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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BROWN SHAFT

ALTERNATE NAMES:
BROWN FRACTION UNPAT. 4451
BROWN-HENDERSON PROPERTY

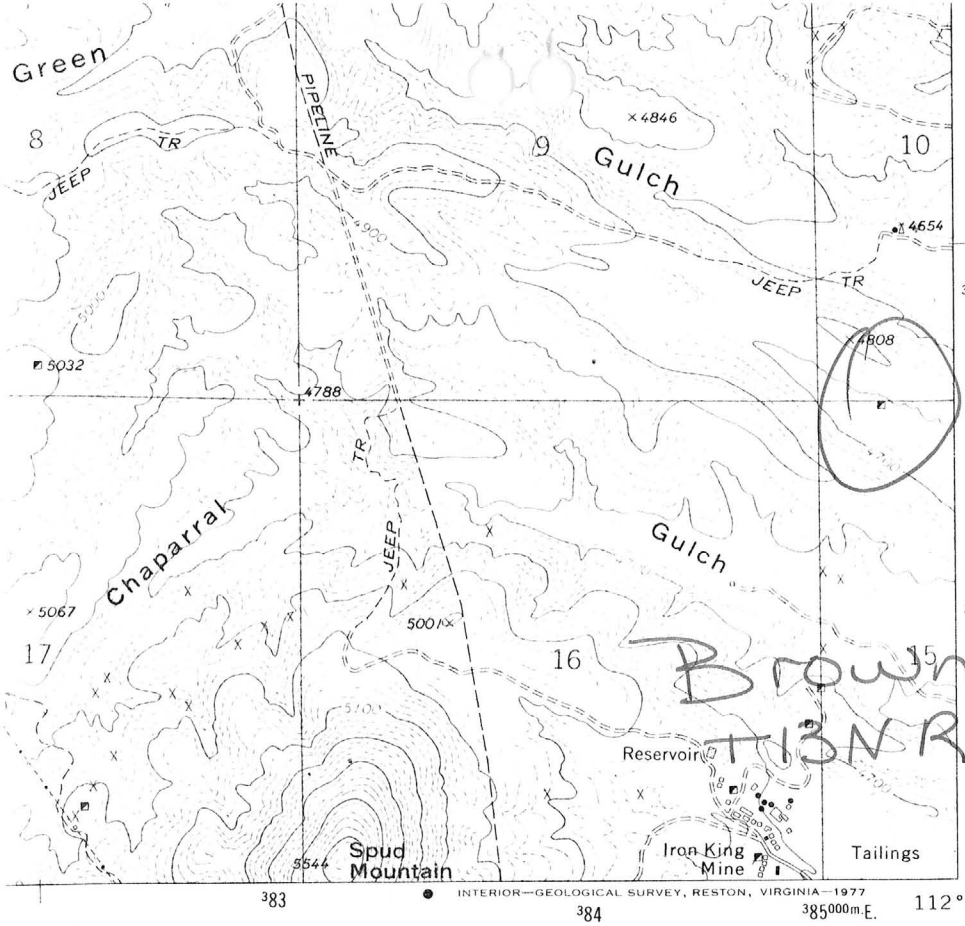
YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 710B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 13 N RANGE 1 E SECTION 15 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 30MIN 48SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 15MIN 09SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: PRESCOTT VALLEY S - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: DEVEL DEPOSIT

COMMODITY:
SILVER
LEAD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS PRESCOTT VALLEY SO. QUAD
BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 16
ADMMR IRON KING NORTH PROSPECT FILE
ADMMR BROWN SHAFT FILE
ADMMR WESTERN EQUITIES INC. FILE



Brown Shaft
T13N R1E Sec. 15 NW

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

(MAYER) 3552 I NW

A

LOCATION

PRESCOTT VALLEY SOUTH, ARIZ.

SE/4 PRESCOTT 15' QUADRANGLE

N3430—W11215/7.5

1972

Prescott Valley South 7.5'

ARTHUR R. STILL
MINING GEOLOGIST

TELEPHONE: 658
P. O. BOX 1512

ROOM 24, UNION BLOCK
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

November 8, 1952

Mr. Ralph G. Brown, President
Golden Crown Mining Company
42 Broadway
New York 4, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Brown:

Attached is the requested progress report on the Golden Crown Mining Company's recently completed initial exploration of the Brown-Henderson property near Humboldt, Arizona.

It is my hope that this report, and the recommendations therein, meet with your approval.

Very truly yours,

Arthur R. Still

PROGRESS REPORT ON EXPLORATION

OF

GOLDEN CROWN MINING COMPANY'S BROWN-HENDERSON HOLDINGS
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA

by

Arthur R. Still
Prescott, Arizona
November 8, 1952

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PROGRESS REPORT ON
GOLDEN CROWN MINING COMPANY'S BROWN-HENDERSON HOLDINGS
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA

Arthur R. Still

November 8,1952

SUMMARY

The work completed to date from the Brown Shaft has, in my opinion, conclusively proven the uninterrupted continuance of the Iron King structure onto Golden Crown property. Recent development work by Shattuck Denn in the north end of their mine has disclosed what I believe to be the beginning of a new en echelon structure and the vein material encountered in Golden Crown's second and third drill holes indicates the possibility of a second new en echelon. On the basis of the data available, I believe that the geologic probability of these new structures making ore is very good and it is recommended that the Brown Shaft be deepened to the 1100 ft. level and a comprehensive exploration program conducted from that point.

GENERAL

In late 1950 the Golden Crown Mining Company became interested in the ground immediately north of Shattuck Denn Mining Corporation's Iron King mine near Humboldt, Arizona. The known length of the Iron King deposit (plunge length of approx. 5,000 ft.) and the absence of any geologic evidence to the contrary, made it reasonable to assume that this great orebody would continue the necessary 1,400 ft. to bring it into the area of interest.

In February 1951 the original "Brown Fraction" location papers were placed on the ground. This fractional claim is joined on the south by the Iron King Extension No. 2 claim and on the north by patented homestead ground which carries all mineral rights. Since that date additional holdings have been added until at this time Golden Crown has, through claims and options, control of approximately 5,000 ft. of projected strike length along the alluvial covered Iron King structure. (See Plate I, this report)

EXPLORATION WORK COMPLETED TO DATE

The first load of equipment was moved onto the Brown Fraction on May 1st and shaft sinking, to validate the claim, was commenced on May 12,1951. On December 12th of this same year, at a depth of 418 ft., the bedrock-alluvial contact was reached and the claim validated. Sinking was continued to a depth of 456 ft. and a large diamond drill station cut at the 438 ft. level. Diamond drilling was started closely following the completion of this station. Concurrent with the drilling

a crosscut was being driven further into the hanging wall and drilling stations cut at points 150 feet and 300 feet west of the shaft. This crosscut validated the Brown No. 1 claim.

Three diamond drill holes have been completed to date for a total accumulative footage of 2,618.5 ft. These holes are shown on the enclosed S 65 E cross sections and were drilled in the order indicated.

A total of $132,536.59 has been expended on this project through September 30,1952.

RESULTS OF EXPLORATION TO DATE

Enclosed in this progress report are two S 65 E cross sections (40 scale) which show the results of the diamond drilling to date. One of these, Plate III, is a composite based upon a correlation of data from all three holes. In this section the data from DDH #1 has been used directly, that from DDH #2 has been corrected for both plunge and horizontal curvature of the hole and that from DDH #3 has been corrected for horizontal curvature of the hole only. The second large scale cross section, Plate IV, shows the individual log of each hole with the only corrections applied being for horizontal curvature. On this section are shown the assay returns presently available.

The three holes drilled to date from the 438 level of the Brown Shaft have all encountered the wide zone of sericite-chlorite alteration characteristic of the Iron King deposit. In addition, the zone has been found to be of comparable strength and size as that at the Iron King and in the proper position to be a direct extension of that structure. Towards the footwall side of this wide belt (approx. 300 ft.) of sericite-chlorite alteration is a band of more intense alteration (approx. 130 ft.) consisting of additional sericitization, silicification and, to a lesser extent, ankeritization. This most intensively altered rock has been termed for simplicity "blue" schist. Within this "blue" schist area are a number of layers of intensively pyritized sericite schist, numerous quartz veins and zones of quartz stringers and, in a few instances, narrow bands of massive sulphides. The more typical vein material encountered with increasing depth consists of broad areas of quartz stringers, containing coarse lead and zinc sulphides, interlayered with mineralized "blue" schist.

