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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: LA CHOLLA PLACERS

ALTERNATE NAMES:

CHAPPO PLACERS
ARIZONA DRIFT MINE

LA PAZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 104

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 3 N RANGE 20 W SECTION 11 QUARTER C
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 37MIN 08SEC LONGITUDE: W 114DEG 17MIN 40SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: CUNNINGHAM MTN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD PLACER
SILVER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

KEITH, S.B., 1978, AZBM BULL. 192, P. 157
ADMMR LA CHOLLA PLACERS FILE
AZBM BULL 142, P. 29
AZBM BULL 160
ADMMR LA CHOLLA PLACERS COLVO FILE

QUAD

1991

751 17'30"

752

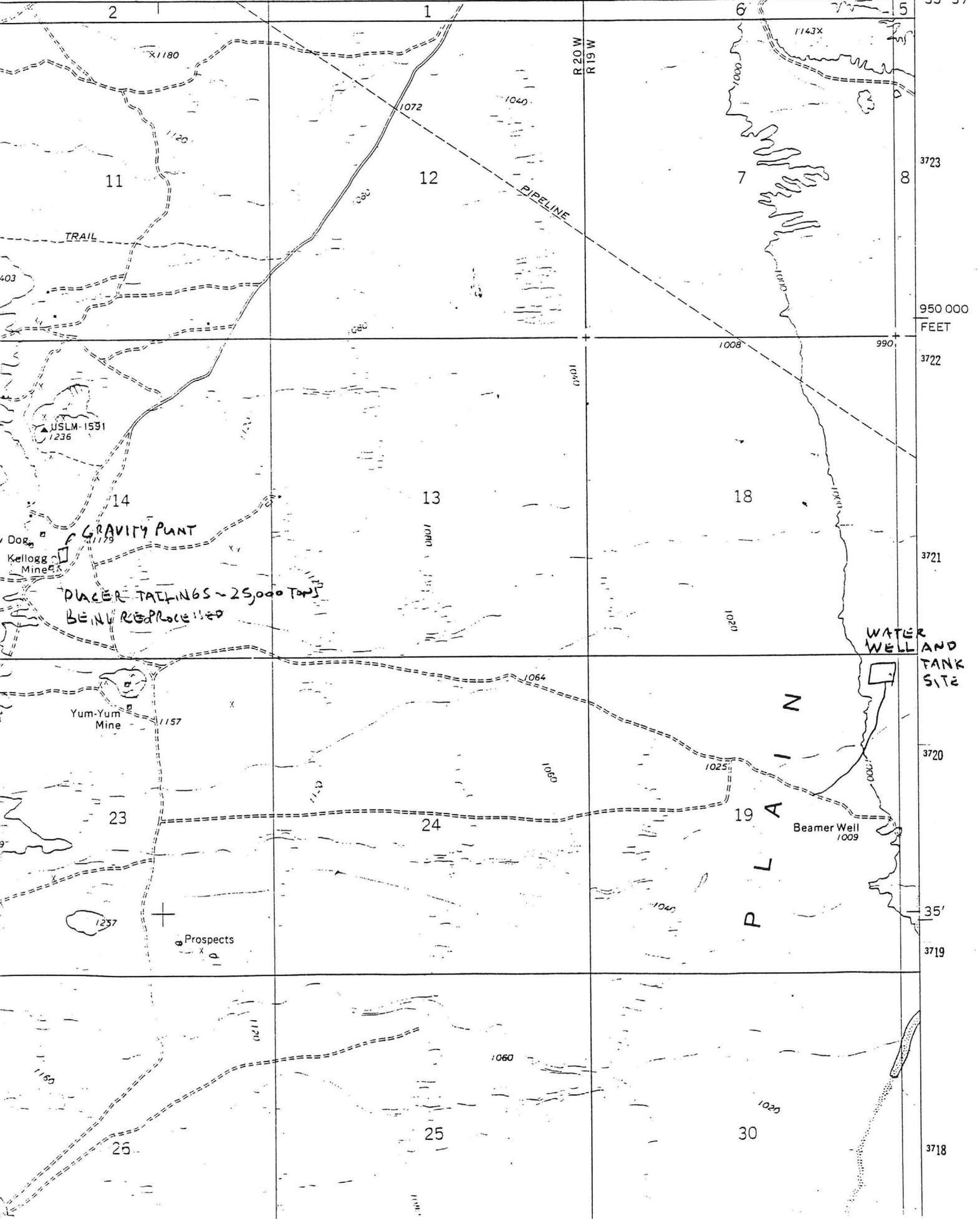
340 000 FEET

QUARTZSITE 4.2 MI.

754

114°15'

33°37'



950 000 FEET

3722

3721

3720

35'

3719

3718

P L A I N

WATER WELL AND TANK SITE

Beamer Well 1009

GRAVITY PUMP

PLACER TAILINGS ~ 25,000 TONS BEING REPROCESSED

Prospects

PIPELINE

TRAIL

R 20 W
R 19 W

T 19 N
T 18 N

USLM-1531
1236

Yum-Yum Mine 1157

Dog
Kellogg Mine

403

9

1237

1150

1120

1000

1143X

1008

1020

1064

1025

1040

1060

1020

1000

1000

1080

1080

1000

1060

1000

3723

950 000 FEET

3722

3721

3720

35'

3719

3718

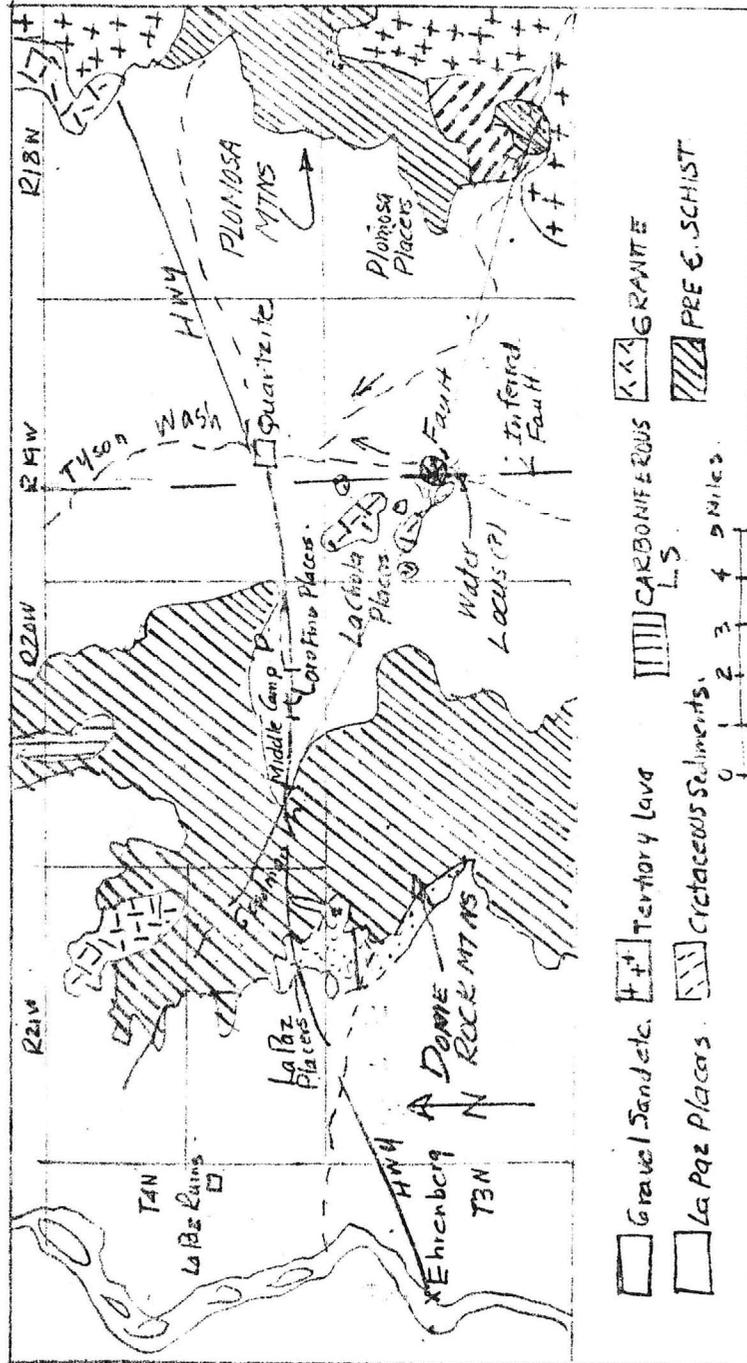
DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

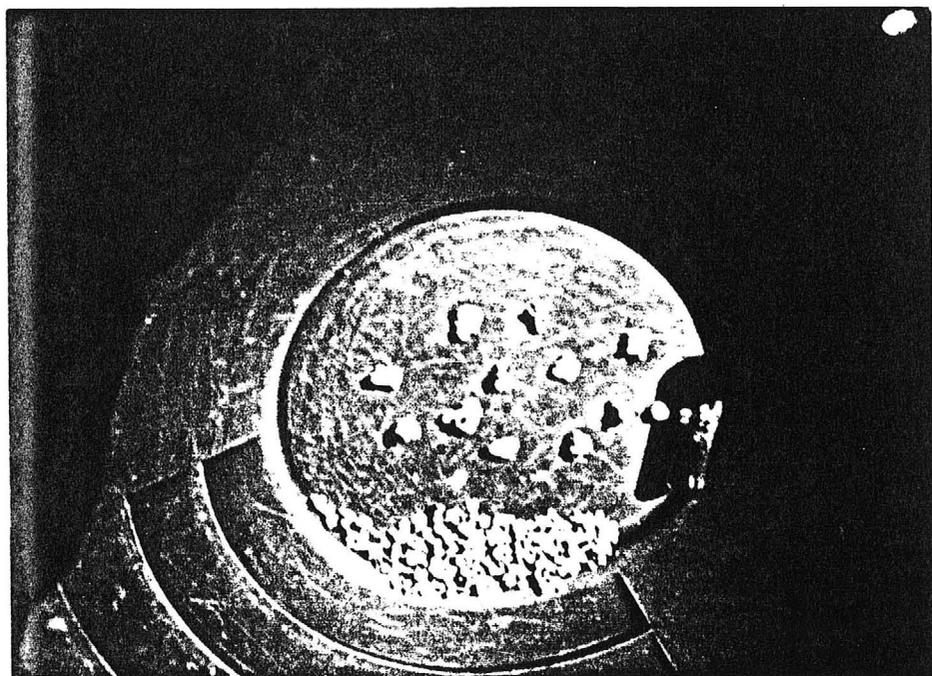
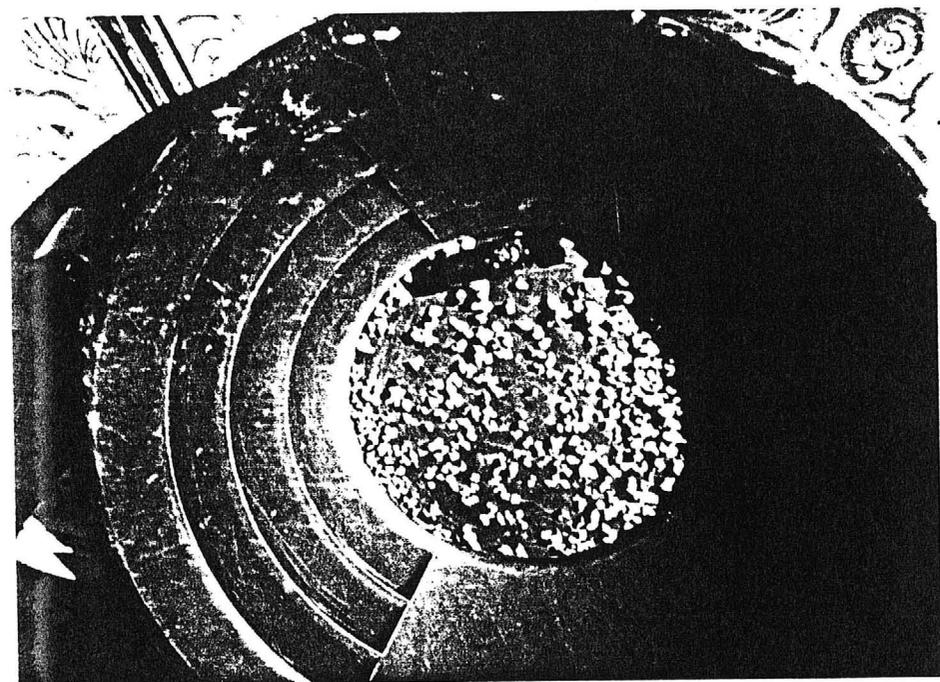
STATE OF ARIZONA

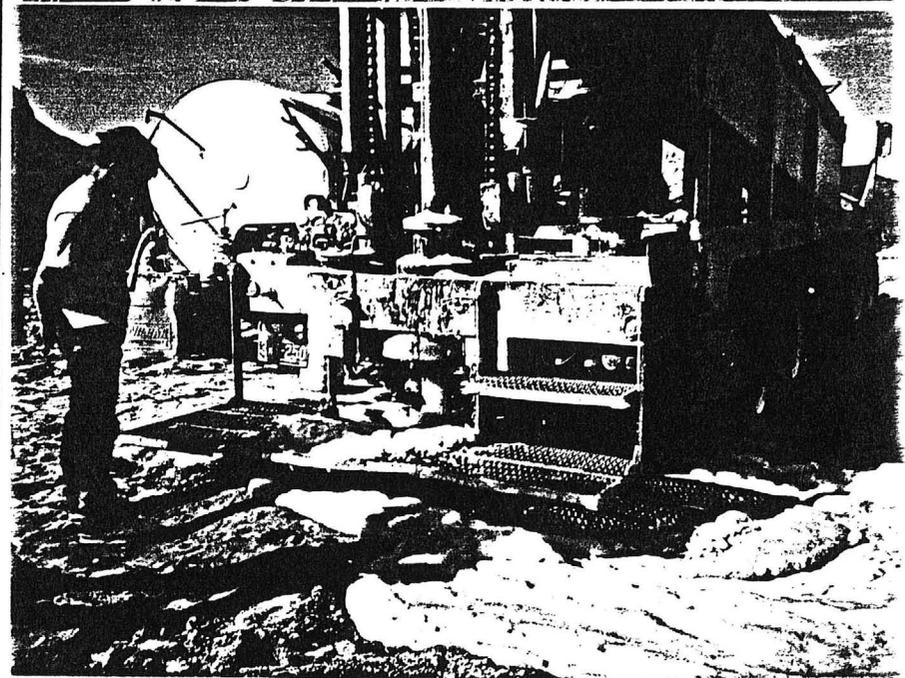
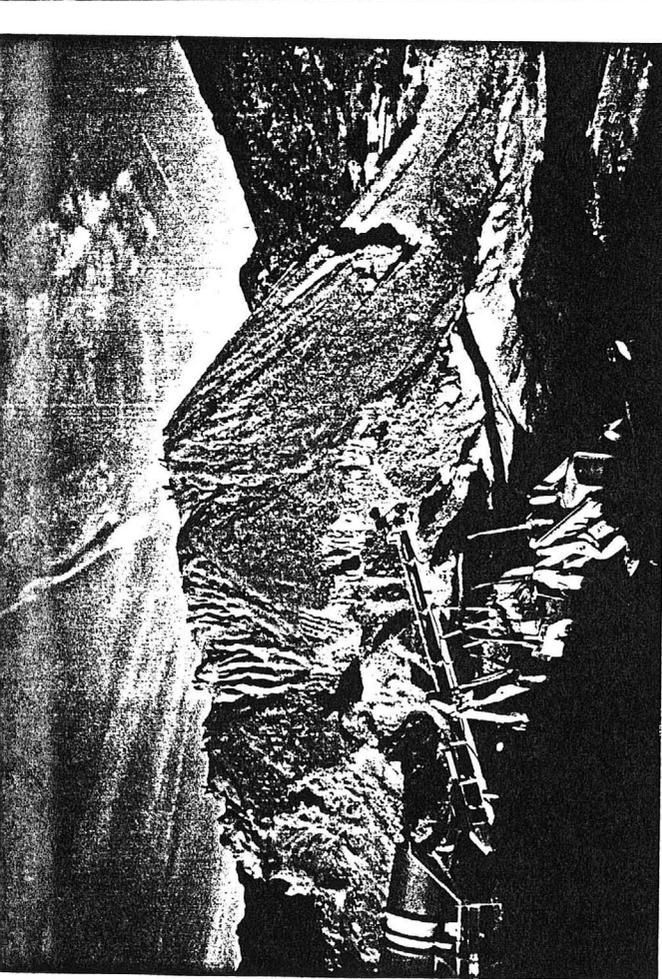
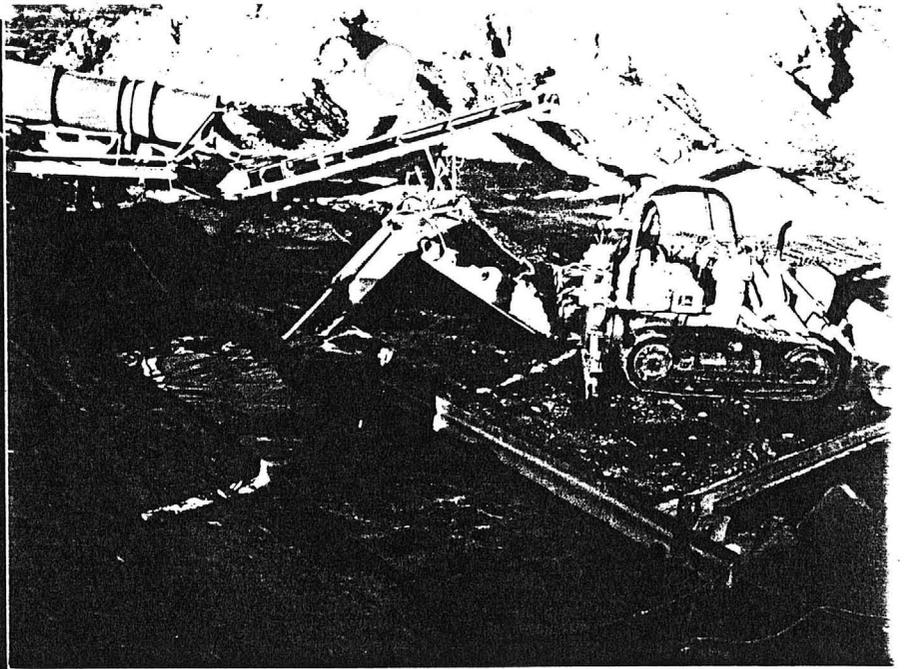
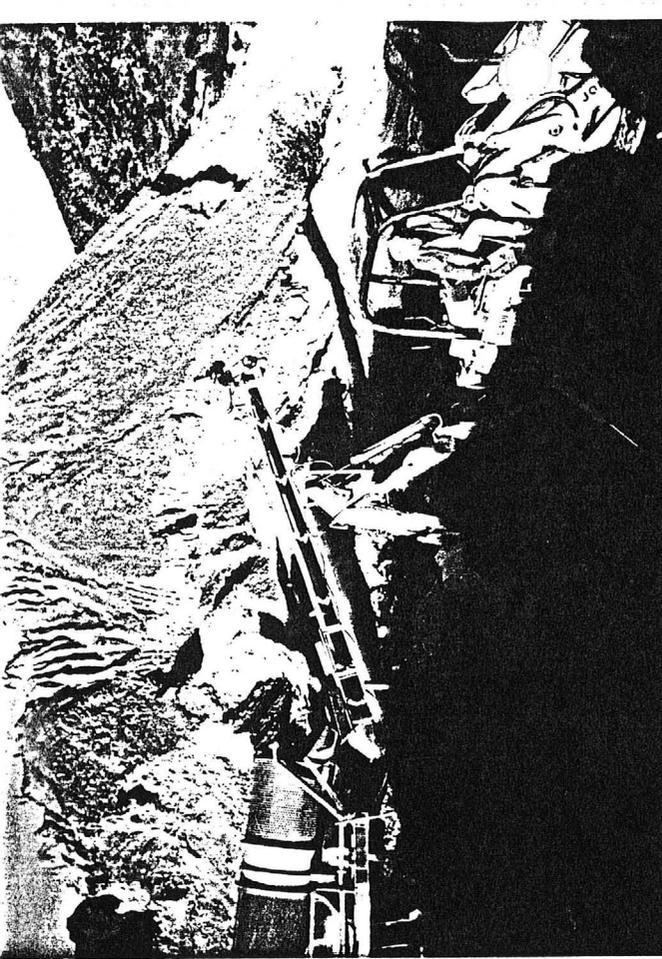
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine ^(Au) La Cholla, ^(Au) Plomosa, ^(Au) Dro Fino, ^(Au) La Paz and
 District Plomosa District ^(Au) Middle Camp Placers (gold)
 Subject: Placers. (water problem.)

