



CONTACT INFORMATION

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Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

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07/25/97

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: PLATA BONITA (PAT. MS 408)

ALTERNATE NAMES:

PLATA BONITA MNG. & MLG. CO.
SUN DUST CAMP

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1093A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 12.5N RANGE 1 W SECTION 32 QUARTER NE
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 25MIN 55SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 22MIN 41SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: GROOM CREEK - 7.5 MIN

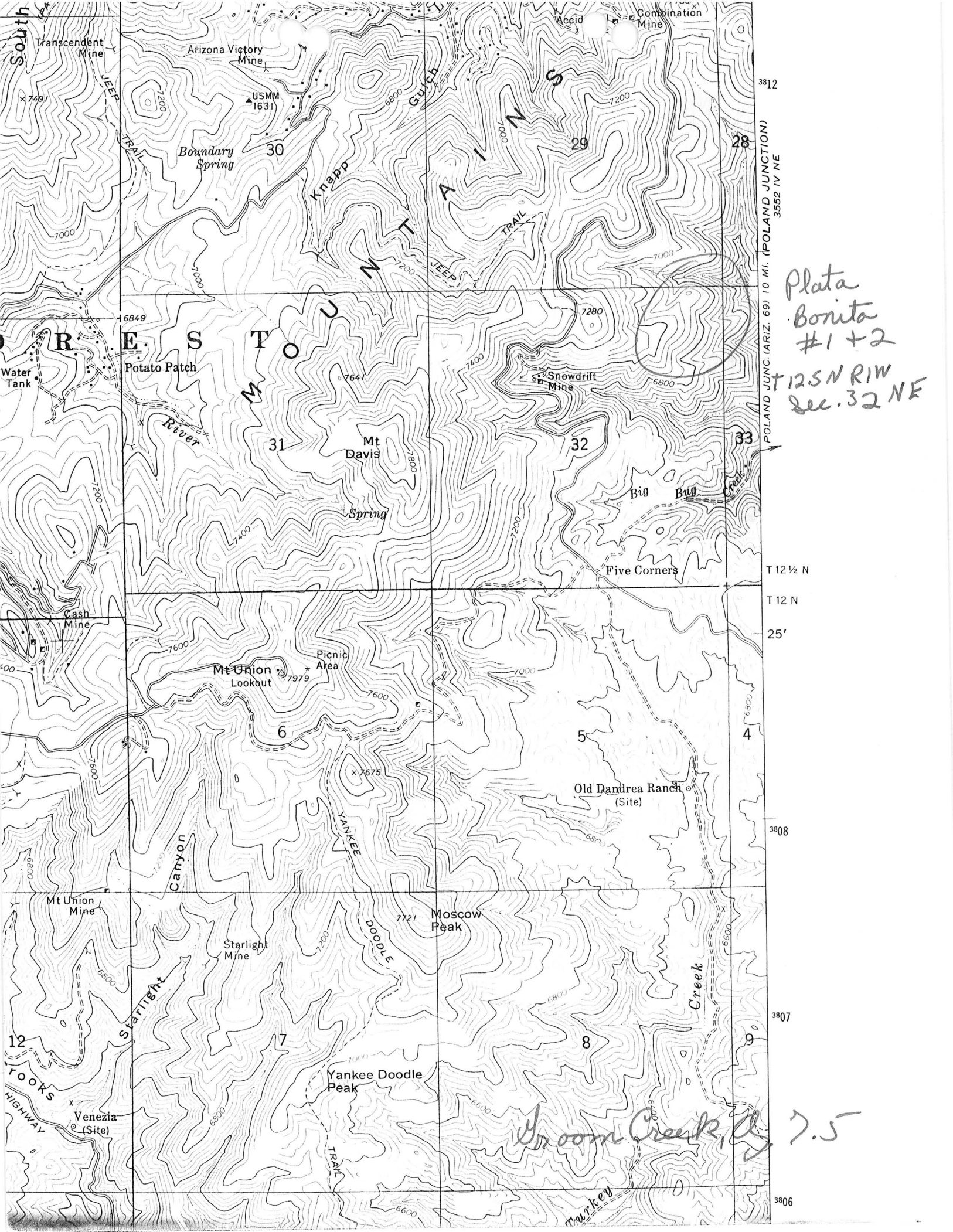
CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

LEAD
ZINC
GOLD
SILVER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 223
ADMMR PLATA BONITA FILE
ADMMR INFORMATION
CLAIMS EXTEND INTO SEC. 33
WAS PATENTED IN 1882 BY A CO. REGISTERED IN
WISCONSON
LAST WORKED IN 1940'S



Plata
Bonita
#1+2
T12.5N RIW
Sec. 32 NE

Groom Creek, 7.5

7.5

Sec. 28

[illegible]

Sec. 29

ULE

[illegible]

J.F. 1995
 PRESIDENT 1995
 FLOW 1995
 WELLS FARGO 1995
 GOLDEN 184
 C. R. HUNTINGTON 1995
 JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1995
 CLUB 1995
 GOLDEN 180
 SUN RI 1604
 GOLDEN 16
 PL

ATA BONITA
408
HUGH LEE
1784
EXPRESS
2662

COA

PLATA BONITA
408 PAT.

FITZ HUGH LEE
PAT. 1784

EXP. 26

SUNRI 17
NOM 17

U.S.M.A.
No. 2
JOE WHEELER
1784 PAT.

BLUE GRASS
1785 PAT.

MELBOURNE
1785 PAT.

LONDON
1785

HIBERNIA
1785 PAT.

CONTENTION
1693 PAT.

MIDNIGHT RAMBLER
1693 PAT.

ROOKERY
1785 PAT.

DEAD LOG
1616 PAT.

KAP WR 7/18/80: Arthur J. Mayer, 4816 Rollingwood Drive, Austin, Texas 75756, reported he is the son-in-law of the owner of Plata Bonita (two) patented claims in Yavapai County. The property was operated by his father-in-law during the 1940's. The original operation of the property appears to have been by the Plata Bonita Mining & Milling Co., which was organized in Wisconsin on March 3, 1882. The principals in that company were Jasper Smith, W.D. McGilvroy, and Daniel Buchauau Jr. That organization filed to do business in Arizona on July 2, 1882.

KAP WR 1/30/81: Arthur Mayer, Austin, Texas, reported that he has determined that his (and family's) Plato Bonito Mine in Yavapai County had ore containing gold, galena (lead) and sphalerite (zinc).

KAP WR 5/31/85: Information was obtained on the Plata Bonita Mine (file) Yavapai County from the U.S. Bureau of Mines. According to information given verbally from their files the mine had a shaft 210 feet deep. The vein was reported to be 46" wide and assayed \$26.00 circa 1943. The primary commodity of value was reported to be gold. Further, it contains a stringer of high grade 2-4" wide. A copy of the data in their file is promised.



STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES
Mineral Building, Fairgrounds, Phoenix, Arizona 85007 • (602) 255-3791

June 13, 1985

Arthur J. Mayer
4816 Rollingwood Drive
Austin, Texas 78746

Dear Mr. Mayer:

This letter is in response to your letter of May 3, 1985 requesting the status of our visit to the Plata Bonita #408.

As of this time we have not made a visit to the Plata Bonita 1 and 2 due in part to their inaccessibility to motorized vehicles. Since our field time is very limited, visiting a property which requires an all day hiking trip is a low priority. We do, however, still hope to some day visit the property and all data gathered will be available to you.

Upon receipt of your letter I again contacted the U.S. Bureau of Mines for information on Mines Access Road Application No. 56. They are rather cautious about releasing negative information about past projects, but did so because I assured them it was for the current owner. As you can see, it was received on June 6.

I hope this information will add at least slightly to your information on the mine.

Sincerely,

Ken A. Phillips
Chief Engineer

KAP:db

Enclosures



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES

P. O. BOX 25086
BUILDING 20, DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
DENVER, COLORADO 80225

Intermountain Field Operations Center

June 4, 1985

Ken Phillips
Arizona Department of Mines
and Mineral Resources
Mineral Resources Bldg.
Fairgrounds
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Ken:

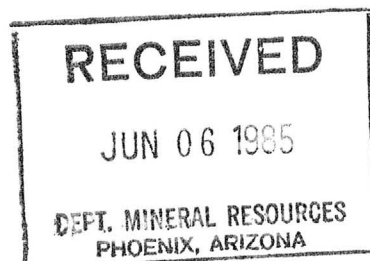
Enclosed is the information that you requested on the U.S. Bureau of Mines Access Road Application No. 56, Plata Bonita Mine, Yavapai County, Arizona, January 26, 1943. The data is released on the basis of a phone call to Robert Swenarton, Chief, Office of Technical Information, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C., on May 30, 1985.

Hope this is of help to the owner.

