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Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

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PRINTED: 11/21/2001

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: LYNX CREEK PLACER

ALTERNATE NAMES:
DOODLEBUG DIGGINGS
CALARI DREDGING
ROCK CASTLE PLACERS
FITZMAURICE PROPERTY

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 718A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 14 N RANGE 1 W SECTION 24 QUARTER S2
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 34MIN 36SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 19MIN 06SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: PRESCOTT VALLEY S - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD PLACER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR LYNX CREEK PLACER FILE
KRIEGER, M.H. GEOL OF PRESCOTT & PAULDEN QUAD
USGS PP 467 P 112
WILSON, E.D. GOLD PLACERS & PLACERING AZBM
BULL 168 1978 P 39-43
ADMMR LYNX CREEK PLACER COLVO FILE
JOHNSON, M.G. PLACER GOLD DEPTS OF AZ USGS
BULL 1355 1972 P 50-52

10/20/86

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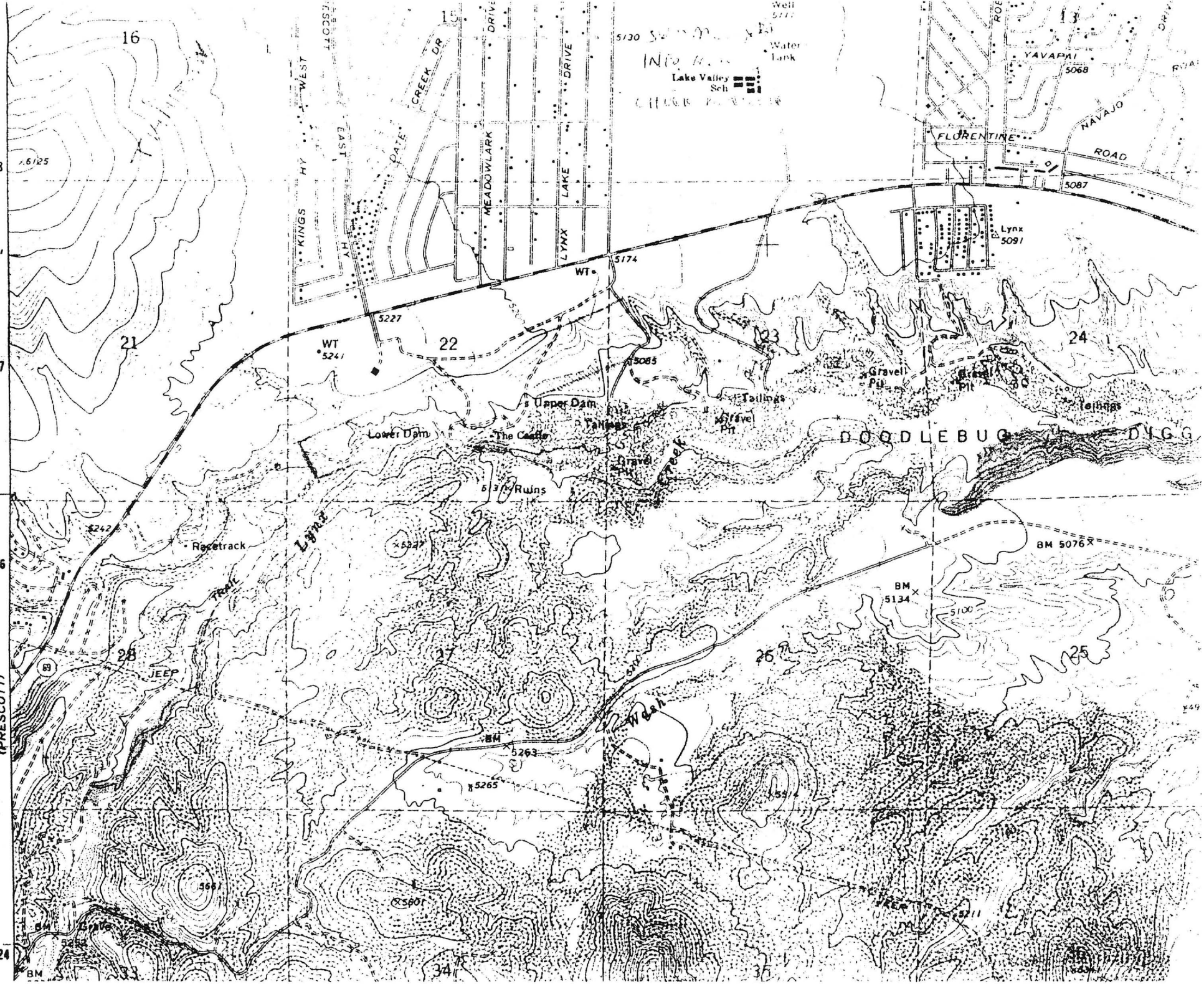
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The Castle
Tailings
Gravel Pit
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Lynx
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(PRESCOTT)
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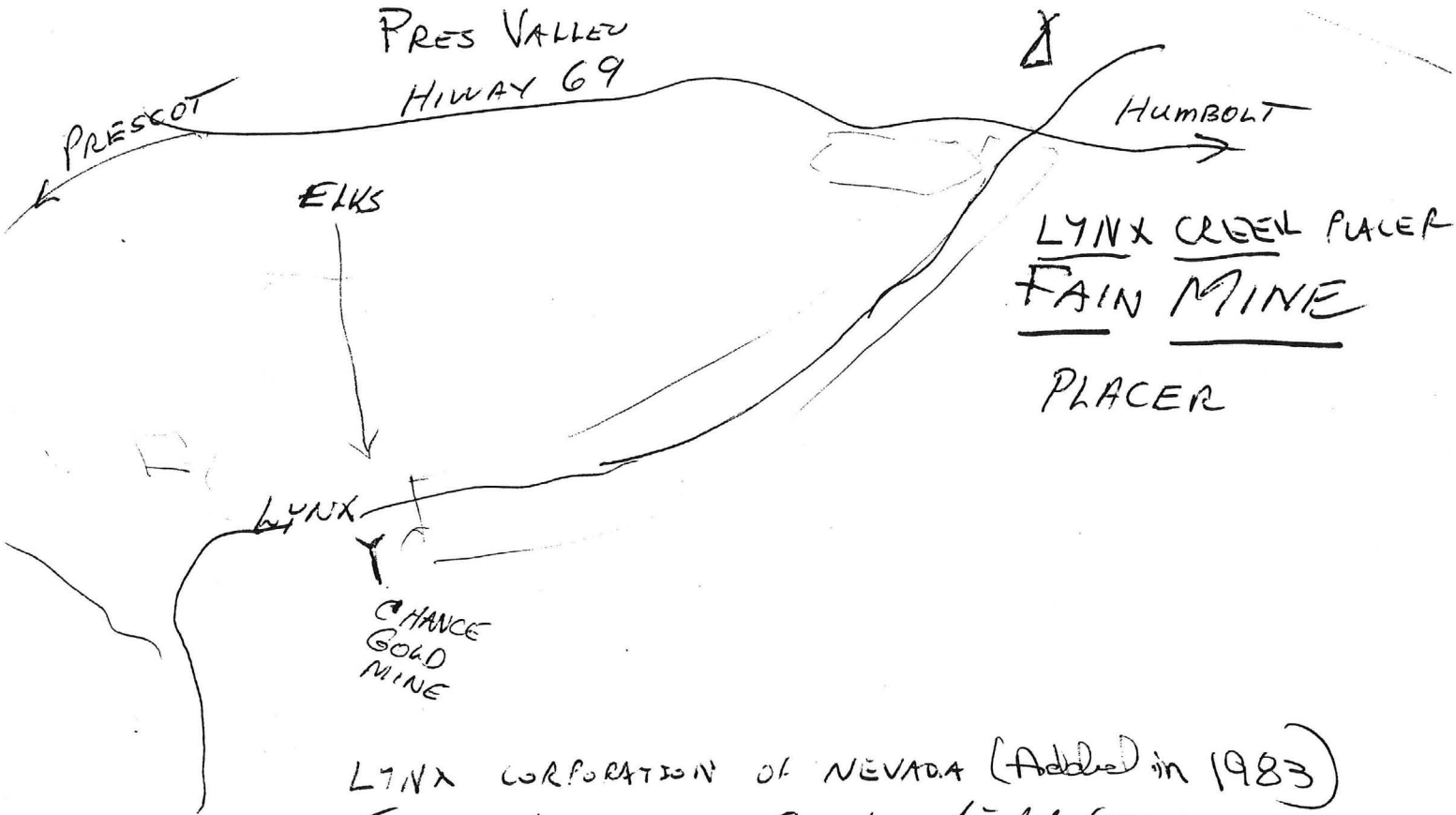

