CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
1520 West Adams St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-771-1601
http://www.azgs.az.gov
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

PRINTED: 07-03-2006

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: PEARL CHEMICAL

ALTERNATE NAMES:
IRISH CLAIMS

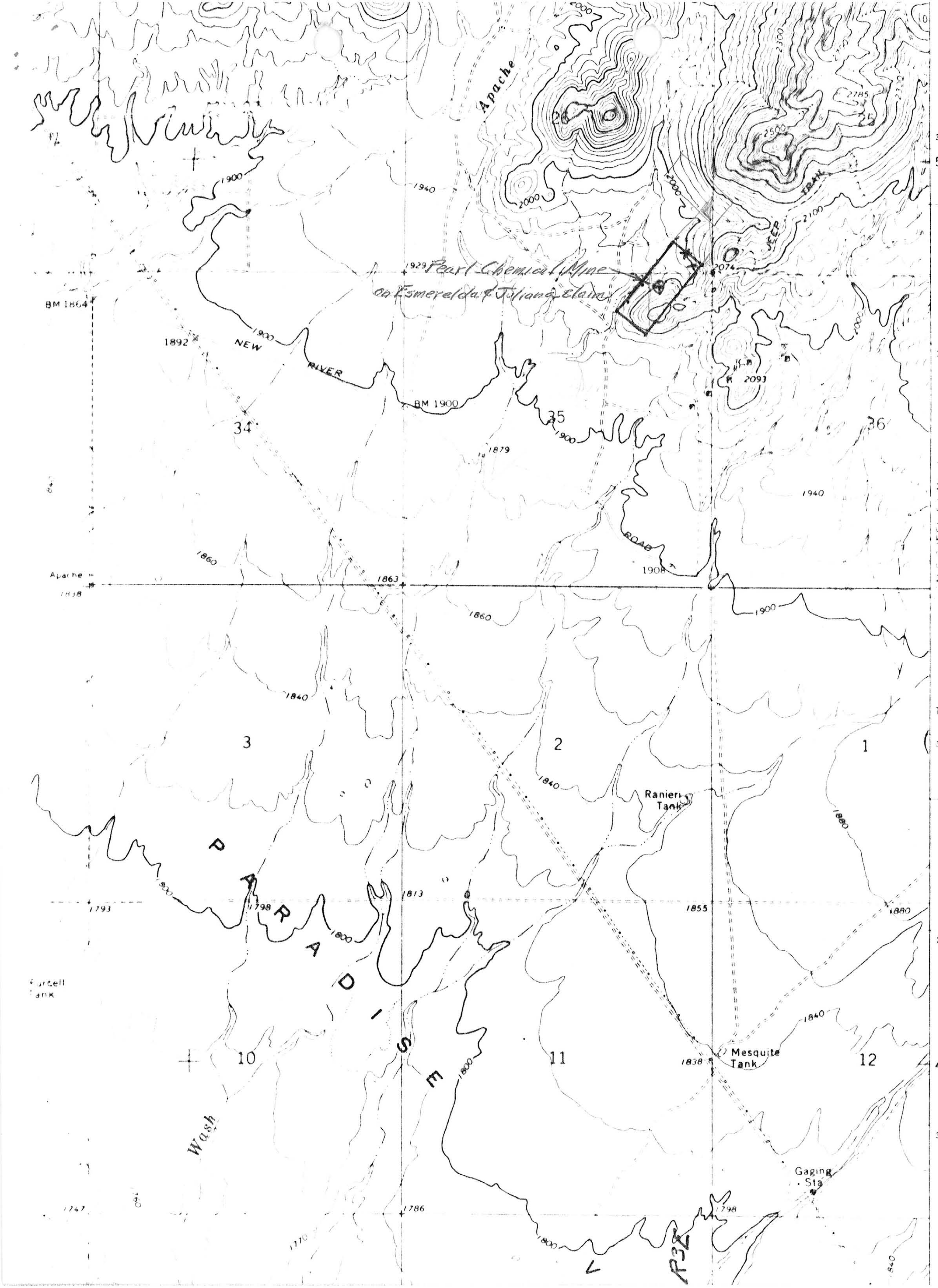
MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 544

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 6 N RANGE 3 E SECTION 35 QUARTER NE
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 49MIN 37SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 00MIN 53SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: NEW RIVER SE - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:
CLAY KAOLIN

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS NEW RIVER SE QUAD
ADMMR PEARL CHEMICAL FILE


Pearl Chemical Mine
on Esmerelda & Juliana claim
Apache
NEW RIVER
BM 1900
BM 1864
1892
1929
2074
2093
2500
2785
2100
1900
1940
2000
1879
1940
ROAD
1908
Apache
1838
1863
1860
1840
34
35
36
26
25
3
2
1
Ranieri Tank
1880
PARADISE
Wash
1793
1798
1813
1855
1800
Mesquite Tank
1838
10
11
12
Gaging Sta
1786
1798
1747
50
47'
3739

FOR ECZEMA AND OTHER SKIN TROUBLES
RELIEVES INSTANTLY AND PERMANENTLY
YNDIOL
PENETRATING • HEALING • SOOTHING

INDIA CHEMICAL CO.
OF CALIFORNIA

9649 TUJUNGA CANYON BOULEVARD
TUJUNGA, CALIFORNIA

APACHE
"Nature's Own"

U. S. Patent Office Reg. No. 50923
Laboratory— Cave Creek, Ariz.

COPYRIGHT 1927 APACHE PRODUCTS

Laboratory: Apache Park

Dear Friend:—

You may be interested to know that I am planning to build a Health Resort in Arizona, about 32 miles northeast of Phoenix, via Cave Creek Road, on the New River Road.

APACHE PARK — 120 acres — covered with various desert growth—surrounded by mountains and scenic views, quiet and healthful,—ideal for a home or vacation.

Elevation—2000 feet, above the humidity.

Parking spaces for trailers or tents are very reasonable. Cabins will be ready for the public as soon as building materials, water and electricity are available.

"Nature's Own" Apache Minerals taken from the Pearl Chemical Mines on this property have proven such wonderful results, that I have decided to develop this "White Hope" deposit for humanity with mud baths and many other facilities for Health's sake.

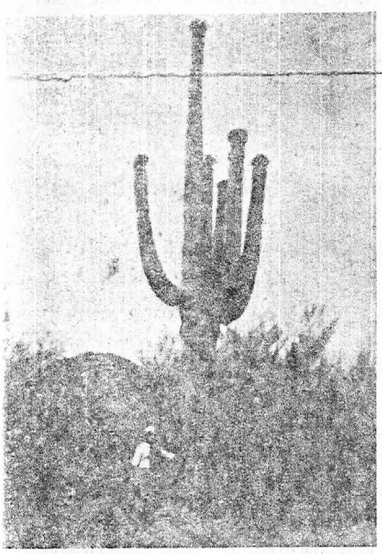
I still say: NATURE IS THE DOCTOR,
Not,

J. F. MacNeil

Welcome to Apache Park

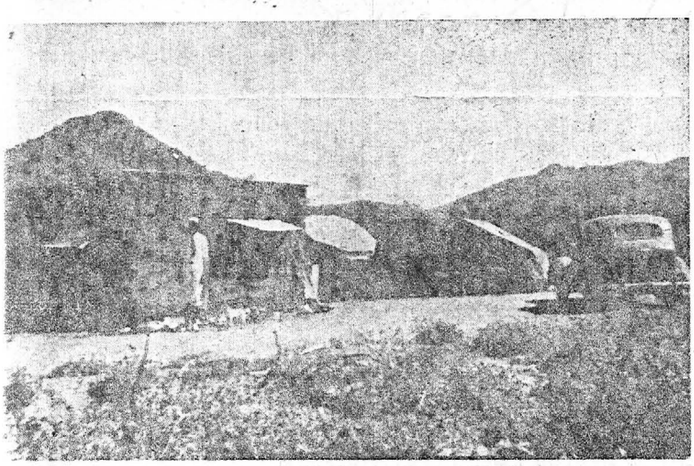
LELIA P. IRISH, *Owner*

Tunnel Entrance to Mineral Deposit



Desert Sentinel, 50 feet high

Site of Swimming Pool



View of Camp

Dr. J. F. MacNeil Standing in Apache Creek

(U. S. Patent Office Reg. No. 50923
A PERFECT MINERAL DRINK
1 Lb. makes 5 gallons, or
one month's treatment.

Price $5.00
Distributed by
INDIA CHEMICAL CO.
of California
9649 Tujunga Canyon Blvd., Tujunga, Calif.
Laboratory—Cave Creek, Ariz.

MINERALIZE FOR RADIANT HEALTH

A gift from Nature, containing the following Oxides and Trioxides:

Iron	For Anemia—builds up red corpuscles in blood
Calcium	For Teeth, bones, lungs, and blood stream
Magnesium	For Nerves, glands, intestines, liver; preserves elasticity of muscles
Sodium	For High blood pressure, stomach, glands, muscular tissue
Potassium	For Nerves, mental depression
Silica	For Nails, skin, hair, teeth: body tonic
Ammonia	Every system requires a certain percentage in the kidneys
Sulphur	For Gall-bladder, liver, nerves; aids the brain
Aluminum	A constituent of honey; for healthful maintenance.

Many people suffer from aches and pains because the blood is undernourished, and unable to do its work. By using Apache Minerals, the blood can carry food and oxygen to the cells and tissues, and help get rid of toxic substances.

Excerpts: What It Has Done for Others, It Should Do For You . . .

Anemia

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I continue to keep my health, and have been doing hard, heavy work as an acetylene welder for the past 4 years, ever since I took the Mineral drink that came from the clay deposit near Apache Springs, Arizona, in 1936. At that time, I was so ill and weak that I could hardly sit up or walk, and had been treated at the General Hospital in Los Angeles for PERNICIOUS ANEMIA. My case is on record there, and my friends and neigbhors have all been surprised and pleased to see my improved physical and mental condition. All I did was to take a drink of the mineral 3 times a day for 3 months. and then I passed 100% Doctor's test, and have been a well man ever since. I owe my life to this mineral and want the whole world to know it." Sincerely, (Signed) J.W.P.

Running Sore

"Over 23 years ago (to be exact) on March 4, 1914, I hurt my leg just above the ankle which proved a bad spot to cure. I tried home remedies of all kinds. I can name at least 15 Doctors and Hospitals who failed to cure the sore. I was treated in several cities in Missouri, and Los Angeles, but the spot would never heal over, until I chanced to try some of the Apache Mineral Clay given me to try by a fellow workman on the WPA about 2 weeks ago, and now it is practically well, all but a blue spot, which is going away fast, and I am sure glad and thankful that the injured leg will be prefectly well in another few treatments of the clay. If I ever hear of anybody having a stubborn case to cure, I will be only too glad to recommend your clay, as I KNOW it will do the work." Ever gratefully, (Signed), E.E.W.

High Blood Pressure

Stomach

"When I came here 2 weeks ago, I had been troubled for some time with high blood pressure after each meal, and also sick at my stomach from eating. Preparing food was distasteful to me. Since taking the Medicinal clay several times a day, my appetite is good. I feel splendid after meals, and I have really forgotten about the high blood pressure. I can even drink a glass of milk, which I have never been able to do, or eat a piece of candy half an hour before a meal, without a bad effect, but NOW I can do both. Ever since a child, milk has been rebellious to my stomach, although I like the milk, but now I can drink it and enjoy it. I am so happy over my results with this wonderful clay remedy." Sincerely your friend, (Signed) N.E.M.

