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PRINTED: 12/11/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BRAGG ESTATE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

NAVY GROUP
AUBERT

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 410B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 11 N RANGE 4 W SECTION 14 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 17MIN 34SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 38MIN 06SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: PEEPLES VALLEY - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

GOLD
COPPER OXIDE
SILVER
IRON

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR ZONIA FILE
ADMMR BRAGG ESTATE FILE
CLAIMS EXTEND INTO SEC. 13
CLAIMS OVERLAP PATENTED CLAIMS 4681B & 3866
ADMMR BRAGG ESTATE (NAVY GROUP) COLVO FILE

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine ✓ Aubert Claims (Formerly Bragg) ✓

Date Sept. 20, 1954

District Grove

Engineer Mark Gemmill

Subject: Present Status

Since the start of World War II there has been no activity on gold properties in this area. However some work was done on some of claims showing copper. There was some copper production from the district mostly from the Zonia Mine, none of which was profitable and was discontinued. Aside from a little prospecting there is no work going on in the area at present on the above claims or any others.

GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES
MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEER
1108 LUHRS TOWER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

PRESENTATION
REPORT ON MINING CLAIMS
OF
✓ BRAGG - ESTATE

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

✓ The mining property of the BRAGG ESTATE (sometimes called the NAVY GROUP) consists of twenty (20) Patented Mining Claims, listed below, comprising approximately 375 Acres.

The long axis of the property is Northeast-Southwest, length nearly two miles; the width varies from 600 feet (one claim) to a maximum of 3,000 feet.

This property is located in the Placerita Mining District Yavapai County, Arizona, and in the foothills West of the Bradshaw Mountains. The surface consists of a series of ridges approximately 400 feet elevation above the gulches which separate them. The altitude is from 4200 feet to 4600 feet above sea level. There are no trees but the claims are covered with a heavy growth of brush, principally scrub oak, manzanita, and buck brush, which has almost entirely obliterated the old roads and trails used some 20 years ago. The surface is quite worthless for agriculture. Some water is found in French Gulch, and Placeritas Gulch, also in Arastra Creek, to the east of the Bragg claims, and there are a few little springs in this vicinity.

The nearest town is Kirkland, center of a ranching district, with a population of about 100; elevation 3,927 feet; located on the Prescott and Eastern Branch of the Santa Fe Railroad 30 miles from Prescott by rail and 25 miles by road.

From Kirkland there is a good automobile road for 13 miles to near the north end of the Bragg claims. A branch road goes around by Placeritas to a point just east of the claims. Any mining operations would involve the construction of some new roads for short distances.

The claims belonging to the Bragg Estate are as follows:

Contact Numbers 1 & 2; Navy, Numbers 1, 2, 3, & 4;
Nugget; Slipper; Growler; Harrison; Hillside;
Massachusetts; Big White; Blue Bird; Sentinel;
Hornspoon; Morning Star; Sunshine; Morning Light;
Black Bird.

I believe that the title is clear and altogether in excellent shape vested either in the Estate or in Mrs. Aubert, daughter of Mr. C. C. Bragg.

HISTORY

The Placeritas District was active in the 80's and 90's during which period the creek beds were dry-placered for gold, and it is stated that in the aggregate considerable value was recovered. The location of the lode claims in the vicinity of these creeks were intended to cover the quartz veins from which the placer gold appeared to have originated.

As far as I can learn, the claims now owned by the Bragg Estate were located, or purchased, by Mr. Hise, who transferred, or sold, them to Mr. C. C. Bragg, and considerable development work was carried on from 1900 until 1904, mainly for the purpose of exploring the quartz veins which outcrop at several points on the property.

Results of this development work were a small production of gold-bearing ore from the Massachusetts, Blue Bird and Black Bird

claims, which was shipped to an old stamp mill, still standing, at Placerita.

GEOLOGY

The geology of this country has been studied by the U. S. Geological Survey, and more especially by the Engineers of various mining companies.

The main mass of country rock is classed as a Pre-Cambrian diorite, which has been metamorphosed in parts to chlorite and sericite schist. Through this diorite other rocks have intruded and particularly a porphyry which varies from a granite porphyry to quartz monzonite. The latter formation is considered most favorable for the occurrence of copper, which appears to have been derived from a deep-seated magma and to have impregnated the porphyry after this rock has been sheared to a very considerable extent.