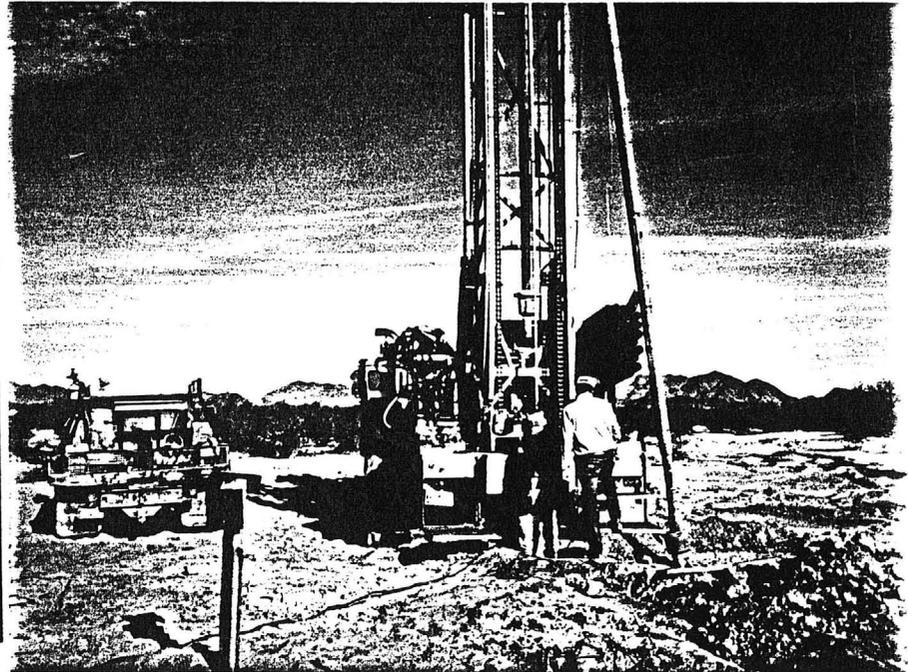
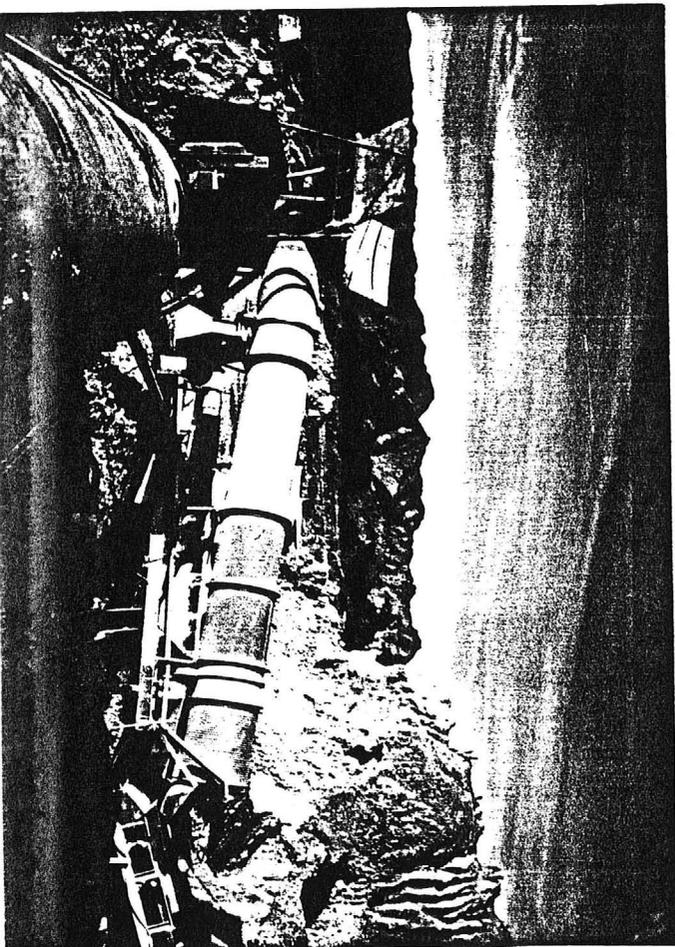
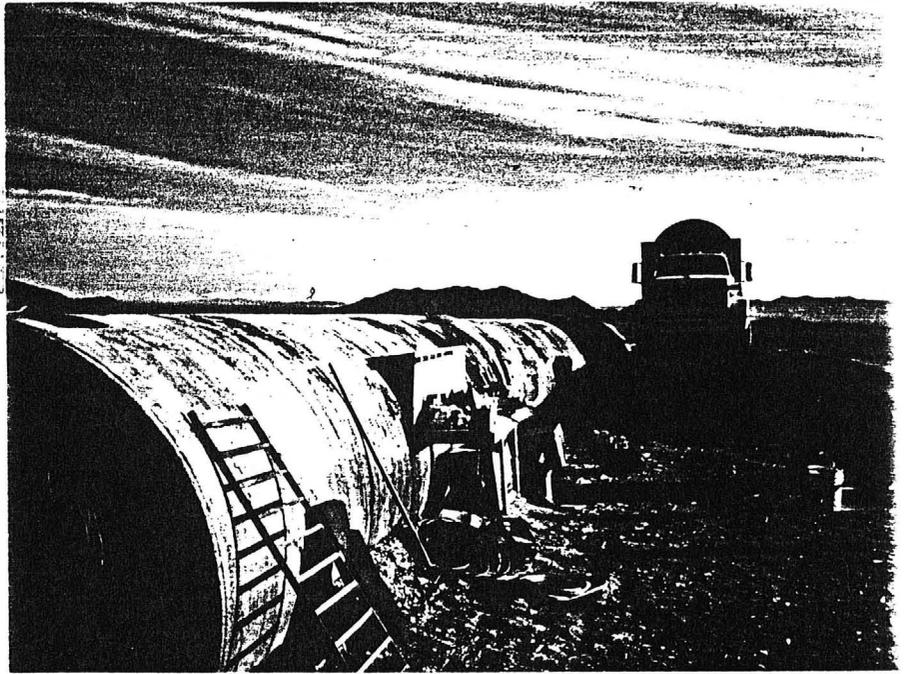
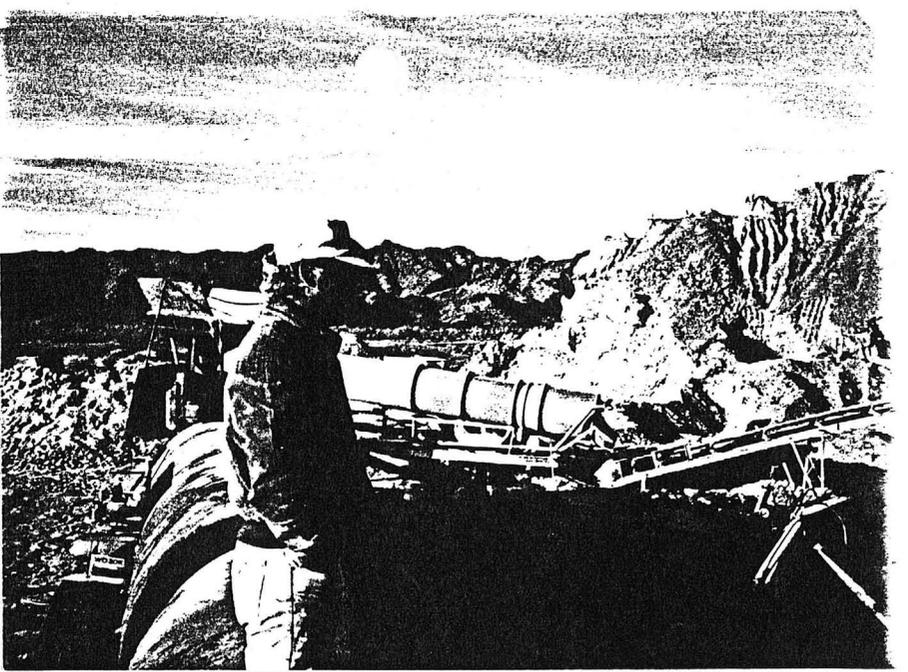
Date 7-10-57
 Engineer Lewis A Smith







1991



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

INFORMATION FROM MINE CARDS IN MUSEUM

MM-K139 Gold in conglomerate

ARIZONA

LaPaz Co.
Quartzite

Arizona Drift Mine MILS # 104 .

2-AK's

LA CHOHA PLAZAS (foss)

Do ~~NOT~~ Reproduce

Visit to office - Bennie Richell, 8041 N. 28th Avenue, Phoenix, re La Cholla Placer acquired from widow of Tom Young deceased a short time ago - in April of this year. Richell states that he owns 1440 acres - 9 placer claims. TPL WR 5-5-62

Interview with F. A. Ware, 650 N. 1st Avenue, Phoenix

Mr. Ware stated that Bennie Richell, 8041 N. 28th Avenue, Phoenix, had acquired 1400 acres of the La Cholla Placer mine, near Quartzsite. He also has $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remainder of the property. LAS 5-16-62

Bennie Richell, principal owner of La Cholla Placer mine, previously owned by Young (now dec'd.) 6111 N. 5th Pl., PH 65-1039 - wanted to know of a large low grade deposit similar to Newmonts' Carlan property. LAS WR 3-24-67

ABM Bull. 142, p. 29

" " 160

CJH WR 4/7/80: Phone call: John Chaliner reported that Bennie Richell, new address, 1726 Claremont, Phoenix 85015, phone 249-4055, former owner of the La Cholla placers, Yuma County had abandoned the claims.

KAP WR 4/23/80: John Challinor reported he has staked the La Cholla Placers in the Plomosa District, Yuma County. They are approximately six miles southwest of Quartzsite on the west side of the valley. A portion of the property may be validly held by previous owners and he plans to sort out the property position.

KAP WR 12/26/80: Milton Miller, M & M Mobile Home Repairs, P.O. Box 11891, 4020 West Buckeye Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85061, phone 272-9685, reported he has acquired a large number of placer claims in La Cholla Placers area, Yuma County. He was not able to provide any other information.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine LA CHOLLA PLACER Date July 10, 1957
District Plomosa Dist., Yuma County Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Subject:

The La Cholla Placer is located in the Plomosa District, Yuma County, 4 miles south of Quartzsite, Arizona, and east side of Dome Rock Mountains.

3700 acres (247 claims) not patented.
Assessment done.

R. A. Phillips, 4515 North Scottsdale
Wh 5-5582
(+ California Dredging Co.)

Owner: Tom Young, Quartzsite, Arizona

Here, a gently eastward-sloping pediment, or rock floor, eroded largely on tilted bluish-gray slate, borders the mountains, and extending beneath the plain gravels, constitutes the bedrock for the placers. Gravels consist of ill-sorted aggregate of sub-angular to slightly rounded slate, schist, and quartzsite fragments, more or less firmly cemented by CaCO_3 , are commonly of medium texture, but range in size from fine material up to 3-4 feet in diameter. Gold is mostly near bedrock but some is erratically distributed throughout the gravels. Gold particles are characteristically angular and chrySTALLIZED (from pin point to 1/8" in diameter).

The richest gold-bearing gravel occurs within 6" or less of bedrock and is especially concentrated on reefs or undulations in bedrock or where boulders are encountered. In places it contains up to an ounce or more of gold per cubic yard locally, along crevices in the bedrock. The gravel may thicken to $1\frac{1}{2}' - 2'$.

Material is firm but does not require crushing. It was run through $3/4"$ trommel screen and then sent to bin, from thence it is passed over 2-tier dry-washer driven by a small gasoline engine.

LA CHOLLA PLACERS

La Cholla Placers, controlled by Mr. Tom G. Young who owns a two-thirds interest, is located about 5 miles southwest of Quartzsite, Yuma County, Arizona in sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, T. 3 N., R. 19 W.; and extending 1-1/4 miles west into unsurveyed T. 3 N., R. 20 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian. The accompanying plan shows the claims, and the description by legal subdivision is listed thereon. A total area of 2540 acres is covered by the 23 contiguous placer claims. The entire area lies within the Maricopa Grazing District. Angelo Scott holds a grazing lease. The State of Arizona has relinquished all land in T. 3 N., R. 19 W. to the Federal Government.

Conclusions:

The evidence presented in this preliminary investigation of La Cholla Placers is sufficient to warrant a more thorough study of the problem. If the relative positions of the principle shafts and workings are as shown on the accompanying plan, and assuming that the gold-bearing gravel is continuous from the Wilson and Happy Day shafts to the Anderson shaft, there is a possible 2,000,000 cubic yards, calculated at an average thickness of 10 feet, within this area. The proportion of this yardage within La Cholla ground is dependent upon a survey tying the shafts to the claim corners. The grade of 4.26 per cubic yard in the Wilson shaft area is fairly well substantiated. The presence of gold in the Anderson shaft is known from small samples cut and panned personally.

Mr. Young has offered the property for option and sale under such terms that would seem to preclude any suggestion of misrepresentation of the property.

The development of water is of prime consideration, but there is encouraging evidence that a sufficient supply could be obtained from one

or more wells.

In view of the above points, I recommend that a more accurate survey of the claims and workings, surface, and insofar as possible, underground be made, and at the same time, a more careful and complete geological mapping program be carried on to include the Yum-Yum, Hendrix property, and the surface of La Cholla Placers. The water supply problem should be investigated further, and if possible, a pump test arranged at one or more of the existing wells. The only feasible means of testing this property is by churn drill, and if the above recommended work does not disprove the conclusions of the report, I recommend that a drilling program be started. The cost for drilling and sampling is estimated at about \$7.00, and not more than \$10.00 per foot. The location of the holes is subject to information gained from a more thorough study, but I believe four or five holes spaced between the known workings of the Wilson shaft and the Anderson shaft, and north of a line between the Yum-Yum and Anderson shaft, would be sufficient to prove or disprove continuity of the gravel, and at least give an indication of grade.

History and Production:

A brief investigation into the history of the district, and of La Cholla Placers in particular, indicates that coarse placer gold was known in the talus and alluvium of La Cholla mountains for many years, and there was evidence of considerable placer workings when the first Americans came into the district. This same ground has been worked and re-worked to the present time by prospectors and snipers either dry washing or hauling water for small operations. In 1903 Mr. H. J. Beemer optioned a large area covering La Cholla Placers, and plans were made to erect a 100 stamp mill to work the cemented caliche gravels on the surface, from the talus slope of the mountains out into La Posa plain. As

nearly as can be determined, check sampling revealed that the original samples had been salted and in the ensuing litigation accusing the owners of fraud, Mr. Beemer broke the option agreement but sustained a loss of some quarter of a million dollars. The stamp mill foundations may be seen at present.

The Hendrix property, owned and worked by two brothers at the present time, lies north and slightly west of La Cholla Placers, and covers some of the gold bearing talus slope as well as a quartzite hill with numerous northwest striking veins which have been worked extensively for thirty years for pockets of gold. One of the brothers has made a living at pocket hunting and dry washing over this period of time. In the course of following the placer gold eastward toward La Posa plain, he found that the gold bearing gravel became too deeply buried beneath caliche to work from the surface. He sunk a shaft 40 feet deep which cut the same gravel dipping to the east, and is thus credited with discovery of the so-called deep placers.

The Wilson shaft was sunk by a man well known in the vicinity as "Dry Wash" Wilson, who sold his claims to Helcion Mines Inc., which in turn leased the ground to La Posa Development Company. This company reportedly mined 18,000 to 20,000 yards of gravel in a little less than two years. Gross mint returns are reported at \$129,000. We have a cost statement for six months of operation, which shows 7806 cubic yards mined with a recovered value of \$3,644.53 or \$4.44 per yard. A recapitulation for a twelve month period shows 14,292.5 cubic yards mined at \$4.26 per yard. The lowest monthly recovery shown on the cost statement is \$3.05 per cubic yard, and the highest is \$7.05 per cubic yard; A field report of the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources dated June 16, 1939 for La Posa Development Company, lists a 75

cubic yard per eight-hour day production at \$4.05 per yard, and a tailing loss of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

A reported 5,000 cubic yards of gravel was worked from the Happy Days shaft by McMillan and Hendrix, and Tom Young who purchased this property in 1934. This yardage averaged \$5.00 according to Mr. Young.

The Yum-Yum mine, situated on a hill of quartzite and inter-bedded blue shale, about 1500 feet southeast of the Wilson shaft, is very similar to the Hendrix vein system. This was worked intermittently over a period of forty years by one man, and his pocket hunting activities afforded him a living.

American Smelting & Refining Company drilled some portion of the area about 1922. The number of holes drilled and the location of the holes is ~~now~~^{NOT} known, but a plan of the drilling has been seen by Mr. Young, and he reports that the bottom six feet of the gold-bearing gravel drilled by A. S. & S. averaged 4.37 per cubic yard, calculated at \$20.67 gold. Mr. Young contacted the American Smelting & Refining Company office in Tucson, and after a diligent search, no record of the exploration could be found. The disappearance of these data could not be explained.

United States Smelting & Refining Company drilled nine holes 80 feet deep in the vicinity of the Anderson shaft. The reason for these holes not being continued to bed rock is ~~now~~^{NOT} known, but the depth of auriferous gravel at the Anderson shaft is known to be 100 to 110 feet below the surface.

The Yuba Dredging Company tested an area south and east of the Yum-Yum mine, south of La Cholla Placers. The results were not sufficiently encouraging to consider an operation - the deep placer gravel was not encountered in this area.

Mr. Young presented La Cholla Placers to Homestake Mining Company. He reports that the deal was assured, but a director of Homestake who was also an official of Yuba Dredging Company, was instrumental in turning the property down because of the negative results of the drilling program to the south.

Description:

The brief examination made on March 30th and 31st covered the surface in the vicinity of La Cholla Placers, and those underground workings available. No sampling was done other than character samples from each of the workings for comparison.

