CONTACT INFORMATION
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Arizona Geological Survey
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Phoenix, AZ 85007
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inquiries@azgs.az.gov

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MERRILL RICH HILL GOLD PLACERS YAVAPAI COUNTY

NJN WR 2/10/84: Bob McCally with the U.S. Bureau of Mines called requesting information on behalf of Mr. George Busch of Washington D.C. (not the Vice President). Mr. Busch is 1/3 owner of the 4 patented placer claims Onest Deal, Gold Bar, ARizona Placer and Dun Billy (Merrill Rich Hill Gold Placer) located in Sec 6 T9N R4W of Yavapai County. Mr. Busch is being offered 3-4,000 shares of Grubstaker, Inc (c) a Utah company, for putting up his share of the property.

NJN WR 8/17/84: Sam Stenger, 2300 Fianancial Center, Des Moine, Iowa, 50309 phone (515) 243-2300 reported he has received a descriptive offering from American Placer Inc. a Delaware compnay. American Placer Inc. is the parent company of Grubstaker Inc (c). The offering described a Weaver Creek gold placer deposit and contained a feasibility study done by a British company. Mr. Stenger may send us a copy of the offering.

RRB WR 1/18/85: Pat and Bill Andrews, 171 Hillhaven Court, Ventura, California 93003 report that they own a 1/3 undivided interest in the Onest, Deal & Gold Bar placer claims and the Dun Billy lode claim. (All are patented and are in the RM Merrill Rich Hill Gold Placer (file) They said that a representative of the Grubstake Mining Co is offering them shares in the company for their interest in the claims. I provided them a map and directions to the property.

County of Yavapai } ss.

In Docket No. ______, Page ______, at the request of

Instrument # 16239
Recorded Official Records of Yavapai County, Arizona.
MAY 31 '83 - 11 00 AM
At the request of Theodore F. Porowski
Patsy C. Jenney, County Recorder
Deputy [signature]

Theodore F. Porowski
P.O. Box 516
Congress, Az. 85332

Warranty Deed

For the consideration of Ten Dollars, and other valuable considerations, I or we, LION GOLD MINES, INC. California Corporation

do hereby convey to Mr. Theodore F. Porowski, husband of Lois June Porowski
P.O. Box 516
Congress, Az. 85332

the following described property situated in YAVAPAI County, Arizona:

Tax Roll No. 204-28-033

EASY GOLD and COYOTE Placer Mining Claim, and NEW WEAVER Placer Mining Claim, located in the Weaver Mining District being shown on Mineral Survey No. 3853 on file in the Bureau of Land Management as granted by Patent recorded in Book 134 of Deeds, Page 442, records of Yavapai County, Arizona.

Weaver Mining District, N NE4 SW4 : SW4NE 4 of Sections 6,5 of T9N Township Range 4W

37.99 Acres

This property is transfered/sold unencumbered, that Lion Gold Mines, Inc. will be responsible for any and all liens placed on this property prior to this sale.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the premises aforesaid with all and singular, the right, privileges and immunities thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining unto the said assigns forever.

//

RE-RECORDED TO CORRECT MARITAL STATUS, ADDRESS AND (NAME) TO CORRECT NOTARY - J.P.

NO TRANSFER FEE NECESSARY
EXEMPT UNDER ARS-42-1614 B-5

And I or we do warrant the title against all persons whomsoever, subject to the matters above set forth.

Dated this 25th day of May 1983

D Carter
Sec/Director Lion Gold Mines
David L. Carter, Secretary/Director

STATE OF Arizona } ss.
County of Yavapai

SEAL

My Commission Expires April 14, 1985

My commission will expire

This instrument was acknowledged before me this 25th day of May 1983, by David L. Carter Director/Secretary Lion Gold Mines

[signature]
Notary Public

BOOK 1766 PAGE 436

STATE OF ______ } ss.
County of ______

This instrument was acknowledged before me this ______ day of ______ 19____, by

~~1540 667~~

My commission will expire

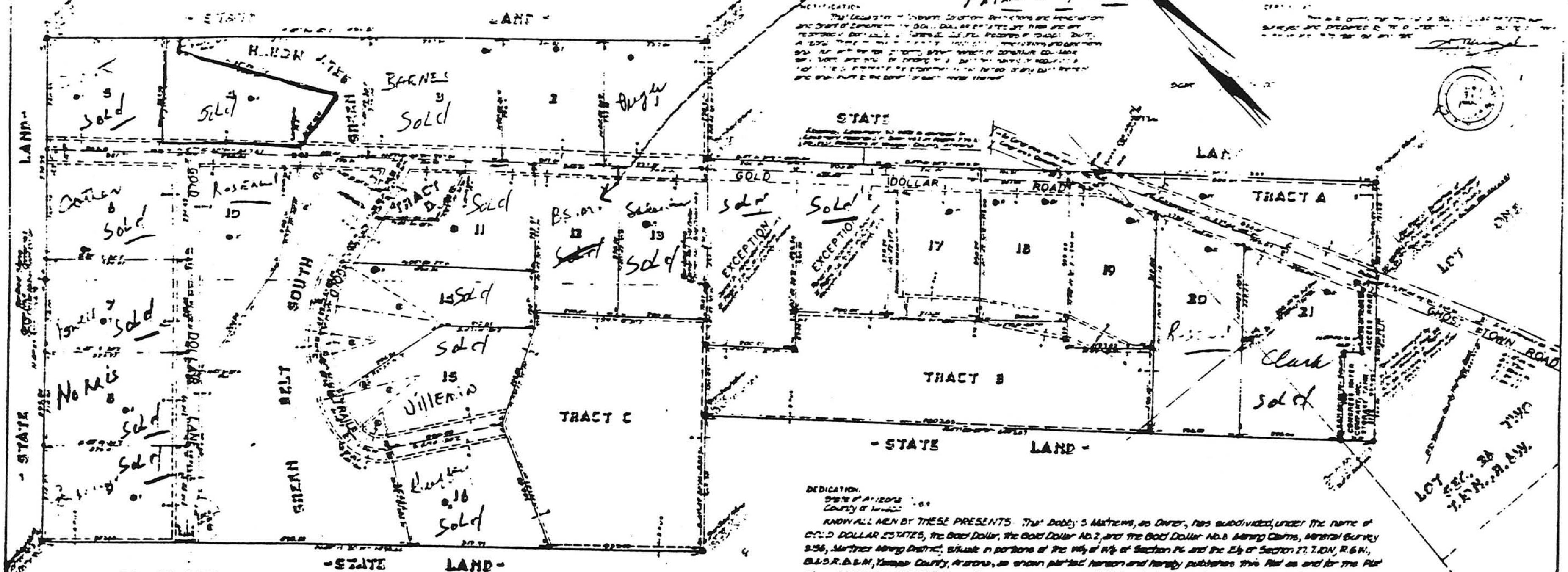
Notary Public

GOLD DOLLAR ESTATES

A SUBDIVISON OF THE GOLD DOLLAR, THE GOLD DOLLAR NO 2 AND THE GOLD DOLLAR NO 3 MINING CLAIMS, MINERAL SURVEY 3156, MARTINEZ MINING DISTRICT, SITUATE IN PORTIONS OF THE WEST HALF OF WEST HALF OF SECTION 26 AND THE EAST HALF OF SECTION 27, TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH, RANGE 6 WEST, GILA AND SALT RIVER BASE AND MERIDIAN, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

Owner Bob Mathews
602-427-3173
Plat Anytime

23-2



DATA FOR CURVES

AREA OF EACH LOT OR TRACT IN SQUARE FEET

LEGEND

PERCOLATION TEST HOLE DATA

DEDICATION.

State of Arizona } S.S.
County of Yavapai

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS That Bobby S Mathews, as Owner, has subdivided, under the name of GOLD DOLLAR ESTATES, the Gold Dollar, the Gold Dollar No. 2, and the Gold Dollar No. 3 Mining Claims, Mineral Survey 3156, Martinez Mining District, situate in portions of the W½ of W½ of Section 26 and the E½ of Section 27, T.10N, R.6W., G.&S.R.B.&M., Yavapai County, Arizona, as shown platted hereon and hereby publishes this Plat as and for the Plat of said GOLD DOLLAR ESTATES, and hereby declares that said Plat sets forth the location and gives the measurements and dimensions of the lots, tracts and streets constituting same and that each lot, tract and street shall be known by the number, letter or name that is given to each, respectively, on said Plat and the Owner hereby dedicates easements for the purposes as shown hereon. All streets, except Easement for extension of Ghost Town Road, are private and are not dedicated to the public. Private streets on this Plat are dedicated as an Easement for public utilities, refuse collector, and emergency and service type vehicles.

In Witness Whereof, the Owner has caused his name to be signed this 30 day of June, 1987

By ______
Bobby S Mathews

APPROVALS

Approved by the Yavapai County Planning and Zoning Commission on this 2 day of Aug 1987
______
Chairman

Approved by the Yavapai County Department of Health on this 7 day of July 1987
R. A. ______
Sanitarian/Director

Approved by the Yavapai County Engineering Department on this ___ day of July 1987
______
County Engineer

Approved by the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors on this 12 day of July 1987
______ Chairman
______ Clerk

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

State of Arizona } S.S.
County of Yavapai

On this ___ day of June, 1987, before me the undersigned officer, personally appeared ______, who acknowledged himself to be the Owner and executed the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein contained by signing his name hereon. In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal

Notary Public ______
My Commission expires ______

STATE OF ARIZONA, } ss.
County of _____

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed and recorded _____, 19____, at _____M.

In Docket No. _____, Page _____, at the request of

Fee No.:

When recorded mail to:

Witness my hand and official seal.

_____
County Recorder

By _____
Deputy Recorder

Fee: $

NOTICE OF MINING CLAIM LOCATION

1. ☐ Location ☐ Amendment ☐ Relocation
2. ☒ Placer ☐ Lode ☐ Millsite ☐ Tunnelsite
3. The name and address of the Locator is

Lion Gold Mines, Inc.
Name

P.O. Box 516
Address

Congress, Arizona 85332
City State Zip

4. The name of the claim is Coyote Weaver
5. The date of the location is 18 February 1981
6. The claim is 1510 feet long and 540 feet wide. The distance from the Location monument to each end of the claim is 10 feet in a easterly direction and 10 feet in a southerly direction.
7. The general course of the claim is from the Southwest to the Northeast.
8. The location of the claim is in Section 6, Township 9-North, Range 4-West G&SRB&M, Weaver Mining Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona.
9. If amending or relocating, the previous claim name was N/A

_____ recorded in Docket _____, Book _____,

_____ Mining District, _____ County, Arizona.

10. The location of the claim with reference to a natural object or permanent monument is The south west corner is the patented Coyote Placer surveyed corner # 1, on which is a monument of rocks, running northeasterly to the corner post located 200 feet northwest of the Dasy Lode surveyed #1 corner, and, 80 feet southeasterly of the New Weaver surveyed corner #2, to southwesterly to the Coyote Placer patented survey corner # 3. All surveyed corners are clearly marked, and further located with 4"X4" X 3 foot posts.

Date 18 FEBRUARY 1981

Theodore F. Porowski
PRESIDENT Signature

MAP OF MINING CLAIM LOCATION

1. The name of the claim is Coyote Weaver

2. The Southwest corner of the claim is 1510 feet in a northeasterly direction to a survey monument or permanent natural object described as Dasy Lode surveyed corner # 1

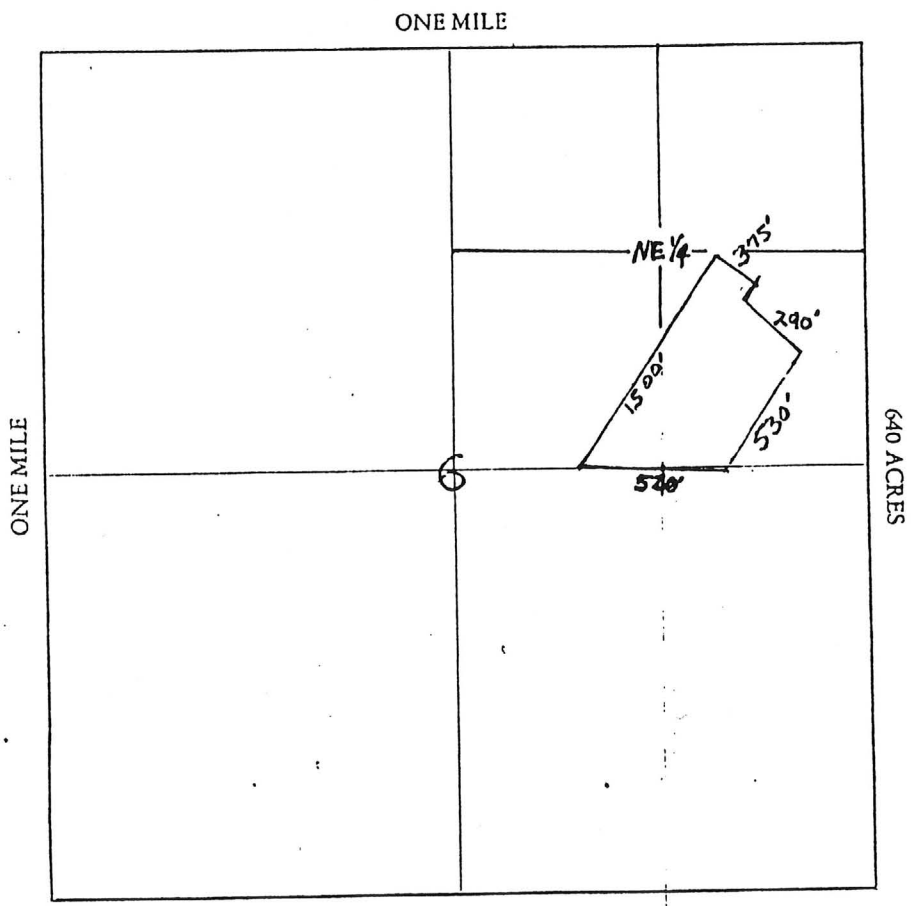
3. The type of location monument is steel posts driven into the ground with 4X4" by 3 feet posts and the established corner survey markers.
The type of corner and end monuments are Established corner survey markers and wood posts.

4. The bearing and distance between the corners of the claim are beginning at the Southwest corner of the claim, 1500 feet in a northeasterly direction to the northeasterly corner, then 665 feet in a southerly direction to the southeasterly corner, then 530 feet in a southwesterly direction to the southwest corner, then 590 feet in a northwestrly direction to the point of beginning.

MAP

One inch = One thousand feet

North Arrow



Section 6 Range R-4-W Township T-9-N, G&SRB&M

Date 18 FEBRUARY 1981

Theodore T. Porowski
PRESIDENT Signature

MAP OF MINING CLAIM LOCATION

1. The name of the claim is New Weaver Extension

2. The East corner of the claim is 347 feet in a Westerly direction to a survey monument or permanent natural object described as Ariz.Placer surveyed corner # 8; to the Ariz. Placer surveyed # 7 corner. The apex of the triangle is the New Weaver surveyed corner # 1

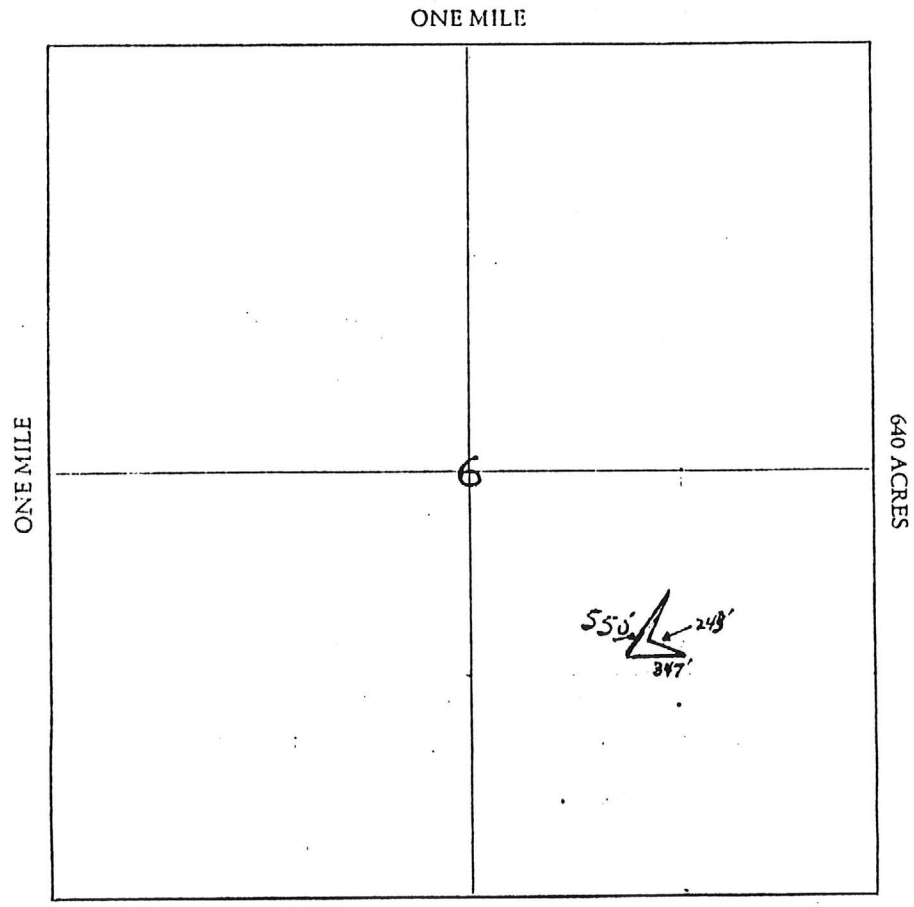
3. The type of location monument is Three feet high 4"X4" Posts mounted at each corner.
The type of corner and end monuments are The surveyed corner markers as well as as the posts.

4. The bearing and distance between the corners of the claim are beginning at the Arizona Placer #8 corner of the claim, 347 feet in a westerly direction to the Ariz. Plcr # 7 corner, then 550 feet in a northeast direction to the New Weaver # 1 corner, then 243 feet in a Southeasterly direction to the Ariz. Plcr #8 corner, then ----- feet in a ---------- direction to the point of beginning.

MAP

One inch = One thousand feet

North Arrow (N)



Section 6 Range R-4-W Township T-9-N, G&SRB&M

Date 18 FEBRUARY 1981

Theodore T. Porowski
Signature

STATE OF ARIZONA, County of _____ } ss.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed and recorded _____, 19____, at _____M.

In Docket No. _____, Page _____, at the request of _____

Fee No.:

When recorded mail to:

Witness my hand and official seal.

_____ County Recorder

By _____ Deputy Recorder

Fee: $

NOTICE OF MINING CLAIM LOCATION

1. ☐ Location ☐ Amendment ☐ Relocation
2. ☒ Placer ☐ Lode ☐ Millsite ☐ Tunnelsite
3. The name and address of the Locator is

Lion Gold Mines, Inc.
Name

P.O. Box 516
Address

Congress, Arizona 85332
City State Zip

4. The name of the claim is New Weaver Extension
5. The date of the location is February 18, 1981
6. The claim is 347 feet long and 243 feet wide. The distance from the Location monument to each end of the claim is 000 feet in a East/West direction and 000 feet in a N/W- S/E direction.
7. The general course of the claim is from the Triangular to the _____.
8. The location of the claim is in Section 6, Township 9-North, Range 4-West G&SRB&M, Weaver Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona.
9. If amending or relocating, the previous claim name was N/A _____ recorded in Docket _____, Book _____, _____ Mining District, _____ County, Arizona.
10. The location of the claim with reference to a natural object or permanent monument is the m Surveyed corners of adjoining patented mining claims; Patent#3853 and Patent # 4304. This is a small triangular peice of land open for mining that had not been included in either of the two aforementioned patented claims.

Date 13 FEBRUARY 1981

Theodore F. Porowski
Signature

D S E R T A S S A Y O F F E

Ariz. Reg.
No. 8245

red L. Copeland

North Side Highway 71
P. O. Box 668
Congress, Ariz. 85332

5-20-87

Mr. Ted Porowski
Congress, Ariz.

Results of Determinations:

Bead from Bromide Leach "E"	Au	10.4 milligrams
	Ag	2.6 milligrams
Bead from Bromide Leach "F"	Au	10.8 milligrams
	Ag	2.7 milligrams

Balance Sheet:

Head assay on original material showed 0.822 ounces per ton. (Au)

Multiplying this by 31.1 gives 25.564 grams per ton.

Dividing this by 2268 gives 11.27 milligrams Au in 400 grams pulp used.

Ag assay on original material showed 0.335 ounces per ton.

Multiplying this by 31.1 gives 10.42 grams per ton.

Dividing this by 2268 gives 4.59 milligrams Ag in 400 grams pulp used.

Dividing recoveries shown above by calculed heads gives the following:

Test "E"	Au	92.3 % recovery
	Ag	56.6% recovery
Test "F"	Au	95.8 % recovery
	Ag	58.8 % recovery

Respectfully submitted

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE NO.
8245
FRED LANE
COPELAND
DATE SIGNED
Arizona U. S. A.

