



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

The following file is part of the

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

PRINTED: 12/11/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BUCKEYE APACHE MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

BUCKEYE
SUNRISE
APACHE
FAIRVIEW

COCHISE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 150

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 14 S RANGE 27 E SECTION 4 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 32DEG 14MIN 26SEC LONGITUDE: W 109DEG 35MIN 07SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: DOS CABEZAS - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD LODE
SILVER
LEAD SULFIDE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR BUCKEYE APACHE MINE FILE
KEITH, S.B., 1973, AZBM BULL. 187, P. 72
ADMMR GOLD DEPOSITORY & LOAN CO. FILE
USGS MAP I-1310-B, P. 50; MIN DPST MAP OF
SILVER CITY, NM & AZ
MINES REGISTER 1965-66, P. 70
ADMMR MAP FILE, 2 MAPS

HISTORICAL DATA REPORT
ON
BUCKEYE APACHE MINES COMPANY

HISTORICAL DATA REPORT

on

BUCKEYE APACHE MINES COMPANY

G. P. BERRY AND COMPANY
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
14-A WEST CAMELBACK
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

This report has been compiled from appraisal and assay reports and from other information obtained from individuals and historical data. This information is for guideline information and is not intended to be absolutely factual. Therefore, we are desirous of using this report to create interest in this venture and proceed to more thorough investigation in relation to todays demands, markets, etc.

Please contact Jesse W. Angle, 14-A West Camelback, Phoenix, Arizona 85013.

Respectfully,

Jesse W. Angle, President
Buckeye Apache Mines Company

REPORT OF THE
B U C K E Y E A P A C H E
M I N E S
Bowie, Arizona

Property:

This property comprises 40 Patented and Unpatented mining claims, located in the Tevis mining district, Cochise County, Arizona, about 9 miles southwest of the town of Bowie, and contains approximately 800 acres of mineral land. Along with the mining property are three 10-acre millsites held under Patent, and an 80-acre townsite held under a 30-year lease. This townsite lies about 2 1/2 miles down creek from the mine and is on the valley floor. Formerly a C.C.C.Camp, three dormitories are still standing, as well as some cement floors and foundations. Water service and septic tanks remain, and are in good condition.

The town of Bowie is a station on the main line of the S.P. Railroad and is on paved Highway 86. It is a thriving town serving a large ranching and cattle area, with elevation of 3,800 feet.

The Buckeye Apache property, to the southwest, lies in one of the prominent piedmonts of the Dos Cabezas range. It is reached from Bowie over a good automobile road, five miles of which was built to serve the C.C.C.Camp and is maintained by the County; then by an excellent mountain road about four miles to the mines. This four-mile stretch of road was made by the present owners at considerable expense, as in the main it was heavy rock work. Grades are such that one load weighing over 50 tons has been hauled to the mines.

In Bowie there is a good airport landing, and the main trunk line of the El Paso Natural Gas Company parallels the S.P. Railroad about 10 miles from the property. A high tension electric power line may be tapped for power about seven miles from the mine.

The Buckeye Apache Mines are almost midway between Morenci and Bisbee, in one of the most heavily mineralized and most productive mining areas of Arizona.

History:

The Arizona Bureau of mines bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 6, states: -"Gold deposits in the Dos Cabezas range were discovered prior to the Civil War . . . are have been operated intermittently."

During the days of the California gold placer mines, the placers on the creeks and benches near this property were washed by the gold panners. Later, sometime before the Southern Pacific Railroad was built, and about the time of the early "Tombstone" days, there was a gold stampede into this region and to this property. Roads were built and two mills were installed on the property. There was a townsite and over 300 men working; with about 20 saloons - and this camp acquired the reputation of being one of the richest and toughest mining camps of those wild pioneer days.

The veins of the area were prospected and workings opened up the ores, but it was impossible, with the primitive methods of recovery then available, to make these ores give up more than 50% of their gold content. The sulphides "sickened" the mercury used in Amalgamation, and, as the ores seemed to carry but little "free" gold, the camp closed down in 1892. Apart from the mine railroad right of way, tediously cut along the side of the mountain, and some remnants of aerial tramway buckets and other equipment, but little vestige of this earlier activity remains - except numerous shafts and mine workings. Roads were washed out and the property gradually became almost inaccessible until 1935, when Titles to the Patented properties changed hands, and new claims were located by different groups.

The properties were thoroughly examined and several engineers were employed by different interests. Ralph L. Motz, registered mining engineer of Bisbee, Arizona, made a detailed report on that part of the property now known as the Apache group of claims. The assays as a result of his careful sampling of the Apache group are as follows:-

		Au.		Ag.		Total	"Checks"
		ozs.	Value	ozs.	Value		
Apache Shaft	1.	0.36	\$12.60	5.7	\$ 4.39	\$16.99	
" "	2.	0.42	14.70	6.1	4.70	19.40	
" "	3.	1.68	58.80	15.2	11.70	70.50	
" "	4.	1.72	60.20	29.2	22.48	82.68	
" "	5.	0.49	17.15	8.4	6.47	23.62	
" "	6.	0.77	23.45	8.9	6.85	30.30	
" "	7.	0.28	9.80	5.2	4.00	13.80	
" "	8.	0.84	29.40	20.8	16.02	42.42	\$37.84 Av.
Vein	9.	0.73	25.20	6.8	5.24	30.44	
"	10.	1.19	41.65	19.6	15.09	56.74	43.59
Tunnel	11.	0.86	30.10	10.4	8.01	38.11	
"	12.	0.32	11.20	2.3	1.77	12.97	
"	13.	0.67	23.45	7.6	5.85	29.30	26.79
Wiley Post Cut	14.	1.28	44.80	68.9	53.05	97.85	97.85
Halfway-Gulch	15.	0.16	5.60	6.0	4.62	10.22	
Cut	16.	0.33	11.55	9.8	7.55	19.10	14.66
Apache No. 1							
Shaft	17.	0.18	6.30	1.8	1.39	7.69	
	18.	0.16	5.60	3.4	2.62	8.22	

	Au.		Ag.			
	ozs.	Value	ozs.	Value	Total	"Checks"
	19. 0.12	4.20	2.0	1.54	6.74	
	20. 0.21	7.35	2.4	1.85	9.20	7.71
	21. 0.27	9.45	2.7	2.08	11.53	
	22. 0.48	16.80	6.9	5.31	22.11	
	23. 0.44	15.40	3.4	2.62	18.02	
	24. 0.18	6.30	2.8	2.16	8.46	15.03
	25. 0.56	19.60	6.1	4.70	24.30	
	26. 0.37	12.95	5.2	4.00	16.95	
	27. 0.85	29.75	12.9	9.93	39.68	26.94
Apache No. 2						
Shaft	28. 0.41	14.35	12.5	9.63	23.98	
	29. 0.72	25.20	13.7	10.55	35.75	
	30. 0.52	18.20	11.6	8.93	27.13	28.95
Average No. 1						
Shaft			15.63
Gold @ \$33 an oz Silver @ 71¢ an oz.						

Mr. Motz states in his report: "126,000 tons of ore may be blocked out at relatively little expense on a part of one of the Apache veins alone - value \$2,500,000."

Mr. E. D. Elson, Mining Engineer and General Manager of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company, Las Esperanzas, Coahuila, Mexico, examined the Apache group in 1937 and made some comments on the Buckeye and Sunrise groups.

The work done by this Company in 1940 was strictly exploratory and plans to bring the property into production on a large scale were stopped almost immediately by the war. In mid 1946, the Company began to actively develop the mine. There has been expended almost \$100,000 cash in road building, exploration, purchasing machinery and equipment, buildings, etc. This expenditure has been efficiently spent in preparing the property for a mill and recovery plant, which the ore bodies unquestionably justify.

Geology:

"The prevailing "Country rock" is granite. This is cut by dikes of andesite, diabase, and aplite, all Tertiary, in the order named. The veins cut all formations, thus are younger than, and are not faulted by any of the intrusives. The rocks are merely "host rocks" and have had but little, if any, effect on the mineralization. Long after the granite had cooled and crystallized the region was subjected to stresses which fractured the crust for long distances along lines of least resistance, and up through these fractures ascended successive invasions of dike rocks and ores - to form the veins and ore deposits of the property.

"As the ore mixture (magma) was "fixed" in the deep seated magmatic zone from which ores and dike rocks alike originated by differentiation, the ore can be expected to be consistent in

Character and grade for a vertical range of many thousands of feet. In a practical sense this is of importance, for, based on the wide widths and great lengths of ore exposed in workings and outcrops, this Buckeye Apache series of veins indicates one of the largest invasions of gold-silver ore known, containing incalculable tonnages of ore.

Vein System:

"There are many veins on the property. They belong to two separate and distinct series, each independent of the other, the most prominent being the Buckeye-San Francisco series, and the Apache-Mountain View. They have two distinct general directions of strike and dip, and, while the mineralization in the veins is apparently identical, they originated from magmatic reservoirs separate from each other.

"The veins are wide - from three to fifteen feet. The ore is a typical quartz pyrite, with some galena, and, in places, tellurides. Values are gold silver, distributed throughout the entire vein mass and apparently not altogether associated with the sulphides but also microscopically distributed in the quartz gangue. The veins are so well mineralized that they look "alive" and give every evidence that the values will persist to the greatest depths possible to mine, being similar to ore from the largest and most productive gold mines known. It is important to note that there is almost enough lead in the ore to meet expenses."

The Ore Bodies:

The host-quartz outcrops all over the property are almost identical and must have sourced from the same deep seated magma. I noted that they are rich in tellurides in many places and consistently mineralized.

It is a mistake to look upon these outcrops as veins, suggesting hanging walls and foot walls and mining to depth. I am quite sure that "veins" is the wrong word to apply to the immense ore bodies of this property. It is quite evident, after a careful study, that this great body of mineralized quartz was intruded through the structure under terrific pressure long after the andesite, diabase, aplite and porphyry dikes had intruded the granite mass. It cut them all. The diabase, granite and porphyry are somewhat pyritized at contact with the intrusive quartz. It is my opinion that this quartz came in as a sill or system of sills, as a final phase of volcanism. There is no evidence in the area that these quartz ore bodies are ordinary fissure veins. There is no evidence that they have been thrown into their present flat lying position by faulting or by inversion.

The valleys of the four creeks are only drainage channels from higher mountains to the south. Terrific erosion has taken

place. There is over 2,000 feet of valley fill at Bowie, and the detritus and till which fill this valley was eroded from the mountain range. I think that this intrusive body of quartz did here find lines of weakness in the granite through which it could ascend and extend itself. I think too that the Buckeye and San Francisco deposits are the one and the same sill of ore - they have the same dip and general attitude. I think that the Apache and the Mountain View veins are another sill. They have the same dip and strike, and, while they intersect the Buckeye vein in the vicinity of the stope, they are distinctly separate intrusions.

The quartz sills outcropping on the Silver Chief, State of Missouri and State of Virginia claims are different and separate sills; and that the sill on the State of Iowa claim is a part of the sill which shows on the State of Missouri claim - and I believe that all these sills of ore originated from the same deep seated magmatic source. If you could take a sample from each and every outcrop, then mix the samples, no one could tell where any particular sample came from. They are the same kind of ore.

Let us take for particular discussion the Buckeye mountain which covers some of the Apache, Connexion and Patent and Mountain View claims. I have marked in red on the Claim Map the apparent slope of the mountain. Now, if you came out of the Buckeye stope the Buckeye ore body can be followed around this mountain, for it shows as a bold cliff of solid ore. Imagine, if you will, a great baker's bun. Cut it horizontally into two parts, giving the cut a 20° dip; take off the top and put in a thick slice of ham, then put the top back on again. Having this in mind look at the Buckeye mountain as a duplicate of the baker's bun, except that the granite "country rock" forms the bun and the sill of quartz ore conforms to the ham.

Mill Feed:

Now, this ore body in the Buckeye stope is up to 20 ft. thick, and in all of its outcropping around the mountain it shows from 6 to 20 ft. in thickness. Consequently, it seems fair and reasonable to assume that this tabular ore body persists from slope to slope, that it has an average thickness of about 8 feet, and that it is mineralized from outcrop to outcrop throughout its entire length and breadth to the same extent that the ore now visible in workings and outcrops is mineralized. From what I have seen this ore body extends 5,000 ft. in length north and south, and 3,500 ft. from Buckeye creek to Sunrise slope, which, with an average thickness of 8 ft. would give 140,000,000 cu. ft. or over 10,000,000 tons of ore - and what is to be seen and sampled of this indicates an average value of \$10 a ton. This ore can be mined cheaply, almost as cheaply as open cut. Every ton of it can come out by gravity to mill head; all can be mined by room-and-pillar or similar stope-and-retreat methods.

In the above statement referring only to the tonnage of ores in the Buckeye-Sunrise block, without attempting to estimate the tonnage of ores available under like conditions in the Apache and other groups. These blocks should produce an even greater tonnage. In all probability, the operators of this property in the future

will mine and mill in excess of 20,000,000 tons of ore before shaft sinking to depth. What lies at Great depth is a matter for future investigation, but there are areas of altered granite which indicates there are probably other large bodies or sills of ore below the present level of the creeks.

Mine Development:

There are 29 shafts, inclines, and open cuts on the various ore exposures on the property. One of these workings is the Buckeye stope, from which former operators (prior to 1892) took out 10,000 tons of ore in merely starting the stope and preparing it for larger scale operations. An estimated 2,000 tons of ore assaying \$10 a ton in gold and silver, (the reject of former operators), lies broken in the stope.

To obtain a sure supply of water the present owners sank a 6' X 6' shaft in the creek at the foot of the Buckeye stope: it is 65 ft. deep with a drift under the creek for 125 ft. This shaft will supply all water required for mining purposes in the vicinity of the Buckeye stope. The drift at bottom of this well is in pyritized granite, the pyrite having been introduced into the granite after same had cooled; indicating the periphery of an ore body; and the drift also cuts through a diabase dike which cuts the granite.

Ore to the Mill:

The old mine-to-mill railroad right-of-way was well constructed and can be put back into A-1 condition by relatively little bulldozer work and the expenditure of a few sticks of dynamite. This road ended about 275 ft. vertically below the Buckeye stope, and terminates at the other end about 300 ft. above the site chosen for a mill. If a branch road were bulldozed out along the slope of the mountain to the Sunrise group of claims, it would be approximately along the line marked in red on Claim Map sent to you. The ore from the Sunrise area can then be mined and delivered to same mill. At the same time it is possible to tap the North end of the Buckeye vein and drift in ore on this vein for almost 5,000 feet toward the Buckeye stope.