Four shafts have been sunk to intersect the deep placer gravel; these are the Plummer, 105 feet deep; Happy Days, 100 feet deep; Wilson, 110 feet deep; and Anderson, ¹⁴⁰125 feet deep. Of these shafts, only the Wilson and Anderson are accessible, and both shafts were visited. The position of these shafts as plotted on the accompanying plan, is not accurate. A rough check of position by Brunton triangulation indicates that the location of the shafts in relation to each other is roughly as indicated on a sketch of the claims furnished by Mr. Young, but the position relative to the topography does not agree. I suspect that the workings are in the claims designated by Mr. Young, but the claims, having been laid out by eye, are not as represented on the sketch, and on the accompanying plan.

The drifts and stoped area extend north from the Wilson shaft to connect with the Happy Days shaft, although this connection is caved at present. There is a reported 1000 feet of workings southeast of the Wilson shaft. In an easterly direction the stoped area extends

about 100 feet from the Wilson shaft. The dip of the gravel on the bedrock is such that work in this direction was abandoned because of adverse grades for training. Considering the production from these two shafts at about 23,000 cubic yards; between 3% and 4% of an area 1500 by 100 by 10 feet thick would have been stopped to produce that yardage. The examination confirms this rough estimate.

The character of the gold-bearing gravel is quite uniform throughout the lateral extent of the workings visited. The gravel is loosely consolidated and unsorted angular to sub-angular fragments of blue-grey shale and quartzite, varying in size from sand to boulders as large as two feet in diameter. Probably 10% of the material is plus six inches in diameter, and 2% or 3% is plus one foot in diameter. In some faces there is evidence of alignment of particles. The thickness of the gold-bearing gravel is ten to twelve feet, and in the Wilson shaft workings the av. dip is about two degrees to the east. The hanging wall material is composed of smaller particles and a greater variety of types of rock. Considerable chlorite schist is present. This material, cemented by lime, is a very competent rock. Mine openings with this caliche as a hanging wall have stood well for fourteen years or more, and the Anderson shaft, untimbered, is in perfect condition. The Wilson shaft is timbered but with no lagging, and the timber has taken no weight. The cave between the Wilson and Happy Days workings is apparently due to a narrow zone carrying a little water. The footwall or bed rock is thin bedded blue slate where observed. Mr. Young states that much of the footwall is quartzite, but no quartzite was seen. Quartz veins up to two or three feet in thickness cut the shale, but were unmineralized except for large pieces of siderite. These quartz veins do not carry an appreciable amount of gold. One sample of vein from the Anderson

shaft assayed 0.01 ounces AU, Tr. AG. Mr. Young reports narrow mineralized veins occurring in the footwall, in the vicinity of which the gold content of the gravel is appreciably greater.

The gold recovered from the deep placers, both from specimens supplied by Mr. Young and Mr. Guy Hendrix and from samples I panned, is invariably rough, angular pieces. Octahedrons are not a rarity. The gold observed in panning was coarse, and there was no fine or flour gold. From the half dozen samples panned, there were very few colors that were too small to be picked up with tweezers.

The Yum-Yum and Hendrix properties were visited briefly, but there was not sufficient time to make more than a cursory examination of either. The Yum-Yum mine consists of a series of narrow hematite stained veins striking north to N. 30 W., vertical to steep east dip. The gold, as mentioned in the history of the area occurs as pockets in these small veins. The outcrop of the Yum-Yum is interbedded shale and quartzite. Barron quartz veins, identical to those noted in the footwall of the deep placer were observed at the Yum-Yum and between the Yum-Yum and the Anderson shaft, a large barron quartz vein of similar character, known as the White Elephant, outcrops. The Hendrix property has a vein system much the same as the Yum-Yum, striking northwest and containing pockets of gold. Lead and copper are more in evidence at the Hendrix property and the mineralized area and vein system appeared to be more complex.

The Yellow Dog, by description, has a vein system similar to the Hendrix. Gold-bearing gravel, dipping rather steeply to the east under the caliche cover have been worked and were visited. The deepest workings are not more than fifty feet below the surface, and while the character of the gravel is similar to the Wilson and Anderson areas, it is more tightly cemented.

The occurrence of gold in the deep placers of La Cholla group seems

to be closely allied to the system of small gold-bearing veins of the district. It seems likely that a basin, the formation of which is due to a combination of erosion and faulting, extends eastward from La Cholla mountain and has been filled to a depth of ten or twelve feet with an angular, loosely consolidated conglomerate. This unsorted conglomerate, which is due to violent and short-lived flash floods characteristic of an arid region, has not been moved any appreciable distance. The gold contained therein probably originated in the intricate vein system within the basin. The remnants of this vein system are found at the Yum-Yum, Hendrix and Yellow Dog properties. The angular and crystalline character of the gold in the gravel is obvious evidence of little or no movement. A slight concentration of gold toward the bottom of the gravel is probable. Subsequent filling of the valley by Tyson Wash, which has a large drainage area, has covered the gold-bearing gravel to a depth in excess of 100 feet.

The problem of delimiting the area of gold-bearing gravel is difficult. There is evidence of an east-west, or northeast-southwest striking fault between the Yum-Yum mine and the Wilson shaft and between the White Elephant and the Anderson shaft. If such a fault exists, it could be a structural factor in the development of the basin and delimit the southern extension of the gravel. Insofar as geological evidence is concerned, the gravel could extend northward from this hypothetical cutoff to the hills on the Hendrix property. The extent eastward from La Cholla mountain is known to the Anderson shaft. In the Anderson shaft a crosscut extends 40 feet northwest and 12 feet southeast of the shaft, with stub drifts northeast and southwest off the longer crosscut at a point 20 feet northwest of the shaft. In this limited exposure, the shale is dipping at two to five degrees to the southeast and the gravel lies unconformably on the shale, dipping at

about five to six degrees to the northwest. This indicates that the Anderson shaft may be on the wide of the basin, and the gravel would be deeper in the direction of the Hendrix property. If the above theory is adhered to, the gravel could extend north or northeast of the Anderson shaft as far as the vein system, which is presumed to be the source of the gold, continued. The area east and north of the Hendrix property, at the lower end of Nugget Gulch, is difficult to evaluate. Additional investigation may point to ore possibilities in that area.

Water Possibilities:

Any further investigation of La Wholla placers is pointless unless there is reasonable assurance of an adequate water supply.

Water for domestic purposes at Quartzite is supplied by 50 to 60 foot wells near Tyson Wash. As far as I could gather by inquiry, the Beemer well shown on the accompanying plan, is the only serious attempt in the district to develop a large water supply.

A letter to Mr. Young from James B. Girard, consulting engineer of Phoenix, describes the Beemer well as follows: Water was encountered at 80 to 90 feet, and they continued to drill through this stratum to around 130 to 140 feet where a bed of clay was found which was of such consistency as to impede drilling speed. This clay was drilled for several hundred feet without penetrating it. A shaft was then sunk on the hole to the bottom of the water bearing gravel, and drifts were driven across the valley fill. From these fact^s holes were drilled as far as possible until they developed water to satisfy the requirements of a proposed 100 stamp mill, steam boilers and domestic use. The capacity of their pumps was not stated, nor were any actual figures of a sustained pumping test quoted. The general tenor of his letter is of extreme optimism in regard to developing water.

A 50-ton flotation plant located near quartzsite obtains their water

water supply from a shallow well, and I understood that this well develops no more than enough for a one-shaft operation.

Tyson Wash is the only major drainage in the vicinity, and the only obvious water to be developed would have to come from this basin. The wells in Quartzsite and the Beemer Well are evidence that an underground supply exists. Discounting the optimistic description of the Beemer Well, and assuming that the wells at Quartzsite have not been developed to their maximum capacity, there is still some justification for believing that a water supply could be developed.

The requirements for a washing plant, using reasonable care to recover and re-use water, is about 75 to 100 gallons of new water per cubic yard of gravel treated. This figure is based on a dredge operation in Arizona in 1933, treating 100 cubic yards of gravel per hour, and requiring 85 gallons of new water per cubic yard treated.* In Mr. Young's opinion, based on his operation at La Cholla, 75 gallons of new water per cubic yard treated, is sufficient.

/s/ H. J. Steele

* Arizona Bureau of Mines Bull. No. 142, "Arizona Gold Placers and Placering", Page 37.

*Hugh Steele is chief
geologist for Magnolia Copper Co.*

For Phoenix Times

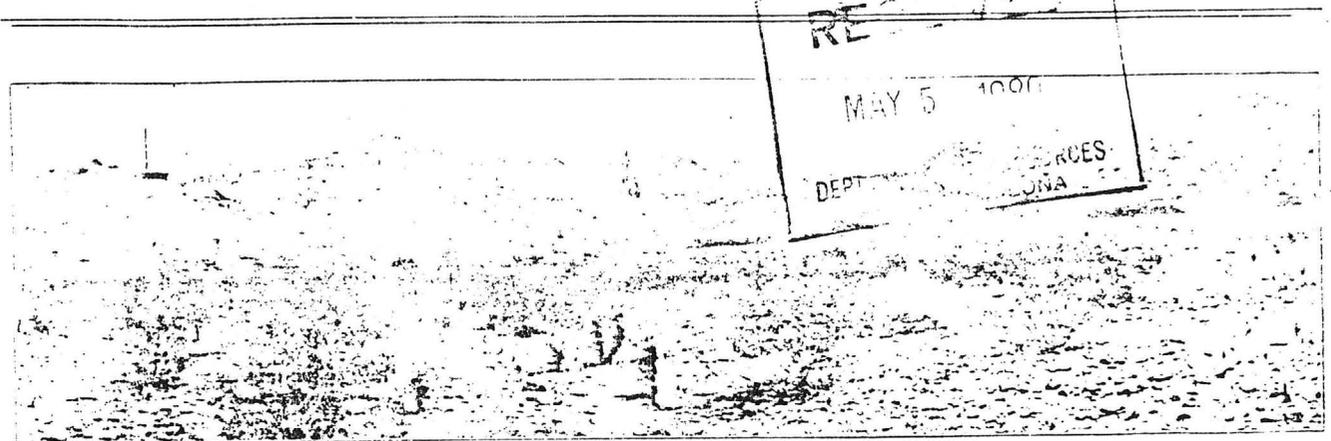
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No. 1. Vol. 45.

CHICAGO

July 1, 1916.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE PLOMOSA PLACER PROPERTIES, PLOMOSA, ARIZONA.

Successful Dry Placer Operations at Plomosa, Arizona

By WILLIAM L. PLUMMER.

Since 1865 the dry placer gold fields adjacent to Quartzite, Yuma county, Arizona, have been worked with more or less profit, on a small scale, through the medium of native dry washer, pick, drill and "muck-sick." The highest values in this district are found in a natural cement which lies in blanket form, from 2 to 20 ft. in thickness, above the bedrock. From the grass roots to this cement the formation consists of a semi-cemented gravel rich in gold when treated on a large scale, but not of sufficient value to tempt the dry washer, who sinks direct to bedrock, and works only about 4 ft. of the richest cement. Half a yard of gravel a day mined, hoisted from the shaft, hammered by hand to liberate gold from cement, and run through the dry washer, is a high average for one man; and as earnings of from \$10 to \$20 a day were of common occurrence in former years, it is not difficult to realize the richness of these placers. Furthermore, the early workers could not mine with any degree of profit to a depth of more than 20 ft.; for this reason there are vast areas that have not given up any of their virgin value.

Chief among the fields of the Quartzite district are the Plomosa, La Paz, Middle Camp, Ora Fino and La Cholla. It is said that between 1865 and early in the seven-

ties over \$7,000,000 in gold passed through La Paz alone, then the Yuma county seat, supporting a population of 1000 placer miners. The old inhabitants say the Plomosa field sent out \$2,000,000. Fabulous sums were gleaned from the gravel by hand, and it was commonly known that great sums still remained in the ground. In spite of this fact no practical means of liberating the gold from gravel on a commercial scale had been discovered until within the last 2 years.

The two essentials to an efficient plan are—First: A mill to save the gold-bearing cement and gravel and reject the non-bearing country rock. Second: A system of dry concentration of great capacity.

A mill embodying the necessary principles was invented by Mitts Quenner, a blacksmith, and used with a battery of native dry-washers in placers at El Doluda, Mexico. Its essentials are a cylindrical drum made up of a series of iron bars and gratings, inside of which revolves a shaft, the same being hung with a number of chain hammers in spiral form. The shafting revolves at about 400 rpm. in one direction, while the drum travels at a much lower speed in the opposite direction. Cement and gravel, fed in at one end of the mill is quickly disintegrated, the fines dropping through the gratings to a bin beneath, while the rock and boulders are thrown out of the opposite end of

gold. One shaft sunk in the Yuma Con. near the Plomosa line averaged \$1.40 a yard for 40 ft., where false bedrock was encountered; at 83 ft. gold-bearing cement was again struck and for 15 ft. the ground averaged between \$3 and \$5 a yard.

Activities at the Yuma camp have been confined more to preparation than to installation. Electric power is to be used there, and a system of railways and cars will bring the gravel to the mill.

The Plomosa Placer Properties has 380 acres, and the plant will be in operation about the first of August.

The New Plant.

Although all of the units of this plant have been in successful operation in different parts of the country, it will be the first plant of its kind bringing together all of these units, and much interest is being manifested pending its completion.

The excavating equipment consists of a Shearer & Mayer drag-line excavator having a capacity of 1000 yds. daily. The mast for this rig is erected on the crest of a hill 75 ft. above the placer ground. The track cable extends from mast head to anchors 700 ft. distant. Thus, a circle of ground some 1400 ft. in diameter is commanded by the 1½ yd. bucket. Cables for the equipment are controlled by a Lidgerwood double-drum hoist, power being furnished by a 125-hp. Bessemer oil engine. The reduction plant is located on grades cut into the hill below the excavator mast. Cement and gravel will be hauled up the track cable and dumped into a bin at the hill's eminence. From this bin the gravel will be fed into a Williams-Quenner 36-hammer mill, the boulders being rejected and carried away by belt conveyor, the fines dropping to a boot below where they will be elevated to a bin feeding a No. 12 Stebbins concentrator with a capacity of 40 tons an hour. Gold, middlings and concentrates from the large table will be re-elevated to a second bin from which they will run over a small finishing table. Tailings will be carried off by a belt conveyor which will dump them within easy reach of a Sauerman drag-line scraper which, in turn, conveys them to a large gully of waste land. This scraper is operated by a Lidgerwood hoist, power being furnished by a 60-hp. Bessemer engine.

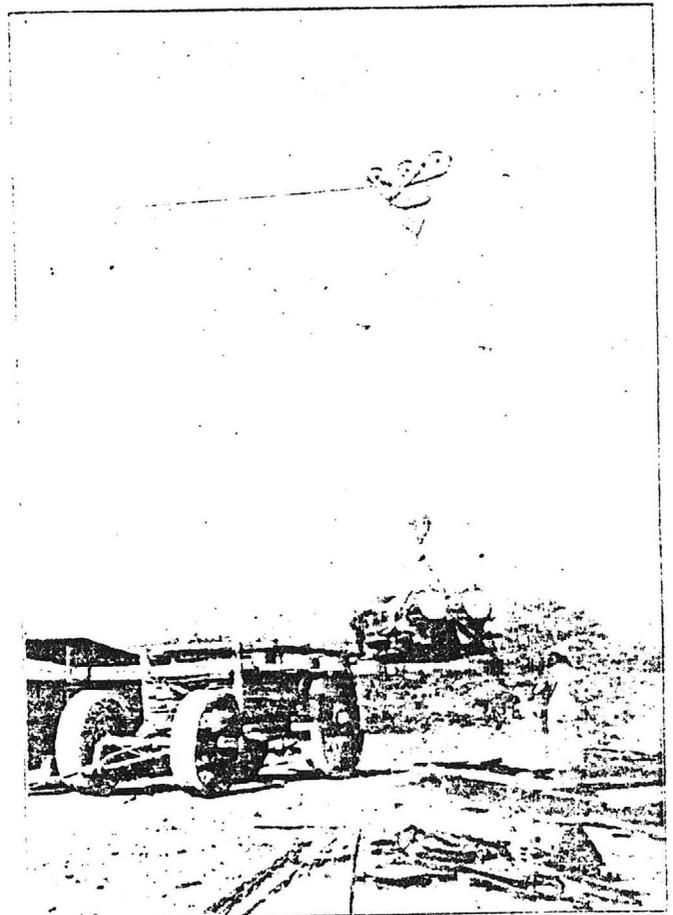
For breaking up cemented gravel in the ground a small compressor and power drill will be used.

The plant is being installed under the supervision of A. Maltman, E. M., who has chosen some of the richest ground in the district upon which to commence operations. He estimates the cost of operation at between 15 and 20 cts. a yard; however, he states that the lead-silver concentrates will more than pay operating expenses. The company plans to triple the capacity the coming year, giving it a daily output of 3000 yds.

At a distance of some 1200 ft. from the mill is a placer run about 100 ft. in depth. This run consists of two deposits, an upper strata of 40 ft. of cement

and gravel and a lower strata topped by a false bedrock some 15 ft. in depth. Directly above the bedrock is a 15-ft. layer of rich gold-bearing cement, which averages \$3 and up a yard. The company is planning to sink a double compartment shaft to this cement, drift it out and convey it to the mill by rail, in addition to the regular work of stripping the ground commanded by the drag bucket to the first bedrock.

The eyes of the mining world are on this new district. Much interest is being shown in the outcome of operations there, which bid fair to add another chapter to the history of gold mining, and to open up vast areas of dry placers hitherto dormant, because no



TAKING HOIST TO HILL BY DRAG LINE.

practical method of operating them had heretofore been discovered.

Tungsten and Antimony from Bolivia.—Exports of metals from Bolivia in the last 2 years have been as follows:

| | Tons. 1914. | Tons. 1915. |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Tungsten | 276 | 499 |
| Antimony | 186 | 13,085 |
| Copper | 3,374 | 17,872 |
| Tin | 37,259 | 39,312 |
| Bismuth | 437 | 568 |

Bolivia and Peru have been growing in importance as sources of tungsten since the war started. The expansion in antimony and copper in Bolivia, due to the war, is also striking.

G-1

MM K 139
File

MINERAL SPECIMEN FOR DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

1 lb 3 oz

11.5 x 8.5 x 6 cm

(Do not write
in this space)(Wrap each specimen separately, or place it in a substantial
bag, by itself, with a number attached, identical with the
number on this card.)

Ore _____

Cabinet _____

No. _____

Specimen No. 1, collected by E. B. Holt
Field EngineerName of ore Gold in Conglomerate Operator H. W. WatersMinerals contained _____ Mine active or inactive activeGangue Placer Au. (Gold) If inactive, when operated _____Depth at which taken 150 ft. Specimen presented by H. W. WatersApproximate mineral content (in terms of
average per ton) _____ Date 4/11/40.Name of mine or claim This specimen cont. about Notes (Any general information regarding
the history of the property.) 1939 mill ran at 72Group Ariz. Drift Mine 4.07 gold per cu yd.District Quartzite, Yuma Co. Shaft down 150 ft., 1000 feet cross-cuts and driftsLocation (distance and direction by high-
way from what town 6 mi. SW of Quartzite on channelOwner of property H. W. Waters If more space is desired for notes, use
other side.

This specimen is now in the ADMR Museum (see K number).

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

1. Mine File: La Cholla Placers (f), Kellog Mine (f)
2. Mine name(s) if different from above:
3. County: La Paz
4. Information from: Rod Frisby (c)

Company: Frisby Mining

Address: 300 West Clarendon #250

Phoenix, AZ 85013

Phone:

5. Summary of information received, comments etc.:

Rod Frisby reports that he and two partners - Graham Sutton (c) and Steve Kosankis, P. O. Box 193, La Sal Utah, have gone ahead with the reprocessing of the 25,000 yards tailings pile shown adjacent to the underground shaft identified as Kellog Mine on the Cunningham Mtn. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle.

