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07/25/97

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: PORTLAND GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

PORTLAND CLAIMS
NORAH V CLAIMS
STANDARD NO. 1 CLAIMS
NEW STATE CLAIMS
MS 3892
RAY PORTLAND

PINAL COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 155B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 2 S RANGE 13 E SECTION 34 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 12MIN 30SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 00MIN 15SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: TEAPOT MOUNTAIN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: DEVEL DEPOSIT

COMMODITY:

GOLD
COPPER SULFIDE
SILVER
LEAD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR PORTLAND GROUP FILE
BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 633

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

ON

HAY PORTLAND MINING COMPANY.

The position and other questions in connection with the property was fully dealt with in my original report dated April 26th, 1916. The following will describe the workings and conditions developed since that time.

The main tunnel that could only be entered to a length of 165 feet, has been caught up by timbering for about 30 feet, and at this point abandoned, the work being considered too difficult and costly. The vein exposed in this distance is particularly described under the head of Sampling. It proves the veins existence in the caved ground.

To obviate the difficulty and cost of penetrating the caved ground, a drift was run from the main tunnel, and was carried forward in a direction 20° south of west for 82 feet (diverting from the vein about 70 feet, and then east for 12 feet, equalling a full length of drift 159 feet. But it has not yet cut into the vein proper, although by indications in the face, the working must be in close proximity. The material taken in samples 9 and 10 is generally an attendant in front of the vein, therefore I should suggest the drift being carried forward as narrow as possible until the vein is reached or conjunction is made with the main tunnel should it prove to exist at this point.

The drift around the caving should have been carried around the foot wall side of the vein instead of on the hanging wall side where the ground is always crushed and broken. It could have been much shorter the ground should have kept better, no timbering required, and, therefore, less costly.

At the entrance to the drift where samples 6, 7, and 8 were taken there is quite a broad area of mineralization, especially in the seams, slips and fracture planes.

The winze was said to be 50 feet deep with drifts at bottom, has since my examination been cleaned out and proves to be 60 feet in depth with no drifting at bottom. The winze is now accessible for 40 feet in depth. For 20 feet it is filled with water.

The description of sampling gives the general idea and condition under the vein. However, about 10 feet from the collar the vein gradually leaves the winze and throws into the hanging wall. This is observable all the way down. Between 15 and 20 feet the foot wall of the vein is very smooth and slicken. The vein itself being visible, continuous as far as could be observed, and proving it to a depth of 40 feet below the tunnel level or 190 feet from its apex.

In the 130 foot tunnel on the north side of the gulch a short crosscut is driven to the west end and has demonstrated a 6" streak of sulphides. The mineralization is in this direction, and no doubt more will be encountered when workings are driven in this direction. However, it should be accomplished at lower depths.

Portland No. 4-- Vertical shaft 25 feet deep, square set-
-ed and timbered for 10 feet. The shaft penetrates ground very
much shattered, broken, and crushed. At bottom a drift courses
south for 10 feet in similar ground with quartz seams, occasion-
ally showing slight copper carbonate stain. Sample No. 19 was
taken from the face of this drift.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING

Main Tunnel

No. of Sample

- No. 1 5 feet from drift, west side, 15" sulphides and
quartz, across dip of vein to west, vein continues
further in this direction, but could not be sampled
on account of timbering.
- No. 2 At right angles to dip, under first sampling 15"
gouge material near floor of tunnel.
- No. 3 10 feet south from last sample, west side, 3 feet
solid sulphide vein with plastic gouge.
- No. 4 10 feet further south, 12" vein under timbers,
quartz showing sulphides. Unable to sample more of
vein on account of timbering.
- No. 5 12" solid vein material at face under cave, quartz
and sulphides.
- No. 6 4 feet quartz and sulphides north side of entrance
to west drift.
- No. 7 3 feet of vein material, quartz and sulphides in
front of last sample (3 feet horse separating the vein)
- No. 8 12" soft plastic gouge with sulphides, north side of
drift. 3 feet back from face.
- No. 9 Sample of country rock heavy in sulphides in front
of vein, hanging wall side.
- No. 10 Directly opposite last sample south side of drift 18"
white quartz showing sulphides.