In the first drill hole (see Plates III and IV) there are two areas of the "blue" schist, one on the immediate footwall of the overall altered zone and the other starting at a point about 150 ft. into the hanging wall. Both of these areas of "blue" schist are about 40 ft. wide and contain bands of pyritic sericite schist as well as lesser quartz veins and stringers. In addition, on the immediate footwall of the alteration is a zone containing 8 inches of fine grained disseminated pyrite, 4 inches of dense coarse pyrite and then 18 inches of jasperoidal quartz.

In the second diamond drill hole, aimed to intersect the zone south of the plane of DDH #1 (see plan, Plate IV), the two areas of "blue" schist had all but coalesced and a number of new layers of pyritized sericite schist were encountered. Three major areas of mixed quartz-sulphide mineralization were cut by this hole. The first of these consisted of a 14" vein of grey quartz containing scattered coarse grains and thin bands of pyrite and sphalerite. The second, starting some 12 ft. further east, consisted of three veins separated by thin schist partings and covered a total width of about 20 ft. The "veins" of this second area consisted of smaller quartz stringers (up to 4"), with coarse sulphides, interlaced with mineralized "blue" schist. A third lesser pronounced quartz sulphide mineralized area occurred 43 ft. further east. The pyrite veinlet and jasperiodal quartz of DDH #1 did not come through to this hole, probably due to a fault (?) imposed roll in the footwall.

A relatively wide band of intense sericitic alteration was encountered high in the third diamond drill hole. Scattered grains and stringers of pyrite and chalcopyrite, as well as rare specks of native copper, were found in this new zone of alteration. Between this zone and the main belt of mineralization two narrow stringers (1" & ½") of fine grained lead-zinc sulphides, a 12" highly siliceous zone containing coarse chalcopyrite and numerous quartz stringers and siliceous areas were encountered. Upon reaching the area of "blue" schist alteration, most of the structures encountered in the previous hole were found to have followed through with about equal intensity, but the quartz-sulphide veins were found to contain, in general, somewhat more sulphides. This third drill hole had been aimed 15 degrees to the north of DDH #1 (see plan, Plate IV) but arrived, after a tortuous course, almost directly under DDH #1 and very nearly down plunge (55 degrees N) from the DDH #2 vein zone intersection.

INFROMATION FROM RECENT DEVELOPMENT WORK AT IRON KING:

During the period of shaft sinking and diamond drilling at the Brown Shaft property, Iron King has slowly continued to advance the north faces of their 900, 1000 and 1100 levels. A few weeks ago I spent a day underground at the Iron King looking over the north ends of these levels and during this trip I saw, on each of these levels, what I am convinced is the beginning of an entirely new en echelon structure just starting to form, (see Plates V, VI, and VII). Within the last few hundred feet on each level the I vein, the northern most vein being mined, has either pinched out or is rapidly pinching out. However, on each level as the I_3 pinches down a new structure is found to be forming about 6 ft. into the hanging wall and as the I_3 pinches the new mineralized structure grows. On the 900 level this new vein, consisting characteristically of disseminated pyrite in grey quartz, has grown from a width of 1" to 16" in a length of about 60 ft., on the 1000 level it has grown from 1" to 10" in the last 40 ft. of the drift and on the 1100 level from less than an inch to 12 inches in the last 25 ft. of the drift. Geologically, this new en echelon appears to be both structurally and mineralogically very similar, if not identical, to the south ends of many of the present en echelon shoots in the mine.

In addition to the above noted drift progress, the Iron King has drilled two holes within the past few months which are worthy of mention. One of these is a comparatively long hole drilled from the 1100 level down to a depth corresponding to about the 1900 ft. level. This hole was drilled some 2200 ft. south of the Golden Crown holdings (see Plate II) and is of only passing interest here, however, it hit a good width of ore reportedly to have assayed in excess of 17% zinc and as such indicates the persistance and possibly increasing grade of the deposit with depth. The other hole was drilled from a hanging wall crosscut at the north end of the 900 level. This hole intersected the I_3 vein at the equivalent of the Iron King 1300 level and found it to be of good width and grade at that point. The point of intersection of this drill hole and the I_3 vein lies 1300 ft. south of the Brown Fraction claim line and marks the closest "known ore" to Golden Crown holdings.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

I believe that the exploration work conducted to date has clearly proven the uninterrupted continuance of the Iron King structure onto Golden Crown property. The abundant mineralization encountered to date in conjunction with the marked increase in the intensity of both alteration and mineralization with depth leads me to believe that there is every reason to expect commerical ore with further exploration. The fact that the third drill hole encountered material so very similar to that cut by the second is, unfortunately, inconclusive since it hit almost directly down plunge from the second.

The main merits of this property are, and must be at this stage, based largely on geologic probability. Granted, on the basis of exploration to date, that the Iron King structure is present and in its proper position such that there is little likelihood of any major cross structure between Golden Crown property and known ore to the south, then the problem resolves to (1) getting deep enough to encounter the I_3 projected downward on a 55 degree north plunge from its last known point in the Iron King mine or (2) the probability of new en echelons continuing to come in.

Based upon the presently known length and persistance of Iron King deposit, I believe that the I_3 may certainly be expected to continue, down plunge, onto Golden Crown property. However, if that were all that could be considered likely the property would have little immediate potential since the first ore, on the Brown Fraction, from the I_3, would not be reached until a depth of approximately 2880 ft. (see plate II).

With regard to the probability of new en echelons I believe that the picture is considerably brighter. The 300 scale longitudinal section (Plate II) attached to this report shows two possible new en echelons. These postulated new en echelons are not drawn in by fancy, but are based upon geometric relations known to exist in the Iron King deposit and upon a correlation of all our data to date. The presence of the first new en echelon shown is based very largely upon the facts that there are 14 separate en echelon shoots known in the deposit, there is at present mineralization in the north end of the mine which strongly

indicates the beginning of a 15th and there are no known cross structures or other environment changes to prevent its formation. It is shown, on the section, to make ore 200 ft. north of the present face of the 900 L (line marked 10/3) based upon the action of similar vein material which has gone to ore within a comparable distance in forming other shoots in the mine. Its strike length in ore, shown as 1000 ft., is based upon the I series (ie. I, I_2, I_3) length of approximately 2300 ft. with the I_3 proper having a mineable length on the 900 level of approximately 1150 ft. Its plunge length is based upon the present knowledge of the deposit which indicates the probable persistance to considerable depth, possibly 4000 ft., for the known portion of the orebody. I firmly believe that is geologically very probable that this new en echelon will make ore. While it will probably not conform to how it is shown in exact detail, I believe that the general size and position will hold true.

The presence of the second postulated en echelon shown on Plate II is based upon the fact that the best vein material encountered by the drilling to date much more closely resembles the mineralization on the south ends of the Iron King shoots than it does the material on the north ends. To the south most of the Iron King shoots are bounded by assay walls grading into disseminated sulphides (largely pyrite) in grey quartz stringers; to the north they commonly go into massive white to greenish barren quartz or else merely pinch out slowly, while remaining massive sulphides of ore grade, as does the I_3. I believe that it is probable that this postulated 16th en echelon does exist although its existance, for obvious reasons, is not as probable as is that of the clearly indicated 15th en echelon immediately to the south.

It would certainly be a bitter trick of fate if the drilling to date from the Brown Shaft has indeed encountered a barren zone between two shoots, however, I cannot help but recognize the fact that such a circumstance is altogether possible and seems to be strongly indicated.

DISCUSSION REGARDING FUTURE EXPLORATION

I believe that the results of the Golden Crown work completed to date in conjunction with the information gained through recent north-end development at the Iron King clearly warrants the further exploration of the Brown - Henderson Holdings. Since further exploration is deemed warrented it is only logical to lay out, at this time, a comprehensive program which will conclusively either prove or disprove the property down to a given depth. Due to the indications that the holes completed to date may have passed between two shoots I believe that it is a necessity for any future exploration to obtain a maximum of horizontal as well as vertical coverage. It is my opion that the southern most 1400 ft. of strike length on the property should be comprehensively drilled, or otherwise explored, to a depth of at least 1800 ft. Only by such a program can the potential of the property be definitely determined down to an economic depth limit. Based on the nature of occurrence and expected

size of the ore shoots being sought I believe that future drilling should be directed so as to encounter the vein zone on approximately 600 ft. maximum vertical centers and 500 ft. maximum horizontal centers.