Water:

There is no water in the Buckeye or Sunrise workings, and water for drilling, or other purposes necessary to mine this ore body, can be pumped from the well in Buckeye Creek below the stope. For large scale milling operations a short dam accross the Buckeye Creek -- below the mill site, about 50 ft. wide from rock to rock wall and bottom on red rock, will impound, during the run-off season, millions of gallons of water. Since, during the year the extensive mountain watershed draining into this creek receives about 20 inches of rain a year, such water storage will be replenished faster than it is used, once the dam basin is filled.

Existing Requirement:

On the Camp Bonito millsite, there is a good frame mess house complete in detail. This has two lavatories, with showers, bedrooms, is heated with Butane gas, with hot and cold water at all times.

There are also two large Quonset huts, insulated, heated, with bedroom facilities for about 20 men. A Power plant with two diesel engine generators (160 h.p.-75 kw) each, with 20,000 gal. fuel oil tank, set on foundations, complete with transformers, warehouse with supplies, tool house, 15 k.w. portable electric lighting plant, etc., is on hand. On the site there are numerous items of equipment and supplies, such as a carload of Douglas fir mining timbers, half a carload of cement, portable 10 x 19 crusher, 12 x 20 crusher, two ball mills, 10 tons 65 lb. rail, two concrete mixers, portable compressor, arc welder, acetylene welder, double drum hoist, cable for aerial tram, etc.

Metallurgy:

The treatment of the ores from this property by concentration, flotation, and cyanidation has been worked out by several different recognized testing authorities. In this connection I beg to call your attention to the results of a test made by the College of Mines and Metallurgy, El Paso, Texas, quoted in Mr. Elson's report on page 5.

Appended find metallurgical reports made by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Tucson, Arizona; and the ore testing division of the Denver Equipment Company. These tests were made upon bulk samples. There is nothing in the ore to hinder normal to maximum recovery of values.

Ore Assays:

The character of the ore found throughout the Buckeye Apache property is similar (I should say "almost identical") to the telluride-quartz-pyrite ore mined in the old Congress and some other Arizona mines. In the Congress the vein averaged only two feet wide. Places in the veins where the tellurides were high sometimes assayed as much as \$70,000 a ton. The ore was continuous to great depth.

Grab samples from the Apache vein, taken from time to time by different persons who visited the property and who were disappointed in the fact that there was no free gold shown in the ore, when submitted to assayers of their own choosing, showed the following results:

Assay Certificate No. 325,56, By A.H. Jacobs, Tucson, Arizona, dated July 1, 1935. Serial Number 84569 - - - APACHE CLAIM

Gold ozs per ton	Silver ozs per ton	\$ per ton
72.20	7,305.2	\$ 8,151.90

Serial Number 84,571

2.18	37.0	104.79
------	------	--------

Assays by C. K. Weisner, assayer for Consolidated Gold Mines, Dos Cabezas, Arizona. July 1935 - - - APACHE CLAIM

.60	6.24	25.37
.42	9.20	21.10
.54	6.85	23.75
132.000	1,902.7	9,951.89
1,302.5	5,334.30	50,981.80

Assay by Jonathan Gordam, Tombstone, Arizona. July 2, 1935. Certificate No. 3578 APACHE CLAIM

Gold ozs per ton	Silver ozs per ton	\$ per ton
431.00	16,843.00	26,875.00

Assay by Hawley and Hawley, Douglas, Arizona. April 29, 1935. Certificate No. 112,447 - - - APACHE CLAIM.

556.60	11,462.00	30,504.00
--------	-----------	-----------

Ore shipped from the Buckeye Stope to the American Smelting and Refining Co., El Paso, Texas, April 1935, Smelter Lot 731, gave the following net returns:

Gold	29.50 ozs.	\$ 983.80 per ton
Silver	415.00 ozs.	260.43 per ton
Lead	15.4 %	6.61 per ton

Total value per ton \$1,250.75

A bulk shipment of ore from the Buckeye stope, to test the values, sent ot the A.S. & R. Smelter at El Paso, Texas by former owners, showed a return on 19 tons of \$16 a ton in gold-silver. Study of the ore area from which this shipment was made indicates it was an average grade of ore such as might be expected throughout the stope.

Four samples taken from the Sunrise tunnels across about 6 ft. widths assayed as follows:

#1 Values in gold-silver	\$54.00
#2 " " " "	18.00
#3 Values in gold-silver	13.00
#4 " " " "	25.80

Four grab samples taken by a "Doubting Thomas" from the Sunrise workings, who visited the property in February, 1947, contemplating investment, gave the assay return as shown on appended photostat.

In February 1949 a company making a concentrating table which was held out as being unusually efficient got 80 lbs. of average ore from the Buckeye stope on which to make a test, and crushed same so that all went through a 30 mesh screen. The assay from this ore, heads, concentrates, and tails, is shown on appended photostat. The test showed the table failed to concentrate the values.

I do not want to point out or suggest that these high values obtain throughout the entire ore bodies on this property. I suggest, without fear of dispute, that the ores will average better than \$10 a ton recovered in gold-silver, plus the value of about 1% lead, and probably 3 lbs. of copper per ton when mined on a large scale. It is within reason to expect that if these base metals are saved, their values will go a long way to meet operating expenses.

Mill:

The property is ready now for a 500 ton-a-day mill, and this mill could be increased in the near future to any capacity the management desires. There is no question about ore reserves to feed a mill of 500 ton capacity from the day such a mill is ready to turn over. To go into operation, apart from the cost of the mill, the property will require rock work, ore bins, ore chutes, adit approaches -- and tailings dump facilities. This property will stack up as I have represented it in the above report under the most scrutinizing examination by competent geologists and mining engineers. I have examined hundreds of mining properties in Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, British Columbia, Canada, Central and South America; and, in my entire experience I have never before seen a gold property that offered such great tonnage with such consistent values so plainly evident in sight -- as here; and where the ores can be mined and treated on a large scale at a minimum cost.

This mine, in operation, will attract the best class of underground miners. There will be no spread out deep underground workings with high rock temperatures, ventilation will not be a problem, nor will the mine have to be air conditioned.

Portion of the Report on the Apache Group of Mining Claims in the Dos Cabezos Mountains, Tevis Mining District, Cochise County, Arizona.

SAMPLING AND ASSAYS:- The average of the 8 samples in the Apache shaft is \$37.84 and of the three taken in the tunnel at the mouth of the shaft is \$26.79. The samples in Shaft No. 1 on the Halfway claim were taken at intervals of 5 feet, starting with a depth of 25 feet. The assay returns of these samples show that the values are getting better with depth with an average for the last 15 feet of \$26.94. The bottom of No. 2 shaft on the Halfway claim for 15 feet averaged \$28.95. The average width of these samples in the two shafts of the Halfway and the one on the Apache is 33 inches. (Note: These samples were assayed for gold, silver and lead. The higher values of gold and silver were accompanied by a higher value of lead. However, in the value quoted above the value of the lead was not taken into account, since the price of lead is not as stable as gold and silver and the smelter deductions for lead are very high.)

RECOMMENDATIONS: - The main vein is a very strong vein on the surface and can be traced for a considerable distance. At all places where opened up the sampling showed a good grade of ore. Where any depth has been obtained the mineralization is stronger than on the surface. The values appear to go with the iron and lead sulphides. The property has merit and should be rigorously prospected and developed.

Portion of Report on the Buckeye and Sunrise Mines. The Buckeye Mine is composed of a large stoped area and extensive drifts and crosscuts in the deposit. The vein at the Buckeye is prominent along the western and northern hillsides. In the block of ore exposed by the workings, the assays show a value of \$9.37 in gold and silver.

The Sunrise vein can be traced for over 2,000 feet and maintains an average width of four feet.

Both veins are very prominent on the surface and show considerable extent. The Sunrise, however, shows more promise as the larger deposit.

REPORT ON
PROPERTY OF THE
AZTEC MINING COMPANY

LOCATION:

The property of the Aztec Mining Company is situated in the Buckeye Canyon of the Dos Cabezos Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona. The Dos Cabezos Mountains are the northwest extension of the Chiricahua Range, and are part of the mountains that divide the Sulphur Springs Valley and the San Simon Valley. The highest points of this mountain range are two peaks or heads close together which gives the range its name.

The property lies at an approximate elevation of 6,500 feet above sea level. The sides of these mountains are very steep and the canyons are abrupt and rugged. The sides of the canyons are covered with brush of the semi-tropical type, with a fair growth of oak and juniper, intermingled with desert cacti.

Cochise County is located in the southeastern part of Arizona. The climate is very mild. The summers in the valleys are hot but the altitude of the mountains give them a cooler climate. The nights are always cool in the hottest part of the summer. The winters are very mild. Sometimes there is a light fall of snow which keeps the springs alive. The rainfall averages about 20 inches a year. All in all the climate is ideal for all-year activities, and a man can work outside all the year around.

PROPERTY:

The property of the Aztec Mining Company consists of 18 unpatented mining claims: - Apache, Will Rogers, Clarissa, Apache Tom, Apache Squaw, South Apache, Gen. Custer, Apache Chief, Goldie, Florencita, San Francisco, Wiley Post, Apache Kid, Cochise, Geronimo and Halfway, these claims being shown on the accompanying map. The other two are the Gold Rock which lies to the west of the Apache Tom and the Mark Twain which lies to the south of the Halfway.

ACCESSIBILITY:

The property lies on the northeast side of the Dos Cabezos Mountains. At present the nearest railroad point is Willcox on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. From Willcox a good automobile road, unpaved, runs 15 miles southeast to Dos Cabezos, a mining town, there are several stores, service station, school and other establishments. From Dos Cabezos a fair road winds up the mountains for about 5 miles to the ridge and then down the other side for 2 miles to the Elma Camp. This is a camp that was established by the Central Copper Co. some years ago and consists of a number of buildings. This camp has been leased to the operators of the Aztec Mining Co. The water supply of this camp is very good and the water is piped to the various buildings.

From the Elma Camp to the several workings of the company are trails. These trails are the ordinary burro trails at present. It is about 1 1/2 miles by trail from the Elma Camp to the Apache Shaft.

Bowie, another station on the main line of the Southern Pacific, is about 12 miles to the northeast of the property. From Bowie there is a good road to a C. C. C. Camp in the lower end of the Buckeye Canyon. This camp is about 3 miles from the property and a good road could be built down the canyon. The distance then from the property to a shipping point on the railroad would be 12 miles against the present distance of 23 or 24 miles to Willcox. Another good feature of the road to Bowie would be the fact that the haul of concentrates would be all down hill, whereas now there is 2 miles of steep grade up out of the camp.

At Willcox or Bowie, the ore or concentrates can be loaded into cars shipped direct to the smelter at El Paso. This smelter

is the custom smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company. Here they pay for the gold, silver, copper and lead contents.

Bisbee, the main mining camp of the southwest, lies about 78 miles from Dos Cabezos and the town of Douglas, the third largest in Arizona, about the same distance. Tucson, the second city and home of the University of Arizona, is about 100 miles to the west of Dos Cabezos and is reached over excellent roads.

HISTORY:

The mineral showings of the Dos Cabezos Mountains have been known to prospectors since the earliest days of the westward movement. The main traveled road to California of the Forty-Niners ran through a low pass a few miles to the south of Dos Cabezos. A large amount of work was done in this section in the early part of the 80's. The evidence of this early work is still seen in the old shafts, tunnels and mill dumps. These old shafts are especially plentiful in the vicinity of the Aztec Property. Several mills were operated in the Buckeye Canyon.

Considerable gold has been taken out of the placers at the foot of the Dos Cabezos Mountains to the north of the property. This gold, no doubt, has been derived from veins similar to the ones on this group.

GEOLOGY:

The main geological formation on these claims is granite. The granite has been cut up by numerous dikes of various porphyries and other igneous rock. A detailed geological examination has not been made as yet. The granite is also cut with numerous veins of quartz. There are several of these veins that are of considerable size. The main vein from the Halfway through the Wiley Post to the Apache and Will Rogers crops out on the surface for several thousand feet and is from 18 inches to 3 feet wide on the surface. Immediately adjacent to this vein there are numerous parallel small veins. These form a banded structure that is very noticeable. In some places the footwall of this vein is schist. There are several prominent veins parallel to this main vein on which considerable work was done in the past. Time has not permitted an extensive study of the geology and the other veins.

MAIN VEIN:

There has been considerable work done on this vein. Several old shafts were found that had been filled with water and debris. Two of these are on the Halfway claim. One of them, Shaft No. 2 has been completely unwatered and the depth was found to be 55 feet. The vein at the surface of this shaft is about 12 inches wide. This width persists to a depth of 43 feet, at 50 feet it is 30 inches wide and at the face at the bottom it is 33 inches wide. About 20 feet to the south of the shaft this vein outcrops for a width of 30 inches in the gulch. From this point sample number 15 was taken. About 200 feet further west on this vein at the point where sample number 16 was taken the vein is 12 inches wide.

Shaft No. 1 on the Halfway claim has been unwatered and cleaned

out to a depth of about 85 feet. This shaft was sunk on the vein and pitches 35. The vein at a depth of 25 feet is 36 inches wide and varies between 30 and 40 inches the balance of the distance, except at two points it is 48 inches wide. It seems to be stronger as it goes down.

At the location work on the Wiley Post claim the vein is 12 inches wide on the surface and is highly mineralized.

This vein again prominently outcrops at the workings on the Apache claim. The vein was originally exposed in the bottom of the gulch and is from 14 to 20 inches wide. At this point from which samples 9 and 10 were taken a lens of good ore is shown. The shaft at the Apache is now being sunk and has attained a depth of 35 feet. The vein here dips at an angle of 32, and varies from 30 to 36 inches in width. On the west side of this shaft there is exposed a fine body of ore which trends to the west away from the shaft. At the bottom of the shaft the lens exposed in the gulch is coming into the shaft and no doubt at more depth will combine with the other.

The surface oxidation along the vein is very shallow and in all workings sulphides of iron and lead are exposed in the vein. The vein at the Apache shaft is about 200 lower in elevation than at the Halfway shafts and the mineralization seems to be stronger at this point leading us to believe that the mineralization is stronger with depth and that such mineralization will continue for a considerable depth.