Following sampling of the tailing and literature review assembly of a process plant began in December 1990. Mr. Kosankis provided the trommel. The other equipment is either owned by the partners or leased. A new 200' deep water well was drilled at T3N, R19W, Sec. 19, NE., slightly west of Tyson Wash. The static water level is 160' and the well is currently being pumped at 25 to 30 gallons per minute. Water is trucked to the gravity processing sight 3 miles to the west to make up the 20,000 gallons used daily.

Production at the plant began in mid January and to date approximately 10,000 tons of the tailings has been reprocessed. The processing rate is 300 yards per day and recovery is 3 to 5 ounces of gold which averages 90-92 fine. Three photocopied pages of photographs showing the well being drilled, trommel and sluice, the tailing pile that is being processed and some surprisingly coarse gold being recovered accompany this report.

The operators are giving serious thought to resuming production from the underground based on experience to date and some sampling of the channel underground. The shaft was open and new wood ladders have been constructed. The placer channels are about 140 from the surface with gold values present 6-8' above bedrock. A decline would be sunk to allow access by rubber tired equipment. Investors would be sought to capitalize the decline and attendant required underground facilities.

Nyal J. Niemuth, Mining Engineer March 7, 1991

REPORT OF
PROFESSOR JOHN A. CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY
GEOLOGIST AND MINING ENGINEER
ON
LA CHOLLA GOLD PLACERS, YUMA CO., ARIZONA.

The average value of this gravel was found to be one dollar and four cents per cubic yard, the gold being estimated at eighteen dollars an ounce. The metal itself is finer than this, being worth \$19.17 to \$19.30 per ounce, but there is always a certain amount of fine sand cemented to even very small grains of gold.

THERE WERE NO FAILURES

I have said that I could not estimate exactly the length of this deposit of gold gravel, and the reason is that in my sampling there were no failures. The result lay between the extremes of 64¢ and \$1.04 per cubic yard, and wherever the gravel was tested it yielded gold. To get the limits of the deposit, it would be necessary to pursue the tests to points where the gold failed. The area mentioned, one half mile by 1500 feet, seemed to lie in the center of the whole tract, the gravel extended two miles each way, east and west from it, two or two and a half miles south and a mile north.

TESTING DRY AND WET

My sampling indicated that the immediate surface of the ground is the poorest part. The deeper I penetrated the gravel, the better results I had. I used a dry washer, a machine which winnows the sand by means of a rotary fan which blows under a fine screen over which the same passes in a thin stream. The gravel is first thrown upon a coarse screen to separate the larger pebbles. Tested by washing the tailings from this machine in an ordinary gold pan with water, indicated that the loss did not exceed ten cents per cubic yard, and contrary to the results of Hydraulicizing, the principal loss was not in fine gold, but in coarse particles which adhere to the larger pebbles. The dry washer saved the finest gold and apparently saved all of it that was not adhering to a large grain of sand.

Confining myself to the limits actually explored, 2400 by 1500' and eight yards deep, this block of gravel contains 3,200,000 cu. yds. The whole mass of gravel in the Plomosa seems to contain a hundred times this bulk. I was not able to reach the bedrock at any time, and believe from the conditions observed that I was not at any time less than fifty feet from it. Now in all the camps the gravel immediately above the bedrock is found to be several times as rich as the over-lying gravels.

TRULY REPRESENTATIVE

My sampling merely gives the values of these upper gravels and they were taken so as to be truly representative of the high body of this material which this placer contains. I have not introduced any allowance for the higher values of the bedrock.

This placer is different from the gold gravels usually found, in having somewhat angular fragments of rock instead of thoroughly rolled pebbles. The distance from the mountains, from which the gold is derived, is so small, and the rushes of the water which brought the gravel down there probably of such short duration that complete rounding of the water-worn pebbles was not produced. Much of the gold is angular in shape.

ANOTHER HIGH QUALITY

Across the valley and about twelve miles from the Plomosa Placer in another bed of gravel of similar extent and north and south range and at the point in question consists of quartz and some shale over-lying granite. A hill of eruptive rock lying east of the gravel seems to be part of a flow that crossed the valley and now forms the southern boundary of the Plomosa Placer as well as of Middle Camp.

COPY

REPORT OF PROFESSOR JOHN A. CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY

GEOLOGIST AND MINING ENGINEER

LA CHOLLA GOLD PLACERS, YUMA, CO., ARIZONA

Professor Church is a mining engineer of eminent and high standing in his profession. He was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines and afterward became acting Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy, Columbia School of Mines, and Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, Ohio State University. Professor Church has examined many of the important mines of the United States, among them being the famous Comstock Lode. He was four years in the service of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, opening silver mines in Mongolia and introducing American methods and machinery.

I have made an exhaustive examination of the Plomosa Placers lying east of the Colorado River in Yuma County, Arizona, and am strongly impressed at their unusual richness.

They lie in Pomas Valley, a great north and south depression with the Plomosa mountains forming eastern border and northward extension of the Castle Dome Range on the west.

Pomas Valley runs northward for thirty or forty miles, and is from ten to fifteen miles wide. It slopes to the north and offers a very extensive field.

TWO GREAT PLACERS

In this valley lie the two great placers, which it is proposed to operate. On the eastern side is the Plomosa Placer, and on the western side an extended deposit of goldbearing gravel, which in various parts bears the name of La Cholla, Oro Fino and Middle Camp.

The Plomosa Placer is also very extensive, but how large, I cannot say, as the time permitted me in this preliminary examination was sufficient only to cover a territory half a mile long and fifteen hundred feet wide.

THE OLD-FASHIONED WASHERS

Men with dry washers have operated along the side of the mountains for a length of two miles, and I judged the length of the gravel deposit along the line where I sampled to be three or four miles. Its width going from the mountain westward I found to be four to four and a half miles.

The thickness of this great deposit could not be ascertained as there was no means of sinking a shaft; but there are deep ravines cut into the gravel by floods from the mountains, and they afford miles of banks from ten to fifteen feet high, in which the upper layers of gravel are very well exposed. It was in these banks that I took my samples, scraping off the surface and cutting into the undisturbed gravel with careful avoidance of any material that lay in the bottom of the ravine or had been worked over by the rains.

A MODERATE ESTIMATE

There is no doubt that at the distance from the mountain at which my samples were taken, the depth of the gravel deposit exceeds twenty yards. There is very great possibility that it is twice that, but reporting merely upon what I was able to sample, I shall take a depth of only eight yards as the basis of estimate.

THESE GREAT PLACERS

The western mass of gravel is occupied at various places by three camps, all rich in gold but differing materially in the character of the gravel. Middle Camp, the most northerly of the three, has granite gravel, Oro Fino, in the center, has much porphyritic slate, and La Cholla, at the south, is mostly composed of quartzite and schist pebbles. Their differences are accompanied by equally marked distinctions in the character of the mining zone. At La Cholla, near the mountain, there is a silicious cement, very rich, but also very hard, that requires it to be broken by powder before going to the dry washers.

AT ORO FINO THE SHALE BEDROCK IS VERY NEAR THE SURFACE

The sampling done was mainly Middle Camp, but in Oro Fino a small sample, only twenty pounds of the bedrock obtained and gave \$2.53 to the cubic yard, a result which is poor for the bedrock seam of this locality. Another of nearly half a ton, most ordinary gravel, but including 45 lbs. from bedrock yielded \$1.02 per yard.

In extent this west body of gravel is about the same as Plomosa, the Middle Camp placer occupies the east and west valley, crossing the mountains range a mile wide and four or five miles long. The length is greater than this, but the bedrock rises towards the west and the gravel is thinner. This is the chosen locality for the individual dry washer who takes his machine to some point where the bedrock can be reached quickly. There the rich seam of gravel on the bedrock yields from four to ten times the value of the thicker gravel and in the crevices he obtains nuggets worth ten to twenty-five DOLLARS.

I obtained some of these from the man whom I employed, he having taken out three nuggets worth altogether \$47.00 a few days before I reached his camp.

La Cholla camp, south of Middle Camp, lies along the foot of the mountains like Plomosa, and is three or four miles in length. Taking these camps together, the area of the gravels is about the same as at Plomosa, and I sampled gravel from one shaft forty-seven feet deep and from another sixty feet deep. The area of this ground covered by my sampling was larger than at Plomosa, being three miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. It would require several months to open this ground sufficiently to ascertain its actual depth and extent.

Assuming the shallowest known depth, 16 yards, the block of gravel covered by the sample contained 37,000,000 yards, and at 53¢ per yard, \$19,000,000 in gold. The depth of the gravel is irregular in passing from Middle Camp through Oro Fino to La Cholla, but it is probable that the actual quantity of gravel, is ten times that included in the area of my sampling, and may be much more.

The locality of these placers is among the oldest known portions of Arizona. Forty years ago the Colorado River was the main gateway of the territory. Freight entered by this way for many years, and mills are still standing which were landed at Aubrey on the river.

THE ABSENCE OF WATER

The value of these placers is known to the miners who in that early day passed over all the region adjoining the Colorado, but the almost total absence of water in the mountains compelled the miners to pack their rich dirt to the river, or to the distant National Tanks to be washed. Oro Fino was the most celebrated camp of that day. There the soft shale bedrock rises to the surface, and when the art of dry washing was learned, the rich bedrock was the scene of active work, and most of it had been washed and reworked a score of times.

The placers mentioned above are not the only ones on the line. The upper part of the Rosas Valley is barren of water, but after heavy rains men have penetrated there and found gravel on which they worked while they could. That is all that can be said of what may be valuable ground.

WELL-KNOWN AND RICH PLACERS

At La Paz, on the Colorado, and at Trigo, on the western slope of the mountains, in which Middle Camp lies, are well-known and rich placers. Trigo has the distinction of producing the purest gold of the whole country, selling for \$19.00 an ounce in the field, while the gold of the other camps only brings \$18.00.

IMMENSE VOLUME

The gravel which the company proposes to work, being of such immense volume, was passed over as low grade. It was taken for granted that much great accumulations must be too poor to work by this method, and it was not until my samplings that the experienced dry washers employed by me discovered that there are parts of these great deposits where ten dollars per day may be washed out by one man, and half that sum may be obtained most any place.

RETURNS VERY LARGE

When operations on a great scale are applied to these gravels the returns ought to be very large, and the situation is such that the amount of gravel moved will be limited only by the means applied to move it. In quantity of gravel these placers are surpassed by many other localities, but these are always of inferior grade. The examination I made indicates that in quality the gravels of the Posas Valley are superior to those of most others of equal bulk.

The gold placers of this section are of very unusual richness and of such extent that they may be worked on a large scale for a very long time.

(Signed) JOHN A. CHURCH, E.M.

M E M O R A N D U M

June 5, 1950

TO:

Mr. A. D. Ghisholm

LaCHOLLA PLACER OFFERING OF TOM G. YOUNG

Property - on May 14th I visited the LaCholla gold placers near Quartzsite, Arizona.

The property offered by Mr. Young consists of 3360 acres covered by placer claims in Township 3-N, Ranges 19 and 20-W, lying immediately east of the Dome Rock Mountains, and about 6 miles southwest of Quartzsite, Yuma County, Arizona, and in the Eureka Mining District.

Of the total acreage, 2320 acres are controlled by Young and associates; 640 acres are controlled under firm sales contracts from others, and 400 acres are controlled under a purchase option agreement expiring October 1, 1950. Of the acreage owned by Young, 1200 acres are held under U. S. surface patents in addition to the placer claim coverage. This portion of the area is crossed by a pipe line of the El Paso Natural Gas Company. Mr. Young plans to give the gas company a surface deed to the pipe line right-of-way, and, as a part of this deal, it may be necessary for him to deed 60 acres near the northwest corner of the property to the gas company; This does not prejudice the probable placer ground in any way, however. The optioned 400 acres are held under option for a purchase price of \$150,000. This is considerably in excess of their value and Mr. Young thinks that by offering immediate cash, he can secure them for something like \$40,000.

The entire area is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long in an east-west direction and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide in a north-south direction. It extends from about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the foot of the Dome Rock Mountains, out eastward on a gentle grade; slope called La Posa Plain, and across Lyson Wash which is a dry water course draining the plain. The property is reached from Highway U. S. 60 on a good gravel road turning off the to the south from the highway at a point about 2 miles west of quartzsite. The Parker to Yuma 132,000 volt transmission line passes about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the eastern limits of the property, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the most promising placer area which is at the western edge of the property.

Geology - There are few geological features seen on the Young lands themselves, inasmuch as the total surface is covered with angular debris resulting from the erosion of the Dome Rocks. At several widely separated points low out-crops of ledge material do occur, but only one of these has much significance as to the placer possibilities. This consists of a quartz outcrop a few hundred feet southwest of the Anderson shaft, which will be referred to later.

The Dome Rock Mountains rise sharply from the western edge of the plain with several low foothills as outliers. The Dome Rocks here consist of a series of alternate shaly and sandy beds which have been schisified in regional movements. The general dip of the beds in the mountains themselves is to the south at about 30° . The schisosity dips

there about 45° to the north. Metamorphism has changed the original sediments to alternate bands of quartzite and blue slate.

In the foothill outliers and in the ledge material exposed in the Wilson shaft workings, the general southward dip has flattened considerably, and the northward dip of the schistosity has also flattened so that in the Wilson shaft workings, the attitude of both the beds and schistosity approaches the horizontal. It is probable that there is a fault line along the base of the mountains and that the Wilson shaft and the foothills lie in a different fault block from the bulk of the mountain mass.

Numerous small quartz-siderite veins cross the schists with a general northerly strike and steep dip. All authorities agree that these veins constituted the source of the placer gold; however, none of these are enough, or rich enough, to sustain lode mining operations. Their oxidized outcrops, however, have furnished pocket hunters with a means of livelihood over the 90 years since the original discovery of the gold content.

The best placer ground was found in the erosion debris, or "gravel" in the vally floor immediately at the base of the mountain slopes. Away from the toe of the mountain the values lessened rapidly and it lessened rapidly and it was not until test shafts had been sunk through the gravel down to bedrock that it was determined that the gold-bearing portion of the gravel simply continued on following down along the rocks slope under the barren gravels which are exposed at surface all over the plain.

The upper of all this gravel plain is rather well cemented by lime deposits into solid caliche. However, with depth, the degree of cementation gradually decreases and in the various shafts which have gone down to bedrock, the lower portion of the gravels have been found to be relatively unconsolidated. The placer ground that was worked at the immediate toe of the mountain was consolidated material and required crushing in order to free the gold. There is no sharp cutoff between the firm caliche and the relatively unconsolidated material below. The degree of cementation appears to decrease gradually from surface downward. The material at bedrock is not loose gravel in any sense, but is a well compacted mass of angular fragments of materials found in the Dome Rock highlands. It would require blasting in order to loosen them for mechanical leading. An estimate has been made that 10% of the materials is plus 6" in diameter, and 2% or 3% is plus 12" in diameter. After examination of the underground gravels, I believe that this estimate is a reasonable one.

At least 4 shafts have been sunk to bedrock. One of these, the Plummer, lies on the Murray optioned lands and reached ledge at a depth of 105'. Some gold was reported at ledge, but no mining was done. Another shaft called the Happy Days and lying 1/8 of a mile west of the Young lands, reached ledge at 100' and considerable gophertype mining was done there over the past 30 years. The total volume removed, however was only about 5000 yards, and is reported to have averaged about \$5. in gold content. A third shaft called the Wilson, about 1/2 of a mile southeast of the Happy Days, and also about 1/8 of a mile from the Young lands reached ledge at 110' and more extensive mining operations were conducted here. It is reported that 18,000 yards of gravel were mined yielding \$129,000 in gold. This shaft is still open and I examined the available

workings still accessible at the bottom. A fourth shaft called the Anderson, lies about $3/4$ ths of a mile easterly from the Happy Days and the Wilson shafts. It reached ledge at 140' and a small amount of drifting was done at the bottom. Mr. Young states that about 50 yards of material was removed which averaged about \$5.00 per yard.

At the Wilson shaft the ledge surface slopes off to the east-southeast at about 3 degrees. At the Anderson shaft the ledge surface is reported to slope north-westerly at about 5 degrees. These attitudes, taken together with the locations of the various foot hill outliers and the quartz outcrop near the Anderson shaft, indicate that there is a ledge valley extending from the base of Cholla Mountain east-northeastward out under the gravel plain. All of the underground gold finds are located in this general trough, and presumably the placer gravels will extend out away from the mountain following the ledge trough so formed. It is this area at the west side of the Young lands and as close to the mountain as the Young lands extend, that would be the area to be mined in any underground operation to recover the gold-bearing gravels.

The gold in the gravels is said to be generally coarse and angular with many perfect crystals, indicating that it has not moved very far. There is reported to be a little fine gold, but no flour gold along with the coarser gold. Presumably, if ground farther from the mountain were worked, the gold would become finer in character, and the grade of the gravels would decrease. I personally chopped out about 5 or 6 pounds of gravel from just above the bedrock in the Wilson workings and upon panning it, I recovered one pellet of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains in weight, but absolutely no fine colors. This checks the statement of others, as well as any sample so small possibly could.

Underground Conditions ; The Wilson shaft which was the site of the mining which recovered 19,000 yards of gravel, reached ledge at 140'. Workings apparently extended in all directions except westward from this shaft. It is possible to follow old drifts and rooms for 400' or 600' northward toward the Happy Days, and air currents indicate there is still a connection with that shaft. Eastward the dip of the bedrock was such that the workings only extended down in that direction about 200' from the shaft. Southward and south-eastward, it is said that workings extended some hundreds of feet but they are now caved about 100' from the shaft.

The system of mining followed was a most irregular one and consisted in drifting along the bedrock and cutting out rooms on either side of the drift in a haphazard fashion, leaving many pillars between rooms. The old stulls range from 5' to 7' in height, and apparently this was the thickness of the gravel which was mined. Where stulls were not left, the back has caved, but this caved gravel is still lying on the floors of the rooms.

Since the degree of consolidation of the gravels increases upward gradually, the amount of caving which has taken place has been a function of the width of the opening left unsupported. The shaft itself has light timber sets but no lath and shows no evidence of sloughing of the walls. Underground 6' drifts along the ledge surface are still standing without timber. A room 25' wide will apparently cave up to a height of about 15', and larger openings were observed which had caved up to a height of about 25'. The gravel arches nicely in a rather smooth semi-circular fashion and once the arch is reached, the ground appears to be able to stand indefinitely.

The bedrock consists of blue slate generally, but in a few places slabs of the quartzitic members were observed at ledge. The surface is fairly even, but has many minor irregularities. Within the limits of the workings now accessible, it was difficult to observe any pattern in the irregularities. There seemed to be a tendency for ledge to rise, going northward, as though the workings around the shaft were in a ledge channel which pitched to the east, but this was not too clearly shown.

It is easy to visualize a systematic mining operation in this sort of ground. Served by a conveyor incline up to the surface, there could be conveyor laterals running up the slope of the ledge surface to the limits of the proposed operation. Mining would then be conducted after the fashion of short-wall coal mining, with slices taken on each side of the laterals with mobile loading equipment, and the ground being supported by rows of stulls until 3 or 4 slices had been taken out. Thereafter, the outermost row of stulls would be removed and the back allowed to cave, with successive rows of stulls being removed as successive new slices were taken ahead. The ground would require light blasting to loosen it for mechanical loading and the upper foot of ledge would have to be taken to recover gold in crevices, but there is nothing that would make the operation unfeasible except the gold content of the gravel.

