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05/11/87

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: SHEBA MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

LA PAZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 72

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 6 N RANGE 13 W SECTION 8 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 52MIN 54SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 38MIN 39SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: SALOME - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

COPPER
GOLD LODE
SILVER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

KEITH, S.B., 1978, AZBM BULL. 192, P. 149
ADMMR SHEBA MINE FILE

Sheba Mine

77

Salome 15' (sec. 8, T. 6 N., R. 13 W.)

Yuma County

reference: Arizona Bureau of Mines, Sheba Mine,
Yuma County (file)

present owners: ?

previous owners:

Ida B. McCauley, Box 72, Wenden, Az

history of the mine:

Gold and Copper mined since 1940.

No further records since 1945

Geology:

Country rock consists of sericitic schist with gold-copper bearing quartz veins. The are 5 parallel veins outcropping striking N20W. and dipping slightly to the East.

assays:

1939 assay - gold figured at \$35.00 per oz.

- silver figured at 70¢ per oz.

from mine →

gold	(value)	silver	(value)
2.32 oz/ton	(\$81.20)		
1.98 oz/ton	(\$69.30)	4.00 oz/ton	(\$2.80)

minerals: gold, copper, silver

A new gold discovery on the Sheba Gold property, has brought the Sheba mine prominently into the lime light.

The Sheba was formerly owned by the syndicate that owned and operated the famous "GLORY HOLE" mine, Ten miles northwest of Salome, Arizona. not far from the Sheba Gold mine, where at one place was taken in Gold \$90,000.00 out of a chamber no larger than a small room.

The Sheba was to have been their next operation, but the moving spirit in the syndicate died suddenly and after his death the Sheba passed into the hands of another syndicate and has lain dormant for several years because the owners lacked working capital, and because of a disagreement as to the plan of procedure.

In the former days the work was done on the North end of the property. The conditions there for economic operation and the values were good, which encouraged the operators to plan an extensive development of the mine. But notwithstanding, the attractive features of the North end, recent discoveries have shown that the South end is a better place to work. Within the past few weeks, some prospecting work that was being done on the South part of the property showed that there are three rich gold ore shoots, one on each side of three strong fissure veins, that course through the property lengthwise.

These shoots are opposite each other and stand almost vertical along the side of the mountain, dipping slightly with the hill.

Down at the foot of the mountain, below these veins, is an excellent mill site, and just above the mill site is a point where a tunnel can be driven into the side of the mountain that will cut all three of the veins in a short distance, and a raise on each shoot will enable the ore to be taken out, all down hill, through the tunnel and dump it right into the mill.

With all the advantages, high values and size of the veins, or ore bodies this property possesses, it will surely be a big dividend payer through a long period of operation.

The development work on the South end of the property was started in 1934--and has been worked almost continuously since that time. Because Wenden, Arizona, is the nearest R.R. point, there now is a very good road only 10 miles from the Sheba camp to this shipping point via Santa Fe R.R. There also are good roads to any part of the property with Truck or Sedan.

There are several cuts and shallow shafts, a tunnel on Sheba 3 vein about 60 ft. with cross-cut both to the South and North, in the North end a winz was sunk to about 90 ft. and a drift started, from here was taken ore that assayed from \$14.70 to \$148.40 vein 21 in. to 2½ ft. On Sheba No. 1 is the Cobrita vein, and just about 200 ft. under the portal of the tunnel on Sheba 3, is a shaft down in ore about 25 ft. vein 4½ ft wide assays \$15.80 in Gold. These shafts are well timbered on Sheba 1 is a headframe, Bunkers, tracks in tunnel on No. 3. Every thing ready to start work except machinery needed. The property is clear and can be handled by one person, the owner.

R E P O R T
on the

SHEBA GOLD MINE

SALOME, YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA.

by

-- C. N. Major, Engineer,--

PROPERTY AND LOCATION.

The estate of the SHEBA GOLD MINE consists of seven Lode Claims embracing approximately **One hundred and Forty** acres.

