



## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: OCEANIC MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

SAN LUIS  
VICTORIA  
DEMOCRAT  
WHITE HILL  
CROWN POINT  
FORGET IT  
CROWN WEDGE  
CHECK  
COLUMBIA  
VICTORIA #2  
WHITE HILL EXTENSION  
CHRISTMAS

PIMA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 50

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 21 S RANGE 9 E SECTION 27 QUARTER SW  
LATITUDE: N 31DEG 34MIN 03SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 24MIN 45SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: ARIVACA - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD LODE  
SILVER  
LEAD SULFIDE  
COPPER SULFIDE  
ZINC SULFIDE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

S.B. KEITH, AZBM BULL. 189, P. 106, 1974  
ADMMR OCEANIC MINE FILE



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STATE OF ARIZONA  
DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

MINERAL BUILDING, FAIRGROUNDS  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

602/255-3791

OCEANIC MINE  
OCEANIC WEDGE  
VICTORIA  
VICTORIA, #2  
DEMOCRAT  
WHITE HILL  
WHITE HILL EXTENSION  
CROWN POINT  
CROWN WEDGE  
CHECK  
COLUMBIA  
CHRISTMAS  
FORGET IT  
  
MILS OCEANIC MINE

PIMA COUNTY  
ARIVACA DIST  
T21S, R9E, Sec 27, 34

OCEANIC MINE

PIMA COUNTY  
T21S R9E Sec 27 &34

MG WR 1/6/84: Mr. John P. Whatley has leased his claims around the San Luis (Oceanic) mine in Pima Co. to the Far West Mining Co. of Sacramento, California. Far West has contracted the initial gold placering to Mr. Boyce Box, Amarillo Mining and Milling Co., P.O. Box 397, Arivaca, AZ 85601. Mr. Whatley reports that the gold production will eventually come from lode mining. Mr. Whatley reports he is buying the patented Oceanic property from the University of Arizona.

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MG WR 3/16/84: An unidentified source states there is no reason to believe that the University of Arizona is selling the Oceanic mine (Pima County).

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MG WR 4/5/85: Mr. Dave Rabb (c) reports that Mr. Ralph Bigelow is no longer lessee of the Oceanic mine (Pima County).

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MG WR 6/20/86: Mr. Jim Olmsted (c) reports that his company, Wegottamining Co., will soon begin operations at the Oceanic Mine (Pima Co). Mr. Robert H. Newlon, property planner, University of Arizona, confirmed that a lease is being negotiated with Mr. Olmsted.

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OCEANIC MINE

PIMA COUNTY

T21S R9E SEC. 27 & 34

Mine visit. San Luis Mine, not in operation, looking for another property. GWI WR 3/7/72

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Mr. K. W. Foote, El Pavo Real Mining Company, 126 16th St. Douglas, Arizona 85607, Phone: 364-7739, called to request information on what had to be done when "reactivating" a mine. He said that his company was going to re-open the Oceanic Mine in Pima County, and needed to know who to contact. "Pertinent Data" was mailed to Mr. Foote. He will stop by the Tucson office and take look at the file sometime in the near future. (A. Turney, 1/29/81)

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CJH WR 2/6/81: Visitors: K.W. Foote and Ralph J. Bigelow, El Pavo Real Mining Co., 124 16th Street, Douglas AZ 85607, phone 364-7739. Wanted to see the Oceanic Mine file as they are planning on reactivating it.

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CJH WR 7/3/81: Visitors: Wm. G. Yuill, Managing Director, MacKay and Schnellmann Ltd., 296/302 High Holborn, London WC1V7JJ. Telephone 01-405-4806/7: John Mangum, Partner, Oceanic Mines, Inc., 124 16th Street, Douglas, AZ 85607, Telephone 364-3141 and Ralph J. Bigelow, President, Oceanic Mines, Inc., Same address and phone as Mr. Mangum. Tucson Blueprint will duplicate Oceanic Mine, Arivaca District, Pima County at the request of the above men. Apparently, Oceanic Mines, Inc. wants to go public on the Vancouver, B.C. Canada Exchange.

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CJH WR 7/10/81: John Mangum, Tucson phone 297-6265, came in and picked up the Oceanic mine file copies which I had (with Mr. Jett's permission) certified as having come from the Tucson office DMR.

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MG WR 2/22/82: Provided file information on the Great American Mine, Cochise County, and the Oceanic Mine, Pima County to David Rabb, consulting metallurgist. Both of these properties are owned by the University of Arizona.

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MG WR 9/23/83: The Oceanic Mine, Pima County, comprised of 14 contiguous, patented claims chiefly in Section 27, T21S R9E and 1 patented claim in Section 34, T21S R9E, are owned by the University of Arizona. The property is currently on lease to Mr. Ralph Bigelow.

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Properties believed to be owned by U of A - source unknown.

NAME: PROPERTY	DISTRICT	COUNTY	LOCATION TWP-RGE-SECT	SIZE: ACRES	Total Limit * Assessed \$	MINERAL SURVEY NUMBER	Patented Claims	NOTES
U/A EXPERIMENTAL MINE SAN XAVIER No 6	1. DEMOCRAT 2. MARJORIE	PIMA	PIMA	17s 12E 3 10	20.661 16.560	\$ 16,528 13,248	1758 1759	11-4-76 5396-D134 Down-BANAMAR 5393-D154
OLD AMADO or MONTOSA Mine	1. Black Diamond 2. ISABELLA	TYNDALL	SANTA CRUZ	20s 14E 29 NW 1/4	20.661 20.661	\$ 7500 12,800	U/A 2966 - 1/2 UA, 1/2 MACKENZIE SPLIT OWNERS 2967 - 3/4 UA, 1/4 MACKENZIE, 1/4 LENNON	MAPS: 126 E SURFACE
	SUNSET	TOMBSTONE	COCHISE	20s 22E 14 SW 1/4	12.27 Ac	\$ 19,620	Deer 468 R107 LST 50	Patented 1880 2000 ton dump No Monuments
	ALBATROSS	ARIVACA	PIMA	21s 9E 12 NE 1/4	16.87 Ac	\$ 12,653	355	TUNNEL-SHAFT
	TOTAL WRECK	EMPIRE	PIMA	18s 17E 3 E 1/4	17.53	\$ 6,800	235	Deer J. VAIL WILKINSON on INDIAN RESERVATION contiguous claims
ALLISON MINE (SABOQUIVARI)	1. SENATOR No 1 2. SUNBEAM No 1	FRESNAL	PIMA	18s 7E 28 29 30	20.621 20.522	\$ 16,496 16,416	4063	COMOBABI Mts
RINNIE MINE No 1	MINNIE MINE	CABABI	PIMA	15s 5E 12	20.661	\$ 6,818	4066	20155 Panel NO
MILL SITE	SANTO TOMAS	CABABI	PIMA	15s 4E 36	5.0 Ac	\$ 1650	Panel 20163	Near Graveyard Near Linnon and KO VAJA
LA NUEVA BONITA VISTA PLACERS	EDNA J.	SABOQUIVARI	PIMA	19s 8E 31-32 20s 8E 6-7	LEASE 680 STATELAND	Not on Tax Rolls (NA)	UN-PAT'D PLACER	W. of Hwy 266 on INDIAN LAND ALTAR VALLEY Believed to have been WITHDRAWN REVERTED 1978 for lack of activity an leasing grants on remainder of grants
GREAT AMERICAN SULPHURETTE ALICE HORN SILVER	GREAT AMERICAN GROUP	SWISSHELM	COCHISE	20s 27E 1 E 1/2	46.05 Ac	\$ 25,398	830 1262-MS	LESSEE: John FAICK \$200/acre To June 1992 4 open shafts and STOPS Sub-leased to ALHAMBRA MINES INC. GENERAL MINERALS OF AMERICA Rumored lease termination Sparks, Nev
				20s 28E 6 NE 1/2		\$ 11,823	4 Patented CLAIMS	
MOUNTAIN QUEEN WHALE MAMMOTH KA: ELFRIDA GROUP	MOUNTAIN QUEEN GROUP	SWISSHELM	COCHISE	20s 27E 12	19.66 19.00 19.00	\$ 26,232	272 M9 273 W 274 M	
1-10 NUEZ No 2 - No 11 11-17 KADLIN No 1 - No 7 18 OVERSITE 19-20 OVERSITE No 1 & 2 2D unpat'd PLACER CLAIMS	MAMMOTH	MAMMOTH	PINAL	9s 17E 13,24 9s 18E 17,18 19,20 29,30	20- 160 AC 3200 AC Total	Not on Tax Rolls (NA) 20K/acre \$15/Ac Est'd	2 Deeds UN-PAT'D PLACER 160 AC EACH PLACER (Non Metal) - Diatomaceous Earth	LESSEE: GILBERT S BLOTT GRAHAM Y MOTT Need ASSESSMENT WK EACH YEAR 1985 SCALE WHITE CLIFF MINING INC \$500/acre
CHRISTMAS FORGET IT DEMOCRAT OCEANIC WEDGE OCEANIC CECIL VICTORIA 1 VICTORIA 2 CROWN POINT WHITE HILL	OCEANIC aka OCEANIC aka SAN LUIS	OCEANIC (Los Guijas)	PIMA	21s 9E 27,34	15-claims 309.9 Ac	\$ 231,726 Total \$ 15,458 ea	3685 OCEANIC GROUP MS 4159 "OVERSIGHT"	FEV (Summer) * Full Value, Mine (Improvements) Self: Senator (Yavapai) Oct 83 Townsite 15.75 PAMPA

\* 46 for Sale

MEMO

December 14, 1960

Oceanic Mine

Travis P. Lane

Visited the Oceanic Mine in the company of Stanley Secrist, owner, on Dec. 6, 1960. See Department of Mineral Resources file, particularly Axel Johnson 's recent reports dated May 27, 1958 and June 25, 1957.

There is no evidence that any serious work has been done since Mr. Johnson's 1958 visit and the property is now idle and uncommitted.

Mr. Secrist and I examined the surface and underground workings of the Oceanic vein in so far as they were accessible. We entered the No. 1 shaft, the portal of which is approximately 350' SW of the collar of the No. 2 (main) shaft. The No. 1 shaft is in most part so flat as to be more properly termed an adit. We followed it for about 300' to its intersection with the No. 2 shaft at a point in the west wall of that shaft about midway between levels No. 1 and 2. The vein is not clearly discernable thruout this distance. A small stope and some slabbing out at various places in the back and wall indicate points at which interesting values were encountered when the work was done many years ago. No. 2 shaft dips 20 to 25° in its upper 250' and then flattens to 10° or less down to No. 3 level and below to the water level, which is at about the point shown on Mr. Bellsmith's map dated Nov. 8, 1955. In fact this Bellsmith map accurately depicts the workings as they exist in all those parts visible at the time of my visit.

Shaft No. 3 was sunk 250' east of No. 2, and further east No. 4 shaft and a number of trenches along the vein outcrop indicate the probable extension of values for a considerable distance in that direction. The shafts and other openings are caved but undoubtedly they developed the same ore shoot that was stoped fairly extensively below, on levels No. 1, 2 and 3.

While no assay maps are available the reports of Bellsmith and Libby and Harper list the averages of several groups of samples taken at various places in the mine and they assign tonnages to certain areas represented by the sampling.

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Old SanLuis or Oceanic gold mine - not operating.

GWI WR 9/13/65

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**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES**  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
**FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT**

Mine **Oceanic**

Date **May 27, 1958**

District **Arivaca District, Pima County**

Engineer **Axel L. Johnson**

Subject: **Field Engineer's Report , information from Stanley M. Secrist**

References: Report of June 25, 1957, which refers to 6 previous reports.

Location: Sec. 27&34, T 21 S, R 9 E, about 5½ miles WSW of Arivaca by airline, and 15½ miles from Arivaca by road.

No. of Claims: 15 patented mining claims.

Owner: Stanley M. Secrist, 15 Calle Conquista, Tucson, Arizona.

Lessees: Ellard Harris and Jes DeWitt, Bisbee, Arizona. This is a straight lease with no definite expiration date, providing for 10% royalty on ore values of \$100.00 or less and 12½% royalty on ore values of over \$100.00 per ton. The lease also provides a minimum of 60 man days per month of operation.

Principal Minerals: Gold with minor amount of silver.

Present Mining Activity: No mining activity reported at the present time. The lease specifies that the lessees have a period of 90 days before they must start operations.

Geology and Mineralization: See report of June 25, 1957.

Ore Values: See report of June 25, 1957.

Ore in Sight and Probable: See report of June 25, 1957.

