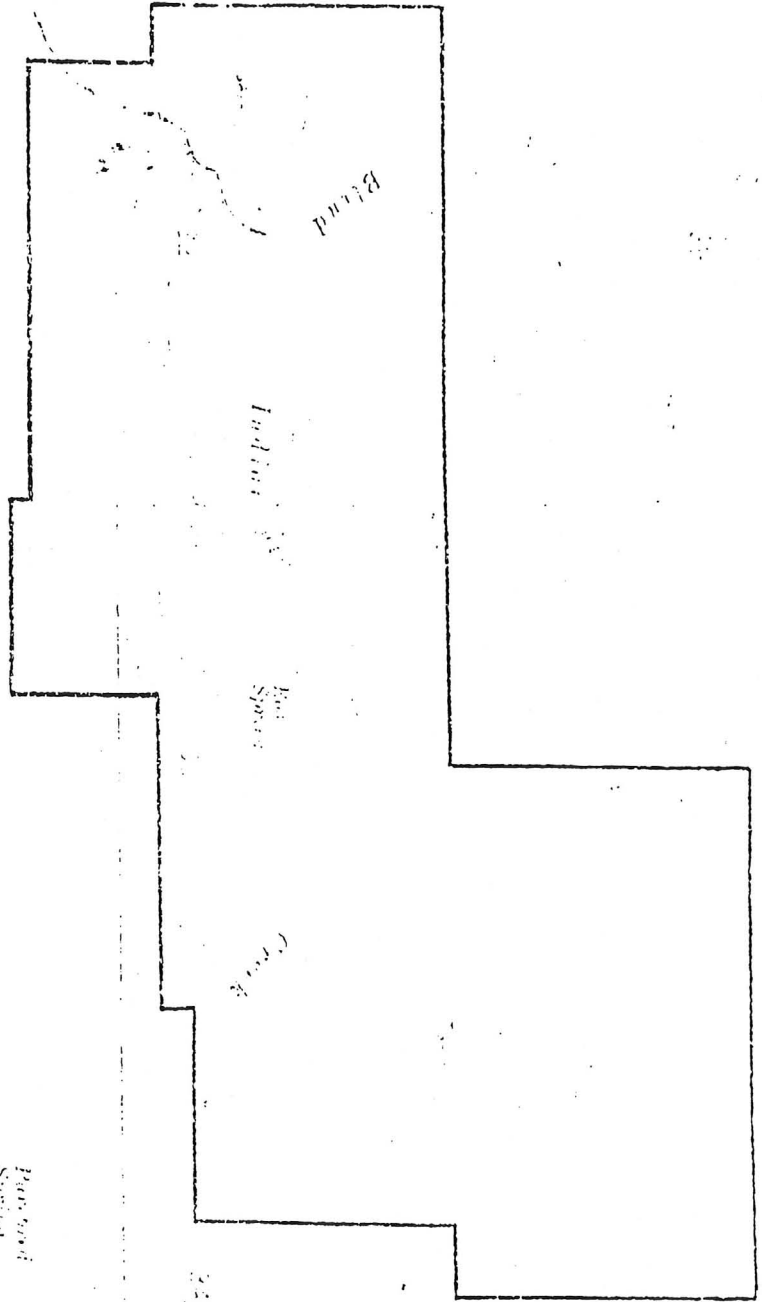
—1972b, Geologic map of the Mount Union quadrangle, Yavapai County, Arizona, scale 1:62,500.

Access: State Highway 69 leads east and south from Prescott to Humboldt, Poland Junction, and Mayer. Placers are found adjacent to the highway near Mayer and are easily accessible by dirt roads from the highway.

Extent: Placers are found in stream gravels and gravel-covered mesas in a roughly triangular area that extends for about 20 miles east and northeast from the head of Big Bug Creek. Most placer-mining activity was concentrated in the part of Big Bug Creek, tributary gulches and gravel benches in the area bounded by McCabe, Hum-



Black dots are placed
USGS Bull 1355
1972



Indian Springs

Rock Spring

Indian

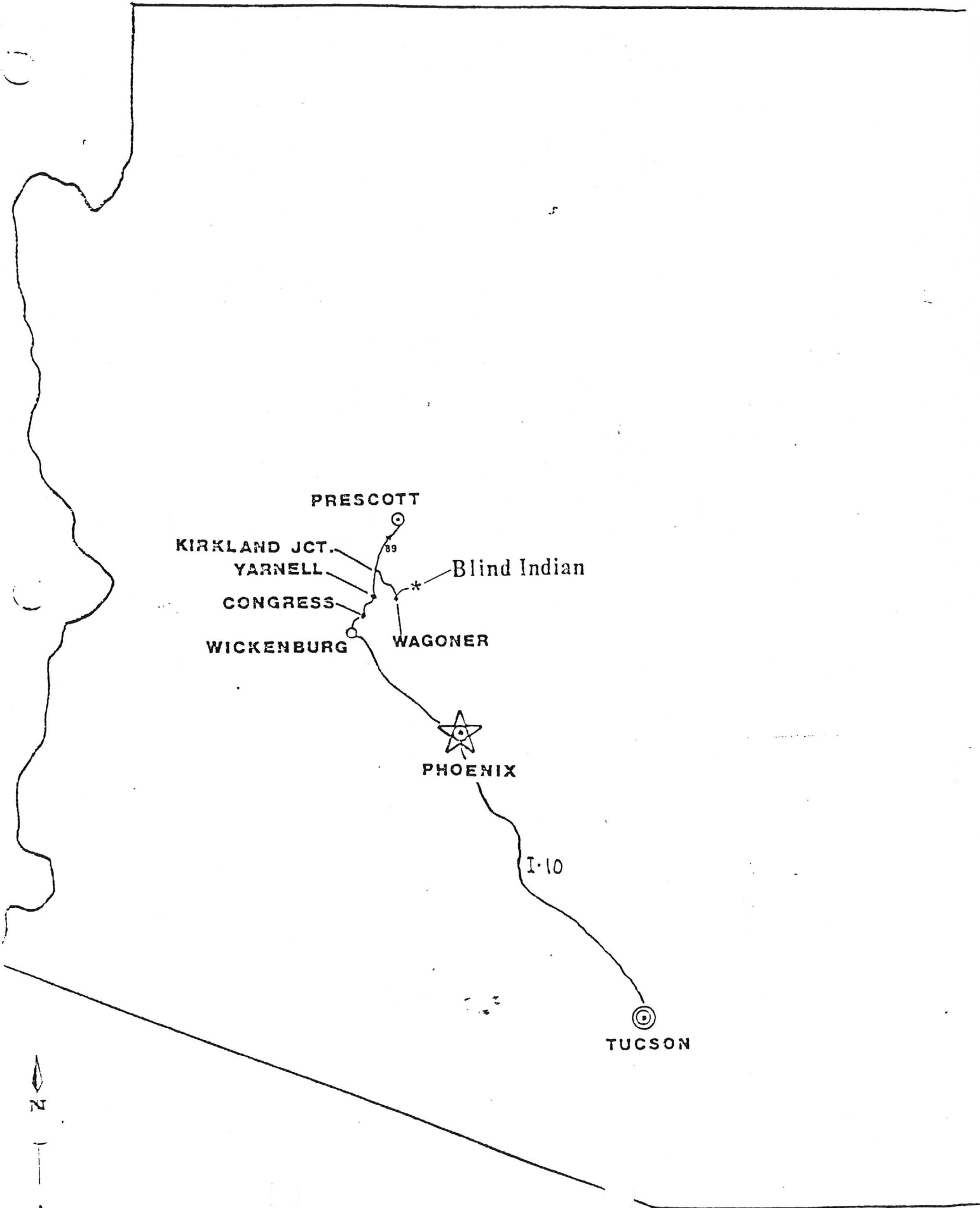
Indian Springs
Indian Springs (Camp)

Indian Springs

TRAIL

C E L I P

R E G I N



PRESCOTT

KIRKLAND JCT.

YARNELL

CONGRESS

WICKENBURG



89

Blind Indian



WAGONER



PHOENIX

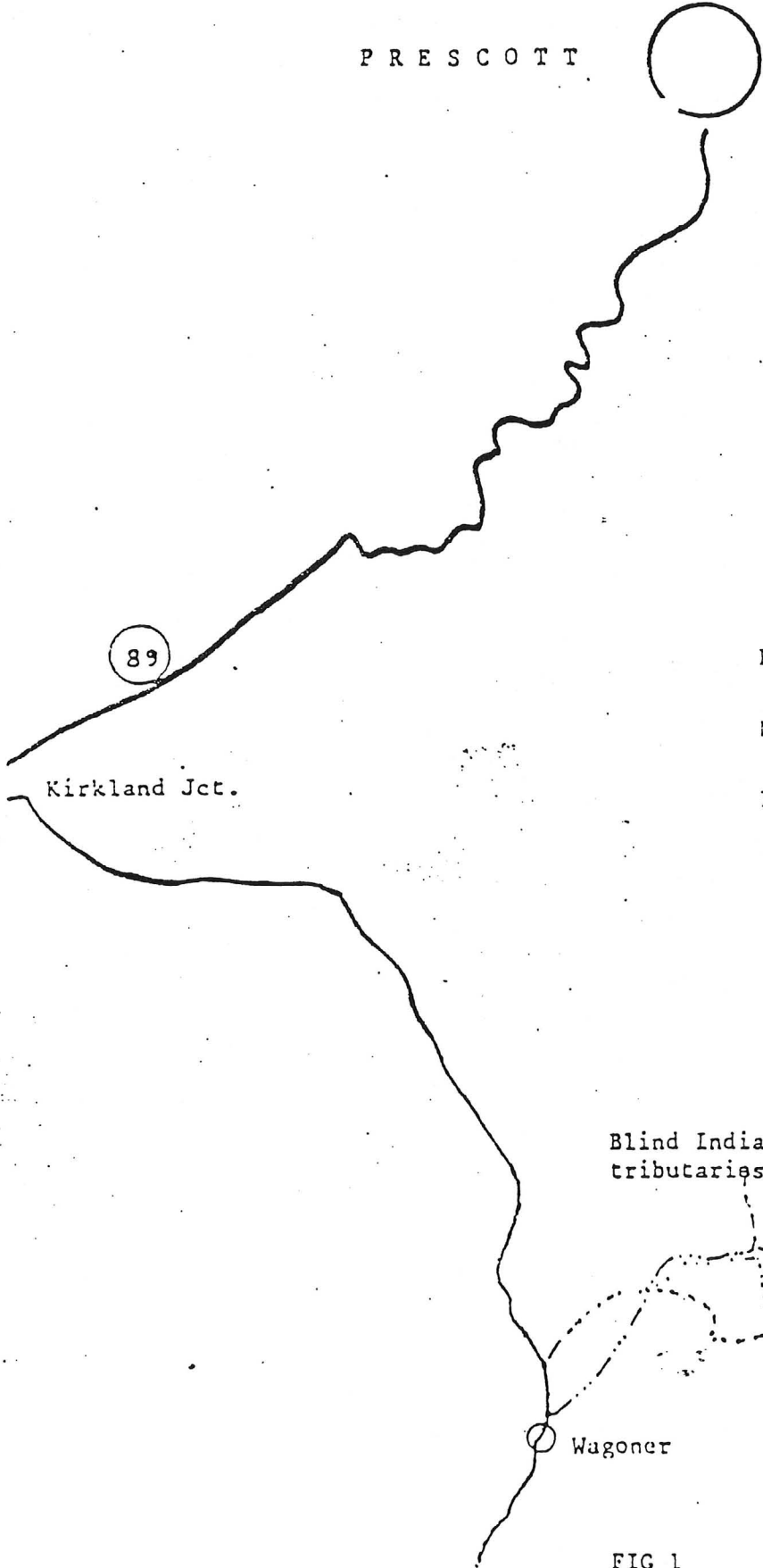
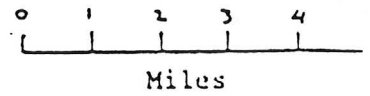
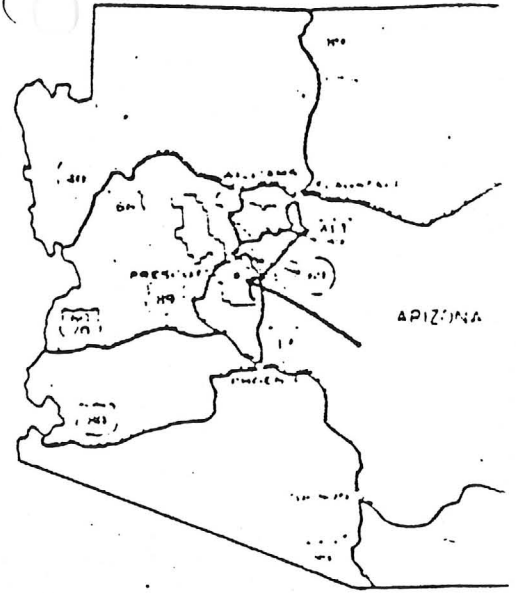
I-10



TUCSON



PRESCOTT



PRESCOTT
NATIONAL
FOREST

Blind Indian Cr. &
tributaries

W (tungsten)

Au

Cu, Au, Fe
Pb, Zn

Crown King Min

Wagoner

BLIND INDIAN
CLAIMS

FIG 1
Location of Blind Indian Claims & known mining
in area.