Sincerely,

Lorraine B. Burgin
State Mineral Officer--Arizona

Enclosure



Tucson, Arizona
January 26, 1943

RECOMMENDATION ON ACCESS ROAD APPLICATION

Our No. 56

Identification: Through Grazing Service; their application dated October 28, 1942; metals, lead and zinc; property, Plata Bonita Nos. 1 and 2, in Sec. 35, T. 13 N., R. 1 W., Yavapai County, Arizona; owners, Roy Griswold, 1421-1/2 East Adams Street, Phoenix, Arizona, and Frank Garrit, Mayer, Arizona.

Proposal: Construction of one-half mile of bulldozer road between the county road, off Highway 69, at Union and the Plata Bonita mine; estimated cost, \$2,000.

Comment: The proposed road would be about one mile long. One-half of this would be on an old road and would require little work. The other half would be up a steep mountain side with slopes of 10 to 20°. Road construction would be more than a bulldozer job and would require blasting in places. It would cost considerably more than \$2,000.

The mine has a shaft, reported to be 210 feet deep. It is reported that some drifting and stoping were done from the shaft. It is now caved and inaccessible. It was reported that a sample of 46 inches ore assayed \$26.00 and that a high grade streak, 3 inches to 20 inches thick, assayed \$50 to \$235. Smelter returns showed high values in silver, lead, and zinc on very small shipments aggregating 7 or 8 tons. The owners have applied for an R.F.C. loan.

Consideration should be given this application when the workings have been made accessible for examination, if the loan for that purpose is granted.

Approval of the application at this time is not recommended.

J. H. HEDGES

J. H. Hedges,
District Engineer.

426 Federal Building, San Francisco, California

(address)

Dear Sir;

The provision of access road (s) to a source of raw materials in

Yavapai

County,

Arizona

is considered to

(State)

be of importance to the war effort. The raw materials source is known as

Lead and Zinc properties

Plata Bonita No. 1 and 2

and is situated Sec. 35, T13N, R1W.

Information can be obtained locally from Roy Griswold, 1421 1/2 E. Adams,

Phoenix, Arizona and Frank Garritt, Mayer, Arizona.

(Name)

(Title)

Investigation by

(Bureau of Mines - Geological Survey)

shows

(information as to ore, content, extent, etc.)

Study by Grazing Service, Department of the Interior shows that 1/2

(Service - Office)

miles of Bulldozer

type road between County road from Highway

69 at union to Big Bug road thence 1/2 mile to KKK mine at Sec. 35, T13N, R1W.

will be required, estimated to cost \$ 2000.00.

Upon completion of the access road(s), the property will be

developed by Roy Griswold and Frank Garritt, Claimants

Plata Bonita Patent No. 408

(Name, title, address)

Request is made for cooperative 1/2 mile construction

(construction, maintenance, improvement)

by the Grazing Service, Dept. of Interior.

(Service or office)

By JR Brooks Name

L. R. Brooks, Regional Grazier Title

503 Heard Bldg. Phoenix, Ariz. Address

The

considers the proposed

(Bureau of Mines - Geological Survey)

work to be justified by the potential production from this source of raw material.

By

Name

Title

Address

MINERAL PROPERTY FILE

COUNTY Yavapai STATE Arizona Present file No. AZ 463.1/56
New file No. 37.121

TWP 13 N RANGE 1 W SECS. 35 Main Commodity Lead-zinc
Others _____

PROPERTY NAME Plata Bonita Nos. 1 and 2

OTHER NAMES _____

OWNER Roy Griswold and Frank Garrit ADDRESS Phoenix & Mayer, AZ

LESSEE _____ ADDRESS _____

LOCATION --

ACCESS _____

TYPE OF DEPOSIT:

Disseminated _____ Bedded _____ Contact _____ Placer _____
Vein X Lenses or pods _____ Residual _____ Other _____

WORKINGS:

Underground X ACCESSIBLE: Yes _____ No X Unknown _____

Drift, X-cut X Shaft X

Total Length: Less than 200' _____ 200' to 1,000' X More than 1,000 _____

Surface _____

Open pit _____ Small _____ Large _____ Trenches _____ Test pits _____

Drill holes _____

Undeveloped _____

PLUS 500 TON PRODUCTION: Yes _____ No _____ Unknown X

DATE OF INFORMATION 1/26/43

TYPE OF REPORT:

Standard Examination _____ DMEA or OME _____ WMR _____ Correspondence _____
Summary Report _____ Access Road X MRB _____ Other _____
Map _____ Non Bureau _____

FURTHER WORK RECOMMENDED _____ NOT RECOMMENDED X

PLATA BONITA 1 & 2

YAVAPAI COUNTY
T12.5 N R1W Sec 32 NE

MILS Index # 1093A

AKA: Plata Bonita Mining & Milling Co
Sun Dust Camp

USGS Groom Creek, Az. 7.5 (Included in file)

ADMMR U file

Western Region
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEB 4

January 30, 1943

Mr. L. R. Brooks,
Regional Grazier,
503 Heard Bldg.,
Phoenix, Arizona.

bjl

11 56

Dear Sir:

We are returning to you the PR-DA-1 forms for an access road to the Plata Bonita properties, Yavapai County, Arizona.

This road cannot be approved by this office at this time. According to our District Engineer, Mr. J. H. Hedges, an examination by the Bureau of Mines shows the mine workings to be inaccessible. However, they have applied for an R.F.C. loan and should this loan be granted and the workings become accessible, the application can be reconsidered.

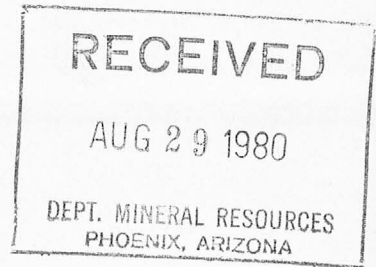
Very truly yours,

cc SL
WR
D

Mr. Hedges

S. R. ZIMMERLEY, Regional Engineer.

ARTHUR J. MAYER
4816 ROLLINGWOOD DRIVE
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78746



25 August 1980

Mr. Ken A. Phillips
State of Arizona
Department of Mineral Resources
Mineral Building
Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Ken--

Hopefully you remember the neophyte on mines and mining who came to you 16-18 July 1980 seeking information on the Plata Bonita Mine, M. S. 408. near the Poland-Walker Tunnel and the Snowdrift Mine in Yavapai County. At that time you started a file on Plata Bonita #408 and included copies of the maps and photographs that I brought with me. I now have some additional information you may want to include in the file.

When I last saw you on 18 July and requested that Plata Bonita #408 be examined and sampled and offered to pay the assay costs, you concurred with Mason Coggin's advice that I abstract from Waldemar Lindgren, Ore Deposits of the Jerome and Bradshaw Mountains Quadrangles, Arizona, the description of the area in which the mine is located. Accordingly, I have read Lindgren--which I thoroughly enjoyed without understanding many of his terms (even using a dictionary)--and include copies of those pages which I could identify as pertaining to the general Plata Bonita area.

Also, I wrote the Sharlot Hall Museum and requested copies of the 11 November 1881 and 21 April 1882 references to the Plata Bonita in the Weekly Arizona Miner. They typed a copy of each for me, and I enclose a Xerox of the references.

The final enclosure is a copy of a 1957 letter from F. J. Garrett, my mother-in-law's father, in which he mentions the Plata Bonita to his other daughter. He wrote, "I have some deals on for P. B. in fact I could sell it for cash tomorrow if I so desired."

Anything more I get on the Plata Bonita I will forward to you.

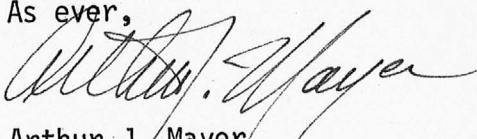
Now, a question--Lindgren mentioned several times comments regarding ore from specific mines made by the Director of the Mint in the 1880s, particularly in 1883. Do you know whom I can write for, or where I could examine, these reports?

The last morning we talked you mentioned having read George Wilkins Kendall, so I enclose a Xerox of the entry concerning him in The Handbook of Texas. Not mentioned in this is that he wrote an article on sheep raising in Texas that appeared in the 1859 Texas Almanac, I believe. I have not read it, but I understand that it was extremely influential in creating the wool growing industry of the West Texas hill country. That issue of the Texas Almanac is a valuable rare book now, but it might be in the ASU rare book collection. The Almanac was basically an emigrant's guide and promotional book hoping to increase the population of Texas.

Please give my regards to both the Coggins and to Mr. Beard.

I look forward to hearing from you.

As ever,



Arthur J. Mayer

BIG BUG ITEMS

[From our special correspondent]

Big Bug, A.T.