LYNX CORPORATION OF NEVADA (Added in 1983)
JAY LANDIS, Gen'l. Field Mangr.
DICK SANBORN, Project Manager.
Connected to BMI, Branch Minerals, Inc.
~~1325~~ Reno, Nv. 89502
1325 Airmotive Way, Suite 100
702/322-0473

(Placer 150 TPD) One 18' Trommel

LYNX CREEK PLACER

YAVAPAI COUNTY
HASSAYAMPA DIST.

Nov. 29, 1961 - Visited Ed Schreck's placer on Lynx Creek 6 miles from Prescott. No one is working. He has 5 patented placer claims and is applying for patent on 3 more above his home and up to the dam under construction by Fish and Game Commission to make a recreational lake 1 3/4 miles long by 3/4 mile wide. The Forest is contesting his right to patent.

TRAVIS P. LANE - Weekly Report - 12-2-61

JULY 13, 1962

The Phoenix Gazette

LYNX CREEK PLACER

YAVAPAI COUNTY
LYNX CREEK DISTRICT
T14N R1W Sec 22, 23

AKA- Fain Mine

USGS Bull. 782 p. 108

ABM Bull. 129 p. 87
ABM Bull. 140 p. 103
ABM Bull. 168 p. 39

IC 8236 p. 65

USGS Bull. 1355 p. 51

Colvo. File

LYNX CREEK PLACER

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Placer gold -

Year	Ozs. Produced
1934	3615
1935	2612
1936	4111
1937	2590
1938	2590
1939	2631
1940	2030
1941	4372
1942	87
	22048

From USBM - MY's

LYNX CREEK PLACER YAVAPAI COUNTY

NJN WR 7/8/83: It was reported that Lynx Corporation, is spending money putting together a sophisticated placer plant for their operation at the Lynx Creek Placer, Yavapai County.

NJN WR 11/11/83: With Ken Phillips a visit was made to the Lynx Corporation of Nevada, P.O. Box 26459 Prescott Valley, Arizona 86312, Ph : 772-6844, placer operation. Their placer plant is located on Lynx Creek Placer, Yavapai Co. See Ken Phillips' report for details on the recovery plant.

KAP WR 11/11/83: In the company of Nyal Niemuth a visit was made to the Lynx Corporation gold placer mine operation in Secs. 22 & 23, T14N R1W (Lnxy Creek Placer) See separate report for operation details.

NJN WR 1/13/84: Andy Zinkl (c) registered mining engineer, visited and reported that many years ago he sampled Lynx Creek in the area of the Fain Placers, Yavapai County. He still has the data and accompanying report. He reported the stream benches contained 3 thin hard pan areas with good gold values but that the rest was poor with all sizes of material. He speculated that hard pan areas may have resulted from basalt flows daming the stream forming lakes. The stream bed itself was reported as spotty with an erratic distribution of gold values.