SAMPLING AND ASSAYS:

The samples were all, with the exception of 14 and 16, taken by grooves cut across the vein for the full width. These samples were then assayed by me for gold, silver and lead. The higher values of gold and silver were accompanied by a higher value of lead. In the values of the samples the lead was not taken into account. The price of lead is not as stable as gold and silver and the smelter deductions for lead are very high. If the concentrates are made by table concentration the lead will run very high and the value will add considerably to the profits. A sheet showing the assay values is attached to this report. The following points should be noted: Sample No. 7 taken at a depth of 30 feet in the shaft shows the low grade spot between the two lenses of ore. No. 8 showing good ore coming back into the shaft. The average of the 8 samples in the shaft is \$37.84 and of the three taken in the tunnel at the mouth of the shaft is \$26.79. The samples in Shaft No. 1 were taken at intervals of 5 feet, starting with a depth of 25 feet for No. 17. The assay returns of these samples show that the values are getting better with depth with an average for last 15 feet sampled of \$26.94. The bottom 15 feet of the No. 2 shaft averaged \$28.95. The average width of these samples in the two shafts on the Halfway and the one on the Apache is 33 inches.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The main vein is a very strong vein on the surface and can be

traced for a considerable distance. At all places where opened up the sampling showed a good grade of ore. Where any depth has been obtained the mineralization is stronger than on the surface. In the assaying the samples showed the presence of tellurium. The values appear to go with the iron and lead sulphides. The property has merit and should be vigorously prospected and developed. This should be done at the points where the values have been proven.

The No. 1 shaft of the Halfway is now down to the 85 foot point and from all evidences must be considerably deeper. The No. 2 shaft is only 175 feet from the No. 1 shaft and has a depth of only 55 feet. This shaft has been boarded up to keep debris falling in. It might come in handy at some future time as an air shaft or other outlet.

The No. 1 shaft should be sunk to a depth of about 400 feet or approximately 300 feet below the present bottom.

The shaft on the Apache should be sunk 200 feet. From the bottom of this shaft a drift should be run to connect with the bottom of the No. 1 shaft on the Halfway. The distance along the vein between these two shafts will be about 1,400 feet. The connection should be run from both ends which will shorten the time. The time necessary to complete this work, shaft sinking and drifting will be from 9 to 10 months.

If the vein is found to be of the same general average and width by this development work there will be proven an ore body containing 125,000 tons. The factors used in this computation being a length of 1,400 feet between the two shafts, an extension of 100 feet beyond both shafts, a width of 33 inches, a depth of 350 feet as the surface rises from the No. 1 shaft of the Halfway and then drops sharply to the Apache shaft, and 12 cubic feet in place to weigh one ton. With an average value of \$20.00 which is below the average found in the sampling, the gross value of the gold and silver in the ore at the present prices would be \$2,520,000.

Accurate record of the assay values of the shafts and drifts should be kept. When the work is completed it should not be a difficult matter to determine the flow sheet and the tonnage of a mill.

The following is an approximate cost of doing this work:

2 portable compressors, each 240 cu.ft. capacity-	- - - - \$	3,000.00
2 hoists - - - - -	- - - -	1,000.00
Drill, Steel, Tracks, Cars- - - - -	- - - -	1,000.00
Shaft sinking - 100 ft. at Apache - - - - -	- - - -	1,500.00
Shaft sinking - 100 ft. at Apache, 300 ft. Halfway - -	- -	8,000.00
1,400 ft. drifts at \$8.00 - - - - -	- - - -	11,200.00
Superintendence, engineering, assaying, - - - - -	- - - -	4,300.00
	\$	30,000.00

MOTZ ENGINEERING CO.

	Nos.	Width in inches	AU ozs. per ton	AG ozs. per ton
Apache shaft	1	33	0.36	5.7
"	2	34	0.42	6.1
"	3	15	1.68	15.2
"	4	35	1.72	29.2
"	5	36	0.49	8.4
"	6	37	0.67	8.9
"	7	38	0.28	5.2
"	8	60	0.84	20.8
Apache vein	9	16	0.72	6.8
"	10	17	1.19	19.6
Apache tunnel	11	53	0.86	10.4
"	12	54	0.32	2.3
"	13	55	0.67	7.6
Wiley Post-Cut	14	32	1.28	68.9
Halfway-Gulch	15	35	0.16	6.0
" Cut	16	39	0.33	9.8
" No. 1 Shaft	17	43	0.18	1.8
" "	18	44	0.16	3.4
" "	19	45	0.12	2.0
" "	20	46	0.21	2.4
" "	21	47	0.27	2.7
" "	22	48	0.48	6.9
" "	23	49	0.44	3.4
" "	24	50	0.18	2.8
" "	25	51	0.56	6.1
" "	26	52	0.37	5.2
" "	27	56	0.85	12.9
" No. 2 Shaft	28	42	0.41	12.5
" "	29	41	0.72	13.7
" "	30	40	0.52	11.6

REPORT ON BUCKEYE AND SUNSHINE MINES

The properties covered in this report are the Buckeye and Sunrise Mines of the Aztec Mining Company located in the Tevis Mining District in the Dos Cabezos Mountains, Arizona.

The Buckeye Mine is composed of a large stoped area and extensive drifts and crosscuts in the deposit to the southeast of the main entrances. To the southwest (corner of the map) a tunnel leads to the surface, while there is another surface opening further into the mountain reached by a raise and drifts to the southeast. To the east of the cut in the northern outcrop (northeast corner of the map) is a long tunnel leading south into the vein.

On the Sunrise claim are four workings: two inclined shafts, a combination incline shaft and tunnel, and a tunnel. They are all driven in the vein and are quite extensive.

The deposits are single fissure veins of quartz in granite

and grano-diorite country rock. The veins are mineralized with sulphide minerals; in the Sunrise the sulphides occur occasionally in small pockets, but generally the minerals are disseminated throughout the veins. No one sulphide mineral can be taken as an index for the occurrence of the gold and silver. Despite the distance between the two mines, the deposits are similar with respect structure, character of wall rock, and minerals present.

The hanging and foot walls in the Buckeye Mine are dark, and the contact between them and the vein is well defined. At the Sunrise, the foot wall is a granite, softer than the vein; but in both cases, the vein breaks clean from the walls. The ore is harder and lighter in color than the wall rock and can easily be sorted from the waste rock. Owing to the fact that the minerals are disseminated through the ore, it is probable that little sorting to raise the grade of ore can be done.

The vein at the Buckeye is prominent along the western and northern hillsides and is strong on the north and south sides of the stoped area. The vein dips 10° N 40° W and averages five feet in thickness. The long drifts in the deposit on the southeast side, however, reveal the vein as varying in character and width, although still mineralized with sulphide minerals. Time did not permit sampling in these drifts nor in the tunnel leading to the southwest to the surface in which the vein is about six feet thick.

In the block of ore exposed by the workings, there are approximately 8,600 tons of ore averaging \$9.37 (\$5.68 in gold and \$3.69 in silver). Sampling along the northern outcrop and in the tunnel on the north, which was full of water, would reveal a greater tonnage; but the above estimate is conservatively based on only those samples taken in the working as outlined on the accompanying map.

The Sunrise vein can be traced for over 2,000 feet and maintains an average width of four feet. There are several workings on the vein, but the workings sampled were the only accessible openings. The two shafts south of the discovery shaft were flooded as was also the tunnel to the north.

As in the case of the Buckeye vein, the Sunrise vein is also a quartz vein enclosed in granite and grano-diorite. The veins very hard, breaks free from the wall rock, and is amenable to sorting. Here the sulphide minerals are disseminated, but pyrite also occurs as soft pockets in the quartz, known as "sugar" pyrite. The disadvantage of this is that the sulphides are easily lost in mining operations.

The vein exposed on the north side of the incline and drift is prominent and consistent in width. It dips 22° N 85° W and averages 4.2 feet thick. On the south side, however, the vein pinches out and is cut off by a fault which strikes N 45° W dip 30° to the southwest. In the floor of the small crosscut in the south drift the vein appears; showing that the fault is a step fault with a throw of approximately eight feet vertically downward. This is also shown to be the offset vein on the surface.

At the bottom of the incline, a short crosscut was driven in search of the vein; but considering the displacement of the vein, a winze about fifteen feet deep should intersect the vein on the south side of the incline. The vein on the north side is prominent on the surface and does not display any tendency to pinch out, and the vein to the south can be followed with like characteristics.

In the block of ore exposed by these workings, there are approximately 3,000 tons of ore averaging \$6.15 (\$6.51 in gold and 2.01 in silver.) Sampling in the now inaccessible workings will reveal a greater tonnage; but as in the case of the Buckeye Mine, this estimate is based on those samples taken in the workings outlined.

The samples were taken at ten-foot intervals from channels cut two inches wide and half an inch deep. They were of varying lengths as indicated in the tabulation following.

Sample no.	Length feet	Gold dollars	Silver per ton	Remarks
Buckeye:				
D-1	6.0	16.80	8.63	Hard quartz
D-2	6.5	18.20	5.81	" "
D-3	5.0	6.30	2.95	Oxidized veinlots
D-4	8.2	2.45	1.75	Soft Layers
C-1	4.5	1.05	1.09	5 yards above floor
C-2	5.0	5.25	6.00	2 " " "
C-3	6.0	1.05	3.17	10' " "
4	3.5	1.05	1.92	Hard quartz
5	5.0	3.15	1.21	Badly fractured
6	5.0	4.20	1.33	" "
7	6.0	2.80	4.41	Hd. qtz. on floor
8	5.5	1.40	2.02	Horse of granite
9	5.0	7.70	5.82	4' above floor
10	6.5	10.50	7.94	Heavy sulphide
11	7.5	2.80	3.33	Hard quartz
12	5.0	5.60	6.14	" "
13	5.0	4.90	4.67	" "
14	6.5	11.90	0.73	" "
15	5.8	4.20	4.22	Horse of granite
16	5.5	6.30	5.97	Hard quartz
17	4.5	0.70	1.86	" "
18	5.0	4.20	2.14	" "
19	5.5	1.40	1.36	" "
20	5.8	2.80	3.57	Crystalline qtz.
21	3.8	4.55	6.10	" "
22	4.0	5.60	4.18	Hard quartz
23	4.5	21.00	6.36	" "
24	4.5	4.20	1.94	" " fractured
25	3.0	7.70	4.42	" " "
26	5.8	1.40	1.58	" " "
27	3.8	1.40	1.36	" " "
28	4.8	2.10	1.35	" " "
29	3.8	0.70	1.44	" "

30	3.0	0.00	0.45	9' from floor
31	3.8	8.40	11.45	Hard quartz
32	3.0	19.60	3.57	" "
33	5.5	0.70	1.88	Cutcrop
34	4.0	0.35	1.24	"
35	4.5	8.40	5.97	"
#1 Cut	3.0	1.05	1.55	Hard quartz

Sunrise:

1	4.0	5.60	5.42	Quartz, Sulphides
2	2.5	5.60	4.96	" "
3	3.8	2.80	1.63	" "
4	3.5	0.35	1.40	" "
5	4.0	2.80	6.44	" "
6	4.5	2.10	1.16	" "
7	6.0	0.70	1.86	" "
8	3.0	0.35	1.24	Sulphide schist
9	2.5	2.10	3.88	Qtz. 6' above floor
10	7.7	4.20	8.77	Quartz and schist
11	5.0	3.50	6.28	Quartz, sulphides
12	6.0	0.35	1.55	Schist, 5" quartz
13	5.2	1.05	2.64	Quartz, sulphides
14	(West of fault in schist)			
15	6.3	0.35	1.55	Quartz, schist
16	4.5	0.00	4.96	Quartz
17	2.0	0.35	0.93	Quartz, top in floor
18	3.5	0.70	2.32	Quartz, sulphides
19	3.0	1.05	5.12	" "
20	3.5	0.70	1.86	" "

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Both veins are very prominent on the surface and show considerable extent. The Sunrise, however, shows more promise as the larger deposit; in that the Buckeye vein is confined to the top of the mountain, whereas the former has the vein extending down into the earth. This visual inspection leads to the assumption that the deposits have considerably more tonnage than that estimated, but further sampling can best determine the amount and value.

It is recommended that checks be made on the assays which show exceptionally high or low values. The erratic occurrence of some of the sulphides tends to produce errors when sampling with an interval as large as that used in this preliminary examination.

Unwatering of the flooded workings will prove the extent and value of the ore in these regions. The sampling work so far accomplished on the Sunrise has been greatly hampered by this lack of accessibility to the workings. In view of the extent of the Sunrise vein, surface samplings in conjunction with the underground work will reveal the deposit in its true light.

Although it is felt the Buckeye deposit holds little promise to the southwest of the stoped area, further sampling in the tunnel to the southwest and in the tunnel on the north, in conjunction with outcrop sampling, will prove the extent of this ore body.

Lesle L. Mots

" T H E B U C K E Y E V E I N "

This property comprises 16 Patented and Unpatented mining claims, about 320 acres, situated in Sections 3 and 4, Township 13 South, Range 27 East, Tevis mining district, Cochise County, Arizona. The property covers a large vein system for one and a half miles in length.

The mine is eleven miles from Bowie, a ranching and cattle town on the Southern Pacific railroad, Highway 86, and small airport. Fairly good roads reach the mine with grades that permit heavy hauling. Five smelters are within easy reach, giving this property the great advantage of low transportation rates. Abundant skilled mining labor is available.

Climatic conditions permit uninterrupted year round operation.

HISTORY:

The veins of this property were operated before 1890 and two mills were installed, there was a townsite and 300 men are said to have been working at the mines. With the then inefficient methods of recovery it was impossible to recover much of the values from the gold-silver sulphide ores, therefore only rich oxidized ores were sought. However, about 10,000 tons of ore were mined in merely starting the "Buckeye stope"; this ore was lowered to a mine railroad and hauled more than a mile around the steep mountain sides, then again lowered to an Amalgamation plant. Before this ore entered the mill circuit it was handled six or more times, therefore only selected and rich ores could be handled. Present sampling of exposed ore faces in this stope indicates that the old-timers had an average grade of \$40 a ton in gold-silver. Prior to 1900 the mines closed down, roads washed out, the property became inaccessible and practically unknown. The present owners built roads to make the property easy of access and built a substantial camp as a base for operations.

Reports on the property were made years ago by various well known mining engineers. This report is based upon study of the aforementioned reports and personal extended study of the geology and genesis of ore deposition. Long experience in the mines of this region aids in understanding of the problems presented.

CURRENT HISTORY:

This property, situated midway between Morenci and Bisbee, Arizona, is in the heart of a geologic province which has a re-

corded production of hundreds of millions of tons of ore. In addition to proportionate amounts of other metals this geologic province has produced 35% of the copper produced in the U.S., this vast production being due to basic and unique geologic factors which make this one of the richest mineralized regions known. At both Morenci and Bisbee production started over 70 years ago, increasing yearly until today their combined production is said to be 100,000 tons of ore per day; and their limits are not yet known or even realized.

GEOLOGY:

Most of the time from the Pre-Cambrian to the end of the Mesozoic this geologic province was submerged and, under Marine conditions, thicknesses of several thousand feet of sandstones, shales, and limestone strata were laid down upon granitic and other formations.