Fred L. Copeland

5-20-87

A Report on Hydrothermal Material Testin

for Mr. Theodore F. Porowski

The hydrothermal material which you submitted to me on June 17 appears to consist mainly of two fractions. There is a light fraction consisting of such things as calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and barium carbonate, which effervesces on contact with acid with the evolution of carbon dioxide. Then there is a heavy fraction which is dark in color, and which consists of a mixture of compounds commonly known as "black sand." That is, if it were brought to the surface and gravity concentrated in washes, that is what it would be called. "Black sand" appears to be composed mainly of the following compounds:

Ilmenite	$FeTiO_3$ a titanium compound (also Rutile, TiO_2)
Hematite	Fe_2O_3
Magnetite	Fe_3O_4
Massicot	PbO
Zircon	$ZrSiO_2$
Wolframite	$(Fe, Mn)\ WO_4$
Ferberite	$FeWO_3$
Huebnerite	$MnWO_4$

plus minor amounts of arsenic, antimony, bismuth, etc.

My sister's husband, Hugh Thomas, became extremely interested in "black sand" processing when he and I were associated together in our assay office in Prescott. He made a trip to Trona, Calif. in order to take a course in CLS leaching offered by the Action Mining Co. He came back loaded down with secret chemical formulas, and he and I spent a month or two trying to make the method work, without much success. Later we both made a trip to Wickenburg to see Carl Stansbury, who was "direct smelting"

black sand from the Hassayampa River. Carl showed us a bar he poured weighing approximately 65 lbs., which purportedly consisted of 90% lead, 4% gold, and 6% silver. He was fluxing black sand directly in a homemade furnace, using metallic iron as a reducing agent, but adding no lead, since his black sand apparently contained enough. We tried Carl's method, and found it works well, provided one could afford the fluxes, which he apparently cannot unless his black sand is extremely highgrade.

In June of 1986 we heard of a method for floating black sand, though I cannot at present recall just where the information came from. The black sand is first pulverized to minus 150 mesh, and the slurry is then made strongly alkaline with NaOH in order to depress the iron minerals. It is a well-known fact that lime depresses gold, so it is also necessary to add some sodium carbonate to precipitate the soluble calcium as calcium carbonate. A small amount of copper sulfate will activate arsenopyrite, which often carries gold, but it will also activate zircon, which is not particularly desirable, so its use is a debatable question. Then various flotation chemicals are added, and a concentrate produced and smelted. We had excellent results with this method, and I have it recorded in my notes.

Regarding the gray-colored hydrothermal material you submitted, I first tried to assay it by AA, using three different sample sizes, but got a nil answer on all three. Then I tried it by fire assay, and obtained a bead weighing approximately 0.4 milligrams, which appeared to be over 90% gold. Those four assays tell me something. They tell me that the material, or at least the heavy fraction thereof, is extremely resistant to breakdown, and cannot be put into solution by the ordinary mineral acids, even aqua regia. Such being the case, one would not expect dilute solutions such as the bromide leach to have much effect. Only high heat will get the material into solution. This means that we must develop a different "plan of attack" for this material.

BIO-D Assay

400 grams ÷ 453.6= 0.8818 lbs.

0.8818÷ 2000 = 0.00044 Ton

2000÷ 0.8818 = 2268

25.564 grams ÷ 2268= [illegible]

Ounces each	Au	Ag
E =	10.4	2.6
F =	10.8	2.7

475. x 10.6 = 5035.-

4. x 2.6 = 23.40

5058.40 / TON

PACIFIC PLACERS ENGINEERING CO.
Builders & Operators of
Dry and Wet Placer Equipment
5125 Santa Fe Avenue
Los Angeles, California
Kimball 4115

February 20th, 1937.

Mr. C. J. Gilbert
Lions Gold Mines, Inc.
Los Angeles, California

COPY

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

I am enclosing herewith the writer's report covering our sampling operation on your holdings at Weaver Creek. This is also to advise you that the preliminary arrangement entered into through letters passing between us, is now null and void and you are released from any further obligation as far as we are concerned.

If you will note in the report, I am of the opinion that there are several highly concentrated areas in this wash that might possibly prove profitable from the standpoint of a small operation where drift mining could be carried on. However, the values were so spotted, as shown from our investigation, that I do not believe there would be enough yardage to justify our moving in the equipment which would be required in operations such as ours.

I wish to thank you for the excellent co-operation that you and your associates gave us in this work, and sincerely hope that you will be successful in getting the property in operation.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. S. Seaver

SD

REPORT ON WEAVER CREEK PLACERS,
Owned by the Lions Gold Mines, Inc.

This property comprises three claims, totaling approx. 60 acres, located in and adjoining Weaver Creek, near Octave, Arizona, some 9 miles from Congress Junction. The claims are known as The Coyote Placer, New Weaver Placer, and the Daisy Lode. The Coyote Placer takes in some 1200' of the Weaver Creek Wash, including some bench gravels on the east and west side. The New Weaver Placer is entirely bench gravel and the Daisy Lode, bench gravel, with some 500 odd feet of the Weaver Creek Wash.

In this sampling operation, the original intention was to sink some ten shafts entirely in the Weaver Creek Wash, and the first one of these sunk, was practically in the middle of the Wash on the south end of the property, approx. 90' from the south line of the Coyote claim. This was a 5' x 4' shaft sunk to a depth of 21'4".

Shaft No. 2 was sunk on the east side of the wash, close to the bench some 400' northeast of Shaft No. 1. This shaft was sunk to a depth of 14'8".

Shaft No. 3, was sunk close to the west side of the Wash, approx. 150' from the west line of the property and approx. 600' north of the south line of the Coyote claim.

Due to the looseness of the soil, No. 1 was cribbed to an approx. depth of 10'. Separate tests were made of the values of each 5', as the shaft was sunk, and all recovered values from each 5' were kept entirely separate.

The first 5' of No. 1 shaft, was composed of approx. 70% silt, and sand, and 30% rock, heavy boulders, also encountered which required drilling and shooting.

Second 5' of No. 1. was somewhat tighter, but contained approx. 60% gravel, and about 40% rocks, heavy boulders encountered.

Third 5' contained about 30% gravel and sand, and 70% rock, with some boulders.

Fourth 5' contained 30% gravel and 70% rocks, with heavy boulders.

The last 1'4" contained approx. 30% gravel, 70% rock, no heavy boulders.

All rocks above 4" were rejected, the balance, together with the silt, sand and gravel, were loaded in skids and conveyed to a B.G. Wet Washing machine and very carefully run with no crowding of the machine, so that reasonable accuracy could be depended upon. I am satisfied in this connection that no values from the sampling were lost.

From No. 1 shaft, representing approx. 427 cu.ft. or approx. 16 yds., there was recovered a total of 976 milligrams of gold, or approx. 7¢ per cu.yd.

No. 2 was sunk to a depth of 14'8".

The first 5' contained approx. 80% silt and sand, and 20% rock, no heavy boulders.

Second 5' contained 20% sand and gravel and 80% rock, no heavy boulders, but rock increasing in size.

The last 4'8" contained 30% gravel and 70% rock, with heavy boulders coming in, which required shooting.

From No. 2 shaft, representing approx. 280 cu.ft. of gravel in place, there was recovered a total of 1480 milligrams of gold, or approx. 14¢ per cu.yrd.

No. 3 was sunk to 10'.

The first 5' contained 60% gravel and 40% rock, with heavy boulders which required shooting.

No. 3 shaft, representing approx. 200 cu.ft. of gravel in place, showed a recovery of a total of 4056 milligrams in gold or 55-3/4¢ per cu.yd.

After test pit No. 3 had been sunk to a depth of 10', sampling operations were discontinued and the equipment removed.

While the above pits were being sunk, some shallow test pits were sunk, one close to the well located in the wash and close to the north line of the Coyote Placer. In this pit, which had been put down to a depth of approx. 4', a sample of 200 pounds was taken from a depth of from 4' to 6', from which approx. 140 pounds of gravel was redovered. On this sample a recovery of $15.26 per cu.yd. was obtained.

Close to Shaft No. 2, an extension was made of a pit already started and a 200 pound sample was taken from which 140 pounds of gravel was obtained. This sample showed $1.90 per cu.yd.

All samples were carefully taken, particularly those in the three shafts sunk. They were carefully handled from the recovery standpoint, and I am satisfied will represent the true conditions encountered in each case.

In conclusion, the writer is of the opinion that in the wash there are runs of coarse gold highly concentrated, but I am satisfied that the values are not disseminated throughout the entire wash. This condition is natural where heavy water action has prevailed, such as in this case, but due to this fact, we did not find commercial values such as would be required for our type of operation. On the other hand, I feel there are certain areas of high concentration in the wash where hand operation might prove reasonably profitable, but these areas of concentration are not sufficient to justify the cost entailed in locating them and disposing of the heavy boulders that are located throughout the entire deposit. The writers recommendation would be that if any further sampling was done on this property, it would be advisable to move in the heavy equipment required and if possible, run a trench to bedrock entirely across the wash at various points to ascertain whether or not there is a concentrated area at a lesser depth.

PACIFIC PLACERS ENGINEERING CO

By E. H. Seaver

Los Angeles, Calif.
February 20th, 1937.

Goodspr gs, Nevada
September 8th, 1935

Oro Seco Limited,
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles, Calif.

Gentlemen:

At your request, I have made an examination and sampled the Lion Gold Mines, Inc. Placer Property (claims known as Coyote, New Weaver and Dasy Lode) located in the Weaver Mining District of Yavapai County, Arizona.

The following are my findings and recommendations: For the past 17 days I, with the aid of three men, a G-B Placer machine, and by panning, have sampled theppproperty.

Method of sampling was as follows: First by panning even a large area of the surface, both on the banks and in the main creek. It was found that it was almost impossible to get a blank pan. Numerous pits were then sunk from surface to caliche. Samples were taken ranging from 1/10th to 1/4 yard from different parts of the respective gravel faces and from caliche bed rock. These samples were run through a G-B Model 34 Wet Placer Machine. Results show that the values are throughout the gravel, but that the best values are contained in the last yard of gravel laying on the caliche, around and under large boulders. The first 2 yards of gravel from surface down, show an average of about 50¢ per yard bank run. Samples taken from the gravels laying around the boulders, and on caliche, show values ranging from $1.00 to $5.00 and more, per yard. The gold recovered by sampling ranged from pieces worth 25¢ down to microscopic colors. Under the glass the gold is all very granular and should be very easily recovered by either the dry or wet method.

The numerous pits and open cuts show that the Creek bed gravels consist of 0 to 80% boulders, the banks 40 to 60%. Boulders in both creek and banks ranging in sizes from 2 feet to 6 feet in diameter. Gravels of creek are loose and not cemented above the caliche. The banks show some cementation, but doubtful if enough to interfere with shovel or recovery work.

The results obtained from the sampling prove beyond a doubt that the ground sampled will run at least $1.00 per yard bank run for an average of 5 yards deep, that is to say, from surface down to what is known as the caliche bed rock.

Area and Yardage: Of the 52 acres owned by the Lion Gold Mines, Inc. I estimate that there are about 20 acres of workable gravel, consisting of 3 yards deep in the creek bed, and 10 yards deep 30 feet high on the banks, giving a total of at least 300,000 yards of $1.00 per yard bank run of pay, with the chance of encountering greater values per yard when bed rock is reached and the lower gravels of the east bank are explored.

It is my opinion bank run of gravel and boulders of this property can be excavated, boulders stacked, and gravel minus 8 or 10 inch delivered to a plant 1000 to 1500 feet away from pit, for 25¢ to 30¢ per yard bank run.

Owing to the large boulders contained I recommend that power shovel of not less than 1-1/4 yards capacity be used, one shovel for handling of gravel and Boom Shovel for stacking of boulders. Gravel to be delivered from pit to plant by trucksor belt conveyors.

The economical position of plant and point of attack for pit would have to be worked out on the ground by parties concerned.

I highly recommend this property to you.

Respectfully sumitted,

(Signed) FRED B. PIEHL.

Shaft No. 1

Depth 10'
Size 4' x 5'
Total Yardage in shaft-200 cu. ft. - 7-2/5 yds
Total gold recovered-4056 milligrams
Gold per Cu.yd.-563 milligrams-55-3/4¢ per cu. yd

Sample # 2

Sample form foot of east bank 400' south of well $1.50 per cu.yd.

Sample # 3

Sample from west bank 400' south of well $2.14 per cu.yd.

Sample #4

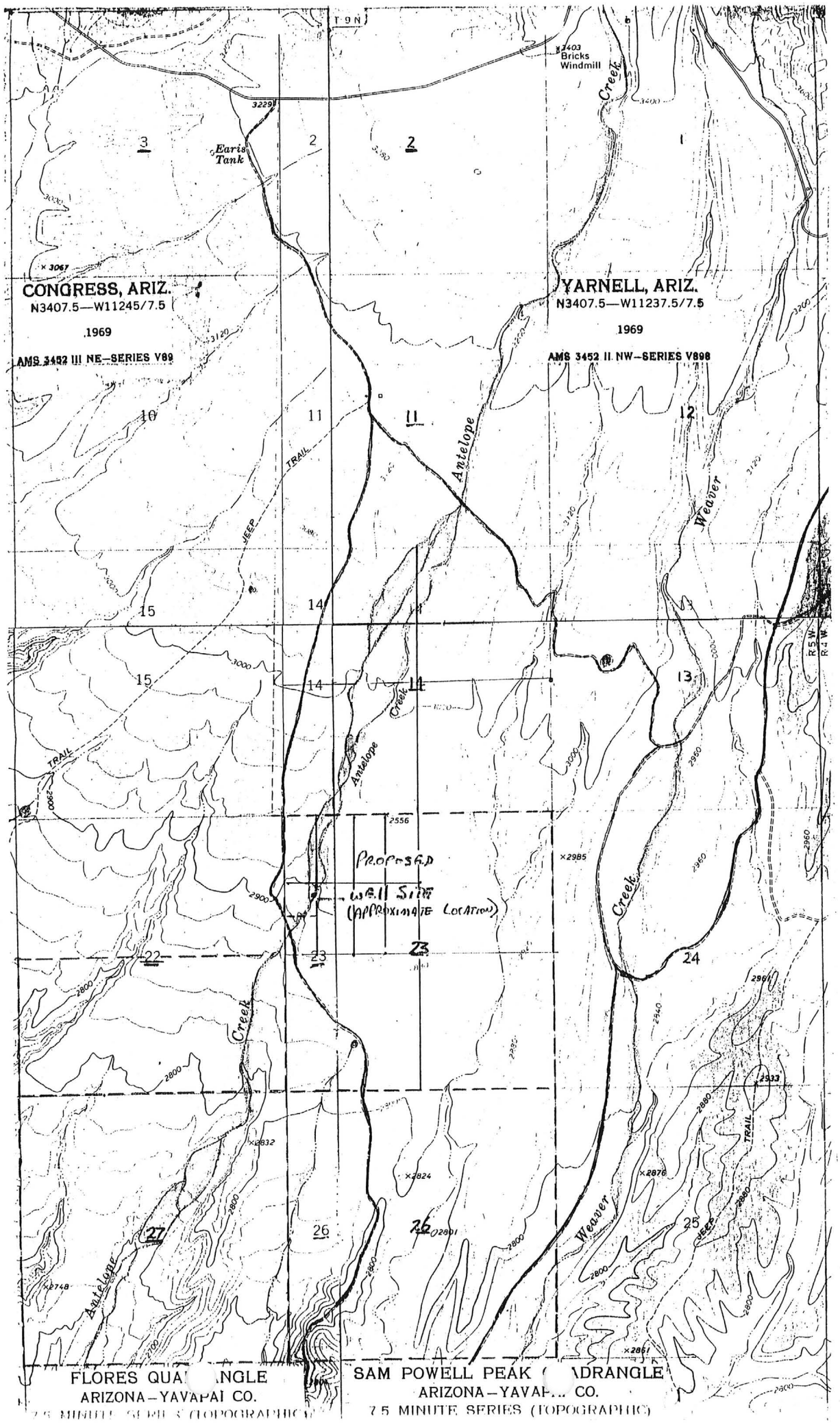
Sample from pit 100' south of Shaft # 2 (200#) $1.90 per cu. yd.

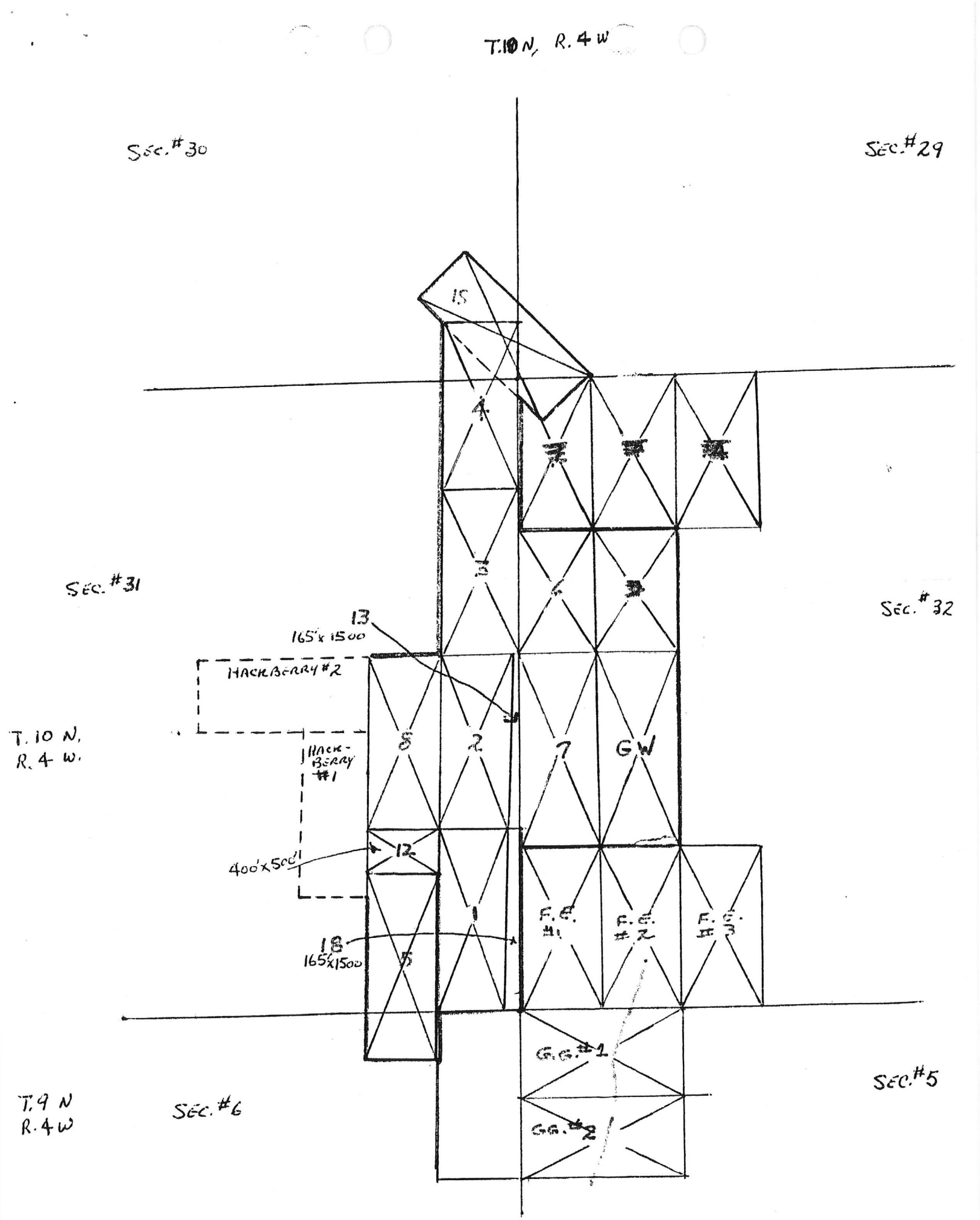
Sample #5

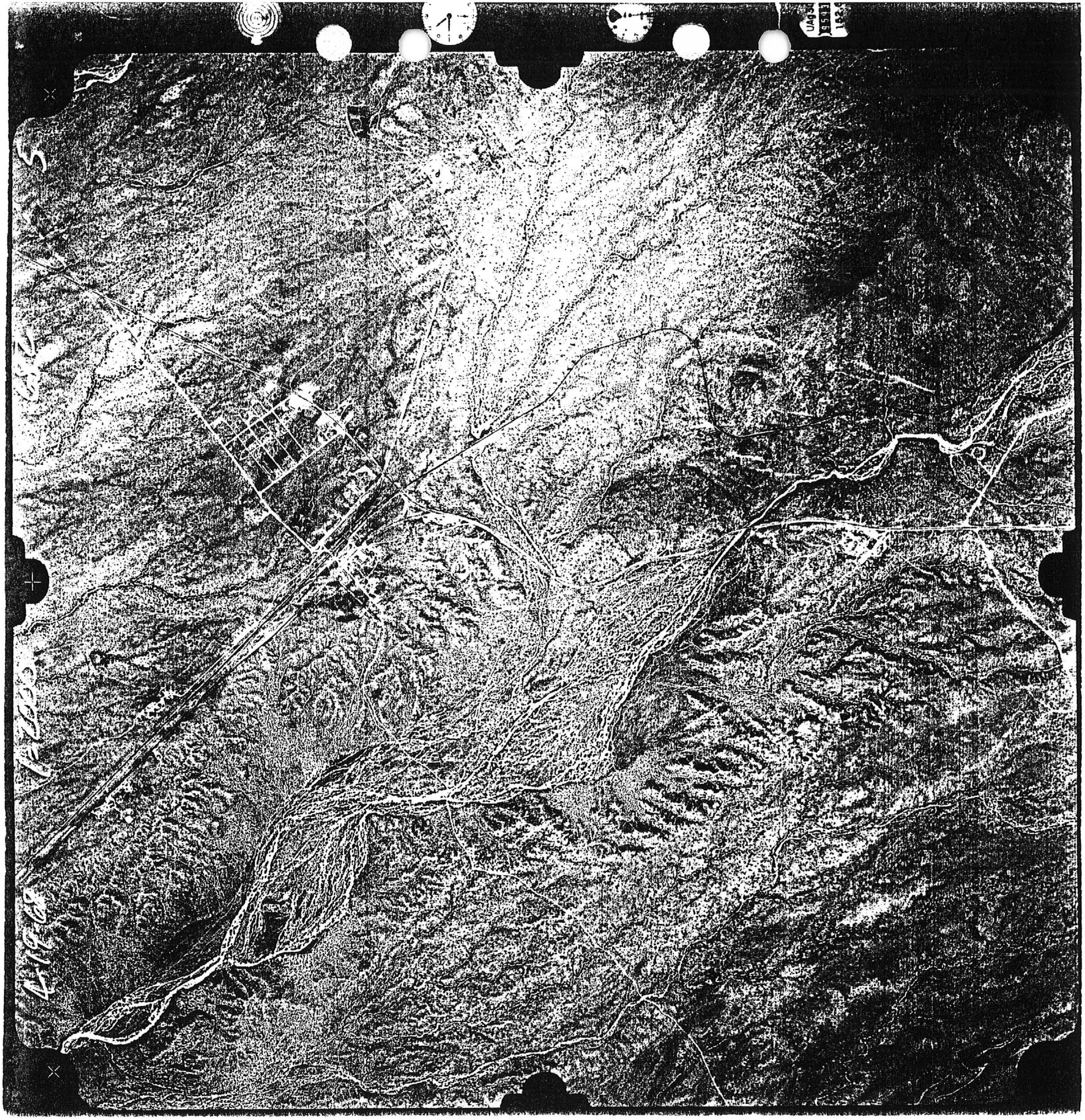
Sample from pit 50' south of well in east branch $15.26 per cu.yd.