MEMO

December 14, 1960

Oceanic Mine

Travis P. Lane

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Shaft No. 3 was sunk 250' east of No. 2, and further east No. 4 shaft and a number of trenches along the vein outcrop indicate the probable extension of values for a considerable distance in that direction. The shafts and other openings are caved but undoubtedly they developed the same ore shoot that was stoped fairly extensively below, on levels No. 1, 2 and 3.

While no assay maps are available the reports of Bellsmith and Libby and Harper list the averages of several groups of samples taken at various places in the mine and they assign tonnages to certain areas represented by the sampling.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Oceanic Mine

Date June 25, 1957

District Arivaca Mining District -- Pima County

Engineer Axel L. Johnson

Subject: Field Engineers Report. Information from Stanley M. Secrist & Personal Visit.

References: Accompanying reports and maps viz: (1) Report by J. M. Libbey--June 5, 1930; (2) Report by R. D. Harper-- June 30, 1931; (3) Report by R. O. Bellsmith,-- Nov. 15, 1955; (4) Mineral Survey Map -- July-Aug. 1920 covering 14 pat. claims; (5) Mineral Survey Map -- July 1932 covering 1 pat. claim; (6) Map showing workings.

Location Secs. 27-34 -- T 21 S -- R 9 E, about 5 1/2 mi. WSW of Arivaca air line, and 15 1/2 mi. from Arivaca by road. From Arivaca, drive NW on the Arivaca-Sasabe road for a distance of 8 1/2 miles. Turn left (south) and drive 7 miles to the mine.

Number of Claims 15 patented mining claims.

Owner Stanley M. Secrist, 15 Calle Conquista, Tucson, Arizona.

Principal Minerals Gold, with a minor amount of Silver.

Present Mining Activity Mine is idle.

Geology and Mineralization A number of, more or less parallel, fault fissure veins, with a strike of about N 86 E, and dips varying from 20 to 40 degrees to the N., with width of the veins varying from 12 to 30 inches, are found on the property. The vein material is composed of quartz, with hematite, limonite and pyrite occurring in the cavity and cleavage fillings in the quartz. The Gold values, apparently, are found in association with the iron oxides and sulphides. Judging from the accompanying survey map, there are also a number of veins in the 5 claims comprising the NW part of the property, which run approximately at right angles to the veins on the Victoria and Oceanic claims described above. The country rock, both on the hanging and footwalls appears to be andesite. (Note: Mr. Bellsmith reports it as andesite, while Libbey and Harper reports it as diorite)

Ore Values (1) J. M. Libbey, in his report, summarizing 60 to 70 samples, estimates an average of \$ 30 per ton in Gold values (1930 prices), in veins aver. 16 in. in thickness.  
(2) R. O. Bellsmith, in his report, states that, from good authority, a sampling program at the Oceanic in 1930 showed an average of 1.53 oz. in Gold, with \$ 53.50 per ton in value.

Ore in Sight and Probable (1) J. M. Libbey estimates 2,000 tons of blocked out ore, in the area of the present workings and above water level, with an aver. of \$ 30 per ton.  
(2) R. O. Bellsmith estimates blocked out ore at about 8,000 tons.  
(3) R. D. Harper reports an undeveloped block of ore, with 33,400 tons for every 100 ft. of depth (probable ore), which he estimates will aver. \$ 10.20 per ton.

Milling & Marketing Facilities In order to eliminate hand sorting and the wasting of a considerable amount of the lower grade of ore, a mill should be erected on the property to treat the ore. Mr. Libbey, in his report, recommends a 25 ton mill.

Past History & Old Mine Workings See report by R. O. Bellsmith.

Recommendations See report by J. M. Libbey --- page 6

Proposed Plans Owner wishes to sell or lease the property. Terms open to negotiation.

REPORT  
ON THE  
OCEANIC MINE

BY

R. O. Bellsmith

REGISTERED MINING ENGINEER

TUCSON, ARIZONA

NOVEMBER 15, 1955

## LOCALE

The property hereinafter described is located in the Arivaca Mining District approximately 55 miles in a Southernly direction from the City of Tucson; specifically in Secs. 27-34, T 21 S, R 9 E, Gila & Salt River Base and Meridian.

## ACCESSIBILITY

From Tucson, the property is reached by traveling Westward on State Highway 86 a distance of 21 miles to Robles Ranch; thence Southward on the Sasabe Road, a distance of approximately 36 miles to the intersection of the Arivaca Road; thence Eastward a distance of approximately 6 miles to a point marked by a 6 x 6 wood post, set at the south side of the road; thence in a Southerly direction on the mine road a distance of approximately 11 miles to the property.

## CLAIMS

The property comprises 15 mineral locations, 14 of which were patented in 1920 and 1 location patented in 1932.

The claims are designated: Oceanic, Victoria, Oceanic Wedge, Democrat, Victoria No. 2, White Hill, White Hill Extension, Crown Point, Crown Wedge, Check, Columbia, Christmas and Forget It, covered by Patent Survey No. 3685, and Oversight Mine covered by Patent Survey No. 4159.

## TITLE

The claims as above listed are all covered by U. S. Patents issued to the Oceanic Gold Mining Co., an Arizona corporation which was incorporated on November 15, 1901.

Present title is vested in Mr. Stanley M. Secrist, who acquired ownership by purchase of a tax title issued August 27, 1951, recorded on Page 275, Book 378, Pima County Records.

## GEOLOGY

The prevailing country rock is Andesite, though it has been classified by some engineers, as Diorite.

Uplifts and settlement of the rock mass subsequent to its original formation has caused a complex series of faults and sh shear zones which probably extend downward to the granite batholith. The faulting caused a number of fissures which, when filled by the precipitation of circulating gold bearing quartz solutions, formed the vein system.

A complete understanding of the local geological conditions obtained by a detailed study, survey and mapping of the property.

## MINEROLOGY

The vein system comprises a number of more or less parallel veins having an East-West strike and a dip towards the North of 20 to 25 degrees. The vein thickness varies from 13 to 30 inches and consist principally of

quartz bearing gold and silver. A casual examination of the vein matter failed to reveal any evidence of base metals other than a small amount of iron. The gold is comparatively coarse and appears to be free of any oxide coating.

### WORKINGS

The principal work was performed on the Oceanic and Victoria claims, though there are some 40 other pits, shafts and adits which are now inaccessible, due to the caving of collars and portals.

The main shaft was sunk on the Oceanic claim at approximately 275 ft. from the West end line, to a reported depth of 600 ft. on the incline, though it is now flooded to a point some thirty feet below the 300 ft. level. From this shaft, drifts have been run both Easterly and West-erly at approximately 100 ft. intervals. On the 100 ft. level, the drift extends about 250 ft. to the East and 50 ft. to the west. On the 200 ft. level, the drift extends approximately 350 ft. to the East and 25 ft. to the West. On the 300 ft. level, the drift extends approxi-mately 300 ft. to the East and on the West there appears to be a large stope which was not explored. On all of these drifts, raises have been run up at varying intervals and connected over to form stopes, leaving drift pillars. The stopes have been carried up in most cases from 20 to 30 ft. from the drifts. The height of the stopes was probably limited by the fact that the ore was hand mucked. In fact there is evidence that there was no mechanical equipment and that all underground work, both drilling and mucking, was performed by hand.

In addition to the above, several winzes were noted but which were not explored. It has been stated by one former workman that from one of these winzes, which has been bulkheaded and covered over with muck, that there are extensive workings not otherwise exposed.

From the Victoria claim an adit has been run approximately 600 ft. in a Southerly direction. This adit passes over the lower workings of the Oceanic, but is connected with the 200 ft. level by a winze.

At the portal of the Victoria adit there is a shaft, the collar of which is in bad condition and was not investigated. However, there is an underband stope about 30 ft. in length, the ore from which was apparently taken out by hand winch through the shaft.

### WATER SUPPLY

The original operators put down a shallow dug well on what they thought was the Oversight claim, but through error it was located about 6 ft. outside the property line, and it is now being used by a cattleman who leases the adjoining land from the Government.

However, an offset sunk inside the line, would yield adequate water for both a camp and milling. Also the fact that the water level in the shaft has remained constant for a number of years, would indicate a definite water table and insure an adequate supply for all purposes.

### IMPROVEMENTS

At the present time there are no improvements and equipment on the

property other than the ruins of an adobe dwelling and an adobe boarding house.

During the period of operation, the property was equipped with a hoist and a 30 ton-per day cyanide mill. But these have been removed, presumably stolen during the period of inactivity.

### HISTORY

The history of this property is largely predicated on unconfirmed reports and rumors. Legend states that the mine was originally discovered and worked by the Jesuits in the days of the Spanish Conquistadors. One authority affirmed that a silver crucifix and two candlesticks of early Spanish craftsmanship were found by "gambocinos" who reopened a caved working on one of the claims.

Current history dates back to 1886 or 1887. Between that time and 1900, the claims were located by various people at various times.

The various claims were acquired by and consolidated into a single group by the Oceanic Gold Mining Company which was organized in 1901. Other than the papers of incorporation, there is no specific data available relative to their operations.

The stock in this Company was apparently held entirely by an Eastern family named Brower, one of whose members was in complete charge of the operation. This Mr. Brower is reported to have opened up the present workings, installed a 20 ton per day mill and to have successfully operated the property until his death in 1914. Various authorities state that this Mr. Brower was of a very secretive nature and no one was able to ascertain the returns derived from the operation. He even went to the extent of taking the bars of bullion in person, alternately, to the mints in San Francisco and Denver.

Upon his death, the Brower family sent a young and inexperienced nephew out to take charge of the property. From two different sources, I have heard that the mine foreman deliberately covered up the ore in an effort to discourage the operation and that when the property was closed down, endeavored to secure a lease.

After the operation was closed down, it is reported that "hi-graders" removed a considerable tonnage of ore. A trucker engaged to haul this ore, subsequently admitted that it was the practice for him to run his truck in at night and to haul the loads to ore buyers in Tucson and Nogales. He was also responsible for the statement that this stolen ore some times brought as high as \$1500.00 to \$2000.00 per ton.

### SUMMARY

In 1930, the Oceanic company conducted a program of sampling. While the sample map and assay sheets are not available, I have been able to learn, on good authority that the average ran 1.53 oz. per ton in gold, which would amount to \$53.50. A rough estimate of the ore remaining in the stopes, which might be regarded as blocked out, is ~~xxxxxxx~~ something in the neighborhood of 8000 tons.

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DEVELOPMENT REPORT

ON

OCEANIC MINE

June 30, 1931

By

SIGNED--R. D. HARPER.

Supt. in Charge.

Pursuant to instructions received from Major A. Vedder Brower I have just completed the execution of a program of shallow explorations at the Oceanic Mine.

This summary of the work done, and results obtained is supplemental to a report made on the Oceanic Mine by J. M. Libby and R. D. Harper in June, 1930.

A further description of the geologic conditions at the property is unnecessary except as indicated in new discoveries, in areas heretofore undeveloped.

#### OWNERSHIP AND EXTENT OF PROPERTY:

The property under consideration is owned by the Oceanic Gold Mining Company, an organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona, and consists of fourteen contiguous patented mining claims and one unpatented mining claim, the names of which are as follows:

Oceanic, Oceanic Wedge, Check, Victoria, Victoria No. 2, Christmas, Democrat, White Hill, White Hill Extension, Crown Point, Crown Wedge, Columbia, Cecil, Forget It, all Patented, and the Oversight, unpatented.

#### LOCATION:

The Oceanic gold mines are situated in the southern part of Pima County, State of Arizona, on the west slope near the base of the San Luis Mountains, in Sections 27 and 34, Township 21, S., R. 9 E. G. & S. R. B & M. five miles west of the small town of Arivaca, at which place there is a U. S. Post Office and a general store, fifteen miles northeasterly from the two towns of Sanfernando and Sasabe at the international U.S. and Mexico line, seventy four miles by good road southeasterly from the City of Tucson (the natural base of supplies), and thirty eight miles by good road southwesterly from A mado Station on the S. P. De Mexico R.R., this being the nearest railroad shipping point.

#### NATURE OF VEINS AND DEPOSITS:

The gold bearing veins lie within a sheeted area or zone which traverses the Oceanic Wedge, Oceanic, Check, Victoria, White Hill, Crown Point, Crown Wedge and Columbia mining claims in an easterly-westerly direction with a thickness of one hundred to five hundred feet by a visible length of nearly four thousand feet. The inclined planes by principal plates (Composed of Diorite) have a variable dip to the southward of thirty to forty-five degrees and are confined between a hanging wall of granite on the south and a foot wall of shale on the north.