The property lies on the North slope of the Hareuvar Mountains, in Northern Yuma County, and is situated in that part of the Ellsworth Mining District locally known as the Cottonwood Pass District, to distinguish it from the "Cunningham Pass District" a few miles to the East.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The property extends longitudinally in a Northwest-Southeast direction. It lies, at its North end, on the gradually sloping ridges, extending from the Hareuvar range, which was separated by gulches, and is cut by draws and washes. These ridges generally extend in the same Northwesterly direction. As one traverses the property to the Southeast the surface is found to rapidly rise, and hills forming the shoulder of the main range and in places the slopes are very steep permitting a rapid run off of water.

GEOLOGY.

All the area of the Cottonwood Pass District consists of a granite-gniss-schists complex, uptilted toward the South by the granite batholith which forms the core of the Hareuvar range.

There is evidence of a series of volcanic eruptions during which were formed what are now the intrusive dykes so prominent in this section of the range, all of which have a general Northwesterly strike and dip at an angle of about 65 dg. East. These dykes in numerous instances cut the Northwest side of the Hareuvar range whose longitudinal axis extends Northwest.

The oldest of these dykes is diorite grading from the coarse grained, slowly cooled granitic to the fine grained, massive and dense basaltic in appearance. The coarse grained diorite dykes are, almost in every instance, accompanied by mineralized veins. Others of the diorite dykes are andesitic in character and are evidently andesite-diorite. These are in many instances,

accompanied by veins as in the case of the main Cobrita Vein in some sections of its length, the dyke forming part of the vein matrix.

Next in age are the andesite dykes which I found in some instances have cut the older diorites and even faulted them, and, in other instances, accompany and paralleled the diorite dykes.

The next series consist of a rhyolitic rock which, in the majority of instances, is plainly a rhyolite and again appears somewhat andesitic in character. I am inclined to class it as a rhyolite. These dykes seem to be the real mineralizing agents as they almost invariably accompany and become part of the vein, in which case they are highly mineralized being much discolored on the surface by iron oxide, I believe that the association of this rock with the veins, a most favorable indication. In this connection I might note an individual peculiarity of the main Cobrita Vein in that for a distance of several hundred feet, beginning South of the Boarding House, and extending South-North-Westerly, a large rhyolite dyke is found on either side of the vein and the outcrop of the vein swings from one to the other. On the surface it is plainly evident that this vein is associated with these dykes and underground development will probably disclose that they are really part of the vein.

Evidence these dykes are the youngest of the intrusives is plainly discernable. I found them paralleling the andesite and diorite dykes, crossing them in a more Westerly direction and even faulting them. Generally these rhyolite dykes are narrow from a few inches to one and two feet in width, but those accompanying the main Cobrita Vein are the largest in the district, with one or two exceptions, and from a surface examination seem to have displaced the andesite-diorite found associated with the vein in the vicinity of the tunnel, and South of that point.

From all surface evidence, and the lack of associated veins in almost every instance, I am inclined to think the grano-diorite dykes had very little influence on the mineralization of the veins. On the other hand the fact that almost always the veins are found associated with the andesite-diorite and rhyolite together have been the mineralizing agent in conjunction with the schists and siliceous gangue of the veins.

The fourth eruptive period is that in which the veins were formed. There is evidence in support of the theory that this is either shortly after the period of the rhyolite dykes or coincident with some stage of that period, as I found one or two instances of the veins being cut and faulted by the rhyolite dykes, but in all the area I examined this condition was not observable elsewhere and I was more inclined to believe that these two instances might have been due to the fracturing rather than to the influence of the dykes, but I have been unable to arrive at a definite conclusion on this point. A surface examination is difficult because of the extensive areas of overburden consisting of weathered and decomposed rock preventing the following up of definite conclusion of the data obtained.