There are two alternatives for conducting this further exploration; one is to continue drilling from the 438 ft. level and the other is to deepen the shaft and then conduct a drilling or cross-cutting and drifting program from deeper level workings. These two alternatives are discussed individually below and are illustrated on Plate VIII.

Exploration if Carried Out From 438'L

In order to comprehensively cover the area desired from the 438 ft. level it would be necessary to drive 1100 ft. of drift and drill a minimum of three 1700 ft. and two 1100 ft. diamond drill holes (shown green on Plate VIII). Such a program would give two drill hole intersections on approximately the 1200 ft. level and three on approximately the 1800 ft. level. I estimate the cost of this work to be as follows:

New equipment necessary.....	$ 6,500
1100 ft. drift north at $40/ft.....	44,000
Three 1700 ft. DDH's at $15 (total)/ft..	76,500
Two 1100 ft. DDH's at $12 (total)/ft....	26,400
Prepare 3 diamond drill stations @$700 ea.	2,100
	$155,000

I do not favor conducting such a program from this shallow level for the following reasons:

(1) For the expenditure involved very little is gained in the way of possible future development openings. (i.e. you cannot mine ore through a diamond drill hole.)

(2) In attempting to reach the 1800 ft. L we would be dealing with really long holes which are not only very expensive but also, due to the extreme schistocity and weak nature of the rock being drilled, hard to control. In fact, we do not even know if it is possible to get a hole down straight enough to gain 1400 ft. of vertical depth.

(3) The necessary drifts, crosscuts and raises necessary to carry out this program must be expected to be unduly expensive to both drive and maintain (note $40/ft. figure above) due to the extremely rotten nature of the shallow bedrock. (Out of the present 320 ft. of crosscut on the 438 ft. level approximately 200 ft. had to be driven by spiling.)

Exploration if Carried Out From the 1100' L

I have chosen the 1100' L as being advantageous from which to conduct deep level exploration since, (a) it is about the maximum depth to which the shaft can be deepened without giving rise to increased sinking costs upon entering the zone of sericitic alteration, (b) it is

deep enough so that relatively short crosscuts to the east can be driven and drifting on the vein done if initial drilling from the level should warrant it and (c) it reduces the length of hole necessary to reach the 1800 ft. level to the less expensive and more eaily controlled 1000 ft. range.

The proposed exploration work from the 1100 level is shown in brown on Plate VIII. I estimate the cost of this program to be as follows:

New Equipment Necessary:		
Electric hoist (used).....	$ 2,500	
New headframe (steel if possible).....	2,500	
Electric Compressor (used).....	3,500	
Two new jackhammers, hose, etc.	1,500	
Small mucking machine (new)....	3,000	
Misc.....	2,000	
	$15,000	$ 15,000
Shaft:		
Sinking of 644 ft. at $200/ft.....		128,800
Crosscutting:		
100 ft. crosscut to west at $20/ft.....		2,000
Drifting:		
950 ft. drifting to north at $20/ft....		19,000
Diamond Drill Station Preparation:		
Station and raise for 4 setups at $350 ea..		1,400
Diamond Drilling:		
One 600' hole (A) at $10(total)/ft...$6,000		
Two 450' holes (C&E) at $8(t)/ft..... 7,200		
Two 1000' holes (D&F) at $12(t)/ft...24,000		
One 1100' hole (B) at $12(t)/ft.....13,200		
	$ 50,400	50,400
Total cost of program.....$		216,600

By excluding hole A, which has no counterpart in the 438 L program, and then comparing the diamond drilling costs of the two alternatives it can be seen that $58,500 of the exploration cost from the 438 L program could be considered to be applied towards the cost of the shaft in the event that the 1100 L program is adopted. Another factor to be considered in a comparison of the costs of the two alternatives is that the estimated cost of the 1100 L program includes an allotment of $15,000 for equipment which is an equipment investment of $8,500 over that of the 438 L program.

A relatively large portion (greater than 50%) of the 1100 L exploration program will have been applied towards development in the event that the 15th and 16th echelons are found to exist and be ore bearing roughly as indicated. In addition, under this program the manner of exploration can be readily altered, if so desired, as the program progresses. For example, it would be wise to drill the hole labeled "Alternate C" (plan, Plate VIII) as soon as the 1100 level drift to the north has reached that point. In the event that this early hole were ore bearing, or very nearly so, then it would prove wise to stop drifting north in the hanging wall and crosscut to the east so that the northward drifting can be done in the vein itself. This same line of reasoning would apply to the early DDH A as well.

The Silver Belt-McCabe Structure

The geologic map of the Humboldt Region which accompanied S. Cyrus Creasey's U.S.G.S. report* of that area indicates that the Silver Belt-McCabe vein may lie some 500-600 feet west of the Brown Shaft and, as such, apex on the Brown No. 1 claim. This vein is traceable on the surface for some 3½ miles south from the point where it passes under the alluvium. It would have to continue to the north for 4,500 ft. from its alluvial contact in order to reach a point opposite the Brown Shaft.

The major mines along this vein have had productions** as listed below:

McCabe-Gladstone: (1880-1926)

Copper	1,200,000	lbs.
Lead	500,000	lbs.
Gold	2,200,000	dollars
Silver	600,000	dollars
Total value	$3,000,000	

Silver Belt: (1870-1880)

Lead	1,000,000	lbs.
Silver	300,000	dollars
Total value	$ 350,000	

Arizona National: (1921-1926)

Lead	1,000,000	lbs.
Silver	60,000	dollars
Total value	$ 115,000	
Overall value	$3,465,000	

Due to the thick alluvial cover this vein has never been prospected out in the area of the Golden Crown Mining Co. property. It can be readily examined by a number of short drill holes driven from the present face of the 438 L west crosscut.

* Geology of the Humboldt Region and the Iron King Mine, Big Bug Mining District, Yavapai County, Ariz., S.C. Creasey 1951, U.S.G.S. Report 290, Open File #51.