Toward the end of the Cretaceous and continuing long into the Tertiary, this province was invaded at great depth by a major batholith, and direct lines of evidence show there was a gradual minimum uplift of the entire province of more than five miles; Morenci, Dos Cabezas, Bisbee, and other mining camps are on what once were deep seated "high points" of this invading batholith. During the Tertiary a succession of volcanics broke through here on a mountain building scale, forming what is now the main axis of the Dos Cabezas range, covering large areas with flows. The region then became exposed to erosion which has continued without interruption to the present day - a time interval estimated at close to 50 million years. Only small and isolated remnants of the once great thickness of flows and sedimentaries remain, probably preserved by having been downfaulted or engulfed in the invading igneous magmas. The principal surface exposures over the region today are formerly deep seated schist, granite, and porphyry formations.

As the major invasion of volcanics cooled from the top downward, the "high point" of the still uncooled portion of the batholith became a magma reservoir, from which dikes and ore deposits subsequently ascended, each a definite phase or cycle of volcanism. After the major invasion of volcanics had cooled off "in place", at recurrent intervals of millions of years numerous porphyry stocks and dikes ascended, weakening and ribboning the granite and other formations of the area. Andesitic and Aplitic dikes are visible, along with numerous and large dikes of diabasic character.

At depth in the magma reservoir temperatures and pressures were retained and gradually increased by radio activity and chemical reactions of absorbed rock elements, so that this magma reservoir became a zone of rock differentiation and a "magmatic laboratory" on a tremendous scale. Then, as final and definite stages of volcanism there came a series of ore magma invasions, in particular that known as the Buckeye vein and branches - a tremendous sill-like invasion of quartz with gold-silver content.

During the long period of uplift, through the major invasion of volcanics, succession of dikes, ore invasions and long continued

erosion, the region was extensively faulted to meet constantly changing adjustments of the crust. Dikes and ore deposits usually follow pre-existing fault fissures which, to a considerable extent, determine the shape of the intrusions. The Buckeye vein and branches being the latest, are the least disturbed of any of the formations of the area. There is no visible evidence of the Buckeye vein being faulted.

THE BUCKEYE VEIN:

The Buckeye vein is an immense vein dike, a sill-like, flat angled invasion of quartz in which are gold-silver minerals associated with various pyrites, galena, tellurides and some free gold. The presence of sulphides in the quartz is usually an indication of good ore and galena invariably indicates ore of better than average grade. However, quartz in which no sulphides are to be seen often carries good gold values.

The ore is readily amenable to concentration, also to cyanidation. The general strike of the vein is N - S, and the average dip 20° W.

The vein was formed at great depth below the then existing surface, a vertical thickness of several thousand feet of formerly overlying rock having since been removed by erosion. Under terrific pressure during its ascent from depth, this multi-million ton mass of ore magma was forced upward along an irregularly fractured zone, filling fissures and cracks branching from the main zone of fissuring, resulting in many upward, (and some downward) branches that became large and important veins, such as the Apache, Mountain View, San Francisco, etc. - the rock between these veins being ribboned with countless closely spaced stringers of quartz - for hundreds of feet above the main vein.

It is of importance to note that, by the time the vein had reached the present visible horizon, a large percentage of the volatiles that accompany ore magma invasion had been dissipated through and into the wall rocks at greater depth, for, in the Buckeye stope, thousands of feet below the upper limit of this ore invasion, included fragments of wall rock and the walls bordering the vein are relatively fresh and unaltered, indicating that a column of hot and plastic magma was being pushed ahead from below - filling every crack encountered in its ascent from depth.

There was but one stage of ore invasion, resulting in an immense system of conjugated veins with large bodies of ore accumulating at vein junctions, also where the invading ore magmas passed through wide diabasic dikes which screened out and immediately precipitated the values by chemical reactions. At vein junctions where the mass of ore magma was greatest after it had come to rest, the values tended to concentrate toward the middle of the vein, layers or planes of banding of the sulphides being parallel with the lode walls. Each ore shoot can be relied upon to contain large tonnages of ore - and there are many vein junctions and dike intersections - particularly West of Buckeye creek.

THE PROPERTY:

The property is one and a half miles in length, covering the vein system the full length of the property, with Buckeye Canyon in the centre. On the East side of this canyon, 300 ft. above the canyon floor, the Buckeye vein, with characteristic inclusions of wall rocks, is exposed as a "wall of ore" for hundreds of feet around the mountain. This is a most impressive showing, and it is reported that the original operators paid \$100,000 cash for this one claim of 20 acres. The Buckeye stope is here, a working with four entrances into a wide chamber from which about 10,000 tons of ore was mined by following ore UP into the mountain. In this stope is a semi-circular "face" of ore now available for mining, with development drifts ahead of stoping, all in ore. The ore is continuous all around the stope from 6 to 12 feet thick (high), trending upward at about 20 degrees. In this stope one of the upward branch veins (the Mountain View) has its junction or branching off from the main Buckeye vein and an ore shoot was formed at this junction which may be considered a fair demonstration of how ore shoots were formed at many other vein junctions on the property.

In its way, mining ore from this Buckeye stope is equivalent to entering a shaft mine on the 4,000 ft. level and working upward toward the surface. Starting in the Buckeye stope the ore goes upward through the mountain to where it is again exposed by erosion on the West side of Cement Canyon, (see Map), 4,000 feet distant. This block of ore can supply a large future tonnage and, as the wall rocks are relatively unaltered, although unsupported and exposed for more than 60 years, the roof of the stope stands well. This block of ore can be cheaply mined by room and pillar methods with slushers - with no hoisting nor pumping costs to meet, and excellent ventilation at all times.

Opposite the Buckeye stope on the West side of Buckeye canyon the main vein is exposed over 20 ft. thick (high). Uphill above this vein for about 500 ft. there is an almost continuous series of branch veins with the rock between the veins ribboned with stringers of quartz. This is visible evidence that this tremendous series of outcroppings is part of a zone of intense brecciation and large scale mineralization along the fissured zone in this area, particularly because the main vein in its ascent from depth had to pass through a series of andesitic, aplitic, and wide diabasic dikes, the effect of which was to screen out and immediately precipitate a large percentage of the values in the ore (vein) magma by chemical reactions - forming an immense body of rich ore "in place". This tremendous vein system is due to one invasion of ore from depth, one of the largest invasions of gold-silver bearing quartz known.

Until work with bulldozers during the summer of 1959 built roads and cleared away dense brush, this area was relatively inaccessible and so unknown. Today this road work enables veins and outcropping ore shoots to be easily reached, studied and so understood as valid evidence of the presence of large bodies of ore in this one hill - some of which ore is reasonably expected to be

phenomenally rich. Under proper guidance six months work will enter and prove this tremendous profit potential and enable large scale production to begin.

When erosion carved Buckeye canyon out of the mountain it completely removed a 1,000 ft. section of the Buckeye vein, leaving it well exposed high on both sides of the canyon. On the West side of the canyon the main vein and branches belong to a deeper part of the ore column than does the ore of the Buckeye stope and the thousands of feet of vein East of this stope. Thus the ore of the West side of Buckeye canyon is closer to the source - the ore magma reservoir from which all the veins originated; normally there should be more ore here - and there is - evidenced by the exposures of vein croppings and large dikes through which this ore magma had to pass, as per a preceding paragraph. The banded ore of the Buckeye stope shows that the gold-silver values were the last to crystallize and were precipitated toward the middle of the vein, clear evidence of the conditions governing formation of ore shoots at vein and dike intersections.

The Apache vein is the uppermost of the series of branch veins. This wide and strong vein has a rich ore shoot exposed for hundreds of feet; with ore identical in type and character with the ore of the Buckeye stope, showing that it is part of the same invasion of ore. Over sixty years ago, with steep hillsides covered with dense, thorny brush making travel difficult and unpleasant, no roads, and everything used had to be packed in for miles on the backs of men or animals - and ore packed out the same way - without mechanical aids, men sank three shafts, in rich ore. Today there is a road to the shafts and it is possible to study veins and workings - and it is clear that this ore leads directly down to the main Buckeye vein. At the junction of the Apache and Buckeye veins there can be expected a really tremendous and rich body of ore. This is merely one of a series of ore shoots which, in this one hill alone, has a multimillion dollar potential on which it is desired to focus the attention of all who study this report.

SUMMARY:

The basic facts concerning this property are:

It is in the heart of the richest and most productive mining area of the U.S.; a region of gib and rich mines, the operators of which are expending millions of dollars to increase their holdings.

The Buckeye vein and branches are a tremendous system of richly mineralized veins along which, at vein and dike intersections, numerous and very rich shoots of gold-silver ore were formed.

RECOMMENDATION:

In the hill "across the creek" from the Buckeye stope the geology furnishes ample evidence that multi-million dollar ore shoots were formed at vein junctions and dike intersections. With

the work of less than six months this rich ore zone can be entered.

This crosscut will enter beneath the Buckeye vein and extend Westward, entering vein junctions and dike intersections, placing an enormous tonnage of ore overhead available for low-cost-per-ton handling. Advantage of this method would be lowest first cost to start large scale production, level haulage way, access to portal by vehicular equipment, ore bins to hold ore and load ores quickly, nearness to camp facilities, smelters, with low cost transportation, etc.

This information has been gathered from numerous reports of Engineers, Geologists, and other previous owners and Operators of this mine from 1935 to the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

Jesse Angle, President
Buckeye-Apache Mines Co.

REPORT ON
PROPERTY OF THE
AZTEC MINING COMPANY
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

By
Ralph L. Motz,
Registered Engineer.

1935

REPORT ON
PROPERTY OF THE
AZTEC MINING COMPANY

Location:

The property of the Aztec Mining Company is situated in the Buckeye Canyon of the Dos Cabezos Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona. The Dos Cabezos Mountains are the northwest extension of the Chiricahua Range, and are part of the mountains that divide the Sulphur Spring Valley and the San Simon Valley. The highest points of this mountain range are two peaks of heads close together which gives the range its name.

The property lies at an approximate elevation of 6500 feet above sea level. The sides of these mountains are very steep and the canyons are abrupt and rugged. The sides of the canyons are covered with brush of the semi-tropical type, with a fair growth of oak and juniper, intermingled with desert cacti.

Cochise County is located in the southeastern part of Arizona. The climate is very mild. The summers in the valleys are hot but the altitude of the mountains gives them a cooler climate. The nights are always cool in the hottest part of the summer. The winters are very mild. Sometimes there is a light fall of snow which keeps the springs alive. The rainfall averages about 20 inches a year. All in all the climate is ideal for all-year activities, and a man can work outside all the year round.

Property:

The property of the Aztec Mining Company consists of 18 unpatented mining claims:- Apache, Will Rogers, Clarisa, Apache Tom, Apache Squaw, South Apache, Gen.Custer, Apache Chief, Goldie, Florencita, San Francisco, Wiley Post, Apache Kid, Cochise, Geronimo, and Halfway, these being shown on the accompanying map. The other two are the Gold Rock which lies to the west of the Apache Tom and the Mark Twain which lies to the south of the Halfway.

Accessibility:

The property lies on the northeast side of the Dos Cabezos Mountains. At present the nearest railroad point is Wilcox on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. From Wilcox a good automobile road, unpaved, runs 15 miles southeast to Dos Cabezos. At Dos Cabezos, a mining town, there are several stores

service station, school, and other establishments. From Dos Cabezos a fair road winds up the mountains for about 5 miles to the ridge and then down the other side for two miles to the Elma Camp. This is a camp that was established by the Central Copper Co. some years ago and consists of a number of buildings. This camp has been leased to the operators of the Aztec Mining Co. The water supply of this camp is very good and the water is piped to the various buildings.

From the Elma Camp to the several workings of the company are trails. These trails are the ordinary burro trails at present. It is about one mile by trail from the Elma Camp to the Apache Shaft.

Bowie, another station on the main line of the Southern Pacific, is about 12 miles to the northeast of the property. From Bowie there is a good road to a C.C.C. Camp in the lower end of the Buckeye Canyon. This camp is about 3 miles from the property and a good road could be built down the canyon. The distance then from the property to a shipping point on the railroad would be 12 miles against the present distance of 23 or 24 miles to Willcox. Another good feature of the road to Bowie would be the fact that the haul of concentrates would be all down hill, whereas now there is two miles of steep grade up out of the camp.

At Willcox or Bowie, the ore or concentrates can be loaded into cars and shipped direct to the smelter at El Paso. This smelter is the custom smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company. Here they pay for the gold, silver, copper and lead contents.

Bisbee, the main mining camp of the southwest, lies about 78 miles from Dos Cabezos and the town of Douglas, the third largest in Arizona, about the same distance, Tucson, the second city and home of the University of Arizona is about 100 miles to the west of Dos Cabezos and is reached over excellent roads.

History.

The mineral showings of the Dos Cabezos Mountains have been known to prospectors since the earliest days of the westward movement. The main traveled road to California of the Forty-Niners ran through a low pass a few miles to the south of Dos Cabezos. A large amount of work was done in this section in the early part of the 80s. The evidence of this early work is still seen in the old shafts, tunnels and mill dumps. These old shafts are especially plentiful in the vicinity of the Aztec Property. Several mills were operated in the Buckeye Canyon.

Considerable gold has been taken out of the the placers at the foot of the Dos Cabezas Mountains to the north of the property. This gold, no doubt, has been derived from veins similar to the ones on this group.

Geology:

The main geological formation on these claims is granite. The granite has been cut up by numerous dikes of various porphyries and other igneous rock. A detailed geological examination has not been made as yet. The granite is also cut with numerous veins of quartz. There are several of these veins that are of considerable size. The main vein from the Halfway through the Wiley Post to the Apache and Will Rogers crops out on the surface for several thousand feet and is from 18 inches to 3 feet wide on the surface. Immediately adjacent to this vein there are numerous parallel small veins. These form a banded structure that is very noticeable. In some places the footwall of this vein is schist. There are several prominent veins parallel to this vein on which considerable work was done in the past. Time has not permitted an extensive study of the geology and the other veins.

Main Vein:

There has been considerable work done on this vein. Several old shafts were found that had been filled with water and debris. Two of these are on the Halfway claim. One of them, Shaft No. 2 has been completely unwatered and the depth was found to be 55 feet. The vein at the surface of this shaft is about 12 inches wide. This width persists to a depth of 45 feet, at 50 feet it is 30 inches wide and at the bottom it is 33 inches wide. About 20 feet to the south of the shaft this vein outcrops for a width of 30 inches in the gulch. From this point sample number 16 was taken the vein is 12 inches wide.

Shaft No. 1 on the Halfway claim has been unwatered and cleaned out to a depth of about 85 feet. This shaft was sunk on the vein and pitches 35. The vein at a depth of 25 feet is 36 inches wide and varies between 30 and 40 inches the balance of the distance, except at two points it is 48 inches wide. It seems to be stronger as it goes down.