BY CHKD BY DYLE DYLE
 SUBJECT
 JOB NO. SHEET NO. OF

E 2 W

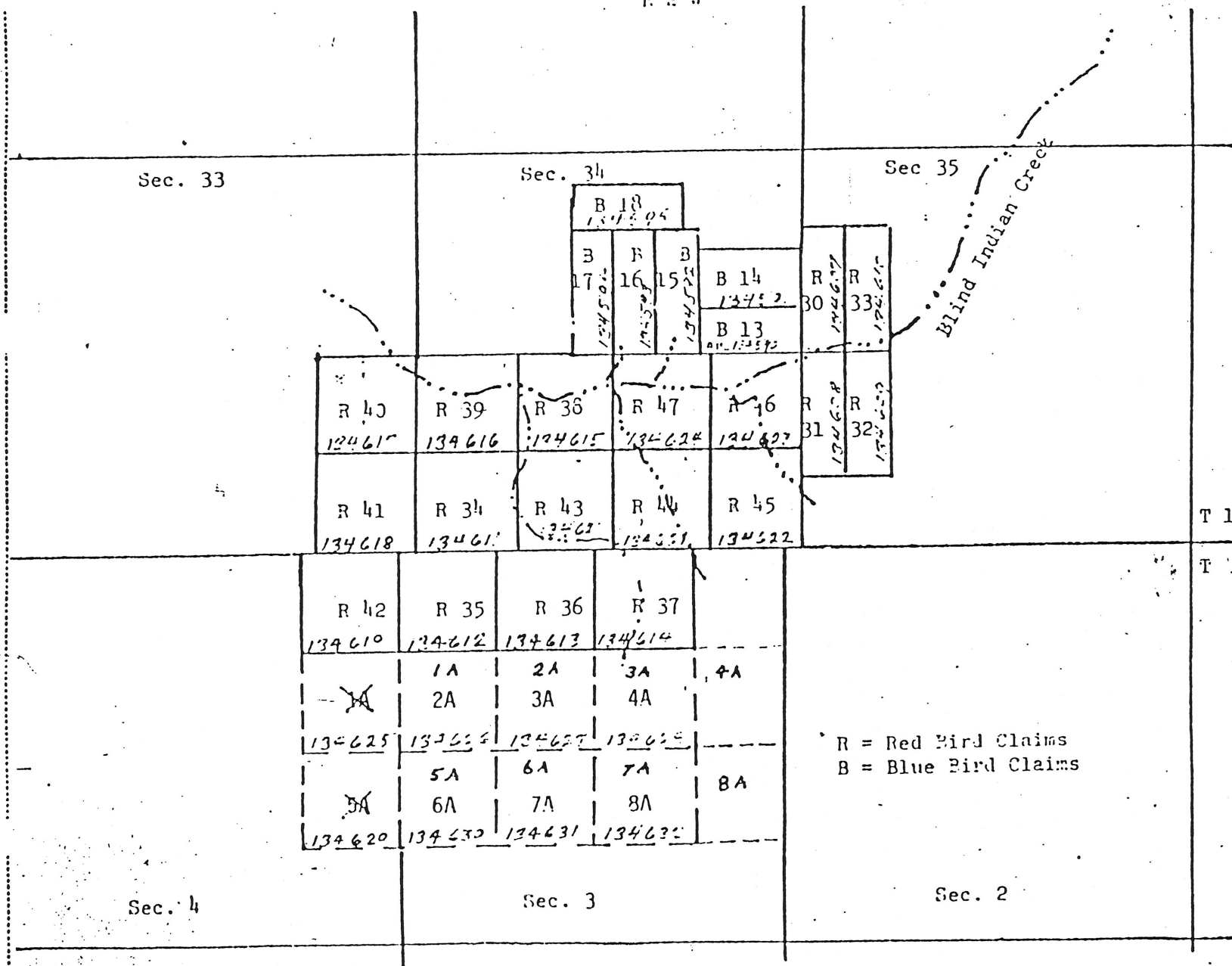
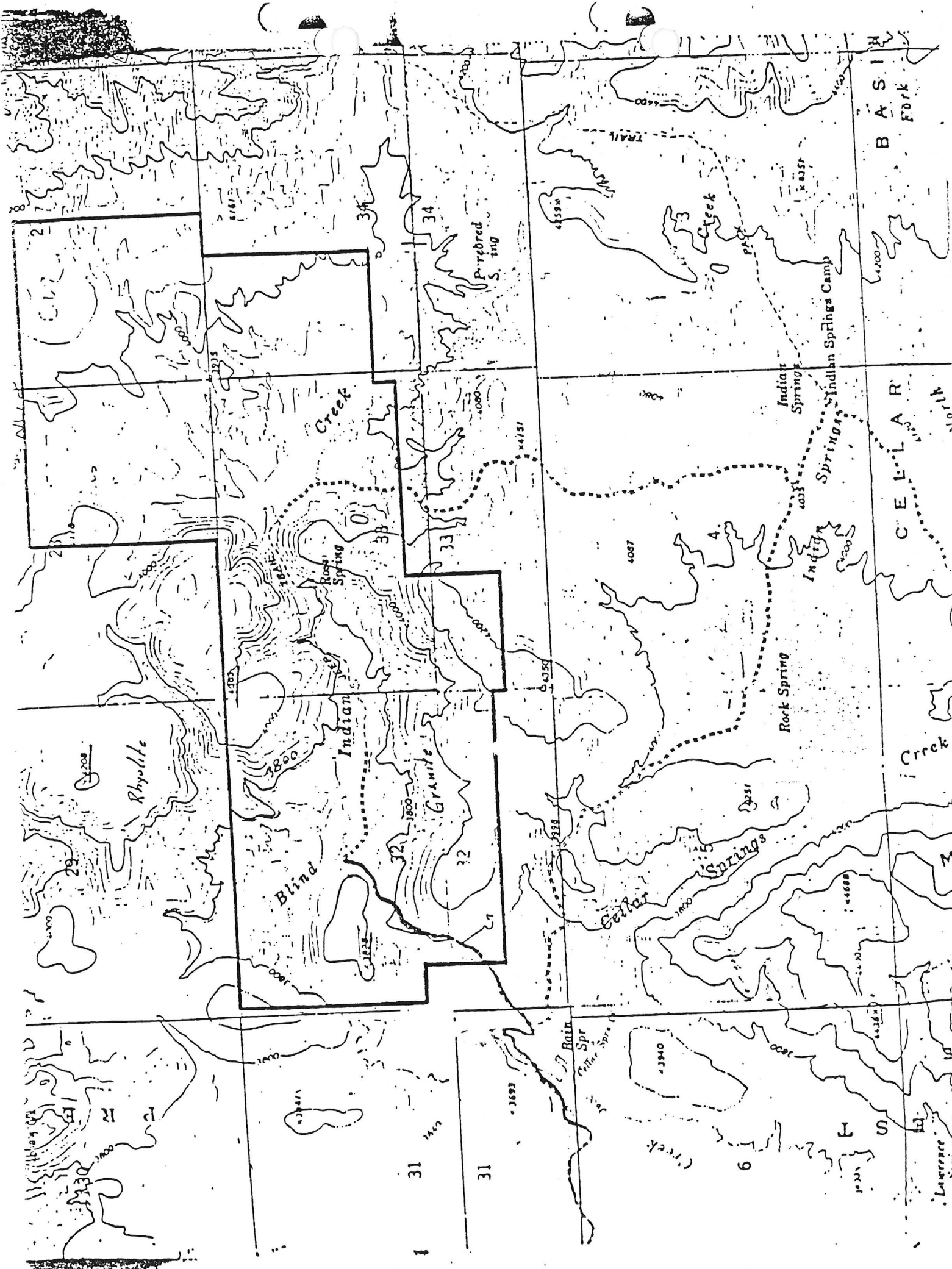


FIG 2
 Blind Indian Claim Group
 Each section is one mile square
 All BLM Nos. prefix AMC



B A S I H
Fork

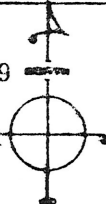
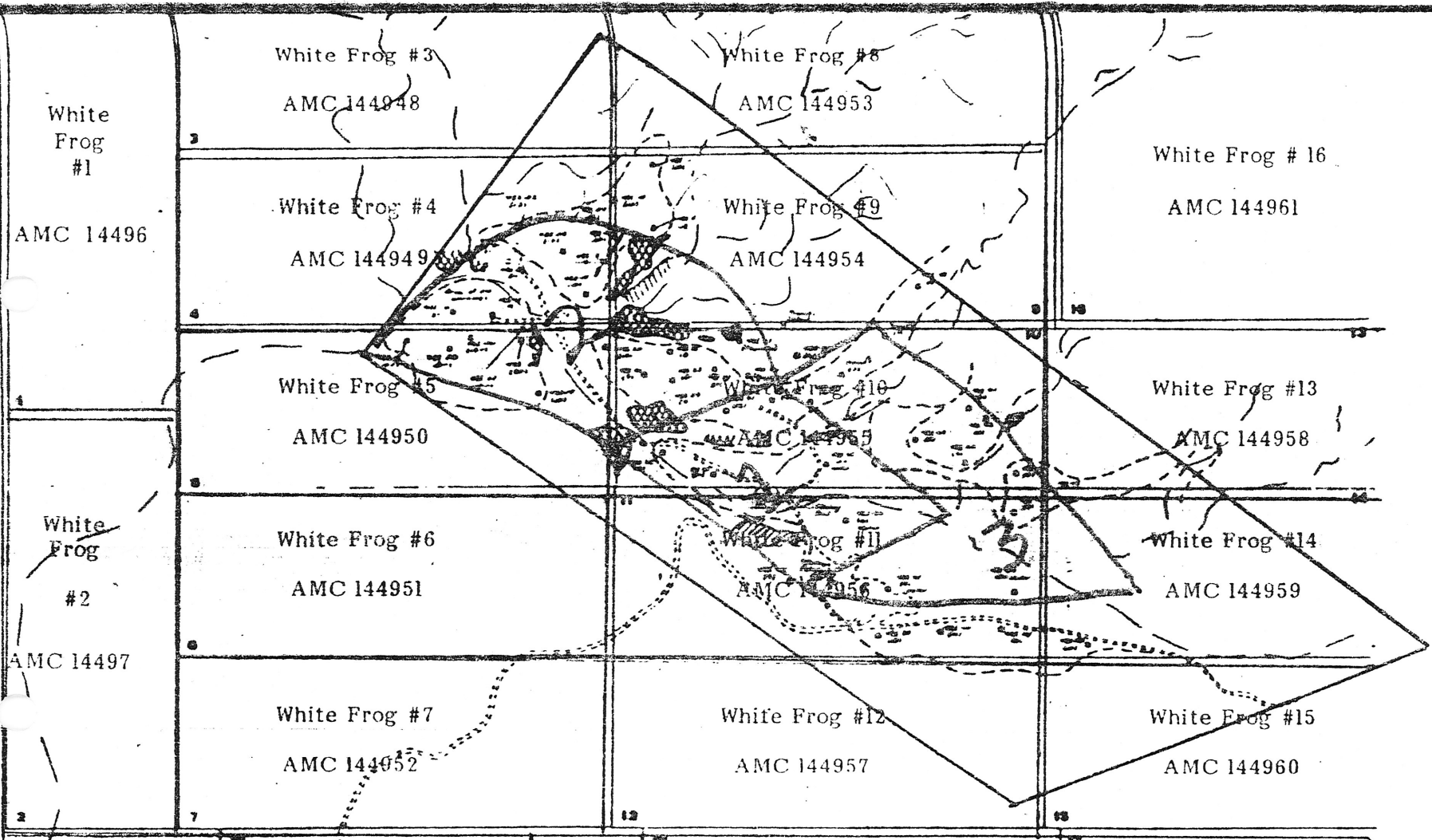
C E L L A R
Creek

Creek

M

L S

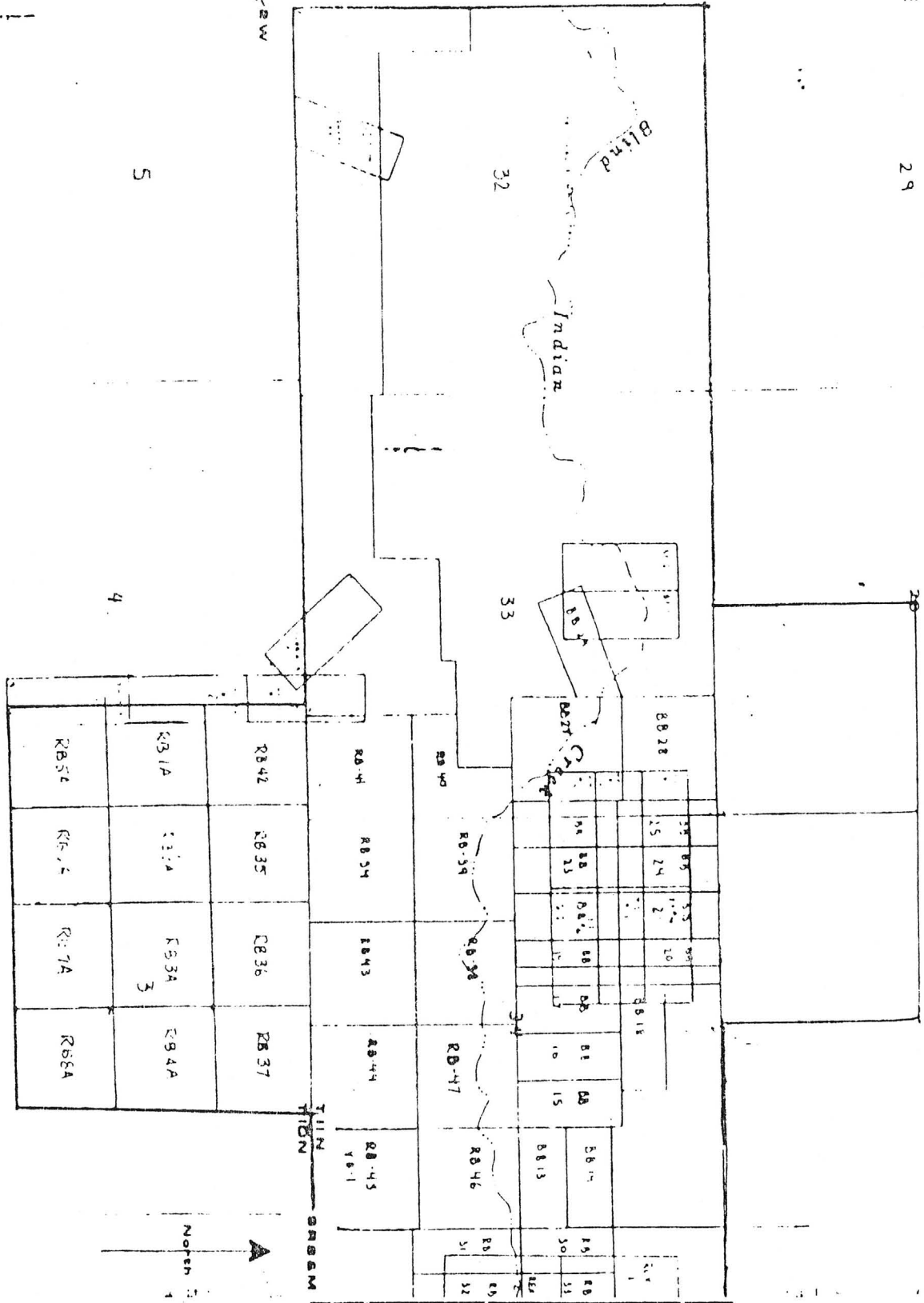
Lawrence Springs



- Legend
- White Frog #18
 - Approximate area covered each
 - AMC 144963
 - Line Boundary
 - Chaparral Boundary
 - Contour Lines

WHITE FROG #17	
Geo-Tec	Geo-Tec, Inc.
1-10-03	Varied
AMC 144962	
Geo-Tec, Inc.	