WINZE

- No. 11 5 feet down in winze, 4 feet across north side all
vein material, gouge attritive and quartz all showing
sulphides.
- No. 12 10 feet, across vein north side 4 feet wide, remain-
der of vein in hanging wall.
- No. 13 15 feet deep, 20" quartz showing sulphides, with vein
in hanging wall

No. of Sample

- No. 14 4 feet attrictive gouge material under vein with quartz seams showing sulphides.
- No. 15 20 feet deep, 3 feet across quartz and attrictive gouge under vein showing sulphides.
- No. 16 30 feet deep, 3 feet quartz in hanging wall showing sulphides.
- No. 17 35 feet deep, 3 feet across south side of winze, banded with quartz sulphides.
- No. 18 40 feet deep, at water level north side of winze under vein, all material showing sulphides.
- No. 19 PORTLAND NO. 4 In face of drift, bottom of 25 foot shaft white porous quartz (Assayed for gold only).

ASSAY RESULTS OF SAMPLING

No.	Silver oz	Gold oz	Copper %
1	.40	.80	.30
2	trace	trace	no
3	.30	.48	no
4	.50	.41	no
5	.60	.48	no
6	trace	.10	no
7	.20	.88	no
8	trace	.02	0.35
9	.10	.40	no
10	1.00	.72	0.44
11	.20	.20	no
12	trace	.07	no
13	.40	.03	no
14	.40	.02	trace
15	trace	.05	0.30
16	.50	.03	no
17	12.00	1.16	no
18	.40	.02	no
19	.84	.04	

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I would strongly advise that the entire development should be concentrated on the main vein and where the most extended workings now exist. But pending a final decision upon the nature of the work to be followed I would recommend an accurate survey be established for the purpose of running a line of tunnel to undercut the vein in the neighborhood of 100 feet deep from its apex. This survey should be made from the south gulch. If such a tunnel is feasible, even should two feet of horizontal work for one foot in vertical depth, it would insure a great saving on the cost of shaft work, for but little if any timbering would be required, and if water was encountered it would save the cost of pumping. All of which are very important factors. In addition, such position for attacking the vein would be one-half mile nearer Ray, would save in the cost and this distance in side hill road construction. Besides placing the main road approach on a much lower level, insuring a much less cost for building. A tunnel would also crosscut the formation presenting possibilities for discovering mineralization outside of the main vein proper.

As will be observed by the assay results, the silver contents are low, and although the presence of copper is suggested in a good deal of the rock, appearing like chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) it has evidently been denuded of its copper contents by leaching.

The gold values hold up well and would undoubtedly average a profitable working value, and by appearance there is little question of doubt that a better value will exist when a permanent condition of the vein is reached at lower depth, and possibly a working value in copper.

The recent work has demonstrated the existence of the vein for 35 feet in the main tunnel. The entrance to the drift also exposes an increased width of mineralization, although at present of low value. The face of the drift shows very substantial value in gold. The waste presents low values, but this is understood as the *al* vein evidently is in the hanging wall. The sulphide conditions underneath it evidently not carrying the values. Sample 17, taken across a solid banded sulphide quartz, holds good values. This is a general condition of the vein. Where the quartz is hard and intact, the ore generally carries good values.

The present conditions revealed by my late examination fully confirms my previously expressed opinion: that the property is well worth the expenditure of capital for its thorough development and exploitation to depth. Of course such exploratory work should be accomplished under the direction of thoroughly competent and practical mining knowledge, so as to obtain the best possible results.

With this aim in view and carefully carried out, there is every condition suggesting a successful issue.

This prospect is a meritorious one and merits and warrants the attention as outlined to prove its future value and extent.

Dated at Phoenix, Arizona,
October 30, 1917.

(Signed) W. E. Defty,

Mining Engineer

RICHARD L. SMITH

Consulting Mining Engineer

and

ECONOMIC GEOLOGIST

2139 Henry W. Oliver Building

Pittsburg, Pa.

187
Ray, Arizona, Oct. 10, 1918.

Mr. E. B. Shafer,
366 W. William Ave.,
Decatur, Illinois.

Dear Sir,-

In compliance with the request embodied in your letter of Sept. 25, I visited and examined the Ray Portland Group of mineral claims, located about two miles up mineral creek from the town of Ray, Pinal County, Arizona. Hecker-Mackenzie and Roseman accompanied me and rendered every assistance and all necessary data.

