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Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
1520 West Adams St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-771-1601
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Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

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PRINTED: 10/18/2001

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: JAEGER MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:
AKRON
BADGER MINING CO.

PIMA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 84

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 16 S RANGE 5 E SECTION 35 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 31DEG 59MIN 38SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 48MIN 46SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: SELLS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD LODE
SILVER
COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
S.B. KEITH, AZBM BULL. 189, P. 111, 1974
ADMMR JAEGER MINE FILE
AZBM BULL. 137, P. 177-178
JOHYNSON, MAUREEN ET.AL., 1975, STATUS OF MINERAL RESOURCES INFORMATION FOR THE GILA BEND, PAPAGO AND SAN XAVIER INDIAN RESERVATIONS, P. 37

06/24/86

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

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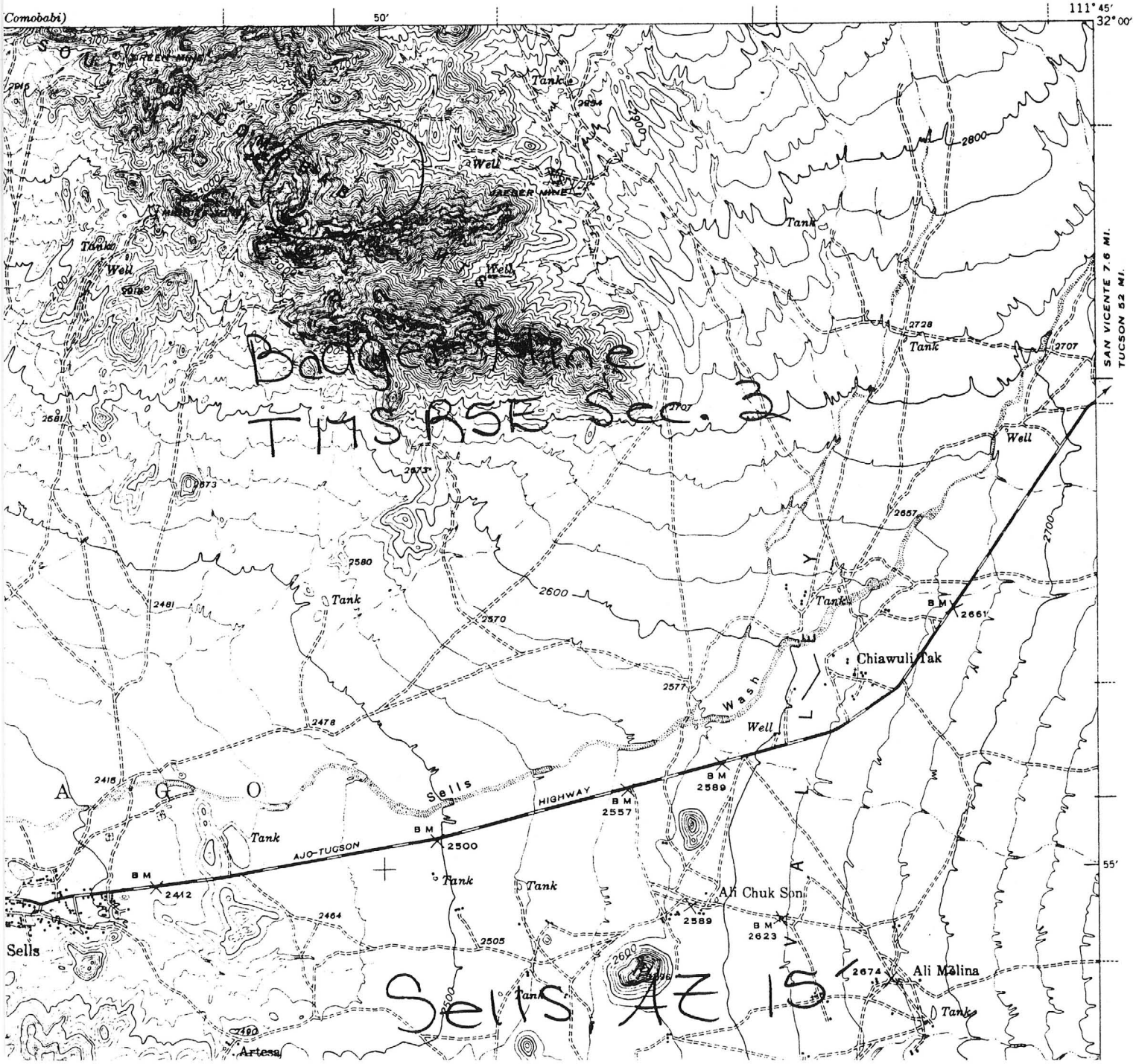
ARIZONA
(PIMA COUNTY)
SELLS QUADRANGLE
15-MINUTE SERIES

DEPARTMENT



BADGER MINING COMPANY
(Jaeger Mine)

REFERENCES

PIMA COUNTY
COMOBABI DIST.
T17S, R5E, sec 3

ABM Bul. 189 p. 111

ABM Bul. 137, p. 177-178

MILS Sheet sequence number 0040190259 JAEGER MINE

USGS Bull. 1355 p. 41

aka:

BADGER CLAIMS
HAWES CLAIMS
HAWKVIEW CLAIMS
COVER NO. 1
RAINBOW NO. 1 & 2
HOME
LUCIDO NO. 1 & 2
GOLDEN STAR
CAT CLAW
DESERT LODE MINE
TANK NO. 1 & 2
PIMA MINES

See: PICACHO MINE (file) PIMA

Geology File- Johnson, Maureen, et al, 1975, Status of Mineral Resource Information for the Gila Bend, Papago and San Xavier Indian Reservation, p. 37

Pima County MILS Index #76

Sells, AZ 15' Topo (included in file)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MINERAL BUILDING, FAIRGROUNDS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

~~December 10, 1957~~

February 11, 1958

To the Owner or Operator of the Arizona Mining Property named below:

Desert Gold	Gold
(Property)	(ore)

We have an old listing of the above property which we would like to have brought up to date.

Please fill out the enclosed Mine Owner's Report form with as complete detail as possible and attach copies of reports, maps, assay returns, shipment returns or other data which you have not sent us before and which might interest a prospective buyer in looking at the property.

FRANK P. KNIGHT,
Director.

Reference: USGS Bull. 1355, p. 41

Enc: Mine Owner's Report

See: ABM. Bul #137 p177-178

DESERT GOLD

Au, Ag

Pima 10 - 5 S 3, T 17 S, R 5 E

Desert Gold Mng. Co., Globe

46

NAME OF MINE: DESERT GOLD

OWNER:

COUNTY: Pima

DISTRICT:

METALS: Au

Date:	OPERATOR AND ADDRESS	Date:	MINE STATUS
1/46	W. Stewart, 150 S. 4th, Globe C.E.Bishop, Pres., Globe	1/46	Developing
8-48	Gus Jaeger, Sells		Developing

Chip Taylor, a partner in the operation of the Jaeger mine (Akron mine) in the SE corner of the Comobabi Mts., Papago Reservation, a few miles north of Sells, stopped at the office. He and his partner have leased from Alfred Hawes and are now concerned about title to the claims. Hawes apparently purchased from Rufus Simmons sometime after 1960 when BLM examined the claims for validity. The claims were valid at the time of examination. A contract will be let soon by the Indian Council to re-examine all claims found to be valid in 1960. There must be commercial ore in sight (and on the old discovery examined in 1960) or the claims will be contested -- if the contract is let and work is completed by BLM. I suggested to Taylor that he make certain that there is a continuous chain of title from 1932. If title lapsed after 1960, then the Papago tribe owns land and minerals. VBD WR 3/18/76

MG/WR 9/18/79 - The estate of Mr. Maurice Hedderman (deceased) is partial owner of the Cunquian (Cooncan) mine in Pima Co. Ms. Helen Hedderman (sister) is executor of the estate; Mrs. Ollie Lee Russell of California is also partial owner of the Cunquian. Mrs. Russell is sole owner of the Desert Lode patented claim in Pima Co.

RRB WR 5/23/80: Mrs Bullock, 623-1669, Tucson, representing International Middle East Associates, Huntington Beach, California, was seeking information on the Jeager Mine (Badger Mining Co. and Desert Gold) in Pima County, 54 miles west of Tucson.

MG WR 2/5/82: Received a realty listing for the Jaeger mine property consisting of 5 unpatented lode claims in the Cababi mining district of Pima County. This property is on the Papago Indian Reservation and apparently has two houses that "can be made livable". The lsit price is $1,000,000. This mine property, located in the NE¼, Section3, T17S R5E (protracted), is described in Wilson, E.D., etal, (revised 1967) Arizona Lode Gold Mines and Gold Mining: Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin 137, p. 177-178. BLM records show this property to be owned by Mr. James H. Watson, 2513 N. Country Club Road, Tucson, AZ, phone 325-4164. Sent copy of realty listing to Phoenix office.

MG WR 8/12/83: Visited the Picacho Mine, Pima County. There appears to have been some recent (last 2-3 years) trenching of the mine dumps and rotary drilling of the property. There are two large and one small shaking tables at the old mill site, at the base of the east side of Picacho Peak. Although the tables have deteriorated, their undercarriages appear to be in good condition.

File

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine: Desert Gold — Date: January 16, 1946

District: Comobabi Mining District — Engineer: George A. Ballam

Subject:

S 3
T17S R5E

The Desert Gold Mining property, also known as the Akron or Jaeger Mine, is located 55 miles west of Tucson about 4 miles northwest of the Ajo highway at a point 5 miles northeast of Sells. These claims lie on the southern slope of the south Comobabi Mountains in the Papago Indian Reservation and were located by G. H. Jaeger of Tucson. Approach is had to the property by four miles of desert road which may readily be improved to provide good access. With the completion of a paving job now under construction on the Ajo highway, the road to Tucson will be all paved.

Mr. Jaeger shipped several cars of ore, then leased to G. Williams who also made some shipments. In 1932 the Akron Gold Mining Company took the property over and shipped 12 cars of ore in 1933, and built a mill for treatment of the ore. Later Mr. Jaeger operated the property and in 1945 transferred the mine on bond and lease to the Desert Gold Mining and Milling Co. of Globe, Arizona. This company holds 19 claims and has recently acquired 16 placer claims just south of the lode workings.

Shales of the region are intruded by diorite and diabase dykes with much faulting. In these faults are found the quartz stringers which carry the gold values, usually occurring with abundant limonite. Some sulfides are appearing in the deeper workings but the principal gold values are free milling.

Development consists of two shafts in both of which water stands within one hundred feet of the collar rendering the workings practically inaccessible. The more southerly shaft is sunk on a steeply pitching stringer lode, some three feet in width, which has a general east-west strike, while the other shaft is in a northwesterly striking vein. Considerable stoping appears to have been done reportedly from the 100-foot level in these latter workings. Apparently no work has been done on the junction of these two vein systems to the east.

Milling operations have been carried on from time to time and it is reported that there is abundant water for this purpose. There are a number of adobe houses in the camp, all in good condition.

An examination of U. S. Mint returns indicates that some 1900 tons of ore produced nearly $29,000 in bullion, or an average recovery of about $15 per ton. Some minor silver values were also reported.

Adjacent to the lode workings the company has located 16 placer claims in a wash having a southerly flow. Gold values have concentrated here from the numerous stringers in this portion of the Comobabi Mountains and there is abundant black sand in evidence which is reported to carry good gold values. These shallow gravels are unusually free from boulders and are admixed with sufficient clay and loam to aid in retention of the fine gold values. There is a government well nearby in which water is reported to stand at 40 feet.

George A. Ballam

The present owner of the property is R. J. Simmons.

I just talked to him over the phone. He says he bought the property from Gus Jaeger, the former owner.

Axel

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1959
DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
State of Arizona
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date 16 February 1959

1. Mine: Badger Mining Company - Jaeger No. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Badger No. 1 and 2 Tank No. 1 and No. 2.
2. Location: Sec. ..... Twp. ..... Range ..... Nearest Town Tucson, Arizona
   Distance 52 miles Direction SW Road Condition 48 miles paved road; 4 miles dirt road
3. Mining District & County: Comobabi Mining District, Pima County, Arizona
4. Former Name of Mine: Jaeger Mining Co
5. Owner: Gus H Jaeger Present Owner: R. T. Simmons
   Address: 2708 E. ~~Fifth~~ 7th Street, Tucson, Arizona
6. Operator: Gus H Jaeger
   Address: same as above
7. Principal Minerals: Gold and Silver
8. Number of Claims: eight (8) Lode ..... Placer .....
   Patented ..... Unpatented UNPATENTED
9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: MOUNTAINOUS
10. Geology & Mineralization:
11. Dimension & Value of Ore Body: Undetermined

*

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight": IN SIGHT

Ore Probable: yes

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition: Fair

	No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts	3	1-112'; 1-120';	1-50'
Raises	1	30'	
Tunnels	2	200'	
Crosscuts	2	50' each	
Stopes	none		

14. Water Supply: Plenty

15. Brief History: Gus h Jaeger located mine in 1928. From 1931 thru 1940 approximately $200,000.00 of gold was sold. From 1940 thru 1955 mine was idle. From 1955 to current assessments work has been done by myself, R. J. Simmons present owner of claims. I have erected a 40-Ton mill; all equipment and two adobe houses and a blacksmith shop. Also a 25,000 gallon storage tank for water has been installed

16. Signature: R. J. Simmons

P. O. Box 567, Tucson, Ariz. (Phone Ea. 5-7770

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms: NO reasonable offer refused

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
State of Arizona
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

C O P Y

Date 16 February 1959

1. Mine: Badger Mining Company - Jaeger No. 1,2,3, and 4; Badger No. 1 and 2 Tank No. 1 and No. 2

2. Location: Sec. ..... Twp. ..... Range ..... Nearest Town Tucson, Arizona Distance 52 miles

Direction SW Nearest R.R. ..... Distance .....

Road Conditions 48 miles paved road; 4 miles dirt road

3. Mining District and County: Comobabi Mining District, Pima County, Arizona

4. Former Name of Mine: JAEGER MINING CO.

Former 5. Owner: Gus H. Jaeger - Present Owner: R. J. SIMMONS

Address: 2508 E. 7th Street, Tucson, Arizona

Former 6. Operator: Gus H. Jaeger

Address: Same as above

7. Principal Minerals: Gold and Silver

8. Number of Claims: Lode Eight (8) Patented ..... Unpatented Unpatented

Placer ..... Patented ..... Unpatented .....

9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: Mountainous

10. Geology and Mineralization:

11. Dimension and Value of Ore Body: Undetermined

Please give as complete information as possible and attach copies of engineer's reports, shipment returns, maps, etc. if you wish to have them available in this Department's files for inspection by prospective leasors or buyers.

(over)

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight": In sight

Ore Probable: Yes

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition: Fair

	No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts	3	1-112';1-120';1-50'	
Raises	1	30'	
Tunnels	2	200'	
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16. Remarks:

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms: No reasonable offer refused

18. Signature: R. J. SIMMONS
R. 7, Box 567, Tucson, Ariz. (Phone Ea 5-7770

Prospectus

OF THE

DESERT GOLD MINING & MILLING CORPORATION

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Prospectus

OF THE

DESERT GOLD MINING & MILLING CORPORATION

TUCSON. ARIZONA

Desert Gold Mining and Milling Corporation

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Incorporated under the Corporate Laws of the State of Arizona

CAPITALIZATION

300,000 shares of common stock @ $1.00 par value	$300,000.00
150,000 shares of common stock "to be sold" @ $1.00 per share to cover the required initial investment, i.e. the milling plant complete and for mine development with 2 mos. oper'tg capital	$150,000.00
150,000 shares of common stock to be issued in payment for the located placer claims and the lease with purchase option for the Lode "Jaeger" Mine, all in accordance with application for the State Charter.	$150,000.00
Total Plant and Property investment	$300,000.00

ORGANIZATION

Board of Directors and Corporation Officers

Alben L. Mace, President and Gen. Mgr.
Dominion Hotel, Globe, Ariz.