The mineralization originally consisted of Copper and iron pyrites, but near the surface there has been oxidation and leaching so that very small trace of these primary minerals is now found except in the drill holes and shafts on the Zonia and neighboring properties.

The Northern portion of the Bragg claims is partly covered by Gila conglomerate, of much later date than the diorite, schist, or porphyry, and apparently barren of any metallic minerals.

Running through the older formations (generally in a North-South direction), are numerous veins of quartz, often highly stained with iron. Some of these, as on the Big White, and Massachusetts, have a width of 5 to 8 feet. Some values in gold are found in nearly all these veins and the more heavily mineralized were made the subject of the development work, and in some cases, produced a certain amount

of ore.

The area of porphyry which was considered likely to contain disseminated copper on the Navy claims, of the Bragg Estate, amounted to a total of slightly over eight acres.

WORKINGS ON BRAGG CLAIMS:

The exploration and development work on the Bragg property was apparently intended to prove up the extent and value of the gold bearing quartz veins mentioned and considering the character of the surface showings it has been very thorough. Unfortunately, most of the work which was done so many years ago is now difficult to examine. The sides of the trenches have fallen in, the timbers are all out of the shafts, the tunnels are mostly caved (excepting one on the Navy No. 2) and stopes are entirely inaccessible. Under these conditions it was impossible to gain access to many of the old workings or to sample, except near the surface and on the dumps.

Along the surface of the claims numerous trenches were cut across the formation and the quartz veins and cross-cut tunnels on the Hillside, (now wholly caved) Blue Bird and Navy No. 2 were run to considerable distances, with the same object in view. The results of this work were never systematically recorded.

On the Navy No. 1 a shaft 75 feet deep followed down a quartz vein 4 feet wide on the surface and some stoping was done along side the shaft, Sample from this vein, taken at point marked "#2" on the map, showed no silver and only \$1.05 gold per ton.

Along the top of a ridge on the Black Bird and Blue Bird claims copper stains were noted for some distance and in places small lenses one to three feet wide showed carbonate and sulphide copper ore. A sample from one of these lenses showed \$16.100 values^{16.00} in gold and silver per ton and 10.37% copper.

On the Harrison claim a twenty-five foot shaft was sunk on a four foot quartz vein and some ore had been mined. Samples taken here averaged \$13.60 per ton in gold and trace of silver.

On the Nugget claim a deep shaft in chlorite schist shows a quartz vein 2 feet wide and samples showed value of \$3.85 in gold and silver.

On the Massachusetts claim was found the best surface-showing on the property.--a strong quartz vein 5 feet wide. A shaft 45 feet deep--now partly filled with water--was sunk on this vein which near the collar of the shaft (marked "#6" on the map) assayed \$27.30 per ton in gold.

The so-called Massachusetts Tunnel, now entirely caved, on the Hillside claim, was evidently started with a view to cutting this vein in depth but was not driven far enough to accomplish this result.

On the Big White claim a strong quartz outcrop can be traced for some distance, width 5 to 8 feet, and showing iron, olivine, and epidote. A sample taken from pits on this vein did not give commercial value.

The above detailed description covers only the showings and workings which appeared to be the more important. Numerous other workings, consisting of surface trenches, shallow pits, tunnels and open-cuts were noted and examined, insofar as they were accessible.

PLACER GROUND

There is a substantial area of shallow placer gravel along Placeritas Gulch and its tributaries, namely Rich Gulch, Nugget, and Pinetos. This gold bearing gravel occurs in the bed of these washes and in the benches which represent the old banks built up during the

past ages. Recently several small placer operations have been carried on by "snipers" washing gravel with pans, rockers, and long-toms, and it is evident that they made fairly good wages since they continued to work as long as the flow of water permitted them to do so.

On two occasions prospective leasers have made an attempt to measure and sample the available yardage and while no accurate estimate of quantity has ever been made it is evident that there are at least 50,000 cubic yards of this gravel easily accessible, and I am told that a considerable portion of this material contains values in the order of \$1.00 per yard, but I do not make this statement from personal knowledge.

In any event it is obvious that there is insufficient water found on the claims to permit any permanent placer operations and since bringing water in from a more dependable source involves the installation of a pumping plant and pipe line this expenditure could only be recommended after a more thorough examination and sampling of the placer ground had been made. Should water be obtained as mentioned above, the actual mining of the gravel could be carried on at low cost by mechanical methods, and it could be transported to a central washing plant or to a portable washing plant which would closely follow the digging machinery. Under such conditions the cost of operating should not exceed 25¢ per cubic yard.