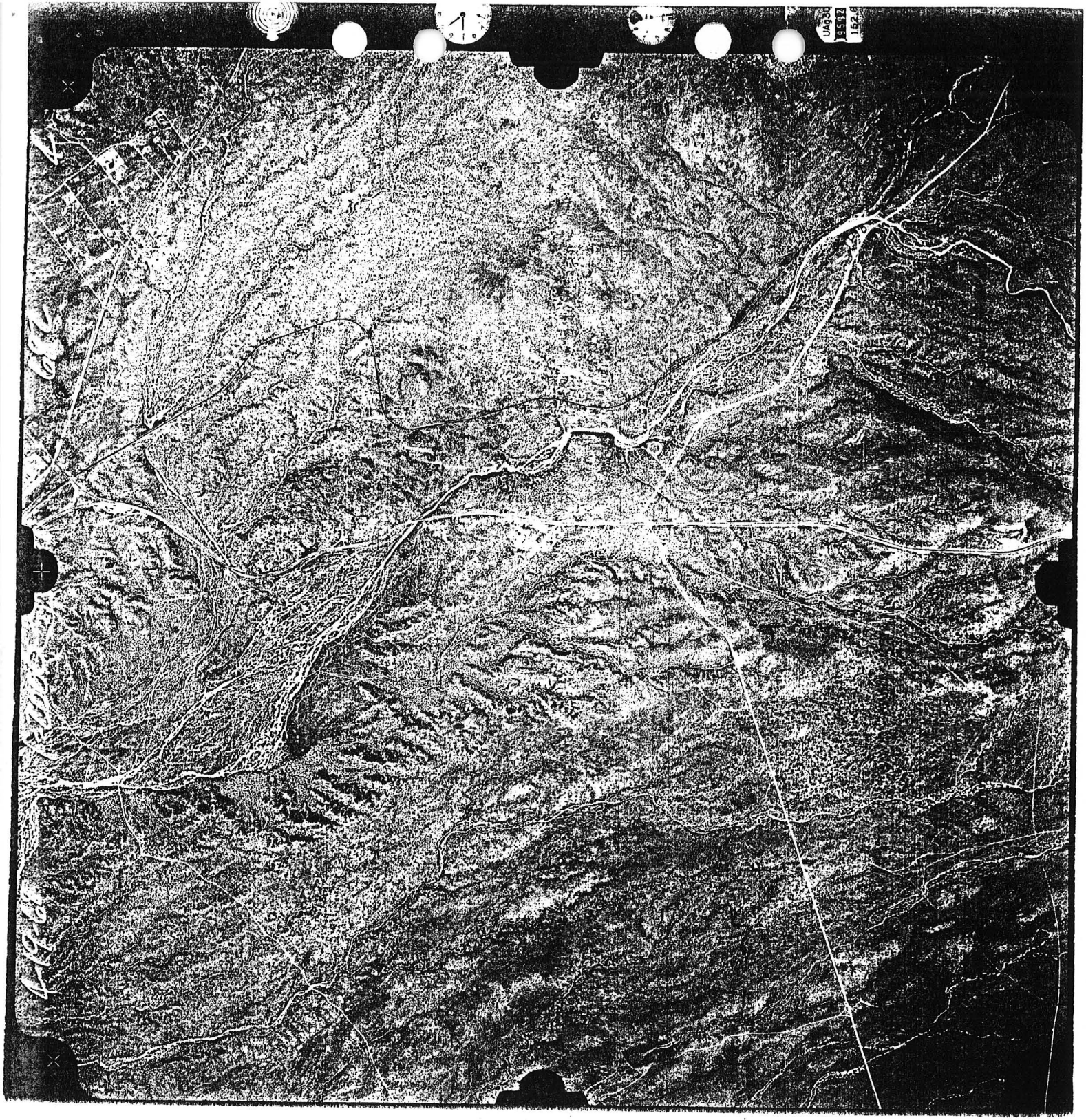
Sample #6

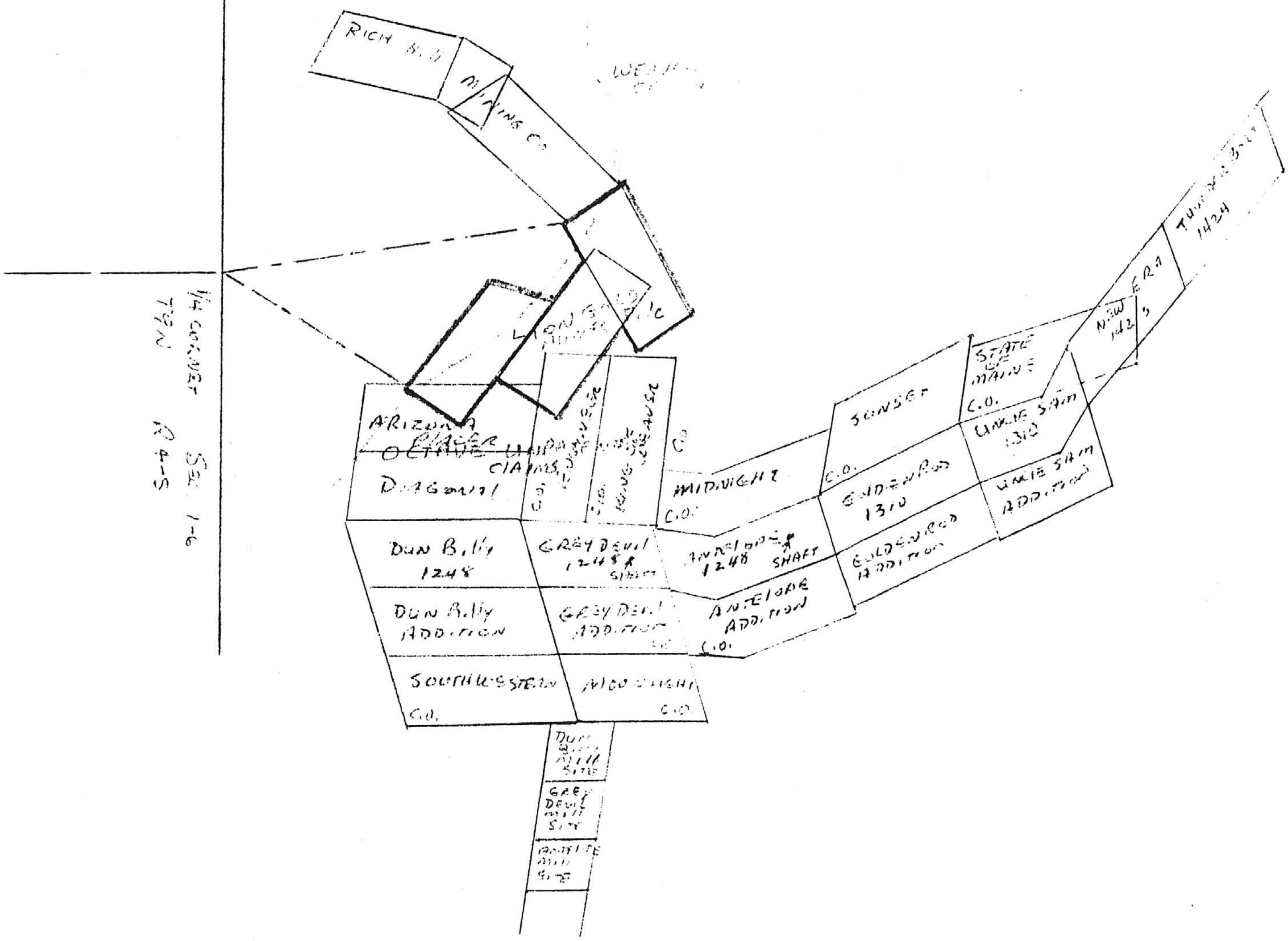
Black sand assayed gold per ton $17.00


CONGRESS, ARIZ.
N3407.5—W11245/7.5
1969
AMS 3452 III NE—SERIES V89
YARNELL, ARIZ.
N3407.5—W11237.5/7.5
1969
AMS 3452 II NW—SERIES V898
T 9 N
R 5 W
R 4 W
Bricks Windmill
Earls Tank
Antelope Creek
Weaver Creek
JEEP TRAIL
PROPOSED WELL SITE (APPROXIMATE LOCATION)
FLORES QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA—YAVAPAI CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SAM POWELL PEAK QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA—YAVAPAI CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)


T.10 N, R. 4 W
Sec. #30
Sec. #29
Sec. #31
Sec. #32
T. 10 N.
R. 4 W.
T. 9 N
R. 4 W
Sec. #6
Sec. #5
15
4
3
14
13
6
3
13
165' x 1500
HACKBERRY #2
HACK-BERRY #1
5
2
7
GW
12
400' x 500'
1
18
165' x 1500
5
F.G. #1
F.G. #2
F.G. #3
G.G. #1
G.G. #2
RICHHILL







RICH
MINING CO.
1/4 CORNER
T9N
SEC 1-6
R4-S
ARIZONA
PLACER
CLAIMS
MIDNIGHT
C.O.
SUNSET
C.O.
STATE OF MAINE
C.O.
NEW ERA
TURKEY
1424
UNCLE SAM
1310
UNCLE SAM ADDITION
GOLDEN ROD
1310
GOLDEN ROD ADDITION
DUN BILLY
1248
DUN BILLY ADDITION
GREY DEVIL
1248
SHAFT
GREY DEVIL ADDITION
ANTELOPE
1248
SHAFT
ANTELOPE ADDITION
C.O.
SOUTHWESTERN
C.O.
C.O.
DUN BILLY MILL SITE
GREY DEVIL MILL SITE

DESERT ASSAY OFFICE

Fred L. Copeland

North Side Highway 71
P. O. Box 668
Congress, Ariz. 85332

Ariz. Reg.
No. 8245

5-8-87

Mr. Ted Porowski

Results of Determinations:

	ounces per ton Au	Ag
Tyler #2: ML from 23' level NE of town	.022	.259
Tyler #3: high iron material	.066	.259
Tyler #5: sand & clay near spring	.098	.389
Weaver Creek ore: average of 6 assays	.822	.335

Respectfully submitted

Fred L. Copeland

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE NO.
8245
FRED LANE
COPELAND
DATE SIGNED
Arizona U. S. A.

ESL .T ASSAY OF.CE

Ariz. Reg.
No. 8245

'red L. Copeland

North Side Highway 71
P. O. Box 668
Congress, Ariz. 85332

5-20-87

Mr. Ted Porowski
Congress, Ariz.

Results of Determinations:

Bead from Bromide Leach "E"	Au	10.4 milligrams
	Ag	2.6 milligrams
Bead from Bromide Leach "F"	Au	10.8 milligrams
	Ag	2.7 milligrams

Balance Sheet:

Head assay on original material showed 0.822 ounces per ton. (Au)

Multiplying this by 31.1 gives 25.564 grams per ton.

Dividing this by 2268 gives 11.27 milligrams Au in 400 grams pulp used.

Ag assay on original material showed 0.335 ounces per ton.

Multiplying this by 31.1 gives 10.42 grams per ton.

Dividing this by 2268 gives 4.59 milligrams Ag in 400 grams pulp used.

Dividing recoveries shown above by calculed heads gives the following:

Test "E"	Au	92.3 % recovery
	Ag	56.6% recovery
Test "F"	Au	95.8 % recovery
	Ag	58.8 % recovery

Respectfully submitted

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE NO.
8245
FRED LANE
COPELAND
DATE SIGNED
Arizona U. S. A.

Fred L. Copeland

5-20-87

esert Assay Office
Box 105
Aguila, Ariz. 85320

Mr. Theodore F. Porowski
Congress, Ariz.

Results of Determinations:

	ounces per ton	
	Au	Ag
Weaver Creek sample submitted Jan. 1988:	.038	nil

(average of three replications)

Respectfully submitted

REGISTERED ASSAYER
CERTIFICATE NO.
8245
FRED LANE
COPELAND
DATE SIGNED
Arizona U. S. A.
1-24-88

COPY
TED P.

INTRODUCTION

The claims are located in the Weaver District in Southern Yavapai County, in the vicinity of Octave and Stanton, in the Southwestern margin of the Weaver Mountains.

This range or plateau whose dissected front rising abruptly for more than two thousand feet, is made up mainly of granite, diorite, and shist, intruded by numerous apolites, pegmatites and basic dikes, and overlain in places by lavas.

The principal gold-bearing veins of the Weaver District are of the Mesothermal, quartz-pyrite-galena types.

On 12/28/91, the Poroski property was examined. There was an exposure of 41 ft. of a quartz vein averaging from 1" to 12" wide with an overall average of 8", dipping NE, striking NW. Some galena was found, the host rock appears to be granodiorite. Grab samples were collected and combined. They were weighed, bagged, and tagged and then shipped to Skyline Labs, Inc., where it was crushed, pulverized, split, and fire assayed. Also, a spectographic analysis was determined. See Exhibits A & B.

The sampling was performed after inclement weather and the sample was contaminated with mud and slimes, thereby reducing assay results. This was expected.

Several weeks later, on 1/18/92, a second examination was attempted on the property. We found that the conditions were not favorable for a complete and thorough examination, however,

we were able to drill five (5) long-holes, eighteen (18) inches deep, 12" to 20" apart, within the central section of the quartz vein; the long holes were drilled in a northerly direction following the dip of the vein. Two (2) additional long holes were drilled in the upper 12-foot section of vein, approximately 24 inches apart. Drill cuttings were bagged and tagged separately, to be sent to Skyline Labs, Inc., for fire assays for gold and silver content.

Special Note: Only nine (9) feet laterally of the forty-one feet length of the vein could be drilled because of the depth of water in the pit below the vein. The lower extensions, possibly 20 to 25 feet, was covered with mud and water. Refer to photographs.

CONCLUSIONS:

The physical appearance of the gold in the quartz vein material indicates to this writer that this is a very viable property and certainly warrants further exploration.

RECOMMENDATION:

I firmly recommend a drilling program for establishing ore reserves.

Jack H. Quay, P.E.
1147 West Farmdale Avenue
Mesa, Arizona 85210
(602) 962-9308

EX.-A

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
SPECIALISTS IN EXPLORATION GEOCHEMISTRY
12090 WEST 50TH PLACE • WHEAT RIDGE, COLORADO 80033 • TEL.: (303) 424-7718

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO. HNE 001
January 15, 1992
T. POROWSKI'S WEAVER CREEK PROPERTY

Jack H. Quay
1147 West Farmdale Avenue
Mesa, Arizona 85210

Analysis of 1 Rock Sample

ITEM	SAMPLE NO.	FIRE ASSAY Au (oz/T)	FIRE ASSAY Ag (oz/T)
1	#1	.53	.15

Gordon H. VanSickle
Manager

Ex. - B

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
SPECIALISTS IN EXPLORATION GEOCHEMISTRY
12090 WEST 50TH PLACE • WHEAT RIDGE, COLORADO 80033 • TEL.: (303) 424-7718

REPORT OF SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

JOB NO. HNE 001
January 15, 1992
T. POROWSKI'S WEAVER CREEK PROPERTY

Jack H. Quay
1147 West Farmdale Avenue
Mesa, Arizona 85210

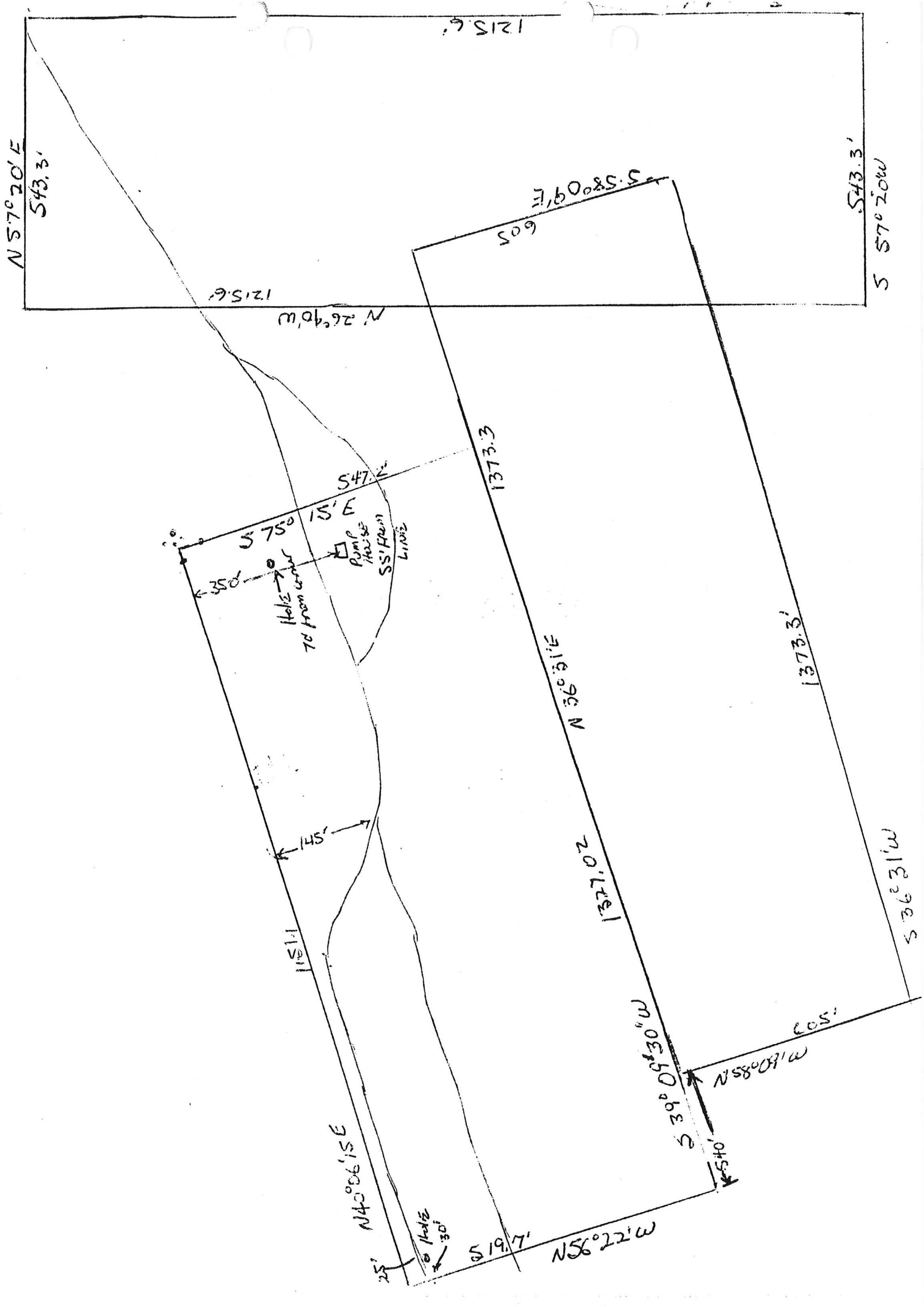
Analysis of 1 Rock Sample

The attached pages comprise this report of analysis. Values are reported in parts per million (ppm), except where otherwise noted, to the nearest number in the series 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, etc. within each order of magnitude. These numbers represent the approximate boundaries and midpoints of arbitrary ranges of concentration differing by the reciprocal of the cube root of ten. The 'accepted' value is considered to be within + or - 1 step of the range reported at the 68 % confidence level and within + or - 2 steps at the 95 % confidence level.