R-2W

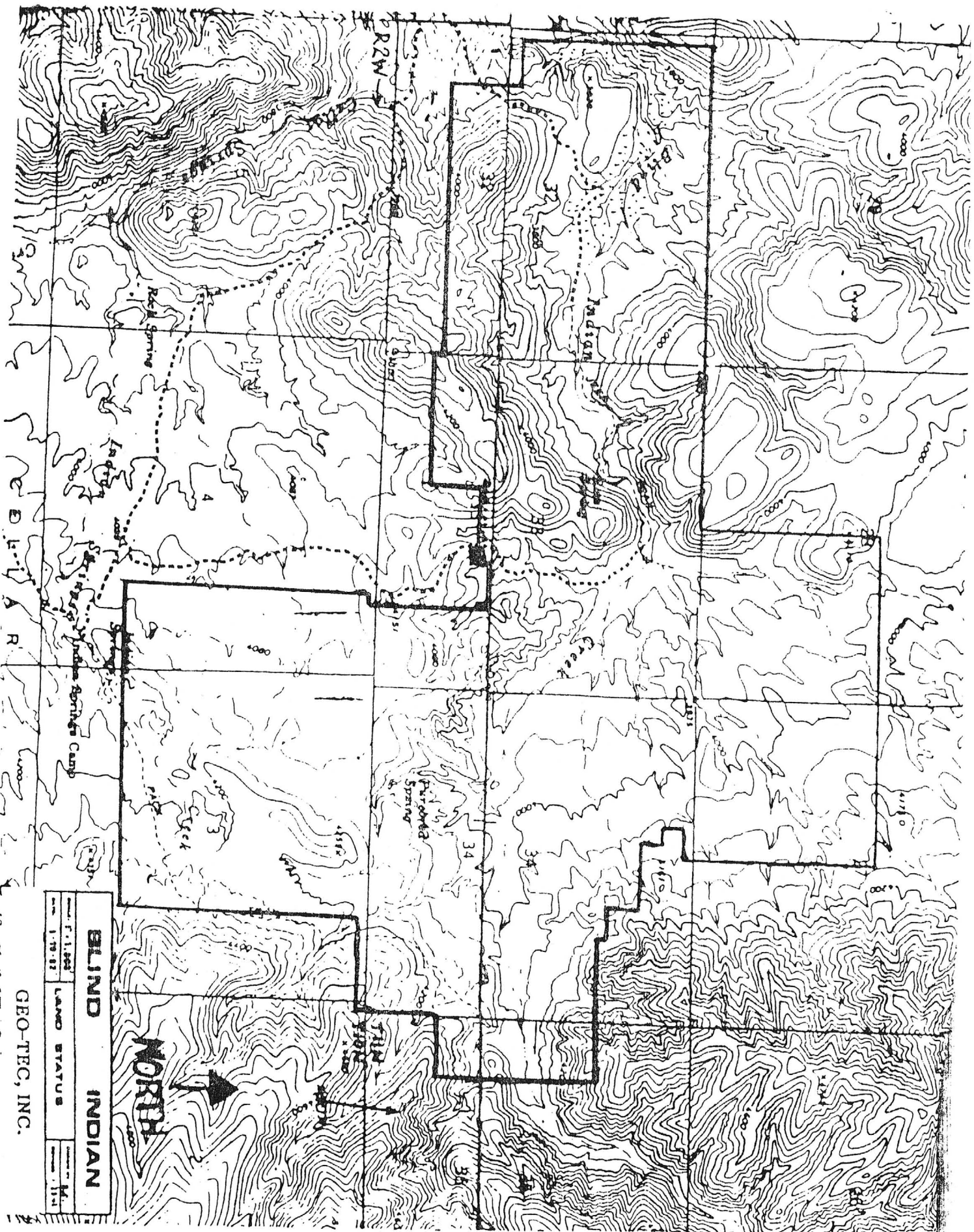


5

4

BLIND		INDIAN	
Record No. F-1,998	LAND STATUS	Section No. 32	Section No. 33
Date 1-18-82			

GEO - TEC, INC.



BLIND INDIAN

NORTH



Scale	1:25,000
Projection	UTM
Zone	18N
Year	1982
Author	Geo-Tec, Inc.
Editor	Geo-Tec, Inc.
Reviewer	Geo-Tec, Inc.
Checked	Geo-Tec, Inc.
Approved	Geo-Tec, Inc.
Date	1-17-82
Sheet	1 of 1
Project	BLIND INDIAN
Land Status	

GEO-TEC, INC.

BLIND INDIAN PLACER

YAVAPAI COUNTY
T11N R2W Sec. 32

MILLS # 1284

KAP 8/10/82: Mr. Max Woodfin, reporter for the Austin American Statesman phone (512) 445-3526, Austin, Texas inquired about Blind Indian Mine. It is operated by Texoma Mining Company. Mr. John Colgin from Auston was the operator. It is located in section 32, T11N R2W.

KAP WR 6/24/83: In the company of Daniel R. Williams, Enforcement Attorney, Texas State Securities Board, P.O. Box 13167 Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711 a visit was made to the site of Texoma reported operation on the Blind Indian Creek Placers. No equipment was on site. Evidence of considerable sampling was seen but few trenches went to bedrock. On the same trip a meeting was held with Jon Schumet of the Bradshaw Ranger District, Prescott National Forest to review any plans of operations filed by Texoma. The situation is complex and will be discussed in a separate report.

NJN WR 7/1/83: James Jones, president of Geo-Tec reported that in addition to the Weaver project he has two additional placer projects which are getting under way. These are the Texoma on Blind Indian Creek and the Smith on Milk Creek near Battle Ship Butte, both in Yavapai County.

RRB WR 10/7/83: Bob Rasmussen of Utah called for the names of consultants to evaluate a placer property of Blind Indian Wash composed of 27 claims. Sometime later George Page of Newport Beach, Ca. called with the same request. He said that Rasmussen owns the claims and is trying to get him to invest in them. Rasmussen had already passed on the names he got from me to Page.

RRB WR 12/4/81: It was reported that James A. Jones of Texona Mining Company has a lab in Congress and property in Wild Indian Creek, Yavapai County. They have three tri-cones and three "sluice launders" consisting of 8" PVC pipe cut away on top with riffles welded inside, amalgamating cans and retort. Texona is a group of Texans. Mr. Jones worked as a consultant for a group of doctors and destists from Phoenix on the same property previous to Texona's interest.

KAP WR 2/16/82: Kirk Ladendorff of the Austin American Statesman, phone (512) 445-3672, asked about activity at the Blind Indian claim. The property is proportedly being mined as a placer by Texzona.

KAP WR 3/26/82: A firm known as Colgin Investment and Development, Austin, Texas is reportedly running a placer mine known as the Blind Indian Mine. John Colgin is proported to be the promoter of the investment program.

KAP WR 4/30/82: An attempt was made to find information about the Texzona Mining Company's Blind Indian mine. Department file data makes mention of a Blind Indian patented mining claim near Bouse. A texas newspaper reporter has called requesting information on Texzona's large placer mining operation at the Blind Indian Mine. Inquiry was made at the Post Office, grocery-general store and the bar. The names Texzona and Blind Indian were not familiar to anyone. The postmaster did recollect of some small mine-dry placer that has taken place in the winter of 81-82; but nothing of significiance. It would appear that if such an operation did exist in the Bouse area, it no longer does. Further there is a Blind Indian Creek near Wagner in Yavapai County which may have been the location of such an operation.

RRB WR 6/25/82: Drove up Blind Indian Creek to check out numerous reports of large placer operations along the creek. Found several claim monuments and the abandoned remains of an operation. "Texona" was written on a tank and there was a three cell jig and apparently the tails from the jig were being cyanided. Several placer sample pits were still in evidence.

KAP WR 7/23/82: Muriel Smith of the Mesa Chamber of Commerce inquired about James Jones Texzona Mining Company. Mr. Smith said a friend of his has been approached to purchase the last 33 shares of stock "now or they'll be gone by tomorrow" for \$1,000 each. The mine is porportedly near Wickenburg and is processing \$350 placer material.

DO NOT REPRODUCE

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCE

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Blind Indian Creek Placer

Date June 22, 1983

District Wagoner, Yavapai County

Engineer Ken A. Phillips

Subject: Texona Mining Company

In the company of Daniel R. Williams, Enforcement Attorney, Texas State Securities Board, P.O. Box 13167 Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711, a visit was made to the site of Texona's reported operation on the Blind Indian Creek Placers (file). No equipment was on site. Evidence of considerable sampling was seen but few trenches went to bedrock. On the same trip a meeting was held with Jon Schumet of the Bradshaw Ranger District, Prescott National Forest, to review any plans of operations filed by Texona. The situation is complex and will be discussed below.

Information available is from numerous second hand sources, the accuracy of which cannot be verified.

References: Attached copies of U.S. Forest Service Operating Plans dated March 8, 1983 and October 5, 1981.

Blind Indian Placer - Arizona DMR mine file

Wilson, Eldred D., 1961, Gold Placers and Placering in Arizona, Arizona Bureau of Geology, Bulletin 168, page 54-55

Johnson, Maureen G., 1972, Placer Gold Deposits of Arizona, U.S.G.S. Bulletin 1355, pages 53-55.

Claim Names: ^{N/C} Fijo #1-#8 placer, ^{N/C} Fijo Lode #1-#18, White Frog Group (numerous placer and lode claims - 55 in all), White Frog Ext. #1-#19, White Frog Fraction, Red Bird Group, Susie Q, Sylvia Hotsy, The 805, Rodney #1-#4, Lenore #1-#4, Jay Rich #1-#9. ^{N/C}

Location: All or portions of Sections 26, 27, 32, 33, & 34, T11N R2W.

Owners: The following is a list of individuals and companies which appear or claim to be owners and/or leasors and/or operators of the above listed claims on the Blind Indian Creek placers.

✓ Texona Mining Company Inc.
314 Highland Mall Boulevard, Suite 351
Austin, Texas 78752
Phone (512) 452-8898

✓ Jay Landis
4950 Hornet Drive
Prescott, Arizona 86301
Phone (602) 776-0216

✓ Louis B. Osborne
P.O. Box 13588
Las Vegas, Nevada

Blind Indian Creek Placer
KAP
6/22/83

Mothley Industries Inc.
(DBA Weaver Mining Properties, Inc.)
P.O. Box 1639
335 Wipple
Wickenburg, Arizona 85358
Phone (602) 684-7867

James A. Jones
P.O. Box 462
Wickenburg, Arizona 85358
Phone (602) 684-3437

According to Texas Securities officials Mike Flynt and John Colgin of Colgin Investment Development Company acquired the above described (or perhaps only a portion of) placer property and formed Texona Mining, Inc. to operate the property to produce placer gold. Such production was reportedly hoped for in order to offset considerable financial losses incurred by Colgin Investment Development Company. It is not known whether any production was ever obtained. James Jones was reported to have been in charge of the operation.

Texas Securities officials reported Mike Flynt and John Colgin have been indicted for securities fraud by the state's Grand Jury in connection with investments in Colgin Investment Development Company.

A firm known as Talon Industrial Inc. of Utah in which Mike Flynt is a principal, reportedly has a large amount of stock in Texona.

A collection of reports on the property and the proposed operation by Texona were provided.

A visit to the property was made on June 22, 1983. Only a small area of the property position was visited, but it was believed to be the area of most past activity. There did not appear to be any current activity or equipment at the site. A small itinerant camp with two old cars was seen and it was learned later that a "watchman" lives there.

Blind Indian Creek drains an area of approximately 34 square miles in which sources of gold are known to exist. The existance of placer gold in Blind Indian Creek is likely. The potential for economic placer deposits is unknown.

The property has been investigated, sampled and tested with pilot operations as evidenced by many shallow pits, deep trenches and small spoil piles. A plastic lined sump was still in good repair.

The gravels consist mainly of granitic sand with some medium-coarse, flat schist boulders. A very few large boulders were observed. Softwood trees and salt cedars grow throughout the creek. A very small amount of water was flowing in the creek.

RICHARD D. LATHAM
SECURITIES COMMISSIONER

LEE POLSON
DEPUTY SECURITIES COMMISSIONER

MAIL: BOX 13167, CAPITOL STATION
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711



State Securities Board

1800 SAN JACINTO
PHONE: 512-474-2233

June 14, 1983

JOHN W. TURNER
CHAIRMAN

HAL M. BATEMAN
MEMBER

ROBERT K. UTLEY, III
MEMBER

Mr. Ken Phillip
Arizona Department of Mineral Resources
Mineral Building
State Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Enclosed please find a report prepared by Southwest Research Institute concerning the viability of mining a gold placer claim, the Blind Indian Claim Group in the Prescott National Forest, Yavapai County, Arizona. The Texas corporation which holds the claim is Texona Mining Company, Inc.

The Enforcement Division of the State Securities Board is attempting to establish the reliability of the report and the projections made therein. We are also interested in determining the recent history of gold lode and placer production in the vicinity of the Blind Indian Claim Group. As we arranged, Mr. McGregor and myself will be arriving in Phoenix in the early morning on July 21, 1983, and hope we can spend some time with you discussing the report and visiting the claim site.

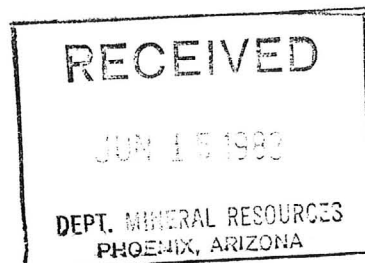
Very truly yours,

RICHARD D. LATHAM
Securities Commissioner

Daniel R. Williams

Daniel R. Williams
Senior Investigator Examiner
Enforcement Division

DRW/jr
Enclosure



To: Akbar Seddigh
Studsvik Analytica AB
Birger Jarlsgatan 5
S- 111 45 Stockholm, Sweden

Date: April 23, 1982

Re: Texona Mining Co.

*This contact
has been terminated!!*

As agent for Texona, we would like to summarize the current understanding between Texona and Studsvik Analytica concerning a possible joint venture to develop and mine the Texona mining properties

1. Studsvik Analytica (SA) agrees to have one geologist at the mine site on or before May 15, 1982 to conduct various tests and to take samples for analysis and to have a second geologist or mining engineer on site by May 30, 1982 in order to complete the necessary test work by June 15, 1982. SA also agrees to pay all costs associated with any such testing that it deems necessary and to share the results of all tests with Texona.

2. If the tests prove acceptable to SA, SA agrees to move immediately to establish and pay for a mining operation of at least 1000 tons per day and to pay for all operating costs. Texona understands that SA's current estimate of set-up costs is \$1 million to \$2 million. Per ton operating costs have been estimated by Texona to be \$5.00 per ton, but SA would be responsible for its own determination of and control of operating costs.

3. Using Texona estimates of oz per ton yields and estimated reserves, we have prepared the attached projections of operating profits at different levels of production. These estimates were prepared for planning purposes using the 66% / 34% split of gross sales arrangement that Texona had with its former operator-partner (Belco). Texona has ended this relationship because of non-performance. Texona will entertain a proposal from SA for the same per centage split of revenues under the condition that Texona be allowed to recover its current investment (about \$950,000.00) from revenues produced by the mine before the revenue split were to go into effect.

4. Texona and Walter Campbell Associates stand ready to cooperate with you to help you complete your analysis. We appreciate the opportunity to work with your company and hope we can fashion a joint venture agreement acceptable to both SA and Texona. Texona agrees not to initiate any new discussions with new potential joint venture partners before June 15, 1982.