Ed. Miner:- Mr. M. E. Collins has disposed of the "Platta Bonita" to Messrs. Smith, McGilvrey and Co., of Chippewa Falls, Wis., rumor says for \$20,000. The "Platta Binita" has a shaft down 67 feet, and at that depth shows a large body of high grade ore, and is destined to be one of the best mines in Arizona. Messrs. Smith and McGilvrey are expected here on or before the 1st of December, when they will proceed to the development of the property and erection of building to receive machinery in the early spring. They are thorough go-ahead men of business tact and energy, who will push things when they make a start, and can command all of the necessary capital requisite to back their enterprise, and are to be congratulated upon their acquisition of the above valuable property. What we need in Northern Arizona is more such men, and for such men there are vast fortunes always ready.

Messrs. Taft, Stoddard & Co. are feeling very jubilant over the rich ore that they are taking out of the "Garfield."

BIG BUG LETTER

Big Bug, April 13, 1882

Ed. Miner:- Every day's work on the Platta Bonita places from 2 to 3 tomes of high-grade ore on the dump.

May 02 ~~11~~ 12 13/10-17

Today I went to 5 o'clock
morning Dev. It's a beautiful
day in April. I was
my and our long before the
their not a sign of a morning
of 1000 ft. from the car
where I was standing, about
1000 ft. and I was the
to the P.O. to some one for
away. Old glory was low-
ing that a gentle breeze
chad every thing to my
1000 ft. in air. But I don't
seem to be a busy day for me
two bus was expected to get
there the night. No one so usual
only the driving was table
to a bus only cover with
to satisfy not a word in
to a side. The night was as
it as a mouse before I had
I have some dead on the
P.B. in fact I could see in
for 1000 ft. in air. I was
used this day in the past
was a fine day in the past.

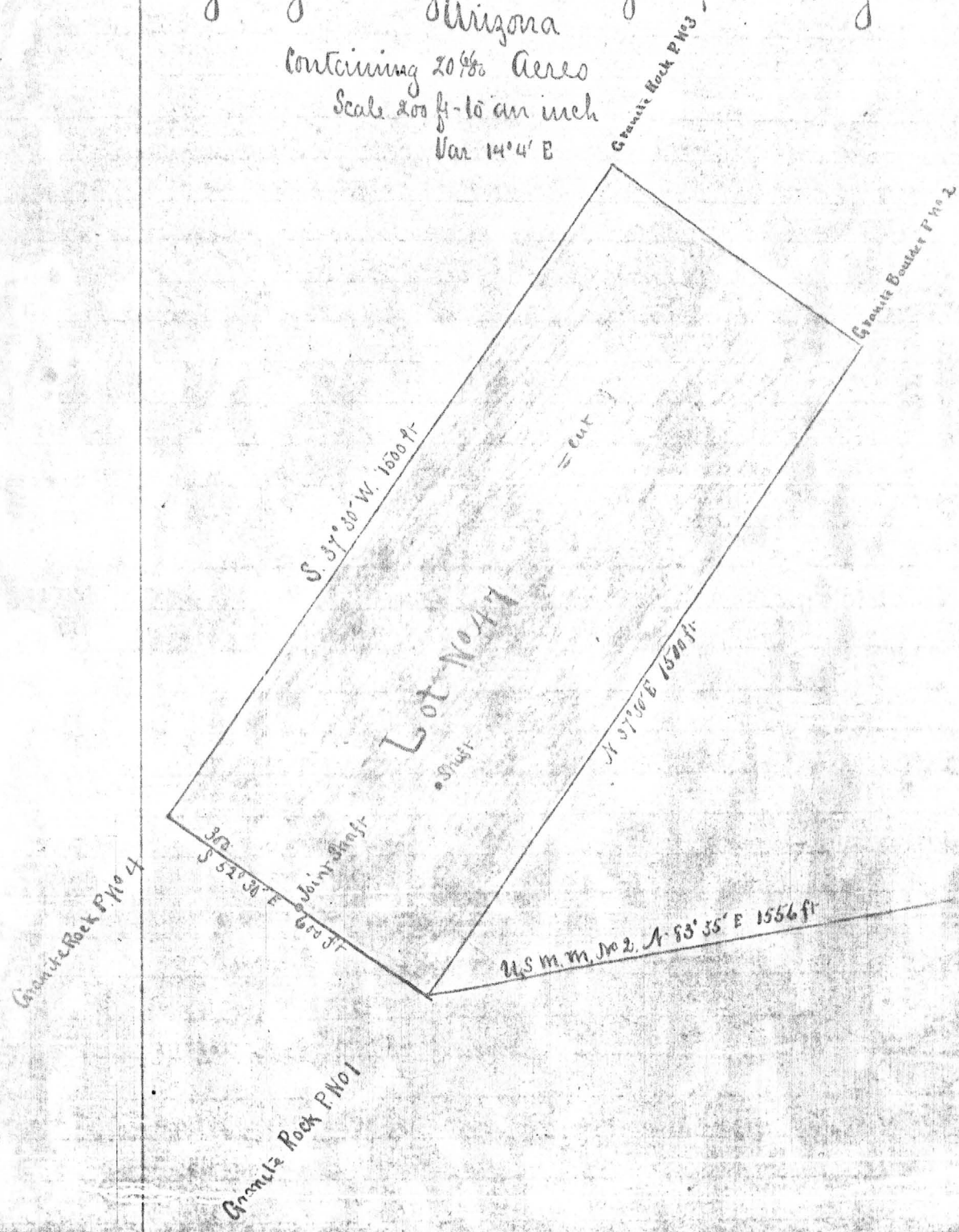


Mrs. W^m C. Morris.
122 - East Fair Oaks.
San Antonio, Tex.
Texas.

You no to y away froma I was
 not fair to have seen that before
 now. a town on our living
 before and was that some
 thing away in that times
 but some table college then
 came back of and by 20 and
 looked around at the same
 nothing then all was well.
 some by first offered to
 make the world a better place
 to live success as we all know
 has returned many a person
 so that we all can and enjoy
 the many blessings we have
 this a great effort we should
 take a try to be a good
 man for during to the coast
 some and go to have try over
 the great discovery down day -
 any the world would be then
 I could rather see a man of
 one a day a corner of us in
 day or would be for and be
 some by the a thing in our
 work a good big I could write
 on one day but that was
 me and one of the best for
 so there is
 you have had ~~the~~ the the

R. K.
 August 12
 BX 161

Plat
of the claim of
The Plata Bonita Mining & Milling Company.
upon the
Plata Bonita Lode
Big Bug Mining District, Yavapai County
Arizona
Containing 20 1/2 Acres
Scale 200 ft - to an inch
Var 14° 4' E



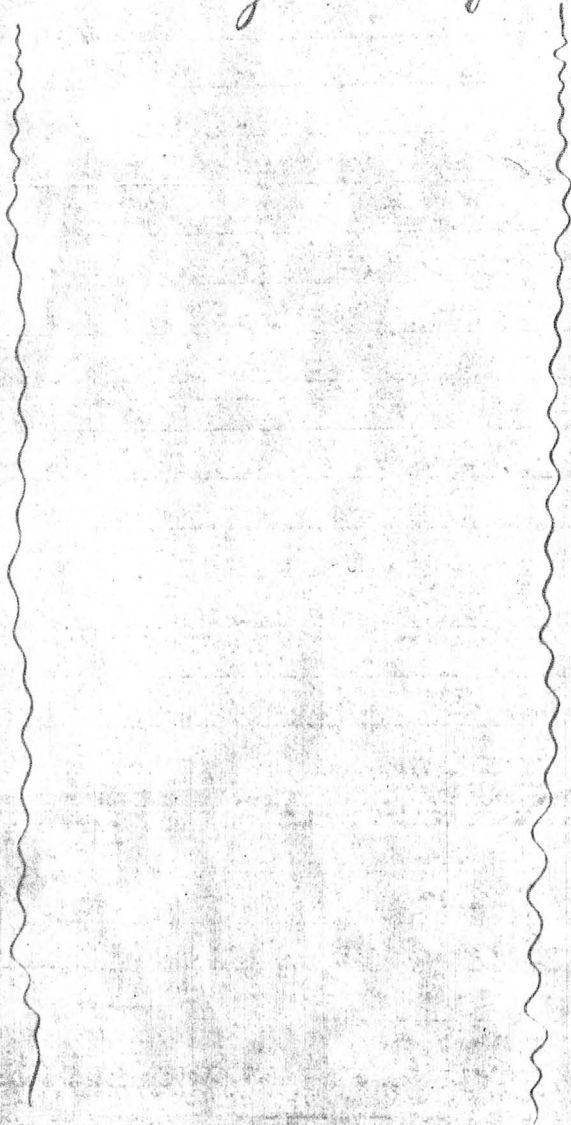
The United States
to
The Plata Borita Mining
and Milling Company

The United States of America.
General Land Office
No 9486.
Mineral Certificate
No 79.