#### ORE OCCURENCES:

In the Oceanic there two distinct types of deposit. The deposits upon which all former development has been done, amounting to two thousand linear feet, more or less, and from which gold was extracted for a number of years by the process of amalgamation and cyanidation (regrettably no record of production is available()), are fissure veins with

quartz gangus traversing the mineralized zone with a strike about N. 80 degrees east, nearly at right angle to the dip of the zonal planes, and a north by westerly dip of 35 to 40 degrees. The values occur accompanying the oxides of iron, brown and red hematite and limonite as cavity and cleavage fillings.

The other types of deposits occur with the oxides of iron which are disseminated throughout bodies of brecciated granodiorite, not only as cavity and cleavage fillings but as part of the rock consistency and appears to have been component in the original magma.

The position of the more important ore bearing granodiorite bodies, is along the diorite and granite contact and varies in width, up to a known thickness of more than twenty feet and conforms to the meander contour of the granite confining wall.

#### ORE DEVELOPMENT AND VALUES:

During the last period of development which extended from February 4, to June 15, 1931, a discovery of an undeveloped ore body was made which will prove of great value and will help materially further exploration of the property. This ore has been opened up to a limited extent with tunnels No. 4, No. 4A-4A-1, & C an open cut 75 feet westerly from portal of No. 4 tunnel, the location of which may be ascertained by reference to accompanying assay plans.

The area sampled is represented by twenty-seven samples, cut from three to ten feet in width at all points accessible to ore: the sum of the results of which indicates an average value of \$10.20 per ton. I believe this block of ground, with the exception of overburden, will break to more than \$8.00 per ton mine run ore. No. 18 sample is eliminated as it was special. This block of ore covers an area equal to 4340 square feet, estimated at 13 cubic feet in place per ton. There are about 334 tons per foot of depth or 33,400 tons for every 100 feet of depth. Ore of the value shown at the present level has been found in No. 2 shaft at approximately 500 feet of depth on the dip of the vein formation but no sulphide ores have been discovered to that depth. It is probable that workable values will continue into the sulphide zone.

The extent and value of ore exposed at the present level warrant development of this deposit at the 200, 300 and 400 foot levels, or as deep as commercial ore continues, which can be done at a comparatively low cost from those levels through No. 2 shaft. This deposit has a strike about N. 40 degrees west and crosses a small ridge, making it impossible to prove greater length of ore at the present shallow level. Owing to the great improvement in values from the surface to the present level and the topography at this point I conclude that there will be a further improvement in value and extension in length of ore at the next lower level.

AMOUNT AND LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT:

The total length of No. 4 tunnel and lateral extensions is 461 feet which is all new work except the first nine feet at the portal. It is situated in the west end of Oceanic claim.

No. 5 tunnel with its one lateral extension is situated in the east in the east end of the Check mining claim and has a linear footage of 167 feet all new work. Unfortunately this tunnel was driven at a point where shearing movement was intense and the whole ground mass so pulverized and displaced, we failed to find in this opening ore of commercial value.

No. 3A tunnel the length of which is 187 feet (all new work), is situated on the Victoria mining claim. This tunnel was driven for the purpose of exploring an area heretofore undeveloped, lying N.W. of No. 1 shaft and northeast of No. 2 shaft.

This work was advised in the original report, and later by the writer. In November, 1930 I was commissioned by Major Brower to clean out, and where necessary, timber No. 3 tunnel, during the performance of which I took several samples at long intervals along the walls, the results were as indicated on assay plan. This together with good values to be found at the surface in the same area is evidence of large commercial deposits in this section. We have not reached the ore we expect to find in this section, due to a lack of time to carry out our original plans. When more work is to be done at the Oceanic I recommend that No. 3A tunnel be extended one hundred feet further and that a lateral be driven in a northerly direction beginning at a point in No. 3A tunnel 117 feet from portal.

UNDEVELOPED POSSIBILITIES:

There is evidence that other deposits of the latter type can be developed in the Oceanic Wedge, Crown Point and Columbia claims where the structure is the same as that in the west end of the Oceanic, and surface values that justify exploration, this especially true of the Crown Point and Columbia claims.

Signed: R. D. Harper,  
Mine Operator.

June 30, 1931.

## REPORT ON OCEANIC MINES PROPERTY.

The mining property comprising the Oceanic group of claims, is situated on the southwesterly slope of a prominent spur of the San Luis Range of mountains, which lie in the southerly section of Pima County, Arizona, a few miles north of the Mexican border.

The property may be reached by a fair mountain road which branches off from the Tucson-Sasabe Highway at a point near the Buenos Arivies Cattle Ranch, the road junction being nine miles from the mine. The distance from Tucson, is approximately seventy four miles. A road could be built at a moderate cost to connect the property with Arivaca, and make it possible to reach Tucson by way of Arivaca-Tucson Highway in about the same distance as by the way of the Sasabe Highway; A connection road could also be made with the railroad at Amado, a distance of about forty miles from the mine. Another road leads from the property to the settlement of Arivaca, a distance of about fifteen miles, and on an air line to this place it is about five miles.

The mining district under consideration lies adjacent to the well-known Oro Blanco District and in many respects resembles that district in character. To the knowledge of residents now living, gold mining has been carried on in that district for the past fifty years. It is also a historical fact that the early Spaniards and Indians pursued gold placer and lode mining in this region many years previously.

### CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

The climatic conditions in this district are such that all year operations may be maintained without serious interruption. The altitude at the mine is sufficient to modify the summer heat, winter temperatures are agreeable and the climate is exceedingly healthful for residents.

### WATER SUPPLY.

It is understood that sufficient water had been obtained from a well, situated in a canyon north of the Oceanic workings before the # 2 shaft had obtained its present depth. Mr. R. D. Harper is authority for the statement that sufficient water was obtained from the lower levels of the No. 2 shaft to supply the operation of the 20 ton Huntington mill, when it was last operated upon the property. It is said that the water is good quality for domestic use. At the time of our inspection the well was found to be caved and filled. The water was standing in the mine above the so-called 300 foot level of the No. 2 shaft.

### PROPERTY.

The general character of the surface of the property is: Moderately rolling hilly country, not badly serrated by erosion. Practically all points could be reached by roads constructed at moderate cost. Buildings or structures necessary for carrying on all mining or milling operations may be erected at reasonable cost owing to the accessibility

of all locations. The property holdings consist of a group of fourteen patented mining claims, aggregating some two hundred and eighty (280) acres. Enumerated as follows: Forget It, Christmas, Democrat, Oceanic Wedge, Check, Oceanic, Cecil, Victoria No. 2, White Hill, Crown Point, Columbia, Crown Wedge, White Hill Extension. All are contiguous claims embraced in Patent Survey No. 3685.

#### GENERAL ROCK STRUCTURE.

The predominant rock structure exposed upon the surface and underground appears as a blocky Diorite and Grano-Diorite. This rock series is common in such mining districts as Oro Blanco, Santa Rita and Patagonia and is considered favorable to the occurrence of valuable minerals and metals. The upper structures have been elevated and intruded locally by a later mass of granitoid rock. The intrusive rock underlies the dioritic structure quite conformably and apparently extends in such relationship to a considerable depth. Undoubtedly the intrusive granite is responsible for the mineralization action and the occurrence in this particular location of the precious metals. The mineralizing action associated with the contact between dissimilar rocks under metamorphosis by heat and pressure will probably extend much deeper than the limit of the present mine workings. The movement of the uplift and subsequent settlement of the rock masses have caused a rather complex series of faults and shearings. The principal shear zones cut through sheeted diorite, probably down into the mass of intrusive granitic rock and have become effective avenues for the circulation of the gold and silver bearing solutions which have emanated from the granitic magma or spurs of more fluid granitic porphyry. The exposed vein matter consists principally of an aplatic quartz which has segregated from the dioritic and granitic rocks under pressure action. The veins apparently have been subsequently re-enriched by mineral bearing solutions traversing the shear zones and jointings of the rocks to form the well-defined ore bodies of the mine. The precious metals occur in the free state and in combination with sulphides of iron. The ore should be amenable to treatment by the usual methods of amalgamation and concentration, or possibly cyanidation whichever may be most efficient and desirable. Interfering elements, such as manganese and copper are practically absent. The precious metals being so intimately related to the metal sulphides, it is assured that the value of the ore at the primary sulphide level will be governed by the amount of sulphides present and that ore of commercial value will continue to a favorable mining depth. Owing to some degree of local enrichment and partial leaching in sections, the values now to be observed in the mine openings are found to be quite spotty in distribution. However, it is assumed that the tenure of the ore at the sulphide level will show more uniformity and distributed values. This condition will be favorable for metallurgical treatment as an ore of uniform grade is more desirable. After depletion of the oxidized ores and the operations have been carried into the primary sulphide zone, the sulphide ores may be treated by flotation with results comparable in efficiency to any other process known at the present time.

## DEVELOPMENT.

A number of small veins are exposed at various points in the area covered by the group of claims. Several have been partially developed by shallow surface workings in most cases without important results. From an economic standpoint, the most important development has been upon the Oceanic claim. On the ground a definite ore bearing zone is indicated on the surface and is partially developed by the existing mine workings. Apparently bounded on the east and west by two north south shear zones extending downward through the sheeted diorite to the underlying granitic rock, the length may be considered at approximately three hundred feet (300). A thickness of approximately two hundred (200) feet of the altered diorite has been favorable to the mineralization and in the locus of the two or more parallel veins averaging in thickness twelve (12) to twenty (20) inches, which have been productive of the ore already mined and affords a large block of virgin ground to be prospected and developed. Upon the lower of the veins two inclined shafts have been sunk near the shear zones which bound the apparent ore zone, as outlined by the present stage of development.

No. 1 shaft is about one hundred fifty feet (150) feet in depth.  
No. 2 shaft is assumed to be sunk to a depth of about five hundred (500) feet.

The ground between the two shafts, which are spaced two hundred fifty (250) feet apart, has been cut through a number of levels, drifts and upraises aggregating some thirteen hundred (1300) feet of development work. Considerable stoping has been done on the ore bodies from the various openings. At the time of this examination many of the openings and stoped areas have been filled with waste rocks and low grade ore. The workings below the so-called two hundred (200) foot level of No. 2 shaft was found to be inaccessible owing to the standing water in the shaft. Strong evidence was shown that the value of the ore in the open stopes was sufficient to encourage parties unknown to clean out the stopes from time to time, probably without the knowledge of the owners, and fill back with waste material. Our samples were regularly cut from the vein where exposed and accessible. The results were shown on the accompanying assay map and tabulated thereon.

### Averaging the samples taken in groups.--

SHAFT NO. 1 Accessible portions of the vein stopes and levels with eleven samples taken showed average values of \$66.23 per ton for an average thickness of thirteen (13) inches.

SHAFT NO. 2. One Hundred level, with nine samples taken, shows an average value of \$2.39 per ton for the ore remaining in the stopes, average thickness of ore twenty (20) inches.

One Hundred Fifty foot level, with five samples taken, shows an average value of \$14.84 per ton for the ore exposed therein. Average thickness of ore twenty (20) inches.

Two Hundred level. with twenty five (25) samples taken, shows an average value of \$18.95 per ton for ore exposed. Average thickness of ore seventeen (17) inches.

By grouping the values, it is seen that a definite ore sheet approximately one hundred feet in length and average thickness of sixteen (16) inches and extending downward to an unknown depth, lies within the ore zone.

In the mineralized area outlined between the two shear zones, a second vein averaging twelve (12) inches in thickness, lies parallel about two hundred (200) feet above the developed vein and outcrops on the surface. Four samples taken thereon showed an average value of \$32.48 per ton. This vein is practically undeveloped but should be considered in relation to the lower vein as affording possibilities for future development.

On account of the waste-filled and inaccessible openings it is a difficult matter to estimate the amount of commercial ore now available in the mine above the water level.

In view of the fact that more than one vein lies in the ore zone, it is practically assured that all the ore has not been mined from the area represented by the stopes between levels, and that the continuation of work on the several levels would produce a tonnage equal to that already mined. The area of the stopes and openings referred to the assay map indicates that approximately two thousand (2000) tons of ore of a value of \$31.48 per ton has been mined and disposed of.

The average assay value of the outcropping of the second upper level or upper vein is shown to be \$32.48 per ton, which figure checks up closely with the general average of the developed vein as shown by the developed area of the exposed vein above the two-hundred (200) level.

A grouping of the assay values according to location gives interesting results.