Charles E. Bishop, Vice Pres. and Engineer
Dominion Hotel, Globe, Ariz.

Walter Stewart, Secretary and Treasurer
150 So. 4th St., Globe, Ariz.

Lloyd Edmonson, Mineralogist
Coolidge Dam, Ariz.

Charles F. Byrne, Director
Esmeralda Apts., Globe, Ariz.

FOREWORD

Down in the southern part of the State of Arizona and near the border of Old Mexico is the location of our Placer and Lode mine which is exceptionally rich in gold and silver values. There, in a valley formed by the near junction of three mountain ranges and forming a part of the Papago Indian Reservation, there lies an enormous deposit of sand and gravel which through the centuries of time have been fed with gold and silver from mother lodes, some of which are known to cross the numerous sand washes and others from the terrain adjacent where there are outcroppings in many places.

One of these mother lodes has been developed nearby and is known as the Jaeger Mine. Much high grade ore has been shipped from this mine to the smelter but a greater quantity in value has been sold direct to the U. S. Mint in the form of Gold Bullion. This lode mine is located in a natural amphitheater with an arrora as an outlet leading down to the valley and the placer claims herein mentioned and which comprise the property of the corporation.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

The property is located in the geographical area known as the Comobabi Mining District and lies in the Papago Indian Reservation. It may be reached by automobile from the city of Tucson, Arizona, west by way of the Tucson-Ajo highway. It is about 55 miles southwest of Tucson and 8 miles northeast of Sells, Arizona. There is a good trucking road for the approximately 5 miles in to the property from the highway.

GENERAL HISTORY

The territory is known to be a good gold and silver country and has a most interesting history as to the many profitable mines that were developed there in the early days by the Spaniards and later by Mexicans.

Desert lode mine number one was known as the "Jaeger Mine" and previous to the late war had been operated by the Akron Mining Company, then later and just before the war stopped all gold-mining activity, Mr. Jaeger had it in profitable operation again.

We have a very complete history of the Lode Mine including many assay records of ore taken out of this mine over a period of years, including records from settlement sheets from the Smelter and those from the U. S. mint to whom the bullion was shipped and sold, some of these records appear later in this booklet.

There are reports in detail from the Mineralogist, Mr. Lloyd Edmonson of Coolidge Dam, Ariz., and further data from a mining engineer's report describing the properties as to their geological formation and what may reasonably be expected from the development of the mines and the potential production possible from the thousands of tons now blocked out in the lode-mine and the hundreds of thousands of tons of placer material easily available and insuring a steady operation for many years, and with the possibility of fabulous profit.

In addition to the above there is a most interesting story available to you, which deals with the events leading up to the discovery of the Lode-Mine by the prospector, Gus Jaeger, who in an unsuccessful search for a buried treasure which, according to an old legend, was hidden in the form of gold and silver bullion, coin and jewelry in a natural cave purported to be located in the general vicinity of what is now the property of this corporation. He didn't find this cached treasure but his long search and the hardship was finally rewarded by the accidental discovery of the lode-mine.

There is also an interesting resume of the events that led up to the recent discovery of the high gold and silver values found in the sands and gravel of the placer claims.

We could elaborate in a further description of the property, bringing to your attention certain salient facts which so thoroughly sold us on the project (much less data than we are now furnishing you) however this would require too much technical detail for this prospectus, consisting as it does of voluminous reports of assayist, mineralogist and engineers. This data is available to you however as are reports on the property by the Mineral Resources Division and the U. S. Bureau of mines and you may read them in our office at your convenience.

PRESENT EXTENT OF PROPERTY

The DESERT GOLD LODE MINE comprises a total of nineteen (19) claims approximately 380-acres and includes buildings, machinery and equipment of the mine, mill and camp, all under a bonded lease and purchase agreement with a sliding scale of royalties "varying with ore values" which apply to the purchase price.

There are sixteen (16) claims now in the total placer claims recorded with additional claims to be located as the assay values may justify. These sixteen claims total approximately 320 acres, making the present total acreage of the property approximately 700 acres. New placer claims now being tested and others contemplated may finally make a total of approximately 1000 acres.

PURPOSE OF THE ENTERPRISE

Recent developments in the processes for the extraction of gold and silver values from ores prove definitely that higher percentages of yield and much more economical methods of processing are now possible. It is our intention to submit sufficient samples of both the ore from the lode-mine and sands from the placer mine to a modern pilot plant where the exact flow chart and the machinery and equipment necessary, will be determined by experts. We are also investigating a recently discovered method whereby it is claimed that the values can be recovered by electrical separation, a revolutionary process resulting from data obtained in the experiments conducted in the early days of the atomic bomb development. Very extravagant claims are being

made for this process and especially for the new and most economical method of reducing the ores to a fine state of division. We are however predicating our principles of proposed process method on the well-proven and very efficient "flotation process" and will not adopt the new and miraculous one, unless by the time we are ready to purchase the machinery and equipment it has been proven out beyond the question of doubt. Should it prove to be advantageous it will be because of the all-round economy and will therefore result in the lowering of the operating cost shown in the acompanying table and relatively increasing the margin of profit.

A valuable asset to the property and for the process required to vitalize it, is a supply of water for the milling of the ore, this is now available from the lode mine which on December 15th of last year showed a static head of water at 70 feet from the collar of the shaft. When this water is pumped into the storage tanks available, we will then sink a well nearby the mill for our future needs. There is a well close by the camp but at a lower elevation sunk by the government on one of our claims and from which we have the right to use 18 per cent of the flow. This is a plentiful supply for camp use.

This well shows a static head of water at only 40 feet from the collar and indicates that it is probably the same water body that appears in the lode mine at a higher elevation showing water at the 70 foot level.

Hence the three most important factors necessary to the efficient and economical operation of a mine are found on this property. Namely: an abundance of good ore blocked

out in the lode mine with an unlimited supply of placer sands as the raw material; B—an apparently sufficient supply of water easily available and C—good access roads to the highway.

PURCHASE PRICE AND TERMS

The lease on the lode mine extends for a period of six years and the option to purchase is for the life of the lease. The royalties paid and according to the following scale will apply to the purchase price of $90,000.00 and will be absorbed by operating cost as shown in the table further on in this booklet.

Values per ton	Royalty Percent
$ 0.00 to $ 9.99	5%
10.00 to 19.99	7½%
20.00 to 49.99	10%
50.00 to 74.99	15%
75.00 and greater	20%

Values are to be determined monthly in accordance with the fine gold and silver delivered to the mint for the preceeding month settlement sheets. The royalties are payable only on the values extracted from the ore obtained from the lode mine. The corporation is bound to pay only the annual rental fee to the Indian agent for the placer claims, i. e. $1.05 per year per claim.

Both the lease and purchase agreement for the lode mine of 19 claims and the 16 claims of the placer property have been assigned to the corporation in exchange for common stock of a relative value, all in accordance with the application to the Arizona State Corporation Commission wherein is stated the various individuals who had the respectve interests in the property as shown by said assignment.

POTENTIAL EARNING POWER

The estimated operating profit "see table" shows that with a fixed sales price of $35.00 per troy ounce or $32.20 per troy ounce of fine gold and seventy ($0.70) cents per ounce for silver and based on an average yield of only ¼ ounce gold per ton and 1 ounce of silver totaling in value $8.75 per ton, and with a daily output of 250 tons processed, the entire initial investment of $150,000.00 will be returned in approximately three and a half (3½) months. However, the directors will no doubt divert some of the earnings to the further development of the mine and thus add to the asset value of the enterprise. This should increase the market value of common stock.

INFORMATIVE DATA

On the following pages there are several tables as aforementioned showing the estimated cost of buildings, machinery and equipment for both the mine and the mill and including the necessary capital required until bills receivable will suffice. There is a table on potential profit based on yields of various values per ton. There is another showing the estimated operating expense "based on data from similar mines" and from an analysis of our own operating conditions.

We have heard many rumors lately of the possibility that the prices of gold and silver are to be increased, the latest being that gold is going to $54.00 per ounce and silver to $1.00 per ounce. Should this happen you can visualize the extreme advantage we will experience in the margin of profit over that stated herein, and how such an event may expedite

the sale of the rest of the stock we are offering. However we are not predicating our judgment of the success of this enterprise on anything empherical and ask that you make your decision to invest or not to invest in accordance with the judgment you make after thorough studying of the statements made herein. We ask our representatives from whom you may purchase our securities that they restrain their enthusiasm regarding this enterprise, so that there will be no wrong or misleading statements made but to adhere strictly to the assertions made in this prospectus. There is no need to exaggerate.

THE IMMEDIATE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

We are now passing through a period of reconversion from wartime to peacetime industry with all its ramifications and changes necessary to the readjustment, involving us in labor strikes which are causing a partial paralysis to the proper functioning of our economic system. However this condition will improve early in this year and the nation will really get down to business.

We should get into operation as soon as possible and be ready to share in the profit that is coming in the unprecedented era of prosperity which all economists are predicting.

We believe that opportunity is all that is needed now and that where a rational chance is offered, American courage will take that chance. Believing in this so thoroughly we are investing our time and effort as well as our dollars in this enterprise knowing it is extremely constructive and that it will yield us a better return than any other project of which we know.

By investment in the mining industry we do not construe the buying of a listed stock on some stock exchange today at a dollar a share and selling it tomorrow at one dollar and a quarter a share. That's gambling and is not investment. Not a thin dime of that kind of money ever develops a foot of drift or sinks a foot of shaft or erects a mill or anything really constructive.

And so, in offering you this opportunity to invest in this enterprise, we believe it will prove to be a permanent and progressively profitable one for you and yours. Surely it will be a most interesting and fascinating one, because of the many possibilities, especially in well proven ground, where, at anytime a single blast of explosive may open up an extremely rich body of ore or one of much greater extent, so that the property attains a phenominal value. In the meantime there is the assurance that for a number of years at least we have easily available hundreds of thousands of tons of placer material which will yield a steady and dependable income.

CONCLUSION

The last page in this booklet is a replica of a standard subscription form which you may use if you desire. To subscribe by mail, we will issue you a standard subscription form and send it to you in duplicate to sign, returning one to us for our records, retaining the duplicate for your receipt. Promptly thereafter we will mail or deliver to you the stock certificate.

Some of the stock we are offering has already been sold and, of course, we must

reserve the right to return any funds which are received after the issue is all sold and the stock books are closed. Any subscription and funds received thereafter will be returned in accordance with the postmark on the envelope.

MAILING INSTRUCTIONS

Please make any check or money order payable to the DESERT GOLD MINING AND MILLING CORPORATION and mail them to our temporary address; DOMINION HOTEL, GLOBE, ARIZONA. The permanent office of the corporation will later be located in Tucson, Arizona.

If you purchase securities from one of the officers or any other representative, please ask to see their license card for positive identification. These are issued by the State Corporation Commission. Such persons only are authorized to sell the securities of this Corporation.

The foregoing statements and figures given in the various tables of estimates are true to the best of our knowledge and we do hereby approve the publishing of this booklet for issuance to the securities buying public, all in accordance with the corporation charter and the permit granted by the Arizona State Corporation Commission.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of
DESERT GOLD MINING AND
MILLING CORPORATION,
By ALBEN L. MACE, President.

ESTIMATED POTENTIAL PROFIT

Based on various yields.

BASIS: Operating 24 hrs. per day, production 250 tons ore, fixed operating cost $2.50 per ton.

VALUES Per ton	Oprt'g cost Per ton	PROFIT Per ton	Per day 24 hrs.	Per month 30 days	Per year 12 mos.
$ 5.00	$2.50	$ 2.50	$ 625.00	$ 18,750.00	$ 225,000.00
8.75	2.50	6.25	1562.50	46,875.00	562,500.00
10.00	2.50	7.50	1875.00	56,250.00	665,000.00
15.00	2.50	12.50	3125.00	93,750.00	1,125,000.00
20.00	2.50	17.50	6375.00	191,250.00	2,295,000.00
30.00	2.50	27.50	6875.00	206,250.00	2,475,000.00
40.00	2.50	37.50	9375.00	281,250.00	3,375,000.00
50.00	2.50	47.50	11875.00	356,250.00	4,275,000.00
60.00	2.50	57.50	14375.00	431,250.00	5,175,000.00
70.00	2.50	67.50	16875.00	506,250.00	6,075,000.00
80.00	2.50	77.50	19375.00	581,250.00	6,975,000.00
90.00	2.50	87.50	21875.00	656,250.00	7,875,000.00
100.00	2.50	97.50	24375.00	731,250.00	8,775,000.00

(over)

NOTE: Operating one full month of 30-days @ 250 tons of ore per day which averages $20.00 in values of both silver and gold, i. e. about two-thirds of one ounce of gold per ton, will return a profit exceeding the total initial cash investment.

The placer material will never likely exceed a yield of $15.00 per ton, though many assays show consistent values this high from the "calechi" about six feet down from the surface and an average run from the strata may reasonably reach $5 to $8. However a greater tonnage can be processed through the plant and the operating cost will be lower than the ore from the lode mine, making a very attractive profit.

ESTIMATED INITIAL INVESTMENT

Expenditures

Organization expense	$ 2,500.00
Buildings and alterations	8,750.00
Machinery and equipment, plant	68,000.00
Machinery and equipment, mine	15,750.00
Operating capital, two months	25,000.00
Brokerage commissions, maximum	30,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	$150,000.00

TABLE OF ESTIMATED OPERATING EXPENSE

BASIS: 250 tons per day, 24 hrs.; yield, ¼ oz. troy gold per ton, 1 oz. troy silver per ton. Fine gold value, $32.20 per oz. Silver value, $0.70 per oz. Yield avg. per ton ore, $8.75. 250 tons times $8.75 equals $2,187.50, ore from lode mine only.

COST FACTOR	Cost per day	Cost per ton ore
Material....$2187.50 @ 5% royalty	$109.38	$0.438
Supplies—Process oils, powder, timber, etc.	72.58	.30
Labor—Supervision and operatives	225.00	.90
Power—Fuel oil, gasoline, lube oil	54.00	.216
Maintenance—Repairs to machinery and equipment	40.00	.16
Gen'l Chg.—Salaries & laboratory & office	80.00	.32
Fixed Chgs.—Taxes, insurance and depreciation	40.00	.16
GRAND TOTAL operating expense	$620.96	$2.494
For purposes of computation we will use	**$621.00**	**$2.50**

DESERT GOLD PLACER CLAIMS

Assays and data from mineralogists report.

In the years 1933-34-35 the Jaeger gold mine was producing some very high-grade gold ore and upon investigation, it appeared likely that some considerable gold and silver values had washed down the gullies and into the valley nearby as a result of the centuries of erosion.

A large number of samples were taken from the sands at that time and all produced coarse gold and were so ridiculously rich as to be discounted considerably. Upon investigation it was then learned that all the claims had already been located by several of the miners working in the Jaeger mine at the time. After trying for sometime to interest the owners and others in exploiting the property without any success, no further effort was made.