To All to whom these Presents shall come. Greeting:
Whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised
Statutes of the United States, Chapter Six Title Thirty two,
there have been deposited in the General Land Office
of the United States the Plat and Field-notes of Survey
of the claim of The Plata Borita Mining and Mill-
ing Company upon the Plata Borita Lode, accom-
panied by the Certificate of the Register of the Land
Office at Prescott, in the Territory of Arizona, whereby
it appears that, in pursuance of the said Revised
Statutes of the United States the said The Plata
Borita Mining and Milling Company did, on
the nineteenth day of December A.D. 1882, enter
and pay for said mining claim or premises
being Mineral Entry No 79, in the series of said
Office, designated by the Surveyor general as Lot
No 47, embracing a portion of the unsurveyed
public domain, in the Big Bug Mining Dis-
trict, in the County of Yavapai, and Territory
of Arizona, in the District of lands subject to
sale at Prescott, containing twenty and sixty six
hundredths (20 66/100) acres of land more or less
and according to the returns on file in the General
Land Office, bounded, described, and platted
as follows, with magnetic variation at fourteen
(14) degrees four (4) minutes East; to wit: Begin-
ning at corner No 1, a Granite Stone 16x12x12
inches in size, with mound of stones marked

P. No. 1" from which a Pine thirty (30) inches in diameter. blazed and marked "P. No. 1 B.T." bears South forty four (44) degrees East at the distance of twenty (20) feet: an Oak sixteen (16) inches in diameter blazed and marked "P. No. 1. B.T." bears West at the distance of forty two (42) feet. and U.S. Mineral Monument No. 2. bears North eighty three (83) degrees thirty five (35) minutes East. At the distance of fifteen hundred and fifty six (1556) feet: Thence from said corner No. 1. North thirty-seven (37) degrees thirty (30) minutes East. three hundred and thirty (330) feet to a point from which a shaft bears Northwesterly at the distance of two hundred and sixty (260) feet. fifteen hundred (1500) feet to corner No. 2. a Granite Boulder marked "+" and "P. No. 2" from which a Pine twenty (20) inches in diameter bears South fifty (50) degrees East. at the distance of fourteen (14) feet: Thence from said corner No. 2. North fifty two (52) degrees thirty (30) minutes West six hundred (600) feet to corner No. 3. a Granite Stone 24x12x12 inches in size with mound of stones marked "P. No. 3" from which an Oak twenty (20) inches in diameter blazed and marked "P. No. 3. B.T." bears north fifty five (55) degrees East at the distance of twelve (12) feet. and an Oak eight (8) inches in diameter blazed and marked "P. No. 3. B.T." bears South thirty five (35) degrees West at the distance of twenty three (23) feet: Thence from said corner No. 3. South thirty seven (37) degrees thirty (30) minutes West five hundred and ten (510) feet to a point from which a cut bears South easterly at the distance of two hundred and fifty two (252) feet. fifteen hundred (1500) feet to corner No. 4. a Granite Stone 18x14x12 inches in size with mound of stones marked "P. No. 4." from which an Oak ten (10) inches in diameter blazed and marked "P. No. 4. B.T." bears North twenty eight (28) degrees East at the distance

of eighteen (18) feet and an Oak tree (10) inches
in diameter blazed and marked "P. 4. B. T."
bears South seventy seven (77) degrees west at
the distance of thirty (31) feet. Thence from
said corner N. 4. South fifty two (52) degrees
thirty (30) minutes East three hundred (300)
feet to a joint shaft, six hundred (600) feet
to the place of beginning, containing twenty
and sixty six hundredths ($26\frac{66}{100}$) acres of
land, more or less, and embracing fifteen
hundred (1500) linear feet of the said
Plata Bonita Lode, as represented by
yellow shading in the following plat:



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Hubert Work, Secretary

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
George Otis Smith, Director

Bulletin 782

ORE DEPOSITS OF THE
JEROME AND BRADSHAW MOUNTAINS
QUADRANGLES, ARIZONA

BY

WALDEMAR LINDGREN

WITH STATISTICAL NOTES BY

V. C. HEIKES



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1926
287189

consistent connection is that the dikes occur in the same vicinity as the veins. The dikes and the veins have in the main the same strike—that is, north-northeast.

MINERALIZATION

The general type of mineralization has already been indicated. Drusy structure or comb structure of milky quartz with later carbonates is the general rule. After the first quartz deposition the sulphides followed in order—arsenopyrite (oldest), pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite. The gold is usually associated with the two oldest sulphides, the silver with the two youngest. The gold is rarely in visible form. Druses in the center of the veins may be filled by ankerite or similar carbonates. The silver is contained chemically bound in the tetrahedrite and in part also in the galena; inclusions of argentite are always found in richer galena.

The structure of the vein is usually banded, but does not have the delicate concentric banding of the epithermal deposits (formed near the surface).

The alteration of the country rock tended to develop sericite and carbonates but rarely extended far from the vein.

DISTRIBUTION

The veins appear in the northwest corner of the Bradshaw Mountains quadrangle and continue outside of it in the Copper Basin district and west of Hassayampa River, coming to an end in the Thumb Butte district, a few miles west of Prescott. At Copper Basin there is a special type of copper mineralization connected with granite porphyry, and the smaller veins are mostly silver veins (p. 27).

Beginning at the northwest, the Groom Creek district, south of Prescott, is the first district of importance in the Bradshaw Mountains quadrangle. Here the narrow quartz veins carry gold and silver but little native gold. The strike is north-northeast, parallel to porphyry dikes. The country rock is Yavapai schist between two areas of granodiorite. Next south is the Walker district, in which narrow veins containing principally gold occur in granodiorite and strike northeast. These veins are continued farther southwest by the Senator-Cash-Storm Cloud vein system, on the upper Hassayampa, which is remarkable for carrying magnetite and specularite and which is also rich in gold.

South of the Senator group near Venezia post office are two prominent veins, the Crook and the Mount Union, both gold-silver veins intimately connected with rhyolite porphyry dikes. They have a northerly strike.

The next important vein system extends from the Silver Belt and McCabe mines southwestward toward Providence and Poland. The transition of silver veins to gold veins is well illustrated here. Many porphyry dikes run parallel to the veins.

Markedly different from this system are the Henrietta veins, with a northerly strike, which carry much chalcopyrite in the quartz and small amounts of gold and silver.

The veins in the Turkey Creek and Bradshaw districts strike more nearly north but are mainly silver veins.

The next noteworthy vein system is that extending from the Peck mine through the Pine Grove and Tiger districts (Crown King) for 10 miles southward. It is the most persistent vein system of the quadrangle and is followed with equal persistence by parallel dikes of rhyolite porphyry. The system begins at the north as silver veins, but gold increases southward to the Wildflower, Del Pasco, and Crown King vein complexes. In the southern part, in the Tiger and Gray Eagle systems, silver reappears in large amounts. Close to the last-named veins the porphyry dikes are apparently not present, as the main dike system courses a mile or two westward. The quartz veins are typical and strike north-northeast in the northern part of the district and nearly north in the southern part. The dip is here, as elsewhere, generally west or west-northwest at steep angles.

A series of smaller veins appear in the northern part of the Black Canyon district, southeast of Turkey Creek station. These veins are very flat, and many show marked comb structure. They contain silver only in the south, in Black Canyon, but change to gold-silver veins farther north, in the Silver Cord and the veins of the "gold belt." Porphyry dikes are present.

There remain to be mentioned the gold quartz veins in the Humbug district, just west of Tiptop, where silver prevails. Porphyry dikes are abundant, but there is no granodiorite.

On the whole there are three or four distinct vein systems with a north-northeast to northeast direction; there are also some veins that trend north. The dip is generally toward the west or west-northwest. Only in the Walker-Senator system do steep eastward dips appear.

ORE SHOOTS

The shoots of oxidized ore, which have been mined extensively, give little information as to the attitude of the primary shoots, for they are likely to extend in a horizontal direction over wider spaces than those occupied by the unaltered ores. Such information as is available indicates that the pitch of the shoots is usually to the north or northeast at angles of about 45° to 60°. Only in

CONSOLIDATED BODIE MINE

The old Consolidated Bodie mine, now belonging to the Murphy estate, is 4 miles below Palace station, in Crooks Canyon. It is mentioned in the Mint report for 1883, with the note that the ore is rich in lead, assays being given as 40 per cent of lead and 61 ounces of silver to the ton. There was then a tunnel 480 feet long and a shaft 100 feet deep. Since then there has been considerable development. The vein is contained in a large area of the Crooks complex and is probably of pre-Cambrian age. This property was not visited.

OTHER PROPERTIES

Four miles below the Bodie is the Circle Cross property, showing a 2-foot vein, with native gold and pyrite. The ore is said to be rich in places along foot and hanging walls. The strike is northeast, the dip vertical. E. W. Blaylock is the owner.