General average by levels:		
Surface, upper vein, average 12 inches .....	\$	32.48
Shaft No. 1 exposed stopes Average 13 inches .....		66.23
Shaft No. 2--100 feet level average 20 in .....		2.39
150 foot level       "       20   "		14.84
200 foot level       "       17   "		18.95
Average by sections--Ore shoot proper.		
Surface undeveloped vein .....		32.48
(a) Shaft No. 1 accessible exposures .....		66.23
Shaft No. 2		
(B) Stope above 100 level continuation of (A) ..		31.10
(C) Stopes between 100 and 200 a cont. of (B)....		31.85
(D) Lower portion of shoot, inaccessible acct water.		

This grouping of assay results indicates the existence of a well-defined ore shoot probably extending downward a considerable distance below the present developed portion of the mine.

Sumarrizing the results, we may affirm that 2000 tons of ore of a gross value of \$30.00 in gold may be mined from the area opened up by Oceanic Shafts No. 1 and No. 2 above the present level of standing water.

In addition to the two parallel veins mentioned, there is strong indications of still another vein lying some fifty feet higher up in the rock series. An assay sample taken from the outcropping of the latter vein (Sample 05) showed a value of \$4.20 in gold and silver. This vein is also worth prospecting in relation to the other veins which have been partially developed. In face the entire ore zone between the shear planes East and West (approximately at Shaft No. 1 and Shaft No. 2 for a thickness of 300 feet is favorable for a thorough exploration from the surface and underground.

#### CROSSCUT TUNNEL.

It is understood that one time a long crosscut tunnel, driven from a canyon north of No. 2 Shaft had cut the underground workings at a point somewhere near the 200 foot level. At this time the tunnel is not accessible on account of a rock slide having covered up the entrance. The position of the entrance to the crosscut tunnel is indicated on the claim map submitted by the mineral surveyor for patent.

This tunnel if opened up and put in working condition, should be of material value in the exploration of all the ore-bearing area above the 200 foot level. An efective and economical means of handling ore from the stopes will be provided and easy access made to the mine for any inspection or proposed development work.

#### OUTLYING CLAIMS

Owing to the fact that pra ctically all surface development work on outlying claims were not accessible on account of caving and slides, one sample only was taken. This was out from a six inch vein on the Democrat claim, to determine whether or not the veins exposed by erosion to the level of the granite basal rock would carry values in precious metals. Sample (06) thus taken, showed an assay value of \$15.70 in gold and silver, a value sufficiently high to warrant further development.

#### BUILDINGS.

The only building structure now remaining on the property is a two story adobe building 25 feet by 70 feet, and the frame work and covering of the small gold mill. The adobe building could be re-conditioned at a moderate cost and utalized for sleeping quarters, mess house and commissary, etc. The small mill building could be utalized to shelter another mill on the present site or nearby.

## EQUIPMENT

The remaining equipment consists of two small steam boilers, two small steam hoists, and a steam engine power for the mill. This equipment could be re-conditioned for use in development work on a moderate scale.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

Viewing the conditions as presented, recommendations are made as follows:

1-The cross-cut tunnel should be opened up and cleaned out for use if at all possible. This will furnish an easy means of entering the mine for inspection or the carrying on of development work. Extraction of ore could be carried on effectively through the tunnel more economically than by hoisting through the shafts. A mill could be installed near the tunnel entrance to treat the ore on an efficient set-up.

2-The water well near the tunnel entrance should be cleaned out and timbered up to provide a supply of water for camp purposes and milling in conjunction with the supply of water in the mine.

3-Heavy bulkhead doors should be placed at the tunnel entrance and all openings at the shafts or surface stopes to keep unauthorized persons from removing any ore that is exposed at present or may be developed.

4-More thorough prospecting and development of veins in the series related to the vein now partially worked out, is warranted by out sampling and should be done, on the surface and underground.

5-Plans for a small mill to treat the ore on the ground should be considered as soon as further development assures an adequate supply of milling ore. Obviously a moderate amount of re-conditioning of passage ways underground will expose sufficient ore to warrant the erection of a mill of 25 tons daily capacity.

6-Due consideration should be given to unwatering the mine below the 200 foot level in order that inspection of the mine may be made or development work at lower levels undertaken. The possible construction of a shorter road leading from Arivaca to the mine should be investigated. Considering all features the Oceanic property offers attractive conditions which are favorable to a continuous surfacing prospecting and a thorough exploration of the resources underground.

Respectfully submitted.

(signed) J. M. Libbey,  
Registered Mining Engineer.  
R. D. Harper Mine Operator.

Tucson, Arizona June 5, 1930

File: Oceanic

Pima Co.



THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Date Accepted For Filing Nov. 19/81

Form 12

Securities Act

SUPERINTENDENT OF BROKERS  
AND  
VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

## STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS

157/81

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE - RESOURCE SECTION  
(Name of Exchange)

## TERRAMAR RESOURCE CORPORATION

(Name of Issuer)

1030 - 1176 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C.  
(Address of Head Office of Issuer)

1030 - 1176 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C.  
(Address of Registered and Records Office (Section 39 - Company Act))

### The Canada Trust Company

1055 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, B.C.  
(Name & address of Registrar & Transfer Agent for Issuer's shares in British Columbia.)

Neither the Superintendent of Brokers nor the Vancouver Stock Exchange has in any way passed upon the merits of the securities offered hereunder and any representation to the contrary is an offence.

**INDEPENDENT CONSULTANTS REPORT**  
on the  
**OCEANIC CLAIMS, ARIZONA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF**  
**OCEANIC MINES INC.**

prepared for  
**TERRAMAR RESOURCE CORPORATION**

prepared by  
**MACKAY AND SCHNELLMANN LIMITED**  
June 1981

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- D2. DESCRIPTION OF AREA
- D3. DETAILS OF CLAIMS
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- D6. SAMPLING
- D7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
- D8. ESTIMATED COSTS & SCHEDULES OF PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAMME
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## SUMMARY

The Oceanic claims are situated in Pima County, Arizona. Underground gold mining has been carried out on some of the claims in the past but no systematic work has been done for the past fifty years. The geology of claims is favourable for gold mineralisation.

The claims are considered to present a good area for exploration which is therefore recommended.

A first phase exploration programme, involving geological investigation, clearing out of old workings and up to 6,000 feet of drilling is proposed. It is estimated that this programme would cost U.S. \$720,000 over a period of five months.

### D1. Introduction

**D1.01** The claims of Oceanic Mines Inc. were visited by the writer on the 8th May 1981. The writer was accompanied by, amongst others, J. C. C. Hill of John Charles C. Hill and Associates, M. Reynolds, a geologist and director of Mackay and Schnellmann Limited and by Ralph Bigelow, a director of Oceanic Mines Inc.

**D1.02** The visit was made at the request of Terramar Resource Corporation and its purpose was to examine the claims, particularly where mining had previously been carried out, and to put forward recommendations for an exploration programme if this seemed to be justified.

### D2. Description of Area

**D2.01** The Oceanic claims are situated in Pima County, Arizona approximately 8 miles north of the Mexican border. (See Figure 1)

**D2.02** They lie within and around the base of the San Luis Mountains approximately 50 airmiles South West of Tucson.

**D2.03** The claims are reached by road from Tucson either through Robles or Arivaca Junction.

**D2.04** Robles is 21 miles to the west of Tucson on State Highway 86. The claims are then reached by taking State Highway 286 south for a distance of 34 miles and turning off eastwards on the good dirt road to Arivaca. The claims lie approximately 6 miles south of this road along a rough dirt track which would be impassable during and immediately after heavy rains although very little work would be required to upgrade it.

**D2.05** The claims can also be reached by following Interstate Highway 19 South from Tucson to Arivaca Junction (36 miles) and thence taking the road to Arivaca (20 miles) and proceeding west from Arivaca for about 8 miles to reach the dirt track to the claims.

**D2.06** Tucson is an important centre of population serving a large copper mining industry in the area and therefore has the facilities and services needed to support an exploration programme at Oceanic.

**D2.07** The claims lie at an altitude of between 3,700 and 4,400 feet above sea level.

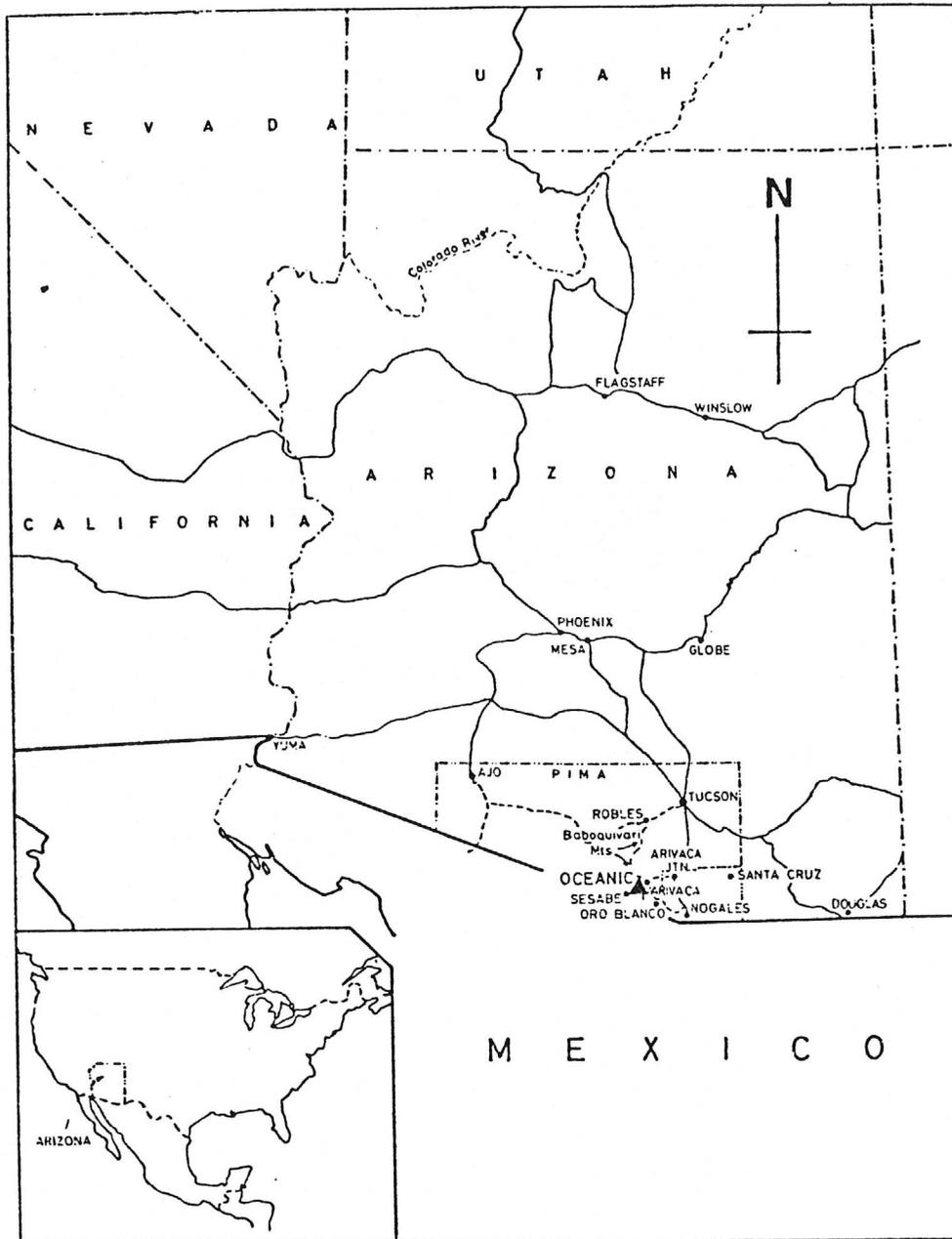
**D2.08** Topographically, the area is one of low rolling hills and gentle slopes.

**D2.09** The climate of the area is semi-arid and operations could be carried on throughout the year except possibly for short periods during heavy rainfall.

**D2.10** Vegetation on the claims consists of moderately dense scrub and cacti on the lower parts becoming sparser on high ground. Accessibility within the claims is good and ranching is practised on the claims.

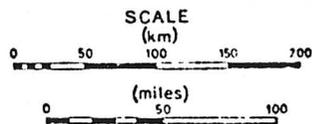
**D2.11** At the time of this visit no water was seen in the gullies and in general no surface water would be available for any work here.

**D2.12** In the workings, water is present at approximately the 300 foot level and this presumably represents the local water table. A supply drawn from the workings would almost certainly be sufficient for exploration work but probably not for processing.