At the location work on the Wiley Post claim the vein is 12 inches wide on the surface and is highly mineralized.

This vein again prominently outcrops at the workings on the Apache claim. The vein was originally exposed in the bottom of the gulch and is from 14 to 20 inches wide. At this point from which samples 9 and 10 were taken a lens of good ore is

shown. The shaft at the Apache is now being sunk and has attained a depth of 35 feet. The vein here dips at an angle of 32, and varies from 30 to 36 inches in width. On the west side of this shaft there is exposed a fine body of ore which trends to the west away from the shaft. At the bottom of the shaft and no doubt at more depth will combine with the other.

The surface oxidation along the vein is very shallow and ⁱⁿ all workings sulphides of iron and lead are exposed in the vein. The vein at the Apache shaft is about 200 feet lower in elevation than at the Halfway shafts and the mineralization seems to be stronger at this point leading us to believe that the mineralization is stronger with depth and that such mineralization will continue for a considerable depth.

Sampling and Assays:

The samples were all, with the exception of 14 and 16, taken by grooves cut across the vein for the full width. These samples were then assayed by me for gold, silver and lead. The higher value of gold and silver were accompanied by a higher value of lead. In the values of the samples the lead was not taken into account. The price of lead is not stable as gold and silver and the smelter deductions for lead are very high. If the concentrates are made by table concentration the lead will run very high and the value will add considerably to the profits. A sheet showing the assay values is attached to this report. The following points should be noted:- Sample No. 7 taken at a depth of 30 feet in the shaft shows to low grade spot between the two lenses of ore. No. 8 showing good ore coming back into the shaft. The average of the 8 samples in the shaft is \$37.84 and of the three taken in the tunnel at the mouth of the shaft is \$26.79. The samples in Shaft No. 1 were taken at intervals of 5 feet, starting with a depth of 25 feet for No. 17. The assay returns of these samples show that the values are getting better with depth with an average for last 15 feet samples for \$26.94. The bottom 15 feet of the No. 2 shaft averaged \$28.95. The average width of these samples in the two shafts on the Halfway and the one on the Apache is 33 inches.

Recommendations:

The main vein is a very strong vein on the surface and can be traced for a considerable distance. At all places where opened up the sampling showed a good grade ore. Where any depth has been obtained the mineralization is stronger than on the surface. In the assaying the samples showed the presence of tellurium. The values

appear to go with the iron and lead sulphides. The property has merit and should be vigorously prospected and developed. This should be done at the points where the values have been proven.

The No. 1 shaft of the Halfway is now down to the 85 foot point and from all evidence must be considerably deeper. The No. 2 shaft is only 175 feet from the No. 1 shaft and has a depth of only 55 feet. This shaft has been boarded up to keep debris from falling in. It might come in handy at some future time as an air shaft or other outlet.

The No. 1 shaft should be sunk to a depth of about 400 feet or approximately 300 feet below the present bottom.

The shaft on the Apache should be sunk 200 feet. From the bottom of this shaft a drift should be run to connect with the bottom of the No. 1 shaft on the Halfway. The distance along the vein between these two shafts will be about 1400 feet. The connection should be run from both ends which will shorten the time. The time necessary to complete this work, shaft sinking and drifting will be from 9 to 10 months.

Work should be done at the same time on the trail from the Elma Camp to the shaft sites.

If the vein is found to be of the same general average and width by which development work there will be proven an ore body containing 126,000 tons. The factors used in this computation being a length of 1400 feet between the two shafts, an extension of 100 feet beyond both shafts, a width of 33 inches, a depth of 350 feet as the surface rises from the No. 1 shaft of the Halfway and then drops sharply to the Apache shaft, and 12 cubic feet in place to weigh one ton. With an average of \$20.00 which is below the average found in the sampling, the gross value of the gold and silver in the ore at the present prices would be \$2,530,000.

Accurate record of the assay values of the shafts and drifts should be kept. When the work is completed it should not be difficult matter to determine the flow sheet and the tonnage of a mill.

The following is an approximate cost of doing this work:

2 portable compressors, each 240 cu. ft. capacity,	\$3000.00
2 hoists,	1000.00
Drill, steel, tracks, cars,	1000.00
Shaft, Sinking - 100 ft at Apache,	1500.00
" " 100 ft at Apache, 300 ft. Halfway	8000.00
1400 Ft. drifts, at \$8.00	11200.00
Superintendence, engineering, assaying, etc.	<u>4300.00</u>
Total	\$30,000.00

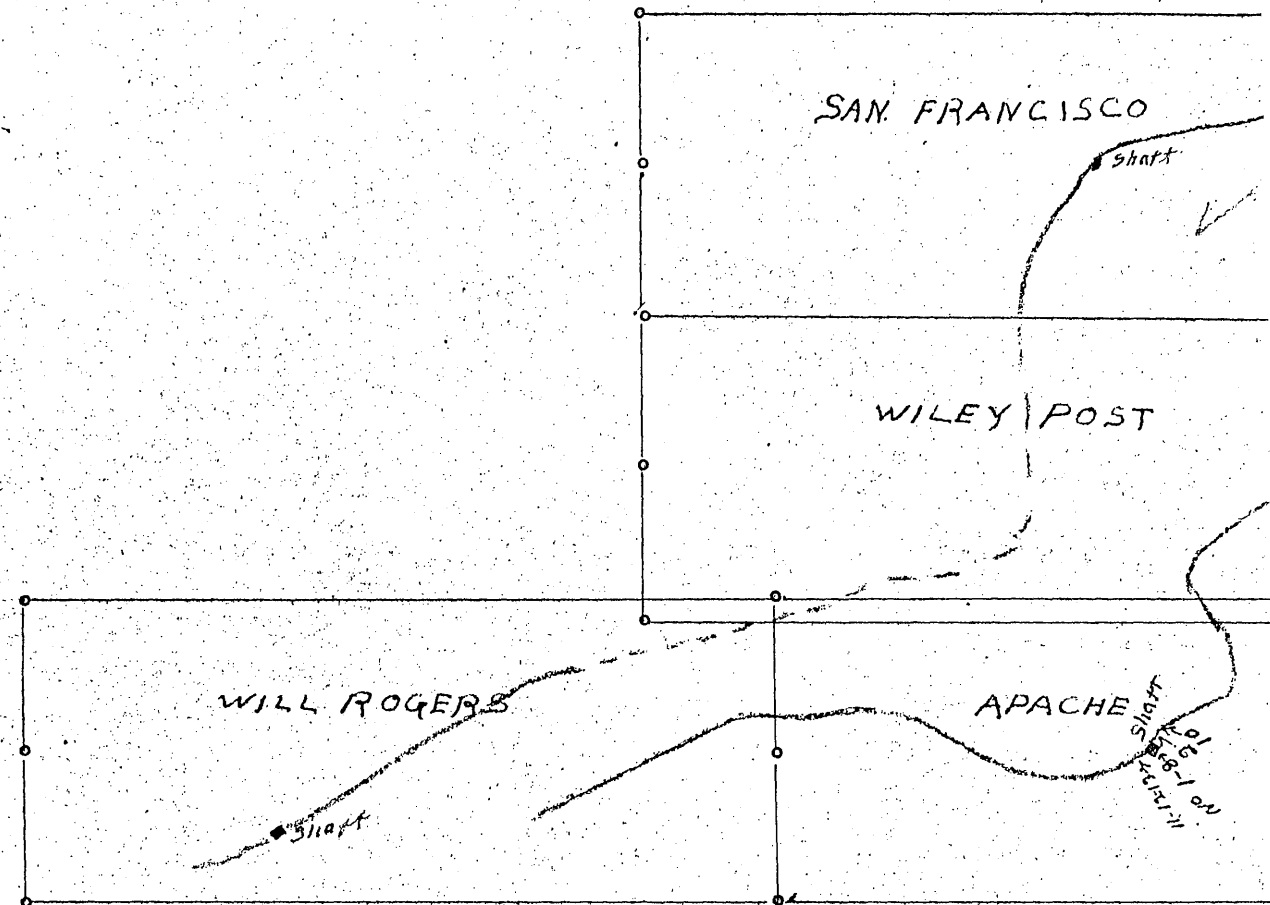
Bisbee, Arizona.
Dec.11, 1935

(Signed) Ralph L. Motz
Registered Engineer, State of Arizona.
Certificate No. 266.

-30-

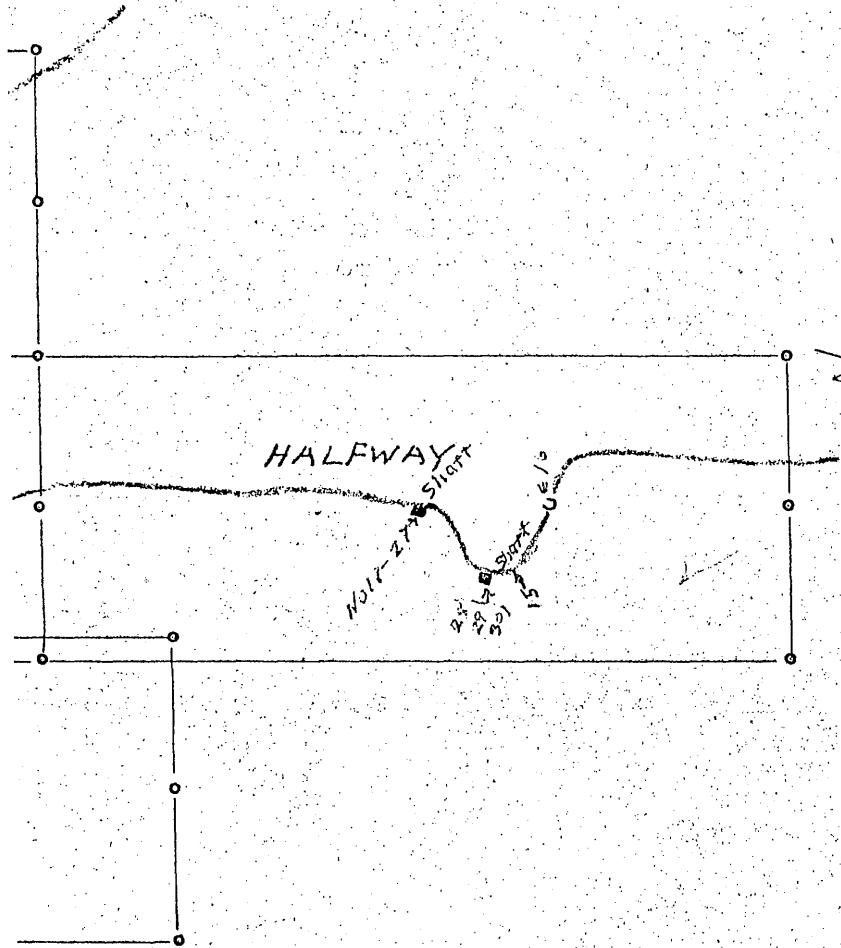
C O P Y
10-25-37

56.88 51.75 56.14 7.11 02.21 7.90 00
 48.85 59.11 23.1 08.55 7.10 68
 13.85 50.16 5.71 55.41 10.10 86
 46.95 59.15 51.12 1.81 51.46 08.10 12
 56.91 27.17 7.19 51.71 15.10 92
 58.78 02.17 1.19 59.61 2.90 46 71.27 145
 10.12 18.1 115 16.1 07.16



Apache Shaft							13
10 RS	1	Apache	0.33	12.60	5.7	4.31	16.91 Ave
	2	"	0.42	14.70	6.1	4.73	19.40
	3	"	1.68	58.80	15.2	11.70	78.50
	4	"	1.72	62.20	29.2	22.48	82.68
	5	"	0.49	17.15	8.4	6.47	25.62
	6	"	0.67	23.40	8.4	6.85	30.30
	7	"	0.78	9.80	5.2	4.00	13.80
	8	"	0.84	27.40	20.8	16.02	49.42
	9	Ve	0.74	25.20	6.8	5.24	32.44
	10	"	1.19	40.00	19.6	15.37	56.74
	11	TV	0.80	33.13	13.4	9.01	46.11
	12	"	2.22	11.20	20.2	1.77	12.97
							37.84
							43.54
							21
							32
							23
							24

APACHE GROUP - ? Tertiary?
 TEVIS MINING DISTRICT
 COCHISE CO - ARIZONA
 Scale: 1" = 300'



0.67	23.415	2.6	5.25	28.31	67.77
1.28	44.80	68.9	53.05	96.85	97.85
0.16	55.60	6.0	4.62	10.22	
0.33	11.55	8.8	7.35	19.40	14.66
0.18	6.30	1.8	1.35	7.64	
0.16	5.40	3.4	2.62	8.22	
0.12	4.20	4.0	1.54	5.74	
0.21	7.35	2.1	1.85	9.20	7.72
0.21	7.45	2.1	2.08	11.53	
0.48	10.80	6.7	5.31	22.11	
0.44	15.40	3.4	2.62	18.42	
0.18	6.30	2.0	0.18	6.48	25.55

NOTE: ARROWS AND NUMBERS

Drawn by F. H. Gibson

757.
received 1914

7-125

674

500 33

3534

500

55

Approximate Population

T. 14.5.

2015

unsubscribed

6.5W
1111.1111

V. b. sw.

5301

100-260422-1

7-95

0991-7095

Lillian Banks M.S.
MS.937

MS. 937
1107

म. सं. न. ०११.