** Arizona Metal Production, Arizona Bureau of Mines Bull. No. 140, 1936.

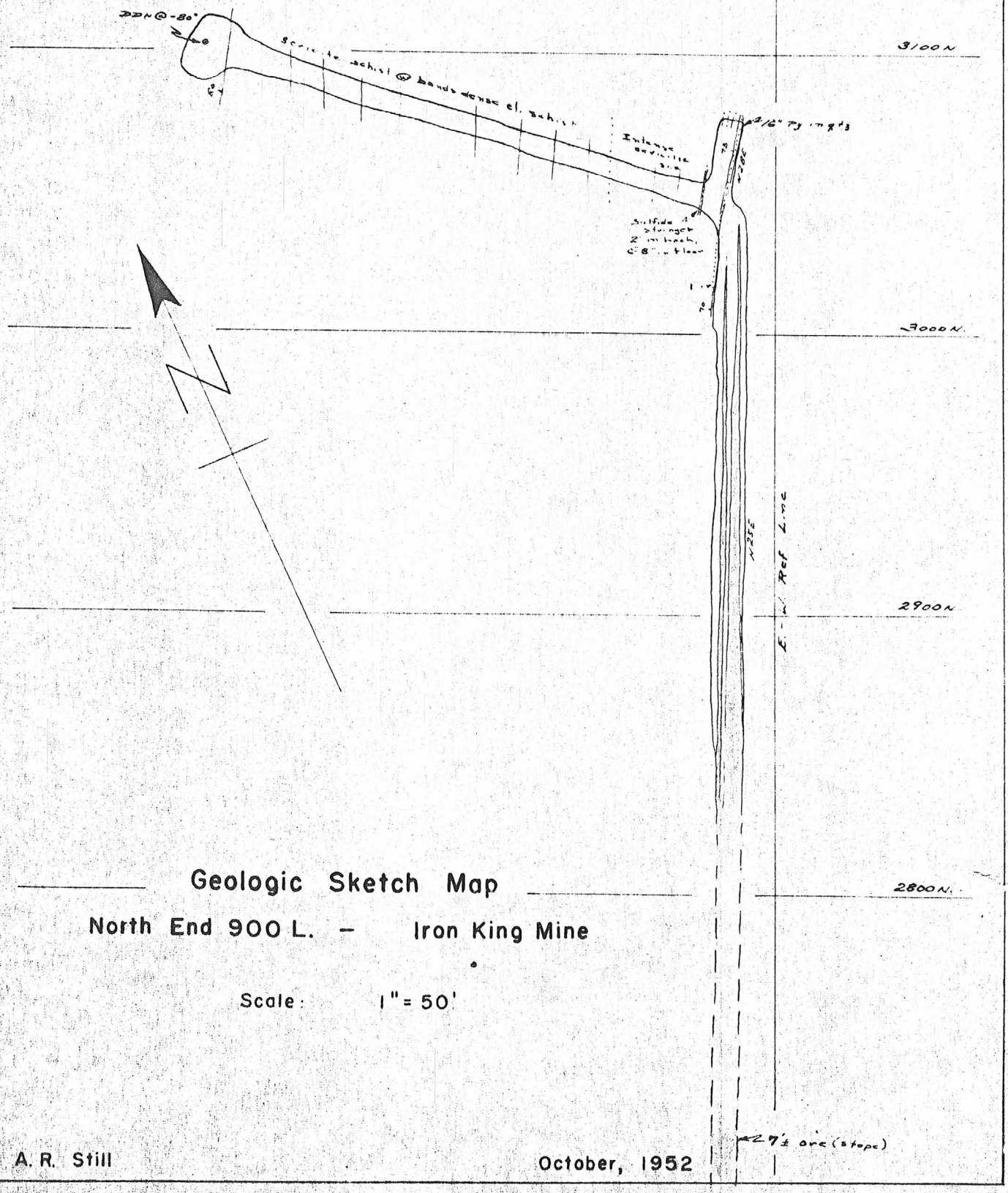
RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the data accumulated to date, I do not hesitate to recommend that the Brown Shaft be deepened to the 1100 foot level and an intensive exploration program conducted from that point. It is my opinion that such a program, following the lines discussed in this report, will result in the development of a sizeable commercial orebody.

I further recommend that the possibilities of the Silver Belt-McCabe structure be investigated by the drilling of at least one shallow drill hole westward from the present 438 L west crosscut face. This drilling should be done as soon as practicable due to the relatively high maintenance cost of keeping this crosscut open.

Arthur R. Still
Prescott, Arizona
November 8, 1952

PLATE V



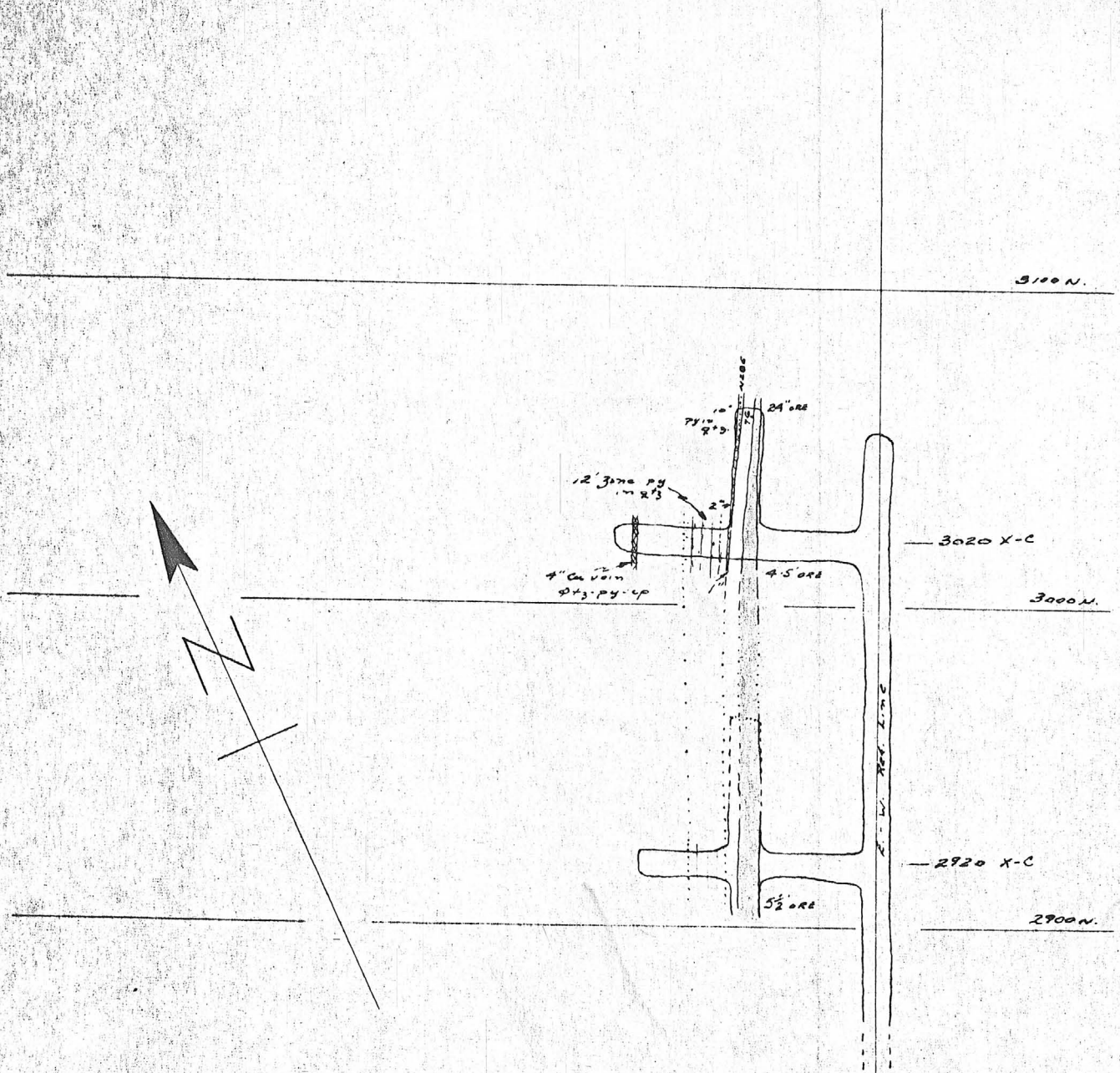
Geologic Sketch Map

North End 900 L. — Iron King Mine

Scale: 1" = 50'