TERRAMAR RESOURCE CORPORATION  
 OCEANIC CLAIMS  
 FIGURE 1 LOCATION MAP

HIGHWAYS \_\_\_\_\_  
 ROADS \_\_\_\_\_  
 INTERNATIONAL BORDERS \_\_\_\_\_  
 STATE BORDERS \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY BORDERS \_\_\_\_\_



Approved

John Charles C. Hill and Associates  
 Basilton Essex UK 0268 27382

Drawing No

A.3.1.2/TRC/005/1

Mackay & Schnellmann Ltd



### D3. Details of Claims

**D3.01** The Oceanic claims consist of 15 patented claims which are situated in Sections 27 and 34, Township 21 S, R9 E, Pima County, Arizona. The area is covered by the Wilbur Canyon sheet of the 1:24,000 series topographical maps. (See Figure 2) These claims belong to the University of Arizona, Tucson and were leased to Oceanic Mines Inc. in April, 1981.

**D3.02** The claims concerned are named as follows:

Crown Wedge	Victoria No. 2	Democrat
White Hill Extension	Victoria	Oceanic Wedge
Columbia	Check	Christmas
Crown Point	Oceanic	Forget It
White Hill	Cecil	Oversight

**D3.03** The Forget It claim is partly in Sections 27 and 34 and Oversight is wholly within Section 34. All of the other claims are within Section 27. Oversight is the subject of Mineral Survey No. 4159 dated 30th July, 1932 and the other claims are covered by Mineral Survey No. 3685 dated 10th July to 5th August, 1920. (See Figure 3)

**D3.04** Each of the claims is about 20 acres in extent and being patented, covers all minerals.

**D3.05** As these claims are patented no obligatory work is necessary.

### D4. Previous Work

**D4.01** The southern part of Pima County within which the Oceanic claims lie has been the scene of some mining activity in the past, although no major mines are or have been situated within the area.

**D4.02** Nevertheless, Arivaca district has had a number of small operations, mainly for gold. The Oro Blanco district in Santa Cruz County (7 miles South East of Arivaca) was also a gold mining area and Las Guijas Mountains (5 miles North of Oceanic) is another gold mining area. (See Figures 2 and 3)

**D4.03** Tungsten mining, both lode and placer, has also been carried out in Las Guijas Mountains, the San Luis Mountains and the Baboquivari Mountains. (See Figures 2 and 3)

**D4.04** On Oceanic claims themselves, there is evidence of considerable work but very little in the way of records of this work, either in published works or in available company records.

**D4.05** It is generally assumed that gold was extracted from the Oceanic area by the Indians and early Spaniards. However, it is thought that major production occurred from 1901 to 1910. Bulletin 189 of the Arizona Bureau of Mines, "Index of Mining Properties in Pima County, Arizona", mentions a production of "some 2,000 or more tons of ore averaging about 0.5 oz./T. in both Au. and Ag."

**D4.06** The earliest report seen by the writer was written in June, 1910 by H. R. Bacon, Mining Engineer. The original of this report is on file with the Department of Mineral Resources, Tucson, Arizona.

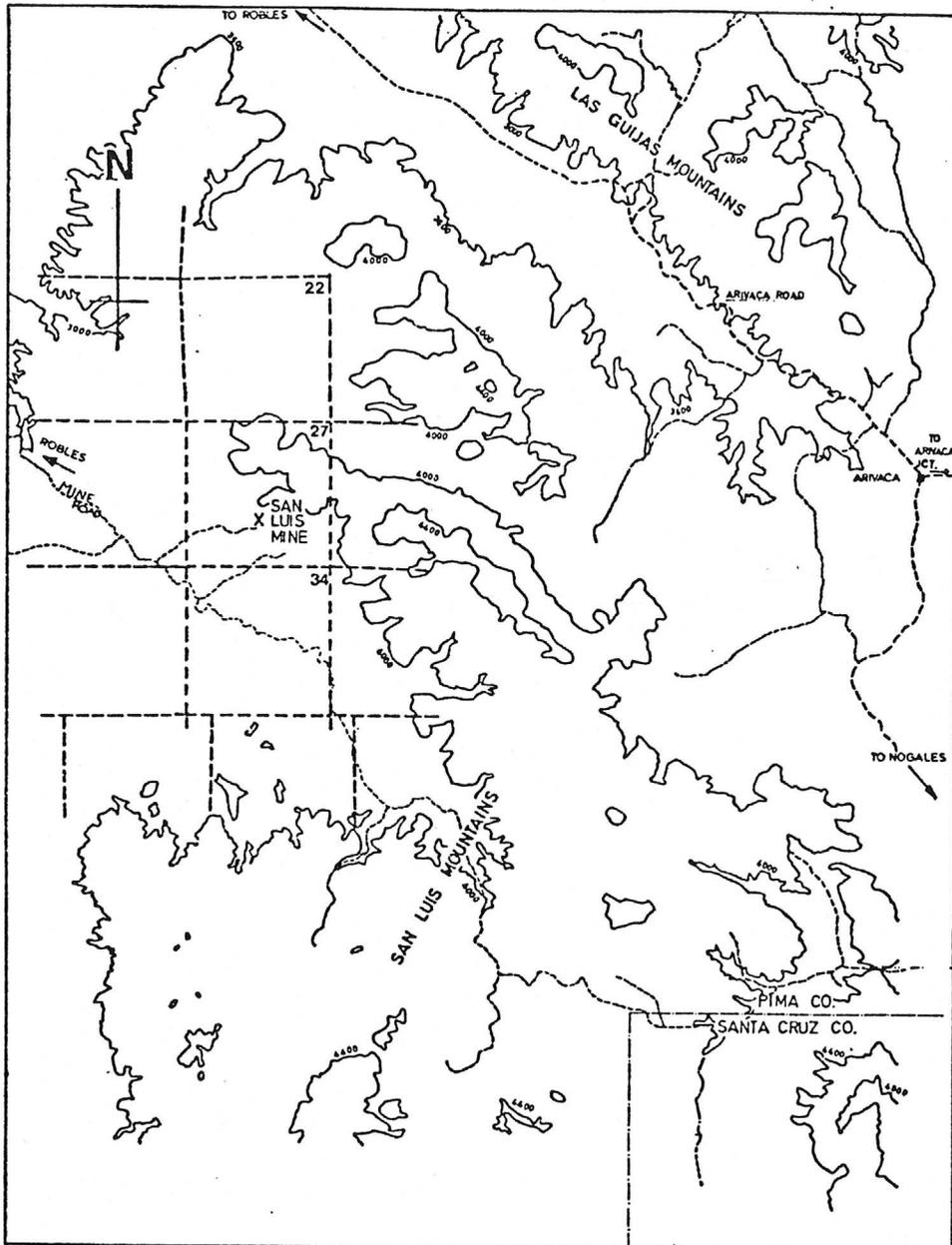
**D4.07** At the time of Bacon's visit, all of the work had been concentrated on the Oceanic claim. Bacon reports a shaft having been "sunk on the vein to a depth of 600 feet". This he describes as the main working shaft and that it "shows ore the entire depth". However, later Bacon reports "in the main shaft, a few feet below the 300 foot level, water was encountered and further sinking discontinued".

**D4.08** Bacon states that the "ore reserve can be placed at 10,000 tons of \$10.00 ore".

**D4.09** At the time of Bacon's visit the property had a hoist, mining equipment, blacksmith shop, a three-stamp mill and a two-story adobe building (the remains of which can still be seen). In other words, it was a reasonably sized and equipped mine for that time.

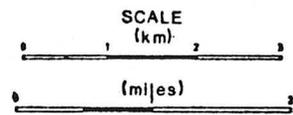
**D4.10** The writer has also studied certified copies of reports by J. M. Libbey, Registered Mining Engineer, and R. D. Harper, Mine Operator dated 4th June, 1930 and R. D. Harper, Mine Operator dated 30th June, 1931. These reports are also on file with the Department of Mineral Resources, Tucson, Arizona.

**D4.11** At the time of the first report, Libbey and Harper sampled the accessible workings, that is those above the level of water in the shaft. They concluded that "2,000 tons of ore of a gross value of \$30.00 in gold" lay above the water level.



TERRAMAR RESOURCE CORPORATION  
 OCEANIC CLAIMS  
 FIGURE 2 CLAIMS AREA

COUNTY BORDER                    - - - -  
 BOUNDARY OF SECTION QUADRANGLE   - - - -  
 SECTION NUMBER                    27  
 ROAD                                - - - -  
 TRACK                                - - - -  
 CONTOURS AT 400FT. INTERVALS   - - - -

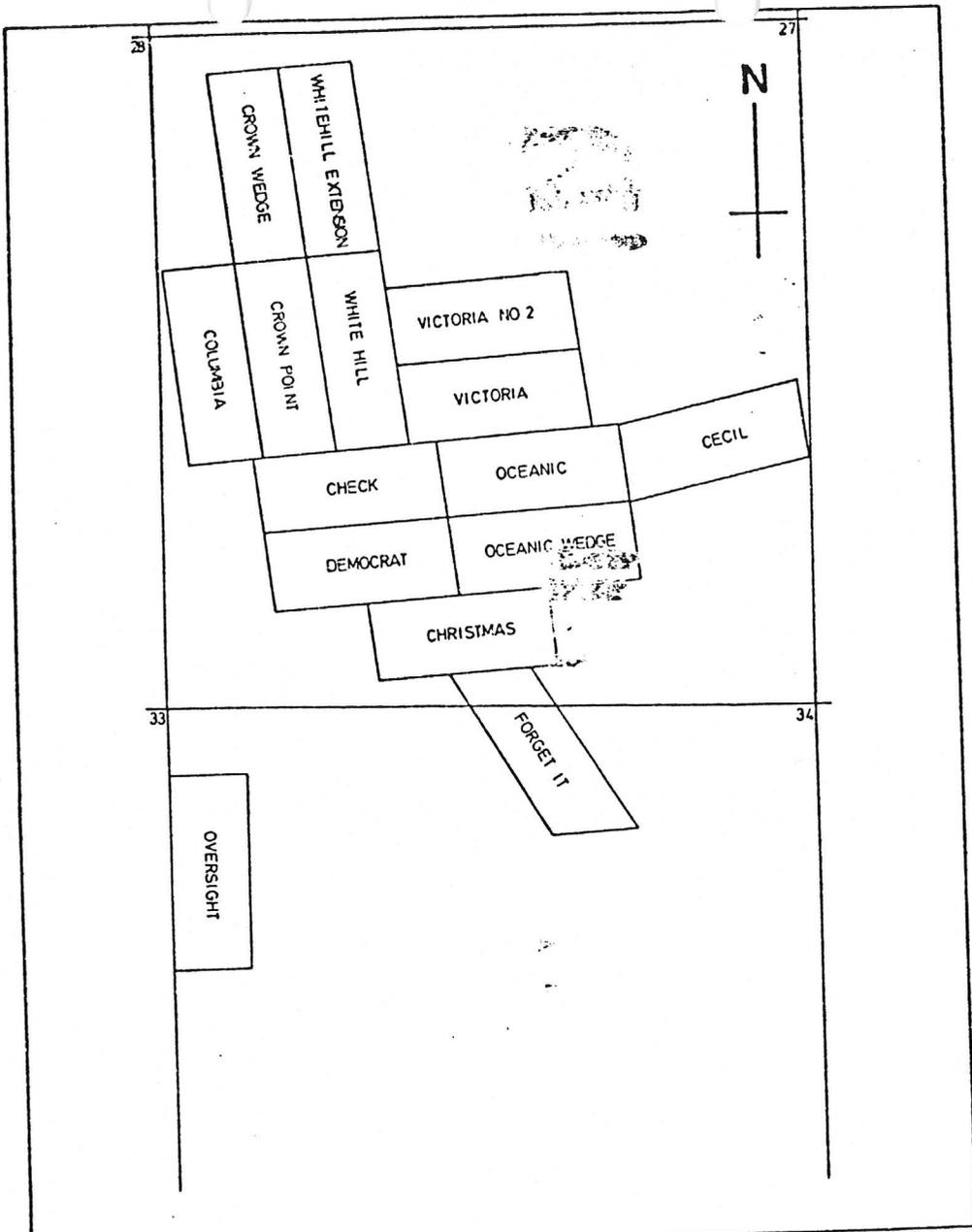


Approved MAP TO ACCOMPANY THE REPORT ON  
 OCEANIC CLAIMS

Drawing No. *[Signature]*  
 A.3.12/TRC/00S/2

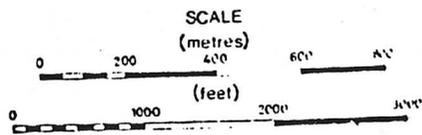
John Charles C.Hill and Associates  
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 Mackay & Schnellmann Ltd.