In the same vicinity are the 14 claims of the Arizona Central Mining Co., with headquarters on Crooks Canyon about a mile below Palace station. Some of the quartz veins, if not all, are of pre-Cambrian age. The Kentuck, 1 mile below Palace station, is a quartz vein as much as 2 feet wide, carrying some pyrite and chalcopryrite, with a little molybdenite. Assays of \$15 in gold and 3 ounces of silver to the ton are claimed. The strike is N. 10° E., and the dip steep to the west.

There are several other veins of similar character which were not visited, and a "cross fissure" striking north, said to have a "lime-quartz" gangue. On the Tom and Dick claim, to the east, toward Turkey Creek, is a 2-stamp mill and a shaft 175 feet deep, with a 500-foot drift on two levels.

BIGBUG DISTRICT

GENERAL FEATURES

The Bigbug district, which is one of the oldest in the region, lies on the northeast slopes of the Bradshaw Mountains, extending from Bigbug Mesa down to the foothills of the Agua Fria valley. Its waters flow into Agua Fria River, and the altitude ranges from 7,000 to 4,500 feet. The upper slopes are timbered, but the foothills are generally open country. Some of the mines center about Poland, not far from the Walker district; others lie west of the Humboldt smelter. Still others, mainly copper deposits in schist, lie between Humboldt and Mayer.

The predominating formation is the Yavapai schist, which here is mainly of sedimentary origin, with numerous embedded quartzite

lenses. In many places, however, it contains interbedded schist of igneous origin. The schist, which strikes north-northeast, is intruded by the Bradshaw granite west of Poland and by a small mass of granodiorite (quartz diorite, according to Jaggar and Palache). There are also many dikes of rhyolite porphyry, with which certain of the deposits appear to be genetically connected. Basaltic flows later than any mineralization cover the top of Bigbug Mesa.

The ore deposits belong to five classes. (1) Pyritic copper deposits in schists are represented by the Blue Bell, Hackberry, Bitternut, Boggs, and other mines. (2) Pre-Cambrian quartz veins are represented by the old Mesa mine, near Poland, and probably by several veins near McCabe. The age of some of these is in doubt. (3) A gold-silver replacement deposit, the Iron King, near Humboldt, carries tourmaline and is of an unusual type. (4) Veins of later date, most probably connected with the rhyolite dikes, are best exposed in the vicinity of Poland and Providence. The rich silver deposits with barite and calcite gangue about 2 miles west of the Humboldt smelter also belong to this group. (5) Placers have been worked in several gulches around McCabe.

Copper, gold, lead, silver, and zinc produced in Bigbug district, 1901-1924

[Compiled by V. C. Heikes, U. S. Geological Survey]

Year	Crude ore	Copper	Gold	Silver	Lead	Total value
	Tons	Pounds	Fine ounces	Fine ounces	Pounds	
1901.....	11,580	70,000	11,443.00	58,533	285,000	\$295,613
1902.....	13,425	103,597	12,046.00	53,135	391,000	304,886
1903.....	16,038	155,833	9,070.00	94,877	732,359	292,072
1904.....	23,939	86,934	19,788.60	129,578	139,380	479,361
1905.....	20,431	210,423	11,363.00	99,336	384,880	345,614
1906.....	60,369	992,209	21,545.45	195,257	574,403	800,445
1907.....	68,577	1,399,127	19,265.82	193,380	443,182	537,610
1908.....	13,429	22,634	7,801.46	41,152	292,383	198,949
1909.....	37,888	319,816	13,756.64	72,495	337,184	378,148
1910.....	37,837	2,060,919	5,161.41	58,296	119,611	406,324
1911.....	42,338	2,733,644	3,926.51	63,423	67,106	460,014
1912.....	23,480	27,086	1,965.88	40,639	1,216,074	260,894
1913.....	38,817	2,010,633	1,496.87	37,965	17,296	366,283
1914.....	56,690	3,694,229	2,431.38	57,488	26,559	574,421
1915.....	83,598	4,285,668	2,571.34	80,467	78,170	847,616
1916.....	76,118	3,612,616	3,468.29	98,182	131,618	1,035,460
1917.....	109,736	6,774,730	7,082.09	191,870	256,194	2,176,035
1918.....	141,338	7,936,339	10,989.22	254,027	169,004	2,453,470
1919.....	127,437	5,716,132	6,673.58	197,448	206,656	1,438,252
1920.....	116,184	5,016,344	5,905.16	182,495	144,999	1,255,598
1921.....	1,607	981	160.50	23,134	102,226	31,178
1922.....	26,571	1,529,984	1,409.05	54,562	80,599	294,971
1923.....	85,062	4,874,836	2,797.72	148,238	207,357	910,505
1924.....	10,385	852,394	694.72	20,184	7,152	140,120

* Includes zinc recovered: 1907, 140,786 pounds; 1911, 8,913 pounds; 1912, 54,343 pounds; 1916, 10,235 pounds.

DEPOSITS NEAR M'CAVE (CHAPARRAL DISTRICT)

IRON KING MINE

A little more than a mile west of the Humboldt smelter, in the open foothills, is the Iron King mine, now owned by the Southwest Metals Co., which also owns the Humboldt smelter. To the officers of that company I am indebted for most of the following informa-

face of the 77-foot level. The lower limit of ore is said to be about \$10 a ton.

Near the north portal the Blaine vein has been intersected; here it is close to the Union vein but toward the east it diverges. It strikes N. 50° E. and has a steep northwest dip. This is a narrow vein with dolomitic gangue; in places it carries a 6-inch streak on the footwall with partly oxidized tetrahedrite, said to contain 150 ounces of silver to the ton. Evidently the Blaine vein differs in age from the Union vein, and probably it is much younger.

PROPERTIES ON BIGBUG CREEK NEAR PROVIDENCE AND POLAND

The general southwest strike of the McCabe and Chaparral vein systems carries them toward the headwaters of Bigbug Creek. At Providence and Poland there has been considerable activity in the past. Very little work was done in 1922. Repairs were made on the old track from Poland Junction to Poland and on the 11,000-foot tunnel that traverses the ridge to Walker to form an outlet for the ores of that district. The wagon road up Bigbug Creek to Poland had been allowed to go to ruin, and Poland was accessible only by trail. This is a striking example of the decay of the district.

Up Bigbug Creek a small area of quartz diorite is crossed about a mile below Providence; here the rock is darker than elsewhere and shows uneven grains. Near the east contact is a dike of "quartz porphyry" mineralized to some extent and showing copper stains. The ore is of low grade, and there are few developments. On the west side of the quartz diorite the country rock is a blocky greenstone, showing agglomerate structure in places and only slight schistosity where exposed in the creek bed. On the slopes the rocks show much more clearly the inherent schistosity.

Providence has the sad aspect of a practically defunct mining town, though at one time it evidently presented a scene of great activity.

A number of claims on veins striking east-northeast lie on the south side of the gulch. Among them are the Sterling and the Seventy-nine. The Sterling vein is stated to have yielded a considerable amount in bunches of gold-silver-copper ores, and is developed to a depth of 400 feet. It is mentioned in the Mint report of 1886, when a gold mill was erected. The oxidized ores of many of these veins have been worked by arrastres, and this species of reduction plant is not wholly extinct in the vicinity. At present the most productive veins near Providence are the Mammoth-Belcher-Red Rock vein and the Fortuna vein.

The Fortuna, now the property of the Boone County Mining & Milling Co., strikes east-northeast and is about half a mile northeast of Providence, on the north side of the creek. It is parallel to the Red Rock vein and lies about a quarter of a mile east of it. The

Fortuna is developed by a shaft and several tunnels and has a 10-stamp mill erected about 1915. The vein is 2 to 3 feet wide and shows much drusy quartz and pyrite in good crystals. The center of the vein is in places filled by calcite, and the quartz is brecciated by it. This vein continues west-southwest down to a point near Bigbug Creek.

The Red Rock vein, on the slope above Providence, is contained in fissile weathered amphibolite schist. The vein, which follows the schist, strikes N. 35° E. and dips steeply southeast. It was worked about 1906 and is developed by several tunnels, all now more or less caved. On the Belcher claim, farther northeast, is a shaft 235 feet deep, which is tapped by the lowest Red Rock tunnel along the railroad track. Where seen the vein was 2 feet wide, was partly oxidized, and contained veinlets of drusy comb quartz with well-crystallized pyrite and some zinc blende. Most of the ore mined came from the oxidized zone, which is richer in free gold. It was reduced in an amalgamating mill with tables, still visible on the property. The primary ore is probably of low grade. It is reported to contain from \$4 to \$5 to the ton in gold.

From Providence to Poland, a distance of 2 miles, not much mineralization is seen. However, half a mile above Providence the road crosses a 30-foot dike of normal rhyolite porphyry, and a few feet away, in the schist, is a prospect on a silver vein, with manganese and barite.