A. R. Still

October, 1952



Geologic Sketch Map

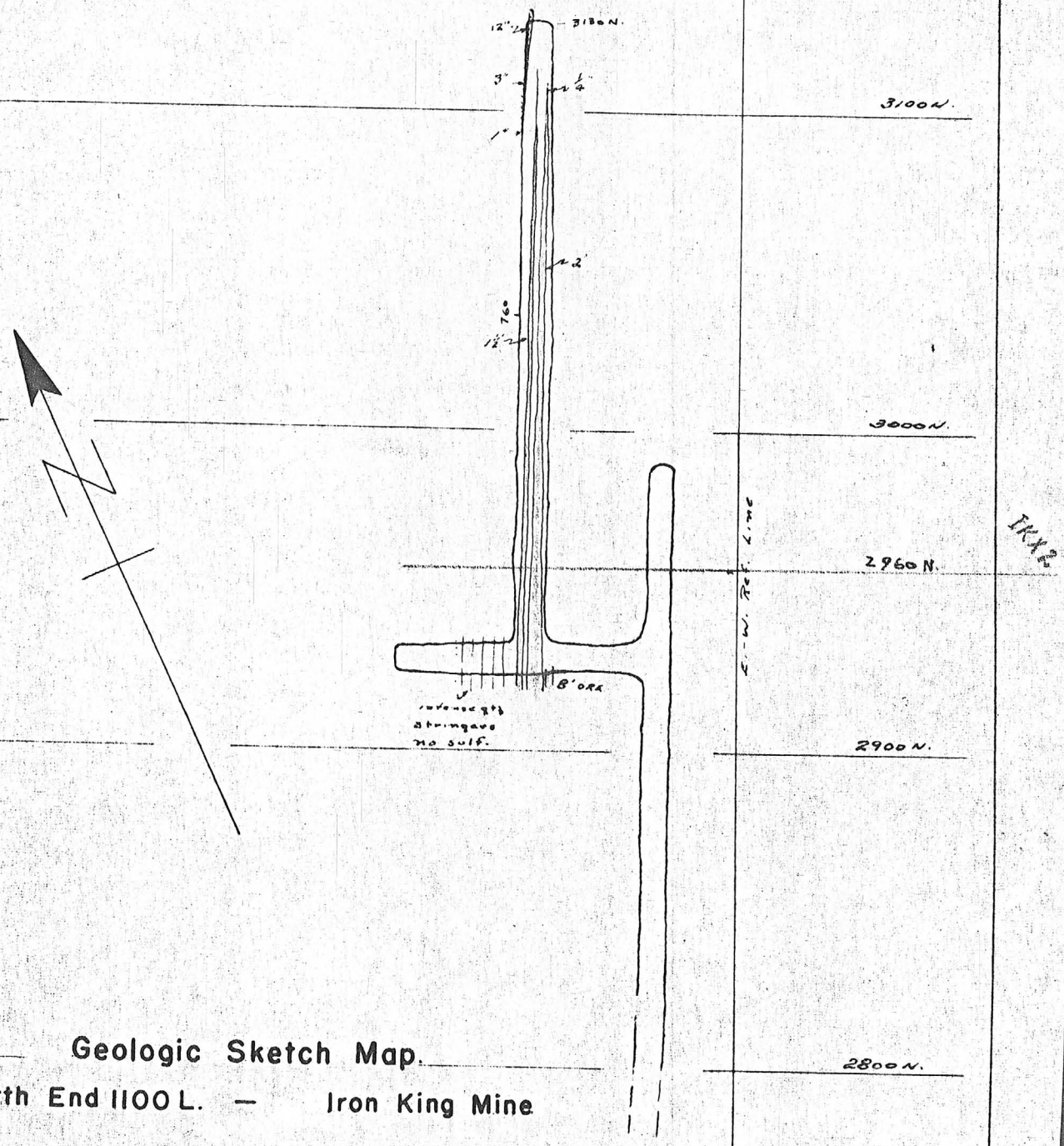
North End 1000 L. — Iron King Mine

Scale: 1" = 50'

A. R. Still

October, 1952

PLATE VII



Geologic Sketch Map.

North End 1100 L. — Iron King Mine

Scale: 1" = 50'

A. R. Still

October, 1952

BROWN-HENDERSON PROPERTY

YAVAPAI COUNTY

See: Western Equities, Inc. (file)

#1

A.T. & S.F. R.R.