Upon learning of the recent relocating of the claims referred to, and to further determine the probable extent of the area comprising the known gold and silver-bearing sands, a recent visit of inspection and exploration was made on November 16th, 17th, 18th, in company with Mr. Al L. Mace and Mr. C. E. Bishop, both of Globe, and Mr. Gus Jaeger of Tucson and this resulted in the locating of additional claims and obtaining samples taken from various locations and depths in the great area of the deposit. The following table is made from the assayers certified reports on some of these samples:

RECORD OF ASSAYS

Placer Claims

Date	Sample No.	Gold Ozs. per ton	Gold Value	Silver Ozs. per ton	Silver Value	Total Value
Nov. 9, '45	1	0.05	$1.61			$2.48
Nov. 9, '45	2	0.06	1.93			2.80
Nov. 9, '45	3	0.09	2.90	Composite		3.77
Nov. 9, '45	4	0.05	1.61	1.23	$0.87	2.48
Nov. 9, '45	5	0.04	1.29	Assay		2.16
Nov. 9, '45	6	0.16	5.15			6.02
Nov. 9, '45	7	0.06	1.93			2.80
Nov. 9, '45	8	0.34	1.19	0.80	0.57	1.76
Nov. 9, '45	9	0.40	1.41	1.18	0.84	2.25
Dec. 14, '45	1	0.06	2.10	2.28	1.62	3.72
Dec. 14, '45	2	0.04	1.40	1.56	1.11	2.51
Dec. 14, '45	3	0.02	0.70	1.62	1.15	1.85
Dec. 14, '45	4	0.02	0.70	1.62	1.15	1.85
Dec. 14, '45	5	0.04	1.40	1.36	0.97	2.37
Dec. 14, '45	6	0.03	1.05	1.50	1.07	2.12
Dec. 14, '45	7	0.07	2.45	1.43	1.02	3.47

(over)

NOTE: Some of these samples are from right on the surface of the deposit and we can leave it to your judgment as to what may be expected from down approximately six feet to bed rock, where it is obvious the greater values have gravitated to when the periodic flood waters came over the centuries of time. There are some known ledges crossing the lateral course of the deposit which are no doubt feeders and have contributed most of the values found there. These will be explored later for obviously if they have yielded such values in gold and silver, by erosion only, with depth they may be extremely rich like those found in the lode Jaeger mine.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE CAPITAL STOCK
of
THE DESERT GOLD MINING & MILLING CORPORATION
Tucson, Arizona

Date.....

Please accept my subscription for .....shares of the Common Stock of The DESERT GOLD MINING & MILLING CORPORATION, the value @ one ($1.00) dollar a share totaling $.....

Enclosed find my check ...., money order ...., cash .... in payment therefor, and you may make the certificate out in the name signed hereunder, mailing same to the address given below.

Please note: The State Securities Commission cannot recommend any stock, bonds or securities offered for sale by any corporation.

The Arizona Corporation Commission has issued its permissive permit authorizing the sale of the securities of this company but does not recommend the stock, bonds or other securities so offered for sale.

Note—Be sure to register mail containing cash.

Signed .....

Address .....

Clifford L. Burdick, Ph.D.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

Members
Geological Society of America
American Institute of Mining
and Metallurgical Engineers

629 East 9th Street
Tucson, Arizona 85703

MINING REPORT ON THE JAEGER-HAWES MINES

LOCATION: The Jaeger, Hawes set of mining claims are 13 in number, all validated by the Federal Government and eligible for being patented. The mine and claims are located about 54 miles west of Tucson on the Ajo road, ten miles east of Sells, the capital of the Papago Indian Reservation. The mine is a few miles northwest of Kit Peak, the astronomical center. Just west of the sign post saying that Sells is yet ten miles to the west, there is a side, dirt road taking off the pavement to the right leading to the mine, about four miles distant.

The claims are located in the southern part of the south Comobabi mountain range, on the eastern slope. The ground is fairly level but rolling, in part due to a wash that runs through the property. The camp consists of two houses, one being used as a storage building, the other for living. There is a large water tank supplied by a pump that draws water from the 100 foot deep Golden Gate shaft. The water is very good. The climate is delightful, with an elevation of about 4,000 feet.

About three hundred yards from the house is the main shaft, about 250 feet deep. This has a good head frame. There is also a compressor house which also houses an electric plant. Another building houses the compressor. The third building is the machine shop and forge. In short, the mine is well equipped, and with a

40 ton mill which is not modern, but for the present would serve. For a gold property, it is all ready to go to mining. Around the turn of the century the Jaeger mine was one of the prominent gold mines of the Tucson area.

GEOLOGY: Much of the country rock is a porphyry-granite, with phenocrysts of hornblende, a black amphibole. The country has been severely faulted and broken up and has been intruded with diorite and dark trap rock in the form of dikes. Although not visible on the surface, below 100 feet, as can be seen in the shaft, rhyolite appears. The mineralization seems to be associated with the rhyolite, and gets better with depth. However, the actual gold metal is found in the hematite and quartz. The ore is found along the fracture zones and in contact with change of rock types. These are the ore controls in the Jaeger property, or the Hawes property according to present ownership.

The diorite has been altered to a great extent, and has attained a grayish tinge. Microscopic examination has revealed some siderite (iron carbonate) as well as pyrite and a little calcopyrite, or copper, iron sulfide. The gold is free-milling and easily recovered, by water separation.

The main group of claims consists of seven Jaeger claims. Just south of the Jaeger claims are two Badger claims where some work has been done with good results. The Badger vein has been prospected for over a mile. Most of the veins are parallel or sub-parallel, and strike east, about 20 degrees north, or rather north, 70 degrees east. About two-thirds of a mile northwest of

the Jaeger claims are Lucido #1 and Lucido #2 with veins paralleling the other veins which as a rule dip north 70 degrees. About a mile and a half north of the Jaeger claims are four Hawkview claims which have one shaft on the claims, with good gold values. The veins average from three to five feet in width. Like most gold veins, the values vary from place to place. The best values are found in ore shoots of limited extent.

HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT: Mr. Jaeger first located the claims and being prior to the 1934 law exempt from Papago Indian jurisdiction, that the operators of the mine do not need to pay the usual 5% to the Indians, although actually the mining property is situated within the reservation. Therefore the claims that are validated, and that includes 13, can be patented.

Mr. Jaeger found a rich ore shoot about ten feet to the east of the shaft, which extended some 50 feet east. The thickness of the veins is about 20 feet where the ore shoot occurs. At about 70 feet in depth, Mr. Jaeger drove a tunnel on the vein to the east, and stoped to the surface. He reported that he took out $68,000 worth of gold from that limited body, at the old price of gold at $20.00 per ton. He did not drive the tunnel farther east because the vein was faulted, and he lost the continuation. By driving east and crosscutting, one should be able to pick up this vein and perhaps pick up more good values.

Although most of the veins strike nearly east-west, there are complimentary veins running north and south, and I found some northwest, indicating that shearing tectonics was perhaps res-

ponsible for much of the fracturing on the Jaeger property. There was some movement along the veins for I found slickensides, and resultant contact metamorphism as evidenced by the presence of a metamorphic mineral, epidote, a greenish rock. In fact much of the altered rock is greenish in color. Iron is found in four forms, siderite, magnetite, a black mineral, and limonite, a yellowish mineral, and hematite, a reddish mineral.

Other evidence of much movement along the fractures, is that much of the vein is composed of tectonic breccia. This broken up vein forms a good passage way for the upward flow of hot mineral solutions.

Mr. Jaeger also reported that one carload of high-grade ore brought $40,000 and another carload brought $60,000. He followed this ore shoot down to the 250 foot level, but said that by sinking the shaft another 100 feet one should find equally good ore, some running up to hundreds of dollars per ton. However, the "run of the mill" ore won't assay that much. I took an average of twenty of this shipments and the average was about 1.75 oz gold per ton, or about $60.00 ore at present prices.

Mr. Jaeger reported that he shipped five tons which ran $10,000 per ton. Most gold veins carry rich pockets. Mr. Simmons took over the mine after Mr. Jaeger quit, and he had an engineer appraise the ore reserve, which he estimated at $18,000,000.

When Mr. Hawes unwatered the mine to the 200 foot level, I took assays in the old workings. Along the sides of the worked-out ore shoot I got $50.00 assays, and to the east beyond the ore-

shoot there is abundance of low grade ore on a wide vein of some 20 ft. that runs about $15.00 per ton, very good milling ore. The quantity available was not ascertained. Very little work has been done on the property except for mining that one ore-shoot. Mr. Jaeger did sink a 40 shaft on the Badger and found very good ore, as also all along the vein for a mile, although there were spots richer than others.

Mr. Jaeger also sank a 60 foot shaft about 61 feet west of the main shaft, and also found good values. All of the parallel veins would probably produce equally good ore, but have not been prospected. The Lucido and Hawkview veins seem to carry about the same type of ore as the Jaeger mine. The possibilities are there if and when the price of gold goes up still more, and might even be a good bet now.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The interest in gold is on the increase due to its shortage, and rising price, and for anyone interested in mining that attractive metal. I would suggest by using local Indian help, one could make the mine pay by first milling the low grade ore available on the 200 foot level. The mill needs the finishing touches to put it in operation. The machinery is ready to go. The pumps are installed. Very little expense would be required to start.

Once started, development work would be required. One should sink another 50 feet to start to see if the values are equally good as the ore shoot goes below the 200 foot level. Then drive east on the vein, developing new ore. Then stope up to the 300 foot level.

At the same time one should prospect the other veins that have

not been worked. I feel confident that hot spots can be found where new shafts can be sunk on good ore. Mr. Jaeger reported that he found several along the Badger vein going east, but covered them up so no one else would find them. At the present price of gold and comparative high prices on everything else, one must concentrate on the richest ore shoots.

Eventually, after the mine gets to paying its way or better one will need to replace the present equipment with more modern machinery, but for the present the mine is equipped to produce gold.

The wash that runs south through the Jaeger claims should have placer values as well.

Clifford L. Burdick

February 26, 1971

JAEGER MINE PROPERTY

The area containing the Jaeger mine is mapped by the state bureau of mines as granite and related crystalline rocks, bordered on the south and east by recent wash cover. Surrounding the mine, the country rock is a medium to fine grained hornblende granite. The granite contains a number of shear or fracture zones, the strongest having an east-west direction.

There are a lesser number of north-south facture zones and smaller branches leading into the major fracture zones or ledges. There is evidence of intermediate or basic porphyry dikes in connection with the ledges, but due to intense alteration the relations are not obvious. The outcrops are marked by brecciation with irregular seams of quartz, faint buff colored stains of iron, and occasional casts of oxidized pyrite.

The rock responsible for the gold does not outcrop. This is a rhyolite porphyry of pinkish color, shattered and the seams filled with secondary quartz and with veinlets and particles of hematite. Gold occurs principally in the hematite, but also in the quartz. In the richer portions of the vein the gold is coarse and is plainly visible to the naked eye.

Evidence of the rhyolite was first noted at a depth of 85 feet, but the entire shaft entered the rhyolite at 115 feet.

Above this level the ore bodies had been irregular both in size and value, three carload shipments averaging $19.40 per ton and shipments of a few pounds running as high as $3,740 per ton.

After striking the rhyolite formation at 115 feet the next 10 feet of shaft producted ore that yielded a smelter assay of $37.70 per ton in gold. The next 10 feet of shaft yielded a 50 ton car that carried $49.40 per ton and from 130 feet to 140 feet, the present bottom, a car load of 45 tons was shipped assaying $54.40 gold per ton.

The richest ore occurs on the foot wall where it is possible to take samples running as high as $2,856.80 per ton, and the average of four samples recently taken was over $600 per ton.

The ore body has been penetrated only a depth of 25 feet, the ore above being considered superficial. The geologic evidence is interpreted as indicating the extreme upper limit of the ore body. The shaft has a width of 10 feet and the pay streak is strong in both side walls and appears to widen with depth.

Rhyolite is a rock that generally occurs in large bodies, so it is believed that this ore body will be large. It is not believed that the entire ledge, which has a width of over 50 feet at this point, will be ore bearing, but no crosscutting of the ledge has been done.

The important fact in connection with the ore strike in the Jaeger mine is finding of rhyolite porphyry bearing rich gold at a depth of more than 100 feet on the incline below the surface in a ledge where the surface contained by traces of gold.

Since there are at least five major fracture zones or ledges parallel to the Jaeger vein with similar outcrops, the possibility is opened for the discovery of other ore bodies both in extensions of the Jaeger vein and on parallel ledges. Within the past few days

ore similar in character to that found at depth in the Jaeger vein was found a few feet from the surface in a parallel vein fully two miles distant from the Jaeger shaft.

These ledges cover an area of three miles in width and at least five miles long.

Miles Carpenter
Mining Engineer
August 13, 1931

Badger Mining Co. file
(Pima Co.)

JAEGER GOLD MINES

PLEASE RETURN:

Thames E. Hartley
P. O. Box 17206
Tucson, Arizona 85731

Phone: (602) 296-2687

INTRODUCTION

This brochure of information and financial data has been prepared to serve as a presentation to acquire financing for a gold mine in Pima County, Arizona.

The Jaeger Gold Mine has potential ore reserves of over 250,000 tons of an unknown grade. The average ore grade from past production has been 1.04 oz. of gold per ton of ore. To fully ascertain the correct ore grade will require a detailed sampling of the mine workings; although I do consider that the past production is at least indicative of the possible future ore grade.

The enclosed Profit & Loss and Balance Sheets were originally calculated with a gold price of $110 per oz. and a mining rate of 25 tons per day. I now intend to mine at a rate of 50 tons per day and the price of gold now seems to be $175 per oz. Although the enclosed Profit & Loss and Balance Sheets are now inaccurate, they do reflect a proportionally excellent return on the capital investment.

I feel that when taken into consideration, the past production and development in the Jaeger Mine, the average grade of the ore shipped and potential for tonnage and ore grade of economic value, that the Jaeger Gold Mine warrants being brought back into production.

SUMMARY

Development Time - 8 weeks (2 wks. buying & 6 wks. construction)

Production Rate - 13,200 tons of ore per year

Production of Metal - 18,480 oz. gold per year
1,540.75 oz. Au per mo.

Mill Equipment - $42,000.00 per 6 week construction period.
Amalgamation-Flotation-Gravity Mill
Gold ore bars & Concentrates
80% of gold recovered in as ore bars

Mine Equipment - $48,000.00 per 6 week development period
Underground shrinkage stoping
Mine already developed
Timbering, pipe, & rail laying required

Construction Expense - $25,000.00 per 6 week construction period
Expense covers timber, steel, concrete, etc.

Mine Location - 54 miles west of Tucson, Arizona
10 miles east of Sells, Arizona
4 miles north of Tucson-Sells Highway

Property Size - 9 mining claims

Geology - Ore Grade: 1.04 oz. per ton of gold averaged in past production
Vein rock: quartz & hematite with free gold
Country rock: porphyry-granite

Water & Power - Mine produces 16,000 gals. of water per day
Power plant will supply 200 KW with diesel-electric generator.

Facilities - 2 houses, machine shop, hoist, & compressor buildings

JAEGER MINE HISTORY

The Jaeger Gold Mine is an old producing mine that was originally opened in 1927 for the direct shipping of ore to the smelter in Ajo, Arizona. In 1932 the Akron Gold Mining Company acquired a lease on the property and built a 25 ton per day capacity mill on the property and operated under the lease until 1938, when the mine owner, Gus Jaeger, declared the lease in default and took over the operation of the mine. Mr. Jaeger continued to operate the mine down to the 300 ft. level of the shaft until 1942 when all U. S. gold mines were closed down by federal government decree. After World War II the principals involved in the mine had gotten into other lines of business and when the last one died in 1956, Mr. A. N. Hawes began acquiring title to the various claims and by 1965 he had acquired claim title to the entire group of claims. Mr. Hawes recently erected a 10 ton per day mill at the mine to re-work the mine dumps. ??