Reports by Others :

We have a report made by E.J. Steele for the Wagon Company Co. in 1949. Attached to this as an appendix, is a report made by G. N. Colvocoresses made in 1936, and a letter relative to water supply by James B. Girard written in 1944. Mr Steele has embodied a history of the district in his report and detailed descriptions of the various workings. He has also gone into the matter of water supply, indicating the probability that ample water would be obtained from the gravels in the center of the Tyson Wash depression. He also lists data on various wells near Tyson Wash. I have checked over this information in the field and feel that his report is dependable as to fact and reasonable as to inference. The same applies to the Colvocoresses report. Girard's letter relative to water supply was regarded by Steele as somewhat optimistic and with this, I would also agree. However, the fact remains that wells do exist near the Wash, which do produce water, and it is likely that a water shaft with a considerable footage of lateral drifts below the water table would develop considerable water supply.

The principal difference between the Steele and the Colvocoresses reports is that Steele apparently thought that it was possible that the gold values in the gravels at ledge would be uniformly continuous all over the area whereas stressed the opinion that the gold values would be confined to rich channels - probably following ledge depressions with considerable widths of barren gravel between. From what I saw, I would be inclined to agree with Mr. Colvocoresses, that there is a good possibility that the values will not be uniformly continuous over the whole area.

Mr. Steele also pointed out that there was considerable uncertainty as to the relative positions of the four shafts and their relationship to the boundaries of the Young lands. He concluded that the shafts were actually on the proper claims, but that the claims, having been laid out by eye, were of irregular shape and not as shown on Young's map. There is also a discrepancy in the position of the claims on Young's map as compared with topographic sheet. A survey tying in the shafts with the claim corners will be required to straighten this out.

Mr. Steele estimated that if the shafts were as shown on Young's map and that if the gold-bearing gravel were assumed to be continuous, there is a possible 2,000,000 yards of gravel existing to a depth of 10' within the area between the shafts, with the portion on Young's ground dependent on the outcome of a survey. I would say that Steele's average thickness of 10' within the Steele's survey, is too great to assume, and that 6' would be a better figure. On this assumption, there would be about 10,000 yards of pay gravel per acre over an area of 240 acres, or roughly 2,500,000 yards of gravel of which the bulk would be on Young's land. It is entirely possible that the acreage involved might be nearly doubled by further exploration, making a possible 4,000,000 yards, at an average value of \$4.00 per yard as claimed by Young and substantiated by Steele's report.

Necessary Exploration - To properly prove up the continuity and grade of the bedrock gravels over this area, further testing is required. Mr. Young proposes 5 churn-drill holes scattered over the area between the shafts and a comprehensive test of the gravels in the bottom of the Anderson shaft by actual excavation of about 100 yards of material, which would then be run through a mill. This is a necessary preliminary, but would not do more than indicate continuity. In view of the possibility of the values being confined to narrow channels the possibility up to 300' wide, closer drilling would be required. The value of a churn drill hole as a test of the gold content of the gravels is rather poor. If gold is present, it should appear in the churn drill sludge, but since the values are spotty - even in the rich ground - it is entirely possible that any one hole might get too much or too little gold. It would therefore be desirable to drill a number of holes in a rather closely spaced grid all over the area. I am thinking of holes spaced not more than 300' apart, if preliminary drilling indicated continuity and a grade sufficient to warrant going ahead with more intensive exploration.

Young's Propositions - Mr. Young has made us two propositions relative to his properties, offering sale of one-half interest, or leasing of the entire property.

The purchase agreement provides that he is to get \$5000 immediately

which he would use in drilling 5 holes to test continuity and values between the shafts. At the favorable conclusion of such a test, Young would get \$10,000 and we would place \$235,000 in escrow with the Arizona Title Guaranty and Trust Company (of Phoenix and Yuma) with instructions to release it to Young when he can show them clear title to all ground involved, including the contracted and optioned areas, and give a deed conveying one-half interest in all the ground, and a power of attorney from Young to allow us to handle the entire area, with a royalty to Young of 6% of the gross production.

The lease arrangement provides that Young is to get \$5000 for a 120 day option and will drill 5 holes to test continuity and values between the shafts. At the favorable conclusion of such a test, Young would get \$10,000 and we would place \$10,000 for a 120 day extension, if we wish to continue the option. If a lease is then taken, Young is to get a minimum of \$5000 per month for the duration of the lease, except that if the operation should be closed down by government order, the minimum would become \$1000 per month. The life of the lease would be for 99 years with standard termination provisions, and Young would get either the minimum or, if greater, an earned royalty of 10% of the gross recovered values from ground within 200 feet of the surface, and 5% of gross values from ground below 200' below surface. He would agree to drill at least one hole not less than 700' in depth at some site to be selected by Young, and if workable values were to be found, we would then define any such lower orebodies by drilling and Young would, at his expense, secure lode patents covering areas found to contain values at depth, which claims would be included in the lease. Young would also agree that any adjoining lands which he can secure will be included in the lease, and he would agree to submit for over first refusal, any outside properties on which will fit in with our mining activities.

Conclusions - There is enough evidence of the existence of a considerable yardage of gold bearing gravels lying at relatively shallow depths under the west end of the La Cholla property to make Young's leasing proposition an interesting one. His claim of \$4.00 values does not seem to be improbable - though I think that his opinion that these values will extend over 10' or 12' of thickness is not well founded; however, I do believe that it is entirely probable that if only 6' of gravel were to be mined, a \$4.00 average value would be obtained as a minimum in the sort of ground exposed at the Wilson shaft. I further believe that under the conditions existing, it is within the limits of probability that this ground could be mined and washed for less than \$4.00 per yard.

If the preliminary tests proved encouraging, it would then be worthwhile to extend the drilling grid all over the area to the limit of values, costing perhaps \$35,000 to \$50,000. Further action would depend upon the outcome of this second step. The cost of underground development and plant installation has not been estimated, but it could easily run to \$300,000 or \$400,000.

If there is any interest in this property, I would recommend the payment to Young of \$5000 with the proviso that after he had drilled his 5 holes, we would continue with at least 10 more before deciding upon the wisdom of taking the second step. This would make the minimum cost \$5000 plus the expense of testing the Anderson shaft gravels. If Young's holes and the Anderson test did not turn out well, we could quit, but if they were encouraging, we could then go ahead and drill more holes to give better information on continuity.

REPORT ON LA CHOLLA PLACERS

This property was visited by H. F. Mills, J. A. Wilcox, and Tom Newell, with Mr. Tom Young of Phoenix, on November 21st. 1949

Mr. Young controls in excess of 3000 acres, the only part of which has been prospected is the Gold Standard claim of 160 acres. On this is the vertical Anderson shaft, 130 feet deep, from which a small amount of development work was done, and the gravel from which is reported to have yielded values comparable to those from the Wilson shaft. About 800 feet S. W. of the Wilson shaft is an exposure of bed rock and quartz upon which some early surface placer work was done. U. S. Smelting Company is reported to have done some drilling in the vicinity of this outcrop with disappointing results.

The Wilson shaft, just S. W. of the property controlled by Mr. Young, is 110 feet deep, and some 20000 yards were extracted from somewhat irregular shaped openings extending eastward about 500 feet and northward to connect with the Happy Day shaft, which is 100 feet deep. Recovery from this gravel was \$4.62 per yard.

The gravel bed seen at the Wilson and Anderson shafts is typical of detrital placers of arid regions. It is underlain by a bed rock of slate. Some small veins and veinlets of quartz occur in the bed rock. The bed rock surface is quite regular and dips easterly and northerly at a flat angle.

The gravel shows only partial stratification, most of the pebbles are sub-angular and only several inches in size. Rocks over 12" are very infrequent. These pebbles are cemented by a limy material to the extent that moderate blasting will be required before loading. At 12 to 14 feet above bedrock the bed consists chiefly of small flat fragments of schist with quite a distinct cleavage parting. This normally will form the roof of extractive workings, and values in it are said to be too low grade to work. Above this is about 100 feet of caliche-cemented detritus in places not unlike the lower gravel bed, but in general it is better bonded by caliche filling.

One quarter mile west of the Happy Day shaft the mountain slope shows evidence of slumpage and flow toward the valley fill. About three miles west of the Wilson shaft is an area of strong upthrust; The beds on the mountain slope west, north and south of this depression all dip steeply away from it. To the east ¹/₂ valley containing several small prospects opens out on the La Cholla placers. 7

A regional fault striking N to W is presumed to cross the property about 3500' N. E. of the Anderson shaft.

While the nature of this property can be determined by exploration, it may be assumed that the slate bed rock was planed by erosion on gentle grades to a more or less plane surface. Upthrust of the mountains to the west, perhaps accompanied by the major NW fault, created favorable conditions for new erosion. Flash floods moved surface detritus, sometimes containing disintegrated vein crops with gold values, down on the valley floor. This flow could occur as mass slides of water-soaked detritus. Weathering and washing between flood periods resulted in enrichment by removal of rock powder by water or wind. Retardation in rate of building of valley fill is the result in part of lessening the gradient between mountain slopes

and valley fill. The lower gradient is partially responsible for the decrease in gold values in the upper horizons of the fill.

WATER

While dry washing for gold is satisfactory for certain types of placer, my opinion is that it would be difficult in this deposit containing large amounts of clay and lime cementing materials, especially so if the gravel were not thoroughly dried before treatment.

Tyson Wash, crossing the property in a NS direction in its east end, drains the country for 20 miles south. Granite Mt. acts as a dam across the north end of the area and there is probably a basin of water which would furnish sufficient wash water by production from a number of wells, pumping this water two miles against a static head of about 200 feet. The regional fault also offers good possibilities for adequate water, but in any event a suitable supply of water must be developed before this ground could be worked to advantage. With careful conservation and recovery, a ton of water (1/6 g.p.m.) will treat one yard.

There is a strong possibility that the bed rock between the outcrop and the Yum Yum mine may be higher than normal and that a channel originating several miles west of the Wilson shaft will be found between the Wilson shaft and the Yum-Yum mine and swinging northerly. This channel may extend to or through the New Day claim. A series of 12 initial holes at 1000' centers, as shown, will give good evidence of bed rock and approximate gravel values. These holes would probably cost about \$7500. If results are favorable, the interval can be halved by nine more holes, as shown. Gravel values should be further proved by sinking a prospect shaft near hole 17 and mining say 500 yards. This, with several hundred yards from the Wilson shaft, and a like amount from the Anderson shaft, treated in a small portable washing plant, should provide information adequate to determine whether an operating plant should be installed and of what capacity; contingent of course upon being able to develop adequate water.

The proposed test area embraces some 250 acres which may contain 5 million yards of gravel. Possibly 60% of this may be extracted, leaving the remainder for roof support.

NOTES ON PROPOSED OPERATION FOR LA CHOLLA

For extractive purposes, let us assume a convenient working block 2400 feet long by 1800 feet wide, to be serviced by an incline 16' wide 400' inclined length from surface, and a vertical ventilation shaft to surface. This block will have a double haulage entry 2400' long and two double room entries 1200' apart and 600' from the ends of the block. Rooms will be 30' wide and 50' - 60' centers, 600' long.

12000 feet of entries must be driven.

The block will contain 800 yds. x 600 yds. x 4 yds. high - 1,920,000 yards.

It may be possible to extract 65% of the area, leaving the balance for pillar support or even low grade gravel, so that 1,250,000 yards may be extracted,

At 2000 yards a day (approximately 3000 tons) the entries must be advanced at least 20 feet a day and will produce 100 yards a day,

From experience in the Tri-State area with mechanization underground, a large loader will handle up to 500 tons a day, but the average output is 250-300 tons. On the basis of 1000 yards a shift, about 1500 tons, about 1/25 tons will come from room face, the balance from development.

The average length of haul from the block will be 1400 feet one way. The maximum is 2100' one way or 4200' round trip.

Using 10 ton diesel trucks, the operating cycle will be 5 minutes in transit, 8 minutes loading and two minutes dumping - four trips per hour. Two trucks are necessary for each loader.

A room face may be expected to produce on a 7 1/2' advance 80-100 yards, and it will be necessary to mine from 12 room faces in addition to the development headings. One loader will have to clean up two room faces per shift. Two trucks will be required for development ore.

Men required per shift:

- 1 shift boss
- 7 loader operators
- 12 truck drivers
- 2 roadbed men
- 2 timbermen and genl. mtnc
- 20 drillers and blasters
- 1 conveyor man
- 1 stacker man
- 2 washer men
- 2 pocket men
- 3 mechanics
- 2 surface roustabouts

55 men - Each man with materials will cost \$30 per day. Total \$1650, or \$1.65 per yard.

The disposal of stacker tailings will call for further spreading with a dozer and carryall, which cost is estimated at 15¢ a yard.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Operating cost | 1.65 yard |
| Tailings disposal | .15 |
| Royalty | .50 |
| Amortization equip. | <u>.35</u> |
| Total cost | 2.65 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Investment required: | |
| Drilling 20 holes | 12,000 |
| Ventilation - prospecting shaft | 10,000 |
| ventilation fan | 3,000 |
| 8 loaders | 80,000 |
| 12 diesel trucks | 100,000 |
| slope | 20,000 |
| Washer | 50,000 |
| Stacker | 20,000 |
| Main conveyor | 12,000 |
| Underground pocket | 3,000 |
| Water development | 40,000 |
| Power line | <u>10,000</u> |
| | \$ 360,000 |

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

State of Arizona

MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date August 17, 1961

1. Mine: LA CHOLLA PLACERS Rs. 19 & 20 W.

2. Location: Sec. Twp. 3. No. Range. Nearest Town. Quartzsite Distance 5
mine is southwest of Quartzsite
Direction Nearest R.R. Blythe Distance

Road Conditions County road crosses property

3. Mining District and County: Plomosa - Yuma County

4. Former Name of Mine: none

5. Owner: T. G. Young

Address: Box 79 Quartzsite

6. Operator:

Address:

7. Principal Minerals: Gold

8. Number of Claims: Lode Patented Unpatented

Placer X 2,180 acres unpatented Patented Unpatented X

9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: Dome rock Mts to West

10. Geology and Mineralization: Primary deposit of gold. Many gold crystals have been found

11. Dimension and Value of Ore Body: AS&R ~~was~~ tested for 1 1/2 miles that can be dredged by gold dredge. \$35,000,000 value in gold, but they gave it up because they thought there wasn't enough water. (ample water has been developed recently

1 mile W. of dredging ground is a basin 3/4 mile wide and over a mile long estimated to contain \$32,000,000. Magma Copper measured between shafts & figures \$8,000,000. Pickens-Mather of Duluth estimated \$16,000,000 & Shattuck Denn estimated \$32,000,000.

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 lessors or buyers.

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight": Last operation, last 4,000 yards worked returned a net of \$20.00 per cubic yard average.

Ore Probable: Estimate 40,000 cu. yds of the same \$20 value, plus values estimated in the basin and ~~dredging~~ the dredging ground.

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition:

| No. | Feet | Condition |
|----------------|------|-----------|
| Shafts..... | | |
| Raises..... | | |
| Tunnels..... | | |
| Crosscuts..... | | |
| Stopes..... | | |

Drift ~~xxxxxx~~ Mine - bedrock is approx. 120' below surface. Ground stands without timbering.

14. Water Supply:

Enough water in the old workings if deepened to work 100 yds per

8-hr shift. Dredging water will have to be obtained from a well ~~xxx~~ 800 feet deep to large underground stream, which was traced out by engineers from Ariz. State Land Department

15. Brief History:

No mining for the last 20 years

16. Remarks: El Paso Natural Gas is available on the property; electricity is available

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms: Very reasonable; subject to negotiation. Buyers must be responsible financially for reasonable terms.

18. Signature: Tom E. Young
Dictated to L. Pare

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine LA CHOLLA PLACER Date July 10, 1957
District Plomosa Dist., Yuma County Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Subject:

The La Cholla Placer is located in the Plomosa District, Yuma County, 4 miles south of Quartzsite, Arizona, and east side of Dome Rock Mountains.

3700 acres (247 claims) not patented.
Assessment done.

R. A. Phillips, 4515 North Scottsdale
Wh 5-5582
(+ California Dredging Co.)

Owner: Tom Young, Quartzsite, Arizona

Here, a gently eastward-sloping pediment, or rock floor, eroded largely on tilted bluish-gray slate, borders the mountains, and extending beneath the plain gravels, constitutes the bedrock for the placers. Gravels consist of ill-sorted aggregate of sub-angular to slightly rounded slate, schist, and quartzsite fragments, more or less firmly cemented by CaCO_3 , are commonly of medium texture, but range in size from fine material up to 3-4 feet in diameter. Gold is mostly near bedrock but some is erratically distributed throughout the gravels. Gold particles are characteristically angular and chrySTALLIZED (from pin point to $1/8''$ in diameter).

The richest gold-bearing gravel occurs within 6'' or less of bedrock and is especially concentrated on reefs or undulations in bedrock or where boulders are encountered. In places it contains up to an ounce or more of gold per cubic yard locally, along crevices in the bedrock. The gravel may thicken to $1\frac{1}{2}' - 2'$.

Material is firm but does not require crushing. It was run through $3/4''$ trommel screen and then sent to bin, from thence it is passed over 2-tier dry-washer driven by a small gasoline engine.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine La Cholla Placer Date August 24, 1960
District La Paz-Quartzsite District, (Dome Rock Mountain) Yuma County Engineer Travis P. Lane
Subject:

Tom Young, owner, called to advise us that his placer is for sale, lease, or the formation of a partnership. He stated, that as a result of engineering estimates the property is reported to contain a potential of 40,000 tons of placer averaging \$15 to \$16 per ton at an average depth of 100 feet. He also said that there was 9000 tons of the same grade immediately available. The gold is fairly coarse, angular or crystalline, and was believed to be in a weathered outcrop under the overlying placers. This could not be called a placer. The occurrence is lenticular in character and lies in granite. The past mining revealed rich and poor alternating areas in weathered material and Young believes it is concentration or controlled by cross structures or fault intersections. Much of the overlying placer ground is worked out. The residual material is relatively wet and Young states that he believes sufficient water could be obtained to work the material wet. He needs equipment for this operation.

A

GEOLOGIC REPORT

of a Portion

of the

LA CHOLLA PLACERS

Yuma County, Arizona

by

Richard E. Mieritz,
Consulting Mining Engineer

Phoenix, Arizona

September 18, 1962

*To Charles Edward
Gardner*

I N D E X

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MAPS

Regional Geology Map
Property & Surface Map.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Bennie Richel, the writer completed a geological examination of those claims in which Mr. Richel and Mrs. Tom Young are co-owners with one quarter and three quarters interest respectively and which are part of the La Cholla Placer deposits located approximately eight miles south west of Quartzite, a small town on U. S. Highway 60-70 in Yuma County, Arizona.

PROPERTY & LOCATION

The property consists of six placer claims totaling 260 acres; one claim containing 160 acres and five claims of 20 acres each. Of the five 20 acre claims, three have been consolidated as one claim, thus the property actually has but four claims from the standpoint of assessment work.