Gordon H. VanSickle
Manager

ITEM NO. SAMPLE NO.
1 = #1

ITEM	1
ELEMENT	
Fe	1%
Ca	0.02%
Mg	0.03%
Ag	10
As	<200
B	<10
Ba	200
Be	<2
Bi	<10
Cd	<50
Co	<5
Cr	<10
Cu	2
Ga	<10
Ge	<20
La	20
Mn	50
Mo	15
Nb	<20
Ni	<5
Pb	1000
Sb	<100
Sc	<10
Sn	<10
Sr	<100
Ti	150
V	50
W	<50
Y	<10
Zn	<200
Zr	20


1215.6'
N 57°20'E
543.3'
S 57°20'W
543.3'
S 58°09'E
605
1215.6'
N 26°40'W
1373.3
547.2'
S 75° 15' E
Pump House 55' from Line
350'
Hole 70' from corner
N 36°31'E
1373.3'
145'
1151.1
1327.02
S 36°31'W
605'
N 58°09'W
S 39°09'30"W
540'
N 40°06'15"E
Hole 30'
25'
519.7'
N 56°22'W

VEIN
FINAL ANALYSIS

1/6 At tofretu7Ds 54.2 ml/grammes returo on (con) dont know what head to tails are,

143.78

Gold
per (ton)
ToD,

	OUNCES	
Au —	5	
" —	54	--- gold/T conc
METAL —	280	--- METAL
Au —	129.6	--- CONCENTRATES

#102

March 21, 1995

Arizona Dept. of Mines & Resources
Attn: Mason Coggin, Director
1502 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Mr. Coggin,

On March 10, when I was frantically calling around trying to find someone to help me, I talked with Carol O'Brien, who sympathetically referred me to you. I appreciated your friendliness over the phone, which eased some of my frustration.

As I explained then, my step-father died in October, 1993, and left 53 acres of mining property. Since it is of no value to my mother, and the estate, we are trying to find a buyer. It was listed for six months with a local real estate agent, however, there were no bites. When I was in Phoenix for seminars this month, I began calling around in hopes of finding someone to help me sell this property.

On the phone, you requested that I send you whatever information existed on this mining property. There were files of information, but I have tried to carefully select relative documents to help you in determining the value of the property. I have included a copy of the warranty deed and water rights permit. There are copies of maps and assay reports. The one from 1935 may not be helpful but just wanted you to review it. There are three copies of photographs that I found, which I assume is the property since it was in those files.

To my knowledge, the mining on the property has been limited because there were never funds available to purchase the necessary equipment to mine in a productive manner. I do know that there have been gold nuggets - small and large - mined on the property. Ted kept logs on all the gold mined, but when he died, his log disappeared.

I am most anxious to get your response on this information so that we know whether our next step should be to contact a real estate agent. I have gotten the names of two individuals who may be able to help me. One was a John Wiley with West USA Realty. Do you know him? Can you refer me to a "trustworthy" individual. My mother is 72 years old and is very competent, both mentally and physically, but does not do well with "smooth talkers" and tends to distrust them since she has had a few bad experiences with rip-off artists. Since I am not there to handle things for her, it would be easier knowing the person she is dealing with is reputable.

I am enclosing my business card. You can call me during the day at my office and at home in the evenings and weekends. My home phone and my mother's home phone are on the back of the card. Her name is Lois Porowski. You may call me or her if you need more information. She is very familiar with the property so can answer more technical questions if you have any.

I am so excited about the possibility of you being able to help my mother. I am grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Sharon Stannish

Sharon Stannish.

Albuquerque Veterans Administration Federal Credit Union

Sharon Stannish
President/CEO

(505) 256-7997
Fax (505) 256-2817

2100 Ridgecrest Drive, SE • Albuquerque, NM 87108

UNIVERSAL PLACER MINING CORP.

P. O. Box 7

Wickenburg, Arizona

THUNDERBIRD PLACER
Mine and Field Office
CONGRESS JUNCTION, ARIZONA

February 19th 1938.

Mr.Carl G.Barth Jr.,
Prescott,
Arizona.

Dear Mr.Barth;

Now that you have finished the work relative to Rich Hill Placers will you be kind enough to return the data that we supplied at that time.

We have enjoyed the opportunity to examine your relief map of this area that Mr.Merrill so kindly let us see. We are returning this map to Mr.Merrill and wish to thank you for letting us view it,

Very truly yours,

Universal Placer Mining Corp.,

Wm. Colhoun.
Treasurer.

Wm.Colhoun.
c.

Two maps by Jas Merrill March 1, 38

1070 N. Mountain Ave.

Tucson Arizona

June 7, 1936

Mr. Earl Thomason
Octave, Arizona

Dear Earl:

The results of the sampling were very interesting. The average for Weaver Creek north of the turn of the road where it crosses the creek is 46.08¢ a yard. As few of the samples were to hard pan, it is probably safe to assume a value of between 55¢ and 60¢ a yard for the whole gravel.

Oro Fino above the junction with Little Oro Fino averaged 48¢ a yard, all samples to hard pan.

Little Oro Fino averaged 24½¢ a yard.

Lower Oro Fino proved disappointing only 26¢ a yard and Weaver below the road turn only 5.7¢ a yard.

Oro Fino Flat checked Crowfoot almost exactly. My average was $1.02 a yard.

I haven't heard whether my clients are going ahead or not. If they do, I have recommended about 70 holes on Weaver Creek and Oro Fino Flat, and I am counting on you to take the contract.

With best regards to your father and yourself.

Yours very truly,

J. B. Tenney

STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF YAVAPAI)

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a letter dated June 7, 1936, signed J. B. Tenney.

Della McKay
Notary Public

My commission expires

Dec. 17, 1941

February 11, 1938

Mr. Joseph C. Barton,
Suite 213,
29 East First Street,
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Barton:-

On writing Mr. J. B. Tenney, Mining Engineer, of Tucson, Arizona, asking where a Report, made by him on the "Merrill Placers" in the vicinity of Octave, Arizona, was obtainable, he has kindly referred me to you.

A short time ago it was discovered that the Department of the Interior had deeded the land comprising the Merrill Placer Claims, to the State, much to the consternation of the owners and present operators. No knowledge of this procedure had come to the attention of the owners of the mining claims.

In order to show the Department of the Interior their mistake we are attempting to get as complete a series of reports on the property as possible. Valuing anything Mr. Tenney does, I am anxious to get a copy of his report and he has therefore referred me to you, saying he would be willing to give us his information providing your permission was granted.

We would indeed be grateful if you would be disposed to grant this permission in a short note that I could deliver Mr. Tenney.

Very truly yours,

Carl G. Barth, Jr.

September 8, 1941

Mr. Grant H. Merrill
1326 W. Polk Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Merrill:

A copy of the Mine Owner's Report which you filed on the Merrill Placer has been sent to William H. Smith, 521 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He selected your property as one of several on which he wanted further information and we have sent him all the data we have. It might be well, however, if you would send him a more complete statement which would encourage him to have a personal examination made.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Chairman, Board of Governors
Arizona Department of Mineral Resources

CFW:LP

April 27, 1944

Miss Muriel S. Ponton
822 West 6th Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Muriel:

A Mr. V. O. Welch, with whom I have had considerable business, has been in the office inquiring about a gold placer and I have mentioned to him the complete reports you have on hand on the Merrill property. Mr. Welch would like to see the reports and make copies if possible.

I suggested to him that in making the copies, he make three so that he might have two for himself and return to you an extra copy. If you care to send the reports to me registered mail, I will see that they get into Mr. Welch's hands and that they are returned to me in order that I may return them to you.

I told Mr. Welch that I felt quite sure I could have the reports on hand for him by Monday and that it would take him three or four days to get the material out of them he wants.

Very truly yours,

J. S. Coupal

JSC:JES

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
State of Arizona
MM-23 MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date: Dec. 12, 1939.

1. Mine: Merrill Placer

2. Mining District & County: ~~Copper Basin~~ octave District, Yavapai County

3. Former Name:

4. Location: 5 miles south of Octave, Arizona, Yavapai County.

5. Owner: Grant H. Merrill

6. Address (Owner): 1326 W . Polk St., Phoenix, Arizona.

7. Operator:

8. Address (Operator):

9. President:

10. Gen. Mgr:

11. Mine Supt:

12. Mill Supt:

13. Principal Metals: Gold Placer

14. Men Employed:

15. Production Rate:

16. Mill - Type & Cap:

17. Power - Amt. & Type:

18. Operations - Present:

19. Operations Planned:

20. Number of Claims, Title, etc: Five, 160 acres each.

21. Description - Topography & Geography: Placer. Engineer's report. From 15 cents to $4.00 per yard values.

22. Mine Workings - Amt. & Condition:

23. Geology & Mineralization:

24. Ore - Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings:

25. Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet:

26. Road Conditions, Route: Good - 2½ miles off highway.

27. Water Supply: Good.

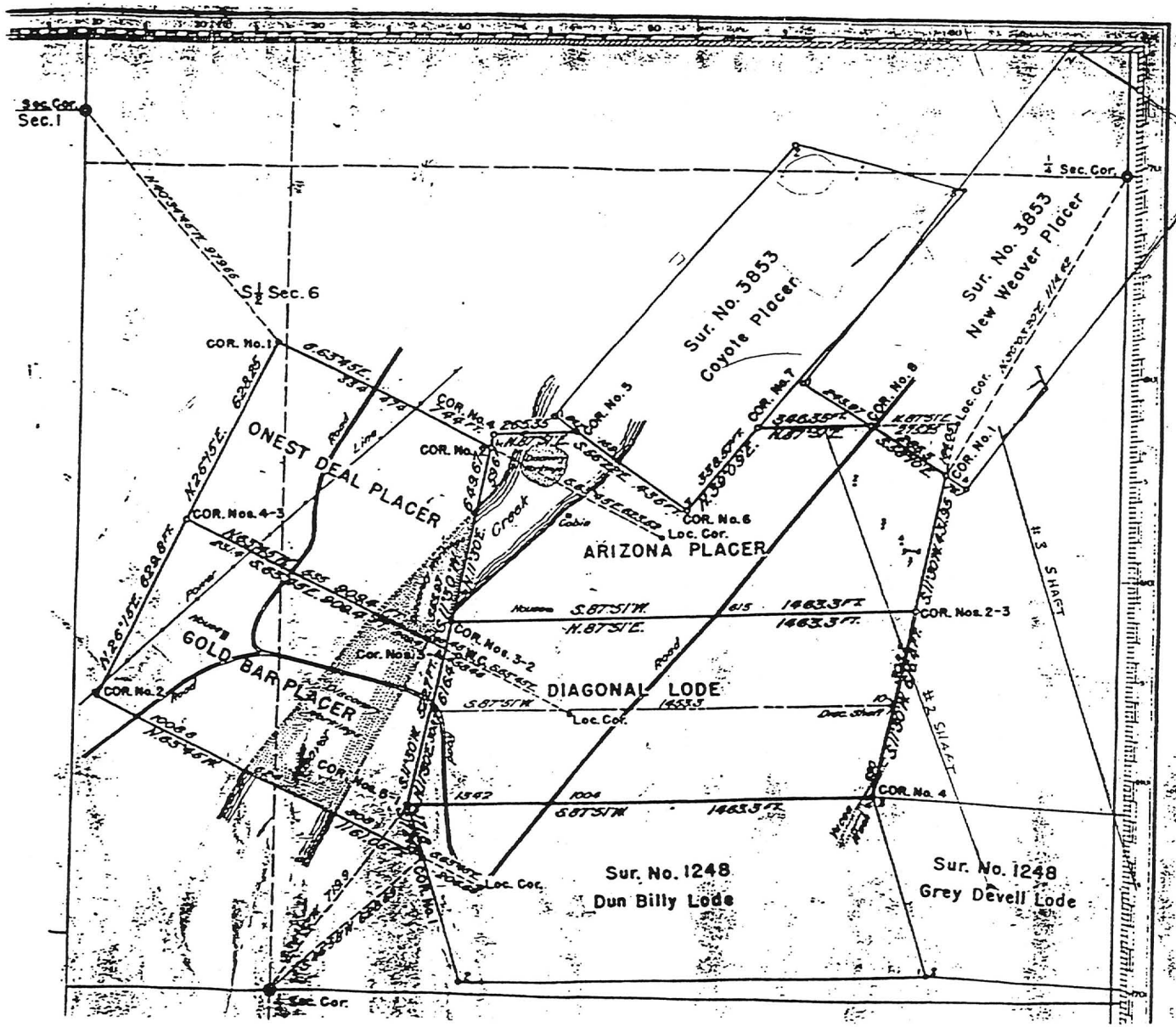
28. Brief History:

29. Special Problems, Reports Filed:

30. Remarks:

31. If property for sale - Price, terms and address to negotiate: Yes, for sale or will lease to responsible parties.

32. (SIGNED) GRANT H. MERRILL



MINERAL SURVEY No 4304

CLAIM OF
W. D. MERRILL

KNOWN AS THE
ONEST DEAL, GOLD BAR AND ARIZONA PLACERS, AND DIAGONAL LODE

SITUATE IN
Sec. 6, T. 9 N., R. 4 W., G. & S. R. M.
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA
Weaver Mining District
Arizona Land District

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000
Scale: 1 inch = 300 feet
Magnetic Declination 15° 00' East

Surveyed Aug. 15 to Sept. 30, 1946
by Richard L. Merritt, Mineral Surveyor.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Public Survey Office
Phoenix, Arizona, January 21, 1947.

I hereby certify that this plat of Mineral Survey No. 4304, Arizona, is strictly conformable to the field notes of said survey which have been examined and approved.

Made for the
S. E. C.
Cost $5,000.00
Accepted by the S.E.C.

REPORT ON

R. M. MERRILL RICH HILL GOLD PLACERS,
OCTAVE, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

for

WEAVER GOLD PLACERS, INC.

by

GUY C. RIDDELL, Consulting Engineer
Royal Oak, Maryland.

Based on an appraisal of examinations and reports by American and foreign engineers (1919-38), Bulletins of Arizona Bureau of Mines and United States Geological Survey (1905-33) and writer's field study of the property and conferences with owner, his engineers and associates, during the months of May and June 1951.

* * * * * * * * * *

No new sampling of the Merrill properties was done during this recent appraisal of the area by the writer. Numerous pitting and reconnaissance samplings by experienced mining engineers and placer operators had been made during the 17 year period 1919-1936 at distinctive areas of the property that have yielded broad data on the deposit. These investigations have now been reviewed in the light of the writer's 1951 personal reconnaissance of the area and its geological background.

The following conclusions have been reached:

(1) These placers are of above ordinary commercial grade in extensive areas.

(2) Mr. Robert M. Merrill and his wife of Los Angeles, California are the owners of the property. Mr. Merrill is an experienced western mining operator, having started in his youth as a mucker in the Homestake Mine at Lead, South Dakota. The Merrills have gradually acquired by purchase and location over a period of 22 years this vast property consisting of some 5550 acres. During this long period they were delayed in achieving their goal of unit operation of the whole property by litigation, war-time restrictions and latterly by several years of severe illness.

(3) (A) Extensive surface drainage areas exist on nearby water sheds to the north and east.

(B) Water accumulations of volume and dependability exist in formations surrounding and underneath the gravel beds.

(C) Singly, or in combination, these water resources, suitably developed, can support large-scale gold placer mining operations.

(4) Geophysical procedure is now known in widely effective use in the mining and petroleum fields, that can delineate actual bedrock and false bedrock structures, and chart such sub-surface water entrapment areas and resources as exist. Deep water exists in both Weaver and Antelope Creeks due to the false bedrocks present and good supply can be developed.*

---

* E. M. Carter, Mining and Civil Engineer (Hydrology & Subsurface Hydraulics) May 13, 1936, to R. M. Merrill after 16 weeks survey of Wickenburg-Rich Hill Weaver district: "5,000 gallon-per-minute potential in deep zone, even in dry season".

* * * * * * * * *

PROPERTY: Contiguous claims, 49 in number, covering approximately 5,550 acres, of which 45 claims are unpatented, 4 patented; located in the Weaver Mining District in Yavapai County, slightly west of the geographical center of the state of Arizona, covering the equivalent of about 1.7 sections along the West boundary of Township 9 North; Range 4 West, about 6.4 sections along the East boundary of Township 9 North, Range 5 West, and a one-half section along the north boundary of Township 8 North, Range 5 West, Gila and Salt River Base Meridian, the ground lying substantially between the old Octave lode mine on the north and a landmark known as "Round Mountain" on the south. It is approximately 7-1/2 miles east of Congress Junction on the Santa Fe railroad and 16 miles north of Wickenburg, United Verde, Jerome, and Clarkdale are about 60 miles to the northeast.

John M. Nicol, Consulting Engineer for U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. in 1926, and for R. M. Merrill, Owner, whose field examination and 25 page report on the Rich Hill Antelope Valley - Weaver Creek situation reflect engineering integrity and comprehensive mining experience, states, inter alia:

The gravel areas under attention are deltas built out by Antelope and Weaver Creeks on to the plains to the southwest of Weaver Mountains. The head of the delta area is approximately at Octave, Yavapai County (See U.S.G.S. Map 1904, Congress Quadrangle, Arizona).

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE & GENERAL CONDITIONS: The district is typical of the desert areas of central and southwestern Arizona.

Weaver Mountains rise abruptly from a great desert plain, a bold, deeply eroded range carved out from an extensive area of early granite intrusives of batholitic proportions. The eastern portion of Weaver Mountains are a complex of much more recent extrusive volcanic rocks. This area, highest point 6,391 feet altitude, cuts off and forms the head of the valleys of Weaver and Antelope Creeks.

From this point the delta fan of gravels slope gently down to the drainage valley of the Hassayampa River. There are two gradually diverging slopes. The first slope is to the south and southeast and is drained by Cyanide and Yaqui Gulches which finally join the Hassayampa above the "Box" (see map). The second slopes to the south and southwest and is the more important body of gravel. It is drained by the lower Weaver and Antelope Creeks. These, after joining Martinez Creek, flow into the Hassayampa below the "Box" (see map). The general slope of the gravels gives an average grade of approximately 100 feet to the mile, the beds of the present gulches having been eroded through the gravels at slightly steeper grades, until they unite with the Martinez Creek in a broad flat.

The total surficial area of the gravels under consideration covers a zone approximately 1-5/8 miles across at the point of greatest width, 1/2 mile at the southwestern extremity and about 7-1/2 miles long. Within this area

approximately 5,550 acres of placer claims have been tied up and are now held as one group.

The climatic conditions are favorable for work all the year, the winters are mild and the summers, although hot, are not subject to the excessive heat of some parts of Arizona. The rainfall is small and erratic; but almost every year there are short spells of heavy rainfall which cause heavy run-off in the streams and gulches, and admit of impounding water where impounding sites are available and where the water is not subject to prior appropriation.

WATER SUPPLY FOR PLACER OPERATIONS: Sources of water exist for camp and testing purposes, but there is none in the immediate vicinity for gravel washing purposes. This appears the broad reason why this valuable main body of gravel is s till intact.

Dry placering has been continued and recorded down through the years more or less to date, the lack of sustained surface water having constituted a barrier to the important commercial operation of which the area is capable. Recent investigations by the writer at the property and among mining and placer engineers long familiar with southern Arizona ground have convinced the writer of the presence of percolating underground water sources, wells and bedrock catch-basins of large capacity adjoining and within the Weaver Creek area. A discussion of water supply applicable to an initial dry-land washing plant and power shovel operation of 3,000 cu. yds. capacity per day will be found at page 26.

The suggestion was made by Mr. Merrill and it appears in several of the numerous reports reviewed by the writer,

that a natural water impounding site exists at the outlet of Peeples Valley, approximately 15 miles to the north and that from 3,500 to 5,000 gallons per minute could be developed and maintained throughout the year. After careful study of it, the writer believes that such a project would be feasible but considering present war-time restrictions, (1951) labor and material shortages and the need of further extensive testing of the gravels before such a large capital investment would be justified, he is postponing a detailed analysis of it for a future and more appropriate time.