On the slopes north of the road are two veins, the Postmaster and the Merchants Home, both striking northeast, which have been worked to some extent. Ore from the Postmaster was still lying on the platform of the Oriental custom mill, close by the road. This ore shows crusts of quartz crystals on which are deposited dark sphalerite, galena, and pyrite. Mr. Ed. Block, of Prescott, who operated the Merchants Home as the Merchants Mining Co., states that the shaft is 300 feet deep, with levels at 100, 165, and 240 feet. The ore carries mainly silver, and in places 2 feet of massive galena showed. On the 300-foot level the vein is said to have been 20 feet wide. In all, I am informed by Mr. Block, 1,000 tons of crude ore was shipped from the property. The Taylor property, close to the road, is of the same general type. The Lottie is another vein in this vicinity on which much shallow work has been done.

The Copper Dike property lies 2,000 feet west of the Merchants Home. According to Mr. Block this property is located on a copper-bearing schist belt 75 to 100 feet wide. Specimens show coarse amphibole, with some quartz, chalcopyrite, azurite, malachite, native copper, and bornite. The property is developed by a 250-foot tunnel and a crosscut.

Near Poland the appearance of the country becomes attractive and picturesque. The forested slopes rise boldly on the south to the Bigbug basalt mesa, which attains an altitude of 7,000 feet; the summers are cool, and there are several little clearings with alfalfa and fruit. A switchback carries the railroad track up to the south portal of the 11,000-foot tunnel. Here the amphibolite borders against the somewhat schistose Bradshaw granite, through which the tunnel is driven. Just west of the portal a 75-foot dike of rhyolite porphyry crops out (p. 23), striking N. 30° E. The tunnel intersected several veins, which have been somewhat extensively worked.

The Poland vein was cut 800 feet from the south portal, and the Poland, Hamilton, and Belle claims are located on it. The Poland property is owned by the Murphy estate. Quartzose ore from this vein still lies on the dump. It shows drusy quartz crusts with pyrite and some sphalerite and galena. The vein strikes northeast and dips steeply northwest. A 20-stamp mill on the property was started in 1900 and worked intermittently until about 1912. In 1905 the output was about 75 tons of ore a day. In 1907 it is recorded as producing \$130,465 in gold and 16,609 ounces of silver. There has been a great production, probably mostly in silver; the value of the output is estimated at \$750,000. A shaft was sunk, it is said, to a depth of 325 feet below the tunnel level.

The Accidental vein, carrying gold, silver, and lead, is said to have been cut 500 feet from the north or Walker portal; from accounts this was similar to the Poland vein and was followed to a depth of 200 feet below the tunnel level. It had some production.

The old Mesa mine is on the slopes south of Poland. There is little to see there now, but it is stated that the ore worked in arastres yielded a considerable production of gold in the early days. It is now owned by Ed. Block, of Prescott. A 700-foot tunnel was driven by Mr. Block in 1904 and showed the vein 4 to 6 feet wide disturbed by basaltic dikes. The quartz was spotted but free milling, and the total yield from the deposits is said to have been about \$40,000. The gold was of high grade, \$19 to \$20 an ounce, and placer gravel was found below the vein. Evidently this vein is of pre-Cambrian age.

In the canyon above Poland are several veins, which have been prospected at intervals. They were not visited. The Blue Rock and Money Metals veins are 1 mile above Poland; the Express, a parallel vein, is half a mile above the town. Several of these veins have some ore production to their credit.

HENRIETTA MINE

The Henrietta mine, now belonging to the Big Ledge Copper Co., is an old-time property on the north slope of Bigbug Creek, where the stream turns from an easterly to a southerly direction. (See pl. 12, *B.*) It is about 4 miles north-northwest of Mayer. The old workings show on the upper slopes on the ridge, and much ore was extracted from them. This mine is the same that in the old Mint reports of 1883 and 1884 is referred to as the Big Bug mine, then the most prominent producing property in the country. The total production, mainly from the oxidized gold ores from the upper levels, is high. The vein, unlike most of the others in this district, strikes north, and dips about 70° W. There is also a spur striking north-northeast, called the Invincible. The Henrietta claim is continued northward by the Gopher, and these are the two principal claims.

The old developments consist of a shaft 500 feet deep sunk from the summit of the ridge at an altitude of 5,700 feet. The upper tunnel, at 5,480 feet, is about 1,800 feet long and traverses the ridge. The lower tunnel, at 5,150 feet, is 2,200 feet long, and near its end a vertical shaft is sunk to a depth of 600 feet, with levels extending a few hundred feet northward (fig. 9).

The northern extension on the Gopher claim is developed by several shafts, each a few hundred feet in depth, and these workings are almost entirely in the oxidized zone. The ore shoots appear to dip steeply northward. The main shaft at the end of the lower tunnel penetrates primary ore, and there are said to be stopes on the several levels (fig. 9) down to the 450-foot level.

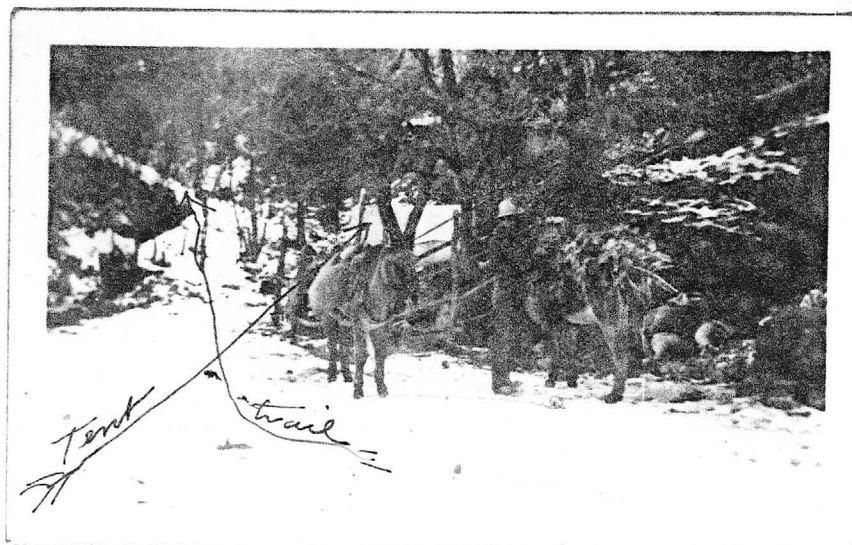
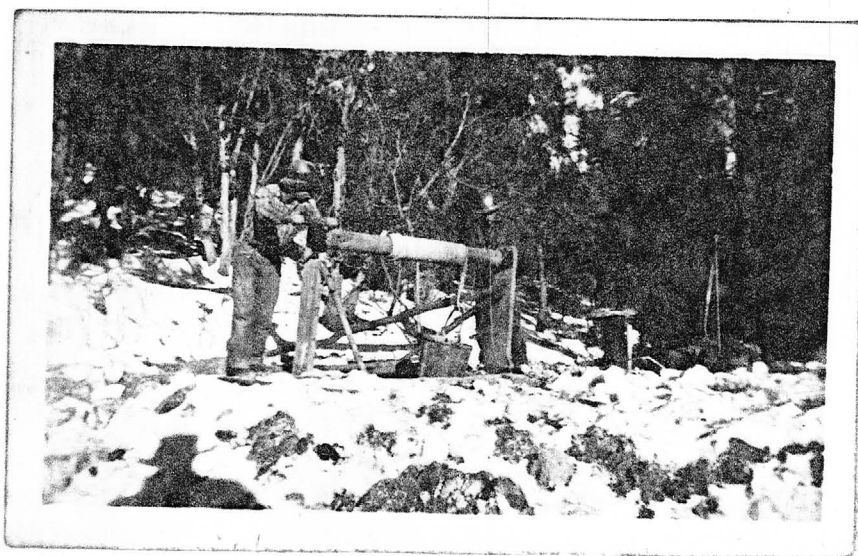
The mine was worked extensively in early days, when the deep oxidized zone provided gold ore. It was also in operation from 1914 to 1919.

There is a 100-ton flotation mill on the property, consisting of a crushing plant, tube mills, and flotation cells, but this mill is reported to be dismantled since 1922.

In 1922 the property was idle. The present company has done most of the deeper development work.

To the manager of the company, Mr. W. W. Lytzen, I am indebted for much information.

The rock containing the vein is, according to Jaggar and Palache, a hornblendic variety of the Yavapai schist, on the east side of a small area of quartz diorite. There seems to be much complication, however. Most of the rock is a dark fine-grained diorite or amphibolite, and massive rather than schistose. One specimen proved to consist of abundant quartz mosaic with irregularly distributed diop-



Shaft No 2
elevation about 7000
ft. Plata Bonita
mine
this a snow country
in Dec
1940 Offenberg
some

Americas lowest Bad camp
Sun Wash the end of
the trail leading from
Plata Bonita

Dec 21-1940
Big Bend District
Yavapai County
B40

Pioneering in Arizona
the last American frontier
this is shaft No
1 Plata Bonita
Snow capped
ridges
all the mines started
this way
B40

(4-597.)