Tabulated below are the claim names, legal descriptions, area and recording information. All claims are in T. 3 N., R. 20 W. of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian.

| | <u>Ac.</u> | <u>Bk.</u> | <u>Pg.</u> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Golden Cycle #2, Sec. 23, S/2, NW/4 and N/2, SW/4. | 160 | 267 | 30 |
| Golden Cycle #3, Sec. 14, S/2, SE/4, SE/4. | 20 | 267 | 31 |
| Golden Cycle #4, Sec. 14, N/2, SE/4, SE/4. | 20 | 267 | 32 |
| Fat Sec. 14, S/2, NE/4, SE/4. | 20 | 36 | |
| Coarse Gold Sec. 14, N/2, NE/4, SE/4. | 20 | 36 | |
| James Albert Sec. 14, S/2, SE/4, NE/4. | 20 | 36 | |
| | <u>260</u> | | |

The last three claims have been recorded as a group known as Consolidated.

All claims lie approximately six miles south and four to five miles west of Quartzite, now, a small town on U. S. Highway 60-70 in Yuma County, Arizona. Quartzite is approximately 17 miles east of the Colorado River or 21 miles east of Blythe, California. Quartzite is approximately 155 miles northwest by road from Phoenix via Wickenburg.

ACCESSIBILITY & FACILITIES

Passenger car travel to the La Cholla Placer area from Quartzite is accomplished by branching off the new highway onto the old highway approximately 2 miles west of Junction 60-70 with State Highway 95. Approximately 1½ miles further west on the old road is a graveled road "T" junction to the south or left. The graveled road more or less terminates at the La Cholla area approximately six miles south.

As can be seen from the included Property and Surface Map, El Paso Natural Gas Co. maintains a gas line within a mile of the northeast corner of the property.

Electricity is also available at a point near the east $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Sec. 12, T. 3 N., R. 20 W.

Water, whether for culinary or operational use is a problem at this time. Whether an adequate water supply could be developed is not known at this time. It is possible that an underground channel may exist further east and lower in the valley. Local information advises the existence of a southeast trending fault zone passing south of the $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Sec. 11, T. 3 N., R. 20 W. to the east of $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Sec. 20, T. 3 N., R. 19 W. and is said to contain "moving" water. Some indication this condition may exist is evidenced by the presence of 50 feet of water in a well located near the NE. corner of Sec. 12, T. 3 N., R. 20 W. An underground water study is necessary.

HISTORY

Existence of the La Cholla, Oro Fino and Middle Camp Gold Placers deposits on the eastern slope of the Dome Rock Mountains as well as the La Paz Gold Placers on the western slope of the same mountains date back to 1862 when the Colorado River Indians guided a trapper, Capt. Pauline Weaver and his party to the rich La Paz gravels. After spending some time panning the gravels, the party returned to Yuma for supplies and \$8,000 in gold nuggets. At a \$16,00/ounce value then, approximately 500 ounces were recovered.

Since the advent of discovery, all deposits, particularly those of the Plomosa District; La Cholla, Oro Fino, Middle Camp and Plomosa, have been worked intermittently by individual dry-washers. Even large scale operations had been planned or attempted. It is reported that more than 100 men were placering in this district in 1932-33. A recorded yield from 1934-49 was valued at \$176,000. V. C. Heikes in his article "Dry Placers in Arizona"--1912, Mineral Resources, states "The gold content per cubic yard is reported to range in coarse gold from ten cents to several dollars."

GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The La Cholla Placers cover an area 4 to 5 miles in length and one to 3 miles in width bordering the eastern foot of the Dome Rock Mountains southwest of Quartzite.

As can be noted from the Regional Geology Map, the Dome Rock Mts. are a complex of schist, granite, gneiss and principally sediments as slates. These titled bluish-gray

slates extend eastward (?) some six to ten miles beneath (?) the valley fill to the New Water Mountain range. For the most part at least, these metamorphosed slates should form the bedrock base of the placers as indicated by several vertical shafts in the area close to the Dome Rock Mountains.

Information obtained from local property owners indicate the apparent bedrock gradient to have a dip of 15-20°, locally up to 30°, and a S. 50°E. direction or a strike direction of N. 40° E. Direction-wise, this conforms basically to the strike and dip of the slate formation in the immediate area. The difference in dip between the gradient of the bedrock and the dip of the slate beds suggest that the bedrock itself should act as riffles, thus concentrating the gold values in the depressions paralleling the strike of the formation. Early information indicates this condition does exist.

The La Cholla Placer gravels consist of un-assorted aggregate of sub-angular to slightly rounded slate, schist, quartzite and gneiss fragments, more or less firmly cemented with lime carbonate. In general, fragments are of medium size, 3 to 6 inches or less, but boulders 3 to 4 feet in diameter are not uncommon.

Greatest concentrations of gold are at or close to bedrock, however it is erratically distributed throughout the entire height of the gravels. Like the gravels, the gold is characteristically angular and crystallized and ranges in diameter from that of a pin point up to a 1/8 inch or more. Twenty to forty dollar nuggets are not uncommon. The observed characteristics indicate the gold has traveled but a short distance and was no doubt derived from small veins in the nearby Dome Rock Mts. which perhaps are not now exposed, being completely eroded.

Gold mined or recovered from surface and underground workings in the vicinity of the La Cholla Shaft ranged from 920 to 924 fine. The value per cubic yard has been from \$1.20 to \$40.00. (present price of \$35.00)

The gravel, because of its lime cementation, stands well and presents no underground mining problems. In fact, a "caliche" cover approximately 6 or 7 feet above bedrock provides an excellent roof and might be an excellent horizon for another "pay zone" at its top.

DEVELOPMENT

Within the confines of this property there are numerous small surface pits and trenches as well as many roads. All this work, no doubt, part of the annual assessment work.

On the southeastern part of the James Albert claim is a vertical shaft. The collar set is in place, however, the

timber does not appear safe and the ladders are gone, thus, entry was not possible. The writer measured the depth of this shaft and found it to be 155 feet from the collar set to the bottom (?). It is presumed this shaft encountered bedrock, the depth being approximately right for its elevation and location east of the gravel-bedrock surface contact near the Dome Rock Mts.

No information is available as to what was encountered or the values thereof while this shaft was sunk.

CONCLUSIONS

The property of concern in this report is but a small portion area-wise of the La Cholla Placers but could in itself support an operation if need be, provided of course, the gold values exist in such quantities at bedrock to support operational costs plus a reasonable profit. Gold concentrations are known to exist on adjoining claims to the west, thus it is reasonable to assume that mineralization would carry into these claims.

Consideration must also be given to a possible "unitization" of this property with other acreage in the area to form a single property of common operation, thus, benefiting all concerned.

RECOMMENDATIONS

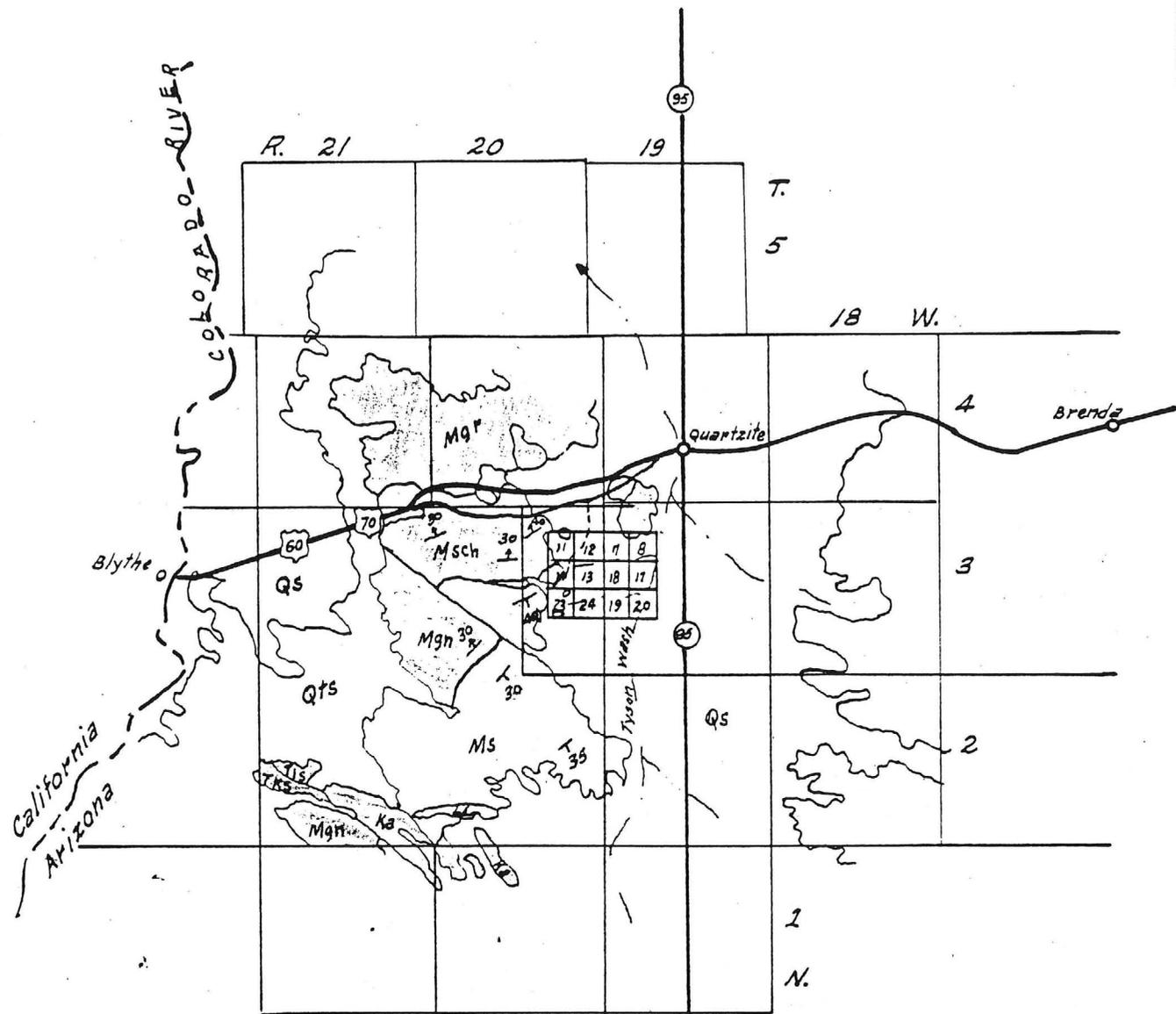
The most important recommendation that can be made is that the vertical shaft collar be repaired and put into a safe condition to permit entry for a geologic and sampling examination and program.

This shaft being the deepest working within the property thus becomes the logical place of beginning an underground operation.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard E. Mieritz, P. E.
Consulting Mining Engineer
Phoenix, Arizona

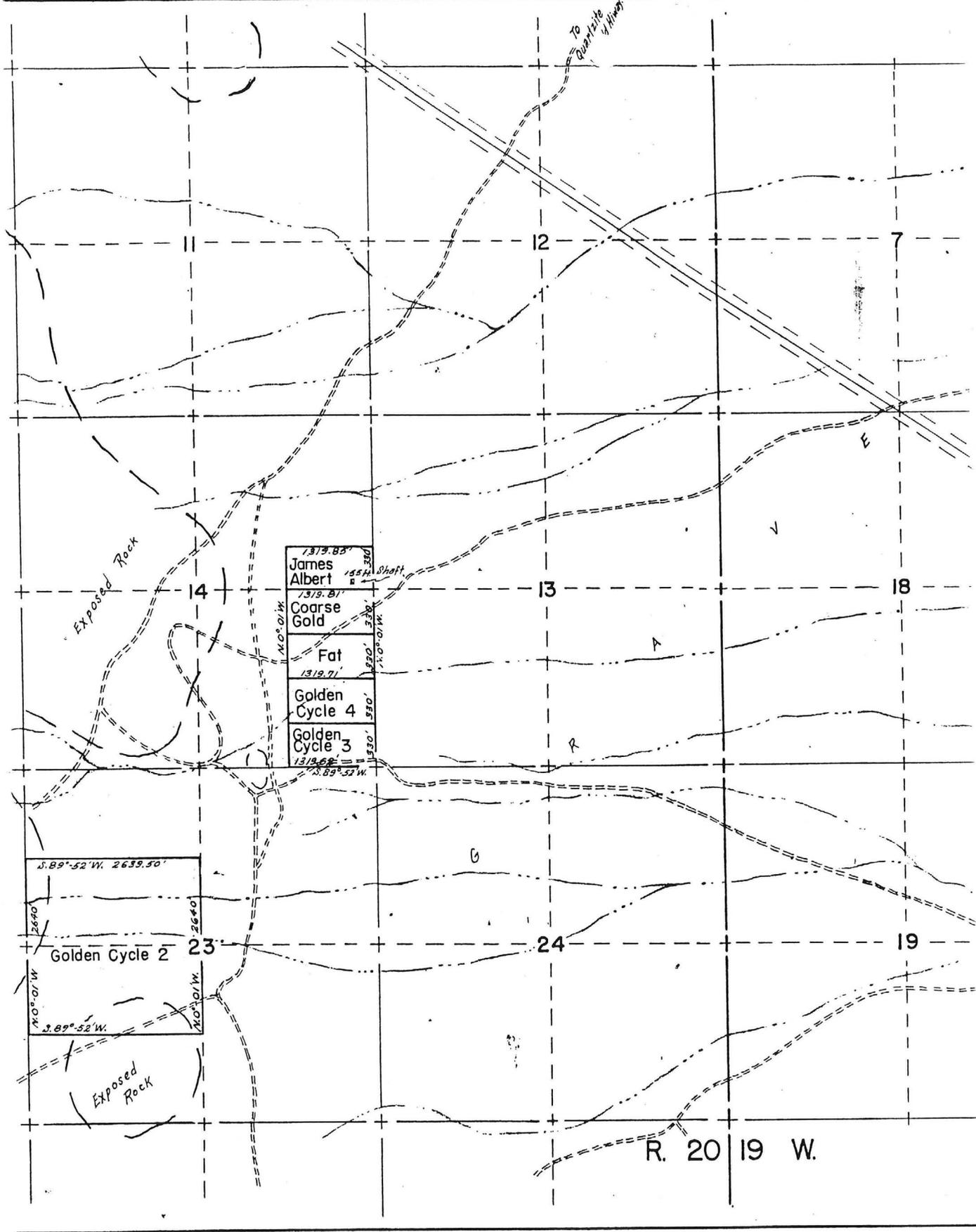
September 18, 1962



LEGEND

- Qs Quaternary, sand, silt, gravel.
- Qts Quaternary, " " " , conglomerate.
- Tls Tertiary, Lake Beds
- Tks Tertiary, Sandstone, shale, conglomerate.
- Ka Cretaceous, Andesite.
- Mgn Mesozoic, Gneiss.
- Mgr Mesozoic, Granite.
- Msch. Mesozoic, Schist.
- Ms. Mesozoic, Sediments (lms., s.s., sh., cong)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
 Quartzite-Blythe Area.
 Yuma County Arizona.
 Scale: 1" = 6 mi.
 R. E. MIERITZ, CONSULTING ENG. Sept, 1962

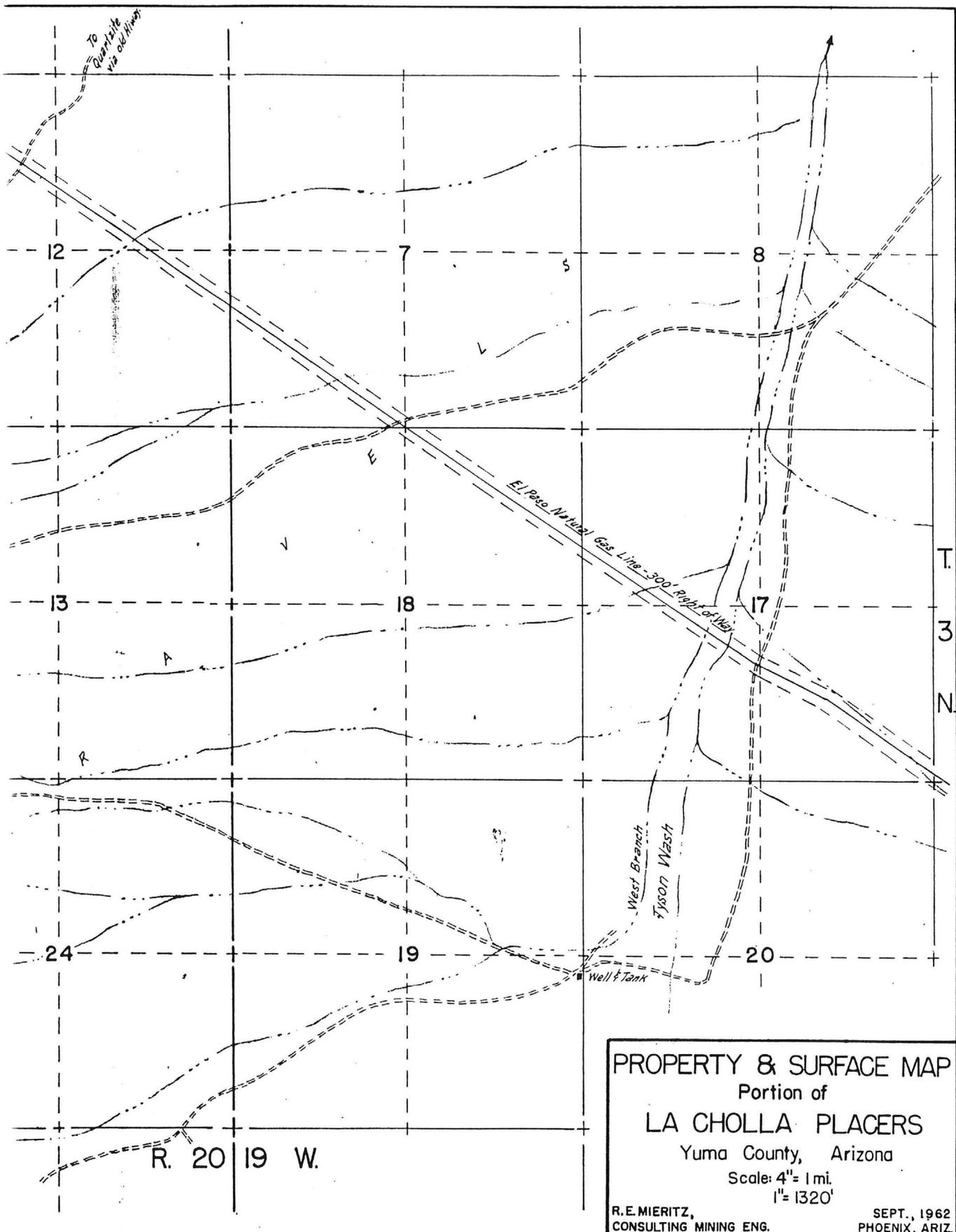


1319.83' DEE
 James Albert
 1554' Shaft
 1319.81'
 Coarse Gold
 Fat
 1319.71'
 Golden Cycle 4
 Golden Cycle 3
 1318.62'
 N. 10° 01' W.

S. 89° 52' W. 2639.50'
 2640'
 Golden Cycle 2
 23
 N. 10° 01' W.
 2640'
 S. 89° 52' W.

Exposed Rock

R. 20 19 W.



LA CHOLLA PLACER

YUMA COUNTY
PLOMOSA DIST.
JULY, 1957

Assessment Done. Water big problem. Hoped to discover needed 1000 gals. per min. along big fault which crosses valley 1 Mi. S of LaCholla Ground. Geophysical work indicates water at local area near spot mentioned. Discordance of geological structure on two sides of valley indicates fault position. This is major fault which strikes NW-SE crossing Dome Rock Mtns. west of Quartzsite and the Plomosa Mtns. at T2- 3N, R17-18W, A fault, which follows axis of valley and 2 mi. east of Dome Rock Mtns. is also inferred. Inter-section may be favorable for water.