The Jaeger Gold Mine consists of 9 unpatented pre-1934 federal mining claims. The main shaft, the Jaeger shaft, is 310 ft. deep with 4 levels coming off the shaft for mining on the vein. East of the Jaeger shaft is the 150 ft. deep Williams shaft from which 2 car loads of ore averaging 2.25 oz. of gold per ton were shipped to the smelter vs. the 1.04 oz. of gold per ton for the ore shipped out of the Jaeger shaft. Future development of the Jaeger Mine will consist of extending

the workings off of the Jaeger shaft, both to the east and west along the vein. There is a potential for over 250,000 tons of ore in the main vein structure.

The surface structure of the Jaeger Mine consists of 3 houses, 1 repair shop and 1 hoist house. Water is available at the rate of 16,000 gal. per day from the Jaeger shaft. Electric power is approximately 5 miles away on the Tucson-Sells Highway.

G.B. FONTAINE INTERNATIONAL LTD.

JAEGER AND LUCIDO GOLD CLAIMS

TUCSON AREA, ARIZONA.

OCTOBER 9, 1974

Gerald L. Kirwan

G.B. FONTAINE INTERNATIONAL LTD.,

FIFTH FLOOR,

365 BAY ST.,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

GENTLEMEN:

REPORT HEREIN SUMMARIZES RESULTS OF WORK RECENTLY PERFORMED ON THE JAEGER GOLD MINE LOCATED SOME 54 MILES WEST OF TUCSON, ARIZONA, AND MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK PROGRAMS.

THE WRITER'S ORIGINAL REPORT COVERING THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS ATTACHED HERETO, AND IS PART AND PARCEL OF THE PRESENT REPORT. AS TO LOCATION, ACCESS, ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, ETC., THE READER IS REFERRED DIRECTLY TO THIS REPORT, DATED FOR REFERENCE MAY 16, 1974.

WORK PROGRAMS PERFORMED:

IN LINE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS AS CONTAINED IN REPORT OF MAY 16TH LAST, PHASE 1, NAMELY a) GEOLOGIZE THE CLAIM GROUP, b)

SAMPLE THE UNDERGROUND WORKINGS, THE FORMER HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN DETAIL OVER CLAIMS JAEGER 1 - 4, AND RAINBOW 2, WITH MOST ENCOURAGING RESULTS, WHILE THE LATTER HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON THE 75 FT. LEVEL ONLY DUE TO WATER CONDITIONS WITHIN THE MINE WORKINGS ITSELF, A CONDITION UNKNOWN TO THE WRITER ON ORIGINAL FIELD EXAMINATION OF THE JAEGER PROPERTY.

RESULTS OF WORK PROGRAMS:

a) GEOLOGIZING: OVER THE AREA GEOLOGIZED, NUMEROUS QUARTZ VEIN STRUCTURES WERE DISCOVERED, SOME OF CONSIDERABLE LENGTH AND WIDTH. WITHIN THE COUNTRY ROCK, OBSERVED AS HORNEBLENDE GRANITE, TWO SETS OF QUARTZ-HAEMETITE VEINS OR LEADS (ALTERED STRUCTURES) WERE DETECTED, NAMELY EAST NORTHEAST, AND EAST SOUTHEAST, WITH THE MAJORITY OF STRUCTURES ALLIGNING IN THE FORMER DIRECTION. IT IS UNKNOWN WHETHER OR NOT THE TWO DIRECTIONS REPRESENT TWO DIFFERENT AGE GENERATIONS, OR WHETHER EMPLACEMENT TOOK EFFECT AT SAME TIME DURATION. BOTH SETS DEPICT ESSENTIALLY THE SAME CHARACTERISTICS, AND CONTAIN OVERALL ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AMOUNT OF HEMATITE, AT LEAST ON SURFACE.

WITHIN THE CLAIM GROUP, NO LESS THAN EIGHT MAJOR STRUCTURES EXIST, EACH OF WHICH CAN HOUSE A MAJOR GOLD OREBODY. NUMEROUS MINOR ZONES WERE MAPPED ALSO, AND DEPENDING UPON GOLD GRADE, CAN HOUSE NUMEROUS GOLD OREBODIES. A MAJOR STRUCTURE IS NOTED AS BEING OVER TWO FT. IN WIDTH, AND OVER 400 FT. IN LENGTH, WHILE A MINOR STRUCTURE, IRRESPECTIVE OF LENGTH, IS LESS THAN

TWO FEET WIDE.

MAJOR STRUCTURES, AS NOTED ON ACCOMPANYING MAP, INCLUDE STRUCTURES ASSIGNED LETTERS A TO H INCLUSIVE, WHILE GOOD MINOR STRUCTURES INCLUDE THOSE ASSIGNED LETTERS I TO O, INCLUSIVE. CATAGORICALLY, THE STRUCTURES ARE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

A. THE JAEGER MINE, INCLINED SHAFT TO 310 FT., THREE LEVELS, LIKELY CONTAINS TWO MAJOR ORE SHOOTS, VERTICAL, ACCESSIBLE FROM UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT. GRADE SHOULD BE WELL OVER THE OUNCE OF GOLD PER TON.

B. NORTH AND SLIGHTLY WEST OF JAEGER VEIN SOME 500 FT., STRUCTURE IS ALLIGNED EAST NORTHEAST, 650 FT. IN OUTCROP LENGTH, AVERAGES 7-10 FT. IN WIDTH, AND CONTAINS ABUNDANT AMOUNTS OF HEMATITE.

C. A PARALLEL STRUCTURE TO B SOME 30 FT. SOUTHEAST, 5 FT. IN WIDTH, 460 FT. IN OUTCROP LENGTH, ABUNDANT HEMATITE.

D. A PARALLEL STRUCTURE TO B AND C LOCATED SOME 30 FT. SOUTHEAST, IS 2-3 FT. IN WIDTH AND HAS OUTCROP LENGTH OF 575 FT. WITH ABUNDANT HEMATITE.

E. ESSENTIALLY A PARALLEL STRUCTURE TO B,C, AND D, LOCATED SOME 300 FT. NORTH OF THE JAEGER SHAFT. THE STRUCTURE IS 2 FT. WIDE, EXPOSED FOR 800 FT., HEMATITE RICH, AND HAS A SUBSIDIARY VEIN STRUCTURE ON SOUTHWEST END 1 FT. WIDE AND 500 FT. IN LENGTH.

F. PARALLEL TO ABOVE NOTED STRUCTURES, INTERSECTS THE WEST PORTION OF JAEGER VEIN, HEMATITE RICH, THE STRUCTURE AVERAGES 2-3 FT. IN WIDTH FOR 400 FT., THEN IS OFFSET SOUTHEAST FOR 125 FT. AND CONTINUES FOR A FURTHER 300 FT. WITH AVERAGE WIDTH 1 FT.

G. LOCATED SOME 300 FT. EAST OF JAEGER VEIN ALONG STRIKE EXTENSION, TWO CLOSELY SPACED STRUCTURES, HEMATITE RICH, AVERAGE EACH 4 FT. IN WIDTH AND ARE EXPOSED FOR 275 FT.

H. AN EAST SOUTHEAST DIRECTED QUARTZ VEIN HEMATITE ALTERED STRUCTURE, 1 FT. IN PART, 3 FT. MOSTLY IN WIDTH, LOCATED SOME 200 FT. SOUTHEAST OF G. HAS BEEN TRENCHED.

MINOR STRUCTURES OF EXCELLENT POTENTIAL:

I. LOCATED 50 FT. NORTH OF H, AVERAGING ON SURFACE 1 FT. IN

WIDTH, THE VEIN IS EXPOSED FOR 750 FT. AND STRIKES EAST SOUTHEAST.

J. LOCATED SOUTH OF JAEGER SOME 800 FT., THIS STRUCTURE IS FROM 1-2 FT. IN WIDTH, EXPOSED FOR 500 FT., AND DEPICTS MEDIUM AMOUNTS OF HEMATITE.

K. PARALLEL TO AND 30 FT. FROM D, AVERAGING 1-2 FT. IN WIDTH, GOOD HEMATITE, EXPOSED FOR 350 FT.

L. 500 FT. NORTH OF G, STRIKING EAST NORTHEAST, 1 FT. WIDE, LACKS HEMATITE.

M. 200 FT. NORTH OF L, AVERAGES 1-3 FT. IN WIDTH, EXPOSED FOR 400 FT., LACKS HEMATITE, HAS TWO OTHER STRUCTURES ONE INTERSECTING THE EAST PORTION, 1 FT. WIDE, 250 FT. IN LENGTH, THE OTHER 1 FT. WIDE, 200 FT. IN LENGTH.

N. A NORTH-SOUTH ORIENTED STRUCTURE IN THE EAST PORTION OF MAPPED AREA INTERSECTING H AND I, 1.5 FT. IN WIDTH, EXPOSED FOR LENGTH 700 FT. LACKS GOOD AMOUNTS OF HEMATITE.

O. DIRECTED EAST SOUTHEAST, LOCATED IMMEDIATELY WEST OF N, 1.5 FT. WIDE, POOR AMOUNTS OF HEMATITE.

NUMEROUS OTHER SMALL QUARTZ VEINS SHOWING GOOD ALTERATION AND HEMATITE INCLUSIONS EXIST IN THE MAPPED AREA. AS AN EXAMPLE, 7+00E, 2+00S (REFERENCE BASE GRID) THE GOLDEN GATE SHAFT WAS SUNK ON A 1 FT. WIDE VEIN WHICH WIDENED WITH DEPTH TO 3 FT., SHOWED MEDIUM HEMATITE ON SURFACE, EXCELLENT UNDERGROUND, EXPOSED ON SURFACE FOR ONLY 250 FT., YET AT THE 125 FT. LEVEL OVER ONE OUNCE GOLD WAS ENCOUNTERED. (REFERENCE RECORDS)

b) UNDERGROUND SAMPLING: MUCH DIFFICULTY WAS EXPERIENCED IN DEWATERING THE JAEGER SHAFT TO EXPOSE THE FIRST LEVEL AT - 75 FT. DUE TO LACK OF PROPER DEWATERING EQUIPMENT.

THE 75 FT. LEVEL WAS DRIVEN ALONG THE JAEGER VEIN STRUCTURE FOR A DISTANCE OF 152 FT. IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION, AND 37 FT.

WESTERLY. WIDTH OF VEIN VARIES FROM A MINIMUM 8" TO MAXIMUM 48", AND AVERAGES ABOUT 25". IT IS NOTEWORTHY, HOWEVER, THAT ALTERATION ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CORE VEIN STRUCTURE MAKES THE ENTIRE STRUCTURE OF FIVE FEET AVERAGE WIDTH. THE WRITER WAS UNAWARE OF THIS ALTERATION WHEN SAMPLING DUE TO IT BEING OBSCURED BY UNDERGROUND DIRT, AND THUS THE ZONE ON EACH SIDE OF VEIN SHOULD BE SAMPLED.

IN VIEW THAT GOLD ORE EMPLACEMENT COMMENCES AT ABOUT THE 100 FT. LEVEL FROM A RHYOLITE PORPHYRY INTRUSIVE AS CONTROL AND PROBABLE ORE BRINGER, NEGATIVE RESULTS WERE FULLY EXPECTED FROM SAMPLING THE 75 FT. LEVEL, EVEN THOUGH THIS LEVEL INTERSECTED MINED OUT PORTIONS OF TWO VERTICAL GOLD ORE SHOOTS. (SEE ATTACHED ADDENDUM BY FORMER RESIDENT ENGINEER) LOW GRADE WAS ESSENTIALLY ENCOUNTERED, HOWEVER OVER 30" QUARTZ VEIN IMMEDIATELY WEST OF SHAFT REPRESENTING 10 FT. STRIKE LENGTH, AN ASSAY OF 4.71 OZ. GOLD/TON WAS RETURNED. 0.38 AND 0.17 WERE OTHER ECONOMIC ASSAYS 46 FT. (VEIN 30" WIDE) AND 86 FT. (VEIN 12" WIDE) RESPECTIVELY EAST OF SHAFT AREA.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

CERTAIN WORK PORTIONS RELATIVE TO RECOMMENDATIONS CARRIED IN MY REPORT DATED MAY 16TH LAST WERE IMPLEMENTED ON THE JAEGER GOLD PROPERTY LOCATED SOME 54 MILES WEST OF TUCSON, ARIZONA.

POSITIVE RESULTS WERE OBTAINED IN THE GEOLOGICAL MAPPING PROGRAM AS EIGHT MAJOR QUARTZ ALTERED STRUCTURES WITH AVERAGE WIDTHS UP TO EIGHT FT.WERE ENCLOUNTERED WITH LENGTHS FROM 800 TO 275 FT., HEMATITE RICH WITH WHICH GOLD ORE IN THE REGION IS REGULARLY ASSOCIATED, EACH OF WHICH CAN CONTAIN A MAJOR GOLD OREBODY. FURTHER, SEVEN ALTERED QUARTZ VEINS FROM ONE TO TWO FT. IN WIDTH, AND FROM 750 TO 250 FT. IN LENGTH, WERE ENCOUNTERED. AGAIN EACH ZONE COULD CONTAIN A MAJOR GOLD OREBODY.

SOME POSITIVE ASSAYS WERE RETURNED FROM SAMPLING THE 75 FT. LEVEL OF THE JAEGER SHAFT FOR ITS 189 FT.EVEN THOUGH THIS AREA IS REPORTEDLY ABOVE THE ORE BRINGER RHYOLITE PORPHYRY WITH GOLD ORE COMMENCING AT THE -100 FT. FROM SURFACE.

THE FOLLOWING WORK PROGRAMS ARE RECOMMENDED IN PRIORITY STATED:

1. COMPLETELY DEWATER JAEGER UNDERGROUND WORKINGS AND SAMPLE EACH 5 FT. ALONG BACKS TAKING SAMPLES OVER ENTIRE WIDTH OF STRUCTURE ALLOWING THREE SAMPLES PER SAMPLE LOCATION. ASSAY WOULD BE FOR GOLD ONLY.
   THE ESTIMATED COST OF THIS WORK IS $7,500.00 BEING $3,500.00 FOR DEWATERING, BALANCE FOR SAMPLING AND ASSAYING.

2. EMPLOYING BULLDOZER WITH RIPPERS, CUT ALONG A NUMBER OF THE MAJOR STRUCTURES EXPOSING TO THREE FT, DEPTH AND SAMPLING FOR GOLD ASSAY EACH 10-15 FT. ACROSS STRUCTURE. ALLOW EXPENDITURE OF $7,000.00 FOR THIS ASSESSMENT.

   TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF ABOVE NOTED WORK PROGRAMS: $14,500.00

THE RECOMMENDED SAMPLING OF UNDERGROUND SHOULD CONFIRM THE PRESENCE OF A HIGH GRADE GOLD ORE SHOOT WITHIN THE JAEGER VEIN STRUCTURE HAVING AN ESTIMATED 10,000 TONS FROM 150 FT. LEVEL TO

300 FT. LEVEL AVERAGING ONE OUNCE GOLD PER TON FOR TOTAL IN-PLACE VALUE OF $1.5 MILLIONS. A SIMILAR ZONE IS INDICATED AS EXISTING SOME 20 FT. EAST OF THIS FIRST ZONE. THE VERTICAL DEPTH OF THESE ZONES IS UNKNOWN. FURTHER GOLD ENRICHED SHOOTS CAN EXIST ALONG JAEGER STRIKE, AND DRILLING COULD CONFIRM.