Sincerely,

Walter Campbell

Walter Campbell

May 27, 1982

TEXONA MINING COMPANY, INC.
Suite 351, 314 Highland Mall Boulevard
Austin, Texas 78752

MEMO TO: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
FROM: W. MICHAEL FLYNT
RE: SAMUEL P. ELLISON REPORT

This gentleman is head ^{NO} of the Geology Department of the University of Texas, apparently, a very well-known and respected geologist. This report was written for the accounting firm of Peat, Marwick and Mitchell. *retired 1979*

As it turns out, one of the minority share holders paid \$200,000 for 100 shares of Texona stock and wanted to include said stock in a package he was going to take public. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell would not place a value on the stock until they had Dr. Samuel P. Ellison's stamp of approval. Again, this report only covers about 1,000 of the 3,500 acres we own.

Sincerely,

W. MICHAEL FLYNT

WMF:bbk

Enclosures (1)

(5)

TEXONA MINING COMPANY, INC.
Suite 351, 314 Highland Mall Boulevard
Austin, Texas 78752

W.M.F.

MEMO TO: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
FROM: W. MICHAEL FLYNT
RE: TONY LANE'S REPORT ON THE
BLIND INDIAN

June 10, 1982

This report was done on the lower 200 acres of this 1,000 acre block of claims. The geologist who did the study felt that if there was gold on the lower end of the property, then geologically speaking, the farther upstream he went the more gold he would find. The study is also done with respect to free gold only! The real values in the property lie in the fine gold caught up in the black sands.

Sincerely,

W. MICHAEL FLYNT

WMF:bbk

Enclosures (1)

✓

JOHN G. "JACK" LIGHT

GEOLOGIST

P.O. BOX 81 - HANKSVILLE, UTAH 84734
801-542-3253

*Not dated
Els*

PRELIMINARY REPORT

BLIND INDIAN PLACER

The Blind Indian Placer is located on Blind Indian Creek in Prescott National Forest, Yavapai County, Arizona. It is about 20 miles from Kirkland Junction by dirt road, which is passable almost all the time but becomes impassable during heavy rain or snow.

A small mill is set up beside the creek in section 32.

For the purpose of this report the property will be divided into two areas: the west portion, where the present mill is and the area to the east and northeast, which starts about at Ross Spring.

GEOLOGY

In the west area, the country rock is granite and a rock which others have mapped as rhyolite. There are also stream gravels which contain everything from silt to large boulders and just about every rock type found in the Bradshaw Mountains. A silty claystone is also present which appears to be a lake deposit.

Granite is considered to be among the oldest rocks in the Bradshaw Mountains and the fine-grained igneous rocks, such as rhyolite or andesite, to be much younger, so the rhyolite probably intruded the granite. When it did so it apparently dammed the drainage and created a lake. Claystone is found above the stream gravels. The dam was subsequently breached allowing the streams to flow with sufficient velocity to carry larger material.

It is also possible that some of the gravels were deposited before the damming and there are younger gravels superimposed on them after the breaching. Either mechanism would provide an excellent catchment for gold.

There are sand lenses within the gravels indicating periods of quiescence so there may have been multiple damming - breaching cycles.

Gold that has been recovered by the Texona mill, in this area, is every size from "flour" to small nuggets. Much of it is in flat plates or flakes, that have not been beat up, indicating that it has not been transported very far.

To the east and northeast there is a large, relatively flat area which has been dissected by numerous small washes which drain to the west and southwest and are tributary to Blind Indian Creek. Between the washes are gravel bars or fingers which appear to be made up mainly of granitic material but also contain the gamut of Bradshaw Mountain rock types.

It's very possible that the source of much of the gold in Blind Indian Creek is in this area. It may be a stockwork of small veins.

These bars may also represent a residual or elluvial placer deposit.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Texona mill has recovered values from Blind Indian Creek so the existence of gold is no longer conjecture. The job now is to maximize profits and define further reserves.

In order to minimize cost, as little barren material will have to be moved as possible. The paleochannels will have to be mapped where possible. This would also give a better picture of the reserves. The sand lenses, within the gravels, should be sampled separately to determine if they carry higher or lower values from the gravels. Such sampling may also help to understand the deposition by indicating curves in the channels or possible quiescent periods between damming and breaching.

Several other areas should be investigated for reserves. By following and mapping the claystone it might be possible to determine where the inlet to the lake was. Fine gold might be found there.

It's possible that the source of the coarser gold, found in the creek, could be in the east and northeast part of the property. It would probably be in the form of a stockwork of small veins.

Even if the east and northeast portions do not contain the source, they may contain placer deposits and should be prospected.

Respectfully Submitted,



John G. Light

Rev'd 1-7-83
llh

TEXONA MINING COMPANY, INC.
Suite 351, 314 Highland Mall Boulevard
Austin, Texas 78752

Not Dated
llh

MEMO: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

FROM: MICHAEL FLYNT

RE: MEADOR REPORT

Aug 12, 1982

This report was done by a Dallas Geologist for a former operator we had under lease to the property. Our attorneys have since discovered that his business charter had been revoked before we ever entered into the lease. It is their legal opinion that said lease never existed.

Regardless, the report is important and we feel the figures are accurate. Jimmie Meador is also available for comment.

Sincerely,

W. Michael Flynt

WMF:bbk

Enclosures (1)

Rev. 8-8-83
[Signature]

6

TEXONA MINING COMPANY, INC.

Suite 351, 314 Highland Mall Boulevard

Austin, Texas 78752

Not dated
[Signature]

MEMO TO: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
FROM: W. MICHAEL FLYNT
RE: LIGHT REPORT

This report was done by a local geologist and was done about the time that money budgeted for research was exhausted. Consequently, this report is brief and covers mostly geology. However, this geologist, like all the others, was bullish on the property.

Sincerely,

W. Michael Flynt

WMF:bbk

Enclosures (1)

Ste. 502
6060 N. Central Exprwy

JIMMIE G. MEADOR
GEOLOGIST

Dallas, Tx. 75206
(214) 739-2066

August 23, 1982

Mr. Dan Fulton, President
BIG ORO CORPORATION. LTD.
P.O. Box 526
Wickenburg, ARIZONA 85358

Re: Economic Feasibility Analysis
Wet Process
Yavapai County, ARIZONA

Dear Mr. Fulton:

Per your request, I have studied the economic feasibility of a wet placer process (Dredge) from the data provided to me on the Blind Indian Creek Prospect, Yavapai County, Arizona, and my evaluation is outlined in the attached report.

The data, tonnage, cost and working arrangements with respect to this operation has been accepted as submitted. This project, based on the information submitted to me, is economically viable and should be pursued. The numbers become almost meaningless when you consider the tonnage involved.

I hope the report serves the purpose for which it is intended. Should you have any questions, please call me.

Respectfully Yours,

Jimmie G. Meador, Geologist



AMARILLO MINING, INC.

OFFICE:
1500 South Taylor
P. O. Box 15488
Amarillo, Texas 79105
(808) 378-4516

PLANT:
Canyon E-Way & McCormick Road
Amarillo, Texas 79108
(808) 822-2320

9-27-82

OUT OF TEXAS CALL
800-858-4304

Samples received
by Air freight
9/24/82.

Identification

	oz/lbm Ag	oz/lbm
#1	.3	.1
#2	.1	.1
#3	.2	.1
#4	.4	.1
#5	.4	.00

	oz/Ton Ag	oz/Ton Au
--	-----------	-----------

Blank Tag	3.6	0.1
Screen Pile	2.0	0.1
5	2.2	0.1
26	2.4	0.6
33	2.0	0.1
34	2.0	<0.1
35	3.0	0.1

All samples were analyzed as received; no sample preparation, drying or screening.

Submitted by
David Lee Evans



OFFICE:
1500 South Taylor
P. O. Box 15488
Amarillo, Texas 79105
(806) 376-4516

PLANT:
Canyon E-Way & McCormick Road
Amarillo, Texas 79106
(806) 622-2320

OUT OF TEXAS CALL
800-858-4304

September 28, 1982

Mike Flynt
5700 Rain Tree Parkway
Austin, TX 78759

Dear Mike:

Per our telephone conversation earlier today, enclosed is sample statement received 9/24/82.

Please give me a call if you have any questions.

Yours truly,

Boyce
Boyce M. Box

BMB/gs
Encl.

KEY LABORATORIES

Division of Production Profits

2636 WALNUT HILL LANE SUITE 275
DALLAS, TEX. 75229 214/350-5841

11

November 19, 1982

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

NUMBER: K-1408

CLIENT: Southern Equities Corporation
5501 LBJ Freeway, Ste. 825
Dallas, Texas 75240
Attn: Mr. Jim Geary

DESCRIPTION: The client submitted three separate ore samples
for determination for gold content.

PROCEDURE: The samples were combined and assayed as one by the
fire assay technique.

RESULTS: .364 troy ounces/ton - Gold

QUALITY CONTROL STATEMENT: The sample was analyzed in singlet.

Submitted by:

KEY LABORATORIES

Ann C. Rector
Ann C. Rector, Senior Analyst

ACR/rsd

(12)

GEO-TEC MANAGEMENT & CONSULTANT, INC.

SPECIALIZING IN MINING & MILLING

335 WHIPPLE - P.O. BOX 2885

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA 85358

(802) 684-5487

TO: WEAVER MINING PROPERTIES

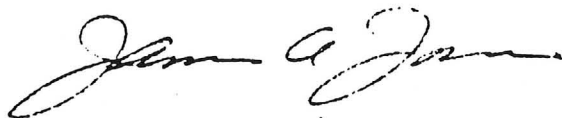
DATE: 12/7/82

SUBJECT: Sampling Procedures and Value Report - TEXONA MINING COMPANY, INC.
BLIND INDIAN PROJECT.

I took each sample with a 510 C John Deere backhoe, place material from each test hole into a 50 gallon clean barrel. The backhoe had a reach of 17'2" with 32" bucket to be about one-third yard full. The barrels were tagged to correspond with each hole. Returned to mill-site where each barrel was placed into the bucket of a John Deere 644 C, hand fed into hopper allowing 4 1/2" rock to pass. Material was then hosed down into 16' trommel with 3/8" screen the 3/8" heavy media passed to one Tri-R Spiral Concentrator with approximately 26 to 1 concentration. After hopper was washed out we allowed trommel to eject all material then allowed spiral to run 10 minutes, then reversed spiral drum to eject all material that had failed to eject and placed into concentrate container (5 gal. plastic bucket) with hole number. Buckets were delivered to our field lab in Congress, Arizona where each bucket was logged in and weighed on bathroom scales after water was drained off. These scales were not very accurate but gave us an approximate of heavy media per yard. The heavy media then was placed into clean container that was part of a Vibersonic Rock Polisher, containers will hold up to 20 pounds of black sands, the Vibersonic will hold 2 containers. At this time; 1 part ammonia, 2 parts caustic-soda, 12 drops distilled mercury, 2 drops nitric acid (tec. grade), three pounds of ball bearings and treated water was placed into containers. The containers were place on the Vibrisonic

run for approximately 2 to 4 hours, then poured over three copper plates 1/4"X3'X4" pre-treated with mercury with treated recycled water being run over plates so as to remove unwanted material and mercury amalgam adhered to plates. A window squeegee was used to remove amalgam from plates into a plastic tray washed into 400 MC open mouth beaker, water removed with nitric acid then distilled water was added and boiled off slowly. Contents were removed and placed into plastic bag with hole number on it. I periodically fired each at 1125^oF with flux borax soda ash, flour salt cap, left in furnace for 45 minutes at temperature. Bead was optically examined then weighed by digital top-loading balances, then we used \$300.00 for Au to obtain dollar value of each hole, yards were converted to tons.

We found that concentrated heavy media runs approximately 4% to 12%, keep in mind that scales used were bathroom type and material was wet when weight was taken. This is all the information I have completed at this time, there will be more to follow.



1.	5.25	38.	12.72
2.	4.95	39.	11.95
3.	6.80	40.	12.80
4.	5.40	41.	14.75
5.	6.01	42.	15.10
6.	10.20	43.	14.86
7.	15.80	44.	19.13
8.	25.72	45.	23.70
9.	35.07	46.	45.32
10.	45.36	47.	37.17
11.	32.35	48.	28.61
12.	29.84	49.	31.54
13.	25.74	50.	20.25
14.	27.35	51.	5.71
15.	29.15	52.	10.84
16.	50.67	53.	15.62
17.	65.83	54.	18.71
18.	49.86	55.	25.13
19.	32.04	56.	24.18
20.	36.35	57.	35.41
21.	7.36	58.	16.28
22.	8.39	59.	32.90
23.	9.86	60.	18.12
24.	10.52	61.	25.63
25.	13.73	62.	18.15
26.	16.10	63.	39.14
27.	17.12	64.	40.12
28.	18.47	65.	48.50
29.	2.40	66.	21.05
30.	23.81	67.	27.45
31.	25.80	68.	25.80
32.	27.21	69.	21.45
33.	26.43	70.	19.75
34.	28.70	71.	15.40
35.	30.65	72.	10.35
36.	4.92	73.	3.27
37.	13.80	74.	5.40

WILLIAM A. EVANS (1907-1978)
JOS. S. JENCKES, JR. (1908-1970)

LAW OFFICES

DENISON KITCHEL
RALPH J. LESTER
OF COUNSEL

JOHN F. BOLAND, JR.
EDWARD C. LEBEAU
BURTON M. APKER
NEWMAN R. PORTER
ROBERT R. MILLS
JERRY W. LAWSON
JERRY L. HAGGARD
F. PENDLETON GAINES III
ROBERT J. HACKETT
ARNE M. ROVICK
JOSEPH P. HENTON
JERRY C. BONNETT
AMT R. COY
DAVID P. KIMBALL III
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JOHN W. MAIN, JR.
DON J. MINER
GREGORY L. MAST
RANDALL S. YAVITZ
RICHARD L. SALLQUIST
STEVEN A. HIRSCH
DANIEL L. MUCHOW
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JAMES M. BUSH
LESLIE T. JONES, JR.
STEPHEN W. POSSON
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WILLIAM G. FAIRBOURN
NATHAN R. NIEMUTH
BARRY J. DALE
ANDREW S. FRIEDMAN
STANTON A. SHAFER
DAVID J. QUIMETTE
M. DOUGLAS PETROFF-TOBLER
DANIEL J. LATHROPE
BARBARA M. TORREZ
MARY LARUE WALKER
DEBORAH A. JAMIESON
DANNA D. HENDRIX
JOHN T. MOSHIER
DAVID F. GAONA

Evans, Kitchel & Jenckes, P.C.

2600 NORTH CENTRAL AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85004-3099

(602) 234-2600

April 11, 1983

TELECOPIER 602-234-8856

SCOTTSDALE OFFICE

SUITE 8-III
6991 EAST CAMELBACK ROAD
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA 85251

Mr. John Schumate
Bradshaw Ranger District
RFD #7 Box 3451
Prescott, Arizona 86301

Re: Texona Mining Company

Dear Mr. Schumate:

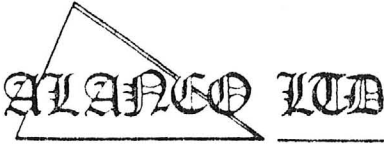
On behalf of Mr. Michael Flynt, President of Texona Mining Company, please be advised that all existing documentation relative to Texona Mining Company, including its Plan of Operations, and all future correspondence for Texona should be addressed to:

Texona Mining Company
314 Highland Mall Boulevard
Suite 351
Austin, Texas 78752

Very truly yours,


David P. Kimball, III
For EVANS, KITCHEL & JENCKES, P.C.