The veins themselves, consist of a quartz calcite gangue which in places have so resisted weathering and erosion as to leave them prominently outcropping above the surrounding terrain in noticeable ridges which can be traced for considerable distances. Elsewhere, when closely mixed with the andesite-diorite and andesite dykes, the calcium and feldspar constituents have so decomposed as to enable the traversing of the veins only by means of iron oxide discoloration in the overburden, making the tracing of the veins on the surface over these areas somewhat difficult.

All the veins in this property and in the adjoining properties are persistent and are traceable for considerable distances. There are some that appear comparatively short because lost beneath the overburden and because of my inability to trace them beyond such localities, but this termination always occurred in a fault area.

The veins have a mean strike of about N. 39 W. to N. 45 W. and dip about 65 NE. I found them as much on the foot wall as on the hanging wall side of the associated dykes, and it is evident there is no hard and fast rule in regard to this feature.

VEINS.

As pertains to the SHEBA GOLD MINE, I found one main vein of considerable size. This is the Cobrita Vein which I traced from near the South end of the property Northerly through the length of the property and into the Paystreak Groupe, adjoining on the North. This vein was practically unbroken for the entire distance of several thousand feet over which I traversed it, although several faults were plainly discernable, noticeably one near the crest of the saddle above the tunnel where the through of the fault is, about fifteen feet to the West as one faces South. Along the course of the vein at this point is a prominent outcrop.

Following the vein Northerly on its strike it again outcrops across the gulch below the shaft and can be traced along the ridge until near the North end of the property. Southerly from the shaft the vein is traceable by its outcrop for some fifteen hundred feet or more, where it is again covered by overburden. At a point about 2000 ft. South of the shaft, the vein is faulted with a through of about ~~##~~ thirty feet. In a draw North of this point the vein is exposed in a cut and shows bands of intrusive rock accompanied by bands of quartz calcite with mineralization. In this vicinity is a fault area in which extensive displacement of a large diorite dyke had occurred, the dyke being abruptly turned Westerly and following the crest of the spur until the summit of the hill is reached, where it again as abruptly turns Northwesterly for at least fifteen hundred feet. I did not complete my examination of this latter vein, but as far as I was able to discern it appears to be of minor importance, between this and the Cobrita Vein is at least one and possibly two other veins.

North from the shaft about four hundred feet and across the gulch from the present powder magazine, is the location shaft of the

SHEBA CLAIM VEIN. In the South end of the shaft the vein is seen to split, one spur apparently leading to the Cobrita vein and the other striking easterly. Its outcrop shows at intervals of from two to three hundred feet. This latter vein is accompanied by a rhyolite dyke which can be traced over the hill Southerly for several hundred feet but unaccompanied, so far as appears on the surface, by the vein beyond the distance mentioned.

In the North end of the shaft his vein is wide and traced North shows frequent prominent outcrops for six-hundred to eight-hundred feet, until near the vicinity of the fault area at the North end of the property. I was again unable to again pick up this vein, with any amount of certainty beyond this fault area during the time of my examination, although I had intended a more thorough examination of it later in an endeavor to definitely ascertain its position and length, I feel certain that this vein is a spur from the Cobrita vein. Only by underground work could this be proved, however.

There are other veins on this property, traceable by their outcrop, but to none of them was I able to devote any attention, because of lack of time. I am convinced that by cross-cutting each way from the shaft at depth, would more than likely be productive of satisfactory results, as it would disclose the number and size of these veins, whether they were all separate veins or were in some instances branches off from the Cobrita vein and would permit development of any and all showing mineralization. It is not to be expected that all these veins carry pay ore in commercial quantities but some of them undoubtedly will, and it will be found in shoots.

ORE.