099 N 099

2850530

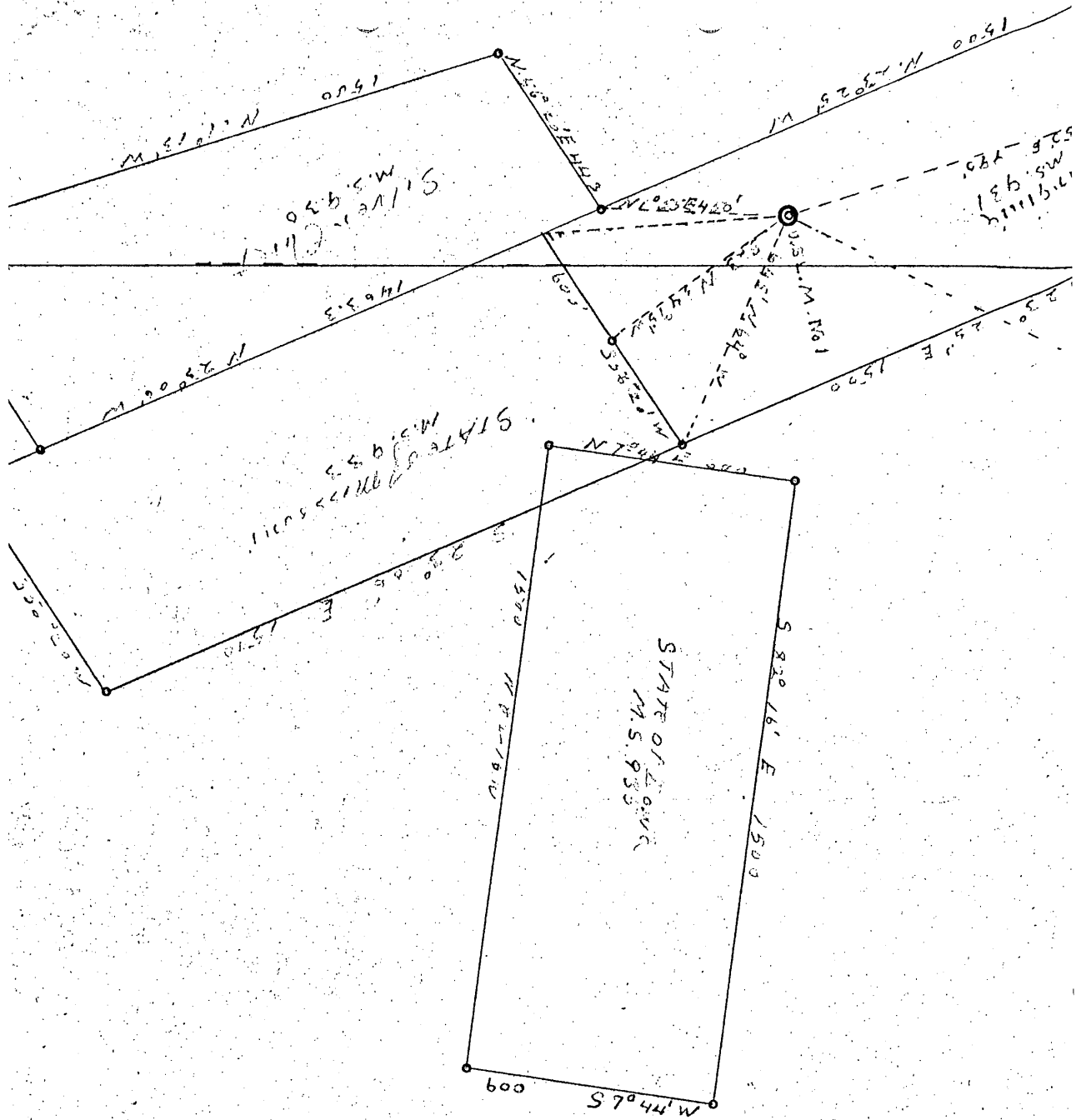
099.3095

5747 of Virginia M.S.

986.5.W

0 3 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042

59 Group T. P. 2, E. S. A.



No. 22736

No. 494

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come,

Greeting:

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Chapter Six, Title Thirty-two and legislation supplemental thereto, there have been deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States the Plat and Field Notes of survey and the Certificate, No. 494, of the Register of the Land Office at Tucson in the Territory of Arizona, accompanied by other evidence, whereby it appears that THE VIRGINIA CHIEF MINING AND MILLING COMPANY did, on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1891, duly enter and pay for that certain mining claim or premises, known as the SILVER CHIEF LODE MINING CLAIM, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 37, embracing a portion of the unsurveyed public domain, in the Tevis Mining District, in the County of Cochise and Territory of Arizona, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Tucson and bounded, described and platted as follows, with magnetic variation eleven degrees and thirty minutes east,

BEGINNING at initial monument, a juniper post five inches square marked, I.M. S.C. M. C. No. 1, in mound of stone, situate on north end line of claim, from which an oak eleven inches in diameter blazed and marked B.T.S.C.M.C. No. 1 bears south thirty-eight degrees and ten minutes west forty-nine and five tenths feet distant; a shaft bears south nine degrees and forty minutes east eight hundred and ninety feet distant; an oak fourteen inches in diameter blazed and marked B.T.S.C. M.C. No. 1 bears north fifty-four degrees and twenty-five minutes east sixty-seven and five tenths feet distant; bold croppings bear south fifteen degrees east ninety feet distant and the southwest corner of Virginia and northwest corner of the State of Missouri mining claims bear south seventy degrees and seven minutes east one hundred and ninety-three feet distant.

Thence, first course, north fifty-six degrees and twenty minutes east one hundred and forty-three feet to the northeast corner of claim a juniper post five inches square marked S.C.M.C. No. 2 in mound of stone, from which U.S. mineral monument No. 1 bears north one degree and fifty-five minutes east, four hundred and fifty feet distant, and a juniper fourteen inches in diameter blazed and marked B.T. S.C.M.C. No. 2 bears north sixty-six degrees and twenty-five minutes east twenty-six feet distant.

Thence, second course, south twenty-three degrees and six minutes east one thousand four hundred and sixty-three and three tenths feet to the southeast corner of claim.

Thence, third course, south fifty-six degrees and twenty minutes west six hundred feet to the southwest corner of claim.

Thence fourth course, north seventeen degrees and thirteen minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to the northwest corner of claim.

Thence, fifth course, north fifty-six degrees and twenty minutes east three hundred feet to said initial monument, the place of beginning, said lot No. 37 extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said Silver Chief vein

1601955 E B

4-205r

NO.

5114

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

General Land Office

Washington

May 14 1935

I hereby certify that the annexed copy of patent is a true and literal exemplification from the record which is in my custody in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of this office to be affixed, at the city of Washington, on the day and year above written.

RUTH LOCKETT, Recorder of the General Land Office

6-1942 (GENERAL LAND OFFICE SEAL)

Filed and recorded at request of D. L. Cunningham, Willcox, Arizona, SEP.7, 1935, at
9:20 A.M.

By Frances Lippert, Deputy

KATHRYN G. HUTCHISON, County Recorder

1601955 B B

4-205 r

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

WASHINGTON

MAY 14, 1935

I hereby certify that the annexed copy of patent is a true and literal
exemplification from the record which is in my custody in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused
the seal of this office to be affixed, at the city of Washington, on the day and year
above written.

6 -1942

Ruth Lockett, Recorder of the General Land Office

(GENERAL LAND OFFICE SEAL)

GENERAL LAND OFFICE No. 22737

MINERAL CERTIFICATE NO. 496

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, In pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the
United States, Chapter Six, Title Thirty-two, and legislation supplemental thereto, there
have been deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States the Plat and Field
Notes of survey and the Certificate No. 496, of the Register of the Land Office at
Tucson in the Territory of Arizona, accompanied by other evidence, whereby it appears
that THE VIRGINIA CHIEF MINING AND MILLING COMPANY did, on the twenty-third day of
October, A. D. 1891, duly enter and pay for that certain mining claim or premises,
known as the STATE OF IOWA LODE MINING AND MILLSITE CLAIM, designated by the Surveyor
General as Lots Nos. 40 A and 40 B, embracing a portion of the unsurveyed public
domain, in the Tevis Mining District, in the County of Cochise and Territory of
Arizona, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Tucson and bounded, described and
platted as follows, with magnetic variation eleven degrees and thirty minutes east.

BEGINNING for the description of the lot No. 40 A, at the Initial
monument, a juniper post four inches in diameter marked 1, M.S.1, M. C. No. 1, in
mound of stone, from which an oak twelve inches in diameter blazed and marked B.T.1.
M.S.1 M.C.No. 1, bears south eighty-three degrees and forty-five minutes west thirty-
eight feet distant; an oak eighteen inches in diameter blazed and marked B.T.1.M.S.1
M.C.No.1 bears north twenty-six degrees and seventeen minutes west sixty feet distant;
the southeast corner of the Virginia mining claim bears north sixty-three degrees and
ten minutes west forty-one feet distant, and U. S. Mineral Monument No. 1 bears north
sixty-four degrees west six hundred and forty-five feet distant.

Thence, first course, north seven degrees and forty-four minutes east
three hundred feet to the northwest corner.

west one thousand five hundred feet to the northwest corner of claim.

Thence, fifth course, north fifty-six degrees and twenty minutes east three hundred feet to said north end center of claim, the place of beginning; said lot No. 38A extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said Virginia vein or lode, and containing twenty acres and thirty-three hundredths of an acre of land, more or less.

NOW KNOW YE, That there is therefore hereby Granted by the United States unto the said THE VIRGINIA CHIEF MINING AND MILLING COMPANY and to its successors and assigns, the said mining premises hereinbefore described, and not expressly excepted from the presents, and all that portion of the said Virginia vein, lode, or ledge, and of all other veins, lodes, and ledges, throughout their entire depth, the tops or apexes of which lie inside of the surface boundary lines of said granted premises in said Lot No. 38A extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges in their downward course may so far depart from a perpendicular as to extend outside the vertical side lines of said premises. Provided, That the right of possession to such outside parts of said veins, lodes, or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward through the end lines of said Lot No. 38A so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of said veins, lodes, or ledges; And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the grantee herein to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another:

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD said mining premises, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging unto the said grantee above named, and to its successors and assigns forever; subject nevertheless to the above-mentioned and to the following conditions and stipulations:

First. That the premises hereby granted, with the exception of the surface, may be entered by the proprietor of any other vein, lode, or ledge, the top or apex of which lies outside of the boundary of said granted premises, should the same in its dip be found to penetrate, intersect, or extend into said premises, for the purpose of extracting and removing the ore from such other vein, lode, or ledge.

Second. That the premises hereby granted shall be held subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local laws, customs, and decisions of courts. And there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

Third. That in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the Legislature of Arizona may provide rules for working the mining claim or premises hereby granted, involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to its complete development.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the City of Washington the twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and Seventeenth.

(L.S.)

By the President: Grover Cleveland,
By E. Macfarland, Ass't. Secretary.
L.C.C. Lamar, Recorder of the General Land Office..

6-1942

Ruth Lockett,

Recorder of the General Land Office

(GENERAL LAND OFFICE SEAL)

General Land Office No. 22739

Mineral Certificate No. 498

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

WHEREAS, In pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States Chapter Six, Title Thirty-two and legislation supplemental thereto, there have been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, the Plat and Field Notes of survey of the Mill Site claim of The Virginia Chief Mining and Milling Company, accompanied by the Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Tucson, in the Territory of Arizona, whereby it appears that, in pursuance of the said Revised Statutes of the United States the said The Virginia Chief Mining and Milling Company did on the twenty-third day of October A. D. 1891, enter and pay for said millsite claim, being Mineral Entry No. 498 in the series of said Office, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 41 B. known as the LINCOLN PARK MILL SITE CLAIM, and embracing a portion of the unsurveyed public domain, in the Tevis Mining District, in the County of Cochise and Territory of Arizona, in the District of lands subject to sale at Tucson, and according to the returns on file in the General Land Office bounded, described and platted as follows, with magnetic variation eleven degrees and thirty minutes east.

Beginning at the southwest corner of claim, an oak post five inches in diameter blazed and marked L. P. M. S. No. 2 on north face and I.M.S.I.M.S. No. 1 on south face, in mound of stone, being also the northwest corner of the State of Iowa millsite claim.

Thence, first course, north eighty-five degrees east three hundred and thirty feet to the southeast corner of claim.

Thence, second course, north five degrees west six hundred and sixty feet to the northeast corner of claim.

Thence, third course, south eighty-five degrees west three hundred and thirty feet to the northwest corner of claim.

Thence, fourth course, south five degrees east three hundred and thirty feet to an oak post four inches square marked I.M.L.P.M.S.No. 1, in mound of stone, from which U. S. mineral monument No. 1 bears south twenty-five degrees and twenty-two minutes west three thousand and thirty-three feet distant; six hundred and sixty feet to said southwest corner of claim, the place of beginning; said Lot No. 41 B; containing five acres of land, more or less.

Now Know Ye, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises and in conformity with said Revised Statutes of the United States, Have Given and Granted and by these presents do Give and Grant unto the said The Virginia Chief Mining and Milling Company and to its successors and assigns, the said premises above described as Lot Number 41 B. with the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the land included within the exterior lines of said survey not herein expressly excepted from these presents.

4-205 r

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICEWashington
May 14, 1935

I hereby certify that the annexed copy of patent is a true and literal exemplification from the record which is in my custody in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of this office to be affixed, at the city of Washington, on the day and year above written.

Ruth Lockett,

6-1942

Recorder of the General Land Office

(GENERAL LAND OFFICE SEAL)

GENERAL LAND OFFICE NO. 23140

MINERAL CERTIFICATE NO. 495

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:

WHEREAS, In pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Chapter Six, Title Thirty-two and legislation supplemental thereto, there have been deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States the Plat and Field Notes of Survey and the Certificate, No. 495 of the Register of the Land office at Tucson, in the Territory of Arizona, accompanied by other evidence, whereby it appears that THE VIRGINIA CHIEF MINING AND MILLING COMPANY did, on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1891, duly enter and pay for that certain mining claim or premises, known as the VIRGINIA LODE MINING CLAIM designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 38 A. embracing a portion of the unsurveyed public domain in the Tevis Mining District, in the County of Cochise and Territory of Arizona in the District of Lands subject to sale at Tucson and bounded, described, and platted as follows, with magnetic variation eleven degrees and thirty minutes east.

Beginning at the north end center of claim, a juniper post four and one half inches square marked I.M.V.M.C. No. 1 in mound of stone, being also the south end center of the Jilt mining claim, from which U.S. mineral monument No. 1, T.D. bears south seventeen degrees and fifty minutes east nine hundred and ninety feet distant, and an incline shaft bears south thirty-eight degrees and forty-five minutes east four hundred and forty-five feet distant.

Thence, first course, north fifty-six degrees and twenty minutes east three hundred feet to the northeast corner of claim.

Thence, second course, south twenty-three degrees and twenty-five minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to the southeast corner of claim.

Thence, third course, south fifty-six degrees and twenty minutes west six hundred feet to the southwest corner of claim.

Thence, fourth course north twenty-three degrees and twenty-five minutes

or lode, and containing seventeen acres and twenty-five hundredths of an acre of land, more or less.