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT: All the central and southwestern part of Arizona is, geologically speaking, of great age. Weathering and erosion of the rock surfaces of mountain ranges has developed on a vast scale and throughout great epochs of time, with the result that large areas of underlying rocks of great age have been uncovered by erosion. In other words, the gradual wearing down of the mountains and the leveling off processes and corresponding filling-up of the valleys (constructional) has been going on with less interruption from young or recent mountain building forces and extrusive processes than is the case in California.

There is evidence, over considerable areas, of tertiary eruptives, and some later flows of basalt, but over the greater part of central and southwestern Arizona there are but limited areas of the later sedimentary rocks.

Rich Hill Mt. is a mass of very old granite intrusives surrounded by a belt of shists with an almost vertical dip, and a general north-south strike that is in evidence on Antelope Creek, and which can be traced for a considerable

distance above Stanton. A similar belt can be traced between Octave and Weaver on the east side of Rich Hill Mt. and Weaver Creek.

There is [redacted] a more or less regular system of quartz veins, which have a NW to SE strike and dip into the hills. These have been worked as gold quartz mines, of which Octave was the principal producer. But in addition to these large veins, there is a vast complex network of quartz stringers, lenses, and pockety deposits, which cover Rich Hill and particularly the slopes of the Mountain to the east between Octave and Weaver, and also above Stanton, and to a lesser extent on the slopes to the west of Antelope Creek.

The gradual weathering and decomposition of this vast complex of small gold bearing veins has been the source of the gold in the detrital gravels below.

The general indications are that there have been a number of successive periods of gold impregnation in and about the Rich Hill Mt. granite plug; from very early geological times up to and probably including a final mine realization during tertiary time, the corresponding period of enrichment accompanying the Miocene intrusion in Mexico and California.

It is also evident that there was formerly an extensive "blanket" of earlier rocks into which the granite intruded, and that these have been removed by erosion; and that it is more probable that there were numerous, and possibly richer, quartz veins in this eroded "blanket". This probably represents at least several thousand feet removed through a period of many million years.

It is, of course, true that the greater part of the gold eroded during these earlier periods has gone far down the streams, but it can be emphasized that the geological evidence shows intensive gold impregnations with successive periods of enrichment of the gold quartz veins of the Rich Hill District. Also to be noted is the great age of the district, with consequent long periods of erosion, with concentration and reconcentration of the gravels, so that there is the opportunity for a very general distribution of gold over large areas and far down on the course of the gravel depositions - providing that we keep within the limits of the zone that has deployed from the source of the gold. This zone is covered by a "fan" of gravels deploying from Weaver and Antelope Creeks, south, southeast and southwest.

It seems, moreover, highly probable that there are deep-seated underlying beds of gravel of pre-tertiary age; and also probably one or more well defined old river channels, which are now buried under the existing layers of Tertiary and Quaternary gravels.

These earlier gravels, naturally, represent a much longer period of erosion, of sorting, concentration, and reconcentration, and may be completely preserved by the present fan of constructional gravels. It is essential to explore and prove the question eventually by a series of carefully located shafts and some drifting.

There are a number of other interesting geological features not having an immediate relationship to the interpretation of these gravel deposits, hence not germane to

this report.

SUMMARY OF GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION:

(1) That the district is one of great geological age and erosion, and gravel concentration has been active through a great period of time.

(2) That Rich Hill Mt. forms the center of a zone of intensive gold impregnation, as evidenced by the great gold impregnation, as evidenced by the great number of veins and that, furthermore, there appears to have been a number of different and successive periods of mineralization.

(3) That Antelope Valley shows indications of having been part of a main valley of a larger drainage system, and that this may account for the great number of water-worn boulders in the lower gravels; and that, as a consequence, there are great probabilities of there being buried old channels under the present fan-blanket of gravels.

(4) That the great age of the deposit and the evident long period of deposition, erosion and reconcentration of the gravels make it likely that there is a very general distribution of the gold; also, that the lower true bedrock zones should be rich, and it is necessary to explore for these. They will probably occur in well-marked channels. There is also a chance of greater deposition at the meeting point of the lower cross-valleys and lower Antelope Valley, although this may be deep.

THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS: The whole of the slope from the foot of Weaver Mountain, extending over the plains, is covered with a great blanket of "wash", a great part of which is more or less water-worn and partly stratified gravel.

The area that debouches from Antelope Creek and Weaver Creek shows a far larger proportion of well-washed gravel, and the positive evidence of being true river channel gravels. This area is the only one that is known to be gold bearing in a marked degree.

The Merrill property lies within this area, receiving a share of its gravel from Antelope Creek via its offshoot Slaughter House Creek and the balance from Weaver Creek.

The existing exposed or surface gravels may be classified as:

(1) Original Gravel; in places, even on the surface, these are compact and partly cemented by infiltration of alkaline matter - the so-called "Caliche".

(2) Gravel in part reconcentrated and washed down by recent (late Quaternary) gulch waters, and forming intermediary benches and gradual slopes up to the main banks of No. 1.

(3) Loose and sandy gravels forming the most recent and actual stream beds in the floor of the existing gulches, forming a third stage of very recent re-concentration.

These later gravels generally rest directly on a floor of No.1, with "Caliche" structure, the so-called false bedrock.

From the general structural conditions and the position of bedrock at the upper end (it is exposed at Antelope, Slaughter House and Weaver Creeks where they debouch from the mountains) and also the slope of Round Mountain, it is expected that bedrock will be found within 50 feet at the upper end, and within 80 feet at the lower end, of the present bottom gulch levels. The acreage is so extensive and covers

such an expanse of unknown bedrock contour that any assumption as to an average depth dimension over the whole property is unwarranted.

The surficial area of the 4,000 "workable" acres is approximately 20 million square yards, and the average depth can be anything from 10 feet to 20 feet or more. Gross cubic content of "workable" yards of gravel is as yet conjecture. The estimate of "750,000,000 cubic yards" of the Nicol report is arbitrarily reduced on paper to 100,000,000 cubic yards for "working basis".

There is good evidence that the source of all this gravel was gold bearing, and that it has been concentrated and reconcentrated over a vast period of time. There seems to be reasonable evidence that at least all the gravels of No. 2 and No. 3 class are recent local gulch concentrations, and that a large part of these carry gold in commercial quantities.

The structural nature of this great fan of gravels is not altogether easy to explain. If it was built up of more or less fine and well stratified gravel, it would be explained by the usual constructional out-building effect of a stream delta debouching from a mountain valley into a plain. But there is very little regular stratification, and relatively coarse gravel and occasional large boulders are "peppered" all through the mass. Furthermore, rather large and perfectly water-worn gravel and occasional small boulders are to be found right on the surface of the top banks at least four miles south of the mountain valley limit.

While it is not in any way a glacial deposit, "levee building" by minor snow and ice action has helped to control the flood and has maintained the water within, at times, narrow limits, thus facilitating the transportation of coarse material over relatively great distances on the surface of the fan deltas. This possibly reflects a period of heavy rainfall during the end of the ice age in the late Pleistocene.

However it came about, there is a very general and rather regular distribution of a limited amount of well water-worn and coarse gravel over the whole fan of gravel. Where recent flood action has cut gullies through the main mass of the gravel, it has tended to wash away the lighter material and concentrate a blanket of coarse rock on the bottom. These blankets of coarse gravel and boulders, being very much in evidence, have caused some of the investigating engineers to form a premature idea of the extent of these "boulders" to be handled when the major standard dredging operation is reached some years hence.

The proportion of heavy and large boulders is excessive in the upper gulches close to the debouchment from the mountains, but further down the gullies the proportion steadily decreases, until, from the middle section south, it is probably reasonable to consider the ground as suitable for the use of fairly large size and powerful dredges with not less than 12 cu. ft. buckets.

There is attached hereto, marked Exhibit A, a map showing a portion of the Merrill property and superimposed thereon is a "generalized outline of presumed dredgable areas"

furnished by Carl G. Barth, Jr., E.M., in support of an application made by Mr. and Mrs. Merrill in 1938 to the State of Arizona and the Interior Department of the United States for a reconveyance to the Public Domain of the sections marked in red on which the Merrills claimed to have placer locations antedating the transfer thereof to the State for cattle grazing lands. The point at issue was, of course, the existence of commercial mineralization. The Merrills' application was promptly granted.

REPORTED VALUE OF THE GRAVEL: Engineer Nicol did no sampling, seeing no use in duplicating work already done, unless more thorough methods could be employed, which he did not have the time or equipment to carry out. A great quantity of data and various engineering reports had been submitted to him, all of which, of course, bore dates prior to 1926, from which he quoted as follows:

"VALUE DATE OF OTHER REPORTS:

J. E. Russell states: "I found gold in every pan --, Where I panned, it would run from 30¢ to 60¢ per cubic yard, if not better -- Four white men constructed a short flume, dug out a ditch, and ran 25 or 30 yards of gravel; their recovery was about 30¢ per yard ($20.62 gold price). They worked with a machine ... a semi-dredge, for about two months.. it is claimed that they recovered about 30¢ per cu. yd...; their costs were too high and they had no water."

W. L. Leland states: "You have in my judgment, made a big mistake in not going below your so-called false bedrock, because it is possible, and in fact quite likely, that your best values will be found down deeper... As a matter of fact,

I got my best samples down in the false bedrock... If the gold I found had been flakey, or if I had found places barren of gold altogether, which I did not, I would not, after making only 30 tests, even touch the subject of values. However, the evidence of extensive dry-washing in all directions is a factor to be considered in connection with my own sampling. I did not weigh the gold I panned out, but from forty years experience, I am positive it was not less than 50¢ per cu. yd. ($20.62 gold price) after estimating that half of your yardage is composed of small boulders and coarse gravel that does not carry values, and which are always thrown out in filling a pan... Now it is highly improbable, considering the general law of averages, that I would happen to stumble on the only rich spots every time, yet it might possibly be so. No one suggested where I should take the samples and no one was given the slightest chance to salt any of the dirt I took as samples. So much for values as far as samples can be considered as establishing same on a very large scale."

W. A. Farish states: "In sampling this ground, I dug a cubic yard of the ground at various points, loaded it into a wagon (after placing a canvas in the wagon to prevent any loss) and hauled each yard so obtained to the river and ran it through a small sluice box, catching and keeping the gold content of each sample separate. The results were taken to a laboratory and their amount and value carefully determined. I took about a dozen samples, over an area of about 300 acres, and the results ranged from 30¢ to $1.47 per cu. yd.... As I remember throwing out the high samples of $1.47, the results

averaged about 45¢ per cu. yd.... I met Mr. Axtell, who informed me he had made extensive drilling tests of the ground and the engineer referred to above was present and did the sampling of the holes and, after throwing out the heavier particles of gold to be safe, the ground ran over $1.00 per cu. yd." (All of above values at $20.62 gold price).

1905 - U. S. Geological Survey Mineral Resources: "Weaver District, the Rich Hill, in this district, has yielded from the surface fabulous sums in the past. It was the scene of much activity during the spring months of the past year. A total of $16,273. in gold extracted from the gravels on Rich Hill and vicinity, was sold to the store keepers in the neighborhood camps."

1899 - Report of the Governor of Arizona to the Secretary of the Interior: "The gold placer deposits of Weaver are celebrated for their richness and the coarseness of weight of the grains of gold. (Nuggets). They are at the southern base of the mountain and west of the Hassayampa River at the foot of Rich Hill at Stanton. They have been worked for many years, thirty or more."

History of Arizona by Farish: "The Rich Hill channel is noted for its coarse heavy gold (nuggets)... One of the largest found was worth (at $20.62 gold) $400., another $300 and another $150... Three lumps taken out were worth $1,008 total. Nuggets to the aggregate value of some $2,000 were taken out within a small area... Pedro Lucero, at Weaver, found one piece worth $450.

While I do not endorse the methods used to sample, and while I think some of the conclusions drawn in the reports

are not altogether correct, still we must accept at their face value the statements of so many different men, and there must be some ground for a tentative appraisal of the property."

Abstracted by Carl G. Barth, Jr., Feb. 10, 1938, in support of the Merrills successful application mentioned above, opinions from another group of examining engineers ran as follows:

1919, W. T. Dineen to Ira J. Coe of San Francisco, California, October 28, 1919. "Estimated 600 acres of Gold Bearing Gravel of a net value of $7,000 per acre."

1920, W. E. Plank, Mining Engineer, San Francisco, California, November 15, 1920, estimates a "workable area of 4000 acres with a value of 35 cents per yard. Cost of recovery 20 cents per yard."

1924, A. H. McNeer, Report to H. Hardaway, Bristol, Virginia. January 3, 1924. "Estimate the Oro Fino area, about 800 acres, as containing 4,100,000 yards of workable gravel valued at $1.51 per yard."

1929, E. Lionel de la Pole to R. M. Merrill, February 18, 1929. "From Antelope, Weaver, Slaughterhouse, Oro Fino and Yaqui Washes, 34 samples were taken varying from 22 cents to $2.02 per yard."

1930, W. L. Leland, Placer Operator, San Francisco, letter to R. M. Merrill: "Based on sampling by an associate, estimate an area 6000 feet by 1320 feet along Weaver Creek averaging 20' 9" in depth to have a value of $1.88 per yard. Suggests a 10,000 yard plant.

1936, J. B. Tenney, Mining Engineer, Tucson, Arizona: Reports in a letter that sampling showed values ranging from

5.7 per yard to $1.00 per yard in Weaver and Oro Fino Washes.

Copy of a striking endorsement of the Weaver placer property is among papers in a Merrill portfolio submitted to the writer, in the form of a 1935 letter to Oro Seco, Limited, 650 So. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles from Fred B. Piehl, Goodsprings, Nevada, dated May 16, 1935. His examination work on this Merrill placer property occurred at two periods 21 years apart, 1914 and 1936; conclusions emphatically favorable. The survey made by Piehl in 1914 is described as being one of a "2100 mile investigation covering practically all of the placer districts in Arizona at that time, by a mining man of 25 years experience in placer operation. Thirty panning samplings with twelve wet-rocker runs were made from the surface to a stratum of caliche, known locally as 'false bedrock'":

"Goodsprings, Nevada
May 16, 1935.

Oro Seco, Limited
650 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, Cal.

Gentlemen:

At your request I have made an examination of the placer property belonging to Mr. R. M. Merrill and located on Weaver Creek, in the southern part of Yavapai County, Arizona, and being -

The southwest 40 acres of the southeast quarter of sec. 6, near the Octave mine. Having made an examination, I hereby submit to you a report of my findings:-

I first visited this and adjoining property in 1914, examining this entire section of placer country. This

survey by me was made at a time when I was covering practically all of the placer districts in Arizona and traveled on foot a total of some 2100 miles in that state in connection with said work. At that time I found unusually high gold values per yard in the placers of Weaver Creek and Rich Hill. But, owing to the lack of water in the district and its immediate vicinity, I did not recommend or undertake any placer operations there, having in mind at that time no contemplation of any process other than water sluicing being feasible for use, the dry machines of large capacity at that time being considered quite out of the question and the thought of such plan being only a dream.

While making my examination in 1914, and over a period of several weeks, I sampled by pan, and wet rocker, and dry rocker. In all cases results were unusually good.

During the examination of the same property for you in March of this year, I found that the results of my sampling checked perfectly with the results of the sampling in 1914.

I took samples by panning and wet-washing in a rocker in numerous places, from surface to a stratum of Caliche, known locally as 'false bedrock'. I made over thirty samples by panning, and at least twelve with wet-rocker runs, and I obtained values in gold in all but one (a Pan that was blank). From this general panning and rockering I feel safe in saying that in my opinion, and I am convinced, the gravels of Weaver area will run at least $1.50 or better per yard, bank run. There is no doubt in my mind that the loose gravel in the mesa banks will run at least $1.00 per yard in place.

I am reasonably sure that there are at least a million yards of gravel on the forty acres described above, that will run $1.00 or better per yard. Allowing 50¢ per yard for treatment of the gravel, there should be a profit in its handling of at least $500,000 with a perfectly good chance of encountering richer gravel as the work progresses in the Weaver Creek bed operations.

I also feel safe in saying that the same yardages and values can be used on each contiguous 40 acres of adjoining property. I repeat because of its importance, that the sampling, yardage and values given herein checked exactly with my findings in 1914, as shown by my notes taken at that time, which I still have.

I also found, and all other engineering reports available show, that the lack of water is apparent and its absence has prevented this ground from being worked to any appreciable extent. A number of old timer residents in the district, and some newcomers, are using small dry-washers and wet-rockers in the same old way as has been the local custom for the past 50 years, and all take out a little gold, at least enough to make a living. The gold that is recovered by this method is practically all coarse. The operators do not try to save the fine gold as their methods of handling the gravel are very crude, and they handle but a small amount of gravel in a day.

All of the methods used, even though crude, as well as my panning rockering and sampling in general, prove to me that the 40 acres described above will carry enough values per yard to make a highly profitable operation, with the proper

kind of machinery and competent equipment.

As a mining man of 25 years experience and long familiarity with many placer operations, wet and dry, I feel qualified and justified in making the above recommendations and in stating my belief that the property referred to, including the contiguous parcels, is the best and most valuable deposit of its kind, of which I have definite and personal knowledge.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Fred B. Piehl."

POSSIBLE DREDGING AREAS:

Though adequate standard sampling of the property as a unit remains to be done, these local tests and estimates have been scattered over a score of years and locations. Within the zone under consideration are large areas suitable for standard dredging operation; these areas being the large flats of gravel of secondary concentration in the bottoms of the lower gulches. John M. Nicol made a tentative (1926) estimate of four zones of dredgable area in the lower gulches (southern end): "60,000,000 yards, averaging 50 cents gross value per yard. With 80% extraction (40 cents recoverable value) and dredging costs at 20 cents (inclusive of 10 cents per yard to cover costs of pumping water for breaking upper banks by hydraulic mining, and for high stacking of tailings). Nicol arrived at a net valuation for these four dredgable operations of $12,000,000 on the $20.62 gold price and 20 cents cost of 1926.

The four zones recommended were:

1. The lower end of Weaver Gulch, starting about 500 yards below its junction with Oro Fino Gulch, and working upstream for about 3000 yards.

2. From Oro Fino and Weaver, going up Oro Fino, across a low divide to the middle section of Yaqui Gulch.

3. A large flat extending about 1000 yards down from the junction of Slaughter House Gulch and Weaver Gulch.

4. A considerable extent of lower Antelope Creek.

In addition to this $12 million 1951 net outcome for the dredgable areas mentioned, there are "possibilities of true bedrock gravels and of far greater area of high placer banks to be worked." Nicol cautions that these statements must be taken with severe reservations but asserts that enough had been seen at the property to identify the lower Weaver Creek - Antelope Creek body of gravel as one of the largest desert placers of which he knew; with sufficient values in evidence to warrant a thorough complete and systematic sampling on which to base adequate capital investment for water development and large dredge operation.

Nicol gave as an overall figure of possible volume of placer gravel in the 5000 acres of Merrill placer ground in Weaver and Antelope Valleys which he was examining in 1926, a gross total of 750,000,000 cubic yards ("average depth 75 ft."). His 1926 conclusion however discloses his real objective:

"Well worth complete sampling and further exploration. Possible valuation very great. Immediate tentative valuation 1926 on data available, $12,000,000 dredgable ground." (John H. Nicol, 1926).

A much greater portion of the Weaver Gold Placers area must be drilled or pit-sampled before any average depth of 75 ft. could be safely assumed. 75 ft. depths will be found, and exceeded, in all probability, at different points of the ancient valley or valleys but a 75 ft. vertical average for stream bed gravel bodies would be bold estimation indeed. No warrant exists, prior to actual measurement, for assuming other than a 15 ft. average working depth for the 4000 presumably productive acres on which the 1951 project is based. This, in broad estimation only, shrinks the 1926 Nicol 750,000,000 yardage figure to an approximate 100,000,000 cubic yards. I believe however that the Weaver commercial ground will ultimately be found to measure far in excess of the latter figure.

RECOMMENDED PRESENT OBJECTIVE (DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN): A 3,000,000 cubic yard gravel section in Weaver Creek, systematically sampled by pits and channelling in 1936, (recoverable gold content between 50 and 60 cents a yard) and a smaller yardage on Little Oro Fino Flat of about 155,000 yards (recoverable content about $1.00 per yd.) constitute the first gravels in the present plan of initial operation.

Summary of Initial Weaver Creek 3,155,000 yd. operation:

90% Recovery: Upper Weaver Creek 3,000,000 yds. @ 57¢	$1,539,000
Oro Fino Flat 155,000 yds. @ $1	139,500
Total:	1,678,000
3,155,000 yds. cost per yd. @ 25¢ est.	787,500
Total operating profit:	890,500
Less Plant Cost	350,000
Net Profit:	$ 540,500

A 3,000 yard per day operation is recommended for the dual purpose of exploration and pilot production, utilizing two power shovel excavators, each of 2 cu. yd. capacity with transportation from gravel banks to centrally located washing plant by diesel-engine driven trucks. Four 10 or 11 cubic yard trucks on a normal delivery run of approximately one mile will serve the requirement. A diesel driven medium-size tractor-bulldozer unit will be provided for truck road construction and maintenance as well as shovel-floor maintenance. One or two heavy-duty diesel driven service pumps for field work should be included.