TERRAMAR RESOURCE CORPORATION  
 OCEANIC CLAIMS  
 FIGURE 3 CLAIMS MAP

BOUNDARY OF SECTION USGS QUADRANGLE \_\_\_\_\_  
 SECTION NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ 27



Approved

John Charles C Hill and Associates  
 London Essex UK 0268 27382

Drawing No

A.3.1.2/TRC/005/3

Mackay & Schnellmann Ltd



D4.12 There was still equipment on the property and it was said that the adobe building could be "reconditioned".

D4.13 This 1930 report put forward recommendations for exploration/development work, some of which was carried out between February and June and formed the basis of Harper's 1931 report.

D4.14 The 1931 report seen by the writer unfortunately did not include assay plans and its value is therefore greatly reduced. It would appear, however, that this work in 1931 was the last serious attempt at exploring or developing the claims.

D4.15 The writer has also studied a copy of a report written in November, 1955 by R. O. Bellsmith, Registered Mining Engineer. This report is on file with the Department of Mineral Resources, Tucson, Arizona. This report does not add anything to the earlier reports except to refer to "higraders" having been reported as removing a considerable tonnage of ore. However, Bellsmith did produce a plan of the accessible workings at the time of his visit.

D4.16 A report by A. L. Johnson, Field Assistant of the Department of Mineral Resources of Arizona, dated May, 1958 refers to the claims having been leased to two individuals who had to operate the property for a minimum of 60 man days per month but at the time of his visit, no work was being done. It is possible that during this period small quantities of easily accessible high grade ore were taken out. A further memo by T. P. Lane of the Department of Mineral Resources dated December, 1960 comments that there is no evidence of serious work having taken place since Johnson's visit in 1958.

D4.17 By personal observation the writer can confirm that the main shaft, No. 2 incline, is open to water level at approximately the 300 foot level, that various workings are open from this shaft and that the No. 1 shaft area is accessible from No. 2 incline. However, the extent of the workings below the existing water level is not known.

D4.18 There is evidence of further workings, particularly on the Oceanic and Victoria claims but most of these are caved or blocked and it was not possible to examine them.

D4.19 The Oceanic claims have undoubtedly been the scene of mining activity in the past but no reliable records or statistics of this work have been seen apart from the reports mentioned above.

## D5. Geology

D5.01 There are no records of any detailed geological work on the Oceanic claims. The geology map of the State of Arizona, at a scale of 1:500,000 shows the San Luis Mountains as a Tertiary granodiorite stock surrounded by Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. The basis for this part of the map was only "reconnaissance mapping".

D5.02 The area of the claims has numerous exposures. Some of these are highly weathered but with the underground exposures they should enable the geology of the area to be mapped in some detail.

D5.03 The writer, during his short visit, did not see any undoubted sedimentary rocks in the area of the old workings.

D5.04 The writer would agree with previous visitors to the property that the predominant country rock is of andesitic type, referred to as "diorite" in some reports. By observation the stock appears to be a porphyritic type and is certainly acidic in composition.

D5.05 Basic geological mapping is required to determine the structure of the area and the relationship between rock types and mineralisation. Such mapping would have to be accompanied by petrological study of specimens.

D5.06 The mineralisation seen in the old workings occurs in quartz veins which strike approximately East-West and which dip at shallow angles, 20 to 40 degrees, to the North.

D5.07 There are obviously a number of these veins although in No. 2 shaft and the accessible workings associated with it only one appears to have been worked. However, other veins can be seen outcropping and in places some surface work has been done on these.

**D5.08** The "main" vein appears to have andesitic country rock on both hanging and foot walls and in places has been slightly displaced by post-mineralisation faulting. In general however, the hanging and foot walls are not well defined.

**D5.09** The 1931 report of Harper refers to a second type of mineralization, namely disseminated ore "throughout bodies of brecciated granodiorite". He states that the more important of these bodies are "along the diorite and granite contact". No evidence of this was seen on the writer's visit but the possibility should be examined in the exploration programme.

**D5.10** The quartz veins seen by the writer contained hematite and limonite and no visible gold. Mention is made in the reports of pyrite being associated with gold values in depth.

#### **D6. Sampling**

**D6.01** No results of any systematic sampling have been seen although averages are reported for the 1930/31 work.

**D6.02** During the writer's visit, two chip samples, each of about 3 feet in length, were taken from the vein in No. 2 shaft area. The first of these was taken from a pillar in the 100 foot level to the East of the shaft and the second from the vein in the shaft itself above the 100 foot level.

**D6.03** The assays of the samples (43710 and 43711) are shown in the appendix to this report. It will be seen from these that an interesting amount of gold with subsidiary silver occurs in one of the samples.

**D6.04** A grab sample was taken from the loose material covering the foot wall of No. 2 incline shaft. This was taken back to Douglas, crushed and ground to approximately 90% passing 100 mesh and panned by M. Reynolds. Very fine flakes of gold were seen in the concentrate produced.

**D6.05** A portion of this grab sample (43712) was also assayed and the result is shown in the appendix.

**D6.06** At present, no true indication of the grade of the vein is available and the question of any dissemination of values in the hanging or foot wall of the veins has not been investigated.

**D6.07** Any further work here must include a systematic sampling programme.

#### **D7. Conclusions and Recommendations**

**D7.01** The Oceanic claims cover an area where mining of gold has taken place in the past but no major production seems to have been achieved since the early part of this century.

**D7.02** The general geological environment of the claims' area is favourable for mineralization.

**D7.03** The major part of the claims' area has not been investigated or worked as far as can be seen although there are indications of veins.

**D7.04** This vein-type mineralization certainly warrants further investigation.

**D7.05** Moreover, with current or reasonable projected prices of gold, disseminated mineralization, either associated with the veins or other geological structures, could be of economic interest.

**D7.06** It is therefore concluded that the Oceanic claims present a good exploration target and it is recommended that an exploration programme be carried out on the claims.

**D7.07** The first essential for an exploration programme would be to obtain aerial photographs and maps produced from them on which the geology, workings and sampling can be plotted.

**D7.08** Geological work should involve mapping of the outcrops and the immediately accessible underground workings. Sampling should be conducted at the same time and specimens should be taken for petrological study.

**D7.09** The whole programme would involve about 6,000 feet of diamond drilling, but this could not start until some preliminary geology has been done so that holes can be properly sited. If results are disappointing after the first 2,000 or 3,000 feet then the programme could be abandoned. The maximum depth of hole during this programme would be about 1,000 feet, although the average depth would be nearer 600 feet.

**D7.10** Hopefully some of the holes could be open-holed after sufficient control holes had been drilled, logged, sampled, assayed and interpreted.

**D7.11** Part of the programme would be to pump out the flooded workings so that they could be surveyed, mapped geologically and sampled. It is expected that this water will be used for at least part of the supply required for diamond drilling.

**D7.12** Such of the old workings as could be reopened economically would be surveyed, geologically mapped and sampled, due attention being paid all times to safety.

**D7.13** All sampling will be supervised by a geologist and the drilling will be logged and sampled by a geologist.

**D7.14** All samples will be assayed for gold and composite samples will be scanned for other interesting elements. A portion of all samples assayed will be checked by another independent laboratory.

**D7.15** Regular progress reports including any recommended alterations to the programme will be submitted. A final report will be prepared recommending any further work or the abandonment of the project.

**D8. Estimated Costs & Schedules of Proposed Exploration Programme**

**D8.01** The breakdown of the estimated costs is as follows:

	<u>U.S. \$</u>
1. Aerial Survey and Maps .....	25,000
2. Geology and Sampling .....	40,000
3. Drilling .....	300,000
4. Assaying and Metallurgy .....	30,000
5. Supervision and Labour .....	35,000
6. Travel and Transport .....	35,000
7. Office and Administration .....	31,000
8. Buildings and Equipment .....	21,000
9. Insurance and Legal .....	14,000
10. Road and Drill Pad Construction .....	30,000
11. Pumping Out and Clearing Old Workings .....	30,000
12. Camp Supplies .....	10,000
13. Consultancy and Reporting .....	20,000
14. Contingency of 15% .....	<u>93,000</u>
	TOTAL U.S. <u>\$714,000</u>
	Say U.S. \$720,000

**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes the ground control, flying and production of photographs and maps. It also includes a provision for contract surveyor to plot underground workings and drill holes.
- (2) Allows for 7 man months of geologists on site.
- (3) Contract drilling estimated at \$50/foot all-in cost.
- (4) Based on \$10 per sample and some bench mineral dressing tests.
- (5) Based on 1 supervisor and 3 labourers on site for 5 months.
- (6) Includes local travel, travel within the States and from Canada and Europe. Also includes the hire of 3 pick-up trucks.
- (7) Based on office and secretarial staff in Tucson.
- (8) Includes building of core shed, purchase of storage tanks and generator and hire of 5 trailers plus an allowance for smaller items such as toilets, core boxes, etc.
- (9) No comment necessary.

(10) Upgrading of track to claimants and construction of roads and drill pads within the claims.

(11) It is intended that this should be done by contract.

(12) Includes water haulage.

(13) Based on 2 visits by consultants' senior personnel to the project and the submission of progress and final reports.

**D8.02** It is estimated that the programme will take five months to complete. This does not allow for any setting-up period during which time the camp would be organized and equipment purchased and checked.

**D8.03** The accompanying bar chart (See Figure 4) shows the provisional schedule for the programme.



**W. G. YUILL**

B.Sc., D.I.C., F.I.M.M., C.Eng.

**MACKAY AND SCHNELLMANN LIMITED**

June 1981

FIGURE 4 OCEANIC CLAIMS PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF WORK

ACTIVITY	MONTH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
SURVEY		—————									
GEOLOGY		—————									
CLEANING OUT OLD WRKGS.		—————									
DRILLING		—————									
CONSULTANCY VISITS			———			———					
REPORTS-MONTHLY		X	X			X					
- INTERIM					X						
- FINAL							X				

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John Charles C. Hill  
and Associates

Mackay & Schnellmann Ltd. 

**APPENDIX**

**Assay Certificate**

MANAGER  
REGISTERED ASSAYER  
ARIZONA REG. No. 7

FOUNDER  
ARIZONA REG. No. 4073  
FRANCISCO GONZALEZ, ASSOCIATE

MINING ENGINEER AND  
LAND SURVEYOR  
ARIZONA REG. No. 2473

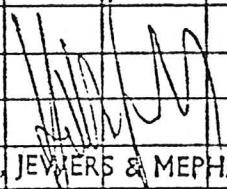
# Rochin Assay Office, Inc.

We hereby certify  
this to be a true copy  
of the original.  
HATTEN, JEWERS & MEPHAM

P. O. DR. 3507      PHONE (AC 602) 364-8092  
DOUGLAS, ARIZONA - 85607  
ASSAYERS & METALLURGICAL CHEMISTS  
CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

18 JUN 81

Name: Oceanic 126 16th Street Douglas, Arizona 35607

	GOLD (OZ)	SILVER (OZ)	COPPER (%)	LEAD (%)	ZINC (%)				
43710	Tr	0.46				#2 Incline	E. end	100ft level	
43711	0.02	0.92	0.02			#2 Incline	Vert.	75ft	
43712	0.01	0.17				#2 Incline	Spoil below	100ft level	
43713	(No Assay-crush and return only)								
									
<p>We hereby certify this to be a true copy of the original. HATTEN, JEWERS &amp; MEPHAM</p>									
<p>HATTEN, JEWERS &amp; MEPHAM Northgate House High Pavement Town Square, Basildon, Essex</p>									
									

REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE May 18, 1981 CHARGES \$ 33.50

## CERTIFICATE

I, William Godson Yuill, hereby certify that:

- (1) My business address is Mackay and Schnellmann Limited, Lincoln House, 296-302 High Holborn, London WC1V 7JJ, United Kingdom, and that my home address is 26 Middleton Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, United Kingdom, and that I am a Geologist by training and occupation.
- (2) I am a graduate of the University of Glasgow (1951) with a Bachelor of Science in Pure Geology with 2nd Class Honours and a graduate of the University of London with a Diploma of the Imperial College in Mining Engineering (1961).
- (3) I am a Fellow of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy (1965) and a Chartered Engineer (1966), having been a Member of the Council of the Institution from 1974 to 1981. I am also a member of the Institution of Geologists (1979), The Canadian Institution of Mining and Metallurgy (1967) and a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers (1972).
- (4) I have practised my profession continuously since my graduation in 1951 with the exception of the period 1952-1954, during which period I undertook National Service in the British Army. Since 1955 I have been a member of Mackay and Schnellmann Limited, independent Geological and Mining Consultants and am at present Managing Director of this Company.
- (5) The attached report is based on my personal examination of the property on 8th May 1981.
- (6) I consent to the inclusion of this report on the Oceanic claims for the purpose of the Statement of Material Facts presented to the Vancouver Stock Exchange by Terramar Resource Corporation.
- (7) I have no interest, direct or indirect, in Oceanic Mines, Inc., nor have I any interest, direct or indirect, in any companies or properties with which they may be associated.
- (8) I have no interest, direct or indirect, in Terramar Resource Corporation nor have I any interest, direct or indirect, in any companies or properties with which they may be associated.