DPK/jjt



P. O. Box 5843, Tucson, Arizona 85703

(602) 888-5248

September 23, 1981

John B. Shumate
Bradshaw Ranger District
Highway 69
Prescott National Forest
Prescott, Arizona

Dear Mr. Shumate:

Enclosed you will find maps of the "Blind Indian" Claim Group, which are in possession of Texona Mining Co., Inc.

Respectfully submitted.

Doug Schneider

DS/tis
enclosures

TEXON MINING CO., INC.
P.O. Box 526
Wickenburg, Arizona 85358

JUN 23 1982

June 23, 1982

JJS
RON

Mr. Jon Shumate
United States Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service
Bradshaw Ranger District
RFD #9 Box 3451
Prescott, Arizona 86301

RE: Texona Mining Co. Inc.
Blind Indian Project

Dear John:

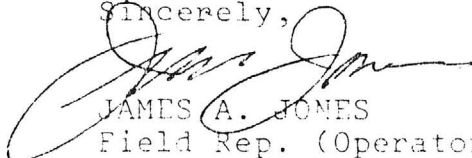
Attached hereto is a copy of the letter we received June 21, 1982 and discussed with you via phone on June 22, 1982.

First I would like to apologize for the appearance of our mill site but as I explained in our conversation the company we had working for us left things in a mess. Texona Mining Co., Inc. is presently in negotiations with Studsvic Analytica AB of Sweden which could ultimately lead to a joint venture agreement. As I further explained this has taken time to put together and should be finished within the next twenty days or so. Once this has been completed we will continue with the original operation plan along with the necessary addendums to fit our objective.

Please be assured that I will contact you as to any change or alterations in our plans for your approval. Per our understanding by phone I would like an extension of time to clean up the mill site in view of the fact that if Studsvic Analytica AB of Sweden comes in we will commence the operation and reestablish the mill. We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the cooperation and courtesy shown us by the Bradshaw Ranger District.

If you require any further information please advise.

Sincerely,


JAMES A. JONES
Field Rep. (Operator)

Bradshaw Ranger District
RFD #9 Box 3451
Prescott, Arizona 86301

2810

June 21, 1982

Mr. Jim Jones
Texona Incorporated
P.O. Box 526
Wickenburg, Arizona 85358

Dear Mr. Jones:


This letter is in reference to your mining operation on the "Blind Indian" Claim Group.

On June 9, 1982 Ron Thompson of this office inspected the area and found that you have apparently ceased with your operation. Also, quite a bit of junk/debris is scattered around the area.

Please contact us as soon as possible with your plans to restore and clean up the area or if you are planning to continue with the operation at a later date. If you do plan to continue with the operation please clean the area of the junk and debris within 15 days of receipt of this letter.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter and if you have any questions, please feel free to contact Jon Shumate or Ron Thompson at this office.

Sincerely,


JOHN W. HOLT
District Ranger

RTHOMPSON:dc

Suite 502
6060 N. Central Exprwy

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
GEOLOGIST

Dallas, Texas 75206
(214) 739-2066

August 12, 1982

Rev 1-7-83
[Signature]

Mr. Dan Fulton
Fulton Geological Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 526
Wickenburg, Arizona 85358

Re: Blind Indian Creek Gold
Mining Prospect
Yavapai County, Arizona

Dear Mr. Fulton:

At your request, I have studied the reports, letters, and other data covering the above-captioned prospect in order to estimate the value of the 25% interest retained by Texona in their agreement with you. It is my understanding that you have the right to mine and produce this property at your sole cost, risk and expense and that Texona is to receive 25% of the net smelter runs and that "net smelter runs" is defined as being net after all mining and smelter costs have been deducted.

The material used by me to make this evaluation was furnished by you; and all data, reports, assays, cost, titles to the property, and other arrangements were accepted as submitted.

As the data submitted by you outlines the location, geology, assays, tonnage, values and other information, I will not attempt to repeat it in this letter report to you.

In the preparation of the analysis and the calculation of cash flow the following assumptions have been made:

1. Tons per hour	300
2. Eight hour shifts per day	3
3. Average days per month	24
4. Price of gold (U.S.)	\$300
5. Contracted operation - Cost/Ton (U.S.)	\$8
6. Interest retained by Texona	25%
7. Net operating time	80%
8. Value per ton	\$18

Tons per hour x Hours per day x Days per month x Operating efficiency
= Tons processed per month

Tons per month x Value per ton - Operations cost x Percent ownership
= Net income/month before local, state and federal taxes

$300 \times 24 \times 24 \times 80\% = 138,240$ Tons per month

$138,240 \times (\$18 - \$8) \times 25\% = \$345,600/\text{Month}$ or $\$4,147,200/\text{Year}$

[Signature]

August 12, 1982

Page Two


Based on 11,722,480 tons, the total value of the interest retained by Texona would be \$29,306,200 which would take approximately 7.07 years to process this amount of material.

The above data does not give any value to the 1000 acres that has only been randomly sampled. These samples contained gold which suggests that your reserve could be materially increased as well as the value of the retained interest by Texona.

It would appear that you have made a good acquisition, even though I have reduced the value per ton from \$24 (used by Dr. Ellison) to \$18. One of the more important factors (probably the most critical for a successful operation) is that you appear to have the personnel to operate the project correctly.

It has been a pleasure to review this property and I hope it will serve the purpose for which it is intended. Should you have any questions, please contact me.

Respectfully yours,


Jimmie G. Meador, Geologist

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Jimmie G. Meador, hereby certify:

- (1) That I am a geologist, self-employed, officing at Suite 502, 6060 North Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas 75206;
- (2) That I have been practicing my profession as a petroleum geologist for over 20 years;
- (3) That I hold a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Houston, Houston, Texas, in Geology;
- (4) That I hold a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of Houston, Houston, Texas;
- (5) That I was employed by Accurate Exploration Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Fairway Oil and Gas, Tyler, Texas; Diversa, Inc., Dallas, Texas; and Energy Sources, Inc., Dallas, Texas. During my tenure with these companies, my duties ranged from geologist to staff geologist, production manager, to Vice President;
- (6) That I have worked as a petroleum geologist in Canada, Nigeria, Angola, Portugal, West Germany, and most of the oil producing states of the United States;
- (7) That I personally have production in Texas and Louisiana and contingent interest in Africa;
- (8) I have worked as a mining geologist in the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico and Angola;
- (9) That I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I intend to have an interest in Texona Mining Co., Inc.;
- (10) That this report was prepared for the exclusive use of Fulton Geological Service, Inc., and that it may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the written permission of Fulton Geological Service, Inc., or myself; and
- (11) That I hereby grant Fulton Geological Service, Inc. permission to use the attached report for any reason whatsoever.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1982.


By: Jimmie G. Meador
Jimmie G. Meador, Geologist

THE STATE OF TEXAS X

COUNTY OF DALLAS X

I, Cathlene Prescott, a Notary Public, do hereby certify that on this 12th day of August, 1982, personally appeared before me JIMMIE G. MEADOR, who, being by me first duly sworn, on oath, declared that he is a geologist, that he signed the accompanying report as a qualified geologist and that the statements contained therein are true and correct to the best of his knowledge from the available data.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME this the 12th day of August, 1982.



Notary Public in and for the State of
Texas.

Recd 1-7-83

Whe

Not dated
Whe


BLIND INDIAN CREEK GOLD PROSPECT
YAVAPAI COUNTY
ARIZONA

BLIND INDIAN CREEK GOLD PROSPECT
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT: This prospect is located on the western flank of Bradshaw Mountain range, which extends from about 30 miles north of Phoenix approximately 45 miles to the Chino Valley area. The range is about 20 miles wide and attains a maximum altitude of 7971 feet. Blind Indian Creek is an east tributary to the central part of the Hassayampa River Drainage System. This prospect consists of 2000 acres, more or less, a part of the Walnut Grove Mining District in Sections 22, 25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, Township 11 North, Range 2 West, and Sections 3 and 4, Township 10 North, Range 2 West, all in Prescott National Forest, Yavapai County, Arizona (Figure 2). The property is easily accessible from state highway 89 by about 20 miles of county road and 5 miles of Forestry service road (Figure 1). These roads will require some maintenance with the movement of heavy trucks and equipment.

The nearest town with accommodations is Prescott located some 20 miles due north of the property or about 60 miles by road. There is a private 3200 foot air strip about four miles from the property adjacent to the Forestry road.

The sparse vegetation on the property is typical high altitude Arizona desert flora, which consists of mesquite, prickly pear and an occasional scrub pine. Temperatures during the summer reach upward to 110 degrees F. with some thunderstorms. During




the winter months some light snow is common. Rainfall is moderate with a reported 10 to 13 inches per year.

The property lies at an elevation of approximately 3500 feet to 4000 feet and contains some 300 foot high hills that slope steeply into Blind Indian Creek from the north. The southern part is a flat alluvial valley some several hundred feet above the creek.

PREVIOUS WORK: It has been reported that the gullies on the property were mined by the Chinese and others during the 1870's, at the turn of the century and possibly as late as the 1930's. These operations were small hand type ventures. There have been a number of reports made on the property; however, the report by William B. Murdaugh and the work by Geo-Tec Management & Consultants, Inc. are probably the most accurate and comprehensive. The basic data for this report was taken from their work. Geo-Tec sampled 74 pits which they cut and processed 25 yards from each to arrive at the value per ton for gold of \$21.70.

Geo-Tec's work consisted of a pilot plant, a 644 John Deere with a spade nose bucket, a 510C backhoe, two equipment operators, three laborers, three geologists and Geo-Tec's manager. It is reported that the cost for this work, performed between November 1981 and February 1982, was approximately \$250,000. Murdaugh's work was done in July 1981. This work therefore is recent and is not subject to conjecture as it might be if the work was very old.



"The northern portion of the property around the Blind Indian Creek consists of consolidated gravels, sandstones, siltstones, granitic rocks, and schists. Depths to bedrock along the Blind Indian are most likely variable ranging from a few feet to tens of feet. In areas where the creek cuts through hard igneous rocks, the depths will most likely be shallow owing to the resistivity of the rock to erosion. In areas where the creek widens, usually around the sand and siltstones, depths to bedrock could be much greater owing to the less resistive nature of these sedimentary rocks.

"The Blind Indian varies from about 150 feet in width, where it passes through the igneous rocks, to about 400 feet, where it passes through sand and siltstones. There are numerous sand and gravels bars, and in many cases there are well developed silt bars which are vegetated and are not normally subject to flooding. The property contains about 1-1/4 miles of the Blind Indian and about 2 miles of its tributaries, as shown in FIG 2."

Mr. Anthony Lane stated in his February 1982 report covering the area worked by Geo-Tec covering the western part of the property:

"The area tested is mainly creek gravels, which overlay unconformably extrusive rhyolite and intrusive granites. The gravels range from recent, lying in the Blind Indian Creek, to older deviated river courses. The gravels consist of quartz, garnet, granites, with minor amounts of epidote. No appreciable amounts of carbonates were observed in the gravels."

The gold that has been recovered by the pilot mill and sampling varies in size from "flour" to small nuggets. Much of the gold is in the form of plates or flakes and sub-angular, which suggests that it has not been transported very far and that the source is nearby.

The prospect contains a surface water flow in portions of Blind Indian Creek, which should adequately support the mining operation

It is also reported that a number of hardrock mines are located about 6 miles east on the drainage system of Blind Indian Creek, which is or has produced gold, silver, tungsten, copper, lead and zinc in commercial (?) quantities.


GEOLOGY: The principal rocks are pre-Cambrian granite and schist which have been intruded by smaller masses of diorite, granodiorite and rhyolite porphyry. Pre-Cambrian to tertiary quartz veins are found in the schist and granite. The area is mantled with gravel, sand and alluvium.

Mr. W. B. Murdaugh stated in his report dated July 1981, covering a part of the claims on the southeast part of the property:

"The southern portion of the property in the flat-lying valley consists primarily of ancient stream gravels with numerous 'desk' size boulders in places. The material is sub-rounded with a distinct reddish appearance due to weathered iron oxides. The gravels are composed chiefly of granitic material frequently containing well developed muscovite and feldspars. Schists are present to a lesser degree; bull and rose quartz are common along with well developed grey rhombohedral hematite, which can measure up to eight inches across.

"A fifty-foot high gravel ridge lies to the extreme south of the property. The flat valley is most likely underlain by a well-sorted, semi-consolidated sandstone, which outcrops at about 30-40 feet below ground level along the Blind Indian Creek Tributaries, and at about 15 feet below ground level in some of the deeper gullies at the western end of the valley. The valley is dissected by a number of gullies which deepen and widen from a few feet at the eastern end of the valley to a few tens of feet along the western end of the valley.

"The ancient gravel beds appear to run east-west along the central portion of the valley. A low ridge lies immediately to the north of the valley, and excavations showed surface soils on this ridge to be immediately underlain by the semi-consolidated sandstone.



that is to be utilized in the mining of the property. The surface water can probably be supplemented with sub-surface water if needed. Water permit has been issued and the operating plan has been approved.

RESERVES AND CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS: The reserves as determined by Mr. Murdaugh and as outlined by Dr. Ellison on the southeast part of the property has been calculated to be 11,722,480 tons with an average value of \$24 per ton. The reserves on the western part of the property as determined by Mr. Lane and by Geo-Tec has been calculated to be 1,825,925 tons, with an average value of \$21.70 per ton.

As the property on the western part of the property is scheduled for mining first, the following cash flow has been estimated utilizing the following assumptions based on a wet process consisting of a dredge type operation:

1.	Tons per hour	300
2.	Eight hour shifts per day	3
3.	Days per month	24
4.	Net Operating Efficiency	80%
5.	Price of gold (US)	\$300
6.	Contracted operations - Cost/Ton (US)	\$ 8
7.	ESIN's gross interest	25%
8.	ESIN's net interest	18.75%
9.	Valve/Ton (US)	\$ 18

Tons per hour x hours per day x days per month x
operating efficiency = tons per month

$300 \times 24 \times 24 \times 80\% = 138,240$ tons per month

Tons per month x value per ton less operations
cost x percent net interest = net income to
ESIN per month before taxes

$138,240 \times (\$18 - \$8) \times 18.75\% = \$259,200/\text{month}$
or $\$3,110,400$ (US)/year

Based on 1,825,925 tons, the total value to ESIN's interest would be \$3,425,609 for the eastern portion and based on 11,722,480 tons for the southeast part, ESIN's interest would be \$21,979,650, or a total of \$25,405,259 which would take 8.17 years to process the total material at the rates outlined herein.

CONCLUSIONS: Based on the data presented, it is concluded that this prospect is worthy of being classified as a commercial venture with more than adequate reserves, and with excellent cash flow potential. ESIN's liability has been limited by virtue of operations contract. Additional reserves could be present as random samples has proven that the gravel is auriferous and historically the highest values are found at or near bed-rock, which has not been sampled adequately.