SHIRRA NO. 1

SHIRR

Young Patented Homestead

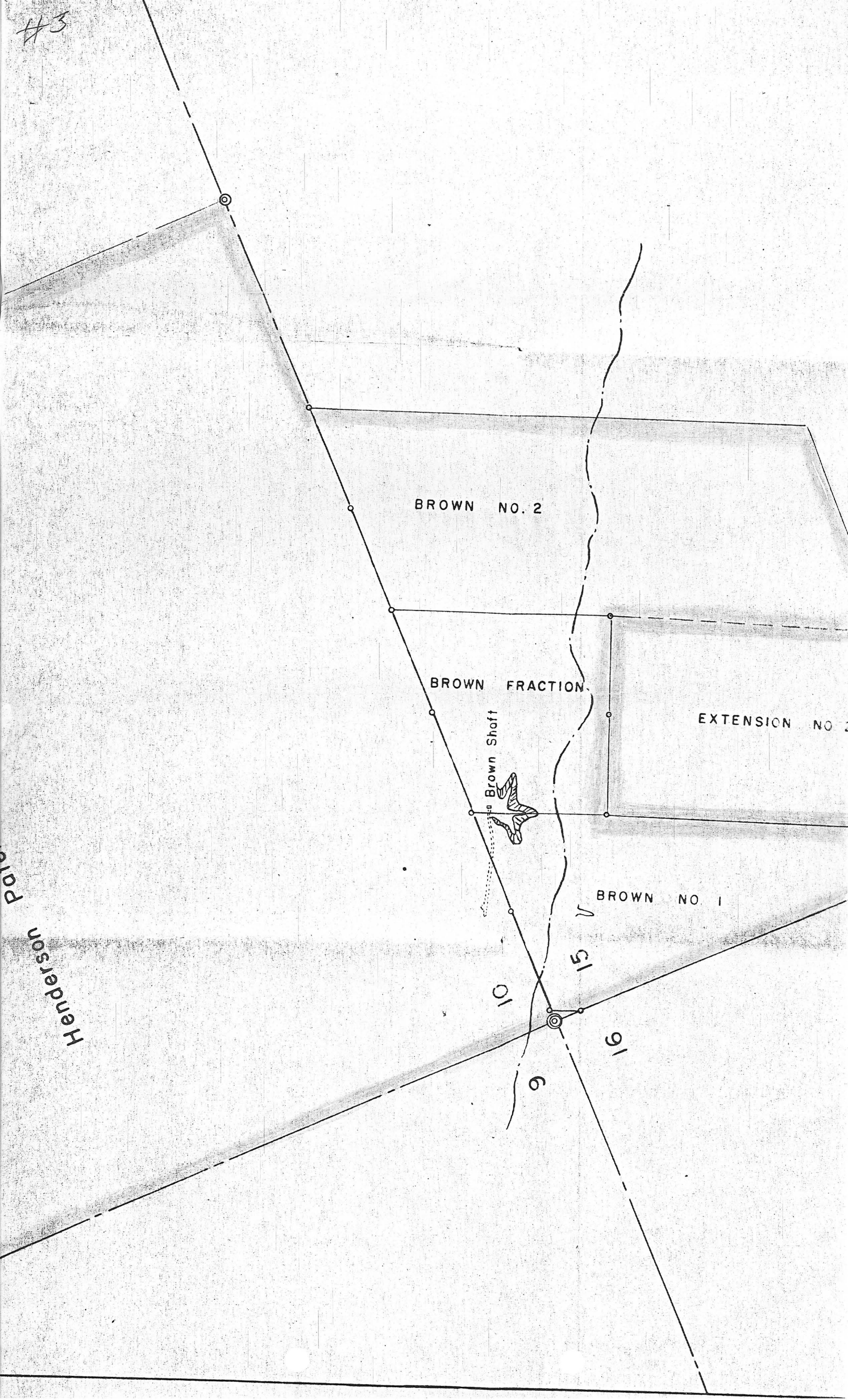
MAP CODE

1	2	3	4	5

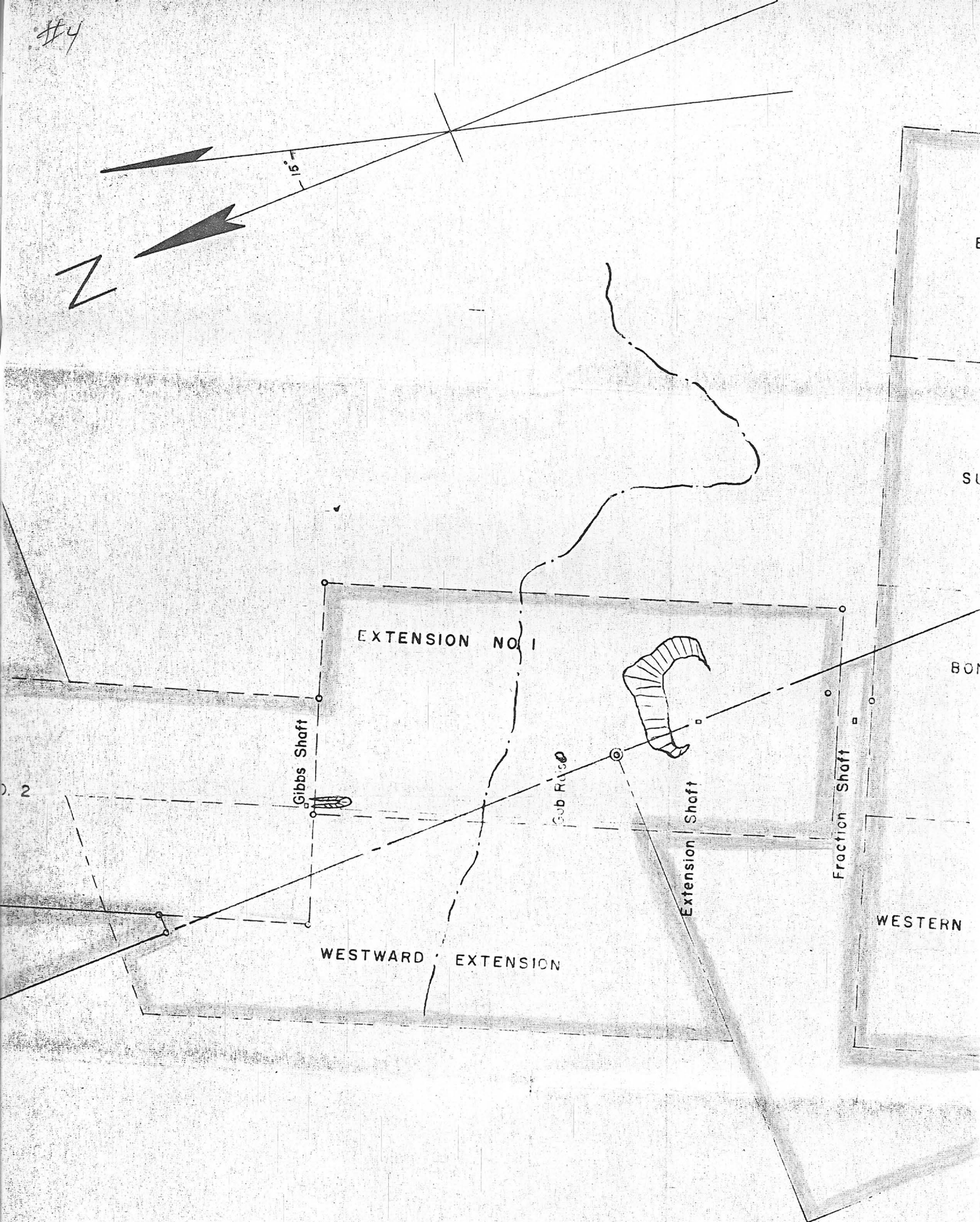
NO. 2

Patented Homestead

#3


BROWN NO. 2
BROWN FRACTION
EXTENSION NO
Brown Shaft
BROWN NO. 1
Henderson
10
15
16
9