Scalds Burns

"I had overtaxed my strength, and dropped a tea-kettle of hot water, not full, but enough to scald the inside of one leg from knee to bottom of foot. By the time I was able to get off my shoe and stocking, the burn was quite deep. I thought of the clay, but had none mixed, but did find some of the powdered, and hastily mixed this and applied in a thick paste over the entire burned surface. IMMEDIATELY the pain began to ease off, gradually diminishing until in a few hours, it was practically gone. Of course new skin had to form over about ⅔ of the burned surface, but the clay saved the rest, and HEALED the deep burn painlessly and rapidly, and no scars remain, except of course the red mark where the new skin had to grow, It was a wicked burn. Deep burns are painful things, but the way the pain eased up was certainly no Romance or "Science," "Affirmation"—it was a simple unvarnished fact, and sure made me a relentless booster for the clay." Very sincerely, (Signed) Dr. A.C.B.

Bunions

"I want to write you how much I appreciate the benefit I have had from using your clay for my bunion, which has caused me untold suffering for over 25 years. Recently I have been bathing my feet in warm water, in which I had put several tablespoonsful of Apache Mineral Clay, and to my surprise and joy, the soreness has left me, and the size reduced so that even new shoes do not annoy me, nor even show any sign of a bunion ever having been on my foot. I have spent considerable money trying to find relief, but the Apache Clay treatment is far superior to anything I know of. I hope other persons with bunions and callouses like mine will use the clay." Believe me, Gratefully yours, (Signed) A.B.

Doctors Use and Prescribe It

Dr. Ed. Laurance, Dr. L. E. Henry, Dr. A. F. Christenson, Dr. F. H. Hayers, Dr. Paul A. Russell, Dr. Alethea C. Briggs, and others.

Respectfully submitted,
INDIA CHEMICAL CO. OF CALIFORNIA
LELIA P. IRISH J. F. MACNEIL

(U. S. Patent Office Reg. No. 50923)

A PERFECT MINERAL DRINK

A gift from nature, containing Iron, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Silica and Ammonia Oxides; Sulphur and Aluminum Trioxides; all of which are beneficial and necessary to the body.

Startling results have been obtained in treating anemia, stomach troubles, ulcers, gastric conditions, kidney and blood disorders, various kinds of rheumatism, arthritis, high blood pressure, etc.

Doctors use and prescribe it.

DIRECTIONS

Take a teaspoonful in a glass of water (distilled or boiled preferred) 4 times daily. Stir well. Allow to dissolve. (Do not discard sediment). Contents, 1 lb. Makes 5 gallons of mineral drink.

Price $5.00

DISTRIBUTED BY

INDIA CHEMICAL CO. ~~OF CALIFORNIA~~
~~9649 TUJUNGA CANYON BLVD.~~
~~TUJUNGA, CALIFORNIA~~
LABORATORY, CAVE CREEK, ARIZONA

Scale; 4 inches = 1 mile

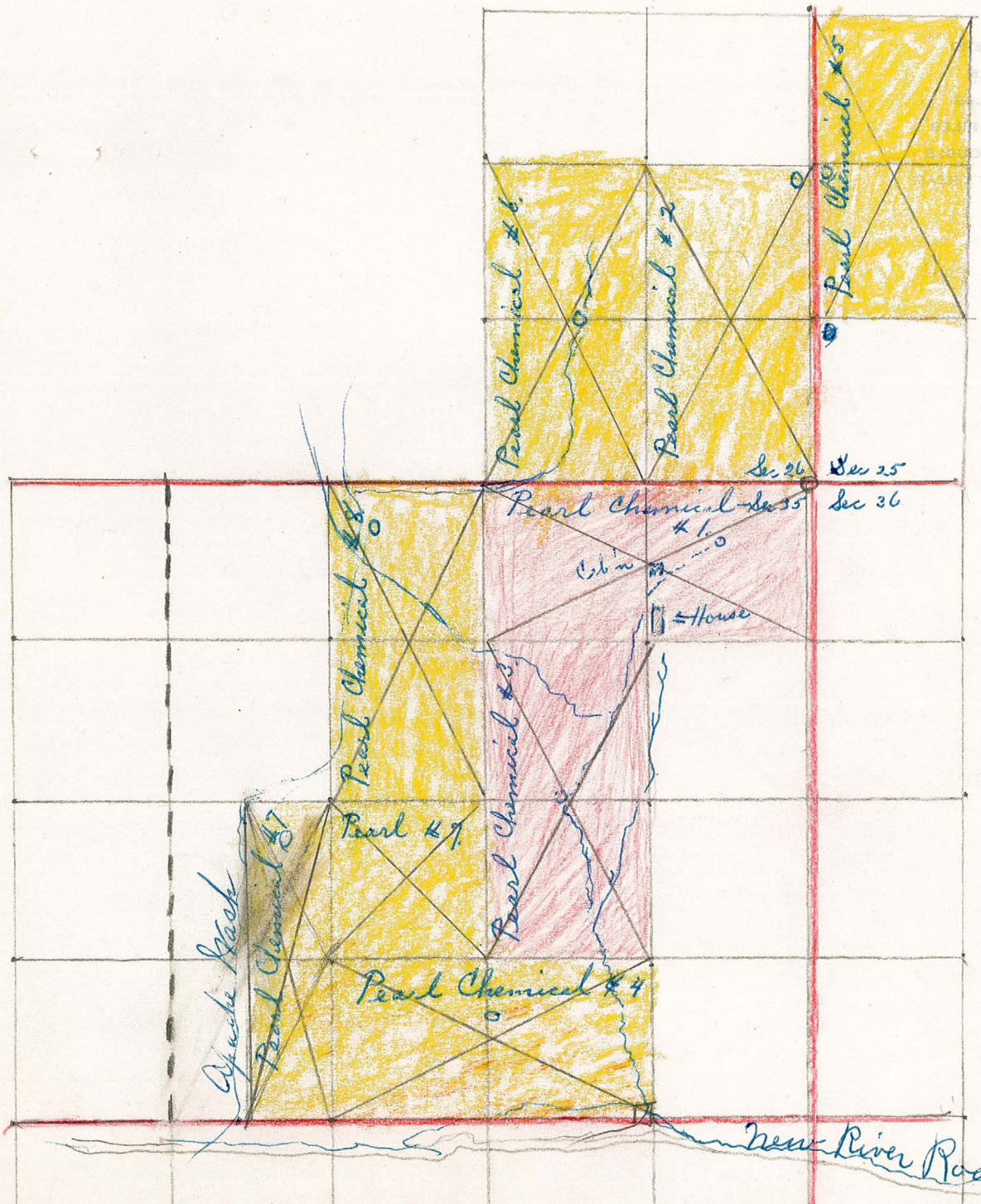
Pearl Chemical Mines 1-8.

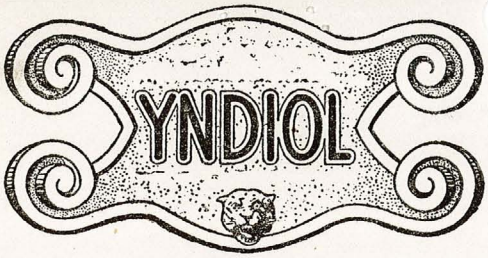
1 + 3 (Patent applied for) Sec 35. T6½ R3E. L R B & M.

2-6- Unpatented - Sec. 26. T6½ R3E. "

5 - " Sec 25 T6½ R3E "

4-7-8 " Sec 35 T6½ R3E. "





THE INDIA CHEMICAL CO.

OF CALIFORNIA

961 SO. CATALINA STREET

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

THE POSITIVE REMEDY FOR

- ECZEMA
- RING WORMS
- SALT RHEUM
- ECTHYMA
- PIMPLES
- ACNE
- HIVES
- ITCH
- AND ALL
- SKIN DISORDERS
- ITCHING PILES
- BLEEDING PILES
- PROTRUDING PILES
- PROSTATE TROUBLE
- WRINKLE-OFF CREAM
- ARTHRITIC
- DIABETES

PEARL CHEMICAL MINES

MARICOPA COUNTY

CH/ WR 9/11/79 - Patricia Rust brought in sample of clay from the Pearl Chemical Mine, NE 1/4, Sec. 35, T6N, R3E, west of Cave Creek. The clay alledgedly has medical properties when ingested or applied externally as a paste. Ms. Rust is considering locating some claims on the old property.

CH/WR 9/19/79 - Accompanied Mrs. Rust to the Cave Creek Mining District, examined the old Pearl Chemical Mine (Irish Claims) in the NE 1/4 of Sec. 35, T6N, R3E, and aided Mrs. Rust in locating a standard lode claim on the property.

CJH WR 12/26/80: Visitor: Mrs. Patricia Rust (see Pearl Chemical Mines file). Mrs. Rust is contemplating adding several more claims contiguous to her Esmeraldo and Juliana Claims in the Cave Creek mining district.

RRB WR 6/26/81: Patricia Rust, 5426 E. Thomas Road, Phoenix, AZ 85018, owner of the Pearl Chemical Mine, Cave Creek District, Maricopa County, brought in some clay and an X-ray report that said it was mostly illite. She is trying to gather enough information to prove that it has some "special quality" and is therefore not a common variety. She is concerned about the validity of her claims.

ARIZONA T:4:80 (ASM)

This is the first and northernmost of the three project mitigation sites occurring in the most recent addition to the Cave Creek Recreation Area. More specifically, AZ T:4:80 (ASM), AZ T:4:81 (ASM), and the southwestern part of AZ T:4:84 (ASM) all occur in the parcel of former R&PP land that was previously under the administrative jurisdiction of the Phoenix District BLM.

Figure 3 has already located this site as it is situated along the lowermost contours of the north-facing slope of the conspicuous low hill that dominates the NE4 of the NE4 of Sec 35 in T6N,R3E. Accordingly, AZ T:4:80 (ASM) occurs totally within the western boundary of the previously defined hillslope zone and, quite importantly, it immediately overlooks an upland section of the local arroyo zone. This particular arroyo consists of an unnamed drainage that originates in a more northeastern part of the Cave Creek Recreation Area and then flows generally southwestward only 1.1 miles to Apache Wash.

Quite unexpectedly, this CCRA-AM project has generated much informative data concerning AZ T:4:80 (ASM), and all those data clearly reveal, or at least strongly suggest, that this site actually constitutes the heart of a once burgeoning but largely unsuccessful health resort known as Apache Park. Combined archival and artifactual information indicates that this health park was in existence in 1936 and that it may have variously continued as such until circa 1960. Unfortunately, though, no project data were obtained concerning the earliest pre-1923 mining activities of this site.