W. G. YUILL  
B.Sc., D.I.C., F.I.M.M., C.Eng.

June 1981

COMPANIA MINERA EL PAVO-REAL S.A. de C.V.

EDIFICIO EL SOL, DESPACHO 6

CALLE 2 OTE. NO. 454-6

AGUA PRIETA,

SONORA

MEXICO

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE  
126 16TH STREET  
DOUGLAS, AZ 85607

TO: John Huning

February 23, 1981

FROM: K. W. Foote 

SUBJECT: Report on Visit to Oceanic Mine

This group of patented claims in Pima County, Arizona, was visited 5 February 81 with Tom Buxton, Ralph Bigelow and Ralph Mangum.

The mine is shown as the San Luis Mine on the USGS Wilbur Canyon Quadrangle map dated 1980. It is about thirty-two air miles SSW of Tucson. The truck trails to the mine show on the Wilbur Canyon Quadrangle and you can go either through the Buenos Aires Ranch, turning off the Tucson-Sasabe Highway, or south along the San Luis Wash from the Arivaca Road.

Five miles east of the Oceanic Mine is the old mining town of Arivaca and nearby are the Oro Blanco and other mining districts of Santa Cruz County. There is considerable exploration activity in this area at present. I could not find any detailed geology of the Oceanic area. The state geologic map shows a patch of tertiary porphyry surrounded by cretaceous arkose. The arkose is principally andasite fragments. On site it was noted that the Oceanic workings were in the andesite at the porphyry contact. Since many of the ore deposits in this part of Arizona are related to tertiary porphyry, this can be considered a favorable location.

Most of the workings were caved. We were able to crawl down the No. 2 incline shaft to the water level about the 300 level. The leasers and high graders had got as much as they could get easily and left the stopes and some drifts caved. Good ore in place could not be sampled. The evidence of the veins described in the old reports was there. There seems no reason to doubt the assays reported. However, the ore reported is gone or not accesable. New ore will have to be developed to reopen the mine. To get the present value of assays reported before 1930, a factor of 25 (\$20/oz vs \$500/oz) should be used.

On the surface is evidence of many small workings. The old reports describe several small veins, fault patterns, and ore bodies in the basic rock. The rocks of the area are non-reactive and would

**COMPANIA MINERA EL PAVO-REAL S.A. de C.V.**

**EDIFICIO EL SOL, DESPACHO 6**

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**AGUA PRIETA,**

**SONORA**

**MEXICO**

**U.S. REPRESENTATIVE  
126 16TH STREET  
DOUGLAS, AZ 85607**

permit dissemination. The reports available describe the gold in association with pyrite. Therefore, it is believed that this could be evaluated as a disseminated deposit with the valuable mineral being pyrite containing gold and silver. The area covered by the claims would allow a sizable open pit. The ground around the patented claims is believed open for mineral location so that additional area could be claimed if the exploration indicates it.

Current costs in the United States virtually rule out small vein mining. Currently many of the old gold districts are being re-examined to see if sufficient disseminated ore is present to permit open pitting or mechanized mining underground.

The method of exploration is the same as other disseminated deposits - drilling. In our case, I would recommend six holes drilled on a 400' triangular pattern to a depth of not more than 1000'. For speed and cost I would recommend air cleaned rotary drilling. There are several contract drilling companies in Tucson that offer this service. The cost of an exploration program based on 6000' of rotary drilling is shown on the accompanying table.

**COMPANIA MINERA EL PAVO-REAL S.A. de C.V.**

**EDIFICIO EL SOL, DESPACHO 6**

**CALLE 2 OTE. NO. 454-6**

**AGUA PRIETA,**

**SONORA**

**MEXICO**

**U.S. REPRESENTATIVE  
126 16TH STREET  
DOUGLAS, AZ 85607**

**EXPLORATION PROGRAM**

Administration and Office	\$ 10,000
Insurance	3,000
Legal	2,000
Travel	3,000
Assaying	10,000
Roads and Drill Pads	12,000
Contract Rotary Drilling - Six (6) - 1,000 ft. holes for total 6,000 ft. @ \$7.50 per foot	<u>45,000</u>
Total	\$ 85,000

**COMPANIA MINERA EL PAVO-REAL S.A. de C.V.**

EDIFICIO EL SOL, DESPACHO 6

CALLE 2 OTE. NO. 454-6

AGUA PRIETA,

SONORA

MEXICO

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE  
126 16TH STREET  
DOUGLAS, AZ 85607

February 23, 1981

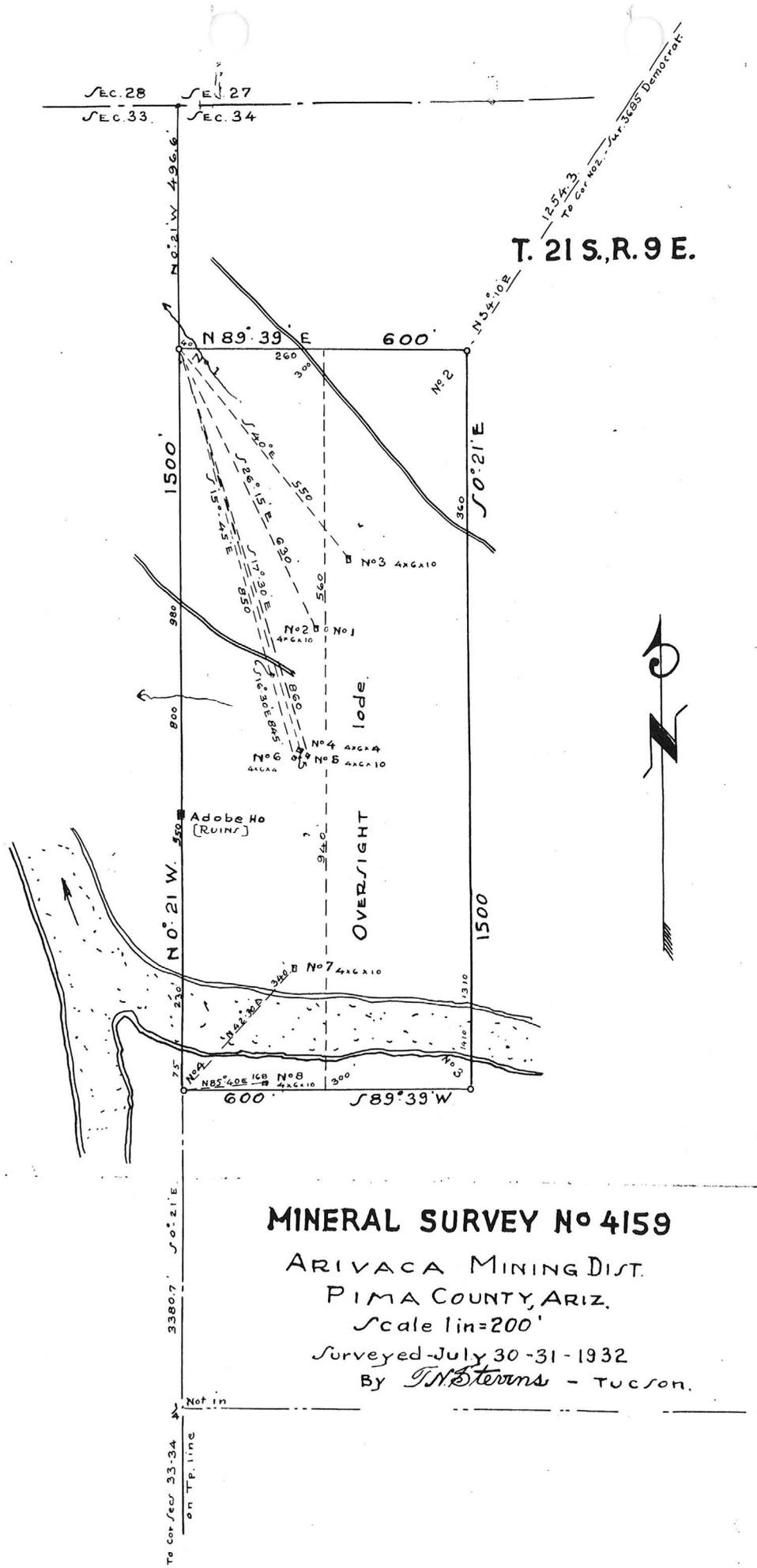
**LEGAL STATUS OF OCEANIC PROPERTY**

The present progress, as of today, of the lease agreement in the Oceanic Property is as follows:

1. The fourteen patented mining claims are owned by the University of Arizona. A Mining Lease and Option Agreement for lease of this property was presented to the University of Arizona. The lease was approved by the Board of Regents on February 16, 1981 as presented with minor modifications. Both parties are in agreement to the terms of the lease. It is expected to be executed in the near future.
2. The important points of the terms of the lease are:
  - a. Lease shall be five (5) years with option to renew or purchase.
  - b. Monthly rental of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) in advance each month.
  - c. On ore shipped, an additional amount of five percent (5%) of the net smelter returns received in the preceding month. Net smelter returns means the net value shown on the smelter liquidation sheet after deduction of treatment charges and railroad freight.
  - d. The lessee to pay all taxes levied or assessed against the property, personal property, machinery and improvements. The lessee shall pay all taxes imposed upon the ore or on concentrates which it sells, or otherwise disposes of during the lease.
  - e. The University to be held harmless of all liability actions which may arise out of the lease. The lessee shall comply fully with all local, state and federal laws.

SEC. 28 SEC. 27  
SEC. 33 SEC. 34

T. 21 S., R. 9 E.



### MINERAL SURVEY No 4159

ARIVACA MINING DIST.  
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZ.  
Scale 1 in = 200'

Surveyed July 30-31-1932  
By J. N. Stevens - Tucson.

To cor Sec 33-34  
on T.P. line  
Not in

Properties believed to be owned by U of A - Source unknown.