CONCLUSION.

It is not claimed that any commercial body of ore has yet been developed, but ^{it} is my opinion that the property warrants development. Future work would logically be confined to ^{the} better
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showings on the Black Bird and Massachusetts and to prospecting the promising showings on other portions of the property.

B.

Working such veins as are found on the Massachusetts while claim the mining costs should be comparatively low and it is probable that most of the gold could not be recovered by free milling methods it should be feasible to make a high percentage of recovery through amalgamation and subsequent concentration by flotation. This procedure is simple and well established and otherwise all operating conditions are favorable and total mining and milling costs should not exceed \$5.00 per ton, which would leave a substantial operating profit when treating ore of the grade indicated by the samples quoted above

The values given for the samples are based on the present price of gold.

G. M. COLVOCORESSES

November 27, 1934

G. M. Colvocoresses

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REPORT ON MINING CLAIMS
of
BRAGG ESTATE

G.M.Colvocoresses

June 21, 1924, Humboldt, Arizona

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The property of the BRAGG ESTATE, which I have examined, consists of twenty (20) patented mining claims, listed below, comprising approximately 375 acres.

The long axis of the property is Northeast-Southwest, length nearly two miles; the width varies from 600 feet (one claim) to a maximum of 3,000 feet. (See Claim Map attached.)

This property is located in the Placerita Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, and in the foothills West of the Bradshaw Mountains. The surface consists of a series of ridges approximately 400 feet elevation above the gulches which separate them. The altitude is from 4200 feet to 4600 feet above sea level. There are no trees but the claims are covered with a heavy growth of brush, principally scrub oak, manzanite and buck brush, which has almost entirely obliterated the old roads and trails used some 20 years ago. The surface is quite worthless for agriculture, but a large flock of goats appeared to find it excellent pasture. Some water is found in French Gulch, also in Arastra Creek, to the East of the Bragg Claims, and there are a few little springs in this vicinity.

The nearest town is Kirkland, center of a ranching district, with a population of about 100; elevation 3,927 feet; located on the Prescott and Eastern Branch of the Santa Fe Railroad 30 miles from Prescott by rail and 25 miles by road.

From Kirkland there is a fair automobile road for 13 miles to the Zonia Camp and the McMahon shaft, the latter located one-half mile from the North end of the Bragg Claims. From the McMahon shaft it is necessary to cover the Bragg Claims on foot and any mining operations would involve the construction of new roads at considerable expense. The cost of freighting by truck from Zonia to Kirkland may be taken as \$3.50 per ton.

The claims now belonging to the Bragg Estate are named as follows:

- Contact Numbers 1 & 2; Navy, Numbers 1,2,3, & 4.
- Nugget; Slipper; Growler; Harrison; Hillside;
- Massachusetts, Big White; Blue Bird; Sentinel;
- Hornspoon; Morning Star; Sunshine; Morning Light;
- Black Bird.

Messrs. Norris and Norris, Attorneys of Prescott, Arizona, advise that the taxes on these claims have been paid for this year. They further advise in a letter dated June 11th, 1924, that at one time the Manazneta and Harrisonburg claims were included in negotiations, but upon their investigation of the title they concluded that these two claims had never belonged to the Bragg Estate.

HISTORY:

The Placerita District was active in the 80's and 90's, during which period the creek beds were dry-placered for Gold and it is stated that in the aggregate considerable value was recovered. The location of the lode claims in the vicinity of these creeks were

intended to cover the quartz veins from which the placer gold was supposed to have originated. Subsequent development and mining has failed to prove that any of these numerous veins contained workable deposits of ore.

As far as I can learn, the claims now owned by the Bragg Estate were located, or purchased, by Mr. Hise, who transferred, or sold, them to Mr. C. V. C. Bragg, and considerable development work was carried on from 1900 until 1904, mainly for the purpose of exploring the quartz veins which outcrop at several points on the property.

Results of this development work were practically negative, except for a small production of Gold-bearing ore from the Massachusetts, Blue Bird and Black Bird claims, which was shipped to an old stamp mill, still standing, at Placerita. Ore from this mill, which has been idle some twenty years, was also procured from the Coral Mine and other properties in the vicinity.