James D. Donald
August 14, 1982

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Jimmie G. Meador, hereby certify:

- (1) That I am a geologist, self-employed, officing at Suite 502, 6060 North Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas 75206;
- (2) That I have been practicing my profession as a petroleum geologist for over 20 years;
- (3) That I hold a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Houston, Houston, Texas, in Geology;
- (4) That I hold a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of Houston, Houston, Texas;
- (5) That I was employed by Accurate Exploration Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Fairway Oil and Gas, Tyler, Texas; Diversa, Inc., Dallas, Texas; and Energy Sources, Inc., Dallas, Texas. During my tenure with these companies, my duties ranged from geologist to staff geologist, production manager, to Vice President;
- (6) That I have worked as a petroleum geologist in Canada, Nigeria, Angola, Portugal, West Germany, and most of the oil producing states of the United States;
- (7) That I personally have production in Texas and Louisiana and contingent interest in Africa;
- (8) I have worked as a mining geologist in the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico and Angola;
- (9) That I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I intend to have an interest in ESIN Resources Corporation, Ltd.
- (10) That this report was prepared for the exclusive use of ESIN Resources Corporation, Ltd., and that it may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the written permission of ESIN Resources Corporation, Ltd., or myself; and
- (11) That I hereby grant ESIN Resources Corporation, Ltd. permission to use the attached report for any reason whatsoever.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1982.

By: 

Jimmie G. Meador, Geologist

Certificate of Qualification
Jimmie G. Meador
Page Two

THE STATE OF TEXAS X
 X
COUNTY OF DALLAS X

I, Ora C. Mackey, a Notary Public, do hereby certify that on the 14th day of August, 1982, personally appeared before me JIMMIE G. MEADOR, who, being by me first duly sworn, on oath, declared that he is a geologist, that he signed the accompanying report as a qualified geologist and that the statements contained therein are true and correct to the best of his knowledge from the available data.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS the 14th day of August, 1982.

Ora C. Mackey
Notary Public in and for the
State of Texas

Rev 1-2-83
Elmer

Not dated
Elmer

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS
WET PROCESS
BLIND INDIAN CREEK PROSPECT
PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the economic feasibility of producing gold from gravel located on the Blind Indian Creek Placer Prospect, Prescott National Forest, Yavapai County, Arizona.

Numerous reports have been written covering the geology to confirm the values of this property, including laboratory work, pilot operations and panning.

This report presents information on the expected construction and operating cost of a dredge operation that would process 300 tons of gravel per hour. This operation would be located on Blind Indian Creek.

PROPOSED RECOVERY METHOD

The method proposed for the recovery of the gold, black sand and other minerals of value from this deposit is to mine the gravel by using a wet process (dredge) passing the material through a continuous washing and concentration of these values.

The concentrates will be sealed and transported to a laboratory where the values will be separated and refined to a finished product. For the purposes of this report, only gold has been considered and the economics are related to the number of tons per day which the plant will process. Big Oro will be operating under a contract that will pay to them on a per ton basis.

PRODUCTION

The daily production (tons of gravel processed per day) expected, using the

equipment scheduled, is 300 cubic yards per hour. On the average, a cubic yard converts to approximately 1.7 tons. For the purpose of this report, the capacity of the equipment will be based on 300 tons per hour instead of 300 yards in order to provide a conservative approach.

It is anticipated that the plant will operate 24 hours per day, 24 days per month and 12 months a year. It is also assumed that the plant will be down (non-operating) 20% of the time to perform maintenance work and repairs, therefore, the tons processed per day would be 5760 on the average.

GROSS INCOME

The gross income per month and per year is based on \$8 per ton of material processed and \$35 per ton black sand as reflected in Table V and VI. The monthly income would be \$1,126,920 and the yearly income would be \$13,523,040 based on 138,240 tons of gravel and 840 tons of black sand per month (Table V).

COST ESTIMATED

The cost of a dredge type operation to process the gravel as outlined above has been estimated to be approximately \$500,000. The support equipment (dozers, trucks, electrical, etc.) would be approximately \$150,000. The laboratory plant site, building, equipment, etc., is expected to cost \$250,000 for a total of \$900,000. Assuming a safety factor of \$100,000, the total cost would amount to \$1,000,000 (Table I). All of the equipment required is reported to be readily available.

PERSONNEL

As the plant will be working on the basis of 3 shifts of 8 hours each, the personnel required would be five persons per shift in addition to

clerical, supervision and management personnel. Benefits (FICA, etc.) are estimated to be 25% of the gross payroll (Table II).

OPERATING COST

The per ton operating cost has been estimated on the basis of a three months moratorium on interest and principal for the purposes of calculating the cash flow (Table VI). The per ton cost of operations is well below the \$8 per ton contract price with volumes used herein (Table VI).

WORKING CAPITAL

The working capital required to operate a plant of this size has been estimated to be \$781,470 (Table IV) for three months operations, however, the principal and interest payments totaling \$338,250 would be deferred during this time. A contract provides for a prepayment of \$390,000 leaving a negative balance of \$53,220 which will be covered by BIG ORO CORPORATION.

ECONOMICS

The economics of this project are evident, as shown by the cash flow projections (Table VI). After providing for the day to day operations, interest payments, lease and/or debt service of principal, refining, maintenance, etc., the project is economically viable, provided the tonnage can be maintained.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

It is proposed that this placer deposit be mined by using a wet process-dredging to recover the values which have been determined by geological studies and pilot operations. A plant to process 300 tons per hour with all support

and laboratory equipment has been estimated to be \$1,000,000. This operation would yield a very comfortable profit from the operation (Table VI).

Jimmie G. Meador, Geologist
August 23, 1982

TABLE I

WET PROCESS
DREDGING, REFINING, LABORATORY AND MOVEABLE EQUIPMENT COST
(BASIS: 300 Tons/Hour)

DREDGE EQUIPMENT	\$ 500,000
MOVEABLE EQUIPMENT	150,000
LABORATORY AND REFINING	250,000
MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENCIES	100,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$1,000,000

TABLE II

WET PROCESS
PERSONNEL REQUIREMENT AND COSTS (MONTHLY)

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Manager-Supervisor (1)	\$5,000
Clerical (2)	<u>2,400</u>

Total Administrative	<u>\$ 7,400</u>
----------------------	-----------------

OPERATIONS PERSONNEL- MINING:

Foreman and Operator (3)	\$6,912
Operator-Mechanic (3)	5,760
Cat Operator (3)	5,760
Laborer (9)	<u>8,640</u>

\$27,072

LABORATORY AND REFINING:

Chemist (1)	\$5,000
Helpers (2)	<u>1,920</u>

\$ 6,920

DIRECT PERSONNEL COST

\$41,392

FICA AND BENEFITS @ 25%

\$10,348

TOTAL COST

\$51,740

TABLE III

WET PROCESS
MONTHLY OPERATING COST

DREDGE OPERATIONS:

Maintenance	\$20,000
Fuel	15,700
Supplies	10,000
Lease Equipment	20,500
Miscellaneous	<u>5,800</u>

Total Dredge Operations \$72,000

LABORATORY AND REFINING:

Maintenance	\$10,000
Electrical	1,500
Fuel	500
Supplies	2,500
Miscellaneous	<u>1,000</u>

Total Laboratory and Refining \$16,000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE:

Rent	\$ 1,000
Supplies	200
Telephone	300
Radio	1,000
Miscellaneous	500
Insurance	<u>5,000</u>

Total Administrative Expenses \$ 8,000

TOTAL OPERATING COSTS \$96,000

TABLE IV

WET PROCESS
WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS
(3 Months Expenses)

OPERATING COST	\$288,000	
PERSONNEL	155,220	
INTEREST EXPENSE (3 Months)	38,250	
PAYMENT ON PRINCIPAL	<u>300,000</u>	
TOTAL		<u>\$781,470</u>

NOTES:

1. No interest payment for 3 months
2. No principal payment for 3 months
3. Actual working capital requirement \$443,220, which is covered by BIG ORO CORPORATION LTD and by prepayments

TABLE V
WET PROCESS
OPERATING INCOME

MINING INCOME:

138,240 Tons @ \$8/Ton \$1,105,920

LABORATORY AND REFINING:

Black sand @ 35 Tons/Day @ \$25/Ton \$ 21,000

GROSS MONTHLY INCOME

\$1,126,920.

TABLE VI

WET PROCESS
ESTIMATED CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS

<u>YEAR (Month)</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OWED</u>	<u>INTEREST @ 17%</u>	<u>OPERATING EXPENSE</u>	<u>PERSONNEL EXPENSE</u>	<u>PAYMENT ON DEBT</u>	<u>GROSS INCOME</u>	<u>CASH FLOW</u>	<u>CUMULATIVE CASH FLOW</u>
1 1	\$1,000,000	\$ -0-	\$96,000	\$ 51,740	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ (147,740)	\$ (147,740)
2	1,014,167	-0-	96,000	51,740	-0-	-0-	(147,740)	(295,480)
3	1,028,534	-0-	96,000	51,740	-0-	-0-	(147,740)	(443,220)
4	1,043,105	14,777	96,000	51,740	100,000	1,126,920	864,403	421,183
5	943,105	13,361	96,000	51,740	100,000	1,126,920	865,819	1,287,002
6	843,105	11,944	96,000	51,740	100,000	1,126,920	867,236	2,154,238
7	743,105	10,527	96,000	51,740	100,000	1,126,920	868,653	3,022,891
8	643,105	9,111	96,000	51,740	100,000	1,126,920	870,069	3,892,960
9	543,105	7,694	96,000	51,740	100,000	1,126,920	871,486	4,764,446
10	443,105	6,278	96,000	51,740	100,000	1,126,920	872,902	5,637,348
11	343,105	4,861	96,000	51,740	100,000	1,126,920	874,319	6,511,667
12	<u>243,105</u>	<u>3,444</u>	<u>96,000</u>	<u>51,740</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>1,126,920</u>	<u>875,736</u>	<u>7,387,403</u>
TOTAL YR. 1	\$ 143,105	\$81,997	\$1,152,000	\$620,880	\$900,000	\$10,142,280	\$7,387,403	\$7,387,403
TOTAL YR. 2	\$143,105	\$ 2,638	\$1,267,200	\$682,968	\$143,105	\$13,523,040	\$11,427,129	\$11,427,129

NOTES TO CASH FLOW:

1. Interest accrues and added to principal until payments start
2. No interest payments for 3 months
3. No principal payments for 3 months
4. No income from operations for 3 months
5. Prepayment and BIG ORO covers negative cash flow
6. Cost escalates @ 10% for second year

OPERATING PLAN

Page 1 of 4DATE RECEIVED 3-8-83Bradshaw Ranger District, Prescott National Forest
Yavapai County, Arizona

This Operating Plan is submitted pursuant to 36 CFR 252 by the below listed operator, for review and approval by the authorized officer of the Prescott National Forest.

A. OPERATORName of Operator Mottley Industries, Inc. D/B/A Weaver Mining Properties, Inc.Address of Operator P.O. Box 1639/335 Whipple Street/(602) 684-7867Wickenburg, Arizona 85358Name of Field Representative James A. Jones
(if other than Operator)Address and phone number P.O. Box 526/(602) 684-3437
of Held RepresentativeWickenburg, Arizona 85358B. CLAIM IDENTIFICATION

The name (s) of the claim(s) on which the operation will be conducted are:

NAME OF CLAIM TO BE WORKED () Lode () Tunnel Site (X) Placer () Mill Site	BLM Serial Number	LOCATION DATE	Recorded	
			Docket	Page
Refer to Exhibit A				

C. LOCATION

The claim(s) is/are located in Section(s) 26,27,32,33,34, Township 11-N,
Range 2-W.

D. CLAIM OWNER

The owner(s) of the above claim(s) are as follows:

(Name)	(Address)	(Phone)
<u>Texona Mining Co., Inc.</u>	<u>314 Highland Mall Blvd.</u> <u>Austin, Texas</u>	<u>(512) 452-8898</u>
<u>Jay Landis</u>	<u>4950 Hornet Drive</u> <u>Prescott, Arizona</u>	<u>(602) 776-0216</u>
<u>Louis B. Osborne</u>	<u>P.O. Box 13588-Las Vegas, Nevada</u>	<u>No phone</u>
<u>Mottlev Industries, Inc D/B/A</u> <u>Weaver Mining Properties, Inc.</u>	<u>P.O. Box 1639/335 Whipple</u> <u>Wickenburg, Az. 85358</u>	<u>(602) 684-7867</u>

The above owner has authorized this operation through (check one): Lease,

contract, direct employment, Other (explain)

E. MAPS

Attached as Exhibit A to this Operation Plan is a map of all claims listed under item B. (a 2" = mile quad map or a U.S. G.S. topographic map). An optional attachment is a sketch map showing the claim grouping, and details of the operation.

F. ACCESS

The proposed route of access is : Using the Kirkland Junction to Wagner Rd. at

(describe access from point of entry

the Diamond 2 Ranch, turn East, go past ranch air strip across creek bed; stay
into National Forest, using road numbers when available)

left at branch in road. Forest road number is not available.

which consists of existing roads shown as solid lines and proposed roads shown as dashed lines in Exhibit A. (Note: Construction, reconstruction, or restoration of a road as a means of access to mining claims will be authorized separately by a Special Use Permit, when not on the mining claim.)

G. VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

The following vehicles and equipment listed by type and size, will be used in connection with this operation:

Type & Size of Vehicle	License or Serial No. (where known)	Location
1 Power Screen 10'X60'	MRC 402 Concentrator - Grizzly	Congress, Arizona
1 TD 25 E Dozer	H-41CU-100-TD25E-1141	Congress, Arizona
1 H 100C 5 yd. loader	CN-100-100C-2618	Congress, Arizona
1 1983 Ford pickup		Congress, Arizona

H. TYPE OF OPERATION

Describe the type and magnitude of the operation to be performed. Detailed information is required for any earth moving and site clearance operations. A separate surface disturbance map will be submitted as Exhibit B if such operations are extensive. Tie all operations to claim maps. Outline only as much of your operation as certain. As the operation progresses from stage to stage amendments will be necessary.

We will start working the new and old river channels starting on the lower portion of the Blind Indian Creek. The material will be moved to the working area with a TD-25 E at which point a 5 yard H-100 loader will feed the material to a grizzly allowing 6"- rock to pass into a feeder/hopper which will convey the ore to a spray bar vibratory grizzly, ejecting all material with the exception of the 3/8- which will be allowed to pass into a centrifuges where a black sand concentrate is retained. All other material is rejected. The black sand concentrate usually consists of approximately 3% of the total material run through the mill. This material is taken to a recovery station where it is further concentrated with Deister Tables and is pumped into the system and is immediately returned to its' origin for reclamation. Maximum projected daily production should not exceed 3,000 tons per 24 hour day, 26 days per month excepting those days where inclement weather prevents operations.