At the location of the washing-plant, the delivery trucks will discharge their gravel loads directly into a large receiving hopper-type bin from which, by means of a feeder and conveyor, the material will be elevated and delivered to the screening and washing plant.

A washing plant capacity is recommended and estimated at 200 cu. yds. per operating hour, based on a probability of scalping 50% of the material at the screen and passing the remaining 50% (value bearing) through the jigs.

The 1951 cost of a plant embodying these capacities (including essential auxiliary spare parts, tools, lubricating materials, small machine shop with lathe, drill press, shaper, forging and welding apparata, garage, warehouse, field office and minor buildings) is estimated by major suppliers as follows:

Two (2) Diesel driven standard caterpillar mounted shovels of 2-cubic yard capacity Bucyrus-Erie Model 51-B or equivalent	$110,000
Four (4) Diesel engine driven trucks similar to Sterling Model 340 or equivalent	72,000
One (1) Caterpillar diesel driven tractor and bulldozer, caterpillar Model D-7 or equivalent	13,000
Two (2) Diesel driven field pumps of any of the leading standard manufacturers	17,600
* * * * * * *	
Truck loading hopper type bin	5,000
Feeder and conveyor	10,000
Screening and washing plant (Includes electric motor driven units, revolving screen, distributor chutes and jigs)	110,000
* * * * * * *	
Spares and operating materials	30,000
Machine tools	15,000
* * * * * * *	
Housing, building structures, etc.	50,000
Total:	$ 432,000

At present Arizona delivery schedules on new material of this major category are about 7 months from date of ordering; the other, lesser, items can be obtained in the second-hand market. If this procedure is followed the effect of acquiring these machinery items in the second-hand market would be to reduce the above total estimate to $350,000.

Inauguration of the 3,155,000 cu. yd. production and development campaign mentioned above should develop substantial current profits and at the same time serve as exploration toward the ultimate dredging objective of 10,000 to 20,000 yards per day and its requirement of some 2600 g.p.m. of water.

Before installation of power shovel and washing plant about 50 additional pits should be sunk and sampled to hardpan on Upper Weaver Creek, and about 20 shallow pits, further, on Oro Fino Flat, to round out and complete the "measured" ore status of this promising area. $16,000 should cover this ore-blocking precaution.

Operating at 3000 yards per day, this pilot production operation should clean up in about 3-1/2 years; yearly net $254,000 - a return of initial $350,000 investment in about 1-1/2 years continuous operation.

Visualization of the long range total operation of the Weaver Gold Placers can only be reached by a complete study, survey, depth measurement, and standard sampling of the property step by step, with adequate staff and the right equipment. Neither the $890,500 operating profit on initial Weaver Creek 3,155,000 operation, nor the $12 million net valuation on the 60,000,000 yards, 50 cents per yd., four

dredging zones, nor the $20 million net outcome of the 100,000,000 yardage estimate to be found in the summary of this report should be taken as "limiting" valuation. The total body of workable gravel is very great and it will not be known until the drift-mining possibilities and conditions of the deep, ancient-channel pay-streaks and bedrock gravels of Antelope and Weaver Creeks, possibly at 100 to 500 feet depths in sections, are reached, if ever.

WATER COMMENT: Substantial nearby watersheds to the north and east contributary to the Hassayampa River, the lower Kirkland Valley, and Peeples Valley offer, under adequate group action and development, ample facilities. Nearer by, and directly underneath the placer ground, seismic procedures available in the petroleum and mining industries are capable of exact delineation of water-level, bedrock contour, reservoir formations and basins of accumulation at an approximate cost of $10,000. It is my recommendation that the geophysical work involved in the determination of bedrock depths and water levels in the Weaver Gold Placers, Inc. ground be at once undertaken. This general problem has been thoroughly discussed by the writer with Dr. John J. Jakosky, President, International Geophysics, Inc., of West Los Angeles, and courses of procedure tentatively agreed upon. Dr. Jakosky, known personally and professionally by the writer for some 20 years past is one of the outstanding geophysicists of the world, his organization serving major oil and mining companies on all continents.

Percolating underground waters noted by the writer in and around the Merrill Weaver property are as follows:

(a) The great reservoir in the abandoned Octave Mine that directly adjoins the NE line of the Merrill placer property - approximately 40 miles of flooded underground workings, from the surface to the 2200 ft. level - provides a vast standby body of water, in continuous overflow at the 800 ft. mine level by percolation, into the bedrock structures and pools beneath the Weaver gravels.

(b) There is reputable hearsay evidence of the sinking of a dry shaft to a depth of 165 feet at a point adjacent to the northwest end of the property and of the drifting therefrom 71 feet westerly where water suddenly broke through in such volume as to exceed the capacity of a pump capable of handling 250 gallons per minute. The men were driven from the hole by the rush of incoming water and were forced to abandon the machinery and tools. The shaft is at present bulkheaded. The head frame is still standing.

(c) There is similar evidence of an 84 foot shaft about one-half mile north of the property between Rich Hill and Slaughter House Creek where water was found in volume at its bottom.

(d) Three miles north of the property at a depth of 53 feet in a shaft sunk by Mr. R. M. Merrill water was again too heavy for working without pumps.

(e) Approximately 5 miles north of the property below Peeples Valley are seven springs, one of which furnished adequate water to the Octave 100 ton milling operation for several years. Peeples Valley forms part of the extensive

upper Kirkland Valley watershed.

(f) About 1 mile from the west boundary of the property and about 3 miles south from the north end, on the Hayes Cattle ranch, a windmill pumps water for ranch purposes through a 2 inch pipe.

(g) Near the center of the property is an abandoned shaft reputed to be over 100 feet deep, wherein the dropping of a pebble indicates that there is water standing at approximately the depth indicated. Water was produced from this by windmill 10 or 15 years ago.

(h) A well at north end of village of Congress Junction dug within the last few years to about 700 ft. through gravel, schist, and granite boulders, delivers a steady 60 gallons per minute, mounting to 100 g.p.m. for short periods.

(i) Other instances of neighboring underground water are found at greater distances to the north of the Weaver area. An artesian well which has been flowing for about four years is located in the Martinez Valley approximately 12 miles to the west. This artesian flow drains into the Martinez wash and joins the Hassayampa drainage system two miles west of Wickenburg.

(j) Between 60 and 75 miles to the northeast large volumes of water from springs and underground water courses furnish the power for the great mining operations in the Jerome Mining District, the power plants of the Mid-Arizona Power Company at Pine, Arizona, and large irrigation systems near Clarkdale. The United States Geological Survey topographical maps show the general drainage trend from this district to the Gila River via the Hassayampa and other rivers

but considerable water from the Mogollon Plateau area and the mountain ranges north of Jerome and Clarkdale undoubtedly finds its way by percolation directly south to the underground reservoir basins of Yavapai County and the Weaver Mountain district via fault and granite crevices.

(k) The windmill, at the "Foot Hill Service Station" where the real ascent on the new highway to Yarnell begins, has a good well, 170' deep. This well furnishes enough water for all household purposes of owner and his cafe, soda fountain, tourist automobiles and water bags. Has never gone dry - owner does not know what its real capacity is.

(l) Lastly, it is interesting to note that at the great Meteor Crater, one of the landmarks of the southwest, approximately 120 miles northeast of the Weaver Mining District, a large water supply was developed during the extensive Colvocoresses exploratory operations of several years duration from the Coconino Sandstone strata - 600 feet below the surface. (Jakosky). The geologic maps of Arizona, made by the United States Geological Survey, show the minor occurrence of this Coconino Sandstone south and east of the Weaver Mining District, where it may or may not carry similar water content. In making this reference the writer has no intention of implying any underground connection between the Meteor Crater district and the Weaver Mining District since the drainage from the former is well known to be in the direction of the Colorado River to the north and west.

SUMMARY:

Location: Central Arizona, Yavapai County, 7-1/2 miles east and southeast of Congress Junction on the Santa Fe Railroad, about 60 miles northwest of Phoenix.

Topography: Desert plains, and delta emerging from Weaver and Antelope Creeks in Weaver Mountains - altitude at mines 3300 feet.

Climate: Good, for desert, open for mining all year, rainfall about 10 inches.

Water: Good drinking and camp supply at head of property. No surface water for mining on property. Adequate supply can be developed from underground pools under and nearby the property without major engineering difficulties.

Area: Over 5550 acres held under placer claims.

General Geology: Archean schists, pre-Cambrian granitic intrusives, relatively recent tertiary eruptives. Gold sources: eroded complex of rich veins in and surrounding Rich Hill Mt. in Weaver Mountain Range at head of delta.

Gravel Structure: A large delta of Quaternary gravels with part reconcentration of Tertiary gravels, and possible underlying bedrock area of pre-Tertiary gravels. Gravels have been reconcentrated into three types by gulch water:

1. Primary gravels - deep, over 100 feet.
2. Secondary gravels - forming flats in bottom of lower gulches. Dredgable.
3. Actual loose gulch wash.

Volume of Gravels: Surficial area - 4,000 acres. 96,800,000 total cubic yards if depth taken at 15 feet, in round figures: 100,000,000 yards. Possible depths to ancient channels range to several hundred feet, with yardages running to 750,000,000 (J. M. Nicol).

Value of Gravels: No recent sampling done. Data from a score of early reports range from 30¢ to $1.50 per cu. yd. (gold @ $20.62). Present estimated average for working basis, 100,000,000 yards at 50¢ gross, 90% recovery, $45,000,000. With 1951 costs assumed at 25¢ per yard, a realizable value of at least $20,000,000 (gold @ $20.62) before overhead, depreciation, depletion and taxes, seems reasonable.

(Signed) G. C. Riddell
G. C. Riddell
Consulting Engineer.

RECORDING REQUESTED BY

WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO

Name
Street Address
City & State

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE

DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX $_____
_____ COMPUTED ON FULL VALUE OF PROPERTY CONVEYED,
_____ OR COMPUTED ON FULL VALUE LESS LIENS AND ENCUMBRANCES REMAINING AT TIME OF SALE.

Signature of Declarant or Agent determining tax. Firm Name

QUITCLAIM DEED

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged

DANIEL S. CAPALIA, EARL J. McDANIEL, & GEO. B. BUSH do hereby

REMISE, RELEASE AND FOREVER QUITCLAIM to RICHARD E. DUNSCOMB OR MAUDE E. DUNSCOMB, 5% (FIVE PERCENT)

the real property in the State of ~~California~~ described as:
ARIZONA

County of YAVAPAI

KNOWN AS MINERAL SURVEY NO. 4304

KNOWN AS ONEST DEAL, GOLD BAR AND ARIZONA PLACERS, AND DUN BILLY LODE SURVEY NO. 1248

SITUATE IN SEC. 6, T. 9 N., R. 4W., G. & S. R. M.
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA
WEAVER MINING DISTRICT
ARIZONA LAND DISTRICT

Dated: OCTOBER 15, 1974

Earl J. McDaniel
Geo. B. Bush
Daniel S. Capalia

State of California,
County of LOS ANGELES } ss

On OCTOBER 15, 1974, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared DANIEL S. CAPALIA, EARL J. McDANIEL, & GEO. B. BUSH

known to me to be the person S whose name ARE subscribed to the within Instrument and acknowledged that THEY executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal.

OFFICIAL SEAL
ROSE M. GIBBS
NOTARY PUBLIC - CALIFORNIA
Principal Office in
Los Angeles County
My Commission Expires June 7, 1977

(Seal) Rose M. Gibbs
Notary Public in and for said State.
ROSE M. GIBBS.

Title Order No. _____ Escrow or Loan No. _____

MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO _____
NAME ADDRESS ZIP

STATE OF ARIZONA, County of YAVAPAI } ss. I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed and recorded

In DOCKET and indexed in deeds,

Fee No

at the request of

When recorded, mail to

Witness my hand and official seal.

, County Recorder

By

Deputy Recorder

Compared
Photostated
Fee

Order No.

WARRANTY DEED

For the consideration of Ten and 00/100 Dollars, and other valuable considerations, I or we,

DANIEL L. CAPALIA, EARL J. McDANIEL, & GEO. B. BUSH

the GRANTORS

do hereby convey to ELMER OR CARMEN DUNSCOMB, IN JOINT TENANCY @ 1% - (ONE PERCENT)

the GRANTEES

the following described real property situate in YAVAPAI County, Arizona:

KNOWN AS MINERAL SURVEY NO. 4304

KNOWN AS ONEST DEAL, GOLD BAR
AND ARIZONA PLACERS, AND
DUN BILLY LODE
SURVEY NO. 1248

SITUATE IN SEC. 6, T. 9N.,
R. 4W., G. & S. R. M.
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA
WEAVER MINING DISTRICT
ARIZONA LAND DISTRICT

And the Grantor S do not warrant the title against all persons whomsoever, subject to the matters above set forth.

Dated this 14TH day of OCTOBER, 1974

Daniel L. Capalia

Earl J. McDaniel

Geo. B. Bush

STATE OF ~~ARIZONA~~ CALIFORNIA } ss.
County of LOS ANGELES

This instrument was acknowledged before me this 14TH day of OCTOBER, 1974 by the Grantors DANIEL S. CAPALIA, EARL J. MCDANIEL, AND GEO. B. BUSH

OFFICIAL SEAL
ROSE M. GIBBS
NOTARY PUBLIC - CALIFORNIA
Principal Office in
Los Angeles County
My Commission Expires June 7, 1977

Rose M. Gibbs
ROSE M. GIBBS Notary Public

My commission will expire

STATE OF ARIZONA } ss.
County of

This instrument was acknowledged before me this day of by the Grantors

Notary Public

My commission will expire

ATI Form 6051

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed and recorded at the request of

on Oct 23 A.D., 1974 at 3:50 o'clock P M. Book 937 Official Records

Page 588 Records of Yavapai County, Arizona.

WITNESS my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.

PATSY C. JENNEY, County Recorder

Encrofilmed By Margaret R. Vale, Deputy

INDEXED

When recorded, mail to:
Daniel S. Capalia
2056 General Street
San Pedro, California
90732

Witness my hand and official seal.

PAUL N. MARSTON, County Recorder

By Deputy Recorder

Compared

Photostated

Fee: 4.00

Warranty Deed

For the consideration of Ten Dollars, and other valuable considerations, I or we, Geo. B. Bush

do hereby convey to Daniel S. Capalia, Earl J. McDaniel, & Geo. B. Bush undivided one-third interest each.

the following real property situated in ~~Maricopa~~ Yavapai County, Arizona: Known as Mineral Survey No. 4304 4340?

Known as Onest Deal, Gold Bar and Arizona Pl'acers, and Dun Billy Lode Survey No. 1248

Situate in Sec. 6, T. 9 N., R. 4 W., G. 8 S. R. M. Yavapai County, Arizona Weaver Mining District Arizona Land District

PATENTED CLAIMS

SUBJECT TO: Current taxes, assessments, reservations in patents and all easements, rights of way, encumbrances, liens, covenants, conditions and restrictions as may appear of record.

And I or we do warrant the title against all persons whomsoever subject to the matters above set forth.

Dated this day of

9/9/74

Geo B Bush

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
County of LOS ANGELES } ss.

OFFICIAL SEAL
ROSE M. GIBBS
NOTARY PUBLIC - CALIFORNIA
Principal Office in
Los Angeles County
My Commission Expires June 7, 1977

This instrument was acknowledged before me this 9TH day of SEPTEMBER, 19 74 by

Rose M Gibbs

ROSE M. GIBBS, Notary Public

My commission will expire JUNE 7, 1977

STATE OF }
County of } ss.

This instrument was acknowledged before me this day of , 19 by

Notary Public

My commission will expire

PIONEER NATIONAL TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

N O T E: -- This document is considered by most competent and GOLD-Placer Specialist Mining Engineers - as BETTER THAN ANY REPORT

C O P Y

San Francisco, California
40 - 25th Avenue
July 1, 1930.

Mr. R.M. Merrill,
Congress, Arizona

Dear Mr. Merrill:

"You have asked me for a report on your Arizona gravel property, located at or near the town of Octave, Yavapai County, Arizona, with particular reference to my idea of how to profitably mine the same.

The fact that we have disagreed on several vital points, particularly the water situation, is why I have hesitated to make any formal report for you; and for that reason, I will at this time, outline my ideas in a letter. If after you have read this letter, you desire to do so, I will make a formal report and also submit a plan for working the ground. Understand, please, the report, if made, will follow closely along the lines herein indicated.

There is but one problem to solve; "water". I mean the cost of developing, storing and conveying water to your ground in quantities commensurate with your requirements. You probably have enough water locally without pumping, to operate one power shovel on the middle portion of your Weaver Creek holdings; and at that, you may at first be obliged to pump some extra water out of one of the local mines, until the muddy water from your mining operations tighten up some of the seepage places in a storage reservoir, which I suggest be built.

Now, with all respect to your judgement, it is not possible to develop enough additional water locally to operate a second power shovel outfit. There is no use wasting any time in arguing this question; and your first step, I am very sure, is to get a good power shovel to work there. The total cost of eventually developing, storing, and bringing to two thousand miners inches of water, would be, comparatively speaking, small, and the tremendous amount of gold you would undoubtedly be able to get out of your ground with this amount of water, would on the whole, make the first cost insignificant. ~~But you cannot make anyone believe the first cost insignificant.~~ But you cannot make anyone believe this; no use trying; not until you first prove the values in your ground; and do it by operating on a big enough scale to remove all possible doubts on this vital point from the minds of persons to whom you may look for finances. They cannot be convinced, I feel sure, in any other way.

Now, so far as I have been able to determine, the cheapest and best way by far, and in fact, the only practicable way that I know of, considering how little water there is locally, is to use a power shovel, separating your boulders and coarse gravel from the pay-dirt by using the identically same standard-tried out with gold dredge machinery that has been proven for that purpose. Try no experiments. Then the first gravel - - sand, etc., containing the gold, can be washed up in sluice boxes, in the usual way, as you go along, by using an outfit on skids carrying regular dredge machinery; the skids or sleds to follow along immediately behind, and connected by means of a chain to a power shovel, such as I have sketched out for you.

This fine gravel, sand, etc., containing the pay-dirt, should be carried away by means of a regular dredge-type Robbins belt-conveyer to your sluice boxes, located eighty or possible ninety feet away from the shovel to prevent water

and sluice tailings from running back down and around the power shovel, thereby clogging up your operations, and otherwise hampering your work.

Personally, I have never seen any power shovel outfit do mining work satisfactorily, unless they keep the sluice water and tailings clear off and well out of the shovel. This is the only way as far as I can determine, to conclusively demonstrate what you have there in the way of gold values. Anyway, its first cost will be at least 90% cheaper than the cost of a dredge and pumping plant. Understand, you will have to build a fairly good sized dam across Weaver Creek, below your power shovel. This can be done in a very few days, either with a shovel, or horses and scrapers. Then as soon as the water fills up your reservoir, you can immediately begin operations, washing up the fine gravel and pay-dirt by using the water out of the reservoir, over and over again. Set your electric pump at the lower end of the dam where the water is still and comparatively free of mud. While the water will, of course, be muddy, it will not be too muddy for sluicing purposes. The fine gravel and sand, and heavier portions of the silt, will settle along the creek; some of it will go along down into the bottom of the reservoir in the still, water, of course; but before it gets down as far as the pump, most of the material, excepting the finest silt, will sink. There is no experiment in or about this sort of an arrangement; because the plan is in use right along in several places.

This installation complete, will cost in the neighborhood of $30,000.00 or $35,000.000. In no case, will it, I am sure, exceed $40,000.00. A one and one-half cubic yard shovel should theoretically make three trips per minute, and at that rate, should handle theoretically, 6,525 cubic yards of material every twenty-four hours. But let us cut this estimate down say 85% to only 1,000 cubic yards handled every twenty-four hours. A great deal of your ground is rich enough to pay back your entire $40,000.00 initial cost of installing your plant, plus operating expenses, every Saturday night, even if you handle only 1,000 cubic yards every twenty-four hours.

As a matter of fact, you should average over two thousand cubic yards every day in the year. If you can get all of your money back, and all of your expenses back, including maintenance costs, - even once a year, that in itself would be pretty good. In any event, you should get your money back every month, if yourfix up right and use common sense in your operations. I think you will find your heavy boulders - power shovel - ground, will not average less than $1.88 per cubic yard anywhere. As a matter of course, you will work your boulder power shovel ground as you come to it. It will not average $10.00 per cubic yard or even half that much. But the poorest of the Weaver Creek power shovel ground will pay back your entire investment every month at the very least, I am sure, if you fix up right, using a good yard and a half shovel. (No doubt you would use either electricity or Diesel engine for power on your power shovel.) If you put in a halfway outfit and hire a halfway manager, it means failure before you start, beyond the slightest doubt.