I examined the property very carefully, paying particular attention to the development on the Portland Claim No. 1. I also examined the tunnels and cuts on other claims of the group, but none of them were of sufficient extent to permit of any more than a casual and superficial examination. I did not deem it of any advantage particularly, to confer with Mr. Doffy of Phoenix. In the main my conclusions as to the geological conditions coincide pretty closely with his and I, therefore, do not differ in detail to that feature of the property. The results of my sampling vary somewhat from his as to the lead and silver content, but that may be due to several reasons, viz: our assays were not made from identical samples; he and I have differed in our interpretation of the location of the mineral bearing portion of the vein; and I probably had better opportunities for sampling than he, due to better condition of the tunnels and drifts.

The samples taken were full vein samples, that is, no part of the vein sample was discarded as non-ore bearing. They were taken with extreme care, crushed fine, and quartered to laboratory requirements.

Samples one to seven inclusive were taken in the main tunnel, and the drift off the tunnel on the west side at about 125 feet from the portal. The winze in the main tunnel was inaccessible, due to its being full of water. I was, therefore, unable to examine and sample it.

SAMPLE NO 1 6" banded quartz and gouge carrying copper sulphides, about 5 feet from the face of the drift off the main tunnel. This vein lies parallel to and about 25 feet west of the main vein in the main tunnel. The intervening formation is very much shattered and crushed

The small veinlets being filled with copper sulphide.

Samples Nos.
2 and 3

43" vein in drift off main tunnel about 30 feet from its junction with main tunnel and parallel thereto. This vein is probably identical with vein described above under Sample No. 1. It carries a strong gouge on the hanging wall. From this fact and from its location with regard to the main vein probably bears a close relation to it as to manner and time of occurrence. Sample No. 2, Carrying lead ore, was taken from 12-18" of the hanging wall side of the vein. Sample No. 3 covers the remaining 3 feet on the wall side of the vein.

Samples 4, 5
6 and 7

Cover different parts of the main vein at or near the tunnel junction of the main tunnel and the drift. No. 4 was taken from the footwall side of the vein, principally in the heavy gouge, covering a thickness of 12" of the vein. No. 5 was taken from the middle of the vein, covering a width of 21". No. 6 was taken from the hanging wall side of the vein and covers a width of 24". No. 7 was taken partly from the hanging wall itself.

Samples 2 to 7 inclusive I believe to cover what at depth will prove to be a crushed and shattered zone of varying width of mineral bearing rock, mineralized by the same solutions as circulated along the main vein or fault. The gouge footwall of the main vein and the gouge hanging wall of the parallel vein indicate this.

Below are given the assay results of the above described samples.

Portland No. 1

Sample No.	Silver Oz	Gold Oz	Copper %	Lead %
1	64.80	0.824	2.88	
2	67.00	0.908		15.30
3	68.40	trace	3.24	1.50
4	trace	trace		
5	47.60	0.44	2.97	1.10
6	0.90	0.44		
7	2.40	0.072	.25	
8	24.40	1.168		

Sample No. 8 was taken from a 10" vein of banded and weathered quartz about 10 feet down from the collar of a shaft 30 feet deep on Portland Claim No. 4.

CONCLUSIONS

FIRST The property has all the indications for the making of a valuable mine on the vein so far developed on Portland No. 1 claim and is well worth the expenditure of sufficient money to develop

explore said claim to depth. This work should follow a plan of development worked out carefully in advance from data secured by survey both geological and trigonometrical. The distance from and the elevation above Mineral Creek would decide whether it would be more advantageous to work out from a shaft at the vein proper or ~~from a shaft~~ by a drift from the Mineral Creek level. In my judgement the first work, however, should be done by a small shaft at or near the vein supplied with sufficient mechanical equipment to sink to at least 600 feet. This shaft could be used to advantage in any more comprehensive plan of operation and development.

SECOND The vein bears evidence in the comparatively strong gouges of the foot and hanging walls of the two veins described herein, of deep seated and long continued movement of the adjacent formations. It is, therefore, a true fissure and probably is not in its turn faulted. The hanging wall formation being the softer was shattered and ceamed in all directions and carries a series of minor fault planes parallel with the main fault, all of which render it susceptible to mineralization from the solutions circulating in the main vein. Leaching and oxidation have been in operation in the upper portion of the vein system carrying down and depositing the ores of copper at depth.

You will probably find the formation in the hanging wall side of the vein, owing to its shattered and ceamed condition, mineralized at depth to a considerable distance out from the main fissure. In other words, the rock between the veins herein described may in effect form one mineral bearing vein of very substantial width.