NJN WR 3/23/84: Dave Laxton (c) reported that Lynx Corporation (c) is shutting down their operation at the Lynx Creek Placer, Yavapai County.

NJN WR 5/18/84: Dave Laxton (c) reported that Lynx Corp. is closing down their operation at the Lynx Creek Placers (file) Yavapai County and moving to Tonopah, Nevada. Most of the placer mill assembled still remains on site however.

LYNX CREEK PLACER YAVAPAI COUNTY

NJN WR 5/25/84: Provided information to Claudia Grossfelt of the California Securities and Exchange Commission of California, ph: 213-468-3062. She reported she was investigating the selling of gold forward sale contracts by the El Mas (sp?) Trading Corp. and El Mas Mining Corp. The sales were based on production from the Lynx Corp (c) operations at the Lynx Creek Placers Yavapai County and an operation at Tonapah, Nevada. They had been forward selling at a rate of a 1,000 oz Au/month for the Lynx Creek Placer operation. Ms. Crossfelt said she had a 1975 report on the property by a Robert Loft of Durango, Colorado who examined and sampled it. Ms. Grossfelt was trying to ascertain whether Lynx Corp. was producing a 1,000 oz Au/month from their Lynx Creek Placer property.

NJN WR 7/13/84: Provided assistance to Dale Barrnett, FBI agent in Denver, Colo. who was investigating Equity Trading Corp. That group was involved in gold arbitrage trading with production from the Lynx Creek Placer, Yavapai Co. The company's prospectus claimed the mine would provide 100 oz. Au/day for 99 years.

NJN WR 8/19/85: Joe Langlois with the State Dept of Revenue called and reported that Lynx Corp. placer operation at the Lynx Creek Placer (f) Yavapai County has been closed for about 2 months.

NJN WR 8/8/86: Glen Grishkowski, P O Box 31441, Phoenix, Arizona 85046, 482-6061, reported that he has the placer plant used by Lynx Corp at the Lynx Creek Placer (file) Yavapai County for sale. In addition to gold the plant has gravel producing capabilities.

NJN WR 10/10/86: Visited the Lynx Creek Placer (f) Yavapai County. The property is now a primary sand and gravel producer using part of Lynx Corp's old plant. The current operator is believed to be E-Z Transmix Inc, N6th St., Prescott, Arizona 86301, 445-3571.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

News Items Black Placers Date 10/10/39

~~Mine~~ Lynx Creek Bench

Location Placers

Owner Lynx Crk Placer Mng Co

Address H. F. Saraga - Mgr

Prescott

Operating Co. Rock Castle Mng Co

Address R. Black & Soper

Prescott, Ariz.

Pres.

Genl. Mgr. 1½ yd Lorain Shovel

Mine Supt. 4-36" Finley Bowl

Mill Supt. Washer

Principal Metals Gold (Placer)

Men Employed 5

Production Rate 70 yds per hr

Mill, Type & Capacity one shift

expect to start 2

Power, Amt. & Type shifts

Signed Bartz

(Over)

Present Operations

New Work Planned

Miscl. Notes

There are now 3 Plants oper. on Lynx Creek with a Total capacity of 200 yds gravel per hour

See Lynx Creek Placer Mnty Co.

(A good story)

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

News Items

Date 9/22

Mine LYNX PLACERS.

Location — PRESCOTT —

Owner

Address

Operating Co.

Address

Pres.

Genl. Mgr.

Mine Supt.

Mill Supt.

Principal Metals AU - PLACER -

Men Employed

Production Rate 2500 YDS. DAILY

Mill, Type & Capacity DREDGE.

Power, Amt. & Type

Signed LETTER FROM CARL BARTH.

(Over)

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

News Items

Date Sept. 15, 1939

Mine Lynx Creek Placer Mine

Location 13 Mi. S.E. Prescott

Owner Lynx Pl. Mining Co.

Address Prescott

Operating Co. Robt Black

Address Los Angeles

Pres.

Genl. Mgr.

Mine Supt.

Mill Supt.

Principal Metals Gold (Placer)

Men Employed

Production Rate

Mill, Type & Capacity

Power, Amt. & Type

Signed Barth

OTCN (Over)

Present Operations

Black has purchased Loraine Shovel's Finley Bowl Plant formerly operated by Cornell

New Work Planned

on Big Bug Creek near Poland and will operate the same on the bench gravels on the Lynx Creek Property on a royalty basis

Miscl. Notes

MINE VISIT

MINE: Lynx Creek Placer (f) Yavapai Co.

DATE: July 14, 1984

ENGINEER: Nyal J. Niemuth, Mineral Resource Specialist

At the Lynx Creek Placer, I met with Jay Landis of Lynx Corp. Lynx Corp. is currently constructing a block office building just south of Highway 69 which will overlook their placer mine and plant. The mine and plant are being operated 5 days a week. This being a Saturday, the plant was not operating and most of the mining equipment (trucks, cats, and loaders) were sitting idle nearby. Lynx Corp. has a nearby identical placer plant nearing completion in Salt Lake City (for plant details see mine report this file 11-8-83). They have been sampling other places in the area and elsewhere to try and find an orebody to feed the new mill, but with no success as yet.

NJN:sk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1984
DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

FILE NO. _____ Alpha

Sacramento, CA

June 22, 1984

Mr. John Jett
Arizona Dept of Mineral Resources
Mineral Resources Bldg.
Fairgrounds
Pheonix, AZ 85007

File in Lynx Creek
PLACER FILE

Re: ELMAS TRADING CORP.
ELMAS MINING CORP
JAMES L. ATTARIAN
DONALD A. SMITH

Dear Mr. Jett:

This Department is currently conducting an investigation involving the aforementioned entities and individuals.