NOW KNOW YE, That there is therefore hereby Granted by the United States unto the said THE VIRGINIA CHIEF MINING AND MILLING COMPANY and to its successors and assigns, the said mining premises hereinbefore described, and not expressly excepted from these presents, and all that portion of the said SILVER CHIEF vein, lode, or ledge and of all other veins, lodes and ledges, throughout their entire depth, the tops or apexes of which lie inside of the surface boundary lines of said granted premises in said Lot No. 37 extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes or ledges in their downward course may so far depart from a perpendicular as to extend outside the vertical side lines of said premises. Provided, That the right of possession to such outside parts of said veins, lodes, or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward through the end lines of said Lot No. 37 so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of said veins, lodes, or ledges: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the grantee herein to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another:

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD said mining premises, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging unto the said grantee above named, and to its successors and assigns forever; subject nevertheless to the above-mentioned and to the following conditions and stipulations:

First: That the premises hereby granted, with the exception of the surface, may be entered by the proprietor of any other vein, lode, or ledge, the top or apex of which lies outside of the boundary of said granted premises, should the same in its dip be found to penetrate, intersect, or extend into said premises, for the purpose of extracting and removing the ore from such other vein, lode or ledge.

Second. That the premises hereby granted shall be held subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local laws, customs, and decisions of courts. And there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

Third. That in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the Legislature of Arizona may provide rules for working the mining claim or premises hereby granted, involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to its complete development.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I, GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

By the President, Grover Cleveland,

By M. McKean, Secretary

(L.S.)

I. R. Conwell, Recorder of the General Land Office ad interim

Filed and recorded at request of D.L.Cunningham, Willcox, Ariz., SEPT. 7, 1935, at 9:20 A.M.

By Frances Lippert, Deputy

KATHRYN G. HUTCHISON, County Recorder

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:

WHEREAS, In pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Chapter Six, Title Thirty-two, and legislation supplemental thereto, there have been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States the Plat and Field Notes of survey and the Certificate, No. 497, of the Register of the Land Office at Tucson in the Territory of Arizona, accompanied by other evidence, whereby it appears that THE VIRGINIA CHIEF MINING AND MILLING COMPANY did, on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1891, duly enter and pay for that certain mining claim or premises, known as the STATE OF MISSOURI LODE MINING AND MILLSITE CLAIM, designated by the Surveyor General as Lots Nos. 39A, and 39B, embracing a portion of the unsurveyed public domain, in the Tevis Mining District, in the County of Cochise and Territory of Arizona, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Tucson and bounded, described and platted as follows, with magnetic variation eleven degrees and thirty minutes east.

BEGINNING for the description of the lot No. 39 A at Initial Monument, a juniper post four inches square marked L.M.M.C. No. 1 on the southeast face and V.M.C. No. 4 upon the northwest face, being also the south end center of the Virginia Mining claim, from which an oak twelve inches in diameter blazed and marked E.T.L.M.C. No. 1 bears north thirty-six degrees east four feet distant, and U. L. Mineral Monument No. 1 bears north thirty-four degrees and fifteen minutes west five hundred and twenty-three feet distant. Thence, first course, north fifty-six degrees and twenty minutes east three hundred feet to the northeast corner.

Thence, second course, south twenty-three degrees and six minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to the southeast corner.

Thence, third course, south fifty-six degrees and twenty minutes west three hundred feet to a point from which a shaft bears north twenty-three degrees and six minutes west four hundred and sixty-seven feet distant, six hundred feet to the southwest corner.

Thence, fourth course, north twenty-three degrees and six minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to the northwest corner, a juniper post four inches square marked L.M.M.C. No. 6 in mound of stone, being also the southwest corner of said Virginia Mining Claim, from which Initial Monument Silver Chief bears north seventy degrees and seven minutes west one hundred and ninety-three feet distant.

Thence, fifth course, north fifty-six degrees and twenty minutes east three hundred feet to Initial Monument and post No. 1, the place of beginning, said Lot No. 39 A extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said State of Missouri vein or lode, and containing twenty acres and thirty-three hundredths of an acre.

Beginning for the description of the lot No. 39 B at an oak post four and one half inches square marked L.M.S.M.S. No. 1 in mound of stone, being also a corner of the Lincoln Park Millsite claim, from which U. S. Mineral Monument No. 1 bears south twenty-four degrees and thirty-one minutes west three thousand three hundred and forty-eight feet distant, and Initial Monument and post No. 1 of said Lot No. 39 A., hereinbefore described, bears south fifteen degrees and thirty minutes west three thousand six hundred and forty feet distant.

Thence, first course, north five degrees west three hundred and thirty feet to a post marked S. M. M. S. No. 2.

Thence, second course, north eighty-five degrees east six hundred and sixty feet to a post marked S. M. M. S. No. 3.

Thence, third course, south five degrees east fifteen feet deep wash drains; three hundred and thirty feet to a post marked S. M. M. S. No. 4.

Thence, fourth course, south eighty-five degrees west three hundred and twenty feet said wash drains; six hundred and sixty feet to post No. 1, the place of beginning; said lot No. 39 B containing five acres, which together with the area embraced in said lot No. 39 A, aggregate twenty-five acres and thirty three hundredths of an acre of land, more or less.

NOW KNOW YE, That there is therefore hereby granted by the United States unto the said The Virginia Chief Mining and Milling Company and to its successors and assigns, the said mining premises hereinbefore described, and expressly excepted from these presents, and all that portion of the said State of Missouri vein, lode, or ledge, and of all other veins, lodes, and ledges, throughout their entire depth, the tops or apexes of which lie inside of the surface boundary lines of said granted premises in said Lot No. 39 A. extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes or ledges in their downward course may so far depart from a perpendicular as to extend outside the vertical side lines of said premises. Provided, That the right of possession to such outside parts of said veins, lodes, or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward through the end lines of said Lot No. 39 A. so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of said veins, lodes, or ledges: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the grantee herein to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another:

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD said mining premises, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging unto the said grantee above named, and to its successors and assigns forever; subject nevertheless to the above-mentioned and to the following conditions and stipulations:

First. That the premises hereby granted, with the exception of the surface, may be entered by the proprietor of any other vein, lode, or ledge, the top or apex of which lies outside of the boundary of said granted premises, should the same in its dip be found to penetrate, intersect, or extend into said premises, for the purpose of extracting and removing the ore from such other vein, lode, or ledge.

Second. That the premises hereby granted shall be held subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local laws, customs, and decisions of courts. And there is reserved from the land hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

Third. That in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the Legislature of Arizona may provide rules for working the mining claim or premises hereby granted, involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to its complete development.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the

so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of said veins, lodes, or ledges: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the grantee herein to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another:

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD said mining premises, together with all the rights privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging unto the said grantee above named, and to its successors and assigns forever; subject nevertheless to the above-mentioned and to the following conditions and stipulations:

First. That the premises hereby granted, with the exception of the surface, may be entered by the proprietor of any other vein, lode, or ledge, the top or apex of which lies outside of the boundary of said granted premises, should the same in its dip be found to penetrate, intersect, or extend into said premises, for the purpose of extracting and removing the ore from such other vein, lode, or ledge.

Second. That the premises hereby granted shall be held subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local laws, customs, and decisions of courts. And there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

Third. That in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the Legislature of Arizona may provide rules for working the mining claim or premises hereby granted, involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to its complete development.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the City of Washington the fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

By the President: Grover Cleveland.

By M. McKean, Secretary

I. R. Conwell, Recorder of the General Land Office, ad interim
(I.S.)

Filed and recorded at request of D. L. Cunningham, Willcox, Ariz., SEPT. 7, 1935, at
9:20 A.M.

By Frances Lippert, Deputy

KATHRYN G. HUTCHISON, County Recorder

1601955 BB

4-205 r

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Washington

May 14, 1935

I hereby certify that the annexed copy of patent is a true and literal exemplification from the record which is in my custody in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of this office to be affixed, at the city of Washington, on the day and year above written.

Thence, Second course, south eighty-two degrees and sixteen minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to the northeast corner.

Thence, third course, south seven degrees and forty-four minutes west three hundred feet to a point from which a cut bears north eighty-two degrees and sixteen minutes west two hundred and eighty-five feet distant, and a shaft bears north eighty-two degrees and sixteen minutes west fifty feet distant; six hundred feet to the southeast corner.

Thence, fourth course, north eighty-two degrees and sixteen minutes west one thousand three hundred and fifty feet intersect the east side line of lot No. 39 A. the State of Missouri lode claim; one thousand five hundred feet to the southwest corner.

Thence, fifth course, north seven degrees and forty-four minutes east two hundred and fifty feet intersect the east side line of said lot No. 39 A, three hundred feet to Initial monument the place of beginning. Expressly excepting and excluding from these presents all that portion of the ground, hereinbefore described, embraced in said mining claim or lot No. 39 A, and also all that portion of said State of Iowa vein or lode and of all veins, lodes and ledges throughout their entire depth, the tops or apexes of which lie inside of such excluded ground, said lot No. 40 A extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said State of Iowa vein or lode, the granted premises in said lot containing twenty acres and fourteen hundredths of an acre.

Beginning for the description of the Lot No. 40 B, at the Initial Monument, an oak post five inches in diameter blazed on two sides and marked L. M. S. 1 M. S. No. 1 in mound of stone, being also corner No. 2 of the Lincoln Park Millsite Claim, from which U. S. Mineral monument No. 1 bears south twenty-eight degrees and forty-nine minutes west two thousand seven hundred and fifty-four feet distant, and the Initial monument post No. 1 of said lot No. 40 A hereinbefore described, bears south fifteen degrees and forty-three minutes west two thousand eight hundred feet distant.

Thence, first course, south five degrees east six hundred and sixty feet to a post marked S. 1. M. S. No. 2.

Thence, second course, north eighty-five degrees east one hundred and one feet bed of wash, three hundred and thirty feet to a post marked S. 1 M.S.No. 3.

Thence, Third course, north five degrees west six hundred and sixty feet to a post marked S.1.M. S. No. 4.

Thence, fourth course, south eighty-five degrees west forty feet said wash; three hundred and thirty feet to post marked L. M. S. 1 M. S. No. 1 the place of beginning; said lot No. 40 B. containing five acres, which together with the area embraced in the granted premises in said lot No. 40 A. aggregates twenty-five acres and fourteen hundredths of an acre of land, more or less.

NOW KNOW YE, That there is therefore hereby granted by the United States unto the said THE VIRGINIA CHIEF MINING AND MILLING COMPANY and to its successors and assigns, the said mining premises hereinbefore described, and not expressly excepted from these presents, and all that portion of the said State of Iowa vein, lode, or ledge, and of all other veins, lodes, and ledges, throughout their entire depth, the tops or apexes of which lie inside of the surface boundary lines of said granted premises in said Lot No. 40 A, extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges in their downward course may so far depart from a perpendicular as to extend outside the vertical side lines of said premises. Provided, That the right of possession to such outside parts of said veins, lodes, or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward through the end lines of said Lot No. 40 A

General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the City of Washington the fifth day of
April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and of the
Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

By the President: GROVER CLEVELAND

By M. McKean, Secretary.

(L. S.)

I. R. Conwell, Recorder of the General Land Office

Ad interim

Filed and recorded at request of D. L. Cunningham, Willcox, Ariz., SEPT. 7, 1935, at
9:20 A.M.

By Frances Lippert, Deputy

KATHRYN G. HUTCHISON, County Recorder

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the PATENT

Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral deposits, was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by THOS. P. BEAN, E. S. ANDERSON

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States," or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the First day of April, 1935

The length of this claim is One Thousand Five hundred feet and We claim 300 feet in a S. 65° W. direction and 1200 feet in a N. 65° E. direction from the center of the discovery shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with 300 feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode deposit and premises is from the N. 65 E. to the S. 65 W.

The claim is situated and located in the Tevis Mining Mining District, in Cochise County, in the State of Arizona, about One Mile in a N.E. direction from The Elma Mine.

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at Monument of Stone

at a point in a S. 65° W. direction 300 feet from the discovery shaft (at which this notice is posted), being in the center of the West end line of said claim; thence 300 feet to a Monument, being the S.W. Cor. corner of said claim; thence 1500 feet to a Monument, being at the S. E. Cor. corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to a Monument at the center of the East end of said claim; thence 300 feet to a Monument, being at the N. E. Cor. corner of said claim; thence 1500 feet to a Monument at the N.W. corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to the place of beginning.

* Dated and posted on the ground this 1 day of April, 1935

T. P. BEAN

E. S. ANDERSON

* All done under the provisions of the laws of the United States, and of the State of Arizona.

This is an Amended Location Notice of the --- Mining Claim, located by --- on the --- day of --- 19---, and recorded in Book --- of Record of Mines, at page --- in the office of the County Recorder of the aforesaid County of --- to which reference is hereby made, and this amended Location Notice is made and posted to correct errors in the description in the said original Location Notice.

Filed and recorded at the request of T. P. Bean, Box 5, Dos Cabezas, Ariz., JUN 20, 1935, at 3:00 P.M.

By Florence Grant
Deputy.

KATHERINE G. HUTCHISON,
County Recorder.

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the CAMP BONITO
Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral
deposits, was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by BUCKEYE APACHE MINES
COMPANY, a corporation formed under the Laws of Arizona, by C.W. GABRIELSON, President
(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States," or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")
of said Company, ---
the undersigned, on the 12 day of October, 1932.

The length of this claim is 1,500 feet
and we claim 300 feet
in a Westerly direction and 1,200 feet in a
Easterly direction from the center of the discovery
shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with 300
feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode de-
posit and premises is from the East to the West

The district clerk, at Bisbee, Arizona, has filed this

Tevie

Mining District in Cochise

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

NO.

885.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the APACHE NO. 1 LODE

Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral

•deposits, was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by T.P. BEAN andE.S. ANDERSON, citizens of the United States

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States," or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the 19th day of December, 1938.The length of this claim is 1500 feetand we claim 125 feetin a northerly direction and 1375 feet in asoutherly direction from the center of the discoveryshaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with three hundred

feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode de-

posit and premises is from the northerly to the southerlyThe claim is situated and located in the Tevis Mining District, in CochiseCounty, in the State of Arizona, about three feet to in a the Half Way easterly direction

direction from Halfway claim. The adjoining claims are the San Francisco claim on the north end, the Cochise lode claim on the east end line.

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at monument in a northerly direction 125 feet from the discovery

at a point in a - - direction - - feet from the discovery shaft (atwhich this notice is posted), being in the center of the north end line of said claim; thence easterly300 feet ~~feet~~ to a monument, being the north east corner cornerof said claim; thence 1500 feet to a monument, being at thesoutheast corner of said claim; thence westerly 300 feet feet to amonument at the center of the south end of said claim; thence 300feet to a monument, being at the southwest corner of said claim; thence1500 feet to a monument at the NWcorner of said claim; thence 300 feet to the place of beginning.Dated and posted on the grounds this 19th day of December, 1938.

E.S. ANDERSON

T.P. BEAN

Filed and recorded at the request of Joseph Rosenblum, Nixon Bldg., Corpus Christi, Texas,
MARCH 6, 1939, 9:00 A.M.By Cecilia Snider
Deputy.