BACKGROUND

Arizona T:4:80 (ASM) was originally inventoried and later evaluated by SAS as a relatively small mining camp that was believed to have been used both prior to 1923 and subsequent to 1940 (Rodgers 1990:38-41, 1991a:31-34). Correspondingly, two unnumbered and five specifically designated features were then defined for this late historic-early modern mining site. Figure 5 indicates that the two undesignated features were limited to a main vehicular access road and a shorter haul road. The former and more northern road is actually included on both the western of the two project quadrangle maps (U.S. Geological Survey 1964) and the GLO map that was prepared using field data collected by U.S. Cadastral Engineer Sidney E. Blout (1923) between August 15 and September 9, 1922. This second and much earlier map thus provided the pre-1923 date for AZ T:4:80 (ASM) itself. It is also useful in that it clearly indicates that the site part of this main access road originally extended farther westward and that, shortly thereafter, the final arm of the resulting western access road angled northwestward until it intersected another undesignated GLO road that is tentatively defined immediately below as Apache Creek Road. The second or more southern haul road at AZ T:4:80 (ASM) is approximately 430 feet long and averages a maximum of about 3.0 m wide. Both its western and eastern ends are appended to the main access road itself.

For purposes of later discussion, interpretation and evaluation, Apache Creek Road probably postdates 1894, for it does not appear on the GLO map of T5N,R3E (Martineau 1895), but it was obviously in use by 1922 and, apparently, was nearly 5.0 miles long. As such, it began at the otherwise undesignated "House" located at Apache Spring, one of the actual heads of Apache Creek, or

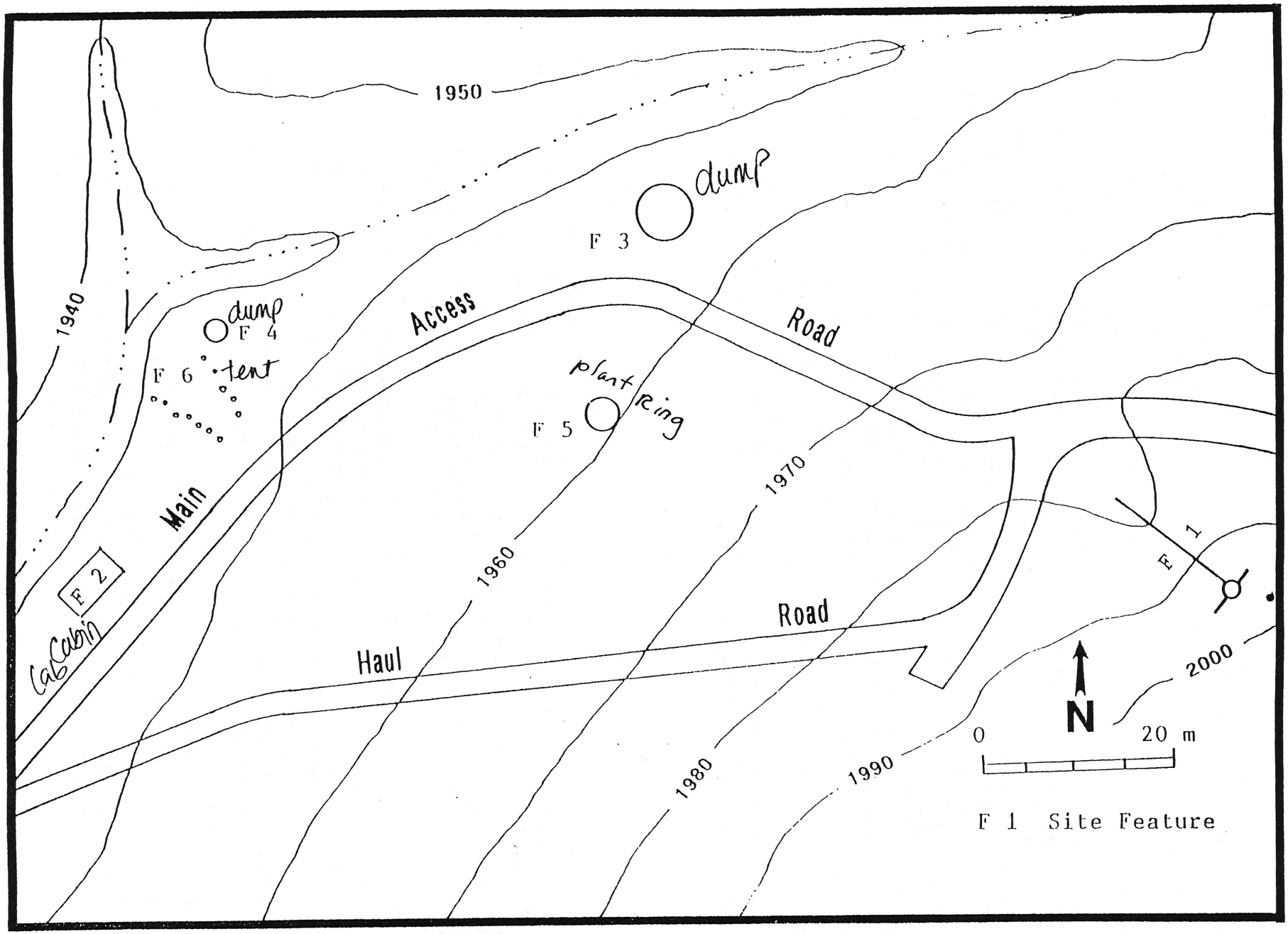


Figure 5. General plan and intrasite features of AZ T:4:80 (ASM).

Apache Wash. Thereafter, it successively descended southwestward and crossed Apache Creek, it continued southward, while paralleling that drainage, and later veered southeastward crossing old Go John Mt. Road and eventually merging with a second or slightly more southern section of it. Go John Mt. Road itself is defined more fully later. Presently, though, it was an early mining road that led directly to Cave Creek Road and, indirectly, the town of Cave Creek and the city of Phoenix.

Excluding all nonsite sections of dirt roadway, AZ T:4:80 (ASM) is generally rectangular in plan and, measuring no more than 125 m east-west and 45 m north-south, encompasses less than 1.5 acres. Its five designated features included an old mine (Feature 1), a presumed house foundation of concrete (Feature 2), a main trash dump (Feature 3), a minor refuse pile (Feature 4), and a large plant ring (Feature 5), which was found encircling a large paloverde tree. Features 1 through 4, as well as Feature 6, are all detailed later.

Presently, though, Feature 5 is the largest plant ring of this entire mitigation project. As found and defined here, as well as at AZ T:4:81 (ASM) later, a plant ring simply describes a circular alignment of rocks that were intentionally and rather contiguously placed so as to protect the base of certain indigenous plants. Feature 5 itself occurs just south and slightly upslope from the main access road, and it has an inside diameter of about 4.0 meters. Totally lacking any cement, it was quickly constructed of large, locally obtained cobbles that were consistently placed only one course high and one course wide.

The late or post-1940 use of AZ T:4:80 (ASM) was originally hypothesized on the provisional basis of a limited amount of in-field artifact analyses. Understandably, most of the examined artifacts there were encountered at trash dump Feature 3, and they included quite an impressive array of, primarily, metal food containers, a marked variety of broken glass, metal hardware, some ceramic tableware, and even a few unidentifiable automobile parts. In addition, different scraps of construction materials (e.g., wire nails, asphalt shingling, tar, and pieces of cinder block and clay drainage pipe, etc.) were noticed in association with Feature 2.

MITIGATIVE RESEARCH

Importantly, none of the inventoried features at AZ T:4:80 (ASM) were to be directly impacted by any known activities of the Phase 1 Improvements Project. Six features, Features 1 through 4 and both intrasite roads, were anticipated to suffer at least certain minor types of either indirect or potential adverse impact, however. All those impacts were expected to result largely from the increased amount of public recreation there. Such recreational use was predicted to be accompanied by three common types of cultural resource disturbance: 1) feature defacement, 2) trash accumulation, and 3) artifact removal.

Table 3 has previously indicated that, in addition to archival research, five of the six major types of project fieldwork have been undertaken to mitigate the above impacts at AZ T:4:80 (ASM). In brief, photography and further recording were the two most common activities, while detailed mapping was undertaken at Features 1 and 2 and artifacts were intensively recovered from Feature 2 and especially Feature 3. Finally, an unexpected amount of limited excavation proved necessary in order to fully expose all existing sections, or

smaller individual pads, of concrete at Feature 2. All these activities were expected to produce much information concerning all five of the explicit CCRA-AM research topics: historic site demography, chronology, technology, subsistence, and transportation.

INTEGRATED FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

The SAS mitigative investigation of AZ T:4:80 (ASM) results in the final recording of eight intrasite features, all of which have already been located in Figure 5. Once again, neither the main access road nor its appended haul road were assigned distinctive feature designations. However, all updated information pertaining to them, as well as Feature 5, was just recently presented above. In contrast, additional fieldwork was performed at Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6. The integrated results of those investigations are now provided below.

Feature 1

Features 1 through 6 are all directly associated with the main site access road. Feature 1 continues to designate the only mine at this site, and Blout (1923) originally plotted it as an "Old Mine Shaft" situated immediately east of his unnamed mining road there. Figure 5 has correctly illustrated that it begins only about 10 m southeast of the intersection of the main site road and the eastern end of its adjacent haul road.

Feature 1 undoubtedly constituted the commercial focus of AZ T:4:80 (ASM) and, according to terms commonly employed in professional mining (Young 1970; American Geological Institute 1974; Hardesty 1988), is actually a composite mine that Figure 6 accurately depicts as consisting of a drift, a shaft, a short side tunnel, and two short crosscuts. The drift, or horizontal tunnel, is 22.20 m long and, quite consistently, about 1.10 m wide and 1.75 m high. It enters the surrounding hillside along an axis of 55° east of true south, and its floor is essentially level. Its single entrance, or adit, consists of a 52-inch-wide and 60-inch-high opening that penetrates a relatively thin exterior surface layer of mainly hematitic schist and coarse-grained quartzite. In marked contrast, most of the drift interior has been excavated into a rather soft chalky-white clay, which contains numerous vertical bands of iron oxide. The short side tunnel has a maximum length of about 3.8 m long, but it is no more than 1.0 m wide and 1.5 m high.

The mine shaft, or vertical tunnel, of Feature 1 occurs at the drift terminus and, between its sill and the drift ceiling, measures 3.90 m high and varies only slightly from 2.40 m to about 3.0 m wide. Some accumulated waste does surround its rectangular shaped portal (1.5 by 2.5 m), but the shallowness and rather limited extent of it suggest that, instead of having been used to remove mining materials, this particular shaft served mainly to light and ventilate the drift itself. The two minor horizontal crosscuts occur perpendicular to the main drift and both begin at the coincidental interface of the drift and shaft. The smaller northeastern cut is only 1.80 m long, 1.50 m wide, and 1.90 m high. Its larger southwestern counterpart is 3.20 m long, 2.90 m wide, and 1.65 m high.