We understand that they are conducting gold mining operations at a mine called Lynx Creek Mine located in the Prescott Valley, near Prescott, Arizona.

We believe they have only been involved in this mining activity for approximately one year.

We request that you conduct a search of your records to determine if any filings have been made under any of the aforementioned names. If you find a record of any filings, we hereby request a certified copy of all filings.

If there is a charge for the copies and certification, please submit a billing with the copies and you will receive prompt payment.

Sincerely,

Bill Montgomery

BILL MONTGOMERY
Senior Special Investigator
(916) 445-5380

BM:bb

STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MINERAL BUILDING, FAIRGROUNDS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
602/255-3791

June 2, 1984

Mr. Bill Montgomery
Senior Special Investigator
Department of Corporation
State of California
1025 P Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Montgomery:

This agency is not a regulatory or taxing agency so any data we have has been collected by our staff with much of the data being provided to us voluntarily. It is possible there are operations with which we may not be familiar since there is no requirement to file any data with us.

With reference to your letter of June 22, we have no files on the companies or people you list. We do have a file on a Lynx Creek Placer mine. Our records indicate it was being operated by a Lynx Corporation of Nevada. We understand that they have recently shut down the operation. Do you have any additional information you could provide us? Perhaps we could determine if it is the same operation.

Sincerely,

John H. Jett

John H. Jett
Director

JHJ:at

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine: Lynx Creek Placer

Date: Feb. 8, 1953

District: Hassayampa

Engineer: Mark Gemmill

Subject: Present Operation

Ownership & Location

Property consists of some 50 placer claims which covers the lower drainage of Lynx Creek, lying just off the Prescott-Humboldt hiway about 8 miles from Prescott. It is owned by G. F. Fitzmaurice, Prescott. It is now held under lease and option by Fred Parker and J. W. Raymond, 716 Country Club Dr. Prescott.

History

This is one of the earliest worked placers in the Prescott area, the upper part of the creek having been very productive. Some 15 years ago the lower creek bed was worked with dredge. No figures are available as to the production but it must have been fairly profitable as this work continued until the Gold Closing order in 1942 shut them down.

Present Operations

The present lessees are working the benches along the sides of the Creek bed. These benches are irregular in width and depth but the average seems to be about 200 ft. wide and 8ft deep. running about one half mile along the creek. The equipment consists a bulldozer to move the material, a sluice box with Hungarian riffles and a 3000 gpm Diesel driven pump. The setup is simple but apparrently effective. The sluice box and pump are movable so as a section is worked out they move the equipment and pile tailing behind them. The water from the sluice goes back to a sump and is reused.

Mr. Raymond and Mr. Parker are experienced Alaskan Placer Miners. They have placer property in Alaska now but can work there only in the summer. They plan to work here in the winter and spring as long as there is enough water and work in Alaska in the summer time. They sampled this ground last winter and say that results from present operations are satisfactory as to recovery but they are worried about the water supply. The water in Lynx creek has been dropping very fast and unless there is more rain or snow soon they wont be able to run very long this year. The material in the benches is just right for this type of operation. No clay to speak of and no large boulders.

Comments

These men appear to know their business and I think that they will make a success of the undertaking.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine: Lynx Creek Placer

Date: November 8, 1983

District: Lynx Creek

Engineer: Ken A. Phillips

Subject: Yavapai

In the company of Nyal Niemuth a visit was made to the Lynx Corporation's Lynx Creek Placer mine in the S 1/2, Sec. 22, T14N, R1W.

The property is known as the Fain Main Mining Property (patented) owned by Norman W. Fain, Norman W. Fain II and Johnny L. Fain. It has been leased to Jay and Pauline Landis who are operating the property under the name of Lynx Corporation of Nevada. The property leased covers about 1 1/2 miles along the river. An additional 2 1/2 miles was reported to be under option.

Dick Sanborn, Superintendent explained they are mining stream bed material from Lynx Creek with a 3 yard backhoe and three 25 ton off highway trucks. The trucks dump across a grizzly. The grizzly undersize is conveyed to a 60 foot long trommel where the material is washed. The tail of the trommel is fitted with a 2" screen. The +2" fraction is discharged to tailings. The -2" fraction passes the screen and is discharged onto the 3/8" screen of 2 double deck screen in parallel. The + 3/8"fraction goes to tailings. The - 3/8 + 16 mesh (the second screen is 16 mesh) is jigged for recovery of coarse gold. The -16 mesh fraction passes under a magnetic separator to Reicher spirals which produce a concentrate. The spiral tails are amalgamated in a Knudsen bowl. Concentrate is treated on the property to produce dore. The design capacity of plant was given as 350 tons per hour, but the mine is reported to be producing at about one half that rate. The mine and plant have been only one shift per day, but a second shift was to start the following week.

KAP/ah

cc: Tucson Office

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Lynx Creek Placer

Date Feb. 8, 1953

District Hassayampa

Engineer Mark Gemmill

Subject: Present Operation

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Comments

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MAY - 1953 MIN WORLD

HARP AND McGUIRE DREDGING OPERATION UNQUESTIONED SUCCESS

At last modern practice methods applied to Arizona Placers

Operating cost of seven and one half cents per yard and forty cents per yard recovery.

Office

The value of Arizona's Auriferous Alluvial Deposits has long been recognized, but the problem of converting them into profitable commercial enterprises has arrested their development in favor of placer ground where usual standard methods of recovery can be employed. The problems referred to are mainly the shortage of a continuous water supply, the seasonal fluctuations being wide, the amount of fine gold encountered, the large proportion of black sand (mostly magnetite), and not least, unless dredging is contemplated, the flash flood conditions common in most arid regions.