PLAT

of the Claim of

The Plata Bonita Mining & Milling Company

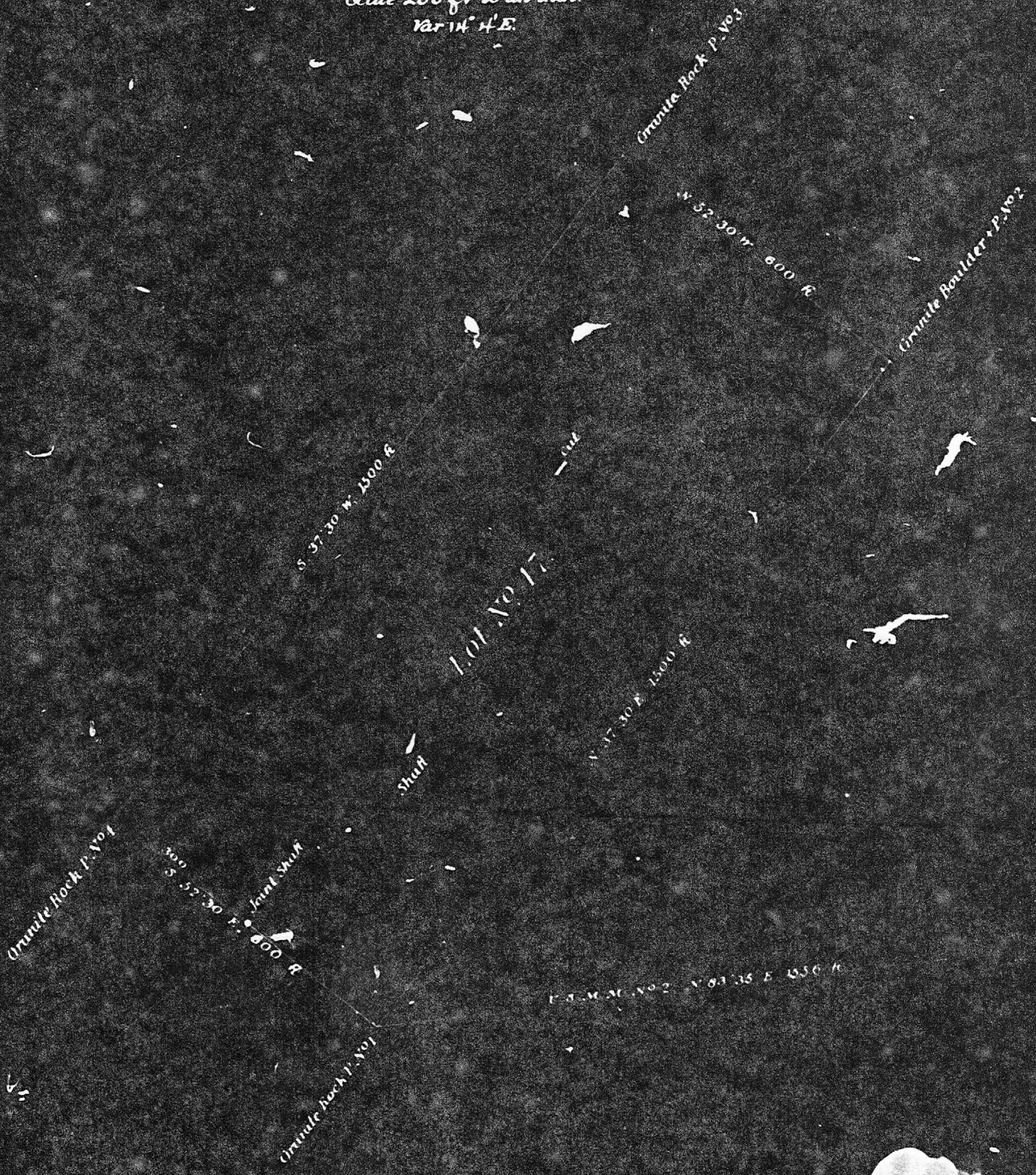
upon the

Plata Bonita Lode

Big Bug MINING DISTRICT, Yavapai COUNTY,

Arizona

Containing 20 ⁶⁶/₁₀₀ Acres
Scale 200 ft to an inch
Var 14° 4' E.



NOW KNOW YE, that the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the said Revised Statutes of the United States, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said

The Plata Bonita Mining and Milling Company

and to its successors and assigns, the said mining premises hereinbefore described as Lot No. 47 embracing a portion of the unsurveyed public domain

with the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the land included within the exterior lines of said survey not herein expressly excepted from these presents, and of fifteen hundred (1500) linear feet of the said Plata Bonita vein, lode, ledge, or deposit for the length hereinbefore described, throughout its entire depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, and also of all other veins, lodes, ledges, or deposits throughout their entire depth, the tops or apexes of which lie inside the exterior lines of said survey at the surface extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, ledges, or deposits in their downward course may so far depart from a perpendicular as to extend outside the vertical side lines of said survey: *Provided*, That the right of possession hereby granted to such outside parts of said veins, lodes, ledges, or deposits shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward through the end lines of said survey at the surface, so continued in their own direction that such vertical planes will intersect such exterior parts of said veins, lodes, ledges, or deposits.

And *provided further*, That nothing in this conveyance shall authorize the grantee herein, its successors, or assigns, to enter upon the surface of a mining claim owned or possessed by another: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD said mining premises, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said

The Plata Bonita Mining and Milling Company

and to its successors, and assigns forever, subject, nevertheless, to the following conditions and stipulations:

First, That the grant hereby made is restricted to the land hereinbefore described as Lot No. 47 with fifteen hundred (1500) linear feet of the Plata Bonita vein, lode, ledge, or deposit for the length aforesaid, throughout its entire depth as aforesaid, together with all other veins, lodes, ledges, or deposits throughout their entire depth as aforesaid, the tops or apexes of which lie inside the exterior lines of said survey.

Second, That the premises hereby conveyed, with the exception of the surface, may be entered by the proprietor of any other vein, lode, ledge, or deposit, the top or apex of which lies outside the exterior limits of said survey, should the same in its downward course be found to penetrate, intersect, extend into, or underlie the premises hereby granted, for the purpose of extracting and removing the ore from such other vein, lode, ledge, or deposit.

Third, That the premises hereby conveyed shall be held subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local laws, customs, and decisions of courts.

Fourth, That in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the legislature of Colorado may provide rules for working the mining claim or premises hereby granted, involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to its complete development.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I, Chester A. Arthur PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made PATENT, and the SEAL OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fourth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the one hundred and ninth

BY THE PRESIDENT Chester A. Arthur
BY William H. Hunt

distance of forty two (42) feet, and U.S. Mineral Monument No. 2. bears North eighty three (83) degrees thirty five (35) minutes East, at the distance of fifteen hundred and fifty six (1556) feet; Thence, from said Corner No. 1. North thirty seven (37) degrees thirty (30) minutes East, three hundred and thirty (330) feet to a point from which a shaft bears Northwestly at the distance of two hundred and sixty (260) feet; fifteen hundred (1500) feet to Corner No. 2. a Granite Boulder marked "P. No. 2." from which a Pine twenty (20) inches in diameter, bears South fifty (50) degrees East at the distance of fourteen (14) feet; Thence, from said Corner No. 2. North fifty two (52) degrees thirty (30) minutes West, six hundred (600) feet to Corner No. 3. a Granite Stone 24 x 12 x 12 inches in size, with mound of stones marked "P. No. 3." from which an Oak twenty (20) inches in diameter, blazed and marked "P. No. 3. B.T." bears North fifty five (55) degrees East, at the distance of twelve (12) feet, and an Oak eight (8) inches in diameter, blazed and marked "P. No. 3. B.T." bears South thirty five (35) degrees West at the distance of twenty three (23) feet; Thence, from said Corner No. 3. South thirty seven (37) degrees thirty (30) minutes West, five hundred and ten (570) feet to a point, from which a cut bears Southeastly at the distance of two hundred and fifty two (252) feet; fifteen hundred (1500) feet to Corner No. 4. a Granite Stone 18 x 14 x 12 inches in size, with mound of stones, marked "P. No. 4." from which an Oak ten (10) inches in diameter, blazed and marked "P. No. 4. B.T." bears North twenty eight (28) degrees East, at the distance of eighteen (18) feet, and an Oak ten (10) inches in diameter, blazed and marked "P. No. 4. B.T." bears South seventy seven (77) degrees West, at the distance of thirty one (31) feet; Thence, from said Corner No. 4. South fifty two (52) degrees thirty (30) minutes East, three hundred (300) feet to a point shaft; six hundred (600) feet to the place of beginning, containing twenty and sixty six hundredths (20 $\frac{66}{100}$) acres of land, more or less, and embracing fifteen hundred (1500) linear feet of the said Plat Bonita Road, as represented by yellow shading in the following plat.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Chapter Six, Title Thirty-two, there have been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States the Plat and Field Notes of survey of *the claim of The Plata Bonita Mining and Milling Company upon the*