The report of Mr. Daffy, Mining Engineer of Phoenix, Arizona entitled "The Report on the Portland Group of Gold and Copper Claims" and dated April 26, 1916 and October 30, 1917, are to be taken and read in conjunction with this report. The original copies of these reports are in your possession.

Yours very truly

(signed) Richard L. Smith

REPORT OF
THE PORTLAND GROUP OF GOLD AND COPPER CLAIMS.

April 26, 1916

Situation

In Mineral Creek Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona, two miles north of Ray. The end of one of the claims crosses Mineral Creek, and the property is within half a mile of the Ray Consolidated holdings.

Claims

The group comprises several claims, viz: Portland 1 to 4; Marsh V; Standard No. 1; and New State. (For relative position of claims see accompanying sketch.)

Title

Title to the claims is held by the performance of annual assessment work.

Survey of the claims and application for patent is now under consideration.

Roads

The roadway up Mineral Creek extends to the claims. The camp and principal workings are reached by trail.

Water

Water for domestic purposes is derived from a spring on the claims. An unfailing supply is obtainable from Mineral Creek, and as development proceeds, probably the workings will furnish a supply.

Croppings

The croppings are the most prominent immediately in the vicinity of the main workings, and are traceable for 250 feet across the gulch separating the main workings.

They are prominently distinguishable by the colorations of ferruginous oxides, resultant from the oxidation of the iron sulphides, with which the vein is heavily charged.

Trend

The trend of the vein is N.E.-S.W.

Dip

Dip of the vein in tunnel is 37 feet from vertical north.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The geological conditions in this immediate area are very simple and are fully illustrated in the accompanying geological sketch.

The area has been generally covered with sedimentaries, quartzite and lime. But the new underlying intrusive rocks have so penetrated and shattered the series that only remnants of the soil-

General Geology cont.-

mentarils are in evidence on the higher eminences, a quantity of the detrital covering the slopes is composed of angular fragments of the sedimentarils and the dacite.

The two occurrences of diabase are intrusive and have penetrated both the granite and the diorite. The dark tongue of diabase apparently is the mineralizer; evident of this is the fact of having as a constituent considerable sulphides unquestionable accompanying the original magma.

VEIN AND ORE OCCURENCE

The vein folows a normal fault fissure crossing at angles the diorite and diabase, and is slightly warped in its continuity and course, owing to an intrusive tongue of diabase which has penetrated the fissure subsequently to the formation of the vein. However, this condition presents no difficult problems in following the vein.

The vein wherever exposed by workings, especially in the tunnels, in all instances is well defined, heavily charged with sulphides and has a distinct banded nature, a condition generally accepted as a very favorable characteristic, and the same applies in relation to the always smooth slicken walls, and the attendant plastic gouge from three to six inches in width on the foot wall side.

The vein is strong in its every character and affords every evidence of being deep-seated; the accompanying assay sheet furnishes a fair idea of its mineral contents and value.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

Portland No. 2--75° tunnel courses southwest 4° of ledge in face, dipping 32° southeast. (Sample No. 1)

Portland No. 4--30° vertical shaft showing 12" vein of quartz tapering at surface, with a west trend. (Sample No. 2)

There are also several open cuts on this claim, mainly in detrital, some exhibiting stringers of porous quartz.

Portland No. 3--Several open cuts around face of hill. Open cut west course showing 12" red and brown ferruginous quartz underlaid with 2" of crushed porphyritic ledge material. (All material contains in Sample No.)

Open cut 30° and drift 30°, 40° over all. South course in diorite, showing iron oxide seams, with light copper carbonates.

Two open cuts 15' apart, both 30' in length south course. One working shows 12" quartz stringer, dipping north lying on flank of hill.

PORTLAND NO. 1

Main Workings-- No. 1 tunnel enters hill southeast side of gulch at camp, and follows the course of the vein southeast.

This tunnel is stated to be 400' in length, but owing to a cave in from the roof 165' from the entrance and entirely choking the working, it was impossible to penetrate beyond this point. But the vein is well defined and presents an excellent appearance in mineralization.

At the point where the working is choked the vein has a depth from the apex of approximately 150'.