The present economic conditions are ideal for gold producers due to low wages and low commodity prices. In the scrabble for gold properties many attempts have been made to operate the Arizona Placers, but few operators have been able to attack these problems in a careful and scientific fashion.

Aside from laying out a flow sheet which will be a commercial success, the most frequent cause fo r failure in this type of mining is the failure to sample the ground thoroughly and interpret the results of the sampling property. The property which is under discussion was adequately and thoroughly sampled by test pitting and deep trenching, and the results checked by pilot operations.

Recognizing that the yardage and values were sufficient to justify an initial investment large en ugh to permit equipping for a low operating cost, the firm Harp and McGuire, with the able assistance of their Designing Engineer Mr. Henry Bradley, are now operating on Lower Lynx Creek on an estimated volume of ten million yards. They have met the existing conditions in the following manner:

A sixty foot concrete dam on Lynx Creek, about a mile above the present operating point, designed to impound three hundred acre feet of water, regulates the supply of water so that an adequate amount is available for all year round operation. The problem of water economy and flash floods have been met by placing a washing or recovery plant on a barge. The barge pond, which is carried along as the operation progresses, serves both as a reservoir and settling pond, as well as making the unit mobile. This construction also provides for stacking the washed material ba ck of the barge, thus filling the previously excavated area.

Actual operating practice shows that this plant can circulate three thousand gallons per minute for the washing operation, and maintain the pond level with a replacement of less than one hundred gallons per minute of new water to cover evaporation, absorption, and seepage.

The gold bearing gravel is introduced into the washing plant with a K-48 Link-Belt dragline shovel using a one and one half yard bucket with a sixty foot boom. Mr. McGuire sta tes that they were somewhat apprehensive as to the recovery results of a dragline versus the digging ladder usually employed in standard dredge practice, but repeated tests have shown a clean bedrock, (bedrock in this case being a volcanic agglomerate) and the large boulders which are the chief hinderance to complete recovery in digging ladder practice are easily moved aside allowing the shallower depth of the dredge pond which is necessary for the desired conservation of water.

Water for the operation is supplied by gravity from the dam through a mile of eight inch pipe directly to the dredge pond.

The crew consists of three men on the barge, one dragline operator, and a ground crew of two men.

The ba rge or boat is thirty two foot in beam by fifty feet long, five foot depth and three foot draft.

The prime mover is mounted on the barge and consists of a one hundred and thirty five horse-power Superior Six Cylinder full Diesel Engine and the drives are chain, flat belt and motor. The general plant flow sheet consists of a grizzly, rejecting twelve inch oversize and passing minus twelve inch to a reciprocating feeder, feeding from a hopper to a four and a half foot by twenty seven foot friction drive trunnion type t ommel screen having five sixteenths perforations. The undersize material and wash water from the trommel passes into five hundred square feet of sluice box area with Australilian Ty e Angle riffle bars to four Neil Jigs. The concentrates from these Jigs go to a three inch Wilfley sand pump serving a forced amalgamation process which is on the upper deck. The sand is de-watered and stacked, along with the trommel rejects by an eighty five foot stacker belt directly in back of the plant.

The plant is making better than one hundred percent recovery as compared to the test pit sampling, due to the recovery of fine gold which is not recovered from the sample with a rocker. The operating cost is seven and one half cents per yard on a basis of one hundred yards per hour. The recovery is forty cents per cubic yard.

Link-Belt has furnished not only the dragline shovel, but also the transmission equipment; the engine was furnished by the Superior Engine Company; miscellaneous equipment, structural steel and supplies were furnished by the Arizona Machinery Company, Inc., of Prescott, Western Pipe and Steel Company, Standard Boiler Works, and the National Supply Company of Los Angeles.

The property is being operated under lease from the Arizona Dredging and Power Company, and the owner G. S. (Bud) Fitzmaurice of Prescott.

Tal per yd	gross Value	Oper Costs Per hr.	@ 3¢ Per yd	op cost	cost Per yd.		cost	Per hr	20 hrs	600 Hrs
70	15.00	5.00	2.25	7.75	9 2/3¢	2.25	9.50	5.50	111.00	3330.00
30	22.50	"	"	"	"	3.37	10.62	11.88	237.60	7128.00
40	30.00	"	"	"	"	4.50	11.75	18.25	365.00	10,950.00
50	37.50	"	"	"	"	5.62	12.87	24.63	492.60	14,778.00
60	45.00	"	"	"	"	6.75	14.00	31.00	620.00	18,600.00
70	52.50	"	"	"	"	7.87	15.12	37.38	747.60	22,428.00
80	60.00	"	"	"	"	9.00	16.25	43.75	875.00	26,200.00
90	67.00	"	"	"	"	10.12	17.37	50.13	1002.60	30,078.00
100	75.00	"	"	"	"	11.25	18.50	56.00	1130.00	33,900.00

Operation Cost 75 yds per Hr.