P. W. NEWBURY, County Recorder.

BOOK TO RECORD OF MINES

THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

NO. 386. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the APACHE NO. 2 LODE Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral deposits, was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by T.P. BEAN and E.S. ANDERSON, Citizens of the United States.

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States," or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the 19th day of December, 1938.

The length of this claim is 1500 feet and we claim 1200 feet in a southerly direction and 300 feet in a northerly direction from the center of the discovery shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with 300 feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode deposit and premises is from the northerly to the southerly.

The claim is situated and located in the Tevis Mining District, in Cochise County, in the State of Arizona, about 1 mile NW in a easterly direction from Elma Shaft. Adjoining claims are on the west, the Apache No. 1 Lode claim.

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at monument

at a point in a southerly direction 1200 feet from the discovery shaft (at which this notice is posted), being in the center of the south end line of said claim; thence westerly 300 feet to a monument, being the south west corner of said claim; thence northerly 1500 feet to a monument, being at the North West corner of said claim; thence easterly 300 feet to a monument at the center of the north end of said claim; thence 300 feet to a monument, being at the north east corner of said claim; thence southerly 1500 feet to a monument at the south west corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to the place of beginning.

Dated and posted on the grounds this 19 day of December, 1938.

E.S. ANDERSON

T.P. BEAN

Filed and recorded at the request of Joseph Rosenblum, Nixon Bldg., Corpus Christi, Texas
MARCH 6, 1939, at 9:00 A.M.

By Cecilia Snider
Deputy.

P. W. NEWBURY, County Recorder.

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NO.

887.

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the APACHE NO: 3 LODE

Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral deposits, was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by T.P. BEAN and E.S. ANDERSON, Citizens of the United States

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States," or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the 19th day of December, 1938.

The length of this claim is 1500 feet
and we claim 750 feet
in a northeasterly direction and 750 feet in a
southwesterly direction from the center of the discovery
shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with 300
feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode de-
posit and premises is from the northeasterly to the southwesterly

The claim is situated and located in the Tevis Mining District, in Cochise
County, in the State of Arizona, about 2 miles in a northeasterly
direction from the Elma Mine and adjoins the Patented Buckeye mine of the north.

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at monument

at a point in a northerly direction 750 feet from the discovery shaft (at
which this notice is posted), being in the center of the north end line of said claim; thence 300
feet to a monument, being the south east corner
of said claim; thence 1500 feet to a monument, being at the
south west corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to a
monument at the center of the south end of said claim; thence 300
feet to a monument, being at the north west corner of said claim; thence
1500 feet to a monument at the north east
corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to the place of beginning.

Dated and posted on the grounds this 19th day of December, 1938:

E.S. ANDERSON

T.P. BEAN

Filed and recorded at the request of Joseph Rosenblum, Nixon Bldg., Corpus Christi, Texas
MARCH 6, 1939, at 9:00 A.M.

By Cecilia Snider,
Deputy.

P. W. NEWBURY, County Recorder.

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the APACHE NO. 4 LODE

Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral deposits, was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by T.P. BEAN and E.S. ANDERSON, Citizens of the United States

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States," or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the 19th day of December, 1938.

The length of this claim is 1500 feet
and we claim 150 feet
in a southerly direction and 1350 feet in a
northerly direction from the center of the discovery

shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with 300
feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode deposit and premises is from the northerly to the southerly

The claim is situated and located in the Tevis Mining District, in Cochise County, in the State of Arizona, about 1 1/2 miles in a north easterly direction from Dos Cabezos Peaks adjoining claim on the south the Half Way Claim.

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at monument

at a point in a southerly direction 150 feet from the discovery shaft (at which this notice is posted), being in the center of the south end line of said claim; thence westerly 300 feet to a monument, being the south west corner of said claim; thence northerly 1500 feet to a monument, being at the north west corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to a monument at the center of the North east end of said claim; thence 300 feet to a monument, being at the north east corner of said claim; thence southerly 1500 feet to a monument at the south east corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to the place of beginning.

Dated and posted on the grounds this 19th day of December, 1938.

E.S. ANDERSON

T.P. BEAN

Filed and recorded at the request of Joseph Rosenblum, Nixon Bldg. Corpus Christi, Texas

MARCH 6, 1939, at 9:00 A.M.

By Cecilia Snider
Deputy.

P. W. NEWBURY, County Recorder.

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

NO.

889.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the APACHE NO. 5 LODE
Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral
deposits, was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by T.P. BEAN and
E.S. ANDERSON, Citizens of the United States
(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States," or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the 19th day of December, 1938.

The length of this claim is 1500 feet
and we claim 270 feet
in a southerly direction and 1230 feet in a
northerly direction from the center of the discovery
shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with 300
feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode de-
posit and premises is from the southerly to the northerly

The claim is situated and located in the Tavis Mining District, in Cochise
County, in the State of Arizona, about 1 mile in an easterly
direction from The Buckeye Mine, and the Adjoining claims are on the south, the Apache
No. 2 Lode Claim;

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at monument

at a point in a southerly direction 270 feet from the discovery shaft (at
which this notice is posted), being in the center of the south end line of said claim; thence 300
feet to a monument, being the south west corner
of said claim; thence northerly 1500 feet to a monument, being at the
north west corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to a
monument at the center of the north end of said claim; thence 300
feet to a monument, being at the northeast corner of said claim; thence
1500 feet to a monument at the south east
corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to the place of beginning.

Dated and posted on the grounds this 19th day of December, 1938.

E.S. ANDERSON

T.P. BEAN

Filed and recorded at the request of Joseph Rosenblum, Nixon Bldg., Corpus Christi, Texas,
MARCH 6, 1939, at 9:00 A.M.

By Cecilia Snider,

Deputy.

P. W. NEWBURY, County Recorder.

Book 72 Record of Mines

THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

AMENDED

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

NO. 57

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the SAN FRANCISCO
Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral deposits,
was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by E. S. ANDERSON, a citizen
of the United States

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States," or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the 4th day of November, 1935.

The length of this claim is 1500 feet
and I claim 600 feet
in a Southerly direction and 900 feet in a
Northerly direction from the center of the discovery
shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with 300
feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode deposit and
premises is from the North to the South

The claim is situated and located in the Tevis Mining District, in Cochise
County, in the State of Arizona, about 1½ miles in a Northerly
direction from the Elma Shaft. The adjoining claims are; on the north Florencita;
on the east, Apache Kid; on the south Geronimo; on the west, Wiley Post.

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at a post and monument

at a point in a Southerly direction 600 feet from the discovery shaft (at
which this notice is posted), being in the center of the South end line of said claim; thence Westerly 300
feet to a post, being the South West corner
of said claim; thence Northerly 1500 feet to a post, being at the
north West corner of said claim; thence Easterly 300 feet to a
post at the center of the north end of said claim; thence Easterly 300
feet to a post, being at the north east corner of said claim; thence
Southerly 1500 feet to a post at the South east
corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to the place of beginning.

Dated and posted on the ground this 4th day of November, 1935.
All done under the provisions of Chapter Six, of Title XXXII, of the Revised Statutes
of the United States, and an Act of the General Assembly of Arizona, entitled, "An
Act to Revise and Codify the Laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 16, 1901.

This is an amended Location Notice of the San Francisco Mining Claim, located by E.S.
Anderson on the 1st day of March, 1935, and recorded in Book 72 of Records of Mines,
at page 38, 182, in the office of the County Recorder of the aforesaid County of
Cochise to which reference is hereby made, and this Amended Location Notice is made
and posted to correct errors in the description in the said original Location Notice.

E. S. ANDERSON, Locator

Filed and recorded at the request of D. L. Cunningham, Willcox, Ariz., JAN. 4, 1936, at 9:00 A.M.

By Frances Lippert,
Deputy.

KATHRYN G. ~~WALK~~ HUTCHISON,
County Recorder.

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the APACHE

Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral deposits, was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by E. S. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States," or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the 4th day of November, 1935

The length of this claim is 1500 feet
and I claim 750 feet
in a Northerly direction and 750 feet in a
Southerly direction from the center of the discovery

shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with 300
feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode deposit and
premises is from the North to the South

The claim is situated and located in the Tevis Mining District, in Cochise
County, in the State of Arizona, about 1½ Miles in a Northerly
direction from the Elma Shaft. The adjoining claims are: on the north, Will Rogers;
on the East, Wiley Post and Half Way; on the South, Gen. Custer; on the
west Apache Squaw.

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at a post and monument

at a point in a northerly direction 750 feet from the discovery shaft (at
which this notice is posted), being in the center of the north end line of said claim; thence Easterly 300
feet to a post, being the North East corner
of said claim; thence Southerly 1500 feet to a post, being at the
South East corner of said claim; thence Westerly 300 feet to a
post at the center of the South end of said claim; thence Westerly 300
feet to a post, being at the South West corner of said claim; thence
Northerly 1500 feet to a post at the North West
corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to the place of beginning.

Dated and posted on the ground this 4th day of November, 1935.

§ All done under the provisions of Chapter Six, of Title XXXII, of the Revised
Statutes of the United States, and an Act of the General Assembly of Arizona, entitled,
"An Act to Revise and Codify the Laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 16, 1901.

This is an Amended Location Notice of the Apache Mining Claim, located by E. S.
Anderson on the 22nd day of Feb'y. 1935, and recorded in Book 72 of Records of Mines, at
page 39, 181, in the office of the County Recorder of the aforesaid County of Cochise to
which reference is hereby made, and this Amended Location Notice is made and posted to
correct errors in the description in the said original Location Notice.

E. S. ANDERSON, Locator

Filed and recorded at the request of D. L. Cunningham, Willcox, Ariz., JAN. 4, 1936, at 9:00 A.M.

By Frances Lippert,
Deputy.

KATHRYN G. ~~XXX~~ HUTCHISON,
County Recorder.

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NO.

899.

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the APACHE NO. 15 LODE

Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral

deposits, was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by T.P. BEAN and

E.S. ANDERSON, Citizens of the United States

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States" or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the 19th day of December, 1938.

The length of this claim is 1500 feet

and we claim 750 feet feet

in a northeasterly direction and 750 feet in a

southwesterly direction from the center of the discovery

shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with 300

feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode de-

posit and premises is from the northerly to the southerly

The claim is situated and located in the Tevis Mining Mining District, in Cochise

County, in the State of Arizona, about 1 mile in a northeasterly

direction from Elma Mine and adjoins the Apache No. 3 Lode Claim on the north.

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at monument

at a point in a northeasterly direction 750 feet from the discovery shaft (at

which this notice is posted), being in the center of the NE end line of said claim; thence south

300 feet to a monument, being the South east corner

of said claim; thence westerly 1500 feet to a monument, being at the

south west corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to a

monument at the center of the westerly end of said claim; thence 300

feet to a monument, being at the north west corner corner of said claim; thence

1500 feet to a monument at the north east

corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to the place of beginning.

Dated and posted on the grounds this 19 day of December, 1938.

E.S. ANDERSON

T.P. BEAN

Filed and recorded at the request of Joseph Rosenblum, Corpus Christi, Texas, Nixon Bldg.,

MARCH 6, 1939, at 9:00 A.M.

By Cecilia Snider

Deputy.

P. W. NEWBURY, County Recorder.

THE HIGHER DAILY REVIEW
AMENDED

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

NO.

56

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the HALF WAY

Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral deposits,

was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by T. P. BEAN, a citizen of the

United States

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States," or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the 4th day of November, 1935...

The length of this claim is 1500 feet

and I claim 750 feet

in a Northerly direction and 750 feet in a

Southerly direction from the center of the discovery

shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with 300

feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode deposit and

premises is from the North to the South

The claim is situated and located in the Tevis Mining District, in Cochise

County, in the State of Arizona, about 1 mile in a Northerly

direction from the Elma Shaft, The adjoining claims are: on the north, Wiley Post;

on the east Geronimo, on the south, Mark Twain; on the west, Apache and Gen. Custer.

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at a post and monument

at a point in a northerly direction 750 feet from the discovery shaft (at

which this notice is posted), being in the center of the north end line of said claim; thence Easterly 300

feet to a post, being the north east corner

of said claim; thence southerly 1500 feet to a post, being at the

South east corner of said claim; thence Westerly 300 feet to a

post at the center of the South end of said claim; thence Westerly 300

feet to a post, being at the South west corner of said claim; thence

northerly 1500 feet to a post at the north west

corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to the place of beginning.

Dated and posted on the ground this 4th day of November, 1935...

All done under the provisions of Chapter Six, of Title XXXII, of the Revised Statutes

of the United States, and an Act of the General Assembly of Arizona, entitled, "An Act to Revise and Codify the Laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 16, 1901.

This is an Amended Location Notice of the Half Way Mining Claim, located by T. P. Bean on the 5th day of June, 1935, and recorded in Book 72 of Records of Mines, at page 120, in the office of the County Recorder of the aforesaid County of Cochise to which reference is hereby made, and this Amended Location Notice is made and posted to correct errors in the description in the said original Location Notice.

T. P. BEAN

Filed and recorded at the request of D. L. Cunningham, Willcox, Ariz., JAN. 4, 1936, at 9:00 A.M.

By Frances Lippert,
Deputy.

KATHRYN G. ~~W~~ HUTCHISON,
County Recorder.

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

NO.

5454

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the MOUNTAIN VIEW

Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable mineral deposits,

was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by E. S. ANDERSON and THOS. P. BEANCitizens of the United States

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States," or "who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the 26th day of July, 1935.The length of this claim is 1500 feetand we claim 350 feetin a Westerly direction and 1150 feet in aEasterly direction from the center of the discoveryshaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with 300

feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the lode deposit and

premises is from the Easterly to the WesterlyThe claim is situated and located in the Tevis Mining District, in CochiseCounty, in the State of Arizona, about 2 miles in a North Easterlydirection from Elma Shaft and joins the east side line of the Patent Mining Claim location.

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at monument

at a point in a Westerly direction 350 feet from the discovery shaft (atwhich this notice is posted), being in the center of the West end line of said claim; thence 300feet to a monument, being the SW cornerof said claim; thence 1500 feet to a monument, being at theSE corner of said claim; thence 300 feet to amonument at the center of the East end of said claim; thence 300feet to a monument, being at the NE corner of said claim; thence1500 feet to a monument at the NWcorner of said claim; thence 300 feet to the place of beginning.Dated and posted on the ground this 26 day of July, 1935.

E. S. ANDERSON

THOS. P. BEAN

Locators

Filed and recorded at the request of D.L. Cunningham, Willcox, Ariz., OCT. 1, 1935, at 11:00 A.M.

By Florence Grant
Deputy.KATHRYN G. HUTCHISON,
County Recorder.