I was also informed that at a position 100' from portal of working a winze has been sunk to a depth of 50' on the dip of the vein with drifts along the vein for 30' both north and south. However, the winze is filled to the collar with debris and water and, of course, it was impossible to determine any facts in connection with it. The general statement is that these workings were all in ore. The condition of the vein favors this being true.

The working starts immediately on the vein, and owing to a vertical stripping of the escapement, the section of the vein is clearly and visibly exhibited. The working follows the vein, demonstrating its unbroken continuity. The sides and roof of the workings show heavy incrustations of sulphur and copper silicates, a result of the oxidation of the sulphides, pyrites, and chalcopyrites, contained in the vein.

The description under the head of sampling illustrates in a more detailed manner the width and nature of the vein.

TUNNEL--130' in length north side of gulch, demonstrates the vein varying in width the full length of the working, right up to the face where the vein is still in evidence.

The vein somewhat wavers out of its regular course by a subsequent intrusive tongue, but affords no difficulty in following.

This intrusive tongue of hard compact diabase is highly impregnated with sulphides, besides irregular brecciations, veinlets and seams all through it, and is evidently a constituent of the original magma, as stated under the head of geology.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING

PORTLAND No. 2.

Sample No. 1

75' tunnel in country rock, vein showing in face. Four feet across face, red and yellow ferruginous porphyry, dipping at an angle of 32' from horizontal.

Sample No. 2.

PORTLAND NO. 4.

12" red brown and black porous quartz tapering at surface over old 20' vertical shaft. A stringer from main vein, with an east course.

Sample No. 3.

PORTLAND NO. 3

3' across face of open cut, course west, 12" red and brown

oxide quartz and 2 feet crushed ledge material, with underlying porphyry.

Sample No. 4

12" of quartzat entrance to double open cut.

Portland No. 1 Main Tunnel

Sample No. 5

30" of vein quartz and gouge, heavy sulphides present.

Sample no. 6

60" from portal 42" across roof, quartz and sulphides.

Sample no. 7

100" from portal 42" quartz and sulphides in roof.

Sample No. 8

40" quartz and sulphides across dip of vein at offset near caved ground.

Sample No. 9

24" quartz and sulphides immediately under cave with evidence of ore in hanging wall.

Sample No. 10

6" streak of sulphide lead ore in quartz on hanging wall side of vein. The determination of this sample was for the four elements gold, silver, copper, and lead.

Sample No. 11

Working north side of gulch.

Face of 20" drift at right of main drift 2" face, under foot wall of vein, brecciated material stained with red oxide.

Sample No. 12

18" brown iron quartz at connection with main drift and 20" drift.

Sample No. 13.

18" white quartz and sulphides east side of drift, 20" from portal.

Sample No. 14.

14" quartz and sulphides on west side of drift 40" from portal.

Sample No. 15.

20" quartz and sulphides on east side of drift 60" from portal.

Sample No. 16.

3" across vein, banded quartz and sulphides 100" from portal.

Sample No. 17.

30' across face banded quartz and sulphides, with stringers of sulphides outside of vein.

665-388-17

RESULT OF ASSAYS

	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1			5.64	.50				
2			4.09	21.80				
3			0.46	9.20				
4			0.15	3.00				
5	no		0.08	1.50	1.50		.10	copper
6	.10	.06	0.14	2.80	2.80		trace	
7	1.00	.60	0.18	3.50	4.30		.25	
8	.30	.18	0.57	11.40	11.58		.10	
9	no		0.11	2.20	2.20		trace	
10	2.80	1.68	.08	1.50	3.28	20.35	.15	
11			.09	1.80				
12		0.12	2.40					
13	.10	.06	.20	4.66			trace	
14	no		.14	2.80	2.80		no	
15	.20	.12	trace		.12		trace	
16	.50	.30	"		.30		no	
17	.30	.18	.04	.80	.98		trace	

COMMENT ON ASSAY RESULTS

The samples marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 were all outside exposures and the faces very much oxidized. The values contained are very satisfactory and beyond expectation.

Samples 11 and 12 were taken without anticipating values; they do contain some and these facts warrant further extended development.

The remainder of the sampling, although not high in value, are in my opinion satisfactory, when considering the leaching and alternative conditions of the vein, but every suggestion presents itself for the possibility of increased value obtained with depth is reached, or at a point where the altered condition has ceased.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Tunnel No. 1 should be cleaned out, squares setted, and the stop caught up and rendered safe, so that the workings beyond could be entered and a thorough examination made of the conditions existing.