H. B. & McG.

RETURN TO FILES
Subject Misc: Harp Bros McGuire Lynx Creek Operation
ARIZONA MACHINERY CO., INC.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

ARIZONA MACHINERY COMPANY
231 N. CORTEZ STREET
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

Val 30 yards	Gross	Operm @ 5¢ hr	Maint 30 yd	Total [illegible]	Total [illegible]	Total [illegible]	Per Pc [illegible]	20 Hrs	Net [illegible]	
20¢	12.00	5.00	1.50	13	1.50	8.00	2.00	45.00	12.10	
30¢	15.00	"	"	"	2.25	8.25	6.25	125.00	37.50	
40¢	20.00	"	"	"	3.00	9.50	11.50	230.00	69.00	
50¢	25.00	"	"	"	3.25	10.25	14.25	295.00		
60¢	30.00	"	"	"	4.50	11.00	19.00	380.00		
70¢	35.00	"	"	"	5.25	11.25	23.25	465.00		
80¢	40.00	"	"	"	6.00	12.50	27.50	550.00		
90¢	45.00	"	"	"	6.25	13.25	31.25	625.00		
100¢	50.00	"	"	"	7.00	14.00	36.00	720.00		
			"	"						

50 yards per Hour

RETURN TO FILES
Subject Minso – Harper McGuire Lynx Creek Operation
ARIZONA MACHINERY CO., Inc.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

ARIZONA MACHINERY COMPANY
231 N. CORTEZ STREET
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

Yd per yard.	Gross	cost oper.	Main @ 3 per	Total cost	cost per yd	Royalty @ 15%	Total cost	Net per day	Net per day 20 Hrs	Net per month 600 Hrs.
20	20.00	5.00	3.00	8.00	.40	3.00	11.00	9.00		
30	30.00	"	"	"	"	4.50	12.50	17.50		
40	40.00	"	"	"	"	6.00	14.00	26.00	520.00	15,600.00
50	50.00	"	"	"	"	7.50	15.50	34.50	690.00	
60	60.00	"	"	"	"	9.00	17.00	43.00	860.00	
70	70.00	"	"	"	"	10.50	18.50	51.50	1030.00	
80	80.00	"	"	"	"	12.00	20.00	60.00	1200.00	
90	90.00	"	"	"	"	13.50	21.50	68.50	1370.00	
100	100.00	"	"	"	"	15.00	23.00	77.00	1540.00	

100 Yds per Hour.

RETURN TO FILES
Subject Mines, Harp Bros McGuire Lynx Creek Operation
ARIZONA MACHINERY CO. Inc.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

ARIZONA MACHINERY COMPANY
231 N. CORTEZ STREET
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

Val per yd	Gross Val	Operating Costs	Mail @ 3¢ yd	Total op costs per yd	Total op costs per yd	Royalty @ 15% Gross	Total cost	Net per Hour		
20¢	25.00	5.00	3.75	8.75	.07¢	3.75	12.50	12.50		
30¢	37.50	"	"	"	"	5.62	14.37	23.13		
40¢	50.00	"	"	"	"	7.50	16.24	33.76		
50¢	62.50	"	"	"	"	9.37	18.11	45.39		
60¢	75.00	"	"	"	"	11.24	19.98	55.02		
70¢	87.50	"	"	"	"	13.11	21.85	65.65		
80¢	100.00	"	"	"	"	14.98	23.72	76.28		
90¢	112.50	"	"	"	"	16.85	25.59	86.91		
100¢	125.00	"	"	"	"	18.72	27.46	97.54		

125 yds per Hour.

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LYNX CREEK PLACERS

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION: According to former State Historian Hall, The Lynx Creek Placers were discovered in 1863 by a party of California miners headed by Captain Joe Walker. As the news of their discovery filtered back to California, the number of placer miners on Lynx Creek increased to two hundred or more. Active work, with hand rockers, pans, and small sluices, continued along the stream for several years before the exhaustion of the richest gravels.

Like most of the placers of the southwest, unfortunately, no records of the early day yield are available, but Lynx Creek is noted as one of the most productive gold-bearing streams in Arizona. Raymond reported its 1874 production at $10,000.00, and Hamilton estimated the total prior to 1881 at $1,000,000.00. According to Mr. A. C. Gilmore, of Prescott, about 100 men were working the Lynx Creek placers prior to 1885, and some of them recovered about $20.00 par day. Mr. W. H. Shanamfelt, of Prescott, states that one man recovered $3,600.00 in eleven days from the lower reaches of the creek. The production recorded from 1914 to 1931, inclusive, was $27,373.00.

Much money has been spent in efforts to work these placers on a large scale. In the late eighties, an Englishman, B. T. Barlow, Massick, built a small dam above the present Prescott-Dewey highway bridge, installed a few miles of thirty-inch pipe, and did some hydraulicing, but a flood destroyed the dam. About 1900 the Speck Company tried out an old dredge a short distance between the bridge, but the roughness of the bed rock there prevented its success. Later Mr. G. S. Fitzmaurice operated this dredge farther down the creek, but after recovering about $800.00 worth of gold, the dredge fell apart. A large, expensive, patented gold-saving machine was tried out near-by at about this time, but also without success.

In 1927, the Lynx Creek Mining Company attempted large-scale operations with a moveable plant consisting of an Insley excavator, a Barber Green stacker, screens, and sluices. A large yardage of Material was treated, but apparently the enterprise did not succeed.

From near Walker to a point about eight miles in air line downstream, or to the Lynx Creek Mining Company dam, two miles below the bridge, the placers occur as thin benches or bars whose few yards of width can not be shown on a map the scale of figure 5. Down stream from that point, in the bottom of the steep-walled gulch formed in the conglomerate fill of Lonesome Valley, the placers attain a maximum width of over one-eighth mile and a thickness of eight to twenty-four feet. It is said that, although some gold is present throughout this eight to twenty-four feet of thickness, the richest material is at the conglomerate bed-rock and in a four-foot streak about two feet higher. Lindgren states that the average value is reported at eighteen cents per cubic yard.

According to Lindgren," At Walker the placers yielded nuggets worth as much as $80.00, at about $16.00 an ounce. Lower Lynx Creek produced a finer-grained gold of higher value, worth about $18.00 an ounce. Such an

enrichment in the value of the gold is common and indicates a solution of the silver by the waters." The gold of lower Lynx Creek ranges from finely divided material up to $4.00 or $5.00 nuggets, and is associated with considerable hematitic and magnetitic black sand.