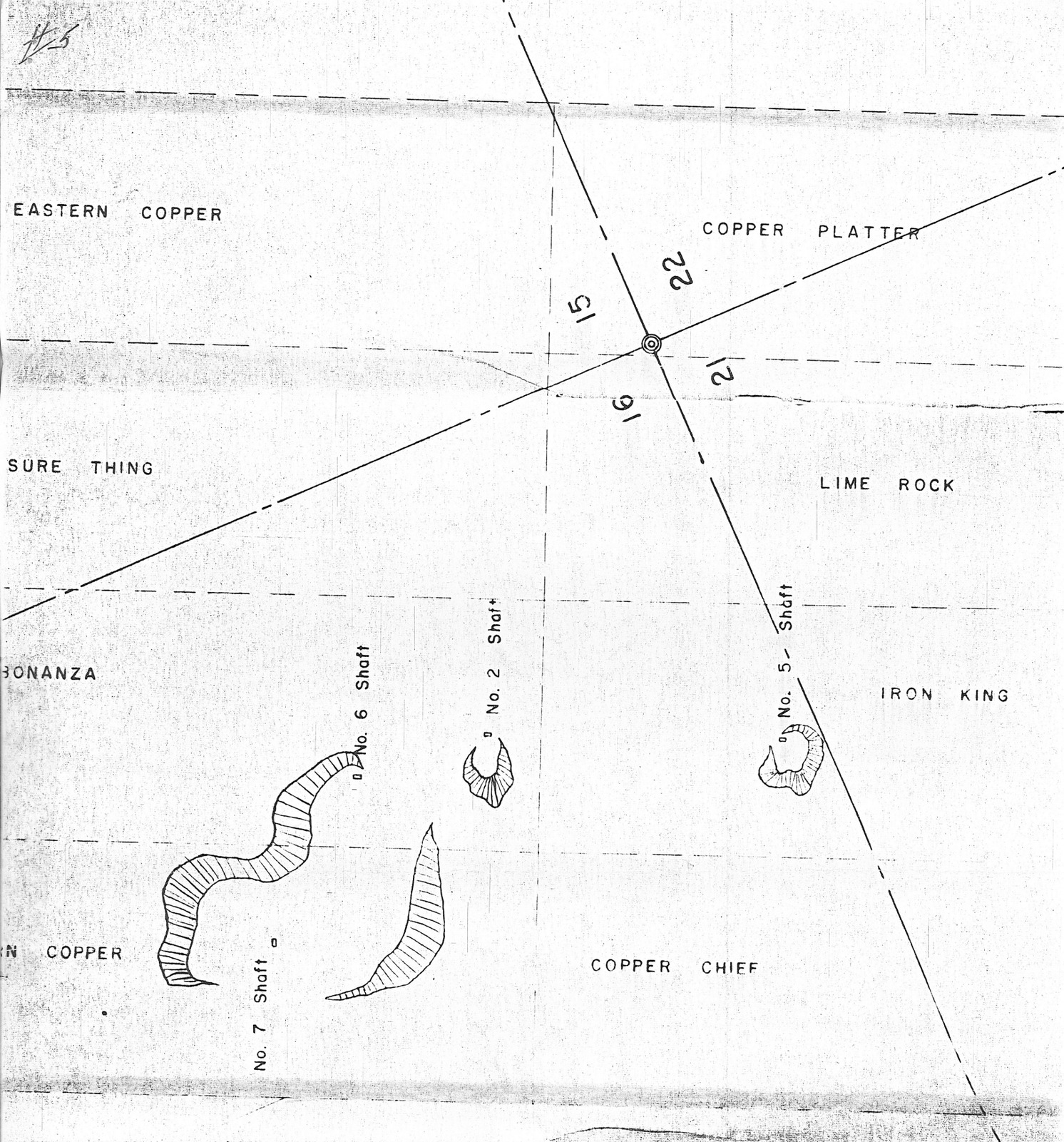
#4



Plan of

A.R. Still (Nov. 1952

H-5



Golden Crown Mining Company
of Brown–Henderson Holdings and Associated Ground

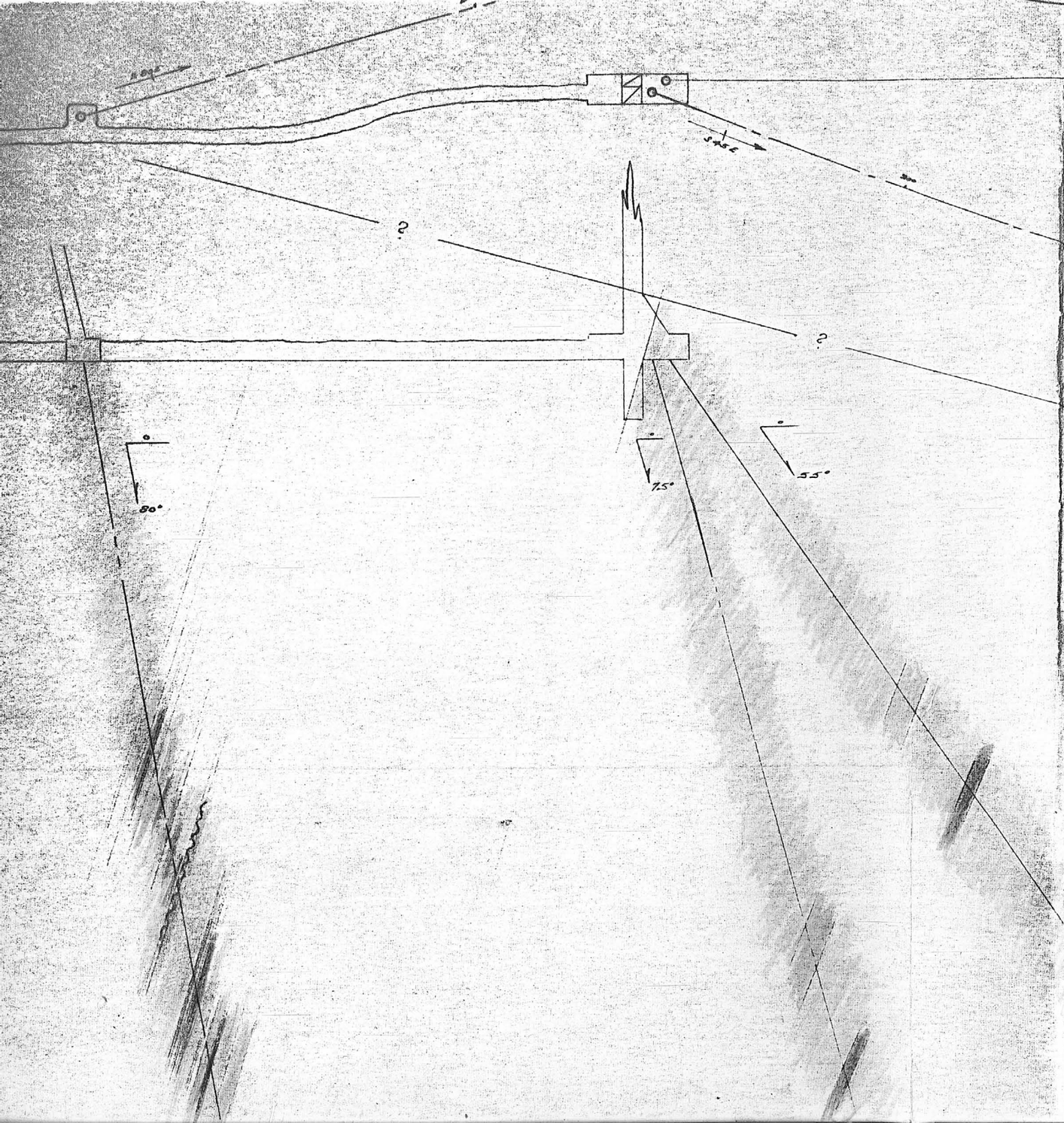
I. K. Property — Held by Golden Crown

Gibbs Fraction — Young Homestead

Scale: 1" = 300'

(1952 Report)

October, 1



PLAN

1" =

Golden Crown Mining Co

Brown Shaft Drilling – Humbold

Geologic Plot DDH's 1, 2, 8

Scale 1" = 40'

A. R. Still

DDH LEGEND

GEO

—— Actual Course DDH 1

—·— Surveyed Course DDH's 2 & 3 (Plan)

---- DDH's 2 & 3 Projected to Plane of DDH 1 (Section)

Meta - Ande

Altered Met

Intensivly A Silicified, L

Intensively F

Vein Materic

Stringers In Schist)

(Barren)

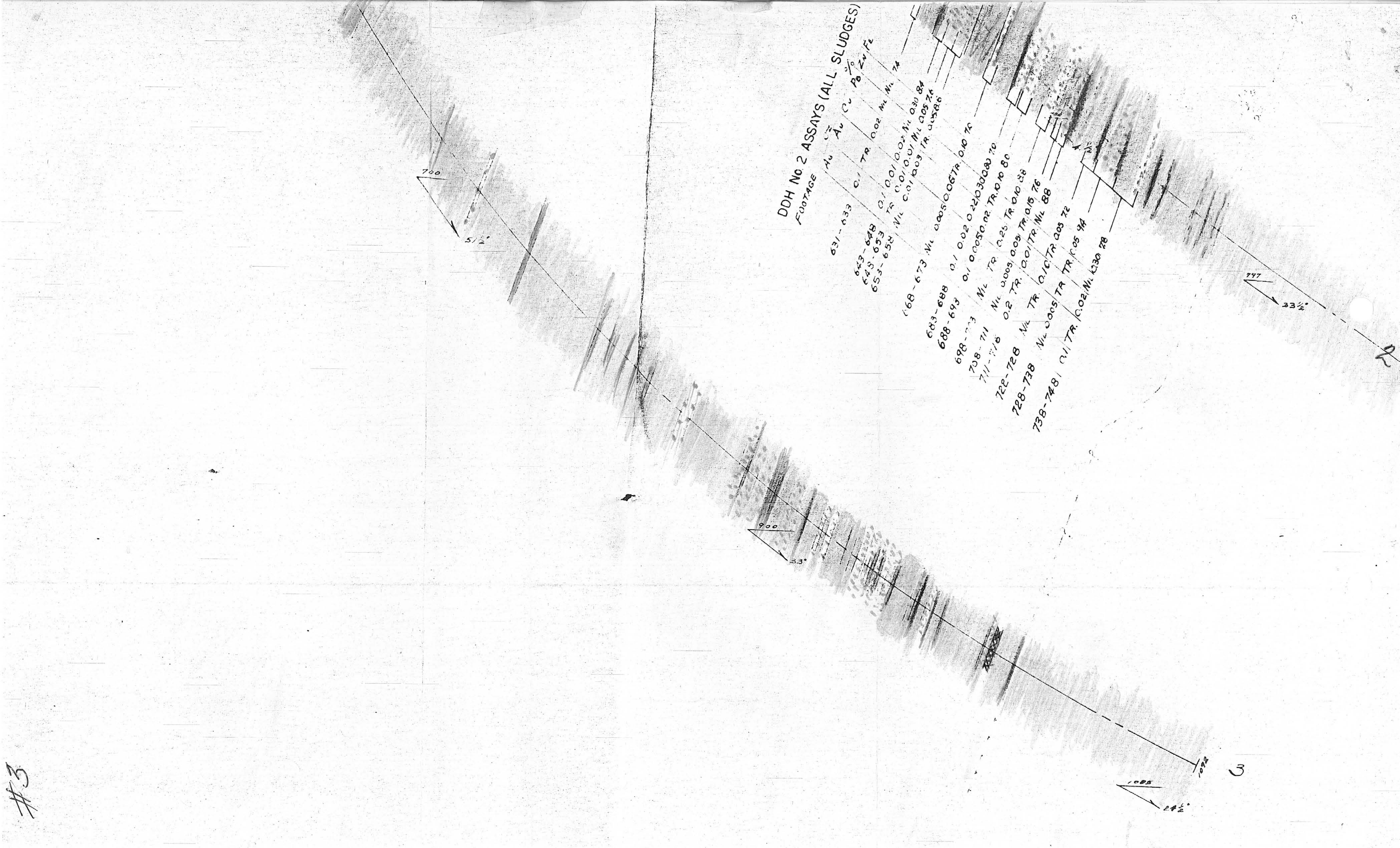
Cream Colored Ser.-Qtz. Vein

Basalt Dike

Fault

DDH No. 1

Footage	ASSAYS Au_2	Ag_2	Pb%	Zn%
462-472	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.
472-478	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.
495-498	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.
Core or Sludge				
573-578	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.
578-580	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.
578-583	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.



DDH No 2 ASSAYS (ALL SLUDGES)

FOOTAGE	Au	OZ Au	Cu	% Pb	Zn	Fe
631-633	0.1	TR.	0.02	NIL	NIL	7.4
643-648	0.1	0.01	0.02	NIL	0.30	8.4
648-653	TR	0.01	0.01	NIL	0.05	7.6
653-658	NIL	0.01	0.03	TR.	0.05	8.6
668-673	NIL	0.005	0.06	TR.	0.10	7.6
683-688	0.1	0.02	0.22	0.30	0.80	7.0
688-693	0.1	0.005	0.02	TR.	0.10	8.0
698-703	NIL	TR	0.25	TR.	0.10	8.8
708-711	NIL	0.005	0.05	TR.	0.15	7.6
711-716	0.2	TR.	0.01	TR.	NIL	8.8
722-728	NIL	TR.	0.10	TR.	0.05	7.2
728-738	NIL	0.005	TR	TR.	0.05	9.4
738-748	0.1	TR.	0.02	NIL	0.30	7.8

LEFT

Golden Crown Mining Co.