See Exhibits B.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

Describe actions taken to minimize adverse environmental impacts. State your plans for reclamation of disturbed areas and for erosion control, including provisions for filling excavations, grading of soil banks, blocking of access roads, reseeding, etc.

The area where we will commence working has been previously disturbed. We will coordinate any new disturbance with your department prior to disruption of any vegetation; trees or landscape. Rejected material from mill can be terraced to fit the present terrain. Existing access roads will be sufficient based on our assessment at this time. Environmental protection measures will be employed at all time to the best of our ability. Reseeding reclaimed areas will per your department recommendations.

J. PERIOD OF OPERATION

This operation will begin on May 15, 1983 (a date not prior to date of approval). This operation will be completed on _____

A substantially changed operation will be covered by a new Operating Plan.

K. ANTIQUITIES

The operator agrees to notify the authorizing officer of any discovery of cultural or natural history resources within the area covered by the plan. This authorization to proceed does not constitute permission so as to relieve the operator from criminal prosecution under the Antiquities Act (P.L. 59-209) and/or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (P.L. 96-95).

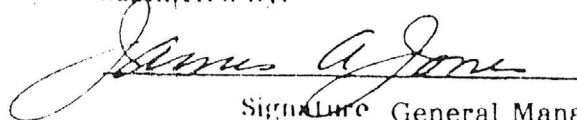
L. ENCLOSURES (list as appropriate)

Mottley Industries, Inc.
D/B/A Weaver Mining Properties, Inc.

Submitted By:

3-3-83

Date


Signature General Manager

APPROVAL

1. Approval of this Operating Plan:
 - (a) Does not constitute recognition or certification of ownership by any person named as owner herein.
 - (b) Does not constitute now or in the future recognition or certification of the validity of any mining claim to which it may relate or to the mineral character of the land on which it lies.
2. When another party asserts a title interest in the area covered by this plan, it will be the sole responsibility of the concerned parties to resolve such conflict before proceeding with claim development.
3. A bond (X) is, () is not required. This bond in the amount of \$900.00 in the form of cash or surety is required to assure reclamation of the disturbed area.
4. Other stipulations (explain or attach):
 - a. Travel type trailers may be used for shelter in conjunction with the operation but must not be set up in a permanent fashion.
 - b. All garbage/debris must be removed from the Forest and hauled to a public landfill.
 - c. Upon restoration of each area, the Forest Service will be notified. The area will be inspected and accepted before moving the operation to the next area.
 - d. All available topsoil will be stockpiled for replacement over restored areas before reseeding.
 - e. After restoration of the disturbed areas, the area will be reseeded with a mixture of: weeping lovegrass (0.5 lbs. per acre), sideoats grama (2.0 lbs. live seed per acre) and sand dropseed (1 lb. per acre).

Proposal evaluated by:

Signature of Forest Service Evaluator *[Signature]* Date 5/23/83

Approved by:

Signature of Authorized Officer *[Signature]* Date 5-19-83

ACCEPTANCE OF STIPULATIONS

The stipulations and/or modifications to this plan attached hereto have been reviewed, and will be incorporated into and become a part of this Operating Plan.

Mottley Industries, Inc. D/B/A
Weaver Mining Properties, Inc.

Signature of Operator *[Signature]* Date 5/23/83
Field Representative/General Manager

SCHEDULE "A"

Blind Indian Group

A. All the following unpatented lode and placer mining claims situated in the Walnut Grove Mining District, Sections 27, 28, 32, 33 and 34 T.11N., R.2W., G&SRB&M, Yavapai County, State of Arizona, to wit:

1. Lode and placer claims owned by Texona Mining Company:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Type of Claim</u>	<u>Date of Location or Amendment</u>	<u>R E C O R D E D</u>		<u>BLM Serial #</u>
			<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	
Fijo #1	PL	09/25/80	1339	302	AMC 118009
Amend	PL	09/14/81	1417	172	AMC 145038
Fijo #2	PL	09/25/80	1339	304	AMC 118010
Amend	PL	09/14/81	1417	174	AMC 145039
Fijo #3	PL	09/25/80	1339	306	AMC 118011
Amend	PL	09/14/81	1417	180	AMC 145040
Fijo #4	PL	09/25/80	1339	308	AMC 118012
Amend	PL	09/14/81	1417	182	AMC 145041
Fijo #5	PL	09/25/80	1339	310	AMC 118012
Amend	PL	09/14/81	1417	184	AMC 145042
Fijo #6	PL	09/25/80	1339	312	AMC 118014
Amended	PL	09/14/81	1417	186	AMC 142216
Fijo #7	PL	09/25/80	1339	314	AMC 118015
Amended	PL	09/14/81	1417	176	AMC 145043
Fijo #8	PL	09/25/80	1339	316	AMC 118016
Relocated	PL	09/14/81	1417	178	AMC 145044
Fijo Lode #1	LD	09/15/81	1417	356	AMC 144978

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Type of Claim</u>	<u>Date of Location or Amendment</u>	<u>R E C O R D E D</u>		<u>BLM Serial #</u>
			<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	
Fijo Lode #2	LD	09/15/81	1417	358	AMC 144979
Fijo Lode #3	LD	09/15/81	1417	360	AMC 144980
Fijo Lode #4	LD	09/15/81	1417	362	AMC 144981
Fijo Lode #5	LD	09/15/81	1417	364	AMC 144982
Fijo Lode #6	LD	09/15/81	1417	366	AMC 144983
Fijo Lode #7	LD	09/15/81	1417	368	AMC 144984
Fijo Lode #8	LD	09/15/81	1417	370	AMC 144985
Fijo Lode #9	LD	09/15/81	1417	372	AMC 144986
Fijo Lode #10	LD	09/15/81	1417	374	AMC 144987
Fijo Lode #11	LD	09/15/81	1417	376	AMC 144988
Fijo Lode #12	LD	09/15/81	1417	378	AMC 144989
Fijo Lode #13	LD	09/15/81	1417	380	AMC 144990
Fijo Lode #14	LD	09/15/81	1417	382	AMC 144991
Fijo Lode #15	LD	09/15/81	1417	384	AMC 144992
Fijo Lode #16	LD	09/15/81	1417	386	AMC 144993
Fijo Lode #17	LD	09/15/81	1417	388	AMC 144994

PAGE 2

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Type of Claim</u>	<u>Date of Location or Amendment</u>	<u>R E C O R D E D</u>		<u>BLM Serial #</u>
			<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	
White Frog #7 Relocated	PL	05/01/80	1296	877	AMC 102853
	PL	09/14/81	1417	124	AMC 144952
White Frog #7 Relocated	LD	09/15/81	1417	284	AMC 145002
	PL	05/01/80	1296	879	AMC 102854
White Frog #8 Relocated	PL	09/14/81	1417	126	AMC 144953
	LD	09/15/81	1417	286	AMC 145003
White Frog #8 Relocated	PL	05/01/80	1296	881	AMC 102855
	PL	09/14/81	1417	128	AMC 144954
White Frog #9 Relocated	LD	09/15/81	1417	288	AMC 145004
	PL	05/01/80	1296	883	AMC 102856
White Frog #10 Relocated	PL	09/14/81	1417	130	AMC 144955
	LD	09/15/81	1417	290	AMC 145005
White Frog #10 Relocated	LD	09/15/81	1417	290	AMC 145005
	PL	05/01/80	1296	885	AMC 102857
White Frog #11 Relocated	PL	09/14/81	1417	132	AMC 144956
	LD	09/15/81	1417	292	AMC 145006
White Frog #11 Relocated	LD	09/15/81	1417	292	AMC 145006
	PL	05/01/80	1296	887	AMC 102858
White Frog #12 Relocated	PL	09/14/81	1417	134	AMC 144957
	LD	09/15/81	1417	294	AMC 144007

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Type of Claim</u>	<u>Date of Location or Amendment</u>	<u>R E C O R D E D</u>		<u>BLM Serial #</u>
			<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	
White Frog #18A	LD	09/15/81	1417	310	AMC 145017
White Frog #18B	LD	09/15/81	1417	312	AMC 145013
White Frog #19 Relocated	LD	09/25/80	1339	278	AMC 117997
	PL	09/14/81	1417	148	AMC 1449641
White Frog #19A	LD	09/15/81	1417	314	AMC 145018
White Frog #19B	LD	09/15/81	1417	316	AMC 145014
White Frog #20 Amended	PL	09/25/80	1339	280	AMC 117998
	PL	09/14/80	1417	150	AMC 144965
White Frog #21 Amended	PL	09/25/80	1339	282	AMC 117999
	PL	09/14/80	1417	152	AMC 144966
White Frog #22 Amended	PL	09/25/80	1339	284	AMC 118000
	PL	09/14/81	1417	154	AMC 144967
White Frog #23 Amended	PL	09/25/80	1339	286	AMC 118001
	PL	09/14/81	1417	156	AMC 144968
White Frog #24 Amended	LD	09/25/80	1339	288	AMC 118002
	PL	09/14/81	1417	158	AMC 144969
White Frog #25 Amended	PL	09/25/80	1339	290	AMC 118003
	PL	09/14/81	1417	160	AMC 144970
White Frog #26 Amended	PL	09/25/80	1417	292	AMC 118004
	PL	09/14/81	1417	162	AMC 144971

PAGE 8

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Type of Claim</u>	<u>Date of Location or Amendment</u>	<u>R E C O R D E D</u>		<u>BLM Serial #</u>
			<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	
White Frog Ext. #11	LD	09/15/81	1417	338	AMC 145029
White Frog Ext. #12	LD	09/15/81	1417	340	AMC 145030
White Frog Ext. #13	LD	09/15/81	1417	342	AMC 145031
White Frog Ext. #14	LD	09/15/81	1417	344	AMC 145032
White Frog Ext. #15	LD	09/15/81	1417	346	AMC 145033
White Frog Ext. #16	LD	09/15/81	1417	348	AMC 145034
White Frog Ext. #17	LD	09/15/81	1417	350	AMC 145035
White Frog Ext. #18	LD	09/15/81	1417	352	AMC 145036
Amend	LD	12/21/81	1432	189	AMC 145044
White Frog Ext. #19	LD	09/15/81	1417	354	AMC 145037
Amend	LD	12/21/81	1432	191	AMC 145045
White Frog Fraction	PL	09/15/81	1417	266	AMC 144945
White Frog #31	PL	09/15/81	1417	268	AMC 144976
White Frog #32	PL	09/15/81	1417	270	AMC 144977

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Type of Claim</u>	<u>Date of Location or Amendment</u>	<u>R E C O R D E D</u>		<u>BLM Serial #</u>
			<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	
Red Bird #47	PL	05/31/81	1392	879	AMC 134624
Red Bird #1A	PL	07/15/81	1397	957	AMC 134625
Red Bird #2A	PL	07/15/81	1397	959	AMC 134626
Red Bird #3A	PL	07/15/81	1397	961	AMC 134627
Red Bird #4A	PL	07/15/81	1397	963	AMC 134628
Red Bird #5A	PL	07/15/81	1397	965	AMC 134629
Red Bird #6A	PL	07/15/81	1397	967	AMC 134630
Red Bird #7A	PL	07/15/81	1397	969	AMC 134631
Red Bird #8A	PL	07/15/81	1397	971	AMC 134632

Claim Names

R E C O R D E D

Book/Page

BLM Number

Blue Bird #29

1386/71

AMC 134606

B. That certain order of the Arizona Department of Water Resources dated August 26, 1982 granting Texona Mining Company's amended application, for appropriation of surface water rights the status of a Candidate for Permit.

Claims

Milo Fleet

~~WALTER P. ELLISON, JR.~~

GEOLOGIST
5948 HIGHLAND HILLS DRIVE
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78731
812-483-2480

May 27, 1982

Re: Blind Indian Creek Gold
Mining Prospect, Arizona

Mr. Joseph C. Morgan
Peat Marwick, Mitchell and Co.
2100 Austin National Bank Tower
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Mr. Morgan :

I have read through the reports and papers you left with me concerning the Blind Indian Creek gold prospect in Yavapai County, Arizona. I have not been there. The U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1355 (1972) shows numerous placer-type mining operations in the Hassayampa River drainage system including Blind Indian Creek valley. I have enclosed copies of the U. S. Geological Survey material. These are yours to keep.

None of the geologist involved in any of your reports and letters are known to me and I do not find them as members of the Geological Society of America, American Institute of Professional Geologists or the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

Mr. W. B. Murdaugh's geological report is the best material you have and as a preliminary report I think it is good. I agree with him that the alluvial gravels are extremely variable in thickness and composition and that these gravels have gold in them because the material came from upstream. I would not expect gold to be in the solid rock below the gravels. His knowledge of thickness of the gravels was measured from stream and gully banks as well as cuts made by the backhoe. I wonder why he did not show the results of his magnetometer mapping and further I wonder why he did not use electrical resistivity or portable seismic instruments to find the thicknesses of the gravels. What he needs, also, are test holes through the gravels with analyses of the cores from the holes.

It is difficult to convert cubic yards of gravel to tons of gravel when reserves are to be calculated. To help you understand and to clear up the conversion, a cubic yard of gravel (specific gravity 2.3) weighs 1.936 short tons (2000 pound ton).

I agree with Mr. Murdaugh that the volume of rock that can be expected to have gold in it is near 6,055,000 cubic yards or 11,722,480 short tons on the mining claims.

SAMUEL P. ELLISON, JR.

GEOLOGIST

5948 HIGHLAND HILLS DRIVE

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78731

512-453-2480

p. 2

Re: Blind Indian Creek Gold
Prospect, Arizona

The amount of gold as shown by the various assays ranged over a wide spectrum. In several instances I could not determine whether the amount of gold was referred to the amount of original rock or to an amount of concentrated material in the analyses. I really thought that the Geolab's determinations were reasonably fair because the results were nearly uniform except for one sample. If the one excessive sample is omitted the Geolab analyses average .08 ounces of gold per ton. Assuming the present price of gold at the mine is near \$300.00 per ounce then this would mean a selling price near \$24.00 per ton of rock. From this amount, mining costs, water costs, grinding costs and shipping costs must be subtracted. Many of these factors are yet unknown. It has been my experience that costs for extraction of material via a mine (open pit) will normally consume one-half of the selling price. If so then each ton could easily bring in \$12.00 per ton.

✓
Not
necessary

With 11,722,480 short ton of gold bearing rock, the cash that might eventually be received would be \$140,664,000.00.

Like all material in the ground such as coal, oil, gas, gypsum and other materials the future production is to be discounted by using the present worth of a dollar. The present worth of a dollar discounted 10% over a period of six years means that the present value of that dollar is \$0.564. If this present worth discount system is applied here, then the 11,722,480 short tons has a value of \$79,334,495.00. This figure is far below those given by the Walter Campbell Associates. I would disagree with their findings.

The Studsvik Analytica AB of Sweden shows in their brochure all of the necessary techniques, methods and instruments needed to work with this prospect. Their brochure seems technically satisfactory. If Texona can have Studsvik Analytica join them in some satisfactory way I think Texona will benefit from good techniques.