The placer gold of Lynx Creek was doubtless derived from disintergration of the numerous gold-bearing quartz veins contained in the pre-Cambrian rocks of the Walker region.

RECENT DREDGEING OPERATIONS: During 1932, a California type dredge was installed in the lower Lynx Creek placer area, on the G. S. Fitzmaurice property, below the dam illustrated in plate 2. Dredging was begun in March, 1933, Calari Dredging Corporation, and from April to June 1, 60,000 cubic yards of gravel, which yielded approximately 32 cents per cubic yard, were treated.

The dredge (see plate 1) is fifty feet long by 35 feet wide by three stories high and has a capacity of 100 cubic yards per hour. It draws thirty inches of water and normally requires about 85 gallons of new water per cubic yard of gravel treated. Approximately twenty men were employed to conduct the operation three shifts per day. The dredge crew is three men, and the dragline crew one man, per shift.

In June, 1933, the dredging was being carried on to an approximate depth of six feet. The gravel, as mined with a 1½ yard dragline shovel, was passed through a ten-inch grizzly, then through a trommel with a 5-16 inch screen, whence the oversize went to the stacker, and the undersized into the sluice equipped with 400 square feet of angle-bar riffles.

Of the total gold present in the gravels, from 85 to 90 per cent is extracted. It ranges in size from flour up to fragments 0.1 inch in diameter and is accompanied by abundant black magnetitic sand.

RECENT SMALL SCALE OPERATIONS: During the spring and summer of 1933, approximately thirty men were rocking and sluicing on upper Lynx Creek. Most of the gravel was obtained in small, dry side gulches and packed to water. In places trees were being uprooted in order to reach the pay dirt beneath them. A short distance below the Dewey highway bridge, one man was drifting on old side-gulch channels.

DATA ON PLACER PROPERTY

The property consists of 4 lode mining claims covering 3,000 linear feet of upper Lynx Creek, 11½ miles from Prescott, Arizona. The property is located at an elevation of 6,000 feet and the hillsides thru which Lynx Creek flows there are covered with pine and oak trees.

Lynx Creek will furnish ample water for all placer operations even during dry years and has considerable flood waters during July and August which represent the summer rainy season in this section.

The property is estimated to contain approximately 300,000 yards averaging approximately $1.53 per yard, situated in bars on the present creek sides that reach maximum proportions of 1,000 feet long, 250 feet wide, and 20 feet deep. The bars are composed of a bed rock layer of gravel varying from 3 to 8 feet and estimated to average 5 feet thick and run $3.50 per yard and ; an over burden varying from one to twenty feet and estimated to average eight feet thick with an average value of Thirty Cents (.30) per yrad.

Early placer operations on upper Lynx Creek indicate the gravels were very rich. One small bar estimated to have contained a few thousand yards, on this property was ground sluiced and a recorded production of $30,000.00 is claimed for it.

All of these early operations were on a very small scale and all the reddily accessiable richer gravels were worked many times.

One of the most interesting features of this ground is that the bars contain by far the larger part of the gravels to be worked are bars that represent ancient meanderings of Lynx Creek and that at present are covered by surface overburden from the mountain slopes to a maximum depth of 20 feet, upon the surface of which pine trees are growing that are over 5o years old, attesting to the fact that they have never been previously worked.

The owner of the property in the last few years cut several hundred feet of crosscuts and drifts in these old stream bed bars. The coarser boulders were thrown out by hand and the balance trucked to a hopper from which the material was elevated to a trommel screen, the oversized running to a belt tailing stacker and the undersized going to an 18 inch Ainlay Centrifugal bowel which recovered the free gold. The black sands were lost. The tunnels were dug by hand pick and shovel, two men producing about one yard of sand per day. The owner purchased a tractor and tumble bug scraper with which he hoped to drag in the bars to the hopper of this plant. The scraper handled the overburden all right but failed to dig in the more consolidated gravel bars underneath.

The owner put through his plant about twenty (20) yards per day. All to gether he estimated he handled about 1,000 yards and produced $3,0000.00

at present gold prices; about breaking even on the entire development and operation. Of the 1,000 yards, about 50 taken from a small stope on one side of a drift yielded about $6.00 per yard free gold. One old 100 foot crosscut yielded $1.50 free gold per yard at the old price of $20..00 per ounce. Other drifts yielded only $1.00 per yard free gold at the old price.

Samples of the balck sand concentrates ran $93..00 per ton. The owner estimates about 50% of values were in the balck sand and were lost in his operations. He figures a very conservative estimate would show the gravel to average at the very least $1.75 free gold and that the balack sand values would equal this value. His figures for recovery on the 1,000 yards indicate this is actually considerable above this value in free gold. The writer knows from pannings that some of the faces of these drifts are much higher than this and that many other parts contain good values.

The gravels contain very few large boulders. Most of the boulders encountered would be redily handled by a shovel of from one half yard to one yard in capacity.

The bed rock is very rough in places and that together with the limited yardage makes dredging out of the question. A probable cost of a dam and pipe line on Lynx Creek high enough to give adequate pressure for hydrolicking is probably not justified due to the limited yardage; although it should be considered. On account of the physical conditions a dragline shovel is not considered practical.

The method that from present data available, looks most practical and can be put in operation at small cost, is: to rent a shovel from one half to one yard capacity to handle the entire bars; to install a portable trommel screen with a grizzly that can be pulled behind the shovel. From such a plant, to truck the undersized material, estimated from 10% to 25% of the bank yardage, a short distance to the permanent plant which would contain tables of concentrate the black sand and if necessary a grinding unit of small capacity to grind the black sand to liberate and brighten the gold until it plates well. This part of the equipment would vary, depending on the testing results of the preliminary operation.