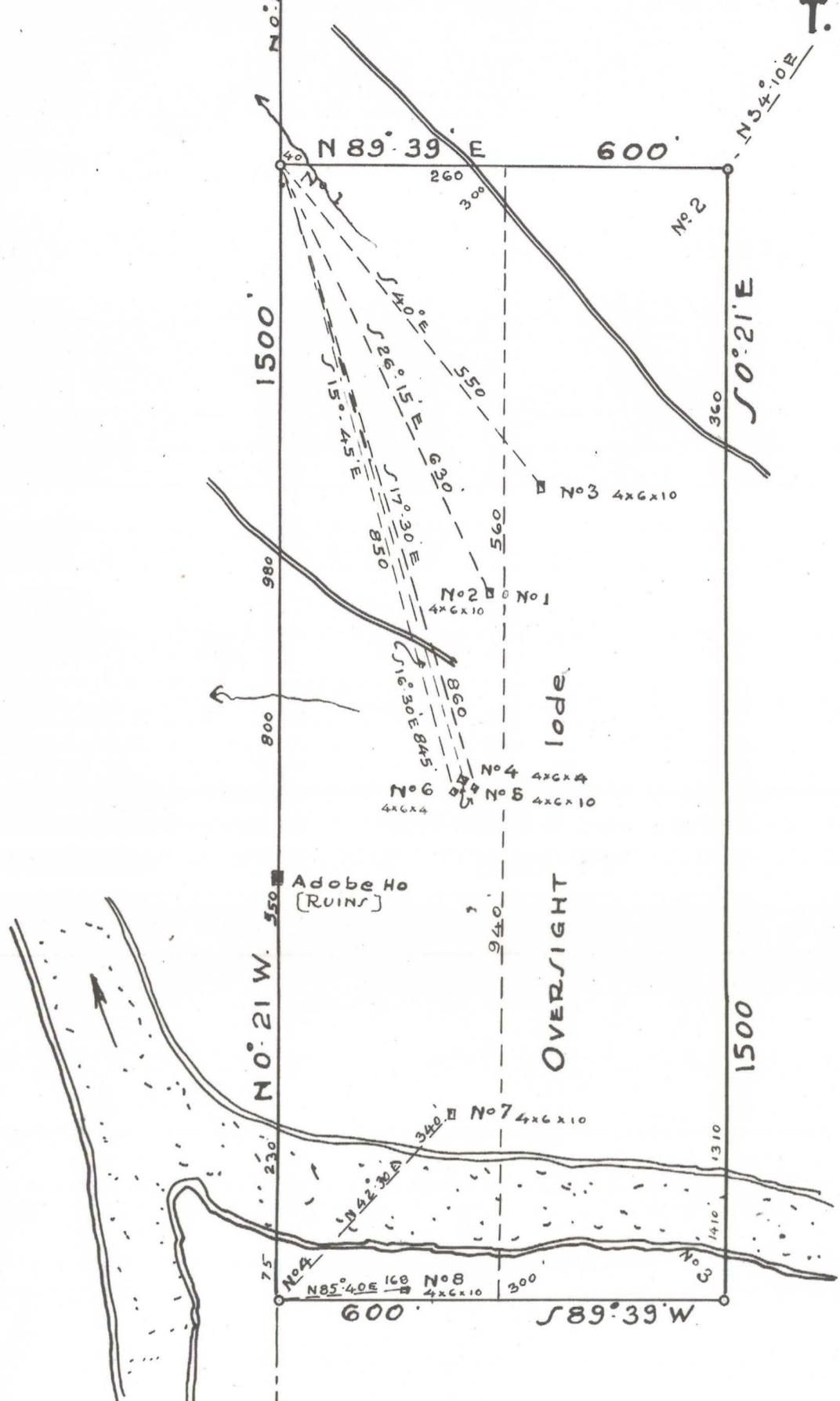
	NAME: PROPERTY	DISTRICT	COUNTY	LOCATION	SIZE: ACRES	Total Limit * Assessed \$	MINERAL SURVEY NUMBER	Patented Claims	NOTES
U/A EXPERIMENTAL MINE, SAN XAVIER NO 6	1. DEMOCRAT 2. MARJORIE	PIMA	PIMA	17 <sub>s</sub> 12 <sub>E</sub> 3 <sub>T</sub>	20.661 16.560	\$ 16,528 13,248	1758? 1759	11-4-76 5398-0134 TOWNSHIP-ANANIAS 5393-0154	MAPS: 46 E SURFACE
OLD AMADO OR MONTOSA MINE	1. Black Diamond 2. Isabella	TYNDALL	SANTA CRUZ	20 <sub>s</sub> 14 <sub>E</sub> 29 <sub>1/4</sub> NW	20.661 20.661	\$ 7500	U/A 2966 - 1/2 UA, 1/2 MACKENZIE 2967 - 7/8 UA, 1/8 MACKENZIE	1/2 LENNON	2000 ton dump No Monuments
	SUNSET	TOMBSTONE	COCHISE	20 <sub>s</sub> 22 <sub>E</sub> 14 <sub>SW</sub> 15 <sub>1/2</sub>	12.27	\$ 19,620	Donner 468 R109 LST 50	Patented 1880	TUNNEL-SHAFT
	ALBATROSS	ARIVACA	PIMA	21 <sub>s</sub> 9 <sub>E</sub> 12 <sub>NE</sub> 1/4	16.87	\$ 12,653	355		
	TOTAL WRECK*	EMPIRE	PIMA	18 <sub>s</sub> 17 <sub>E</sub> 3 <sub>E</sub> 1/4	17.153	\$ 6,800 April 12,800	235		
ALLISON MINE (SABOQUIVARI)	1. SENATOR NO 1 2. SUNBEAM NO 1	FRESNAL	PIMA	18 <sub>s</sub> 7 <sub>E</sub> 28 <sub>29</sub> 30	20.621 20.522	\$ 16,496 \$ 16,416	4063	Donner J. VAIL WILKINSON on INDIAN RESERVATION contiguous claims	MAPS: 46 E SURFACE
ANNIE MINE NO 1	MINNIE MINE*	CABABI	PIMA	15 <sub>s</sub> 5 <sub>E</sub> 12	20.661	\$ 6,818	4066	COMOBABI MAPS	
MILL SITE	SANTO TOMAS*	CABABI	PIMA	15 <sub>s</sub> 4 <sub>E</sub> 36	5.0 Ac	\$ 1650	Panel 2016B	20155 Panel No	
LA NUEVA BONITA VISITA PLACERS	EDNA J.	SABOQUIVARI	PIMA	19 <sub>s</sub> 8 <sub>E</sub> 31-32 20 <sub>s</sub> 8 <sub>E</sub> 6-7	LEASE 680 STATE LAND	Not on Tax Roles (NA)	UN- PAT'D PLACER	W. of HUN 2EG ON INDIAN LAND ALTAR VALLEY Believed to have been WITHDRAWN REVERTED 1979 for lack of activity an leasing grants on predominant of granite	Near Graveyard, Near LINCOLN and KO VAYE
GREAT AMERICAN SULPHURETTE ALICE HORN SILVER	GREAT AMERICAN GROUP	SWISSHELM	COCHISE	20 <sub>s</sub> 27 <sub>E</sub> 1 <sub>E</sub> 1/2 20 <sub>s</sub> 28 <sub>E</sub> 6 <sub>NE</sub> 1/2	46.05 Ac	\$ 25,398 \$ 11,823	830 1262-MS	LESSEE: John FAICK *200/mth To June 1992 4 open shafts and Stops	
MOUNTAIN QUEEN WHALE MAMMOTH KA: ELFRIDA GRDOP	MOUNTAIN QUEEN GROUP	SWISSHELM	COCHISE	20 <sub>s</sub> 27 <sub>E</sub> 12	19.66 19.00 19.00	\$ 26,232 Total	272 M9 273 W 274 M	Sub-leased to { ALHAMBRA MINES INC. GENERAL MINERALS OF AMERICA Rumored lease termination Sparks, Nev	
1-10 NUEZ NO 2 - NO 11 11-17 KADLIN NO 1 - NO 7 18 OVERSITE 19-20 OVERSITE NO 1 & 2 20 unpat'd PLACER CLAIMS	MAMMOTH	MAMMOTH	PINAL	9 <sub>s</sub> 17 <sub>E</sub> 13,24 9 <sub>s</sub> 18 <sub>E</sub> 17,18 19,20 29,30	20- 160 AC. 3200 AC Total	Not on Tax Roles (NA) 20K/acre \$15/Ac Est'd	20 dead UN- PAT'D PLACER 160 AC EACH	LESSEE: GILBERT S MOTT GRAHAM Y MOTT Need ASSESSMENT WK EACH YEAR 100% (Non Metal) - Diatomaceous Earth	2000/acre INDUSTRIALS 1/2 AC \$ 500/acre
CHRISTMAS FORGET IT DEMOCRAT OCEANIC WEDGE OCEANIC CECIL VICTORIA 1 VICTORIA 2 CROWN POINT WHITE HILL	OCEANIC aka OCEANIC aka SAN LUIS	OCEANIC (La Guijas)	PIMA	21 <sub>s</sub> 9 <sub>E</sub> 27,34	15-claims 309.9 Ac	\$ 231,726 Total \$ 15,458	MS 3685 OCEANIC GROUP MS 4159 "OVERSIGHT"	15 pat'd Claims	FLV (Summer) * Full Value, Prime (Improvements) Sold: Senator YAVAPAI Oct 83 Townsite 18.3A TAMMIE

\* Up for Sale

SEC. 28 SE. 27  
SEC. 33 SEC. 34

T. 21 S., R. 9 E.

125x.3  
To Cor No 2 - Jan. 3655 Democrat.



# MINERAL SURVEY NO 4159

ARIVACA MINING DIST.  
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZ.

Scale 1 in = 200'

Surveyed July 30-31-1932

By *T.N. Stevens* - Tucson.

To cor Sec 33-34 on T.P. line N 3380.7' S 0° 21' E

Not in

**SURVEY No 3685**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL PLAT**  
**SHOWING MAIN WORKINGS**  
**OCEANIC AND VICTORIA LODES**  
 Surveyed By Miles M. Carpenter U.S. Min. Sur.  
 Scale: - 1" = 50'



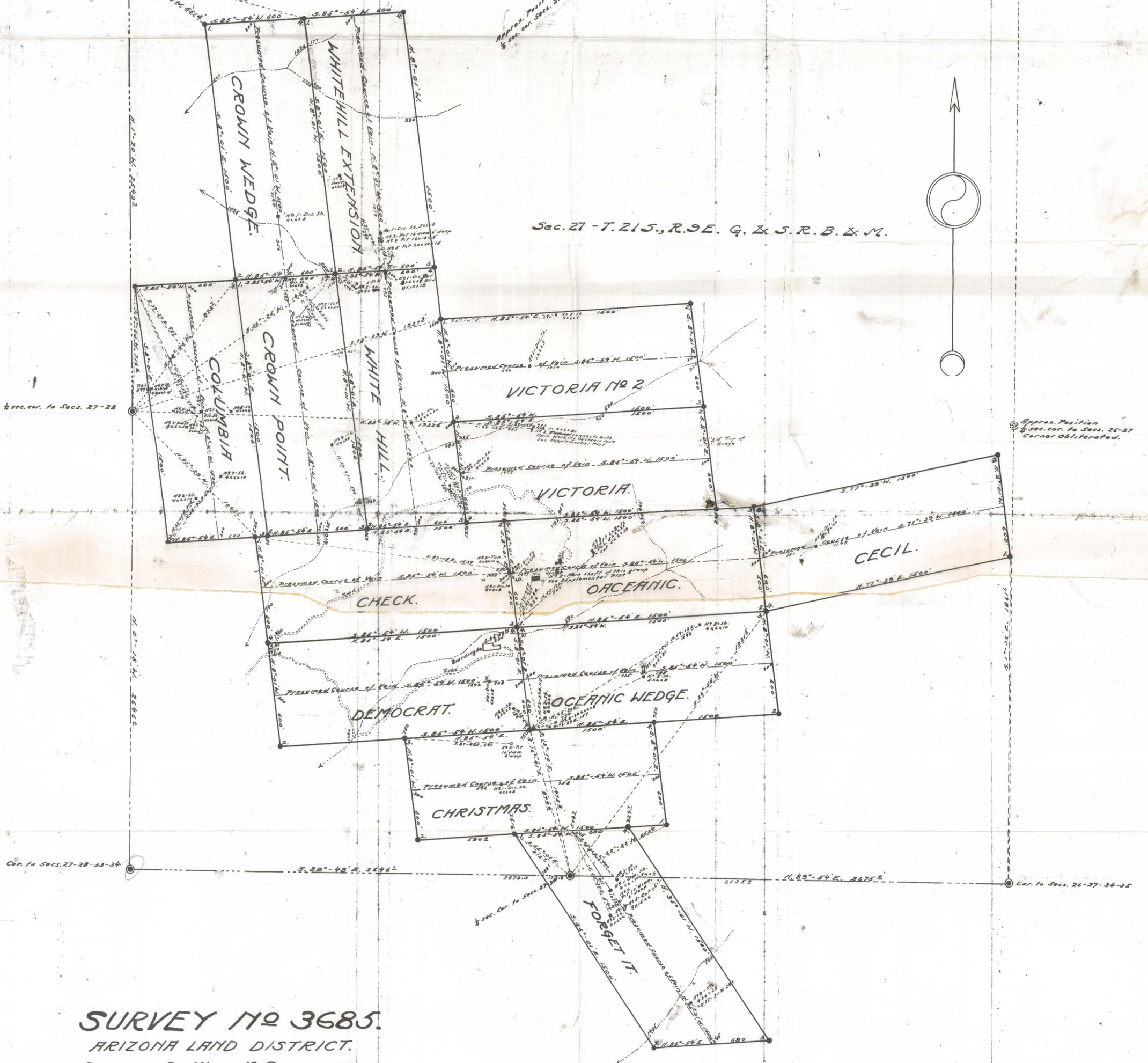
Cor. to Secs. 21-22-27-28

Approx. Position  
Cor. to Secs. 22-23-26-27

Approx. Position  
Cor. to Secs. 22-27

Approx. Position  
Cor. to Secs. 26-27  
Corner Obliterated

Sec. 27 - T. 21 S., R. 9 E., G. & S. R. B. & M.



**SURVEY No 3685.**  
ARIZONA LAND DISTRICT.  
SURVEYED BY MILES M. CARPENTER,  
U.S. Mineral Surveyor.  
Sur. July 10 - Aug. 5 - 1920      Scale: - 1" = 300'