Prior to finally discussing certain crucial information concerning Feature 1, three sets of brief albeit valuable documents need to be introduced, as they

pertain primarily to AZ T:4:80 (ASM) and secondarily to nearby AZ T:4:81 (ASM). All these archival materials were discovered at the Arizona Department of Mines & Mineral Resources (ADMMR), formerly the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources (ADMR), which is located in downtown Phoenix. The first set consists of a formal three-page State of Arizona mine owners report that Lelia Pearl Irish (1949a) prepared for her eight contiguous Pearl Chemical claims of the Cave Creek Mining District. That report was signed by Mrs. Irish on March 31, 1949, at which time she clearly states that a) she was living at Apache Park in Cave Creek, Arizona, and b) she had earlier applied for a patent for both her Pearl Chemical No. 1 and Pearl Chemical No. 3 claims. Her other six claims presumably remained unpatented. That report also includes a scaled map showing the relative location of the Pearl Chemical Mine and all eight of the Pearl Chemical claims. Only the above two claims are important here, however, and each was defined as being 80 acres in size. Further, Pearl Chemical No. 1 occupied all of the N2 of the NE4 of Sec 35 in T6N,R3E. Pearl Chemical No. 3 was located farther south and encompassed both the SW4NE4 and the NW4SE4 of the same section and township. According to Reed (1968: Appendix H), both claims were first located by Mrs. Irish on May 25, 1936.

The second set of archival materials includes generally poor quality reproductions of four separate commercial advertisements distributed by the India Chemical Co. of California, hereafter referred to as the India Chemical Co. Unfortunately, though, only one of them is specifically dated. Nonetheless, they all suggest that this company predates 1937, that it was successively headquartered in Los Angeles (961 So. Catalina Street) and Tujunga (9649 Tujunga Boulevard) California, and that it had later established a laboratory in Apache Park at Cave Creek, Arizona. The first advertisement is simply an unused piece of letterhead of The India Chemical Co. (n.d.a.) itself. It also advertises "YNDIOL" as one of its earlier main commercial products, the chief medicinal benefits of which are clearly made explicit in Figure 7.

The second and third documents are later advertisements of much greater relevance, for they deal specifically with a medicinal product actually produced from the white commercial clay of the Pearl Chemical Mine. The former is believed to have been an actual package label that was copyrighted in 1937. As reproduced in Figure 8, it indicates that the concerned product was named "Nature's Own" and was likely manufactured by Apache Products, or simply Apache, a possible subsidiary of the India Chemical Co. (n.d.b.). This same clay product was sold only in powdered form, and a one pound package of it sold for $5.00 and was intended to make five gallons of mineral drink. Mrs. Irish (1949a) has testified that its U.S. Patent Registration number was 50923 and that it was issued January 13, 1938.

The third and fourth documents are of identical large size (>12 x 8 inches) and, thus, may originally have appeared as different ads placed in the same large-format magazine. The first one definitely postdates 1937 and was quite possibly issued sometime during 1940. It is a formal endorsement that Lelia P. Irish and a Dr. J. F. MacNeil (n.d.) made of Apache's "Nature's Own" remedy. In addition, this particular ad not only lists the different ingredients of that product (i.e., iron, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, silica, ammonia, sulphur, and aluminum), but it also provides several professional testimonies concerning its ability to permanently cure and not just temporarily relieve the painful symptoms of, for example: anemia, running sores, high blood pressure, stomach aches, burns, and bunions.

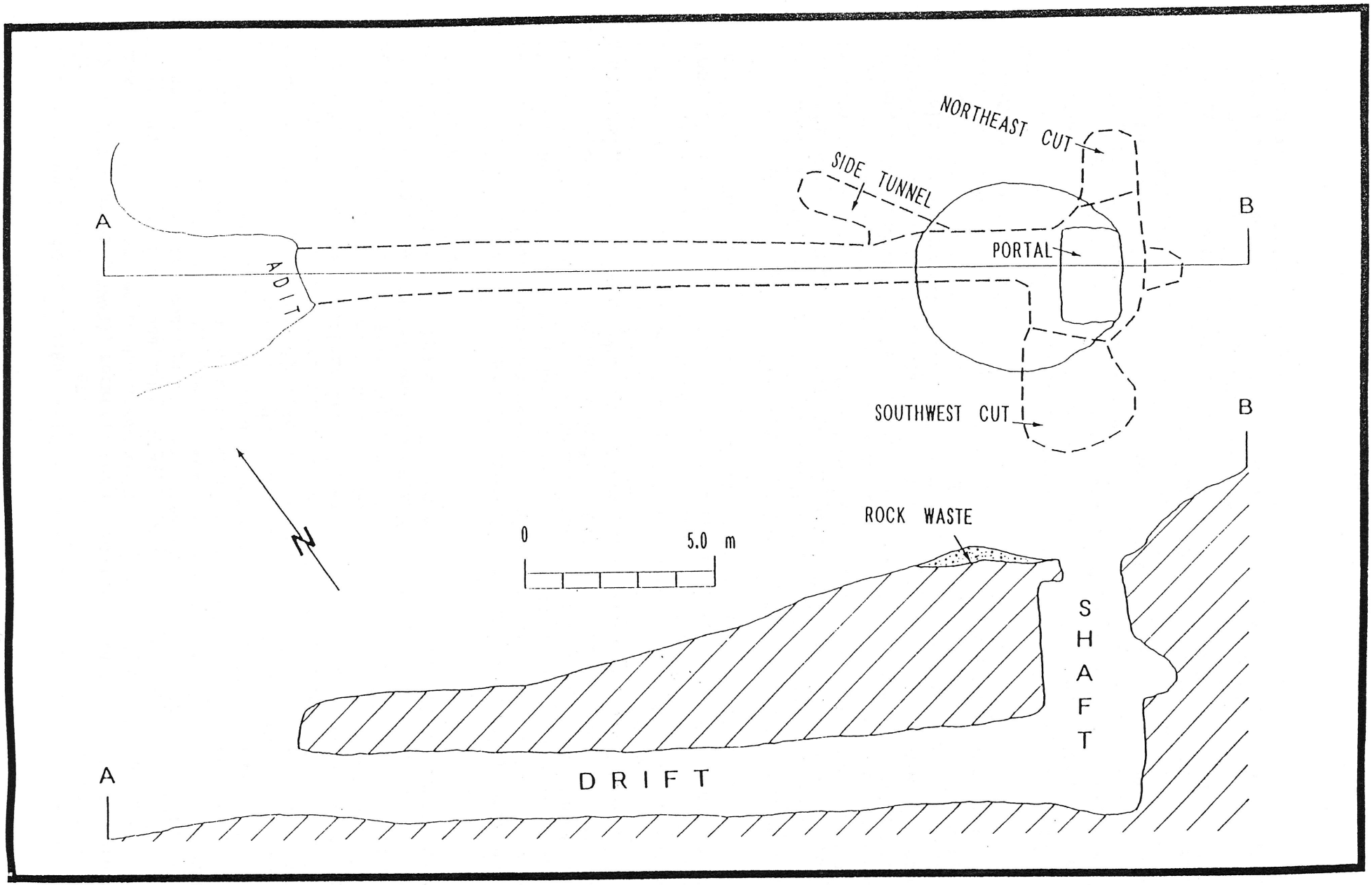


Figure 6. Plan and profile of the Pearl Chemical Mine at AZ T:4:80 (ASM).

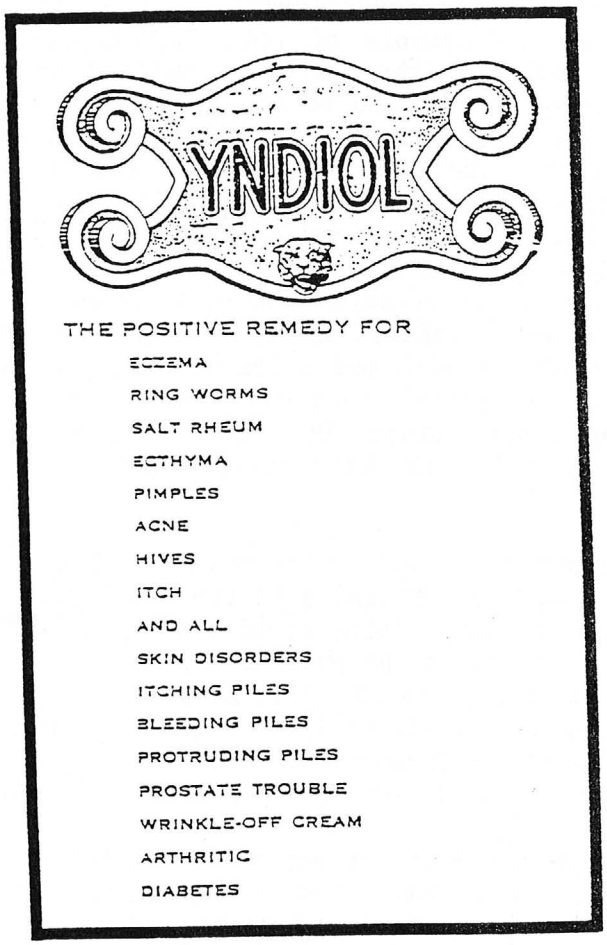


Figure 7. Partial reproduction of the archival letterhead of The India Chemical Company of Los Angeles, California.

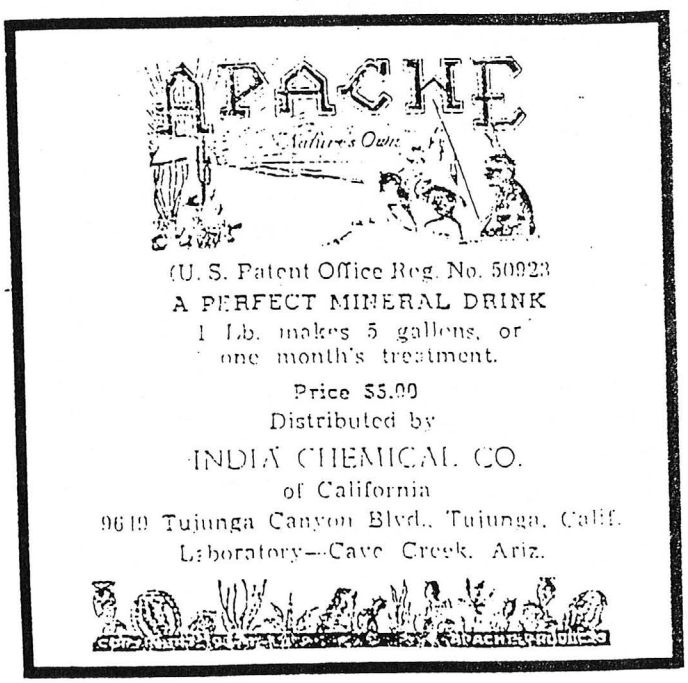


Figure 8. Presumed label from a package of "Nature's Own," a medicinal remedy produced from the Pearl Chemical Mine of Apache Park in Cave Creek, Arizona.

The fourth and final advertisement is presumably also the latest one, for it displays marketing symbols of both YNDIOL and Nature's Own. Even more relevant is the fact that the introduction to that commercial ad about Apache Park was supposedly written and personally signed by Dr. J. F. MacNeil (n.d.). Accordingly, and at that unknown time, Apache Park was acknowledged to be a planned health resort that was located 32 miles northeast of Phoenix and could be easily reached via Cave Creek and New River roads. It included 120 acres that were owned by Lelia P. Irish and were "ideal for a home or vacation," with public cabins having been promised to be built as soon as water, electricity, and building materials were available. The crown jewel of Apache Park was considered to be the "White Hope" deposit of the Pearl Chemical Mine, and it was to be developed "for humanity with mud baths and many other facilities for Health's sake." Most informatively, this last ad actually contains six photographs depicting, among other things, Dr. MacNeil himself, the Pearl Chemical Mine entrance, the Apache Park Laboratory, and Apache Park Camp immediately surrounding it.