The old winze should be cleaned out, or a new one sunk at an advantageous point to a depth of 100 feet, according to position it would at least give a depth on the vein of 250 feet from its apex.

Tunnel No. 2 on north side of gulch should be carried forward at least another 100 feet or more as condition of the vein suggests, and a winze sunk also at a point to be determined. Such work would systematically demonstrate the vein, both as to its value and permanent character.

For the surface, a permanent trail should be established from the main wagon road to the main workings.

CONCLUSIONS

The features attendant upon this property are very favorable in my opinion, and consider further development will be confirmatory and sustain the present conclusions.

The condition of the property certainly warrants the additional work being carried out as suggested, for the vein is well defined and persistent, is of excellent appearance and its physical features of capital for the purpose of determining its future extent and value. Of course, such work and expenditures should be in the hands of and under supervision of thoroughly practical mining direction.

Economic conditions are good, being within two and one-half miles of one of the world's largest mining camps.

My opinion is decidedly favorable for the future possibilities of the property.

(Signed) W. E. DEFTY
Mining Engineer.

Dated at Phoenix, Arizona
April 26, 1916.

<u>Wt.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Widths (Approximately)</u>
100	7/17/24	0.40	8.00	0.20	8' to 10' wide
382	11/17/24	(1)0.60	12.00		2' to 3' wide
383	11/17/24	(2)0.80	16.00		6" streak in cut
400	11/22/24	0.04	.80		50" to 150' wide
401	11/22/24	1.44	28.80		6" to 18" streak
402	11/22/24	0.28	5.60		10" to 30' wide
403	11/22/24	1.00	20.00		12" to 18" streak
404	11/22/24	0.10	2.00		150' to 200' wide
405	11/22/24	0.40	8.00		<u>150' to 200' wide</u>
406	11/22/24	0.45	9.00		streak in 405
407	11/22/24	2.12	42.40		8" to 14" in shaft
408	11/22/24	0.12	2.40		10' to 15' wide
409	11/22/24	2.60	52.00		8" to 14" in shaft
556	1/30/25	0.60	12.00		5' to 6' in cut
557	1/30/25	0.40	8.00		5' to 6' in cut
558	1/30/25	0.24	4.80		<u>25' to 50' wide</u>
559	1/30/25	0.16	3.20		" "
617	2/17/25	0.05	1.00		" "
618	2/17/25	0.06	1.20		" "
928	5/6/25	0.02	.40		" "
1109	6/20/25	0.10	2.00	10.	" "
1110	6/20/25	0.15	3.00	1.15	" "
1116	6/22/25	0.14	2.80	0.60	" "
1229	7/28/25	0.05	1.00	2.80	" "
1309	8/25/25	0.04	.80	1.15	" "

Nö.	Date	Gold	Values	Silver	Widths (Approximately)
100	7/17/24	0.40	8.00	0.20	8' to 10' wide
382	11/17/24	(1)0.60	12.00		2' to 3' wide
383	11/17/24	(2)0.80	16.00		6" streak in cut
400	11/22/24	0.04	.80		50" to 150' wide
401	11/22/24	1.44	28.80		6" to 18" streak
402	11/22/24	0.28	5.60		10" to 30' wide
403	11/22/24	1.00	20.00		12" to 18" streak
404	11/22/24	0.10	2.00		150' to 200' wide
405	11/22/24	0.40	8.00		150' to 200' wide
406	11/22/24	0.45	9.00		streak in 405
407	11/22/24	2.12	42.40		8" to 14" in shaft
408	11/22/24	0.12	2.40		10' to 15' wide
409	11/22/24	2.60	52.00		8" to 14" in shaft
556	1/30/25	0.60	12.00		5' to 6' in cut
557	1/30/25	0.40	8.00		5' to 6' in cut
558	1/30/25	0.24	4.80		25' to 50' wide
559	1/30/25	0.16	3.20		" "
617	2/17/25	0.05	1.00		" "
618	2/17/25	0.06	1.20		" "
928	5/6/25	0.02	.40		" "
1109	6/20/25	0.10	2.00	10;	" "
1110	6/20/25	0.15	3.00	1.15	" "
1116	6/22/25	0.14	2.80	0.60	" "
1229	7/28/25	0.05	1.00	2.80	" "
1309	8/25/25	0.04	.80	1.15	" "