Below is outlined a program of sampling, testing and operation that is believed will satisfy the most exacting from the stand point of approved engineering practice and assuring minimum and insignificent losses, if any untill profits are absolutely assured of a volume to make the proposition attractive.

It is proposed first to spend $1,000.00 and thirty days time in thoroughly sampling the several hundred feet of bed rock crosscuts and drifts and the overburden. Aslo in putting a representative cut of such samples over a labratory table and to test out the necessary treatment to clean the black sand. Present samples of the black sand are high enough grade to ship to a smelter, but it is believed a simple process will allow their gold content to be more cheaply recovered on the property. During this preliminary stage it is also

proposed to deflect Lynx Creek (this can be done at a very small cost), into an old canal the early miners constructed for ground cluicing. This will allow test pits to be sunk on one bar that is at present covered with water. The ownership sank one pit nine feet in it and claims it to be very rich. This contains at least 6,000 yards and can be sampled very cheaply. It is the smallest on the property by far and the sampling of it is only suggested as it is claimed to contain a value of $12.00 to $14.00 per yard.

If the above work shows the values are satisfactory the second step will be to operate the present 20 yard per day plant for sixty days. It is proposed to rent a shovel and construct a portable screening plant and to contract the transportation of the under sized material a few hundred yards to the present 20 yard plant. To work over this plant by installing tables and after testing, a possible grinding unit. This operation is estimated may cost $6,000.00 plus the recovery.

In case the recovery and costs during this period satisfactorily prove the final operation will be successful, it is proposed to then work over the plant until it is capable of handling at least 300 yards per day. It is anticipated that the remodeling of the plant for the second step will increase its capacity largely but that this may be partly offset by numerous delays in this period in working out a satisfactory arrangement and and operation to obtain the cheapest handling cost and to make the largest commercial recovery.

It is estimated that if the 300,000 yards yield at least $1.53 per yard and that the total operating expenses can be brought to fifty (.50) cents per yard or under that there is at least $200,000.00 net profit to be made out of an expenditure of not more than $25,000.00 over a period of three years and that the opportunities for some very rich sections and pockets that may yield much more than this are attractive.

There may be modifications of this operation that may make profits larger. For instance, the owner ran a few samples of overburden thru his machine and estimates the recovery at thirty-five (.35) cents pr yard. On this basis it is estimated it would be better to handle all the overburden thru the plant. However if additional tests and samples indicate that at least the upper part of this overburden is not profitable to handle thru the plant or that it would be more profitable to strip the bedrock, the overburden may be stripped by shovel or scrapped by dragline into the creek to be washed down during the flood periods of the year, thus resulting in handling a much higher grade product thru the plant.

A contract with the owner must provide on the per centage basis that after preliminary testing period, a plant be installed of at least 300 yards daily capacity that will make a minimum recovery of at least 80% of the bank values.

OUTLINE OF PLAN OF OPERATION AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

It is proposed : The property be operated on a 50-50 net basis with the owner; 30 days be spent in actively sampling the property and further investigating the same.

If results are satisfactory the 20 yard per day plant on the property is to be modified and operated 60 days to absolutely check the values from each of the bars and to demonstrate and check the proposed cost of handling and the probable recovery of the contained values.

If results still warrant, the 20 yard plant is to be operated an additional 60 days while the 300 yard per day plant is being completed.

After the 60 day operation of the 20 yard per day plant and if results are considered satisfactory a corporation is to be formed to have entire charge of the property . This corporation if it so elects may then exercise an option on the entire property for $20,000.00, by a $5,000.00 cash payment and the balance on a 10% net royalty basis.

A 40% interest will be given for $25,000.00. The promoting interests will hold a 10% interest and the owner a 50% interest .

The 40% interest putting in the operating capital will have the right to reject or accept the $20,000.00 option on the owners 50% interest for the corporation. If this option is taken up by the corporation and 50% owners interest is thus elimated, the 40% interest putting in the operating capital will then become 80% owners of the corporation and the 10% promoting interest, 20% owners of said corporation.

The $25,000.00 is to be placed in escrow in some good bank to be mutually agreed upon, under contract, whereby $1,000.00 is immediately available for the 30 days sampling and thorough investigation of the property.

$6,000.00 is to be made available at the end of the 30 day period, to be used to rent a shovel, install a portable screening plant, and install tables and larger power in the present small plant.

The balance of $18,000.00 is to be made available at the end of 60 day period of operation of the small plant for the $5,000.00 property payment if desired and the bringing of the property to at least a 300 yard per day continuous output.

The above outline of plan and financial arrangement is but a rough brief outline of the proposed proposition and should be considered as suggestive in showing intent and methods to be used in acquiring, testing and operating this property.

For instance, the $25,000.00 deposited is to be under contract so that the depositor may on the completion of the 30 day sampling program, if he considers the results unsatisfactory, forfit his contract and draw down

the balance of his deposit; or after the 60 day initial run of the 20 yard plant, if the results are unsatisfactory to him, he may then again have the option of forfeiting his contract and draw down the balance.

Due to irregularities of deposition and factors controlling them, it is of course agreed that the best sample of a placer deposit is the recovered values from the treatment of the entire deposit. Any sampling program of lesser scope is made with the idea of arriving at estimates of the value of a deposit by obtaining much smaller portions in such manner as to give the investor the above information with a minimum of financial risk. Such preliminary programs should be commensurate with the size of the contemplated completed operation and besides the most important factor of containined values should demonstrate the best mechanical requirements of the proposition which determines the cost of the operation; and the ability of such an arrangement to recover the contained values.

It is believed, that the above methods, together with the factor of having the investor able to hold a strong control of the corporation during its productive stages (there by controlling its technical and business management), should result in determining its income possibilities with the smallest outlay of capital and assurance of sustained successful plant operation.