ALTHOUGH IN THE JAEGER UNDERGROUND AREA, GOLD CONCENTRATIONS COMMENCE AT 100 FT. FROM SURFACE, IT IS POSSIBLE ON OTHER STRUCTURES GOLD PERSISTS TO SURFACE. BULLDOZING-SAMPLING-ASSAYING COULD CONFIRM. ORE FROM SURFACE COULD THEN BE SHIPPED DIRECT TO PHELPS DODGE SMELTER 70 MILES WEST OF PROPERTY.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
G.L. KIRWAN
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

G.L. KIRWAN, B.SC., P.ENG.
CONSULTANT.

TUCSON, ARIZONA,
OCTOBER 9, 1974

Gerald L. Kirwan

SMELTER SHIPMENTS FROM JAEGER MINE
1930 - 1933

DATE MO.	DATE YR.	ANNUAL ORE SHIPPED	ORE SHIPPED (in pounds)	AU ASSAY PER TON	AG ASSAY PER TON	CU ASSAY PER TON
10	30	2,023	2,023	1.895	.86	.05
6	32	729,763	67,308	.75	.85	.84
3			91,162	1.21	.70	.12
5			77,805	.79	.50	.28
7			100,498	2.47	1.20	-0-
7			90,052	2.64	1.00	-0-
9			68,651	2.08	1.20	-0-
9			9,423	2.65	.90	-0-
9			81,451	1.61	1.30	-0-
10			76,105	1.68	.60	-0-
1	33	623,500	80,935	1.07	.50	-0-
2			77,636	.74	.56	.26
2			87,178	.39	.20	.09
3			98,327	.46	.64	.28
3			76,853	.98	.60	.42
3			42,462	.54	.56	.50
3			46,793	.33	.67	.50
3			75,544	1.22	.90	.65
3			37,772	.02	-0-	-0-

TOTAL: 1,287,970 pounds
643.98 tons - 1.21 oz. of gold average per ton.

HANDPICKED ORE SHIPMENTS
FROM JAEGER MINE
1928 - 1941

DATE MO.	DATE YR.	ANNUAL ORE SHIPPED	ORE SHIPMENT (in pounds)	AU TOTAL IN LOT	AG TOTAL IN LOT
4	'28	13,484	1,986	3.15	1.90
4			20	56.55	22.50
4			2,030	7.65	3.80
4			48	34.00	15.00
5			2,010	9.25	4.00
5			2,064	7.89	4.60
7			2,324	5.50	4.20
8			705	18.65	8.00
9			463	64.50	22.00
10			1,834	46.21	22.50
1	'29	7,102	2,058	34.60	16.40
2			1,792	23.10	9.80
4			2,217	-0-	17.00
5			997	4.15	2.00
5			38	15.30	7.30
4	'30	2,002	1,956	20.80	10.00
4			14	37.70	20.00
4			32	187.00	80.00
3	'31	2,876	510	8.10	4.80
6			926	3.96	2.00
6			900	.52	.80
9			540	5.05	3.50
3	'32	3,672	3,672	3.83	2.00
1	'33	802	802	12.74	6.50
8	'34	3,333	3,333	.77	1.10
8	'35	5,004	5,004	2.78	1.50
7	'37	4,090	497	4.30	4.00
7			708	17.25	10.00
9			725	1.90	1.50
11			2,160	6.50	4.70
1	'38	15,428	2,376	2.56	1.20
4			4,092	1.51	.80
6			307	2.55	5.60
6			2,675	3.07	2.00
10			4,058	1.60	1.50
11			1,920	1.70	1.70

HANDPICKED ORE SHIPMENTS FROM JAEGER MINE 1928 - 1941

DATE MO.	DATE YR.	ANNUAL ORE SHIPPED	ORE SHIPMENT (in pounds)	AU TOTAL IN LOT	AG TOTAL IN LOT
3	'39	11,881	3,045	3.15	2.30
9			3,854	2.61	1.70
12			4,982	1.38	1.00
1	'40	13,294	3,850	1.90	2.00
5			2,782	1.89	3.50
8			4,438	1.54	2.00
11			2,224	1.83	1.90
8	'41	2,310	2,310	3.13	2.50
	TOTAL	85,278 Pounds		678.12 Oz.	341.10 Oz.

42.63 Tons averaging 15.90 oz. gold and 8 oz. silver per ton.

BULLION SHIPMENTS FROM JAEGER MILL
1927 - 1943

DATE MO.	DATE YR.	TONS OF ORE MILLED	ORE MILLED PER YR.	ASSAY OZ. GOLD	ASSAY OZ. SILVER	ANNUAL PRODUCTION GOLD/SILVER
11	27	?		3.15		28.72
6	33	?	?	4.976		
8		?		3.898		
9		?		7.25		
10		?		5.428		
11		?		7.155		
2	34	25	140+	6.37	2.72	44.44
3		22		4.73	2.02	
5		20		4.20	1.85	
6		18		4.65	2.19	
8		?		2.462		
9		?		5.49	2.4	
10		25		3.98	1.64	
12		?		7.11	3.14	
12		30		5.45	2.24	
1	35	42	285+	7.50	3.21	64.87
3		30		6.83	2.96	
4		40		4.87	2.11	
5		38		2.38	.96	
6		24		7.42	3.21	
7		?		5.96	2.46	
8		17		10.78	4.76	
10		30		5.91	2.4	
11		40		9.2	4.17	
12		24		4.02	1.63	
2	36	38	317	15.61	6.99	151.08
3		38		5.16	2.23	
5		70		13.70	5.84	
7		68		27.76	11.60	
9		40		9.87	4.39	
11		33		21.02	8.71	
12		30		57.96	23.18	
3	37	16	304	15.97	6.39	101.85
5		80		11.97	5.66	
6		35		9.81	4.04	
7		22		19.10	8.10	
8		40		14.41	6.07	
10		65		7.59	3.47	
11		15		6.42	2.79	
12		31		16.58	6.98	

BULLION SHIPMENTS FROM JAEGER MILL
1927 - 1943

DATE MO.	DATE YR.	TONS OF ORE MILLED	ORE MILLED PER YR.	ASSAY OZ. GOLD	ASSAY OZ. SILVER	ANNUAL PRODUCTION GOLD/SILVER
2	38	24	293	10.91	2.95	91.72
3		30		6.37	2.00	
4		14		6.49	2.84	
5		57		15.12	6.63	
6		6		4.00	1.85	
7		22		6.19	2.70	
8		17		9.28	4.62	
8		14		6.55	2.83	
8		3		3.48	1.81	
9		36		8.41	3.60	
11		20		3.59	1.65	
11		30		2.66	.94	
12		20		8.67	3.72	
1	39	21	241	6.48	2.77	87.33
3		24		5.88	3.05	
4		30		9.09	3.80	
6		25		11.86	4.81	
7		52		10.59	4.98	
10		25		10.73	4.41	
11		39		18.20	7.63	
12		25		14.50	5.85	
1	40	24	295	10.52	4.21	97.55
2		6		3.17	1.35	
3		52		17.22	6.74	
5		50		18.43	9.14	
6		25		9.87	4.86	
8		35		16.27	5.86	
9		28		9.07	4.20	
10		50		9.31	2.88	
12		25		3.69	1.51	
2	41	40	190	3.70	1.73	26.79
4		30		4.30	1.90	
5		40		7.28	3.06	
6		30		4.95	2.09	
8		50		6.56	2.85	
6	43	?	+	2.74	.70	.70
	TOTAL		2,065+ tons			695.05

AVERAGE GOLD RECOVERY PER TON: .34 OZ.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

EL PASO, TEXAS July 28, 1932

NAME OF Gus Williams

ADDRESS Tucson, Arizona SHIPPING POINT Tucson, Arizona SMELTER LOT 877

CLASSIFICATION Ore SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO	CAR INITIAL	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS: GROSS	SACKS NO	SACKS WEIGHT	NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT
33575	TEO				103500	2.9	100498

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS

SETTLEMENT DATE	7-18-32	
SILVER	25833	CTS. PER OZ.
LEAD	$	PER 100 LBS.
E. & M. J. COPPER	4921	CTS. PER LB.
LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.	£ s d	
EXCHANGE N. Y.		
EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE AMOUNT PER TON	VALUE AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	2.07	OZ.						OZ.	19.50	40.17	
SILVER	1.2	OZ.	5	.7				OZ.	25833	.18	
LEAD		%						LBS.			
COPPER		%						LBS.			

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS 40.35

DEDUCTIONS

			DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%	Basing Charge FOB El Paso	5.00	
% Copper Paid For		Handling Sacks		
Lead Deduction				
Copper Deficiency			.10	

ANALYSIS		DEDUCTION	NET		RATE	
Silicate	%			%	@	Cts.
Silica	%			%	@	Cts.
Alumina	%			%	@	Cts.
Lime	%			%	@	Cts.
Zinc	%			%	@	Cts.
Sulphur	%			%	@	Cts.
Arsenic	%			%	@	Cts.
Bismuth	%			%	@	Cts.
Iron	%			%	@	Cts.
Manganese	%			%	@	Cts.

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS 5.10 5.

NET VALUE PER TON 45.

			DEBITS	C
Total Value on	50.019	Dry Tons @ 45.10 Per Ton		2160.
Less Freight on	61.750	Wet Tons @ 4.00 Per Ton	210.11	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned				
Less Deductions		Switching	2.48	
Less Penalties				
Less Dallas and Brokerage		Check from Smelter $1952.04		
		Less Trucking 181.13	4.12	
Royalty due Gus Jaeger		Net Returns $1770.91		
@ 10% $177.09		Advance	1000.00	
		BALANCE DUE SHIPPER	952.04	
			2160.75	2160.

CHECKED CORRECT APPROVED

FORM 1 PH

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Gus Williams — EL PASO, TEXAS, July 20, 1932

ADDRESS Tucson, Ariz. SHIPPING POINT Tucson, Ariz. SMELTER LOT 902

CLASSIFICATION Ore — SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO.	INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS NO	SACKS WEIGHT	NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT
18929	SP				94000	4.2	90052

WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS

Provisional Settlement

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS

SETTLEMENT DATE	7-22-32	
SILVER	26833	CTS PER OZ.
LEAD	$	PER 100 LBS.
F. & M. J. COPPER	4900	CTS PER LB.
LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS	£	s d
EXCHANGE N. Y.		
EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS	PERCENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE AMOUNT PER TON	VALUE AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	2.64	OZ.						OZ	19.50	51.48	
SILVER	1.0	OZ.	.5	.5				OZ	25333	.13	
LEAD		%						LBS.			
COPPER		%						LBS.			

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS 51.61

DEDUCTIONS

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	$		Basing Charge FOB El Paso	5.00	
% Copper Paid For					
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks		
Copper Deficiency	8 # @ .0238			.19	

ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET		RATE	
Insoluble		%			%	@	Cts.
Silica		%			%	@	Cts.
Alumina		%			%	@	Cts.
Zinc		%			%	@	Cts.
Sulphur		%			%	@	Cts.
As Sb		%			%	@	Cts.
Bi		%			%	@	Cts.
Iron		%			%	@	Cts.
Lime		%			%	@	Cts.

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS 5.19 — 5.19

NET VALUE PER TON 46.42

			DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	45.026	Dry Tons @ 46.42 Per Ton		2090.11
Less Freight on	47000	Wet Tons @ 4.06 Per Ton	190.82	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned				
Less Demurrage		Switching	2.48	
Umpires				
Less Duties and Brokerage				

Check from Smelter $1896.81
Less Trucking 164.50
Net Returns - - - - $1732.31

Royalty due Gus Jaeger @ 20% $346.46

BALANCE DUE SHIPPER — ~~1896.81~~ 2090.11

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Akron Gold Mining Co. EL PASO, TEXAS 9-13-32

ADDRESS Akron, Ohio SHIPPING POINT Tucson, Ariz. SMELTER LOT 1089

CLASSIFICATION Ore SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO	CAR INITIAL	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS: GROSS	SACKS NO	SACKS WEIGHT	NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT
16218	LN	82060 9720 72340	Lot	Lot 1089	72340	5.1	68651

N. Y. METAL QUOTATION		
SETTLEMENT DATE	9-8-32	
SILVER	28460	CTS. PER
LEAD	$	PER 100
E. & M. J. COPPER	5452	CTS. PER
LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.		
£	s	d
EXCHANGE N. Y.		
EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PER CENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE: AMOUNT PER TON	VALUE: AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	2.08	OZ.						OZ.	19.50	40.56	
SILVER	1.2	OZ.	.5	.7				OZ.	.28950	.19	
LEAD		#						LBS.			
COPPER		%						LBS.			
	0										

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS

DEDUCTIONS

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso	5.00	
% Copper Paid For					
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks		
Copper Deficiency			24 @ .00573	.25	

ANALYSIS		DEDUCTION	NET		RATE	
Insoluble	%			%	¢	Cts.
Silica	%			%	¢	Cts.
Alumina	%			%	¢	Cts.
Zinc	%			%	¢	Cts.
Sulphur	%			%	¢	Cts.
As Sb	%			%	¢	Cts.
Bi	%			%	¢	Cts.
Iron	%			%	¢	Cts.
Lime	%			%	¢	Cts.

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS 5.25

NET VALUE PER TON

					DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	34.5525	Dry Tons @	35.52	Per Ton		1211
Less Freight on	34.250	Wet Tons @	3.75	Per Ton	153.00	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned						
Less Demurrage		Switching				
Less Insurance						
Less Quality and Brokerage					2.53	

BALANCE DUE SHIPPER 1031.53

1210.24 1211

MADE BY CHECKED CORRECT APPROVED

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

SHIPMENT OF Akron Gold Mining Company EL PASO, TEXAS, September 29, 1932

ADDRESS Tucson, Arizona SHIPPING POINT Tucson, Arizona SMELTER LOT 1145

CLASSIFICATION ore SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO	CAR INITIAL	WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS: GROSS	SACKS NO	SACKS WEIGHT	NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE %	DRY WEIGHT
81547	SSW				87020	6.4	81451

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
SETTLEMENT DATE	9-10-32	
SILVER	27771	CTS. PER OZ.
LEAD	$	PER 100 LBS.
E. & M. J. COPPER	5.900	CTS. PER LB.
LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.	£ s d	
EXCHANGE N. Y.		
EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS.	PER CENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR		RATE	VALUE: AMOUNT PER TON	VALUE: AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.61	OZ.						OZ.	19.50	31.40	
SILVER	1.3	OZ.	.5	.8				OZ.	26271	.21	
LEAD		%						LBS.			
COPPER		%						LBS.			
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS											31.61

DEDUCTIONS

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso	4.16	
% Copper Paid For					
Total Lead Deduction			Handling Sacks		
Copper Deficiency	8 @ .0353			.27	

ANALYSIS		DEDUCTION	NET		RATE
Insoluble	%			%	@ Cts.
Silica	%			%	@ Cts.
Alumina	%			%	@ Cts.
Lime	%			%	@ Cts.
Sulphur	%			%	@ Cts.
As Sb	%			%	@ Cts.
Mn	%			%	@ Cts.
Zinc	%			%	@ Cts.
Lime	%			%	@ Cts.

	DEBITS	CREDITS
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	4.43	4.43
NET VALUE PER TON		27.18

					DEBITS	CREDITS
Total Value on	40.7235	Dry Tons @	27.18	Per Ton		1106.82
Less Freight on	43.510	Wet Tons @	3.46	Per Ton	150.54	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned						
Less Demurrage	2.00	Switching	2.49		4.48	
Less Expires						
Less Duties and Brokerage						
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER					951.90	
					1106.92	1106.82

MADE BY CHECKED CORRECT APPROVED

- ON THE BORDER OF THE RICH WEST COAST OF MEXICO -

Miller's Assay Office

HUGO W. MILLER, OWNER

MINING ENGINEER & REGISTERED ASSAYER

PRELIMINARY FLOTATION
CYANIDE AND ORE
CONCENTRATION TESTS

ORES AND BULLIONS PURCHASED

FIFTEEN YEARS IN PRESENT BUSINESS

NOGALES, ARIZONA

AGENTS FOR THE
GROCH FLOTATION
MACHINES

Settlement For nine sacks quartz ore Purchased From

Mr. Gus H. Yaegar, Yaegar Mine Pima County Arizona.