The third and final set of relevant archival documents include various State of Arizona records pertaining to the Pearl Chemical claims, which are also known as the Irish claims. Among others, they include: 1) a signed letter that Mrs. Irish (1949b) typed to the ADMR on February 9, 1949, 2) an ADMR agency memo (Smith 1961a) indicating the 1961 death of Mr. R. W. Irish, 3) two brief field reports prepared individually by State engineers Lewis A. Smith and C. J. Hicks, and 4) miscellaneous ADMMR notes and different agency response letters sent to Mrs. Irish (Arizona Department of Mines & Mineral Resources 1995a).

The above Smith (1961b) report is dated July 3, 1961, and it results from his interview with a Mr. Ray Luper of Phoenix, Arizona. It reveals that the Pearl Chemical Mine was then owned mainly by Mr. R. W. Irish but also by Mr. Luper himself. It also includes the first documented reference to a 30-foot long shaft having been excavated into white clay. The later Hicks (1979) report includes a detail plan of the abandoned Pearl Chemical Mine. It results from an actual field trip that he made there on September 19, 1979. That trip was made with a Ms. Patricia Rust, the new mine owner who had recently renamed it the Esmeralda and Juliana Mine.

Based on various information contained in all the above references, Feature 1 of AZ T:4:80 (ASM) is definitely the Pearl Chemical Mine of both Mrs. Lelia Pearl Irish and her Apache Park health resort. That mine has since been formally designated AzMILS (Arizona Mineral Industry Location System) No. 544. Interestingly, though, much variability presently exists concerning the professional classification of its prime commercial clay content. Smith (1961b), for example, simply referred to it as a late Tertiary bed of meerschaum white clay that was possibly 60-feet deep and variously contained iron oxide specks and staining. Later, Hicks (1979) considered it white clay with banded limonite stains and provisionally speculated that it "might be the result of an anorthosite dike being hydrothermally altered to kaolin." He further indicated that "Previous engineers have classified it as a Tertiary lacustrine deposit." Most recently, Ms. Patricia Rust supposedly showed the ADMMR (1995) an x-ray report indicating that the mine's clay was actually illite. As understood by SAS, illite designates a group of clay minerals that are abundant in argillaceous sediments and are intermediate in composition between muscovite and montmorillonite (American Geological Institution 1974:249).

Feature 2

Including the previously described plant ring of Feature 5, Features 2 through 6 variously relate to the habitational use of AZ T:4:80 (ASM). All six features occur generally west of the Pearl Chemical Mine, and, once again, all of them are very closely associated with the main site access road. Collectively, they comprise the general use area actually photographed by Dr. J. F. MacNeil (n.d.) as forming Apache Park Camp.

Feature 2 coincides very closely with Mrs. Irish's (1949a) mapped location of an "Adobe Cabin" and, even more surprisingly, it has been specifically photographed and designated by Dr. MacNeil (n.d.) as being the Apache Park Laboratory. Despite the rather poor quality of its only available reproduction, MacNeil's original photograph was obviously taken while looking northward from just south of the main access road, and his photograph clearly suggests that the concerned laboratory was originally a rectangular-shaped building having the following characteristics: 1) a northeast-southwest orientation, 2) a wooden siding, 3) a flat roof that sloped slightly northwestward, 4) possibly a small window along its southwestern wall, and 5) a larger one along its southeastern wall that was covered by a small unsupported awning.

When first encountered by SAS, however, all above-ground construction at Feature 2 had earlier been demolished and removed. Archeologically, therefore, Feature 2 simply appeared to consist of a large concrete pad that was partially covered with wind blown dirt and some modern trash. Understandably, several scraps of construction debris were found there, too, and they included numerous wire nails, some remnant asphalt shingling, fragments of some rusted window screening, and a few pieces of broken cinder block and clay drainage pipe. Interestingly, though, no adobe bricks, or any other type of adobe construction material, were ever discovered.

Due presumably to both its panoramic view and the rather limited amount of other level ground in the surrounding area, the Apache Park Laboratory was strategically situated less than 6.0 m northwest of the main site access road and only about 4.0 m from the southern bank of the adjacent drainage, which again flows southwestward to Apache Wash. Figure 9 indicates that the solid cement floor there actually consists of two immediately adjacent but unconnected slabs of poured concrete. Together, these two slabs are oriented along a general axis of 43° east of true north, and they extend over a combined area measuring 7.10 m long and 4.35 m wide.

Strictly speaking, only the larger and more southwestern of the two concrete slabs at Feature 2 is interpreted here to have formed the actual floor of the Apache Park Laboratory. Although not a true rectangle, this first slab does average about 4.5 m long and, more consistently, 3.70 m wide, and it was found to have been partly covered with a shallow layer (<23 cm thick) of post-occupation fill. More importantly, Figure 9 reveals the results of the nine major activities that were successively involved in the construction of this floor: 1) the slight leveling of the natural ground surface there, which slopes naturally northwestward, 2) the shovel excavation of a shallow (10 cm deep) and rather narrow (25-40 cm) trough along its planned northwestern edge, 3) the initial filling of that trough with concrete, in order to help prevent downslope shifting of the eventual slab itself, 4) the use of wooden 2" x 4" boards to frame and to level a 3-1/2" deep and 5-6" wide form around its northwestern and southwestern

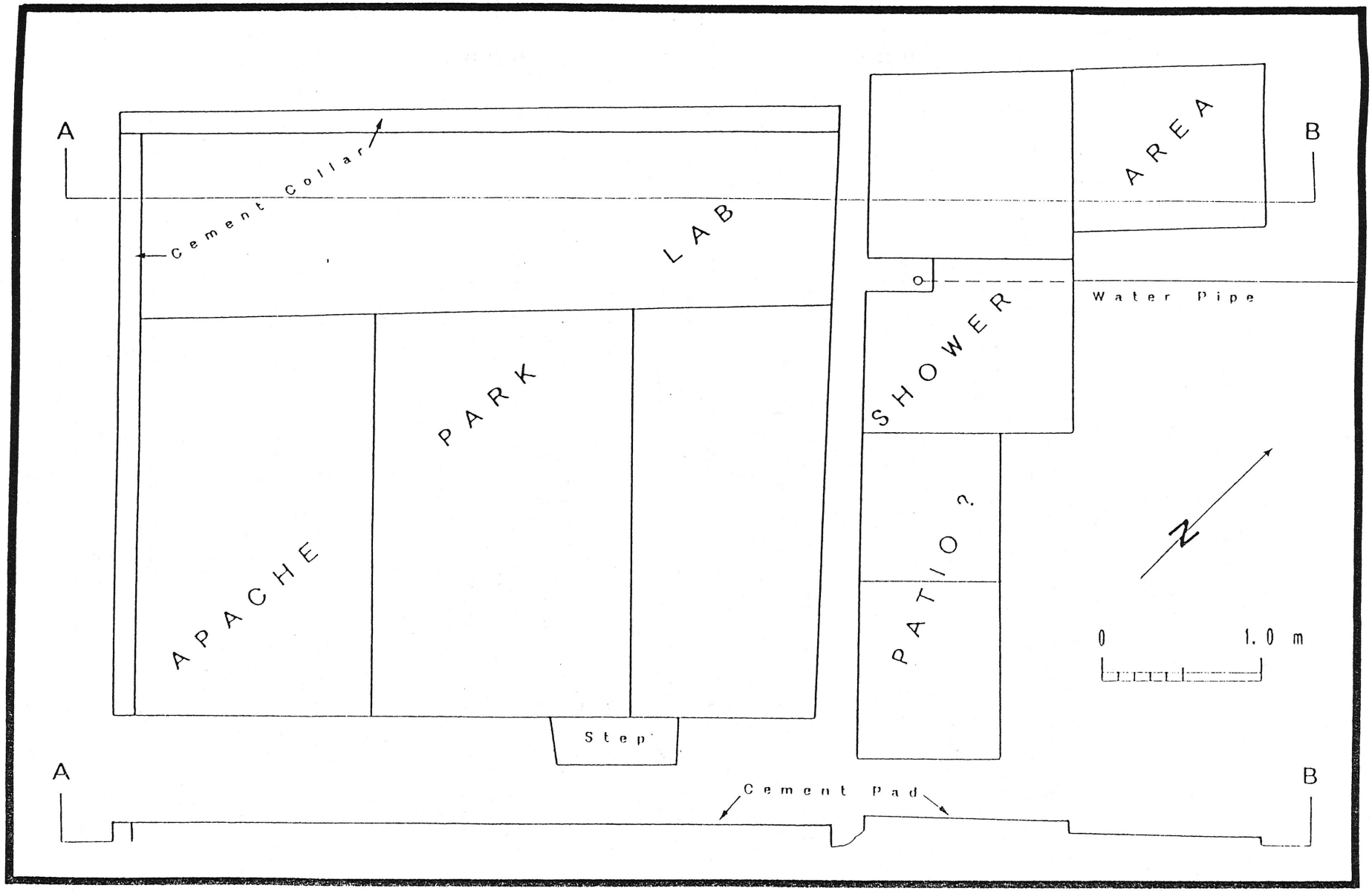


Figure 9. Concrete floor plan and profile of the Apache Park Laboratory and, presumably, its adjacent shower area.

edges, 5) the filling of this form with concrete, 6) the removal of all wooden forms, resulting in a partial foundation wall or vertical "collar" of cement, 7) the arbitrary subdividing of the resulting floor area into five contiguous sections of different size, 8) the final filling of all five resulting concrete sections to the top of adjacent edges of the foundational collar, and 9) the sequential floating of all five resulting cement pads.

The mitigative excavation of Feature 2 produced absolutely no physical evidence of any interior laboratory plumbing per se. Direct and indirect evidence was found for the original occurrence of a stepped entry into this lab, however. It includes both a small cement pad and an associated area of heavily compacted soil that, measuring about 30 cm wide and 88 cm long, was found appended to the southeastern cement slab. Based on its nearby recovery, a 2" x 12" x 43" plank is believed to have finally capped this door step.

The second cement slab at Feature 2 is most probably a later addition, for it is consistently separated from the first by a narrow area varying only slightly between 5 and 6 inches wide. This northeastern slab actually consists of five separate concrete pads that were likely poured at three different times. All three pourings required prior framing, using wooden 2" x 4" boards, however, and such construction likely necessitated the occurrence of the above narrow strip between the resulting northeastern and southwestern slabs.

Overall, this northeastern slab has an irregular plan measuring a maximum of about 4.30 m long and 2.35 m wide. Profile data suggest that its three sequential pourings were performed from slightly higher to lower surface elevations. Thus, the first two, or southeastern, pads were likely poured first but, unfortunately, their precise function remains unknown. They combine to form a flat area 2.0 m long and 90 cm wide. The third and fourth pads were poured immediately northwest of the first two. Their combined surface is somewhat larger (2.25 m by 1.30 m) and occurs 3.0 cm below that of the two southeastern ones. Importantly, a small northwestern corner of the third pad was intentionally left uncemented, and an elbowed end of a threaded piece of 1/2-inch water pipe was found slightly protruding from it. This same pipe continues underground and extends 3.35 m northeastward, where it finally surfaces again. Such evidence is important for it prompts the twofold speculation that a) the third and fourth pads formed the floor of an outside laboratory shower, and b) the water for that shower was provided, via gravity flow, by an above-ground supply tank situated just northeast of the lab itself. The fifth and last concrete pad is basically a small square one (1.05 m by 1.20 m) occurring immediately northeast and 3-5.0 cm below the fourth one.