You will note, I have suggested holes 2" in diameter, in the dredge type trommel. This is on account of the large nuggets. If you could be sure of 1½" diameter holes letting all the nuggets through, it would materially cut down your power bill for pumping water from the reservoir for sluicing purposes; so as not to be obliged to sluice anything over 1½" diameter. One of the many reasons for using a 1½ cubic yard shovel or larger, is that if you get one too light, the hydraulic cylinder on the sled, will pull the shovel back to the sled instead of pulling the sled up to the power shovel, when it moves a few feet at a time on its own caterpillar tract. Do not get a sheel propelled power shovel.

First thing when you get there with your power shovel is to dig

a pit 14 or 15 feet deep, thirty feet wide, and 70 or 80 feet long; and start building your sled in the pit. Then take your shovel where the crack forks, and in one or two days you can build a dyke to turn the water down the south water way; so as to be safe in case of cloudburst. Then take the shovel down and build the storage dam across Weaver Creek. By this time, you should have the outfit ready to go mining.

In wet weather, you will no doubt be obliged to run a hose on board from your sluice water pipe, to wash the mud off the boulders while they are still tumbling in the trommel. As the same time, you will likely have to decrease the grade of the trommel, so as to get the boulders clean before they fall out of the power end of the trommel, on to the 3-foot wide belt.

Please remember there were no gold dredgers 32 years ago. That it was many years before the combined efforts and costly experiments of all the dredge mining people finally got down to a point that enabled them to design a good standard dredge. Now please just stick with this standardized dredge machinery on your sled; viz., a standard dredge trommel, not a gravel pit type trommel; and standard type Tobbins belt conveyor, and not the usual economical designed outfit for indoors steady load crushed handling.

Kindly bear in mind, as I have often told you, to refrain from stating the correct values on any values for that matter, in your ground; because no will believe you and it would result in creating suspicion in the minds of others as regards any other statements you may make on any other subject. Let whoever goes in with you determine the values there for themselves. Insist on this, it is easily done in this kind of mining. Not so in underground mining or in hardrock mining either.

After you demonstrate with a power shovel the values in that portion of your ground, where it is too shallow to dredge, which ground it so happens, contains boulders so large that no dredge ever built could possibly handle them it ought to be easy then for you to raise enough money to build a regular proven type steel dredge, one capable of handling 10,000 cubic yards per day; which means over 14,000 tons per day. (Some dredges handle as much as 20,000 cubic yards per day.) Such a dredge will cost ready to run about $400,000.00 not counting pipe lines or pumping plants for supplying water which might up to another thousand dollars. Then locate the dredge four or five miles from Weaver Creek just north of Round Mountain and about four miles from the Santa Fe Railroad at Harquehala Station. There are no large boulders down there, or anything else unusual to trouble you in dredging work, except of course the lack of water; and you can get that by pumping.

The "Three Friends Dredge" that Mr. Ringe, Mr. Griffin, and myself built 24 years ago, which I operated for seven years, had an average running of 23 hours and 22 minutes out of every 24 hours. This dredge by the way is still running.

Remember you have four distinct kinds of mining on your land; viz., first-power shovel work. This will be on ground where there are too many big boulders for dredging; and it so happens in this case - at the same time, the ground where the large boulders are is too shallow to float a dredge; - and besides all that, there would be no place to pump your tailings if you should attempt to hydraulic where you should use shovels. Furthermore, this power shovel ground should be worked out before you cover it up with hyraulic tailings. Second;--You will have to hydraulic your steeper ground above the power shovel ground.

The third;--Go after the dredging ground, that is the main standby. And, finally;--Perhaps you may in the future conclude to sink shafts and drift out the gravel if it pays in your deeply (up) ancient river channel that runs down near Antelope Creek just west of Rich Hill.

There is no safer investment possible in any line of human endeaver where ground is suitable for dredging and the gold is evenly distributed throughout the gravel, - provided it is carefully and intelligently drilled. It is not unusual to measure up the ground dredged the day you clean up, and before you get the gold out of the sluices, to be able to tell with pencil and paper, from the land area dredged since the previous clean-ups; taking the figures from the drilling records, to within two or three percent on how much the cleanup for the half month's operation will amount to, before you get the gold weighed.

Now, Mr. Merrill, in my judgment the only way to put this property of yours on its feet, is to work reasonably along the lines indicated. There is no doubt of the financial result whatever, provided you go at it right, and handle your yardage and save your gold. But don't, PLEASE, deal with anyone who wants to experiment; and positively refuse to permit any machinery to be installed that has not heretofore been thoroughly tested out on standard dredges. I refer to the machinery to be installed on your skids or sleds; same to follow along just behind your power shovel. And fourth, please don't let them put Cousin Jim or Uncle Ed in charge to try to run the outfit on your property, unless he is competent. And in any case, don't fool with dry washers.

Remember! the water you develop and store for mining will be valuable for all time for irrigation purposes, after you are through mining.

As to where the gold came from or how it got into your ground is immaterial. The gold is there, no mistake about it; which is sufficient for our purpose.

All the patented dry washers were failures, and dry washers always were and always will be failures, if the ground has even the slightest moisture in it; for it costs too much to dry the moisture out. Experienced miners with small machinery have made money there in mid summer, for three-fourths of a century, by working during the middle of the day. Just think what a dredge could earn in that kind of ground; - a dredge which is capable of handling more gravel in a day than ten thousand men can possibly handle in the same time with dry washers, or rather dry panning, as most of them do; and even then there is enough gold left in your washers tailings to pay the dredge. Just pan some of their dry wash tailings and see.

Now, a cubic yard is more gravel than the average dry washer miner can handle in a day. There are 120 pans of gravel in a cubic yard, and there are only 480 minutes in 8 hours. That means a pan must be dug out and dry washed every 4 minutes, if they handle a cubic yard per man per day. They just don't do it that fast, thats all.

The men who tested a part of the ground for me, before my last trip down there, were competent and 100% reliable. It was this man who tested the "Three Friends Dredging Company" ground (referred to above), before we built our dredge. The ground he tested paid over a period of seven years to within 2 2/3 per cent of what his drilling record indicated it would pay; and that error was in our favor.

In closing, I can say unhesitatingly that I am very sure from the very best possible source of information, and my own personal observations and test, that the values in your ground justify going ahead. And I also unhesitatingly assure you that if you do not go at it right, you will surely fail, irrespective of the values in the ground. There are, no doubt, ways to go about the work other than herein stated. However, I feel sure that the plans I have outlined, if followed carefully, will succeed."

Yours truly,

(signed) W. L. Leland.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)
) ss
STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

I hereby declare the foregoing to be an absolute and correct copy of the original report made by W.L. Leland.

MARY M. LAWRENCE

Notary Public in and for The
County of Los Angeles,
State of California

Certified to be a True Copy.

Howard S. Hotton

FINIS.

Quitclaim Deed

THIS FORM FURNISHED BY TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged,

DANIEL S. CAPALIA, EARL J. McDANIEL, & GEORGE B. BUSH

hereby REMISE, RELEASE AND FOREVER QUITCLAIM to

VINCE ROMANO 2-1/2% INTEREST IN (TWO AND ONE-HALF PERCENT)

the following described real property in the state of ~~California~~ ARIZONA county of YAVAPAI

KNOWN AS MINERAL SURVEY NO. 4340.

KNOWN AS ONEST DEAL, GOLD BAR, AND ARIZONA PL'ACERS, AND DUN BILLY LODE SURVEY NO. 1248.

SITUATE IN SEC. 6, T. 9N., R. 4W., G. &S. R.M., YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA, WEAVER MINING DISTRICT, ARIZONA LAND DISTRICT.

Dated SEPTEMBER 13, 1974

DANIEL S. CAPALIA

EARL J. McDANIEL

GEORGE B. BUSH

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } SS.

On SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared DANIEL S. CAPALIA, EARL J. McDANIEL, AND GEORGE B. BUSH, known to me to be the persons whose names ARE subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that THEY executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

(Seal)

OFFICIAL SEAL
ROSE M. GIBBS
NOTARY PUBLIC
My Comm...

ROSE M. GIBBS
Name (Typed or Printed)
Notary Public in and for said County and State

If executed by a Corporation the Corporation Form of Acknowledgment must be used.

Title Order No. ____

Escrow or Loan No. ____

400 8-59

Quitclaim Deed

THIS FORM FURNISHED BY TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged,

DANIEL S. CAPALIA, EARL J. McDANIEL, & GEORGE B. BUSH

hereby REMISE, RELEASE AND FOREVER QUITCLAIM to

ROBERT LAMBERT 2-1/2% INTEREST IN (TWO AND ONE-HALF PERCENT)

the following described real property in the state of ~~California~~ ARIZONA county of YAVAPAI

KNOWN AS MINERAL SURVEY NO. 4340.

KNOWN AS ONEST DEAL, GOLD BAR, AND ARIZONA PLACERS, AND DUN BILLY LODE SURVEY NO. 1248.

SITUATE IN SEC. 6, T. 9N., R. 4W., G. & S. R. M., YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA, WEAVER MINING DISTRICT, ARIZONA LAND DISTRICT.

Dated SEPTEMBER 13, 1974

Daniel S. Capalia
DANIEL S. CAPALIA

Earl J. McDaniel
EARL J. McDANIEL

GEORGE B. BUSH
George B. Bush

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } SS.

On SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared DANIEL S. CAPALIA, EARL J. McDANIEL, AND GEORGE B. BUSH, known to me to be the person S whose name S ARE subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that THEY executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

(Seal) OFFICIAL SEAL
NOTARY PUBLIC - CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
My Comm. Expires Jan. 7, 1977

ROSE M. GIBBS
(Typed or Printed) Name
Notary Public in and for said County and State

If executed by a Corporation the Corporation Form of Acknowledgment must be used.

Title Order No. _____

Escrow or Loan No. _____

450 8-59

AFFIDAVIT

ARIZONA)
) ss.
County of Yavapai)

The affiant, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. The seller/vendor is Geo. B. Bush

residing at 4446 Linden, Long Beach, California

and purchaser/vendee is Daniel S. Saralia, Earl J. McDaniel, & Geo. B. Bush

residing at 2056 General Street, San Pedro, California 90732

on that certain deed/contract for sale dated September 9 19 74.

2. The legal description shown on said instrument is: Known as Mineral Survey No. 4340 4284

Known as Onest Deal, Gold Bar and Arizona Placers, and Dun Billy Lode Survey No. 1248

Situate in Sec. 6, T. 9 N., R. 4 E., G. & S. R. M. Yavapai County, Arizona Beaver Mining District Arizona Land District

3. The total consideration paid or value established (including cash, mortgages, property traded, assumed liability, etc.) is ..... $ 50,000

a) other items included in the sale are _____

_____

b) this is a gift or the consideration is nominal, and the "value" of the property as defined in ARS 42-1601 as set forth below is ..... $ _____

4. Other than those exemptions provided in ARS 42-1614, an additional exemption from the affidavit requirement imposed by ARS 42-1612 is claimed by reason of _____

_____

_____ _____
Seller Seller

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this 9TH day of SEPTEMBER 19 74

by GEORGE B. BUSH

OFFICIAL SEAL
ROSE M. GIBBS
NOTARY PUBLIC - CALIFORNIA
Principal Office in
Los Angeles County
My Commission Expires June 7, 1977

Rose M. Gibbs
ROSE M. GIBBS Notary Public

My Commission Expires: JUNE 7, 1977

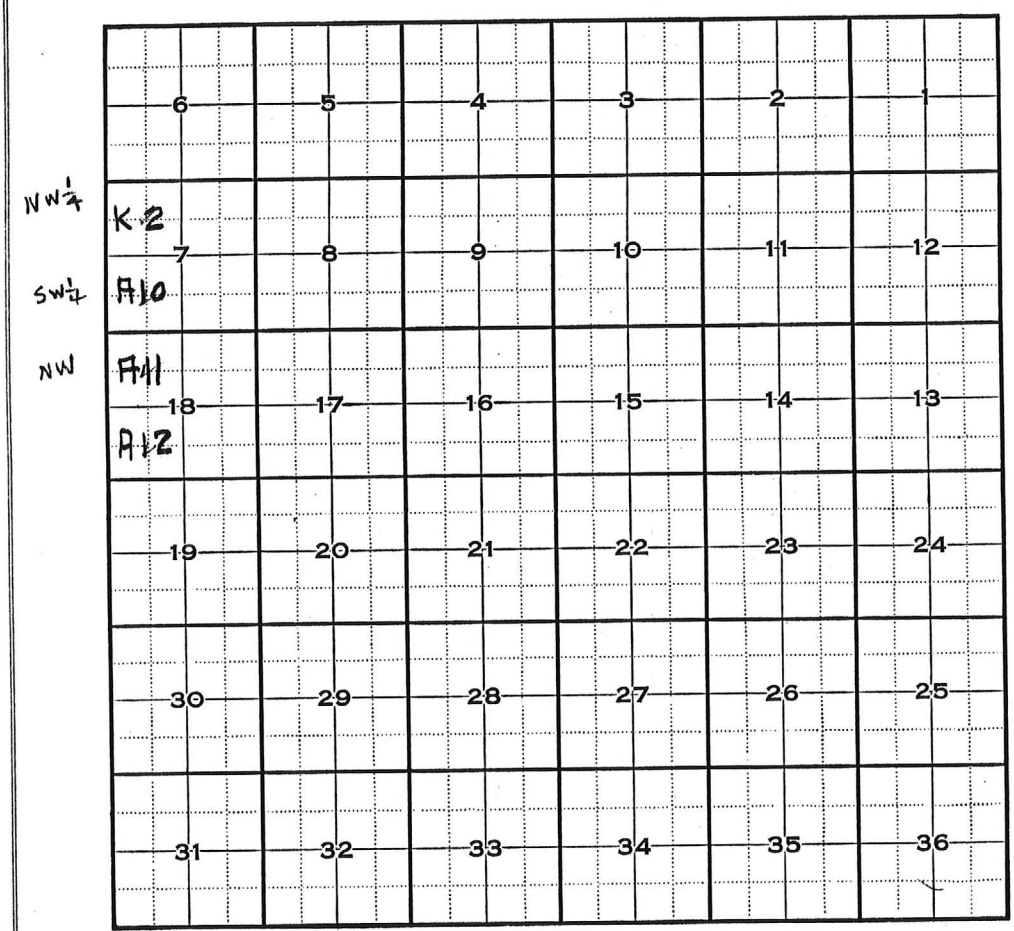
VALUE as defined by ARS 42-1601 means "in any case other than a gift, the amount of the full actual consideration therefore, paid or to be paid, including

Merrill Placer
Astan Dist.

PLAT

Township No. 9N, of Range No. 4W, of Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian.

.....County, Arizona



No. 198—TOWNSHIP PLAT—Price .05c—(Ask for Quantity Prices)
Heinze, Bowen & Harrington, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona

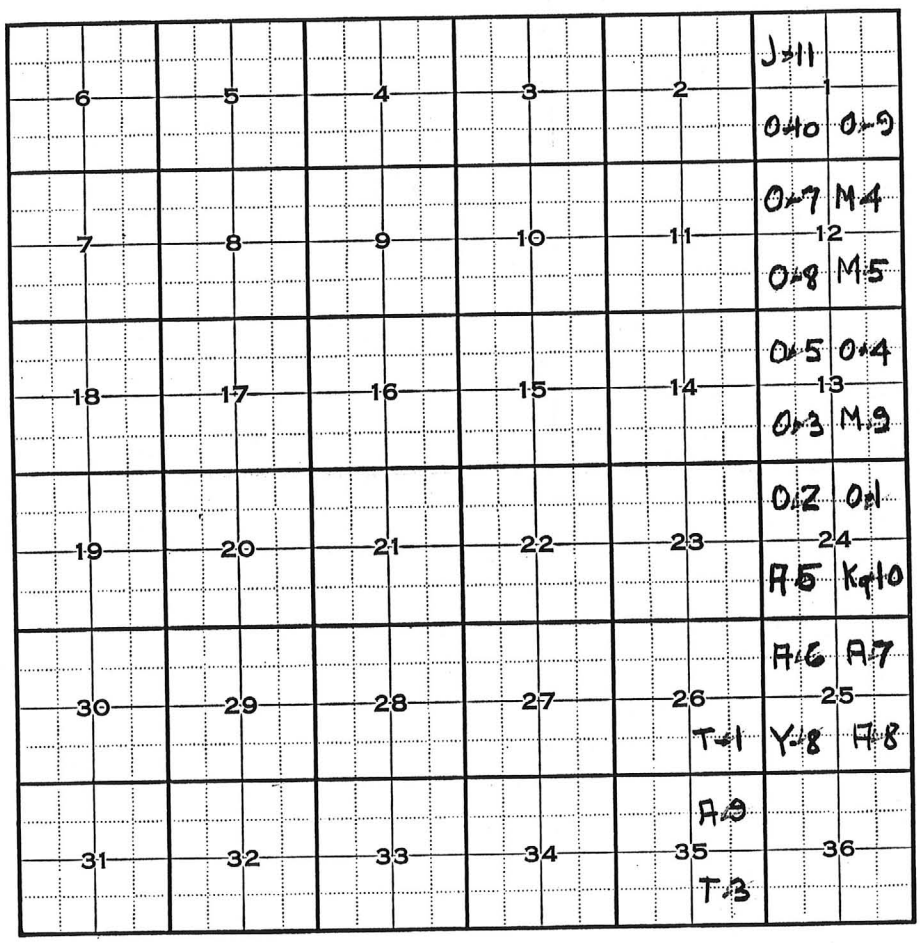
500—5-37

Emerald Plains
Petrose Dist.

PLAT

Township No. 9N, of Range No. 5W, of Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian.

.....County, Arizona



J - Judson
Kq - King
K - Kathryn
O - Osage
A - Ayers
M - Merrill
Y - Young
T - Tomo

No. 198—TOWNSHIP PLAT—Price .05c—(Ask for Quantity Prices)
Heinze, Bowen & Harrington, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona

500—5-37

HISTORY OF ARIZONA.

By - Farish. Vol 2, Page 247.

"The next party to enter this new region in response to the letters left with the Pimas, and consisted as what was known as the "Peoples Party." This party was organized by A.G.Peoples in May 1863, and entered Arizona from California by way of Yuma, where they met Pauline Weaver, who had come by appointment; Peoples having written him from California. The party, with Weaver as guide, followed up the Colorado River to LaPax; where the Mexicans had been Placer Mining for some time. They went east across the Plomosa Range and up the Cullen Valley. On nearing the mountains, some antelope were discovered, and Peoples followed them and succeeded in killing five. From this, he named the stream Antelope Creek; and the mountains which rose from its northern bank, Antelope Mountains.

The party camped near by and before sundown had panned out some gold, on what they named Weaver Creek, in honor of the guide.

The next day four Mexicans, who had joined the party at Yuma, started after their horses which had strayed during the night. In the evening they came in with their stock, and taking Peoples aside, exhibited a large quantity of gold nuggets; which they had picked up on top of the Mountain. They could have kept the secret to themselves; but they gathered a large amount of gold and then rode safely into Mexico.

The next morning, the party went to the top of the hill where innumerable chunks and nuggets of gold were found in a sort of sloping basin. In about a month all the surface gold was gathered and the party scattered; some remaining to work the gravel bars of Weaver Creek. It is estimated that during the first month, a quarter of a million dollars in gold was gathered. The mountain was named Rich Hill; and has yielded many thousands of dollars since that time."

Page 252.

"He was one of the party that accompanied Colonel Jack Snively, a Veteran of the Texas war of Independence, and General Houston's private secretary, in a prospecting trip when the mines of Pinos Altos were discovered; and Weilling, it is said, was at the head of the party that discovered Rich Hill, near Weaver Creek, in the lower part of Yavapai County in the year 1863. Be this as it may, Jack Swilling accumulated quite a fortune, either from these placers or others.

A score or so of men are now working on these placers from year to year; and it is supposed that they get from ~~$x,xxx,xxx~~ $2,000.00 to $4,000.00 in value per month.

The Rich Hill channel is noted for its coarse, heavy gold. Small scale gold does not occur there. It has not been transported far from its original matrix.

The same observations apply to the Placers of Weaver; which no doubt had their source in the same vein from which Rich Hill was supplied. It seems strange, however, to get such coarse gold on the top of a mountain. Tom Connell, who mines extensively on top of the Hill, assured me that he could not get even $10.00 worth of fine scale gold; but he took it out in coarse masses and nuggets. One of the largest found was worth $400.00. Another one $300.00, and another $150.00, in rough figures. Three lumps taken out by him were worth $1,009.00. Nuggets to the aggregate value of some $3,000.00 were taken out within a small area. Pedro Lucero, at Weaver, found one piece worth about $450.00."

WEAVER DISTRICT.

In the neighborhood of Rich Hill and Stanton, Yavapai County, and between these localities and the Hassyampa River, there are many valuable prospects; and a great deal of development is being carried on. All of the veins run high in gold from the grass roots; and it is confidently expected that a large number of permanently producing gold mines will soon be in operation in this district. The neighborhood has been famous for its rich placer mines for many years.