Laboratory No. 38490 Date Received Aug. 16, '28 Class Gold ore.

WEIGHTS

Gross Weight of shipment as delivered	722	lbs.
Weight of empty sacks or tare	10	lbs.
Weight of shipments	712	lbs.
Moisture % (minimum 1%)	7	lbs.
NET DRY WEIGHT OF SHIPMENT	705	lbs.
or	0.3525	Tons

Assays & Payments (Usual Smelter Schedules) **Per Ton**

Gold 18.65 ozs. @ $20 $ 373.00

Silver 8.0 ozs. @ 95% of 59 c $ 4.50

Lead % less 1.5% = % @ 90% = lbs.
paid for @ c less 1.5c per lb. $

Copper % less %= % @ 90% = lbs.
paid for @ c less c per lb $

Total Smelter Payments Per Ton Dry Ore $ 377.50

Deductions, Shipping Costs, Etc. **Per Ton**

Treatment Bricking Sacks $ 6.50

Penalty on Insolubles:— 80 % @ c 5¢ $ 4.00

Penalty on Sulphur:— % @ c $

Penalty on other elements (Zinc, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth) $

Total Deductions Per Ton Ore $ 10.50

Net smelter value per ton ore (carload rate)	$ 367.00
Less our margin of purchase 10%	$ 36.70
Net value per ton f. o. b. shipping point	$ 330.30
Freight rate per ton to smelter	$ 7.80
Net value paid shipper—per ton	$ 322.50

LIQUIDATION

Total value on 0.3525 tons @ $ 322.50	$ ~~10~~ 114.00
Less regular sampling charge $ and assaying $	$ 5.00
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER	$ 109.00

Miller's Assay Office

By Hugo W. Miller

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

EL PASO, TEXAS 10-3-32

CONSIGNOR Akron Gold Mining Co.

ADDRESS Akron, Ohio

SHIPPING POINT Tucson, Ariz. SMELTER LOT 1157

CLASSIFICATION Ore

SHIPPER'S LOT

CAR NO	CAR INITIAL	GROSS	SACKS No.	SACKS Weight	NET WEIGHT	MOISTURE	DRY WEIGHT
27454	SP				80620	5.6	76105

WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS

N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS

SETTLEMENT DATE	9-20-32	
SILVER	27583	CTS PER OZ.
LEAD	$	PER 100 LBS
E & M J COPPER	5.900	CTS PER LB
LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS	£ S d	
EXCHANGE N. Y.		
EXCHANGE M. CY.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS

ELEMENTS	ASSAY PER TON 2000 LBS.		DEDUCTED	NET ASSAY	EQUIVALENT IN LBS	PER CENT PAID FOR	NET PAID FOR	RATE	VALUE AMOUNT PER TON	VALUE AMOUNT TOTAL
GOLD	1.678	OZ					OZ	19.50	32.72	
SILVER	.5	OZ	.5	.1			OZ	28063	.03	
LEAD		%					LBS.			
COPPER	0	%					LBS			
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS										32.75

DEDUCTIONS

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Regular Lead Deduction	%		Basing Charge FOB El Paso	4.28	
- Copper Paid For			Handling Sacks		
Total Lead Deduction					
Copper Deficiency	8/2 @ .0339			.27	

ANALYSIS			DEDUCTION	NET		RATE	
Insoluble		%			%	@	Cts.
Silica		%			%	@	Cts
Alumina		%			%	@	Cts.
Zinc		%			%	@	Cts.
Sulphur		%			%	@	Cts.
As Sb		%			%	@	Cts.
Bi		%			%	@	Cts.
Iron		%			%	@	Cts.
Lime		%			%	@	Cts.
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS							4.55	4.5

28.2

NET VALUE PER TON

					DEBITS	CREDIT
						1073.0
Total Value on	38.0535	Dry Tons @	38.20	Per Ton		
Less Freight on	40.510	Wet Tons @	3.40	Per Ton	139.47	
Less Freight on Sacks Returned						
Less Demurrage		2.00 Switching	2.45		4.45	
Jaspires						
Less Duties and Brokerage						
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER					924.13	
					1073.05	1073.

CHECKED CORRECT APPROVED

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 52

Smelter Lot 140 DATE March 14, 1953

Shipper Lot [illegible]

BOUGHT OF [illegible] Classification

ADDRESS [illegible]

Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	Tare	Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
CBQ	130414	116120	38480	77640	3.7	75544
				38.82		37.772

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

DATE Mar. 8, 1953

Copper (per lb.) .04775

Less .025

Silver (per oz.)

Gold (per oz.) 19.50

ASSAY and ANALYSIS			PAYMENTS PER TON			DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	.65	Pct.	13.0 lbs. per ton, less 8%	5.0 lbs. at .02275	Per lb.		.1138
Silver	.90	Oz.	oz. per ton, less	oz. at	Per oz.		
Gold	1.12	Oz.	1.12 oz. per ton	oz. at 19.50	Per oz.		21.8400
Zinc	3.7	Pct.	units at		Per Unit.		
Iron	4.7	"	units at		Per Unit.		
Alumina	7.9	"	units at		Per Unit.		
Silica	72.0	"	units at		Per Unit.		
Sulphur	.3	"	units at		Per Unit.		
Manganese		"	units at		Per Unit.		
Arsenic		"	units at		Per Unit.		
Antimony		"	units at		Per Unit.		
Bismuth		"	units at		Per Unit.		
Soluble		"	units at		Per Unit		
			Treatment Charge			2.50	
			TOTALS			2.50	21.9538
			Net Value Per Ton				19.4538

Total Value of 37.772	Dry Tons at $ 19.4538				734.81
Less Freight 38.82	Tons at $ 1.50	From Val. 18.25		58.23	
Less Switching					
Less Sampling					
Less Additional Treatment Charge	of 10% of metals paid for in excess				
of 15.00 - Excess is 6.9538 - .6953.8 x 37.772				26.27	
			TOTALS	84.50	734.81
			Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		650.31

Made by Checked Approved

- ON THE BORDER OF THE RICH WEST COAST OF MEXICO -

Miller's Assay Office

HUGO W. MILLER, OWNER

MINING ENGINEER & REGISTERED ASSAYER

PRELIMINARY FLOTATION CYANIDE AND ORE CONCENTRATION TESTS

ORES AND BULLIONS PURCHASED

FIFTEEN YEARS IN PRESENT BUSINESS

AGENTS FOR THE GROCH FLOTATION MACHINES

NOGALES, ARIZONA

Settlement For small lot of high grage ore Purchased From

Gus H. Jaegar, Tucson Arizona.

Laboratory No. 37422 Date Received April 28, '28. Class Gold

WEIGHTS

Gross Weight of shipment as delivered	50	lbs.
Weight of empty sacks or tare	1	lbs.
Weight of shipments	49	lbs.
Moisture % (minimum 1%)	1	lbs.
NET DRY WEIGHT OF SHIPMENT	48	lbs.
or	0.024	Tons

Assays & Payments (Usual Smelter Schedules) Per Ton

Gold 34.0 ozs. @ $ 20	$ 680.00	
Silver 15.0 ozs. @ 95% of 57.5 c	$ 8.20	
Lead % less 1.5% = % @ 90% = lbs. paid for @ c less 1.5c per lb.	$	
Copper % less % = % @ 90% = lbs. paid for @ c less c per lb	$	
Total Smelter Payments Per Ton Dry Ore		$ 688.20

Deductions, Shipping Costs, Etc. Per Ton

Treatment Bricking Sacks	$ 6.00	
Penalty on Insolubles:— % @ c	$	
Penalty on Sulphur:— % @ c	$	
Penalty on other elements (Zinc, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth)	$	
Total Deductions Per Ton Ore		$ 6.00

Net smelter value per ton ore (carload rate)	$ 682.20
Less our margin of purchase 10%	$ 68.20
Net value per ton f. o. b. shipping point	$ 614.00
Freight rate per ton to smelter see express below.	$
Net value paid shipper—per ton	$

LIQUIDATION

Total value on 0.024 tons @ $ 614.00	$ 14.75
Less regular sampling charge $ 1.50 and assaying $ 1.50 Exp. $2.25	$ 5.25
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER	$ 9.50

Miller's Assay Office

By [signature]

- ON THE BORDER OF THE RICH WEST COAST OF MEXICO -

Miller's Assay Office

HUGO W. MILLER, OWNER

MINING ENGINEER & REGISTERED ASSAYER

PRELIMINARY FLOTATION
CYANIDE AND ORE
CONCENTRATION TESTS

ORES AND BULLIONS PURCHASED

FIFTEEN YEARS IN PRESENT BUSINESS

AGENTS FOR THE
GROCH FLOTATION
MACHINES

NOGALES, ARIZONA

Settlement For sample lot of high-grade Purchased From

Mr.Gus H.Jaeger, Tucson Arizona.

Laboratory No. 37157 Date Received April 2,'28. Class Gold

WEIGHTS

Gross Weight of shipment as delivered	net	20	lbs.
Weight of empty sacks or tare			lbs.
Weight of shipments			lbs.
Moisture % (minimum 1%)			lbs.
NET DRY WEIGHT OF SHIPMENT			lbs.
or		0.01	Tons

Assays & Payments (Usual Smelter Schedules) **Per Ton**

Gold 56.55 ozs. @ $ 20	$ 1131.00	
Silver 22.5 ozs. @ 95% of 57 c	$ 12.30	
Lead % less 1.5% = % @ 90% = lbs. paid for @ c less 1.5c per lb.	$	
Copper % less % = % @ 90% = lbs. paid for @ c less c per lb	$	
Total Smelter Payments Per Ton Dry Ore		$ 1143.30

Deductions, Shipping Costs, Etc. **Per Ton**

Treatment Bricking Sacks	$ 6.00	
Penalty on Insolubles:— % @ c	$	
Penalty on Sulphur:— % @ c	$	
Penalty on other elements (Zinc, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth)	$	
Total Deductions Per Ton Ore		$ 6.00

Net smelter value per ton ore (carload rate)	$ 1137.30
Less our margin of purchase 10%	$ 113.70
Net value per ton f. o. b. shipping point	$ 1023.60
Freight rate per ton to smelter see below.	$
Net value paid shipper—per ton	$

LIQUIDATION

Total value on 0.01 tons @ $ 1023.60	$ 10.23
Less regular sampling charge $ $ 1.50 and assaying $ 1.00 Express $1	$ 3.50
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER	$ 6.75

Miller's Assay Office,

By

- ON THE BORDER OF THE RICH WEST COAST OF MEXICO -

Miller's Assay Office

HUGO W. MILLER, OWNER

MINING ENGINEER & REGISTERED ASSAYER

PRELIMINARY FLOTATION CYANIDE AND ORE CONCENTRATION TESTS

ORES AND BULLIONS PURCHASED

FIFTEEN YEARS IN PRESENT BUSINESS

AGENTS FOR THE GROCH FLOTATION MACHINES

NOGALES, ARIZONA

Settlement For twenty three sacks ore Purchased From

Gus H. Jaeger. Jaeger Mine Pima County Arizona.

Laboratory No. 39163 Date Received Oct. 29, '28. Class Gold.

WEIGHTS

Gross Weight of shipment as delivered	1878	lbs.
Weight of empty sacks or tare	26	lbs.
Weight of shipments	1852	lbs.
Moisture % (minimum 1%)	18	lbs.
NET DRY WEIGHT OF SHIPMENT	1834	lbs.
or	0.917	Tons

Assays & Payments (Usual Smelter Schedules) **Per Ton**

Gold 46.21 ozs. @ $ 20	$ 924.20	
Silver 20.5 ozs. @ 95% of 58 c	$ 11.30	
Lead % less 1.5% = % @ 90% = lbs. paid for @ c less 1.5c per lb.	$	
Copper % less %= % @ 90% = lbs. paid for @ c less c per lb.	$	
Total Smelter Payments Per Ton Dry Ore		$ 935.50

Deductions, Shipping Costs, Etc. **Per Ton**

Treatment Bricking Sacks	$ 6.50	
Penalty on Insolubles:— 80 % @ c 5¢	$ 4.00 ?	
Penalty on Sulphur:— % @ c	$	
Penalty on other elements (Zinc, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth)	$	
Total Deductions Per Ton Ore		$ 10.50

Net smelter value per ton ore (carload rate)	$ 925.00
Less our margin of purchase 10%	$ 92.50
Net value per ton f. o. b. shipping point	$ 832.50
Freight rate per ton to smelter	$ 27.80
Net value paid shipper—per ton	$ 804.70

LIQUIDATION

Total value on 0.917 tons @ $ 804.70	$ 738.90
Less regular sampling charge $ and assaying $	$ 5.
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER	$ 733.90

Miller's Assay Office

By Hugo W. Miller

No. 6725

Form 42 A
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. MINT SERVICE

NOTE.—This Report is for the information of the depositor, and is of no other value.

MEMO. REPORT ON {GOLD / SILVER} BULLION deposited at the Mint of the United States at San Francisco

SEPT. 22, 1936, 193 by GUS H. JAEGER

DESCRIPTION OF BULLION	WEIGHT Before Melting Ounces	WEIGHT After Melting Ounces	GOLD Fineness 1,000ths	GOLD Value Dollars	SILVER Fineness 1,000ths	SILVER Value at 44¢ Cents per Standard ounce Dollars	CHARGES Dollars	NET VALUE Dollars
Br	15.25	15.69	627¼	344.26	279	1.92	2.59	343.62

The net value of the above deposit is payable as follows:

IN GOLD BARS, . $ 338.44
IN SILVER BARS, . $ 5.22
IN CASH, . . . $
BY CHECK, . . . $

Fine Silver, ozs. ..... fine .....

For the Superintendent

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 2—15909

No. 15651

NOTE.—This Report is for the information of the depositor, and is of no other value.

MEMO. REPORT ON {GOLD / SILVER} BU[illegible] [illegible]ited at the Mint of the United States at San Francisco

MARCH 12, 1937, 193 , by GVS [illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF BULLION	WEIGHT		GOLD		SILVER		CHARGES	NET VALUE
	BEFORE MELTING	AFTER MELTING	[illegible]	VALUE	FINENESS	VALUE AT 44¢ Cents per fine ounce		
	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces	Dollars	1,000ths	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Bar	22.85	22.81	699¾	558.64	285	2.86	3.31	[illegible].19

THE ENCLOSED CHECK ON TREAS. U.S. IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF YOUR DEPOSIT COVERED BY THE [illegible] MEMO.

[illegible] Pale 2nd [illegible] 6.4

The net value of the above deposit is payable as follows:

IN GOLD BARS, . $ 15,961 [illegible]
IN SILVER BARS, . $ 6.5 [illegible]
IN CASH, . . . $
BY CHECK, . . . $

Fine Silver, ozs. _____ fine _____

[illegible] BOOHER

For the Superintendent.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 2-15900

- 23 -

No. 14345

NOTE.—This Report is for the information of the depositor, and is of no other value.