Several artifacts were excavated in conjunction with the Feature 2 excavations, and both their analyses and variability are elaborated later in Chapter 13. A few of them are especially significant, though. Broken window glass, miscellaneous hardware, window screening, and a decayed piece of wooden window sill framing provide some additional construction insights, for example. Further, the in situ location of a common metal tent stake indicates it was used while framing the most northwestern of the two concrete shower pads, and certain large ceramic title fragments suggest that the lab shower may actually have been intentionally drained, probably into the adjacent drainage. The speculated occurrence of that shower seems even more justified given the recovery of both deteriorating fragments of a plastic shower curtain and at least two bent shower curtain hooks. Items of a laboratory nature per se may well be represented by an unidentified piece or ribbed, 3/8" rubber hose, as well as a very informative

plastic bag of dust cloths. More common domestic furnishings were not limited to some kerosene lamp fragments and a few coil springs from either a chair or bed. The quantity (n=53) of recovered cartridge casings suggest that recreational shooting was an important activity near Feature 2, especially with .22 caliber weapons, and that such activity could have begun as early as 1934 and continued into the early 1950s.

Feature 3

Feature 3 begins immediately north of the main access road and occurs roughly midway between the Apache Park Laboratory and the Pearl Chemical Mine. It is simply the main refuse dump of the entire Apache Park Camp, and its strategic location along the edge of the southern bank of the site drainage likely facilitated the occasional erosion of its contents farther downstream. This principal site dump has a maximum diameter of about 6.40 m but, surprisingly, its excavated depth proved to be mainly a surface deposit that was generally less than 30 centimeters.

No fewer than 131 individual artifact specimens were specifically recorded from Feature 3. Fifty-three of those items were only noted in the field, however, and, with only three exceptions, were limited to duplicate examples of either carbon batteries (n=18) or sanitary food cans (n=32). The three exceptions are important because all of them relate to the local use of at least one unidentifiable automobile. They include a medium piece of an old car tire, a large rubber tire patch, and a part of an old inner tube.

The remaining 78 specimens were actually recovered and appropriately analyzed by SAS. Chapter 13 reveals that they include whole or broken pieces of metal (n=48), glass (n=13), carbon (n=8), ceramics (n=6), and rubber (n=3). Expectedly, the metal specimens are dominated by a wide variety of food containers, but they also include: a few tobacco tins, cartridge casings, an ointment tube, and other vehicle parts; miscellaneous pieces of light hardware, and even an alarm clock part. Identifiable glass fragments are those of both the base and chimney of a kerosene lamp, different jars and bottles, dinnerware, and a clear ashtray. All other tableware is stoneware, and it is represented by at least one plate, bowl, and platter. Rubber is represented by a piece of 1/2"-diameter garden hose, insulation on a piece of 1/16" electric wire, and the terminal thumb-cap to a dry cell battery pack. In contrast, all eight of the analyzed carbon specimens represent three different sizes of dry cell batteries, most of which were probably used while working the nearby mine.

Feature 4

This feature is presently considered as nothing more than a small residual dump of exclusively small metal items that, along with at least a modicum of ash and some small charcoal chunks, probably fell through rusted holes in a large metal trash barrel. Similar to Feature 3, it occurs north of the site access road and immediately along the southern bank of the site arroyo. The logical location of this trash feature was realized only recently when it was found to occur just north of the northeastern of the two cobble alignments of Feature 6.

Feature 4 has essentially no archeological depth, but this surface, or extremely shallow, deposit does measure a total of 2.5 m in diameter. Sixty-

three artifacts were recovered there but, unfortunately, none of them have produced any significant chronological data. Wire nails (n=43) are most common and, functionally speaking, quite variable. Cartridge casings (n=15) are common, too, and all but one of them are of the most popular .22 caliber. In addition to one crown-type bottle cap and a small unidentified food can, the other metal specimens are all limited to pieces of light hardware: a corrugated fastener, a wood screw, and a large construction staple.

Feature 6

This last feature was overlooked during the original survey of AZ T:4:80 (ASM), and its archival existence was first realized only after viewing the Apache Park Camp photograph of Dr. MacNeil (n.d.). Specifically, that photo depicts what appears to have been a large supply tent situated northeast of the Apache Park Laboratory and immediately north of the main site access road. The only other characteristic of that feature was a steep canvas roof that distinctively sloped southeastward.

Equipped with a field copy of the above photograph, the mitigative field crew returned to the original location of the above tent but, once there, found only two slightly converging alignments of intermittently spaced cobbles that were heavily concealed by a large paloverde tree. It is presently unknown whether or not these two alignments directly supported a wooden tent platform. They probably did, however, and, in addition, both alignments would have been useful for directing local runoff away from the immediate area of the photographed tent itself. That is, such water redistribution could have been easily accomplished by catching both roof and hillslope drainage and then redirecting it northwestward into the adjacent arroyo. Each of the two cobble alignments measures just less than 10 m long. They begin only about 3.10 m apart and diverge to a maximum distance of 6.75 meters.

SUMMARY SITE EVALUATION

Quite unexpectedly, AZ T:4:80 (ASM) has proven to be a most informative mining camp that was first used during the late Statehood phase of the historic period, even though it dates primarily to the initial phase of the sequent modern period. SAS fieldwork here has served well to document all eight of its intrasite features, and the laboratory analyses of its different artifact assemblages have produced much relevant information pertaining to issues of site demography, technology, subsistence, chronology, and transportation. Archeologically, the features themselves include: a composite mine, a major access road, an appended haul road, two adjacent concrete slabs, a large plant ring, two ephemeral rock alignments of a probable tent platform, and one major and one minor trash dump. Later, the different artifact assemblages at these features are dated mainly to the 1940s and 1950s.

Archival records have been extremely valuable in providing many intangible insights concerning AZ T:4:80 (ASM). Specifically, this site constitutes the main mining and associated laboratory component of Apache Park: an early and, apparently, a uniquely rare health resort of the Cave Creek community that was owned by Mrs. Lelia Pearl Irish and was operated by her and Dr. J. F. MacNeil. Certain of the above archeological features have definitely been documented

elsewhere as including the Pearl Chemical Mine (Feature 1), the Apache Park Laboratory (Feature 2), and its immediate Apache Park Camp (Feature 6 and the main site access road). They date as early as May 25, 1936, but were all probably abandoned sometime prior to 1961. The Pearl Chemical Mine was the earliest and most significant park feature, and its white interior clay was used to manufacture a medicinal "cure" that was commercially marketed as "Nature's Own."

Archival records also reveal that the main access road to AZ T:4:80 (ASM) alternately extended westward to Apache Creek Road and ultimately northeastward to an unknown house located at Apache Spring. Presently, no archival data have been produced concerning this road, other than its historic course and GLO existence prior to September 9, 1922. Interestingly, though, the general Apache Spring area has been extensively mined by S. M. Lockhart since January 15, 1917 (Reed 1968: Appendix H), and S. M. Lockhart is known to have been a neighbor of Mrs. Irish (1949b). Finally, archival records are also vague, or even contradictory, as they relate to the actual boundaries of Apache Park. MacNeil (n.d.) states that this health resort was planned to include 200 acres, but only two of Mrs. Irish's eight local claims (Pearl Chemical No. 1 and 3) were ever patented, and different accounts of their resulting acreage vary from a minimum of 60 acres (Reed 1968: Appendix H) to a maximum of 160 (Irish 1949a).

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Esmerelda and Juliana claim Date September 19, 1979

District Cave Creek Engineer C. J. Hicks

Subject: Field examination and claim location

Accompanied Ms. Patricia Rust, 5426 E. Thomas Rd., Phoenix, AZ, ph. (home) 959-1925; (work--Office of Economic Security) 269-5111, ext. 234 to the abandoned (?) Pearl Chemical Mine (Irish claims)--see mine file---Cave Creek Mining District, Maricopa County in the NE¼, Sec. 35, T 6 N, R 3 E. Aided her in locating a standard lode claim over the existing mine workings (see attached portion of the Cave Creek quadrangle). She named it the Esmerelda and Juliana claim.

The mine area is one of moderate relief and Sonoran desert vegetation south of Apache Peak. A graded dirt road to the mine portal and beyond can be travelled with minor difficulty by a conventional passenger car.

The country rock in the mine's immediate vicinity is an Older Precambrian granite schist appearing as a topographic high island in a floodplain of Tertiary sand, gravel and conglomerate.

The mine adit penetrates the schist 66ft. to the southeast where it encounters a 20ft. shaft to surface and some drifting to the northeast and southwest. The shaft and drifts are in a white, limonite stained, clay (see accompanying sketch) 20ft. wde. The engineer believes this structure might be the result of an anorthosite dike being hydrothermally altered to kaolin. Previous engineers have classified it as a Tertiary lacustrine deposit.