LAS

(Map in "PLOMOSA DIST. PLACERS (file)
(In Geology file)

Le Chola placers

P.O.Box #79
Quartzsite, Arizona.

3-25-1957.

Ken Gerrard, E.M.
Navajo Tribal Council
Window Rock, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Gerrard;

George Stoeberl has just phoned me from Phoenix, asking that I mail you a copy of the report made on my placer property by Pickands Mather Company of Duluth, and I am enclosing same herewith.

George says you are planning on coming here this coming Saturday, and I will look forward with pleasure to meeting you, and to seeing George again.

Very truly yours,

Tom G. Young
Tom G. Young

Phone
7220 Quartzsite, and
they will send messenger.

A

GEOLOGIC REPORT

of a Portion

of the

LA CHOLLA PLACERS

Plomosa Mining District

Yuma County, Arizona

by

Richard E. Mieritz
Consulting Mining Engineer

Phoenix, Arizona

September 20, 1962

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MAPS

- Regional Geology Map
- Property & Surface Map
- Underground Map

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Bennie Richel, the writer completed a geological examination of those placer claims wholly and partially owned by Mr. Richel and which are part of the La Cholla Placer deposits located approximately 8 miles southwest of Quartzite, a small town on U. S. Highway 60-70 in Yuma County, Arizona.

PROPERTY & LOCATION

Mr. Richel is sole owner of nine placer claims totalling 1440 acres and 25% interest owner in six placer claims totalling 260 acres. Eight of the placer claims in the first group are quarter section in size and area, plus or minus 160 acres each, while the ninth claim is also 160 acres but is a mile long and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide. Of the six claims in the second group, one is a quarter section in size and area, the other five being 20 acres each, but of these, three have been consolidated into one 60 acre claim.

Tabulated below are the claim names, legal description, area and recording information. All claims lie in T. 3 N., R. 20 W., except the first three claims and their position is in T. 3 N., R. 19 W.

| <u>First Group--Wholly owned</u> | | | | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Book</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Rogene | Sec. 18, | SE/4, | R. 19 W. | 160 | 38 | 308 |
| Unity #3 | Sec. 19, | NW/4, | R. 19 W. | 160 | 161 | 399 |
| Cardinal | Sec. 18, | SW/4, | R. 19 W. | 160 | 41 | 156 |
| Golden Cycle #1 | Sec. 23, | NE/4, | R. 20 W. | 160 | 267 | 29 |
| Unity #2 | Sec. 24, | NW/4, | " " | 160 | 161 | 398 |
| Golden Eagle | Sec. 24, | NE/4, | " " | 160 | 38 | 297 |
| New Day | Sec. 13, | NW/4, | " " | 160 | 36 | 270 |
| Currier | Sec. 12, | SW/4, | " " | 160 | 38 | 382 |
| New Year | Sec. 11, | S/2, SE/4, NE/4, | | 160 | 36 | 198 |
| | | and E/2, SE/4., and | | | | |
| | Sec. 14, | N/2, SE/4, NE/4, | | | | |
| | | and NE/4, NE/4. | | | | |
| <u>Second Group--partially owned</u> | | | | | | |
| Golden Cycle #2 | Sec. 23, | S/2, NW/4., and | | 160 | 267 | 30 |
| | | N/2, SW/4. | | | | |
| Golden Cycle #3 | Sec. 14, | S/2, SE/4, SE/4. | | 20 | 267 | 31 |
| Golden cycle #4 | Sec. 14, | N/2, SE/4, SE/4. | | 20 | 267 | 32 |
| Fat | Sec. 14, | S/2, NE/4, SE/4. | | 20 | 36 | ? |
| Coarse Gold | Sec. 14, | N/2, NE/4, SE/4. | | 20 | 36 | ? |
| James Albert | Sec. 14, | S/2, SE/4, NE/4. | | 20 | 36 | ? |
| | | Total Acres | | 1700 | | |

The last three claims have been recorded as a group known as Consolidated.

All claims lie approximately six miles south and four to five miles west of Quartzite, now, a small town on U. S. Highway 60-70 in Yuma County, Arizona. Quartzite is approximately 17 miles east of the Colorado River or 21 Miles east of Blythe, California. Quartzite is approximately 155 miles northwest by road from Phoenix via Wickenburg.

ACCESSIBILITY & FACILITIES

Passenger car travel to the La Cholla Placer area from Quartzite is accomplished by branching off the new highway onto the old highway approximately 2 miles west of Junction 60-70 with State Highway 95. Approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further west on the old paved road is a graveled road "T" junction to the south or left. The graveled road more or less terminates at the La Cholla area approximately six miles.

As can be seen from the included Property and Surface Map, El Paso Natural Gas Co. maintains a gas line within the northeast corner of the property.

Electricity is also available at a point near the east $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Sec. 12, T. 3 N., R. 20 W.

Water, whether for culinary or operational use is a problem at this time. Whether an adequate water supply could be developed is not known at this time. It is possible that an underground channel may exist further east and lower in the valley. Local information advises the existance of a southeast trending fault zone passing south of the west $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Sec. 11, T. 3 N., R. 20 W. to the east $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Sec. 20, T. 3 N., R. 19 W. and is said to contain "moving" water. Some indication this condition may exist is evidenced by the presence of 50 feet of water in a well located near the NE. corner of Sec. 12, T. 3 N., R. 20 W. An underground water study is necessary.

HISTORY

Existance of the La Cholla, Oro Fino and Middle Camp Gold Placers deposits on the eastern slope of the Dome Rock Mountains as well as the La Paz Gold Placers on the western slope of the same mountains date back to 1862 when the Colorado River Indians guided a trapper, Capt. Pauline Weaver and his party to the rich La Paz gravels. After spending some time panning the gravels, the party return to Yuma for supplies and with \$8,000 in gold nuggets. At a \$16.00/ ounce value then, approximately 500 ounces were recovered.

Since the advent of discovery, all deposits, particularly those of the Plomos District; La Cholla, Oro Fino,

Middle Camp and Plomosa, have been worked intermittently by individual dry-washers. Even large scale operations had been planned or attempted. It is reported that more than 100 men were placering in this district in 1932-33. A recorded yield from 1934-49 was valued at \$176,000. V. C. Heikes in his article "Dry Placers in Arizona"--1912, Mineral Resources, states "The gold content per cubic yard is reported to range in coarse gold from ten cents to several dollars."

GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The La Cholla Placers cover an area 4 to 5 miles in length and one to 3 miles in width bordering the eastern foot of the Dome Rock Mountains southwest of Quartzite.

As can be noted from the Regional Geology Map, the Dome Rock Mts. are a complex of schist, granite, gneiss and principally sediments as slates. These tilted bluish-gray slates extend eastward (?) some six miles or so beneath (?) the valley fill to the New Water Mountain range. For the most part at least, these metamorphosed slates should form the bedrock base of the placers as indicated by several vertical shafts in the area close to the Dome Rock Mountains.

Information obtained locally from property owners indicate the apparent bedrock gradient to have a dip of 15-20°, locally up to 30°, and a S. 50° E. direction or a strike direction of N. 40° E. Direction-wise, this conforms basically to the strike and dip of the slate formation in the immediate area. The difference in dip between the gradient of the bedrock and the dip of the slate beds suggest that the bedrock itself should act as riffles, thus concentrating the gold values in the depressions paralleling the strike of the formation. Early information indicates this condition does exist.

The La Cholla Placer gravels consist of un-assorted aggregate of sub-angular to slightly rounded slate, schist, quartzite and gneiss fragments, more or less firmly cemented with lime carbonate. In general, fragments are of medium size, 3 to 6 inches or less, but boulders 3 to 4 feet in diameter are not uncommon.

Greatest concentration of gold are at or close to bedrock, however, it is erratically distributed throughout the entire height of the gravels. Like the gravels, the gold is characteristically angular and crystallized and ranges in diameter from that of a pin point up to a 1/8 inch or more. Twenty to forty dollar nuggets are not uncommon. The observed characteristics indicate the gold has traveled but a short distance and was no doubt derived from small veins in the nearby Dome Rock Mts. which perhaps are not now exposed, being completely eroded.

Gold mined or recovered from surface and underground workings in the vicinity of the La Cholla Shaft ranged from 920 to 924 fine. The value per cubic yard has been from \$1.20 to \$40.00. (present price of \$35.00)

The gravel, because of its lime cementation, stands well and presents no underground mining problems. In fact, a "caliche" cover approximately 6 or 7 feet above bedrock provides an excellent roof and might be an excellent horizon for another "pay zone" at its top.

DEVELOPMENT

Within the confines of this property there are numerous small surface pits and trenches as well as many roads. All this work, no doubt, part of the annual assessment work.

The major development of the property of concern are the two vertical shafts, one, the La Cholla Shaft on the Golden Cycle #1 claim and the other, the Anderson Shaft on the James Albert claim.

Both shafts are inaccessible because of unsafe collar sets and missing ladders, however, each apparently is "open" to bottom in as much as the writer was able to measure each, being 133 feet for the La Cholla Shaft and 155 feet for the Anderson Shaft. The writer estimates the Anderson Shaft to be approximately 20 feet lower in collar elevation than the La Cholla Shaft. Were each shaft sunk to bedrock, or perhaps a few feet into bedrock, a gradient difference of 40 feet is in evidence over a 4000 foot distance, or about a 1% grade, which is not very much, however, the direction from shaft to shaft approximates the strike of the bluish-gray slates exposed in the Dome Rock Mountains to the west. (See Property and Surface Map)

An old map of the La Cholla Shaft workings was made available to the writer. A new map has been prepared for inclusion with this report. An old sample data sheet was also given the writer, a copy of which is herein included, which indicates that the listed samples were taken from the workings outlined on the Underground Map. The old map correlated nine samples as indicated on the present included map. The sample data sheet refers the nine samples to the 90 foot level of the La Cholla Happy Days Shaft. The writer measured this shaft at 133 feet. The owner has informed the writer that the workings in the La Cholla shaft are one and the same with those shown on the Underground Map. The present owner has been down the shaft about two years ago and looked at several of the rooms or passage ways and therefor can confirm their existence at the shaft bottom. No work has been done since the present owners visit.

With the scant information available, the writer has

provided his interpretation of the erosional pattern on bedrock for the immediate area covered by the Underground Map.

Tabulated below is the sample data and results as shown on the Underground Map. These samples are referred to the La Cholla Happy Days Shaft and were samples which were obtained presumably by Mr. Watters in 1934 who apparently was the operator at that time.

| Samp. # | Height Bedrock up | No. of Colors | Value Cents | No. pans of gravel | Value(1) per CuYd. | Value(2) per CuYd. |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | muck | 1 | 4.0 | 1.7 | \$ 2.82 | \$ 4.88 |
| 2 | 4 ft. | 3 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.40 | 4.15 |
| 3 | 5 ft. | 3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.20 | 2.07 |
| 4 | 6 ft. | 4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.20 | 2.07 |
| 5 | 6 ft. | 5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.30 | 2.25 |
| 6 | 4 ft. | 1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.12 | 0.20 |
| 7 | 5 ft. | 15 | 60.0 | 3.0 | 24.00 | 41.54 |
| 8 | 5 ft. | 19 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 4.00 | 6.92 |
| 9 | 5 ft. | 45 | 80.0 | 2.5 | 38.40 | 66.47 |
| | | | Average | | 11.45 | 19.82 |

The column marked (1) is taken from the original data sheet and represents values based on gold at 65 cents per gram or \$20.22 per ounce. The column marked (2) is the original value converted to the present day price of \$35.00. The multiplying factor was 1.7309. The original data sheet indicated they used 120 pans to a cubic yard of gravel.

The Underground Map shows the original values in the printed form. The red figures beneath the blue dollar figures are the values based on the current price of gold.

CONCLUSIONS

The acreage controlled by the present owner constitutes a major portion of what is known as the La Cholla Placers. As such, it is the property deserving of greatest consideration and potential.

It is the writers opinion that with proper development from the two vertical shafts, a great amount of \$10.00 or better gravel could be developed and mined at a profit. Once the pattern of erosion at bedrock has been determined, the direction of development could then be established and future development made more easy.

The samples and assays of the underground work, although limited, do exhibit that good to excellent values can be found which can be mined at a profit even though underground mining is necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The most important recommendation that can be made is that the two vertical shafts collars be repaired and put into a safe condition to permit entry for a geologic and sampling examination and program.

After a study of the bedrock erosion has been made, development in the direction of channels indicated by the study should be accomplished.

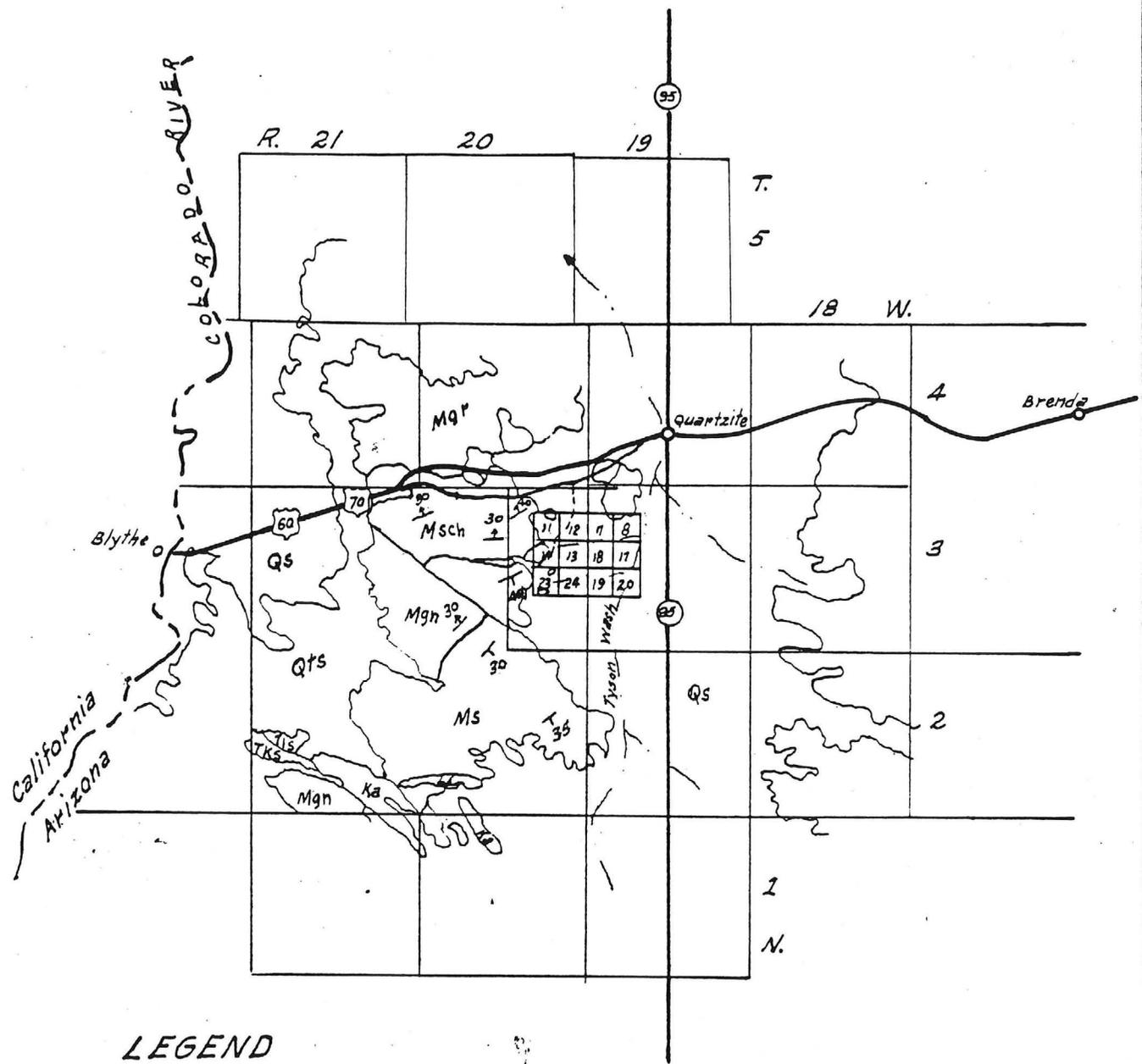
Much sorting and elimination of boulders could be done underground, thus, limiting the amount of material to be moved to the surface.

A small gravity wet mill could handle a fair amount of tonnage and provide a good to excellent concentrate.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard E. Mieritz, P. E.
Consulting Mining Engineer
Phoenix, Arizona

September 20, 1962



LEGEND

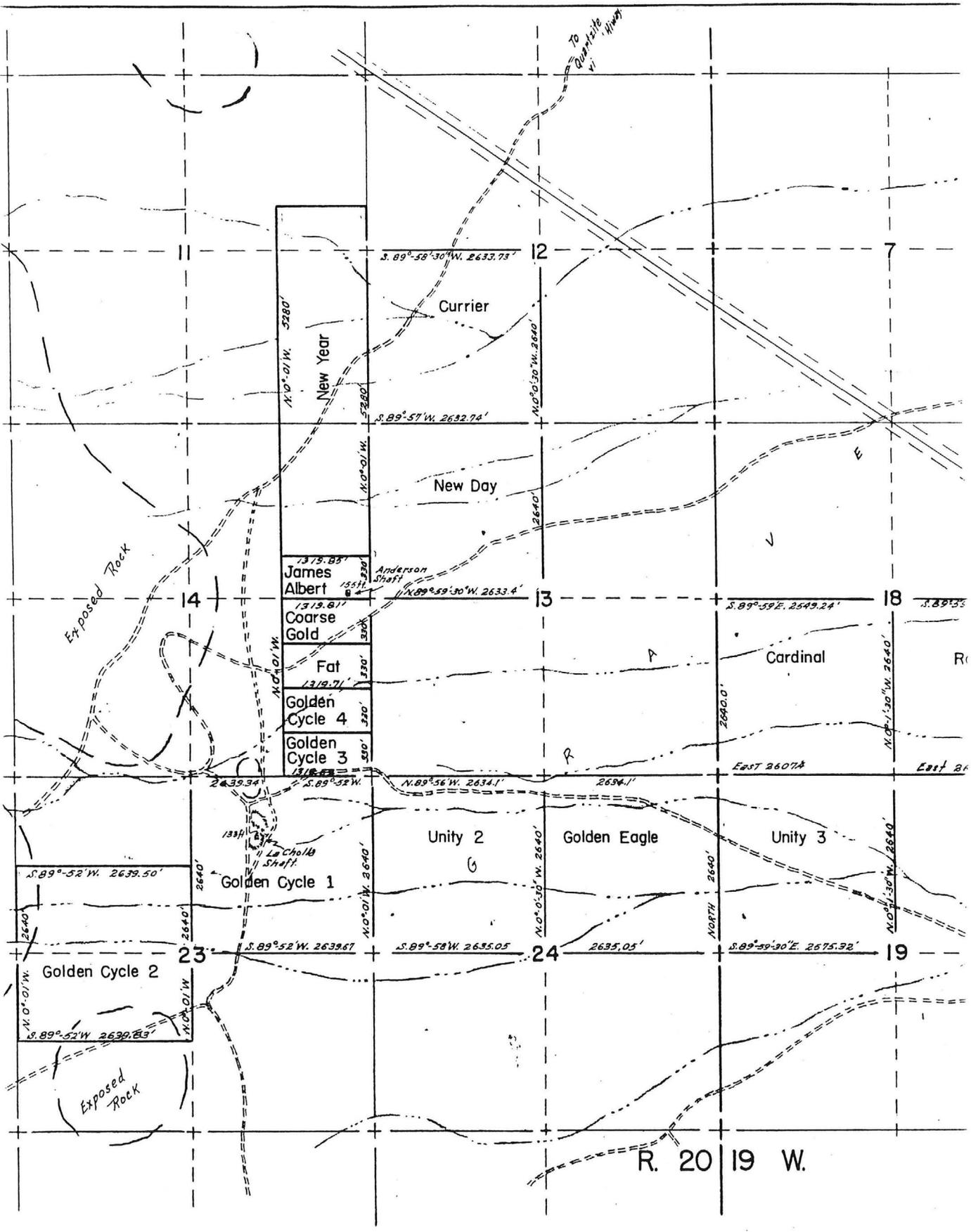
- Qs Quaternary, sand, silt, gravel.
- Qts Quaternary, " " " , conglomerate.
- Tls Tertiary, Lake Beds
- Tks Tertiary, Sandstone, shale, conglomerate.
- Ka Cretaceous, Andesite.
- Mgn Mesozoic, Gneiss.
- Mgr Mesozoic, Granite.
- Msch. Mesozoic, Schist.
- Ms. Mesozoic, Sediments (lms., ss, sh, cong)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

Quartzite-Blythe Area.