I hope this review will be helpful to you

Yours sincerely,

Samuel P. Ellison, Jr.
Samuel P. Ellison, Jr.

Certified Professional Geologist No. 429 (Charter



BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON SAMUEL P. ELLISON, JR.
(Continued)

Department of Geological Sciences
P. O. Box 7909
512 471-5172

- 1942-44 Assistant Geologist (summer and part time W.A.E.)
U. S. Geological Survey, Rolla, Missouri
- 1944-47 Geologist and Senior Geologist, Stanolind Oil and
Gas Co., Midland, Texas
- 1947-48 District Geologist, Stanolind Oil and Gas Co.,
Wichita Falls, Texas.
- 1948-79 Professor of Geological Sciences, The University of
Texas, Austin, Texas
- 1948-52 Consultant to the University Lands, University of
Texas, Austin, Texas
- 1948-52 Consultant to the Bureau of Economic Geology, Univers-
ity of Texas, Austin, Texas.
- 1952-62 Chairman, Department of Geological Sciences, The
University of Texas, Austin, Texas
- 1950-53 Consultant to William and Joe Wanner, Independent Oil
Producers, Dallas, Texas
- 1953-56 Consultant to Shell Oil Co., Casper Wyoming (summers)
- 1957-58 Consultant to John A. Jackson, Independent Oil
Producer, Dallas, Texas
- 1959-70 Consultant to Exxon USA Co., Houston, Texas
- 1965 Summer, Coordinator of American Geological Institute's
International Field Institute, Paris Basin, France.
- 1970 February to July, Fulbright Senior Research Scholarship,
Der Philipps Universität, Marburg/Lahn, West Germany
- 1970-71 Acting Dean of Arts and Sciences, The University of
Texas, Austin, Texas
- 1971-73 Dean of the College of Natural Sciences, The University
of Texas, Austin, Texas
- 1972-79 Alexander Deussen Professor of Energy Resources in
Geological Sciences, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
- 1976 June Visiting Lecturer, University of Sao Paulo, Brasil.
- 1978-80 Consultant to Republic Gypsum Co., Dallas, Texas
- 1979 January Consultant to Basic Resources International, New York.
- 1979 October Visiting lecturer, Tampico Instituto Technologica,
Tampico, Mexico.
- 1980 March Lecturer for Drillers school for Texas Water Well
Drillers Assoc., Burnett, Texas.
- 1980-81 Consultant to Alpine Resources, Houston, Texas
- 1981 Consultant to Petro-Cap Inc., Austin, Texas
- 1981 Consultant to Dresser Industries, Houston, Texas
- 1981 Consultant to Ashton Resources Ltd., Houston, Texas
- 1981 Consultant to A. T. Barrett, Smithville, Texas
- 1979 Sept. 1 to present time Professor Emeritus, The University
of Texas, Austin Texas



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

5

Department of Geological Sciences
P. O. Box 7909
512 471-5172

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON SAMUEL P. ELLISON, JR. (Cont.)

COURSES TAUGHT AT UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY
(Now University of Missouri at Rolla) 1939-1944.

Elementary Map Interpretation
Petroleum Geology
Paleontology
Optical Mineralogy
Field Geology

COURSES TAUGHT AT UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN, 1948-1979

Physical Geology (Both large and small honors sections) Geol. 401.
Historical Geology (Both large and small honors sections) Geol. 404.
Geology of Energy Resources, Geol. 368
Applied Geology for Energy Resources (For Petroleum Land Management
and Petroleum Engineers) Geol. 368N.
Field Geology, Geol. 660, Geol. 661 (Summers 1949-1952, 1966, 1968-1969)
Engineering Geology, Geol. 412K
Micropaleontology, Geol. 385K (for graduate students)
Geology of Petroleum, Geol. 386L. (For graduate Students)
Subsurface Geology, Geol. 240K, Geol. 369 and Geol. 368
Structural Geology, Geol. 328
MA Thesis supervision (6 completed through 1979)
Ph. D. Dissertation supervision (67 completed through 1979)

GRADUATE STUDENT SUPERVISION AND COMMITTEE PARTICIPATION

Ph. D. Dissertations Supervised (6 completed)

W. A. Jenkins, Jr., Geology of the Mercury Quadrangle, Texas, 1950.
T. W. Todd, Petrology of the Tensleep Sandstone, Bighorn Basin,
Wyoming, 1959.
L. E. Bradshaw, Conodonts of the Fort Pena Formation, Marathon
Basin, Texas, 1966.
J. W. Parker, Chemical Geology of Oil Reservoir Waters of North-
eastern Texas, 1967.
W. W. Craig, Ordovician and Silurian Conodonts of Northern Arkansas, 1968.
David Birsa, Geology of the Palo Duro Basin, Texas, 1977



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AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

8

Department of Geological Sciences
P. O. Box 7909
512 471-5172

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON SAMUEL P. ELLISON, JR. (Cont.)

- Hildabrando Martell, Geology of the Three Bar Field, Andrews County, Texas, 1969.
Freddie Chiquito, Geology of the Yarbrough Allen Field, Ector County, Texas, 1970.
Mustafa Bustag, Geology of the Bronte Field, Coke County, Texas, 1970.
Alberto Belforte, Structural Patter of the Southern Bend Arch, Texas 1971.
Jose Mateos, Deep Structural Geology of Denton, Wise and Eastern Jack Counties, Texas, 1971.
Manuel Luxardo, Lower Paleozoic Geology of Cooke, Montaque and Eastern Clay Counties, Texas, 1971.
Anita Dresser, Conodonts of the Marble Falls Limestone, Pennsylvanian, of Central Texas, 1974.
Raul Solis, Deep Structural Geology of the Southwest Portion of the Fort Worth Basin, Texas, 1973
Pongsak Phongprayoon, Deep Structural Geology of Wilbarger and Baylor Counties, Texas, 1973.
Henry Fok, Deep Structural Geology of Picos County Delaware Basin, Texas, 1972
Nettie Strange, Foraminifera of the Austin-Taylor Boundary, 1974.
David McMahon, Deep Structure of Reeves County, Texas, 1977
Khalifa Al-Hinai, Deep Structure of Loving County, Texas, 1977.
Vincent Gunn, Petroleum Geology of King County, Texas, 1977.
Blythe Hoyle, Chappel, Mississippian, Conodonts, Texas and Oklahoma, 1978.
Manuel Berumen, Subsurface Geology of the Fort Chadbourne Fault Zone, Eastern Coke County, Texas, 1979.

In addition, served on 24 Ph. D. Dissertation Committees as a member and on 75 Master's Committees as a member through 1981

RESEARCH SUPPORT (Grants)

- University Research Institute, Texas, Erath County, Texas, 1957
University Research Institute, Texas, Conodont studies of West Texas, 1959
University Research Institute and Geology Foundation, Creation of Conodont Bibliography, 1960
University Research Institute, European Conodont Studies, 1960, 1964.
University Research Institute, Chappel Conodont Studies, 1966.
University Research Institute, Eastern Tennessee Conodont Studies, 1967.
University Research Institute, Pennsylvanian Conodont Studies, 1970, 1971.
University Research Institute, Chappel Conodont Studies, 1976, 1977
University Research Institute, Optical Fiber lighting source, 1978.



Department of Geological Sciences
P. O. Box 7909
512 471-5172

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON SAMUEL P. ELLISON, JR. (Cont.)

Humble Oil and Refining Co., Travel funds and Salary for collecting Field Samples of Type Stratigraphic sections with conodonts, summers of 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964
Humble Oil and Refining Co., Graduate Assistant Stipend for W.W. Craig for three years, 1962-1965 for Conodont research.
National Science Foundation, Paris Basin French Field Excursion for 20 College Teachers to the Paris Basin, France, 1965.
National Science Foundation, Scanning Electron Microscope (partial) 1968.
University Research Institute, Materials for Mexican conodont research, 1973, 1974.
University Research Institute, Materials for Palo Duro Basin study, 1976.
Mobil Oil Co., General Conodont Research, 1975, 1976.
University Research Institute, Materials for West Texas Conodont Research, 1977
University Research Institute, Partial costs of a cold optical lighting system for Conodont photography, 1978.

INVITED LECTURES AND SERVICES TO OTHER UNIVERSITIES

National Science Foundation, Visiting Science Program to Texas Schools, 1960, 1961, 1962.
Visiting Scientist for American Geological Institute and National Academy of Sciences, 1964, 1966.
Speaking Engagements for Fulbright, United States Educational Organization in Norway, Netherlands, Spain, and Germany, 1970.
Speaking Engagements from 1952 to 1979 for various Geological Societies of Texas in Midland, San Angelo, Abilene, Corpus Christi, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Beaumont, Lafayette, Tulsa, Amarillo, Lubbock, El Paso
Distinguished Lecturer for American Association of Petroleum Geologists For 1971, 37 Societies in U. S. and Canada over a four week period.
Speaking Engagements numerous times at: University of Texas at El Paso, Tarrant County Junior College, Rice University, Lamar Technological University, University of Tulsa, University of Missouri.
Speaker-Teacher at the Central Texas Water Well Driller's School, Burnett, Texas, 1971.
Master of Ceremonies for Texas Academy of Science, banquet, Fort Worth, Texas, 1969, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Award banquet, at Los Angeles, 1973, San Antonio, 1974, Dallas, 1975.
Citationist for American Association of Petroleum Geologists, banquet in Oklahoma City, 1978
Numerous public invitations speaking at Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, and other Civic organizations.



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
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10

Department of Geological Sciences
P. O. Box 7909
512 471-5172

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON SAMUEL P. ELLISON, JR.
(Continued)

Guest Lecturer, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico,
Feb. 5, 1981
Banquet Speaker, Texas Academy of Science, March 21, 1981
Main Speaker, Dedication of the Walter D. Keller Auditorium,
University of Missouri, April 26, 1981

ACTIVITIES IN STUDENT AFFAIRS

Faculty Sponsor at various times for the University Student Geological Society (undergraduate) for meetings, field trips and activities, 1948 to the present time.
Faculty Sponsor for Sigma Gamma Epsilon (Honorary Earth Science) (for graduates) from 1948 to present date
Faculty sponsored and developed Geology Field Trips taken jointly by numerous nearby Universities with the financial aid of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists

UNIVERSITY COMMITTEES

Committee on Committees, 1958-1961 (chairman, 1961)
Committee on Student Employment, 1952-1957
Curriculum Revision Committee, 1952-1955.
Committee for Selecting University President, 1961-1962.
Discipline Committee, 1956-1957.
Parking and Traffic Committee, 1960-1965.
Arts and Sciences Personnel Policy Committee, 1960-1966.
Arts and Sciences Foundation Executive Committee, 1960-1966.
Faculty Council (elected), 1960-1961, 1963-1964.
Graduate Assembly (elected) 1964-1968 (Chairman, 1967-1968)
Special Committee on Ways and Means of Faculty Club, 1966-1976.
(Chairman, 1966-1971)
Geology Building Dedication Committee, 1967 (chairman)
Conference for Advancement of Science and Mathematics Teaching, 1962
(Chairman).
Executive Committee of Geology Foundation, 1953-1979 (chairman, 1952-1962)
Budget Council, Department of Geological Sciences, 1948 to 1979
(Chairman, 1952-1962)
Budget Council, Marine Science Institute, Port Aransas, Texas, 1955-1966 (Chairman, 1957-1960).
Committee on Academic Freedom and Responsibility (elected) 1968-1970, 1973-1976.
Energy Research Group, 1972 to 1979.
Transportation Research Group, 1971 to 1979.
Advisory Committee on Promotions in Engineering, 1974.
Committee on Parking and Traffic Policies, 1978-1979 (chairman)



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11

Department of Geological Sciences
P. O. Box 7909
512 471-5172

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON SAMUEL P. ELLISON, JR. (Cont.)

PUBLICATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Important Articles starred *)

- 1938, Stratigraphic Distribution, relation to sedimentary cycles, and evolutionary tendencies of conodonts in the Missouri series (Pennsylvanian) of Jackson County, Missouri (Abstr.); Geol. Soc. Am. Proc., 1937, p. 277; also in Mo. Acad. Sci. Proc., 1938.
- 1938, Conodonts as index fossils in the Pennsylvanian of Missouri and Kansas (Abstr.); Geol. Soc. Am. Bull., v. 49, p. 1913.
- *1941, Revision of Pennsylvanian Conodonts; Jour. Paleo., v. 15, pp. 105-143
- *1941, (With Graves, R. W., Jr.) Lower Pennsylvanian (Dimple Limestone) conodonts of the Maragon Region, Texas; Mo. Univ. Sch. Mines and Met. Tech. Bull. ser. v. 14, no. 3, 21 p.
- *1942, Project method for teaching Petroleum Geology; Am. Assoc. Petrol. Geol. Bull., v. 26, pp. 1277-1278.
- *1943, (With Grohskopf, J. G., and Clark, E. L.) The Fortune, a new Devonian formation in Southwestern Missouri; Mo. Geol. Surv. and Water Res., 62nd Bien. Rept. App. 4, 17 p.
- *1944, The Composition of Conodonts; Jour. Paleo., v. 18, pp. 133-140
- *1944, The ecology of conodonts; Nat. Res. Council Dev. Geol. and Geog., Ann. Rept., App. K, p. 104.
- *1945, (With Cullison, J. S.) Diamond drill core from Bourbon High, Crawford County, Missouri; Am. Assoc. Petrol. Geol. Bull., v. 28, pp. 1386-1396.
- *1946, Conodonts as Paleozoic guide fossils; Am. Assoc. Petrol. Geol., Bull., v. 30, pp. 93-100; Correction, *ibid*, v. 31, p. 778, (1946)
- *1946, Apco field, Pecos County, Texas; Am. Assoc. Petrol. Geol. Sp. Pub. Struct. type Am. Oil Fields, v. III, pp. 399-418.
- *1946, (With Imbt, W. C.) Porosity in Limestone and dolomite petroleum reservoirs; Am. Petrol. Inst. Drilling and Prod. practice for 1946, pp. 364-372; Abstracts in Oil and Gas Jour., v. 45, no. 6, p. 120 and Tulsa Geol. Soc. Dig., v. 15, p. 39.
- 1950, Review of "Subsurface Geological Methods (A Symposium)" compiled by L. W. LeRoy and H. M. Crain; Am. Jour. Sci., v. 248, pp. 148-149.
- *1950, Guide to Tertiary Field Geology; Univ. Coop, 64 p.
- *1950, (With Hynn, W. T.) Devonian microfossils, Andrews County, Texas; Am. Jour. Sci. v. 248, pp. 794-799.
- *1950, Subsurface Woodford Black Shale, West Texas and Southwest New Mexico; Univ. Texas Bur. Econ. Geol., Rept. Inv., no. 7, 21 p.
- 1951, Review of "Marine Geology" by P. H. Kuenen; Am. Assoc. Petrol. Geol. Bull., v. 35, p. 113.
- 1951, Guidebook to Tertiary Field Trip by Fault Finders Student Society, Univ. Texas, Mimeographed, 7 p.
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