TN

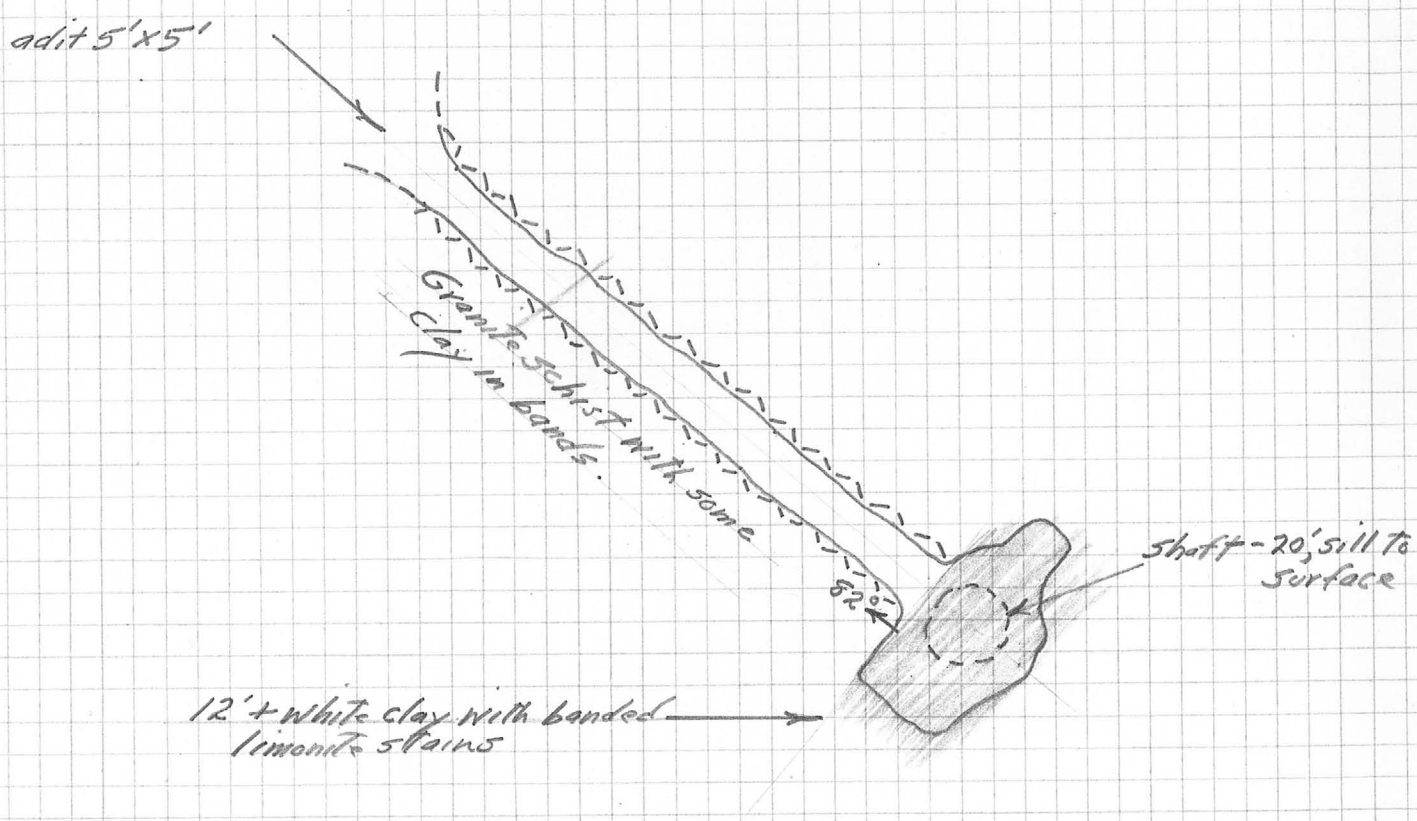
Pearl Chemical Mine

NE ¼, Sec. 35, T6N, R3E

Maricopa County, AZ

1" = 20' (paced and estimated)

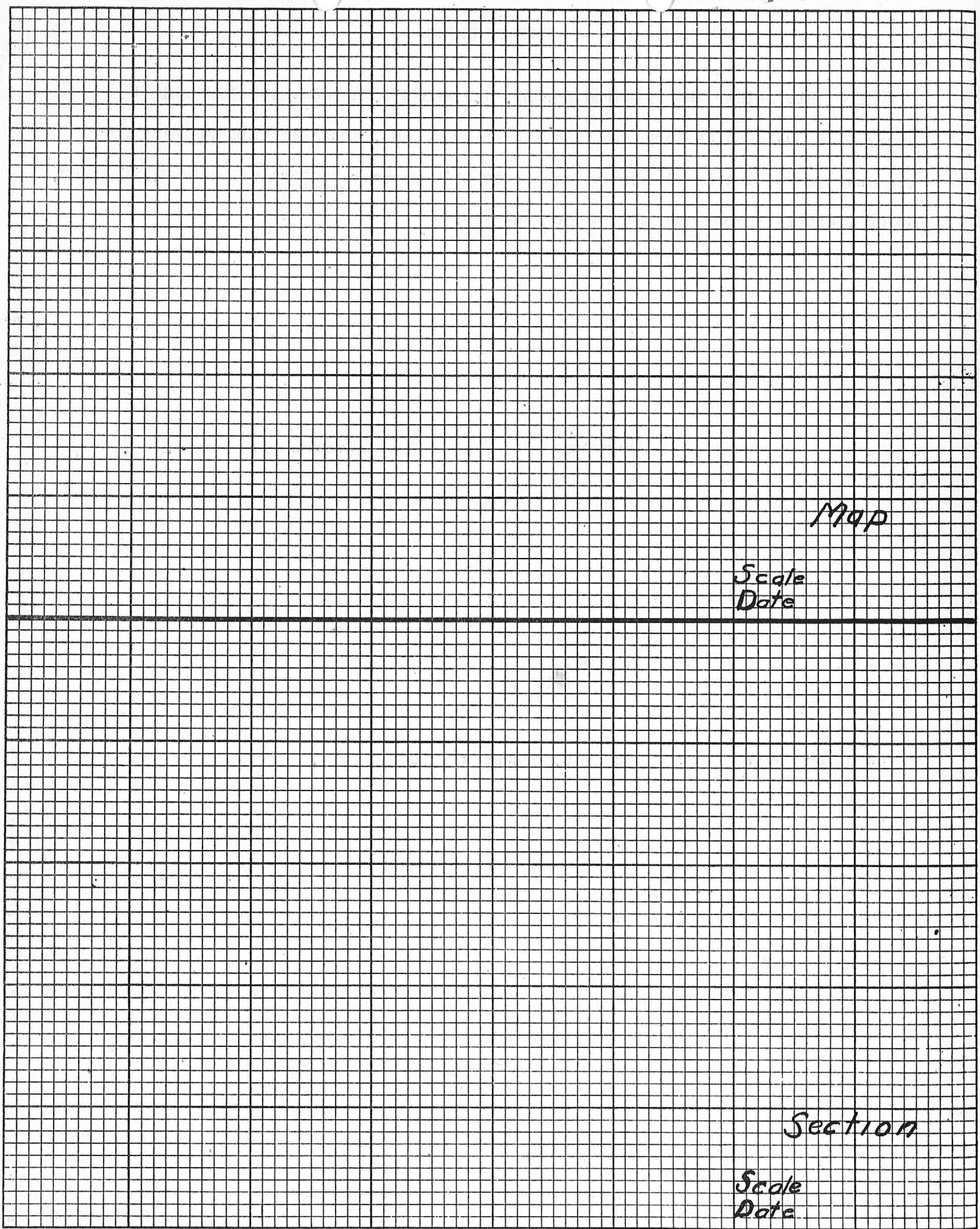
Field Engineer: C.J. Hicks



Attach folder

MISCELLANEOUS

While this folder was prepared for Dr. J.F.MacNeil, he does not feel able to carry on a business as large as this should grow into, after serving humanity for his many years, but is willing to cooperate with younger Doctors or persons, if asked, as he heartily recommends the Apache Minerals.



This clay is also good to market as commercial products

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Lead Chromate

Mine Irish Claims

Date July 3, 1961

District Cave Creek District, Maricopa

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Interview with Ray Luper

Claims: 36 unpatented placer claims

Mineral: Clay

Owners: Ray Luper, 5408 5th St., Phoenix, Arizona (BR 6-3007
R.W. Irish (address presently not known (last address 374 N. 20th St., Phoenix).
215 E. Carol Ave., Phoenix 20, Ariz.
7-31-61 letter

Work: Bulldozer cuts for location work.

1-30' shaft in clay (white).

Geology: The clay beds are associated with late Tertiary lake deposits. The principal layer is 60 feet thick and extends over parts of most of the claims. The clay is a meerschaum white with some iron oxide specks and stain. Wallapai Brick and Caly Pro-Ducts Co. is now testing the clay at their plant in Phoenix.

MEMO

IRISH CLAIMS 9-7-61

CAVE CREEK DISTRICT, MARICOPA CO. Lewis A. Smith

Interview with Ray Luper (who has a small interest in the claims). Mr. Luper lives at 5408 S. 5th St., Phoenix, BR 6-3006.

Mr. Luper stated that Mr. Irish died and that he was handling the property for Mrs. Irish. There is about 40 feet thick of white lake bed clay covering around 36 claims. The clay is reported as suitable for brick.

Pearl Chemical Mines

B-B

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

Date March 31, 1949.

1. Mine: Pearl Chemical Mines
2. Location: Sec. 35 & 25-26. Twp. 6N Range 3 E. Nearest Town Cave Creek
   Distance 6 miles Direction West of Road Condition Good dirt road
3. Mining District & County: Cave Creek Mining District, Maricopa County
4. Former Name of Mine:
5. Owner: Lelia Pearl Irish
   Address: Apache Park, Cave Creek, Arizona. 215 E. Carol Ave., Phoenix 20, (Letter 7-31-61)
6. Operator: Same
   Address: "
7. Principal Minerals: (Iron, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Silica, Ammonia Oxides; Sulphur, Aluminum Trioxides,
   "Tufa"
8. Number of Claims: 8 Lode X Placer Yes
   Patented Nos. 1 and 3 being patented. Unpatented 6
9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: Mostly level, running up low hillside

10. Geology & Mineralization:

    Attached colored map shows Legal subdivisions of property.

11. Dimension & Value of Ore Body: Unlimited supply

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight": Shaft about 30 ft. with left and right wing

Ore Probable: Open cuts

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition: Safe, and easy to reach. Good road to the entrance of tunnel and shaft.

	No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts			
Raises			
Tunnels	80 ft.		
Crosscuts			
Stopes			

14. Water Supply: Wells in district get water at 100 ft. 160 ft. and 250 ft. 2 wells in about 1 mile haul, arrangements can be made with owner.

15. Brief History: This mineral deposit is being presented to the public, and has been for several years, in 1 lb. packages (powder form). The U.S.Patent Registrata No. 50923 was issued January 13, 1938. Analysis and details of this mineral drink, is filed with the Bureau of Food and Drugs, also the Board of Pharmacy, in Los Angeles, California.

Testimonials and references are on file with the owner, Mrs. Irish. A few are shown on the attached Folder, telling of the merits of the Apache Minerals.

The minerals are not a Relief, but a permanent cure, altho the law does not like the word "CURE" used in the advertising. However, the great percentage of sick persons in the world should have a chance of learning of really beneficial natural remedies, rather than the make-shift remedies that are on the market. Big advertising creates the demand, rather than the person to person testimony of persons really benefitted and cured by the use of "Nature's Own" minerals. Persons interested are invited to visit this property and go thru the mine.

16. Signature: (Mrs.) Lelia Pearl Irish, Apache Tank, Cave Creek, Ariz.

The owner realizes that her advancing age will not permit her to operate this property therefore, the BARGAIN figure of

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms:

$60,000.00 is now submitted. Terms to be arranged. All or part of 8 claims or percentage of income from sale of mineral per lb. or on Health Resort income.

An adobe cabin, also a block house are on this property.

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight": Shaft about 30 ft. with left and right wing

Ore Probable: Open cuts

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition: Safe, and easy to reach. Good road to the entrance of tunnel and shaft.

	No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts			
Raises			
Tunnels	80 ft.		
Crosscuts			
Stopes			

14. Water Supply: Wells in district get water at 100 ft. 160 ft. and 250 ft. 2 wells in about 1 mile haul, arrangements can be made with owner.

15. Brief History: This mineral deposit is being presented to the public, and has been for several years, in 1 lb. packages (powder form). The U.S.Patent Registrata No. 50923 was issued January 13, 1938. Analysis and details of this mineral drink, is filed with the Bureau of Food and Drugs, also the Board of Pharmacy, in Los Angeles, California.

Testimonials and references are on file with the owner, Mrs. Irish. A few are shown on the attached Folder, telling of the merits of the Apache Minerals.

The minerals are not a Relief, but a permanent cure, altho the law does not like the word "CURE" used in the advertising. However, the great percentage of sick persons in the world should have a chance of learning of really beneficial natural remedies, rather than the make-shift remedies that are on the market. Big advertising creates the demand, rather than the person to person te timony of persons really benefitted and cured by the use of "Nature's Own" minerals. Persons interested are invited to visit this property and go thru the mine.