Plata Bonita Lode

accompanied by the Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at *Priscott* in the *Territory* of *Arizona*, whereby it appears that, in pursuance of the said Revised Statutes of the United States, the said

The Plata Bonita Mining and Milling Company

did, on the *nineteenth* day of *December*, A. D. *1882*, enter and pay for said mining claim or premises, being Mineral Entry No. *79* in the series of said Office, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. *41*, embracing a portion of the *unincorporated public domain*

in the *Big Bee* Mining District in the County of *Yavapai* and *Territory* of *Arizona* in the District of Lands subject to sale at *Priscott*, containing *twenty and eighty six hundredths (20 86/100) acres of land, more or less*

and, according to the returns on file in the General Land Office, bounded, described, and platted as follows, with magnetic variation *at point 144 degrees (south) in the East, to wit:*

Beginning at corner No. 1 a granite stake 1 1/2 inches in size, with rounded top, set in the E. 1/4 of section 17, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., from which a line is run 171 feet to a corner, blazed and marked "7" 21" 1/2" and with only four 144 degrees East, at the line corner, 120 feet, are Oak corner 161 feet to a corner, blazed and marked "1" 1/2" 1/2" and with only

COPIED INDEXED

COMPARED

Notice of Location LODE CLAIM

Dated _____ A.D. 19 _____

Filed and Recorded at Request of

Frank Garrett

Nov 6 A.D. 19 *40*
at *9:00 o'clock* M.

Book *149 of Mines*

Page *163*

RECORDS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

Ernest Chapman
County Recorder.

By *Clorothy M. Evans*
Deputy Recorder.

Mayer

STATE OF ARIZONA

County of _____

ss.

I, _____, County Recorder in and for the County and

State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record at _____

o'clock _____ M, on this _____ day of _____, 19 _____, and duly

recorded in Book No. _____ of _____ Records of _____ County, Arizona,

at pages _____

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

Excerpts from the Minings Laws of the State of Arizona

Title XXXIV of the Revised Statutes of 1923, Chap. 1, and Amendments thereto.

Section 4038. Such location shall be made by erecting at or contiguous to the point of discovery a conspicuous monument of stones not less than three feet in high, or an upright post, securely fixed, projecting at least four feet above the ground, in which monument of stones or on which post there shall be posted a location notice which shall be signed by the name or names of the locator or locators.

Sec. 4030. From the time of the location of a mining claim, as above specified, the locator shall be allowed ninety days within which to do or cause to be done the following things:

* * * * *

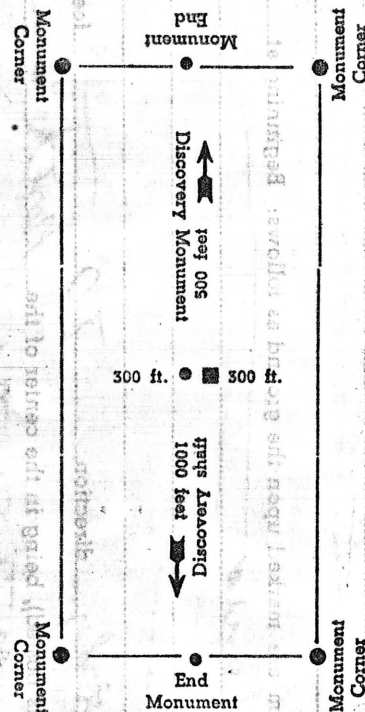
2. To sink a discovery shaft in the claim to a depth of at least eight feet from the lowest part of the rim of the shaft at the surface, and deeper, if necessary, until there is disclosed in said shaft mineral in place.

* * * * *

Sec. 4032. Such surface boundaries shall be marked by six substantial posts projecting at least four feet above the surface of the ground, or by substantial stone monuments at least three feet high, to-wit: One at each corner of said claim and one at the center of each end-line thereof.

Provided, however, that when the point of a monument of a mining claim is at the same point, and coincides with a monument of the survey of the United States, the monument of such government survey shall be and is hereby declared to be a mining claim monument of claims heretofore or hereafter located.

Sec. 4034. Location notices may be amended at any time and the monuments changed to correspond with the amended location; Provided, That no change shall be made that will interfere with the rights of others.



This diagram is to give locator a general idea of plan of location under the new law. The Discovery Shaft can be in the center of claim or any distance from either end desired. In the diagram it is placed 500 feet from one end, and 1000 feet from the other. Commence description of claim at a center end monument, giving its distance and direction from center of Discovery Shaft; thence, bound the claim in either direction. In description be careful to state locality of claim with reference to some natural object, or permanent monument, as will identify the claim.

Mining Deed

THIS INDENTURE, Made the..... day of....., in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and....., between

Roy Griswold

the part *y*..... of the first part, and

Fifth metes

the part..... of the second part,

WITNESSETH: That the said part *y*..... of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of *One*..... DOLLARS,

Legal tender..... of the United States of America, to *and* in

hand paid by the said part *y*..... of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, ~~has~~ granted, bargained, sold, remised, released and forever quitclaimed, and by these presents do ~~es~~ grant, bargain, sell, remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said part *y*..... of the second part, and to..... heirs and assigns.

The Plata Bonito No 2 Mine.
Book 149 of Mines
Page 153

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the Plata Bonita N° 2
Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the United States of America, and in which there are valuable
mineral deposits, was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and purchase by
Frank Garrett and Roy Griswold
Citizens of the U.S.

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States" or who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.")
the undersigned, on the 23rd day of October, 1940
The length of this claim is 1500 feet,
and 200 claim 10 feet,
in a N 37° 30' E direction and 1490
feet in a S 37° 30' W direction from
the center of the discovery shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of the claim, together with
300 feet in width of the surface grounds, on each side of the center of said
claim. The general course of the lode deposit and premises is from the North East
to the South West

The claim is situated and located in the Big Bug Mining District, in
Yavapai County, in the State of Arizona, about 1200 feet
in a Westerly direction from the Big Bug Gulch
and is the South West extension of the
Plata Bonita Patent N° 408

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as follows: Beginning at a
Monument of Stones
at a point in a North Easterly direction 70 feet from
the discovery shaft (at which this notice is posted), being in the center of the North East
end line of said claim, thence North Westerly 300 feet to a
Monument, being the North West corner of said claim, thence
South Westerly 150 feet to a Monument, being at the
South West corner of said claim, thence South Easterly 300 feet
to a Monument at the center of the South West end of said claim,
thence South Easterly 300 feet to a Monument being at the
South East corner of said claim, thence North Easterly 140 feet
to a Monument at the North East corner of said claim,
thence North Westerly 300 feet to the place of beginning

Dated and posted on the ground this 23rd day of October, 1940

Witness
Raymond Russell

Frank Garrett
Roy Griswold

2691

INDEXED

No.

FILED
COMPARED
MINING DEED

FROM

PAID

TO

Dated, 19.....

Filed and Recorded at request of

F. J. Barnett

July 3, A. D. 1945

at 9:00 o'clock A. M.,

Book 185 of Deeds

Page 447

RECORDS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

Conceit Johnson
County Recorder

By *Martha M. Luna*
Deputy Recorder

Buy 159

10 pages

STATE OF ARIZONA,

County of

ss.

I,, County Recorder in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record at o'clock M., on this day of, 19....., and duly recorded in Book No. of Records of County, Arizona, at pages.....

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

County Recorder.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular, the said premises, together with the appurtenances and priveleges thereunto incident, unto the said part..... of the second part,..... heirs and assigns forever:.....

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said part 4 of the first part ha2 hereunto set..... hand..... the day and year first above written.

** Roy Griswold.*

STATE OF ARIZONA,
County of Maricopa } ss.

Before me, H. W. Oakes, a Notary Public in and for the County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, on this day personally appeared Roy Griswold known to me to be the person..... whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purpose..... and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 20 day of Nov, A. D. 1944
H. W. OAKES, Notary Public
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES APRIL 8, 1946
(My Commission expires.....) [Signature] Notary Public.

STATE OF ARIZONA,
County of..... } ss.

Before me,, a Notary Public in and for the County of, State of Arizona, on this day personally appeared known to me to be the person..... whose name..... subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that..... executed the same for the purpose..... and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this..... day of....., A. D. 19.....
(My Commission expires.....) Notary Public.