MEMO. REPORT ON (SILVER) BI[illegible] [illegible]ved at the Mint of the United States at San Francisco

JANUARY 6, 1935 [illegible], BY [illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF BULLION	WEIGHT		GOLD		SILVER			
	BEFORE MELTING	AFTER MELTING	[illegible]	VALUE	FINENESS	VALUE AT 49[illegible] Cents per fine ounce	CHARGES	NET VALUE
	Ounces	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dollars	Tenths	Dollars	Dollars	[illegible]
A Kings	12.21	11.99	631	262.78	274	1.60	2.[illegible]	262.1[illegible]

THE ENCLOSED CHECK ON TREAS. U. S. IS IN FULL PAY[illegible] FOR DEPOSIT COVERED BY THE ENCLOSED MEMORANDUMS.

[illegible] 29

42 [illegible] Net 29 [illegible] Deposit [illegible]

The net value of the above deposit is payable as follows:

IN GOLD BARS, . $ 7,[illegible] Fine

IN SILVER BARS, . $ 4,489.[illegible]

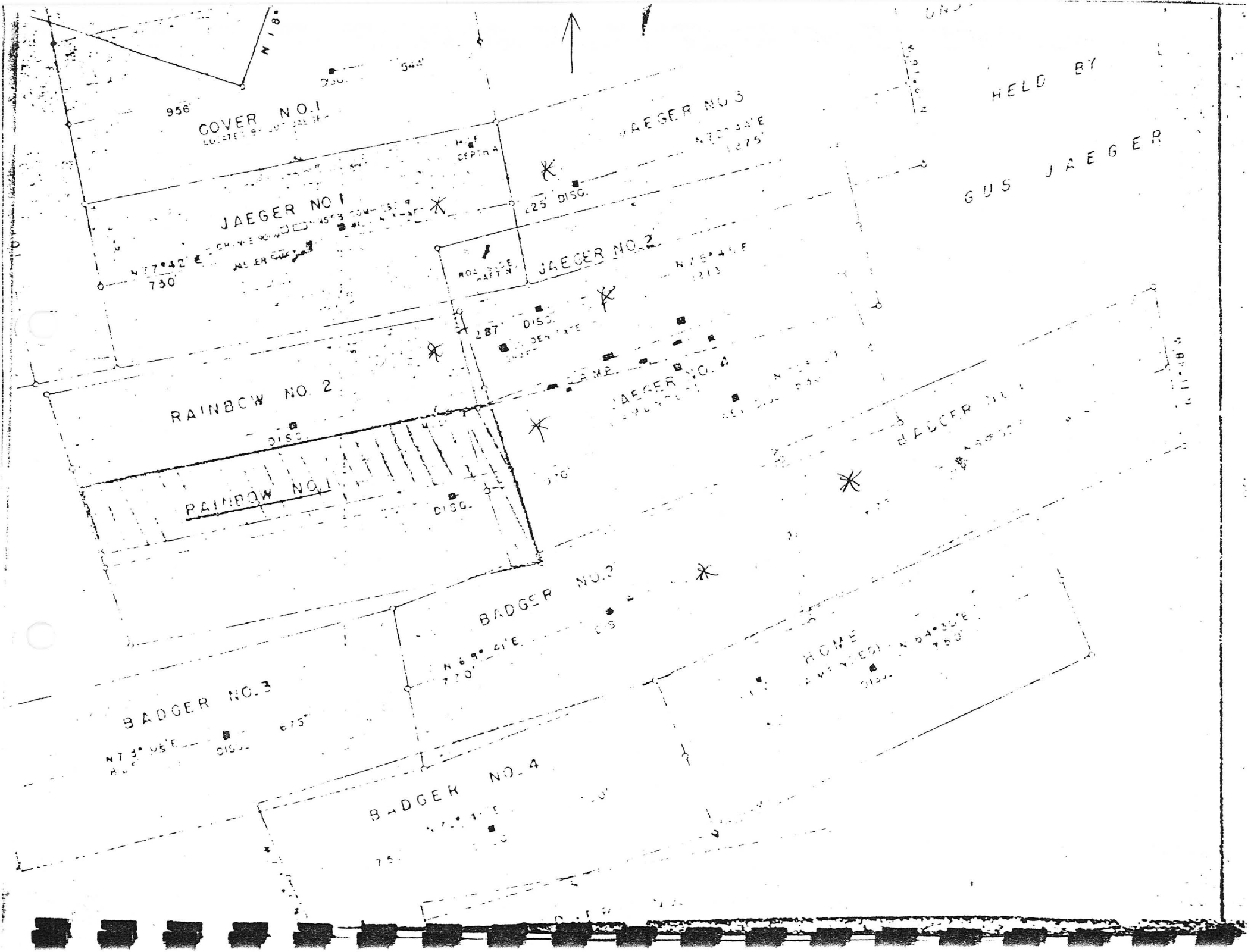
IN CASH, . . . $

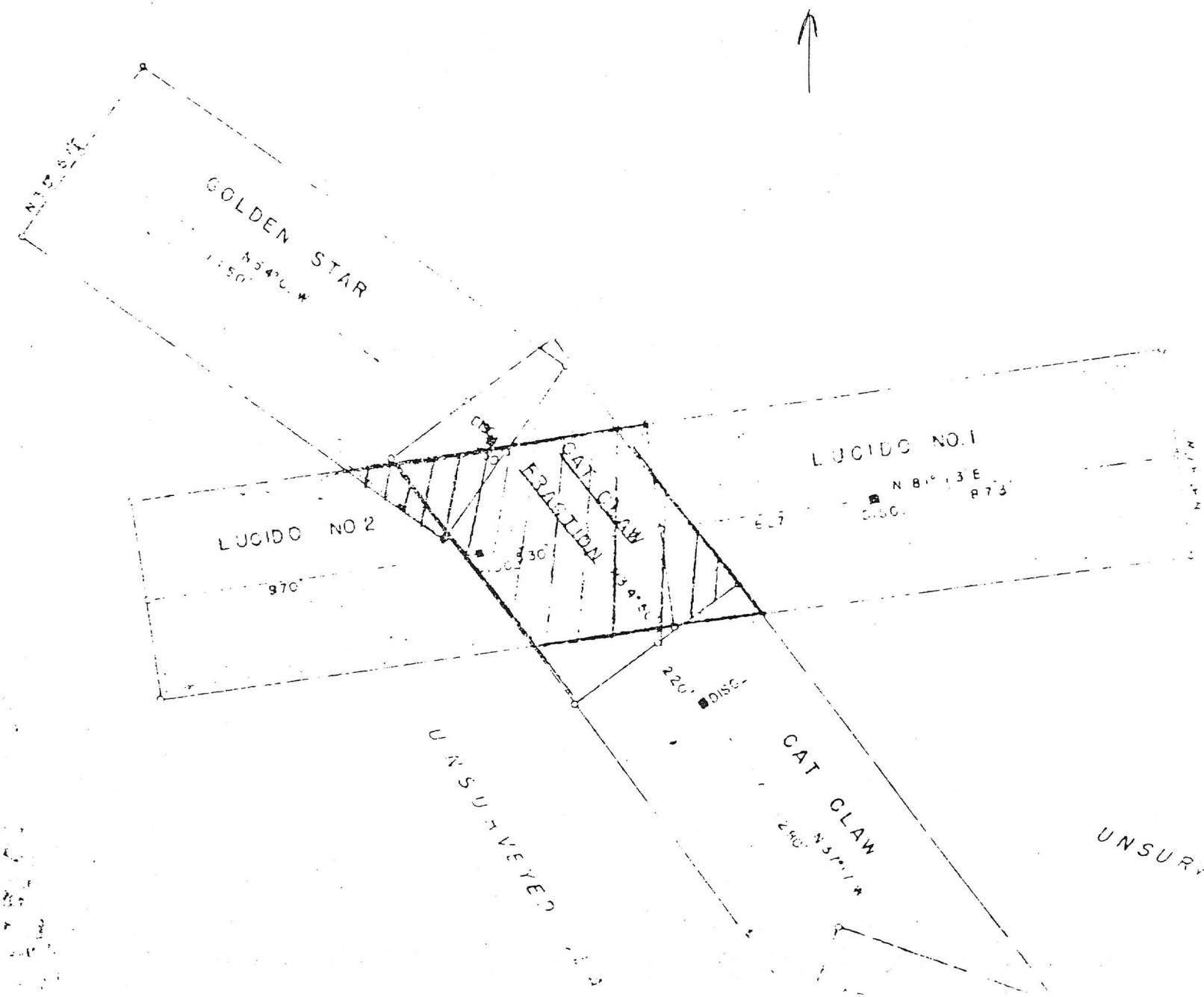
BY CHECK, . . . $

For the Superintendent.

Fine Silver, ozs. ..... fine .....

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE [illegible]


COVER NO.1
JAEGER NO.3
HELD BY
GUS JAEGER
JAEGER NO.1
JAEGER NO.2
RAINBOW NO. 2
RAINBOW NO.1
JAEGER NO.4
BADGER NO.2
BADGER NO.3
BADGER NO.4
HOME
956'
730'
1275'
1213'
675'
DISC.


GOLDEN STAR
LUCIDO NO.1
LUCIDO NO 2
CAT CLAW
ERACTION
CAT CLAW
UNSURVEYED CLAIMS

Hartman C

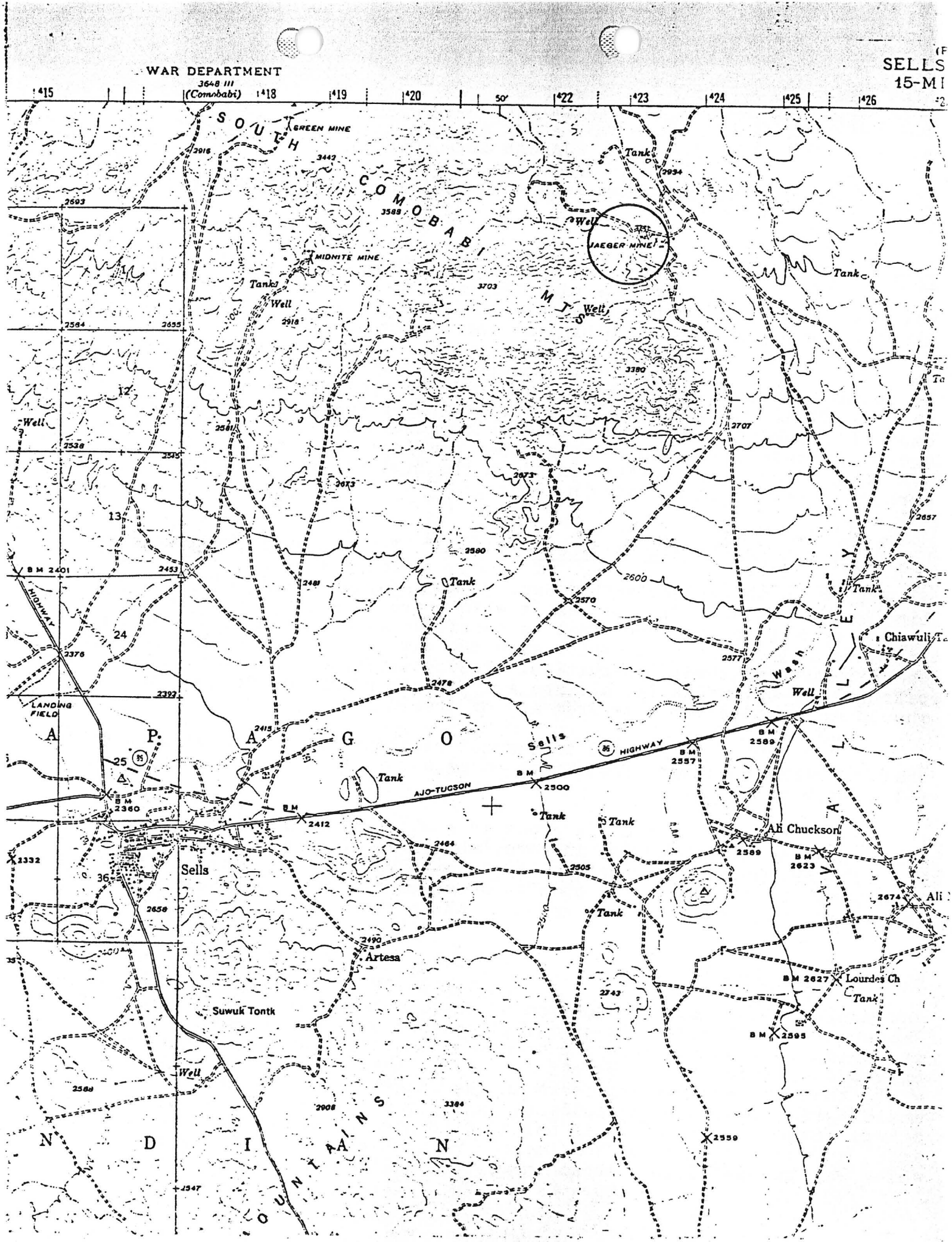
K

Preliminary Report on the

JAEGER GOLD MINE file

Papago Indian Reservation, Pima County, Arizona

Dale F. Kittel
September, 1973.


WAR DEPARTMENT
3648 III
(Combabi)
SELLS
15-MI
SOUTH COMOBABI MTS
GREEN MINE
MIDNITE MINE
JAEGER MINE
Well
Tank
LANDING FIELD
HIGHWAY
AJO-TUGSON
HIGHWAY
Sells
Sells Wash
Chiawuli
Ali Chuckson
Ali
Artesa
Suwuk Tontk
Lourdes Ch
BM 2401
BM 2360
BM 2412
BM 2500
BM 2557
BM 2589
BM 2623
BM 2627
BM 2595
A P A G O
N D I A N
MOUNTAINS

Preliminary Report on the

JAEGER GOLD MINE

Papago Indian Reservation, Pima County, Arizona

Introduction

During the summer of 1973, through a fellow Anamax employee named Michael Teel, I became acquainted with Mr. Marvin W. Combs of Tucson, who is strongly interested in furthering the resumption of mining at the Jaeger gold mine.

In order to acquire some background in the area, and of gold operations in general, I visited the mine with Mr. Combs during August, 1973, and then decided to write this report for the record because I think that at today's gold prices the mine at least has a fair amount of potential. This report then combines the information that is available from data sources listed in the bibliography and from the rather cursory visit which we made in August.

Location - Accessibility - Ownership

The Jaeger gold mine is located at about 3,000 feet elevation in the projected NE¼ Sec. 3 - 17s-5e, Gila and Salt River Base Line and Meridian. This places it within the Jaeger No. 1 claim, which is one of a 13-claim group that is certified as being in good standing prior to 1934 legislation which gave the Papagos certain rights concerning the minerals on their reservation. These certified claims are non-taxable, patentable, transferable, and are exempt from royalties to the Papagos should any production come from any of them.

The mine is reached by about five miles of dirt road that is taken northward from State 86 at a turnoff almost exactly 10 miles east of Sells.

The claim group is now owned by Mr. A. N. Hawes, 1420 W. Calle Kino, Tucson, Arizona, who is at this time rehabilitating the surface plant. Although he is personally involved in the rehabilitation work, he is definitely open to a reasonable offer to lease or purchase the Jaeger mine or the claim group in which the mine is located.

Regional and Local Geology

According to Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin 137, "Arizona Lode Gold Mines and Mining", the southern portion of the Comobabi Mountains in which the Jaeger mine is located, is a faulted complex of steeply dipping sedimentary beds into which dikes and stocks of basic igneous rocks have been intruded. It is further reported by C. L. Burdick, a consulting geologist, that the sedimentary rocks in the Jaeger mine area mainly comprise shales which have been intruded by randomly striking dioritic to basic dikes. Extensive faulting is believed to have occurred throughout the area, and according to an "engineer's report" by a Miles Carpenter, which was published in a Tucson newspaper at the time the shaft had been

sunk to a depth of 140 feet (probably in the late 1920s), the gold occurs in quartz-filled fractures in a pinkish rhyolite which does not crop out in the mine area. The same report, the exact date of which is not known, further states that the rhyolite was first encountered by the shaft sinking operation at 85 feet of depth, and that the entire shaft was in rhyolite at 115 feet of depth.