Yuma County Arizona.

Scale: 1" = 6 mi.



Exposed Rock

Exposed Rock

To Quartzite Quarry

New Year

Currier

New Day

James Albert

Coarse Gold

Fat

Golden Cycle 4

Golden Cycle 3

Golden Cycle 1

Golden Cycle 2

Unity 2

Golden Eagle

Unity 3

Cardinal

R. 20 19 W.

N. 0° 0' 1" W. 5280'

S. 89° 58' 30" W. 2633.73'

S. 89° 57' W. 2632.74'

N. 0° 0' 50" W. 3640'

N. 0° 0' 1" W. 5280'

N. 0° 0' 1" W. 5280'

N. 0° 0' 1" W. 5280'

N. 0° 0' 1" W. 3640'

N. 0° 0' 1" W. 3640'

N. 0° 0' 1" W. 3640'

S. 89° 52' W. 2639.34'

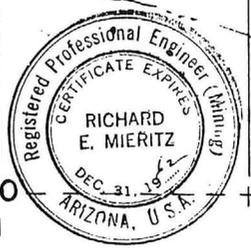
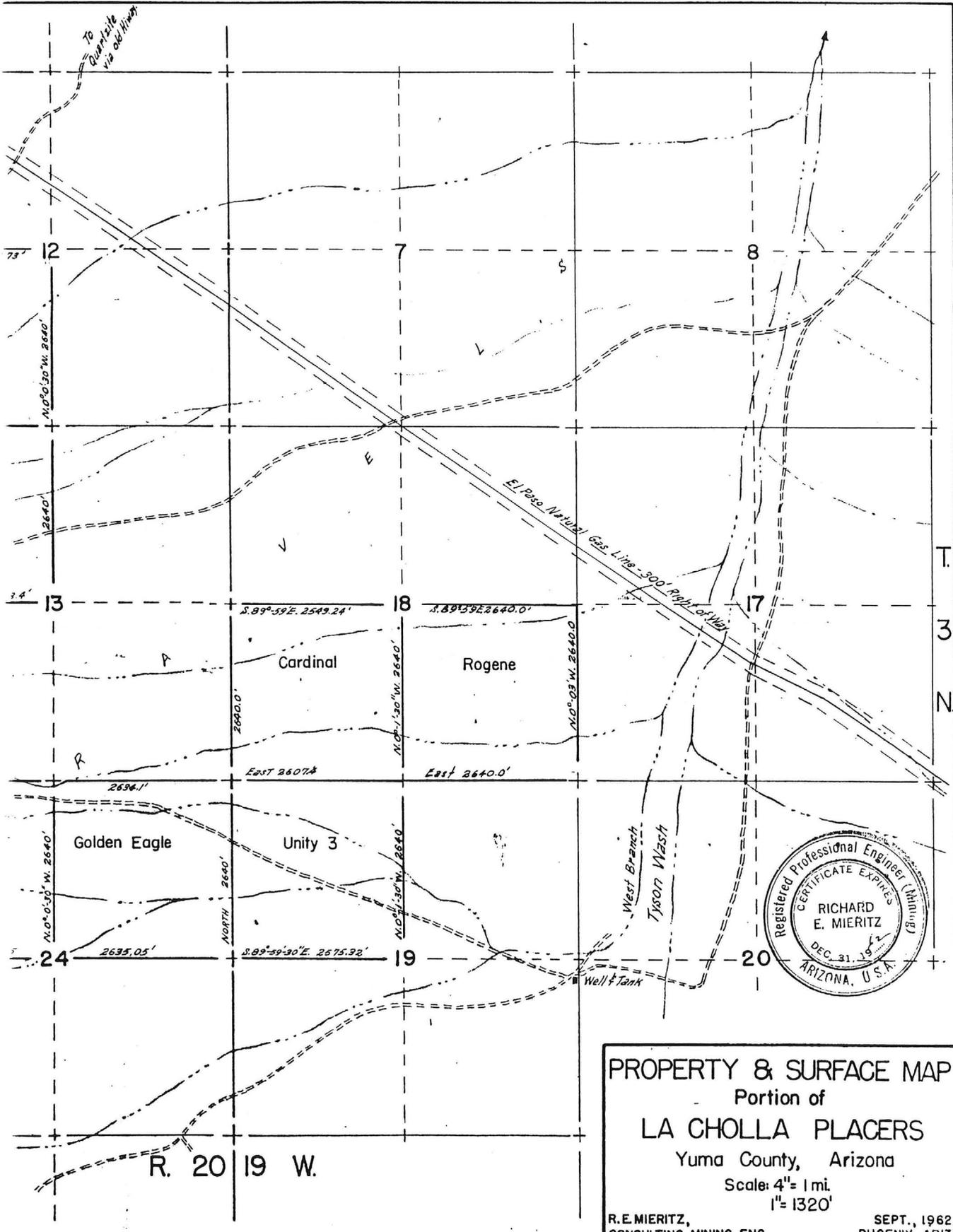
S. 89° 52' W. 2639.67'

S. 89° 52' W. 2639.67'

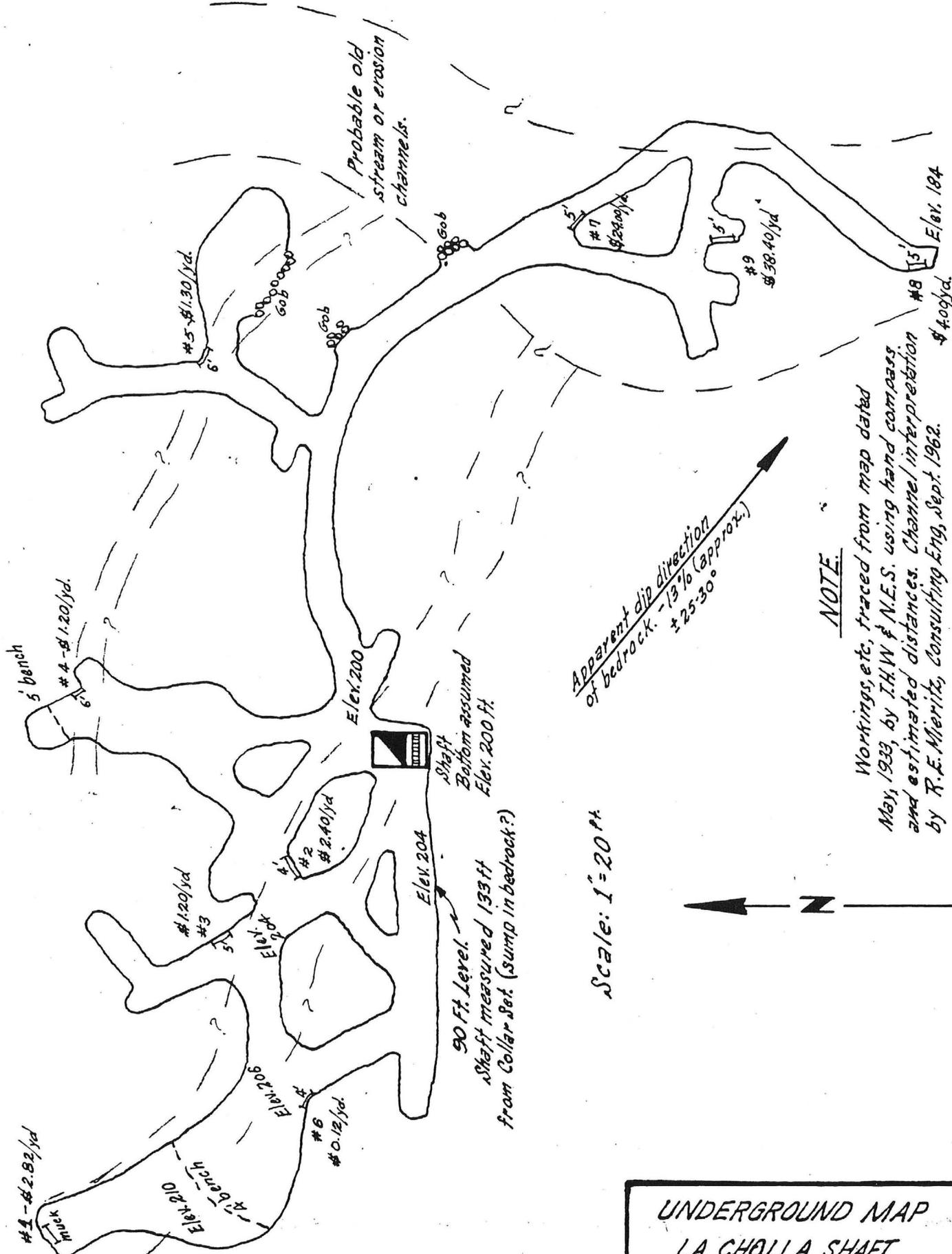
S. 89° 58' W. 2635.05'

S. 89° 58' W. 2635.05'

S. 89° 52' W. 2639.63'



PROPERTY & SURFACE MAP
 Portion of
LA CHOLLA PLACERS
 Yuma County, Arizona
 Scale: 4" = 1 mi.
 1" = 1320'
 R.E. MIERITZ,
 CONSULTING MINING ENG.
 SEPT., 1962
 PHOENIX, ARIZ.



Apparent dip direction of bedrock. $\approx 13^{\circ}$ (approx.) $\pm 25^{\circ}$ - 30°

Scale: 1" = 20 ft

NOTE:

Workings, etc, traced from map dated May, 1933, by I.H.W. & N.E.S. using hand compass and estimated distances. Channel interpretation by R.E. Mieritz, Consulting Eng, Sept. 1962.

UNDERGROUND MAP
LA CHOLLA SHAFT
 Golden Cycle 1 Claim
 Sec. 23, T.3N., R.20W.
 Yuma County, Ariz.
 R.E. MIERITZ
 SEPT., 1962

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

not for circulation to geologists

News Item
Placer Operation

Date 6/16/39

Mine Arizona Drift Mine (Placer)

Engineer Elgin B. Holt

District Plomosa

Location Western Dist., Quartzite.

Former name ~~Helcion Mines Inc.~~

Owner Helcion Mines Inc.

Address *Quartzite*

Operator La Posa Development Co.

Address Quartzite, Ariz.

President H. J. Waters, Quartzite, Ariz.

Gen. Mgr.

Mine Supt.

Mill Supt.

Principal Metals Placer gold.

Men Employed 20

Production Rate 75 yards gravel in 8 hrs.

Mill: Type & Cap. See flow sheet.

Power: Amt. & Type 120-H. P. Deisel-Electric.

Operations: Present Mill treating 75 yds. gravel in 8 hrs., average \$3.50 gold per cubic yard. Loss in tails 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % per cubic yd. Operations now on profitable basis.

Operations Planned Mr. Waters expects to start another 8 hours shift as soon as pipe line, 15,000 feet in length from well is installed. Now hauling water.

Number Claims, Title, etc. 620 acres

Description: Topog. & Geog. Property located 6.5 miles S. W. of Quartzite and reached by good desert road.

Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition Shaft 140 feet deep. Cross-cut to ~~main~~ ^{channel} 180 ft. & 600 ft. drifting on channel, which has average width of 80 ft. and thickness of 6 ft.

Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings **Positive ore 20,000 cu. yds. Probable ore questionable; but probably large. No dumps of value.**

Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet **Mill: 5-ft. trommel; 10 ft. scrubber section; 5 ft. 2 in. screen section; rejects on to 18 inch belt conveyor to dump. Gold recovered by jig sluice, rescreened to 1/8" mesh over corduroy covered table to lince-bowl. Discharge dewatered & water returned to settling tanks. Amount of water used in plant eq. 800 gals. per minute; but net consumption of water for 8 hrs. only 12,000 gals. due to recovery of water as explained.**

Road Conditions, Route

Water Supply **Well**

Brief History **This area has been worked by placer miners, with varying results, since 1860.**

Special Problems, Reports Filed

Remarks **Other companies in the past have failed in efforts to operate this property; due to poor equipment and management; but present plant is of excellent design and is getting good results. Also, Mr. C. Nette, representing Los Angeles clients is sampling a large placer area located 6 miles west of Quartzite & is using a wet placer machine for sampling consisting of trommel & jig sluice, with nest of screens in bottom.**

If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate.

Signed **Eigin B. Holt.**

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Arizona Drift Mine

Date Sept. 20, 1954

District Plomosa

Engineer Mark Gemmill

Subject: Present Status

This property was in production during 1939 and part of 1940 but has since been idle.

ARIZONA DRIFT MINE

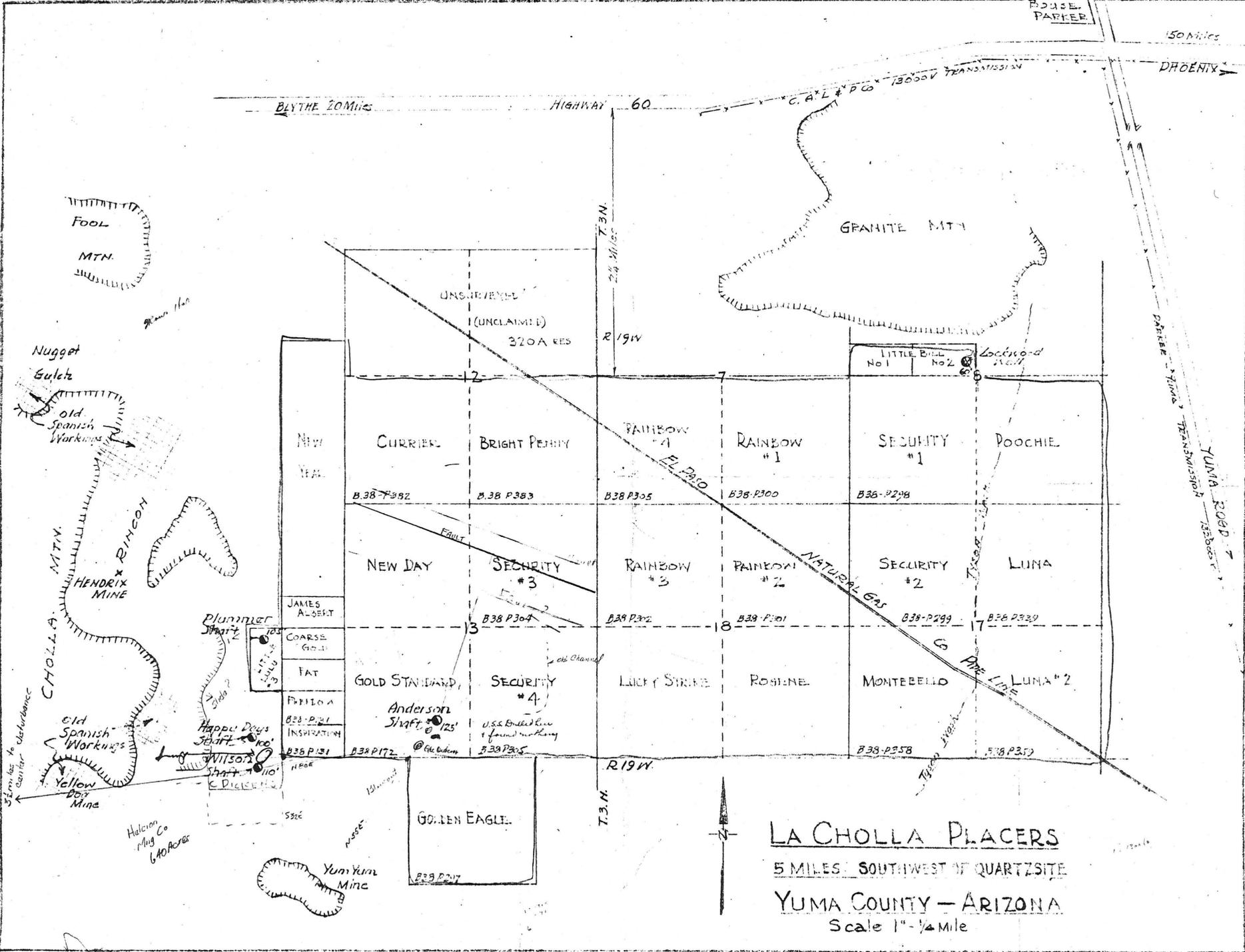
Au

Yuma

14 - 4

T 3 N, R 20 W

H. J. Waters, 910 N. Buena Vista, Burbank, Calif. '39



BOUSE PARKER

50 Miles

PHOENIX

BLYTE ZONING

Highway 60

C.A.L. & P.G. 13000V TRANSMISSION

GRANITE MT.

UNSERVICED
 (UNCLAIMED)
 320A RES

T.3N.
 24 Miles

R.19W

LITTLE BELL
 No 1 No 2

Lockwood
 No 1

NEW
 YEAR

CURRIER

BRIGHT PENNY

RAINBOW
 #1
 EL PASO

RAINBOW
 #1

SECURITY
 #1

POOCHIE

B.38-2392

B.38-2383

B.38-2305

B.38-2300

B.38-2298

NEW DAY

SECURITY
 #3

RAINBOW
 #3

RAINBOW
 #2

SECURITY
 #2

LUNA

JAMES
 ALBERT

COARSE
 GOLD

FAT

PHILOA

B.38-2321
 INSPIRATION

B.38-2331

GOLD STANDARD

SECURITY
 #4

LUCKY STRIKE

ROSHINE

MONTEBELLO

LUNA #2

Anderson
 Shaft #125'

U.S.S. Based on
 1 found nothing
 B.38-2305

R.19W

T.3N.

GOLDEN EAGLE

B.38-2297



FOOL
 MTN.

Nugget
 Guletz
 Old Spanish
 Workings

CHOLLA MTN.
 HENDRIX
 MINE

Old Spanish
 Workings
 Yellow
 Box
 Mine

Plummer
 Shaft #2

Happley Days
 Shaft #100'

WILSON'S
 Shaft #110'

Halcion
 Mng Co
 640 Acres

Yum Yum
 Mine

PARLER - JONES
 TRANSMISSION
 13000V
 YUMA ROAD

3/4 Miles to disturbance

2 1/2 Miles

520'

1200'

1500'

NATURAL GAS
 6 DPE LINE