The question of whether the SHEBA GOLD MINE can be made a large producer of profitable ore can be determined by exploration. That it does contain ore of a high grade has certainly been demonstrated, That it has one large shoot of ore containing rich values is proven and this ore shoot can be profitably developed. Work must be centered on systematic exploration at depth below the leached zone, in spite of rich sulphides being found at and immediately below the surface in the shoots already opened up. The Geological conditions are all in favor of considerable ore being opened up by development; the extent and size of the Cobrita vein are favorable to the deposition of several large ore bodies, and there is no question about the ore being workable to considerable depths, and it is very probable that commercial ore will be found in some if not all of the other veins. The high mineralization of the outcrops and the size of the veins point to mineralization at depth and the probability of large ore shoots.#####. The ore shoot exposed in the tunnel and cut in the shaft is found to outcrop at the surface and at the crest of the saddle and above the tunnel, A short distance South of this point is a shallow shaft from which rich ore has been taken and shipped. This may prove to be another ore shoot,

Farther South there is another outcrop exposed, and the vein is strong. Another ore shoot may be expected in this vicinity. North of the shaft I would expect extensive ore bodies to be found and the veins to be wide and highly mineralized.

The association of the schists with the diorites and more particularly with the andesite-diorites would lead to the expectation of commercial ore bodies and the association of the andesites and the rhyolites with the quartz calcites would augur well for gold deposition, particularly since so much manganese is in evidence, its influence on gold deposition being well known. Granite and schist are the oldest known enclosing rocks for gold bearing veins and these form the basement rocks for the district, you have another feature to consider in connection with the intrusive rocks.

Development.

Numerous cuts and shallow shafts, location shafts and trenches compose the prospecting work. A tunnel about 300 ft. long, driven on the vein South of the shaft has cut the ore shoot found on the surface. A fifty foot winz has been sunk from this tunnel and a drift run from the winz has cut a narrow ore shoot, the same as found above, carrying very fair values. North of the portal of the tunnel at about one hundred and twenty five feet lower than the tunnel is the main working shaft, with two compartments, 4 by 8 in he clear, in diminsion, well timbered with square sets. At the time of my examination the shaft was down about eighty-five feet and in the vein which was about 3 ft. wide. Consequently, I was informed that the shaft had attained a depth of 150 ft. and that sinking was being continued, and that a station was being cut for this level and at this depth, this level carried South to a point beneath the crest of the saddle above the tunnel would attain a depth of nearly 300 ft. below that point and would permit of considerable production of ore from the stopes above it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The mine should be developed by drifts on the Cobrita vein, both North and South of the shaft, but those to the North should not be until at least 150 ft. below the present 150 ft. level because of the descending slope of the surface. The 150 ft. level should be begun and driven at the earliest opportunity, thus offering a means of opening up the ore shoot cut in the shaft and putting the mine on a producing basis so as to derive an income while prosecuting further development and exploration work.

Crosscutting at depth to the side line boundaries of the property so as to explore and possibly develop the other veins should be undertaken later when the Cobrita vein has been sufficiently developed thus making available any additional possible ore bodies. The fact of encountering rich sulphides and gold bearing

copper ore so near the surface is sufficient warrent for systematically exploring the Cobrita vein and should encourage you to make a mine of what is now a most encouraging prospect, and I do not need to suggest that you push your development work with all effective vigor, concering your work with a view to effective development, future operation and economy of production. What may seem an extravagance now may soon pay for itself and later be an economy.

CONCLUSIONS.

I feel free to say that I believe you have in his property the basis of a mine that will produce large quantities of rich ore and one that will make handsome returns on the investment necessary to properly develop it.

You have already proven that this property has rich ore, how much can only be proven by development, and I believe that the results will be more than satisfactory.

The geological conditions are all in your favor and you have far more encouraging prospects at the present stage of your development than many of the present big mines of the country at a similar period in their history.

I do not hesitate to recommend the property as a more than promising one. To me it seems practically a certainty.