In his thesis concerning the geology and mining operations in the Picacho Peak area, about seven miles northwest of the Jaeger mine, J. A. MacKallor notes that "the quartz veins rarely crop out, but often are indicated by fragments of vein quartz at the surface". This is borne out also in the Jaeger mine area, where quartz veins and diorite dikes crop out in several places, but are for the most part evidenced by a rubbly zone of vein or dike material piled on the ground. Several of the veins have been explored by shallow shafts, or in one or two cases, by shafts that are perhaps 40 or 50 feet deep.

Development Work

During the 1920s G. H. Jaeger located a fairly large group of claims in the area of the subject mine, and started shaft sinking operations on the vein, which is reported to have been ten feet wide where the shaft was collared. At about 70 feet he reportedly drifted eastward along the vein, then stoped to surface. The ore shoot which he was following is reported to have been faulted off on that level at 50 feet east of the shaft. According to Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin 137 the property was being operated by the Akron Gold Mining Company in 1933, and the shaft had been sunk to 280 feet, and was connected to about 800 feet of workings.

Mr. Burdick's report mentions that Mr. Jaeger also sank a 40-foot shaft on one of the Badger claims nearby, and "found very good ore"; he sank a third shaft to 20 feet at about 60 feet west of the main shaft, and "also found good values", according to the same source of information.

Production

Each of the reports listed in the bibliography deals to a certain extent with production. The statements made in this regard do not always jibe with one another, so they are repeated herein as they appear in the reports at hand.

According to the newspaper-published Carpenter report, when the shaft had been sunk to 115 feet of depth an undetermined amount of tons were shipped from the subsequent five feet of depth, and they assayed $37.70 per ton in gold valued at $21.00 per ounce; 120 to 130 feet of depth produced about 50 tons which assayed $49.40 per ton, and the ten feet to the bottom of the shaft produced about 45 tons that assayed $54.50 per ton. At the current price of $105.00 per ounce for gold, this development ore would average about $235.00 per ton, allowing for 670 fineness of the gold. It is not known whether this ore was stoped out later, but as earlier stated in this report, by the end of 1933 the shaft had been sunk to a depth of 280 feet, and development work had been done along the vein on the 250-foot level.

Random items of interest concerning production have been reported as follows:

1. The Carpenter report mentions a sample which was said to assay at $2856.80 per ton in gold values, and also four other samples were said to have averaged over $600.00 per ton in gold values -- all presumably at about 670 fineness, and at a $21.00 per ounce price for gold.

2. Bulletin 137 reports that Mr. Jaeger "shipped a few cars of high grade gold ore from the main shaft workings" and that during 1932 and 1933 Akron Gold Mining Company shipped 12 cars of ore from the property.

3. The Burdick report states (a) that Mr. Jaeger mined $68,000.00 worth of gold from the ore shoot at 70 feet below the collar of the shaft; (b) that Mr. Jaeger reported shipment of a $40,000.00 carload (50 tons) and a $60,000.00 carload; (c) that he (Mr. Burdick) averaged the grade of 20 shipments made from the mine and came up with a grade of 1.75 ounces of gold per ton for those shipments. At 670 fineness and $105.00 per ounce of gold, such ore would be worth about $124.00 per ton.

In his report Mr. Burdick also states that early in 1971 the present owner, Mr. Hawes, had the shaft dewatered to the 200-foot level, and that he (Mr. Burdick) cut samples of such value that by my calculations they would indicate ore worth about $100.00 per ton, with due regard for fineness and current prices. It is not known, however, if these samples were representative of an actual ore reserve, or if they were random samples. The report also mentions the occurrence of an unstated amount of low grade material that comprises a 20-foot width of vein, which again by my calculations would constitute $30.00 per ton rock.

Copies of shipment reports for the period 1932 through 1940 were obtained by Mr. Combs, and were analyzed in the current gold price of $105.00 per ounce, and an average fineness of 670 which was obtained from the reports. The first year's reports were those made by the San Francisco Mint, and relate to shipments made during that time by the Akron Gold Mining Company. In summary, these reports indicate that a total of 2,034 tons of ore was shipped by Akron during those nine years, and that the ore averaged 0.300 ounces of gold and 0.17 ounces of silver per ton of rock shipped, which also contained about 70% silica.

Surface Plant and Living Accommodations

The surface plant consists of an electrical generating unit; two stationary air compressors with a ~~repeator~~ receiver tank, the unit having an estimated capability of 300 psi of air pressure; a small mill with an

estimated capacity of about 20 tpd; and a shaft pump operated by a gasoline engine which in the past has supplied domestic water for the housing. Also on the property are two houses in good condition and ready for immediate occupancy.

Conclusions and Recommendations

There is no doubt but what the Jaeger gold mine was profitably operated for several years; the relatively unconfirmed reports regarding pre-1932 production indicate that the ore first encountered may have been of better grade than that below about 150 feet, however. If this were true, it would be characteristic of gold mines in general, which normally are not noted for their depths.

As early as December, 1933, the shaft was reported to be at 280 feet. After that time about 1800 tons were shipped. At an assumed factor of 12.5 cubic feet of broken rock per ton it can be estimated that about 22,500 cubic feet of rock were mined. This cubage could represent 750 feet of drifting and crosscutting on a 6 x 5 foot cross-section; on the other hand it could represent something like 200 feet of drifting and crosscutting on the same cross-section, and an additional 16,500 cubic feet of stoping (1300 tons).

The Jaeger mine was shut down in 1941 due to lack of diesel fuel and gasoline to operate the surface plant. The fact that it was shut down for reasons beyond the operator's control, and the fact the price of gold is now at an all time high, it would seem reasonable to further investigate the sample assays which Mr. Burdick reports.

However, of considerably more interest would be the satellitic quartz veins noted in the immediate mine area, and an investigation into the reported faulting of the ore body on the 70-foot level.

One approach to investigate these two ore potentials would be to map the surface of the general mine area with the objective of angle drilling core holes to intersect the veins of interest at about 100 feet of depth. Another approach would be to dewater the mine and core drill both from surface and from underground to most effectively test the quartz veins in the vicinity.

In summary, I believe that the Jaeger property would be a geologically sound venture for an individual or other mining entity that is willing to option, lease, or purchase the property, realizing that about $25,000.00 would be needed to initially test the potential of it, in addition to whatever the costs of acquisition might be. If the property failed to display sufficient potential to justify further work, the investment would be a complete loss. If a reasonably good potential were developed, additional funds would be required to develop the property to the production phase. However, if this became a reality, it is quite possible that development ore could be used to help defray development and operating expenses.

Dale F. Kittel

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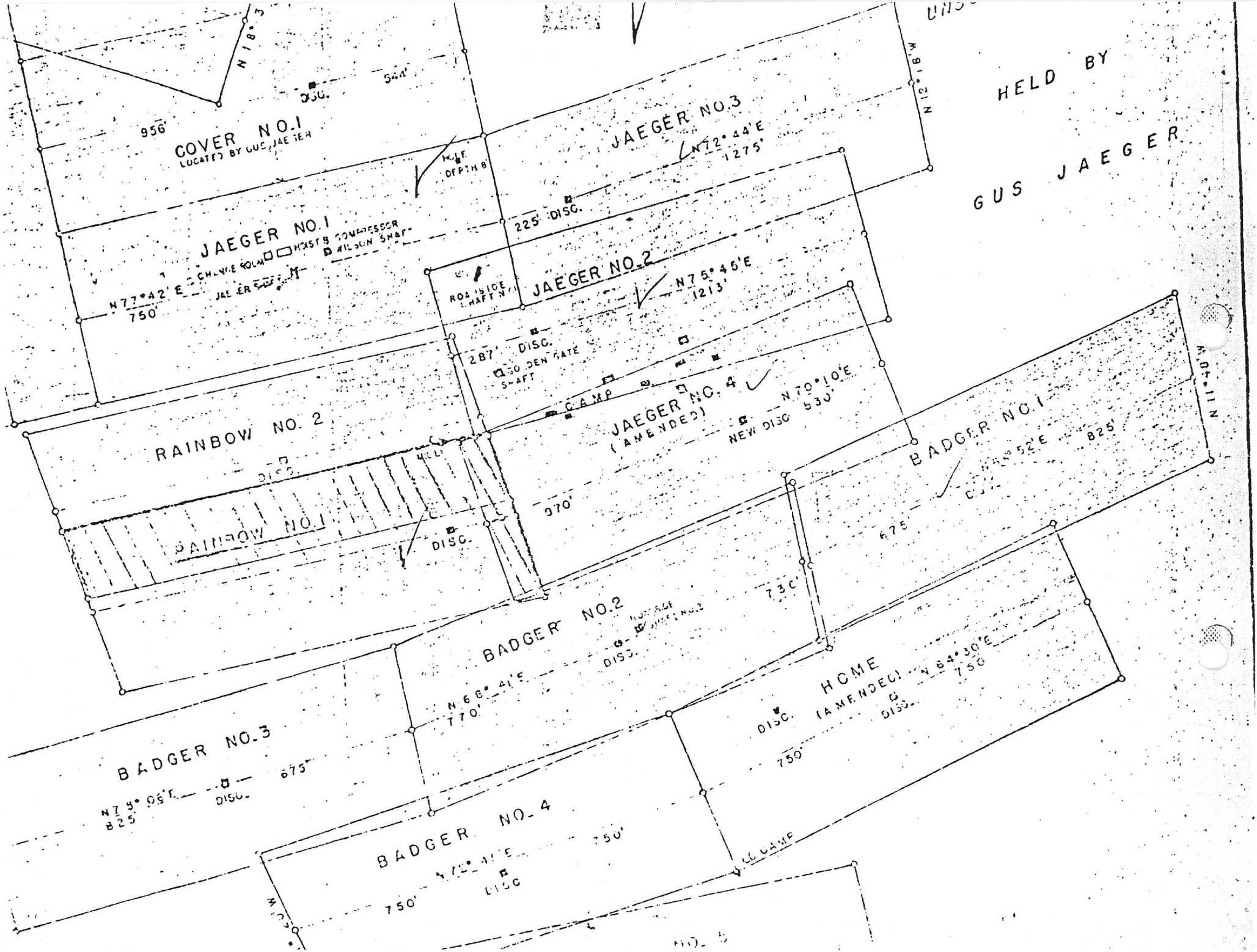
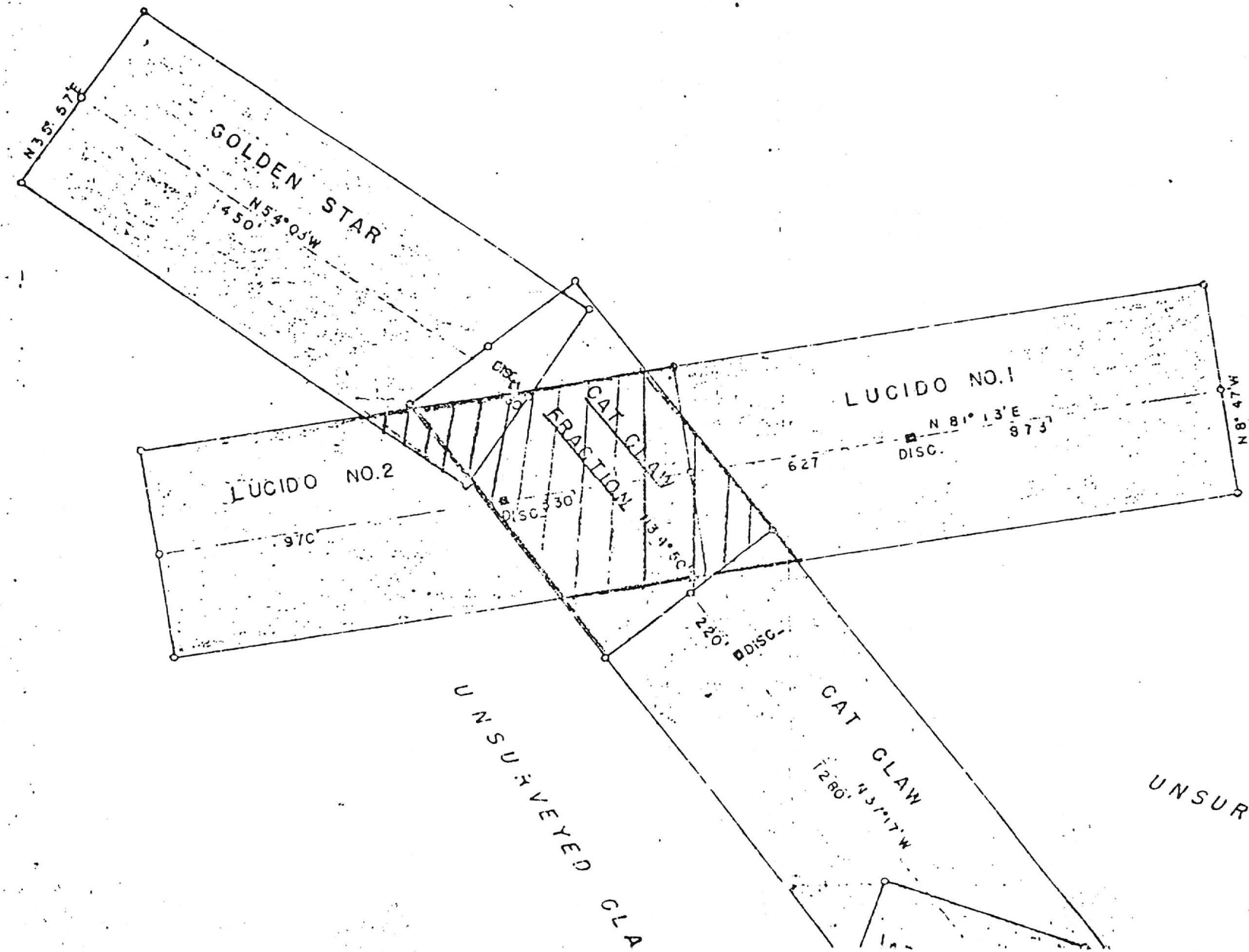

HELD BY
GUS JAEGER
COVER NO. 1
LOCATED BY GUS JAEGER
956'
JAEGER NO. 1
N 77° 42' E
750'
JAEGER NO. 3
N 72° 44' E
1275'
225' DISC.
JAEGER NO. 2
N 75° 45' E
1213'
287' DISC.
CAMP
JAEGER NO. 4
(AMENDED)
N 70° 10' E
NEW DISC 530'
970'
RAINBOW NO. 2
RAINBOW NO. 1
DISC.
BADGER NO. 1
825'
675'
BADGER NO. 2
730'
N 68° 41' E
770'
DISC.
BADGER NO. 3
N 79° 09' E
825'
675'
HOME
(AMENDED)
N 64° 30' E
750'
DISC.
BADGER NO. 4
750'
DISC.
750'


GOLDEN STAR
N35°57'E
450'
N54°03'W
LUCIDO NO.1
N 81° 13' E
873'
627'
DISC.
N8°47'W
LUCIDO NO.2
970'
DISC.
330'
CAT CLAW
FRACTION
134.50'
220'
DISC.
CAT CLAW
1280'
N5°17'W
UNSURVEYED CLA
UNSURVEYED CLAIMS