Since work ceased on the Bragg claims, considerable development has been done at intervals in their vicinity - mainly on the McMahon and Zonia properties, where there are substantial indications of Copper, some of which extend on to the Bragg property. In 1911 and 1912 the Shannon Copper Company had options in this District and did some churn drilling with unsatisfactory results. From 1919 to 1922 the claims of the Zonia Company, McMahon and Bragg Estate were all optioned to the Spilsbury Syndicate, which was really the exploration department of the Anaconda Copper Company, and a very careful study of the general geology and surface showings was made by the Engineers of this Syndicate. They also sunk to a depth of 800 feet, the shaft on the McMahon claims, just North of the Bragg and did some drifting and cross-cutting but failed to find any commercial body of Copper ore. These people were working on the theory that a large deposit of disseminated Copper would be found in the porphyry which covers a portion of the Zonia, McMahon and Bragg properties, and that there would be a zone of secondary enrichment at a depth of from 400 to 800 feet, which might develop into a large low grade Copper mine. The work which they did gave unsatisfactory results, since the average of the disseminated area was only $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent Copper. Accordingly the option on all these claims was dropped, but their work did not necessarily prove that smaller bodies of commercial ore may not be found under the individual out-crops.

GEOLOGY:

The geology of this country has been studied by the U. S. Geological Survey, and more especially by the Geologists of the Spilsbury Syndicate, and Mr. Spilsbury kindly gave me information concerning their conclusions, which was very helpful. The attached claims map will show the outlines of the various formations.

The main mass of country rock is classed as a Pre-Cambrian Diorite, which has been metamorphosed in parts to Chlorite and Sericite Schist. Through this Diorite other rocks have intruded and particularly a porphyry which varies from a granite porphyry to quartz monzonite. The latter formation is considered most favorable for the occurrence of Copper, which appears to have been derived from a deep-seated magma and to have impregnated the porphyry after this rock has been sheared to a very considerable extent.

The mineralization originally consisted of copper and iron pyrites, but near the surface there has been oxidation and leaching so that very small trace of these primary minerals is now found except in the drill holes and shafts on the Zonia and neighboring properties.

The Northern portion of the Bragg Claims is partly covered by Gila conglomerate, of much later date than the Diorite, Schist or Porphyry, and apparently entirely barren of any metallic minerals.

Running through the older formations, (generally in a North-South direction), are numerous veins of quartz, often highly stained with iron. Some of these - as on the Big White, and Massachusetts - have a width of 5 to 8 feet, but for the most part they are merely stringers from 3 to 12 inches in width, and can only be traced for a short length and a shallow depth. Small values in Gold are found in nearly all these veins and the more heavily mineralized were made the subject of the development work, and, in some cases, produced a small quantity of ore.

The area of porphyry which was considered likely to contain disseminated Copper on the Navy claims, of the Bragg Estate, amounted to a total of slightly over eight acres.

Comparing the geological conditions on the Bragg property with those which are found elsewhere in Yavapai County, I do not consider them favorable for any large deposit of Gold or Copper ore. Small lenses of good values in Gold occur frequently in quartz stringers similar to those found here, but exploration and development during the past forty years has failed to prove up any worth while mine in veins of this character.

WORKINGS ON BRAGG CLAIMS:

The exploration and development work on the Bragg property was apparently intended to prove up the extent and value of the quartz veins mentioned and considering the character of the surface showings it has been very thorough. Unfortunately, most of the work which was done so many years ago is now difficult to examine. The sides of the trenches have fallen in, the timbers are all out of the shafts, the tunnels are mostly caved (excepting one on the Navy No. 2) and stopes are entirely inaccessible. Under these conditions it was impossible to gain access to many of the old workings or to sample, except near the surface and on the dumps. To thoroughly clean out the shafts and tunnels would involve an expenditure of probably \$3,000 to \$4,000 and I would not consider such expenditure justifiable.

Along the surface of the claims numerous trenches were cut across the formation and the quartz veins and cross-cut tunnels on the Hillside (now wholly caved), Blue Bird and Navy No. 2 were run to considerable distances, with the same object in view. As far as can now be determined, in some cases no quartz veins were cut at all, as they had pinched between the tunnel and the surface - elsewhere the quartz, when encountered, proved barren or too low grade to be worked with profit.

On the Navy No. 1 a shaft 75 feet deep followed down a quartz vein 4' wide on the surface and some stoping was done along side the shaft. Sample from this vein, taken at point marked "#2" on the map, showed no Silver and only \$0.60 Gold per ton.