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES,
823 East Van Buren St., PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

Lab. No.	Sample.	Gold.	Silver.	Date.
8451	Screenings	\$14.00		7/26/34
8452	Top Shaft #3 18'	28.00		
8453	Open Cut	77.70		
8454	Gold Claim South 4ft.	40.60		
8455	" " North	26.60		
14146	Dump at Gold Shaft	\$8.40		6/26/35
14147	Sheba 3 So. Drift	15.40		
14148	" " No. Drift	65.10		
14149	Sheba 3 Dump	13.30		
23719	Sheba 3 21 in. vein Floor of tunnel.	\$148.40		7/13/37
24534	Sheba 23 in.	\$58.10		9/27/37
24841	Sheba vein 39 in.	\$28.70		11/2/37
24916	Sheba 3	\$54.60		11/10/37
25867	Sheba #3 30 in. winz	\$ 53.90		2/7 /1/38
25868	" Vein	18.20		
30712	Sheba Shaft	\$81.20		7/29/39

Claude E. McLean
P. O. Box 1888

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Assayers, Mining Engineers
823 East Van Buren Street

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix, Arizona 7/29/39 193

Mr. Dan Clinton,
Mr. E. L. Cromb or Mr. Hollis Gray will call
Salome, Arizona.

WE HAVE ASSAYED THE SAMPLES RECEIVED FROM YOU AND FIND THE RESULTS AS FOLLOWS:

*Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.
Silver figured at \$ 70¢ per ounce.

Lab. Form 2

Lab. No.	Sample	GOLD		SILVER		PERCENTAGES
		Oz. Per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value	
30712	#1 Sheba shaft ✓	2.32	\$81.20			
30713	Carmelita Mines	1.98	69.30	4.00	\$2.80	in tunnel 52 inc.
					ASSAYER'S SEAL	

Respectfully Submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

(Signed) Claude E. McLean
Assayer

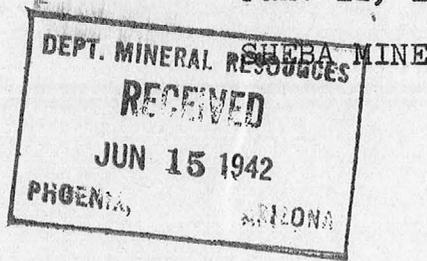
CHARGES \$ 1.75 Paid

SURVEY OF OPERATING MINES

June 12, 1842

ED

By: Elgin B. Holt



SHEBA MINE, owned by:
Ida B. Macaulay,

Address: Wenden, Arizona.

Lessee: E. A. Wayahn, Wenden, Arizona.

Located near Cottonwood Pass, 12 miles northwest of Wenden, in Yuma County; and reached by roads either through Cottonwood Pass or thru Cunningham Pass. Shipping point is Wenden.

MEN EMPLOYED: 4.

DEV. WORK: Consists of 3 shafts: 30, 30 & 200 feet deep; also one main tunnel, (in which ore is now being stoped,) 380 feet long.

1941 production: none.

1942 production: none. However, Wayahn states he now has car load of ore on dump, of hand-sorted material, and which is being trucked to Wenden for shipment to Hayden; said ore assaying: Copper, 5.4%; Silver, 1 oz.; & gold, \$3.23 per ton.
or 500 tons ore per month

PLANNING to ship entire vein without sorting, /and which he estimates will run: from \$13.00 to \$15.00 per ton in copper and gold. He estimates costs as follows:

Mining -----	\$2.50	per ton
Trucking to Wenden -	1.25	" "
R. R. Frt. to Hayden -	2.00	" "
Smelter chg. flat ---	2.08	" "

Total -----\$7.83

Said low smelter rate is due to fact that ore contains 67 per cent silica, and hence ore is desirable for fluxing.

Also, Lessee plans to recondition the 200-foot shaft which is sunk on vein near mouth of 380-foot tunnel, and then extend the 100-foot and 200-foot levels on vein, in order to secure additional tonnage of low grade silicious ores for shipment to Hayden. In this manner, he thinks he can make a nice profit from the average mine run of ore.

(More power to him!)

Elgin B. Holt.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine SHEBA GOLD MINE

Date Sept. 17, 1940

District Ellsworth, Yuma County.