16. Signature: (Mrs) Lelia Pearl Irish, Apache Park, Cave Creek, Ariz.

The owner realizes that her advancing age will not permit her to operate this property therefore, the BARGAIN figure of

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms:

$60,000.00 is now submitted. Terms to be arranged. All or part of 8 claims or percentage of income from sale of mineral per lb. or on Health Resort income.

An adobe cabin, also a block house are on this property.

Apache Park, Cave Creek, Arizona.

Feb. 9. 1949.

Mr. Chas. H. Dunning, Director,
Dept. of Mineral Resources,
Mineral Headquarters, Fairgrounds,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Sir:-

In the Ninth Annual Report, which I have, considerable space has been given to Uranium. For a number of years, I have held claims to highly mineralized ground here, 32 miles northwest of Phoenix, on the New River Road, turning west off Cave Creek Road, 4 miles to entrance to Apache Park. I am living on the property, and I would like your opinion, as to the extent and value of the ore, as the outcroppings show different colored deposits, some black, might be pitchblende, so on and so on. There is one lead running northeast and southwest which looks especially rich under a powerful glass. My neighbor, S.M.Lockhart, who has been mining in this district for nearly 50 years, as well as others, think there is a rich deposit on this property.

Please advise, if you can arrange to run out here and go over the ground with the Geiger-Counter, or if I should bring various samples to your office. If I come in, I would like an appointment, so you will have the necessary time to go into the subject thoroughly.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly, Mrs Lelia P. Irish

P.S. The ledge carrying this Uranium is very near my house, so it will be very easy walking up the side of the hill to examine the outcroppings- also several other places nearby.

Lelia P. Irish.

B-B
Pear. Chemical Mine
Maricopa - 7-2
S 35 T 6N R 3E

Mrs. P Irish,
Apache Park via Cave Creek
Ariz

Scale; 4 inches = 1 mi.

Pearl Chemical Mining Co.

1 + 3 (Patented Applications) Sec 35. T6½ R3E. G&SRB&M.

2 - 6 - Unpatented - Sec. 26. T6½ R3E. "

5 - " Sec 25 T6½ R3E "

4 - 7 - 8 " Sec 35 T6½ R3E. "

RUSSELL TALBOTT
REAL ESTATE - INSURANCE

PHONE 3-0325
HOME 4-8611

ASSOCIATED REALTY CO.
104 E. PIERCE • PHOENIX, ARIZONA

February 11, 1949

Mrs. Lelia P. Irish
Apache Park
Cave Creek, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Irish:

We will be glad to have one of our engineers come out and bring a Geiger counter as soon as it can be arranged with their schedules. Will let you know.

Yours very truly,

Chas. H. Dunning
Director

CHD:mh

INDIA CHEMICAL CO.
OF CALIFORNIA

9649 TUJUNGA CANYON BOULEVARD
TUJUNGA, CALIFORNIA

U. S. Patent Office Reg. No. 50923
Laboratory— Cave Creek, Ariz

Laboratory: Apache Park

Dear Friend:—

You may be interested to know that I am planning to build a Health Resort in Arizona, about 32 miles northeast of Phoenix, via Cave Creek Road, on the New River Road.

APACHE PARK — 120 acres — covered with various desert growth—surrounded by mountains and scenic views, quiet and healthful,—ideal for a home or vacation.

Elevation—2000 feet, above the humidity.

Parking spaces for trailers or tents are very reasonable. Cabins will be ready for the public as soon as building materials, water and electricity are available.

"Nature's Own" Apache Minerals taken from the Pearl Chemical Mines on this property have proven such wonderful results, that I have decided to develop this "White Hope" deposit for humanity with mud baths and many other facilities for Health's sake.

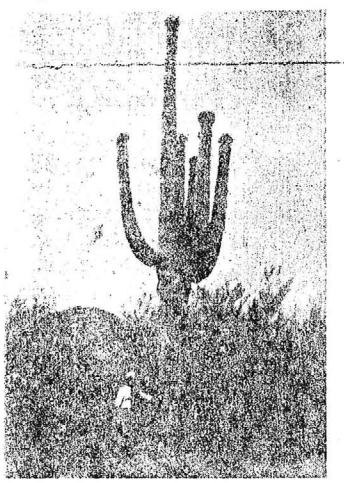
I still say: NATURE IS THE DOCTOR,
Not,

J. F. MacNeil

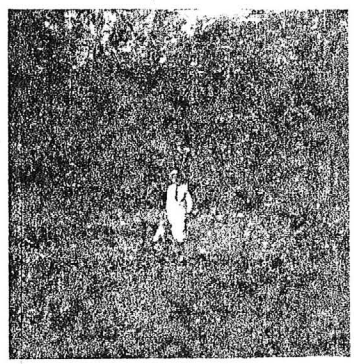
Welcome to Apache Park

LELIA P. IRISH, *Owner*

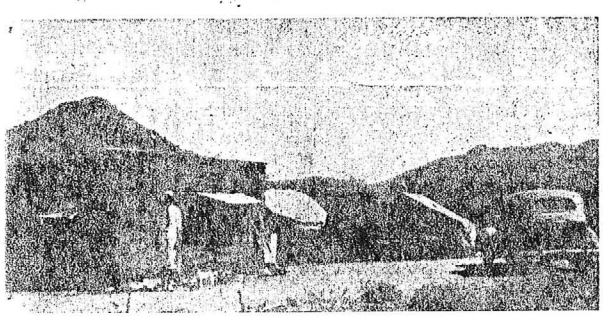
Tunnel Entrance to Mineral Deposi

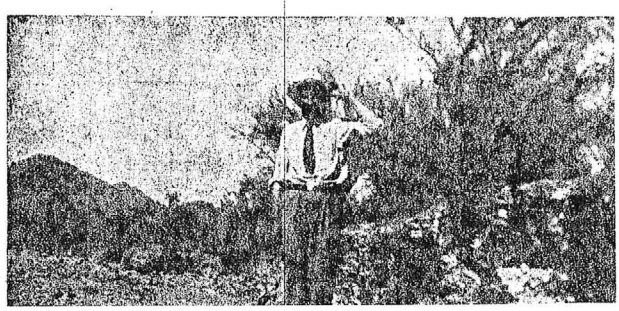


Desert Sentinel, 50 feet high



Site of Swimming Pool





(U. S. Patent Office Reg. No. 50923
A PERFECT MINERAL DRINK
1 Lb. makes 5 gallons, or
one month's treatment.

Price $5.00
Distributed by
INDIA CHEMICAL CO.
of California
9649 Tujunga Canyon Blvd., Tujunga, Calif.
Laboratory—Cave Creek, Ariz.

MINERALIZE FOR RADIANT HEALTH

A gift from Nature, containing the following Oxides and Trioxides:

Iron	For Anemia—builds up red corpuscles in blood
Calcium	For Teeth, bones, lungs, and blood stream
Magnesium	For Nerves, glands, intestines, liver: preserves elasticity of muscles
Sodium	For High blood pressure, stomach, glands, muscular tissue
Potassium	For Nerves, mental depression
Silica	For Nails, skin, hair, teeth: body tonic
Ammonia	Every system requires a certain percentage in the kidneys
Sulphur	For Gall-bladder, liver, nerves; aids the brain
Aluminum	A constituent of honey; for healthful maintenance.

Many people suffer from aches and pains because the blood is undernourished, and unable to do its work. By using Apache Minerals, the blood can carry food and oxygen to the cells and tissues, and help get rid of toxic substances.

Excerpts: What It Has Done for Others, It Should Do For You . . .

Anemia "THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I continue to keep my health, and have been doing hard, heavy work as an acetylene welder for the past 4 years, ever since I took the Mineral drink that came from the clay deposit near Apache Springs, Arizona, in 1936. At that time, I was so ill and weak that I could hardly sit up or walk, and had been treated at the General Hospital in Los Angeles for PERNICIOUS ANEMIA. My case is on record there, and my friends and neigbhors have all been surprised and pleased to see my improved physical and mental condition. All I did was to take a drink of the mineral 3 times a day for 3 months, and then I passed 100% Doctor's test, and have been a well man ever since. I owe my life to this mineral and want the whole world to know it." Sincerely, (Signed) J.W.P.

Running Sore "Over 23 years ago (to be exact) on March 4, 1914, I hurt my leg just above the ankle which proved a bad spot to cure. I tried home remedies of all kinds. I can name at least 15 Doctors and Hospitals who failed to cure the sore. I was treated in several cities in Missouri, and Los Angeles, but the spot would never heal over, until I chanced to try some of the Apache Mineral Clay given me to try by a fellow workman on the WPA about 2 weeks ago, and now it is practically well, all but a blue spot, which is going away fast, and I am sure glad and thankful that the injured leg will be prefectly well in another few treatments of the clay. If I ever hear of anybody having a stubborn case to cure, I will be only too glad to recommend your clay, as I KNOW it will do the work." Ever gratefully, (Signed), E.E.W.

High Blood Pressure **Stomach** "When I came here 2 weeks ago, I had been troubled for some time with high blood pressure after each meal, and also sick at my stomach from eating. Preparing food was distasteful to me. Since taking the Medicinal clay several times a day, my appetite is good. I feel splendid after meals, and I have really forgotten about the high blood pressure. I can even drink a glass of milk, which I have never been able to do, or eat a piece of candy half an hour before a meal, without a bad effect, but NOW I can do both. Ever since a child, milk has been rebellious to my stomach, although I like the milk, but now I can drink it and enjoy it. I am so happy over my results with this wonderful clay remedy." Sincerely your friend, (Signed) N.E.M.

Scalds Burns "I had overtaxed my strength, and dropped a tea-kettle of hot water, not full, but enough to scald the inside of one leg from knee to bottom of foot. By the time I was able to get off my shoe and stocking, the burn was quite deep. I thought of the clay, but had none mixed, but did find some of the powdered, and hastily mixed this and applied in a thick paste over the entire burned surface. IMMEDIATELY the pain began to ease off, gradually diminishing until in a few hours, it was practically gone. Of course new skin had to form over about ⅔ of the burned surface, but the clay saved the rest, and HEALED the deep burn painlessly and rapidly, and no scars remain, except of course the red mark where the new skin had to grow. It was a wicked burn. Deep burns are painful things, but the way the pain eased up was certainly no Romance or "Science," "Affirmation"—it was a simple unvarnished fact, and sure made me a relentless booster for the clay." Very sincerely, (Signed) Dr. A.C.B.

Bunions "I want to write you how much I appreciate the benefit I have had from using your clay for my bunion, which has caused me untold suffering for over 25 years. Recently I have been bathing my feet in warm water, in which I had put several tablespoonsful of Apache Mineral Clay, and to my surprise and joy, the soreness has left me, and the size reduced so that even new shoes do not annoy me, nor even show any sign of a bunion ever having been on my foot. I have spent considerable money trying to find relief, but the Apache Clay treatment is far superior to anything I know of. I hope other persons with bunions and callouses like mine will use the clay." Believe me, Gratefully yours, (Signed) A.B.

Doctors Use and Prescribe It