Along the top of a ridge on the Black Bird and Blue Bird claims Copper stains were noted for some distance and in places small lenses one to three feet wide showed Carbonate and Sulphide Copper ore. A picked sample from one of these lenses (marked "#5" on the claim map) showed \$9.00 values in Gold and Silver per ton and 10.37% Copper but unfortunately all indications prevented the assumption that there was any substantial tonnage of this good ore.

On the Harrison claim a twenty five foot shaft was sunk on a fourfoot quartz vein and some ore had been mined. Samples taken here (at points marked "#3" and "#4" on the map) averaged \$7.80 per ton in Gold and trace of Silver.

On the Nugget claim a deep shaft in Chlorite Schist shows a quartz vein 2' wide and samples (at point "#1" on the map), showed value of \$2.20 in Gold and Silver.

On the Massachusetts claim was found the best surface showing on the property - a strong quartz vein 5' wide. A shaft 45' deep - now partly filled with water - was sunk on this vein which near the collar of the shaft (marked "#6" on the map), assayed \$15.60 per ton in Gold.

A short distance down the shaft the vein appeared to cut off and did not look nearly as strong as on the surface. The so-called Massachusetts Tunnel - now entirely caved in - on the Hillside claim (Marked "B"), was evidently started with a view to cutting this vein in depth but was not driven far enough to accomplish this result.

On the Big White claim a strong quartz outcrop can be traced for some distance, width 5 to 8 feet, and showing iron olivine and epidote. A sample ("#7" on the map), taken from pits on this vein showed it to contain only \$0.60 in gold and no silver or copper.

The above detailed description covers only the showings and workings which appeared to be the more important. Numerous other workings, consisting of surface trenches, shallow pits, tunnels and open-cuts were noted and examined, insofar as they were accessible. In none of them did there appear any ore that might be considered valuable under any condition or any indications favorable to the finding of such ore. Samples taken from some of the iron-stained quartz outcroppings showed only a trace of precious metals.

NEIGHBORING CLAIMS:

Under the circumstances it seemed advisable to pay special attention to the results which had been obtained through development work on the adjacent properties.

To the Southwest of the Bragg claims a small Gold Mine, known as the Coral, had been opened up by a shaft sunk on a quartz vein in schist and said to be 400' deep. This mine produced some high grade ore from small pockets and lenses but was abandoned some twenty years ago and presumably the work was not profitable to the owners. A sample taken from the dump showed a value of \$9.70 per ton in Gold and Silver.

Considerable development work was done on the Harrisonburg, which, together with the Manzanita, is now said to be owned by the Isabella Mining Company. Work here had also been abandoned many years ago and all indications pointed to the results having been entirely unsuccessful.

North and West of the Bragg property lie the Zonia, McMahon and Howard Groups, all three of which have attracted considerable attention as possible Copper producers. On the Zonia and McMahon there are surface outcrops of oxidized Copper Ore from which a small tonnage was shipped at intervals to the smelters and when the price of Copper was high a little profit was realized by the owners. Shafts on both these properties have indicated a continuation of the Oxidized ore for some distance downwards but have so far failed to develop any substantial body of Sulphides below and although these properties have, at times, been developed under option by operating Companies, including

the Shannon and the Anaconda, the Engineers who conducted the work have not felt that the claims were sufficiently attractive to merit any attempt to open them as producing mines. In other words, such development and exploration as was carried on gave unsatisfactory results.

In spite of the unfavorable history, I am inclined to think that some day (but probably several years in the future), the Zonia and McMahon properties will be worked for Copper and it is quite possible that the ore bodies may extend over on to the Bragg Claims, although since practically no development work has been done on the North end of the Bragg claims, it is impossible to make this statement as anything more than an opinion. Should the Zonia - McMahon Group, be taken over and operated at a later date, it is provable that the parties conducting this work might also desire to explore and possibly to acquire the Bragg claims and the prospective value of all these Groups seem to rest upon the chance of their becoming Copper producers, rather than on any likelihood of working Gold ore with profit.

CONCLUSION:

It is apparent that no commercial body of either Gold or Copper ore has yet been developed or indicated on the Bragg property and therefore the problem is to decide whether or not the chances of finding such an ore body justify further expenditure and development. Future work - if undertaken - would logically be confined to the better showings on the Black Bird and Massachusetts and to prospecting for Copper by shaft or drills, the porphyry area in the Northern part of the property. Such work could not result in ultimate financial profit unless it disclosed either a high grade vein of Gold ore (averaging say \$20.00 or better, per ton,) or a large body of lower grade Gold ore (say \$8.00 or better per ton,) or of Copper ore (averaging 3% or better). The present evidence is against the probability of accomplishing any of these results and, under present conditions, no fair trial of the possibilities could be made with an expenditure of less than \$25,000.00 to \$30,000.00. This outlay would be a mining gamble, pure and simple, and in my judgment the chances of success do not justify the venture.