Engineer Elgin B. Holt

Subject:

SYNOPSIS REPORT

OWNER: Ida B. Macaulay, P. O. Box 72, Wenden, Arizona.

METALS: Gold and copper.

LOCATION - ROAD: Property located 10 miles north-west of Wenden, Arizona. It is reached by a fair desert-mountain road, over which supplies can be hauled.

NOTE: On this date, I personally inspected the Sheba property, in company with Dan Clinton, who represents owner and has done considerable work on the said property. No engineer's reports nor assay maps were available; and I took no samples. Hence this report mainly deals with a physical inspection of this mine.

AREA: Seven unpatented claims, on which the assessment work has been done.

GEOLOGY: Country rocks consists of Sericitic schist, traversed by gold-copper-bearing quartz veins.

VEINS: There are 5 parallel veins outcropping, striking about North 20 deg. West and dipping slightly Eastward. Work has been done on two of these veins, viz.: The "Main Vein" and the "Sheba No. 3 Vein". These veins are true fissures, are traceable on the surface for at least 3,000 feet and appear to be deep-seated.

DEVELOPMENT WORK - ORE - ASSAYS: At north end of property, at an elevation of 2,175 feet, a tunnel has been driven on Main Vein south 385 feet. In the driving of this tunnel, two or three rather short ore shoots were discovered, from which Mrs. Macaulay reports 8 car loads of ore were shipped, said to assay around \$32.00 gold, plus a high per cent in copper. This ore consists of secondary bornite and other copper sulphides. A winze in this tunnel level was sunk on vein to a depth of 50 feet, with 125 feet of drifting on vein at the bottom of the winze. Also a double-compartment shaft was sunk at a point around 100 feet north of the portal of said tunnel to a depth of 200 feet, with 200 feet of drifting in a southerly direction. This shaft is in bad shape and is inaccessible. Also it was sunk in the wrong place in a faulted and broken area of the vein and hence serves no useful purpose, as far as I could determine.

The "Gold Shaft", located at an elevation of 2,250 feet and about 1,200 feet south of the portal of the tunnel mentioned, has been sunk on Main Vein to a depth of 20 feet. Here the vein is 4 feet wide, of oxidized quartz material, which assays around \$15.00 per ton in gold, per Mr. Dan Clinton, who sunk the shaft in question. Further work at this point, to-wit, deeper sinking, should result in the uncovering of mill-tonnage. Ore so far uncovered at this point could readily be treated by cyanidation, as no appreciable amount of copper was noted.

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A cross-cut tunnel, known as "Sheba No. 3 Tunnel", was driven 74 feet to the "Sheba No. 3 Vein", on which a drift was driven south 30 feet and north 30 feet. A winze was then sunk in the north drift 86 feet on vein with an average width of 30 inches and dipping eastward 70 degrees. At bottom of winze a drift was driven north 30 feet following an ore vein 20 inches wide. I questioned Mr. Clinton as to the assay

value of the vein opened up in this winze. He stated he had taken a number of samples therefrom, which indicated the vein would average about \$50.00 gold per ton, with a trace of silver and no copper.

WATER: Water for camp use can be secured from Cottonwood Springs 3/4 mile from property. Also, I was informed that ample water for milling operations can be obtained from wells which would have to be sunk, or drilled, in Butler Valley at a distance of 2 miles from property, where the "New Well" is located. This is a 10-inch bored well, with a depth of 300 feet. It is said to have been tested 86 hours with pump and 6-inch pipe column, with only slight draw-down.

REMARKS: All the above assays were quoted to me by Mrs. Macaulay and Mr. Clinton. As I took no samples myself, I cannot vouch for the accuracy of these assays. However, as a number of car loads of ore have been profitably shipped from property, it would seem that the mine has considerable merit. The general showing all around is pleasing. In short, I do not hesitate to recommend the Sheba mine for a careful investigation by anyone who is willing to provide capital for its development, provided a careful sampling of property should warrant such a procedure.

Mrs. Macaulay advises that this mine is for sale to responsible parties on reasonable terms.