Alternative Recommendations for Future Exploration of Brown — Henderson Holdings

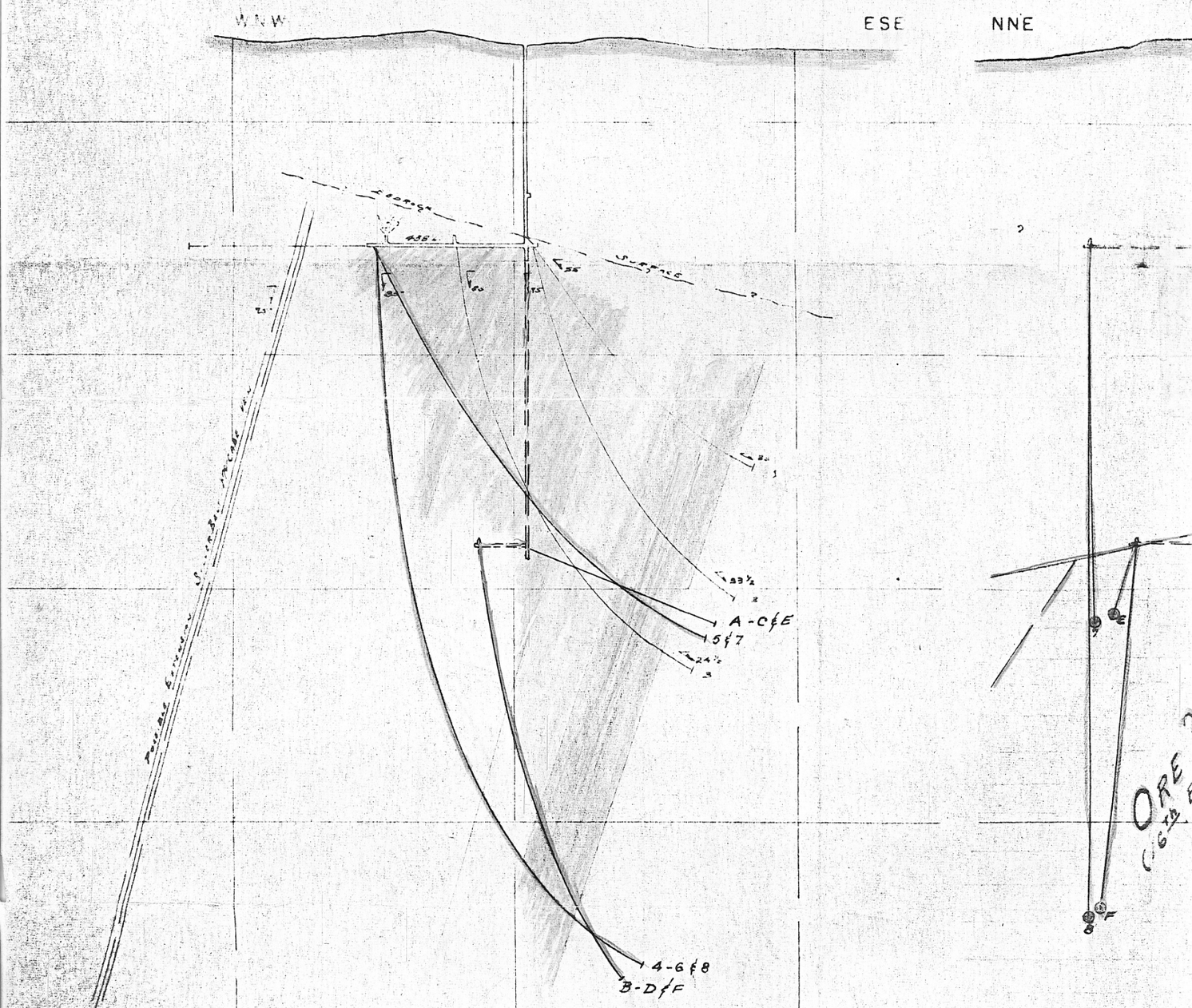
—— If conducted from 438 L. —— If conducted from 1100 L.

—— Work presently completed

Held by Golden Crown Held by Iron King

Scale : 1" = 300'

R. Still November, 1952



S 65 E CROSS SECTION

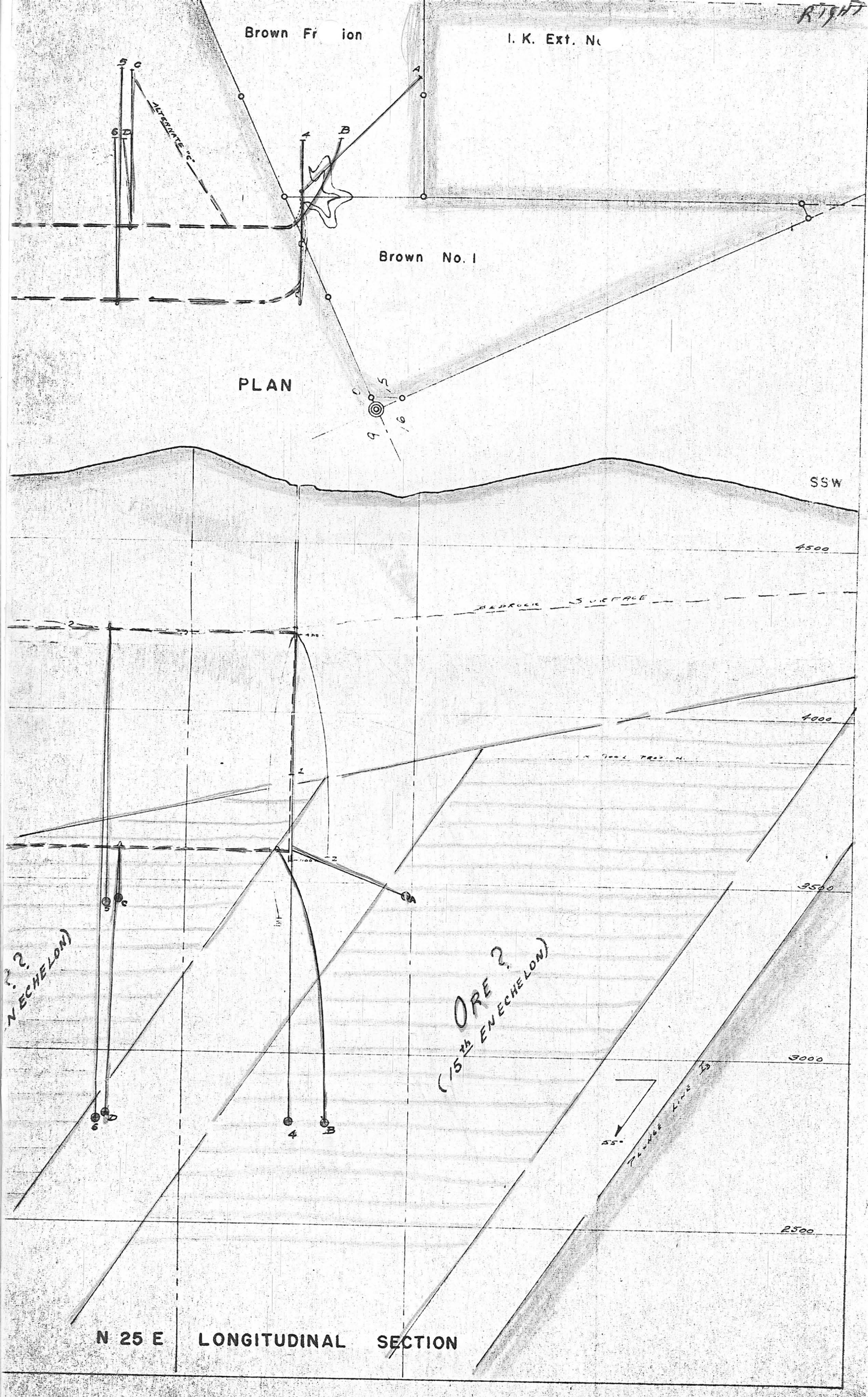

Brown Fr ion
I. K. Ext. N
Brown No. 1
ALTERNATE "C"
PLAN
SSW
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
BEDROCK SURFACE
ORE ?
(15th EN ECHELON)
PLUNGE LINE
55°
N 25 E LONGITUDINAL SECTION

PLATE VIII