Considering the results of former prospecting and development in this District and it's mining history to date; considering the geological formation and the record of work done elsewhere under similar conditions; considering especially the lack of favorable surface indications and of pay values in practically all the present showings, as determined by examination and samples, I cannot advise that any further development work should be undertaken at present, or any effort made to search for ore bodies which may not exist.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is my advice that this property be held with no expense other than the small amount involved in paying taxes, in the expectation that sooner or later, with improvement in the Copper market, other parties will undertake to develop the Zonia and McMahon claims and to open up the District on a substantial scale. If such work should result favorably, advantage could be taken of the opportunity, either to carry on further development on the Bragg claims, under more favorable working conditions and in the light of subsequent discoveries, or more probably this group of claims might be disposed of, with advantage, to parties who might have undertaken mining operations in their vicinity.

(signed)G.M.Colvocoresses

Mining Engineer
Humboldt, Arizona
June 21st, 1924.

COMMODITIES Gold
ID NO. _____ DATE _____

PROPERTY SUMMARY

I. MINE NAME: NAVY GROUP AKA;
AKA; BRAGG ESTATE AKA;
AKA; near Conia AKA;

II. LOCATION: T _____ R _____ Sec(s) _____ UTM; _____
ELEV.; 4400 DIST.; Pleasant STATE; ARIZ CO.; Yavapai
DIRECTIONS; 13 miles north of Kuhlman
_____ Map Attached / /

III. OWNERSHIP: Name; Mrs. Aubert Phone; _____
Address: _____
Date of Information; _____
DBA; _____ Title Report Attached / /

IV. PROPERTY: 20 patented Mining Claims, CONTACT #182
Navy #1,2,384, Nueces Slipper, Growler, Harrison, H. H. side, Mass
Big White, Blue Bird Date of Property Status; _____ Map Attached / /
Sentinel, Hornspeer, Morning Star, Sunshine, Morning Light, Black Bird

V. HISTORY: First Located; 1880s Operated; 1880-1904
Remarks; _____
_____ Report(s) Attached / /

VI. PAST PRODUCTION: small production from Massachusetts, Blue Bird
& Black Bird
_____ Schedule(s) Attached / /

VII. WORKINGS: Tranches, Drifting & shafts

Map Attached / /

VIII. GEOLOGY: Deposit Type; Vein Vein Strike; _____
Distance; _____ Width; 5-8' Dip; _____ Age; _____
Host Rock; Pre-Cambrian diorite Age; PE Ore
Control _____
Existing Report(s) Attached / / Report Based on New Examination Attached / /

IX. MINEROLOGY: Economic Minerals; _____
Gossan Minerals; Quartz
Alteration; chlorite & sericite schists by metamorphism
Gangue; _____
Petrographic Study; _____ Report(s) Attached / /

X. METALLURGY: _____ Report(s) Attached / /
Method of Determination; _____ Metallurgical Reports Attached / /
Remarks; _____

XI. SAMPLE DATA: samples analyzed #13, 60, 170 Sampling Technique; on the
Harrison claim, Mass shaft assayed #2730

Samples Taken By; Caluacorassas Number of Samples; unk
Date; 1934 Assay Report(s)/Maps Attached / /
Drilling; _____ Type; _____ Total Footage; _____
When Drilled; _____ Drilling/Report Attached / /

XII. GEOCHEMISTRY: _____ Type; _____ Type Anomalies; _____
Report(s)/Map(s) Attached / /

XIII. GEOPHYSICS: _____ Type; _____
Anomalies; _____
Report(s)/Map(s) Attached / /

XIV. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: _____ Photo Attached / /

XV. RESERVES: Proven; _____ Calculations Attached / / Probable; _____
Calculations Attached / / Possible; _____ Calculations Attached / /
Total; _____ Calculations Attached / / Potential; 50,000 cy @ \$1.00 m 1981
Calculations Attached / /