1905 - United States Geological Survey - Mineral Resources Chas. D. Walcott:-

WEAVER DISTRICT: The Rich Hill, in this district, has yielded from the surface fabulous sums in the past. It was the scene of much activity during the spring months of the year. A total amount of $16,273.00 in gold dust extracted from the gravels on the Rich Hill and vicinity, was sold to store-keepers in the neighborhood camps.

1907 - United States Geological Survey - Metallic Prod. Part 1, -- Geo. Otis Smith:-

WEAVER DISTRICT: This district located ten miles southeast from Congress Junction, is noted for its yield of placer gold from Rich Hill, and high mountain spur of granite, where numerous gold nuggets of large size have been found there as early as 1863. Nuggets of ordinary size have been found there at different times since that date, and are sold to local mercantile establishments; which purchase about $8,000.00 of all the gold each year, - production depending upon the season of the rainfall.

1908 - United States Geological Survey - Metallic Prod. Part 1, -- Geo. Otis Smith:-

WEAVER DISTRICT: This district is famous for its production of placer Gold from Rich Hill, which did not produce as much in 1908 as in former years; but the yield nevertheless was important, $6,089.00 in Gold being reported. In addition there was 20,069 tons of ore treated at Gold and Silver mills; yielding $5,868.16 ounces of gold and 4,521 ounces of silver.

1909 - United States Geological Survey - Metals Part 1, Geo. Otis Smith:-

WEAVER DISTRICT: The total production of Placer and deep mines was $34,122.00 Gold, and nominal amounts of silver and lead with a total value of $34,438.00.

An Expert E. M.'s Report

Q P X. (RE:-THE MERRILL PLACER). Los Angeles, Calif., July 20, 1926.

Mr. R. M. Merrill,
1588 Pacific Avenue,
Alameda, California.

Dear Sir:

"This is to confirm what I told you verbally in explanation of the results of our prospecting works at Octave, on your Placer ground. It might be well to recall here that our company in taking up your placer ground, was looking wholly for a volume of gold bearing gravels that could be dredged at a profit. Incidentally, as a result of my preliminary examination, I told you that I felt certain that there were at least two old channels cutting through the flats upon which the ground optioned to us exists. While our company was looking only for dredging grounds, I felt that if these old channels did not exceed eighty-feet in depth, the bed-rock pay on them would be rich enough to pay for the moving by a dredge of the overlying barren gravels; and, therefore my prospecting work would not be confined only to the large volume of gravels in the flats, -but to these old channels as well."

You will recall that I maintained from the first that there must exist two channels out of these mountains, one from Antelope and one from Weaver Creek. Owing to the quantity and nature of the gold already produced in the upper stretches of these two creeks, it seems certain that once bedrock were reached in the old channels, that would be a concentration rich enough to yield excellent profits from the drifting of these concentrations or pay streaks. While our drilling has not reached bedrock, that is, to the pay streak, it has proven the deep trough existing in the old Antelope Channel; and the nature of the gravel indicates conclusively that there must be a rich concentration or pay streak on bedrock.

Our Geological work on Antelope Creek enables us to trace quite clearly this old channel for a distance upstream of three or four miles. This is important in that once the pay streak is cut below, mining can be done upstream for that distance; and, since the source of the gold is being constantly approached as work progresses upstream, the richness should also increase.

I have not dwelt on Weaver old channel because our work has mainly been confined to Antelope, and nothing has been done to prove our assumption in regard to Weaver. The indications however, are just as clear; and only a small amount of work would be required to locate the old channel as well.

From a study of the production records, of the Geology of the two valleys, and from the distribution of gold shedding stringers in the country traversed by Antelope and Weaver Creeks, together with the remnant of an extremely rich old channel on the tip of Rich Hill, I am firmly convinced of the existence of unusually rich pay streaks on bedrock in those old channels. By the pay streaks, I mean concentrations of gold bearing material which will pay to drift; and, by unusual, I mean about two dollars per square foot of bedrock (not per cubic yard of gravel). I think I neglected to mention that we struck water at about one hundred feet. This is not only another indication of the channel, but assures you a source of water you had not formerly anticipated.

I do not hesitate to recommend that you, either by yourself, or with some associate, arrange for the necessary finances to sink on this old channel, and to prospect it by drifting across it."

Yours very truly,

/Signed/ NORMAN C. STINES,
Chief Mining Engineer on the
job for The U.S.Mining and
Smelting Corp.

(By an expert Geologist) Report

COPY.

A

RECONNAISSANCE

of the

OLD RIVER CHANNELS

of

ANTELOPE GULCH.

Yavapai County, Arizona.

for

R. M. MERRILL

by

JOHN M. NICOL, Consulting Engineer, and
Geologist, for The U.S.
Mining & Smelting Corp.

Octave, Arizona,
August 1926.

The General Geological Report on The Rich Hill District covers fully all the present data available; the following is a more detailed sketch of the evidence of an old GOLD bearing channel of Antelope Valley.

There is much evidence on which to base the supposition that the lower end of Antelope Gulch form part of a main valley of great age, and at one time drained a considerable territory to the north, possibly as far as Skull Valley.

Great volcanic eruptions of the tertiary epoch filled the whole middle section of the valley and for a time dammed its lower outlet, forming a lake of considerable dimensions; the remains of which, as buried lake beds, are still clearly in evidence.

Great flows of lava covered the whole, the remains of which form the prominent mountain peaks of Antelope and others to the east and west. Recent erosion has gradually developed the lower end of the old valley and restored it to somewhat of its former shape; but has not yet eroded it to the same depth as in pre-tertiary times. In other words, the old channel remains burried below the present bottom of the existing Antelope Gulch Channel.

The present channel and one of its upper branches, has cut through the "rims" of the old channel at a number of places which enables it to be very clearly traced for about 3½ miles; that is, from its lower end at Stanton, where it disappears under, and is buried by the great delta fan of valley gravels, to a point - going north - where it disappears under the great cap of tertiary lavas that form Antelope Peak and the hill to the north. However further the channel extends is, of course, a geological surmise; --we may count on a workable length of over three miles.

The rims as exposed over the whole length are schistose rocks, the bedrock is therefor undoubtedly the same character of schist and would be easily worked in drifting and would be an excellent "gold catcher."

The width of the old channel varies from about 200 feet at the narrowest to about 1200 feet at the widest point at the lower end. Assuming a drifting depth of 6 feet, or two yards, and an average width of 100 yards, we have approximately 350,000 cubic yards of workable gravel per mile run. As there are 3 miles of channel who's existence is well established, we may count on 1,000,000 cubic yards of workable gravel. What now we need is some basis on which to form a judgment of the probable values of this gravel.

The District of Rich Hill has been famous for the rich placer diggings in the shallow gulches worked in the early days.

There seems to be fairly authentic data to the effect that over $3,000,000.00 in placer gold was taken out from the 60's to the 90's. And there are estimates running several more. It is also certain that many large nuggets were taken out;-one of over $1,000.00, and many of several hundred dollars in value.

The writer has seen quite a few taken out in recent times from the Weaver side of Rich Hill. The bulk of this gold came from benches of old channels.

On the west side of Rich Hill there are two well marked sections of an old bench of a still earlier channel of Antelope Valley, and there is some evidence of an old fragmentary bench near the top of Rich Hill; -That these benches were the principal feeders of the gulches and the main source of the smooth, well-washed placer gold, is quite certain; because those gulches that were not tributary to these benches did not have as much gold; and when we go up Antelope beyond the last point, where rims of the gold channel are to be found, we get practically no gold.

Prospecting on the minor benches and the exposed sections of the rim of the old channel shows good ground, and this, together with the above facts, leads us to the normal conclusion that the bed-rock of the deepest of the old channels should be very rich. I would not be surprised to find sections averaging $10.00 per yard on bedrock.

The old channel is entirely virgin as far as old records and actual evidence of the absence of old workings go.

The matter of sinking a main working shaft and drifting on the old channel by breating should not be difficult. It could be carried out in accord with standard California practice.

In fact, I can see no special engineering or other difficulties in the way of developing the old channel and a moderate investment of capital will prove it up.

An expenditure of $25,000.00 should be sufficient for a moderate sized equipment and shaft.

There is no question of the recognized value of the district as a gold bearing placer zone. That the old channel is there, and still intact is self-evident. I feel, therefore, it is a good venture for a moderate capital investment.

Submitted,

/Signed/ JOHN M. NICOL,
Consulting Mining Engineer
and Geologist for The U.S.
Mining and Smelting Corp.

Abstract showing Values indicated in original reports of various Engineers examining the Placer Claims held by R.M.Merrill and Associates of Los Angeles, California.

1919----- W.T.Dineen to Ira J.Coe of San Francisco,Calif. October 28,1919.
Estimated 600 acres of Gold Bearing Gravel of a Net Value of $ 7,000.00 per acre.

1920----- W.E.Plank, Mining Engineer,San Francisco, Calif. November 15,1920.

Estimates a workable area of 4000 acres with a value of 35 cents per yard.
Cost of recovery 29 cents per yard.

1924----- A.H.Mc Neer, Report to H.Hardaway, Bristol, Va. January 3,1924.

Estimated the Oro Fino Area as containing 4,100,000 yards of workable gravel valued at $1.5[illegible] per yard.

1926----- John M.Nicol, Consulting Engineer, San Francisco, Calif. February 1926.

Detailed discussion of Geology and Gold distribution. Some personal sampling and a review of previous reports, estimates a total of 16,000,000 yards of workable gravel valued at 50 cents per yard.

1929----- E.Lionel de la Pole to R.M.Merrill, Feb.18,1929.

From Antelope, Weaver, Slaughterhouse,Oro Fino and Yaqui Washes, 34 samples were taken varying from 22 cents to $ 2.02 per yard.

1930----- W.L.Leland, Placer Operator, San Franciscoletter to R.M.Merrill.

Based on sampling by an associate estimates an area 6000 feet by 1320 feet along Weaver Creek averaging 20'-9" in depth to have a value of $ 1.88 per yard.
Suggests a 10,000 yard Plant.

1934----- Geo.M.Calvocoressos,Mining Engineer, for David Mines Ltd.,Montreal, Canada,August 1934.

Based on two months operation with a power shovel and wet recovery plant, sampled a total of 60 acres on the lower reaches of Weaver and Oro Fino Washes, finds an average recovery value of $2700.00 per acre, with a possible 1000 acres of similar material. Bank Value, 15 cents per yard; Wash dirt, 30 cents per yard.
With a 6000 yard plant calculates a net recovery of $ 3,700,000.

1936----- J.B.Tenney, Mining Engineer, Tucson, Arizona, for Joseph C.Barton, Reno, Nevada,June 7, 1936.

Reports in a letter that sampling showed values ranging from 5.7 cents per yard to $1.92 per yard in Weaver and Oro Fino Washes.

Abstracted by Carl G.Barth,Jr.,Mining Engineer, February 10,1938.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

CARL G. BARTH, JR.,
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER
BANK OF ARIZONA BLDG.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

Summary of Reports submitted by R.M.Merrill
arranged in chronological order.

1919----- W.T.Dineen to Ira J.Coe, San Francisco, Calif.
October 28, 1919

Estimated 600 acres of gold bearing gravel
of a net value of $7,000.00 per acre.

1920----- W.E.Plank, Mining Engineer, San Francisco, Calif.
November 15, 1920.

Estimated a workable area of 4000 acres with
a value of 35 cents per cu.yd.

1924----- A.H.Mc.Neer, Report to H.Hardaway, Bristol, Va.
January 3, 1924.

Estimated 4,100,000 cu.yds. of an average value
of $1.51 per cu.yd. in Oro Fino Area.

1926----- John M.Nicol, Consulting Engineer, San Francisco,
Calif. February 1926.

Detailed discussion of geology and gold distri-
bution. Some personal examination and a review
of past reports estimates 16,000,000 cu.yds.
of workable gravel with a value of 50 cents per
cu.yd.

1929----- E.Lionel C.de la Pole to R.M.Merrill, Feb. 18, 1929

From Antelope, Weaver, Slaughterhouse, Oro Fino,
and Yaqui Washes, 34 samples were taken varying
from 22 cents to $ 2.02 per cu.yd.

1930----- W.L.Leland, San Francisco, California. Letter to
R.M.Merrill.

Based on sampling by an associate eastmates a
value of $ 1.88 per cu.yd. over an area of
6000 feet in length by 1320 in width and an
average depth of 20'-9"along the course of
Weaver Creek.
Suggests a 10,000 yard plant.

1934----- Geo.M.Calvocoressos, Mining Engineer, for David Mines, Ltd.,Montreal, Canada. August 1934.

Based on two months operation with power shovel and wet recovery plant on an area of 60 acres, along lower reaches of Weaver and Oro Fino Washes, finds an average recovery value of $ 2700 per acre, with a possible 1000 acres of similar material.
Value per bank yard of 15 cents; value per wash yard 30 cents.
With a 6000 yard plant calculates a net recovery of $ 3,700,000.00

Briefed by Carl G.Barth, Jr.from sworn copies of the above reports.

(1)

Summary of various Reports submitted by R. M. Merrill

1919 — W. T. Sineen to Ira J Coe
Oct. 28, 1919 San Francisco, Calif.

Estimated 600 acres of Good Bearing gravel of a net value of $7000.00 per acre

1920 — W. E. Plank, Mining Engineer
San Francisco, Calif.
Nov. 15, 1920

Estimated workable area of 4000 acres at 35 cents per yard. with a working cost of 20 cents per cu yard

(1924)
see Mr. Neer

1926 - John M. Nicol, Cons. Engr
San Francisco Calif.

Detail discussion of Geology & Gold distribution.
Review of past reports
Estimate 16,000,000 yards
Value 50¢ per cu. yd

1929 — E. Lionel C de la Pole.
to R. M. Merrill
34 Samples varying
from 22 cents to $2.02
per yard from
Antelope, Weaver, Slaughter Lone
Cero Fino and Yaqui Washes.

1930 — W. L. Leland, San Francisco, Calif
Letter to R. M. Merrill.
Based on sampling of a
Mr. Bell, an associate.
Average Value $1.88 per yard.
Area 6000 x 1320 feet along Weaver
Depth of 20' 9" Creek
Suggests 10,000 yard floating
Dredge —
Operating cost of 20 cents per yd

1934 Geo. M. Calvocoressos, Mining Engr.
for David Mines, Ltd Montreal, Ca
Two months operation with
Power shovel and recovery
plant.
~~Samples~~
Area Sampled
60 acres in Weaver Creek
25 acres in Cero Fino Wash

Chas. J. Stoneham, Mining Engr. Los Angeles.
Oct. 28, 1931

Examined operations of Yavapai Placer Mining Co. in Sec. T9N-4W

~~Samples 1,2,3~~ 6 samples varying from ~~17¢ to~~

Opinion ground worth $1.75 per yard

E. Lionel C. de la Pole Feb. 18, 1929

34 samples varying from 22¢ to 2.02 per yard.
from Antelope, Weaver, Slaughter House Oro Fino and Yaqui Washes.

March 1937
C. J. Gilbert memo. of results obtained by Pacific Placers Engr. Co. on the Lion Gold Mines property

7¢ to $15.26 per yard.

1924 — A. H. McNeer - Report to
H. Hardaway, Bristol Va.
Jan. 3, 1934.
Sampling Oro Fino Area
4,100,000 yards
Av. value $1.51 per yard.
Estimated net recovery
$3,700,000

W. L. Leland, San Francisco July 1, 1930
Letter to R. M. Merrill

Discussion of a preliminary plant to cost not to exceed $40,000 of a capacity of 2000 yards daily.

Mentions heavy boulders ground containing $1.88 per yard (at $20 per oz).

Later mentions a plant of 10,000 yards capacity at a cost of $100,000 ✓

Mentions four (4) types of ground
1- Shovel Ground (heavy boulders)
2- Floating Dredge Ground
3- Hydraulic Ground (high banks)
✓

Water development by proper damming Antelope & Weaver Creeks to preserve flood waters

W. L. Leland Feb. 4, 1932
Letter to C. O. Byrd, Los Angeles, Calif.
Claims an area 6000 x 1320 feet. along Weaver Creek. ✓
Depth 20' - 9"
Value per yard $1.88 (at $20.00 per oz)
All values determined by panning of a

John M. Neal. Consulting Engineer
August 1976

Reconnaissance of Antelope Gulch
Discussion of possible deep
channels underlying present
surface.

John M. Neal February 1976

Detail discussion of Geology &
distribution of Gold.
Cost of obtaining water
From reports of Russel, Leland,
Farish, Mc. Rees, Plank deduces
possible 50¢ value per yard.
Estimated dredgeable volume
of 12,000,000 yards for one area
and 4,000,000 yards for another.
Estimated costs of 20¢ per bank
yard.

Geo. M. Calvocoressos, Mining Engr.
Phoenix, Ariz. Aug. 23. 1934.

Report – Plant on Hassayampa River
Trucking 1 yard samples from Power
Shovel and Pit Sampling.

84 Samples,

Average of Wash dirt ~~36~~ 85¢/yard

Lower Weaver	300,000	yards Wash dirt
Oro Fino	160,000	" " "
Total	460,000	" " "

As sampled an area of
60 acres. of a recoverable value
~~Assuming~~ of $2700.00 per acre
Estimated 1000 acres of similar
ground of a recoverable value
of $2,700,000.00

4000 yard plant
Est. Cost of operation, of 14 cents
per yard of wash dirt.

A. H. Mc. Neer Oct 23, 1934, Montreal, Canada
Letter to David Mines, Ltd. - Montreal.
Places present day gross value
on dredgeable areas a- $10,834,250.00

A. H. Mc. Neer -- Report to [illegible] Hardaway
Bristol, Va.
Jan 3, 1924

Sampling Oro Fino area
Volume 4,100,000 cu yards
Average per yard $1.51
Estimated net recovery $3,700,000.00
Cost of operation 2,300,000.00

W. T. Dineen, San Francisco to Ira J. Coe
San Francisco
October 28, 1919

Estimated 600 acres gold bearing
gravel of a net value $7000.00 acre

W. E. Clark Mining Engr San Francisco
Nov. 15. 1920

Estimates workable area of 4000 acres
at 35¢ per yard.
Working cost of 20¢ per yard

Total 6 acres.
Possible 1000 acres of similar material
Average recoverable value $2700.00 per acre
Value per Bank yard 15 cents
" " Wash " 34.85 cents

Estimated 6000 yard plant
Net profit of $3,700,000.00

Oct. 23, 1934 A. H. McNeer
re-iterates his findings to
David Mines Ltd. Montreal Canada
of Jan. 1924

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
OWNERS MINE REPORT

Date Dec. 12, 1939

1. Mine Merrill Placer — 5 miles S. of Octave
2. Mining District & County ~~Copper Basin~~ Octave
3. Former name
4. Location Yavapai
5. Owner Grant H. Merrill
6. Address (Owner) 1326 W. Polk St. Phoenix, Arizona.
7. Operator
8. Address (Operator)
9. President
10. Gen. Mgr.
11. Mine Supt.
12. Mill Supt.
13. Principal Metals Gold Placer
14. Men Employed
15. Production Rate
16. Mill Type & Capacity
17. Power: Amt. & Type
18. Operations: Present

MM-23

GOLD - 5 claims, 160 acres each; road good, 2½ miles off highway; water supply good; for sale or lease to responsible parties; Copper Basin District, Yavapai County MM-23 OR

19. Operations Planned

MERRILL PLACER

Au

Yavapai T 13 N, R 4 W

20. Number Claims, Title, et Grant H. Merrill, 1326 W. Polk St., Phoenix '39

21. Description: Topography & Geography Placer - engineer's report - from 15 cents to $4.00 per yard values.

22. Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition

(over)

23. Geology & Mineralization

24. Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings

24-A Vein Width, Length, Value, etc.

25. Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet

26. Road Conditions, Route Good - 2½ miles off highway

27. Water Supply Good

28. Brief History

29. Special Problems, Reports Filed

30. Remarks

31. If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate. Yes, or lease to responsible parties.

32. Signed Grant H. Merrill

33. Use additional sheets if necessary.

MN23

Department of Mineral Resources
State of Arizona
Owners Mine Report

Merrill Placer

Date Dec 12 1939

Mine ~~Placer Property~~

District ~~Copper Basin~~ Octave

Location Yavapai

Former name

Owner Grant H Merrill

Address 1326 W Polk St Phoenix

Operator

Address

President

Gen. Mgr.

Mine Supt.

Mill Supt.

Principal Metals Gold

Men Employed

Production Rate

Mill: Type & Cap.

Power: Amt. & Type

Operations: Present

Operations Planned

Number Claims, Title, etc. 5. 160 acre each

Description: Topog. & Geog. Placer - engineers report - from 15c to $4.00 per yard values

Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition

(over)

Geology & Mineralization

Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings

Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet

Road Conditions, Route — Good 2½ M. to Highway

Water Supply Good

Brief History

Special Problems, Reports Filed

Remarks

If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate. Yes — or Lease to Responsible parties

Signed Grant H. Merrill

Use additional sheets if necessary.