XVI. ECONOMICS: Mine Life; _____ Yrs. Annual Production; _____
Capital Outlay; _____ Time; _____
Operating Cost; _____ /Yr. _____
Gross Annual Income; _____ DCF/ROI; _____
Metal Prices Used; _____
Sensitives; _____ Report(s) Attached / /

XVII. REFERENCES:

Author; _____ Title; _____
Date; _____ Abstracted By; _____ Date; _____
Status; _____
Remarks; _____

Author; _____ Title; _____
Date; _____ Abstracted By; _____ Date; _____
Status; _____
Remarks; _____

Author; _____ Title; _____
Date; _____ Abstracted By; _____ Date; _____
Status; _____
Remarks; _____

XVIII. REMARKS:

m.b. 23

Date

name

Address

5-20-1942

H. M. Riedesel,

Mining Exchange Bldg.
Denver, Colo.

m.b. 52

6-4-1942

H. F. Felder, Arlington, Texas

1

2

May 27, 1957

↓
BRAGG ESTATE -

Yavapai Co.

This property idle.

MARK GEMMILL

L.A.S. 11/1/66
"Person to Person" Memo
old Bragg Claims (Aubert Co.)
S-13, 14, 23, T 11 N-R4W Info
supplied by Joe Kostelnik
Present property 276 acres
in 20 patented claims as
named in George M. Calvo's
Rpt. of Nov 27-1934

MRS. MARION B. AUBERT (dau. of deceased BRAGG)

Apt 5-1
375 Park Avenue
New York N. Y.

(See Aubert Claim)

also: Star Island
Montauk, N. Y.
and 8 Acres
Syosett, Long Island, N. Y.

'51

MRS. MARION B. AUBERT (dau. of deceased BRAGG)
Apt 5-1
375 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
Star Island
Montauk, N. Y.

also
8 Acres
Syosett, Long Island, N. Y.

AUBERT CLAIMS (Formerly BRAGG CLAIMS, Yavapai Co.)

MA-38
DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
OWNERS MINE REPORT

Date July, 1940

1. Mine Aubert Claims
2. Mining District & County Yavapai County - Walnut Grove Mining District
3. Former name Bragg Claims
4. Location Near Placeritas Gulch
5. Owner Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
6. Address (Owner) Syosset, New York
7. Operator
8. Address (Operator)
9. President
10. Gen. Mgr.
11. Mine Supt.
12. Mill Supt.
13. Principal Metals gold & copper
14. Men Employed
15. Production Rate
16. Mill: Type & Cap.
17. Power: Amt. & Type
18. Operations: Present
19. Operations Planned
20. Number Claims, Title, etc. Twenty-two claims, all patented
21. Description: Topography & Geography Rough surface with ridges dividing fairly wide gulches, elevation 4200-4600 ft. No timber but thick growth of scrub oak and other native brush and grasses.
22. Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition Many old pits, trenches, shafts and tunnels, some now caved. Last work consisting principally of shaft sinking and drifting, was in 1935 and 1936 when considerable medium grade and low grade gold ore was developed.

23. Geology & Mineralization Cambrian diorite frequently metamorphosed to chlorite and sericite schist and intruded by dikes of porphyry, particularly a quartz-monzonite, Primary mineralization in quartz veins containing gold bearing copper and iron pyrites, much oxidization near surface.
24. Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings Gold, Copper - little or no positive ore, much ore probable and indicated and incomplete sampling indicates that some of this will carry \$5 - \$15 gold value and 1% - 3% copper. Several favorable outcrops indicating strong veins and mineralized areas in schist and porphyry.
- 24-A Vein Width, Length, Value, etc.
25. Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet None
26. Road Conditions, Route State highway - #180 passes through Kirkland Junction 12 miles from claims, thence County roads to portion of the claims. Santa Fe R.R. at Kirkland Junction, 16 miles from property.
27. Water Supply A little water in Placeritas Creek and tributaries, more obtainable from wells. A larger supply obtainable from creeks to east of Bragg Claims.
28. Brief History Mines purchased by Mr. C. S. Bragg about 1900. Ore shipped to Texas for smelting etc. No roads near railway. At Mr. Bragg's death the mines were inherited by his children who have leased them to different operators and mining companies, but have carried on no development work themselves.
29. Special Problems, Reports Filed
30. Remarks
31. If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate. Property for sale. Senator Patterson, First National Bank Bldg., Prescott, is the representative of Bragg estate heirs.
32. Signed./sd/ Marion B. Aubert.....
33. Use additional sheets if necessary.