NOTE TO MR. J. S. COUPAL, DIRECTOR: I suggest that you place this report in your active files, with a view to presenting it to clients who may be looking for an attractive partly developed mine on which to spend some money.

Elgin B. Holt
Field Engineer.

cc - Mrs. Macaulay

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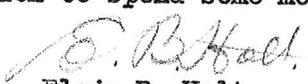
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NOTE TO MR. J. S. COUPAL, DIRECTOR: I suggest that you place this report in your active files, with a view to presenting it to clients who may be looking for an attractive partly developed mine on which to spend some money.

cc - Mrs. Macaulay


Elgin B. Holt,
Field Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

**REPORT TO OPA ON
ACTIVE MINING PROJECT**

Date..... *11/26/45*
 Name of Mine..... *Sheba*
 Owner or Operator..... *Macaulay & Clinton*
 Address..... *137 W 1st St*
 Mine Location..... *24 mi North Wenden*

Filing Information

File System.....
 File No.....
 This chart to be used for gallons of gasoline required per month.

Stewart King Dist

PRESENT OPERATIONS: (check X)

Production.....; Development ; Financing.....; Sale of mine.....;
 Experimental (sampling).....; Owner's occasional trip.....;
 Other (specify).....

PRODUCTION: Past and Future.

Tons

Approx. tons last 3 months
 Approx. present rate per 3 months
 Anticipated rate next 3 months
 If in distant future check (X) here

EQUIPMENT OPERATED:

Type	Quantity or Horse Power	Miles or Hours Per Month	Gallons Required Per Month
Personal Cars		<i>1500</i>	
<i>1st V8 Pickup 1941</i> Light or Service Trucks			
Ore Hauling Trucks			
Compressors			
Other Mine or Mill Eqpt.			

PRODUCT PRODUCED OR CONTEMPLATED: Name metals or minerals.

Copper Gold

REMARKS: *They operators are resuming work on a property recently by the US Army (training division area) and are in need of tires to continue operations. This office recommends 4 - 6x16 tires to carry on mining of copper. Still carried on critical list by Metals Reserve through which ore will be marketed.*

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

By..... *[Signature]*

Wenden, Arizona.
May 22nd. 1940

J. S. Coupal, Director
Arizona Dept. of Mineral Resources,
Capital Bldg.,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Coupal:

Inclosed you will find copy of report and assays of the Sheba Gold property, for the files, sorry I do not have one of the Blue sheets to fill out, perhaps this report is all that is necessary.

I am watching the Papers to see how Mr. Graham is progressing with the loan for the small mine owners, as I hope to qualify for a loan on this Sheba property -- if it does go through-- unless the property should be taken off the market by an operator.

I am, Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John B. McCaulley". The signature is written in dark ink and features a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
OWNERS MINE REPORT

Date April 23, 1940

1. Mine Sheba
2. Mining District & County Ellsworth
Yuma County
3. Former name
4. Location Cottonwood Pass
10 miles N. of Wenden
5. Owner ~~Ida Macanley~~ B Macanley
6. Address (Owner) ~~Wenden, Arizona~~
7. Operator
8. Address (Operator) 137 N. 1st St
9. President
10. Gen. Mgr. Phoenix
11. Mine Supt.
12. Mill Supt.
13. Principal Metals Gold
14. Men Employed Tel 39950
15. Production Rate
16. Mill: Type & Cap.
17. Power: Amt. & Type
18. Operations: Present None
19. Operations Planned Desires financing for going ahead
20. Number Claims, Title, etc. 7 claims
21. Description: Topography & Geography On north side of Harcuvar Mts. Elevation about 3500 - on slope of mountain.
22. Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition 386 ft. tunnel on vein-also 60 ft. winze with drifts at bottom, also a 250 ft. shaft and drifts on 100ft level - on the Seattle vein - several 20 to 30 ft. shafts and a number of surface cuts - on Cerbita vein which is main vein.

(over)

T6N R13W Sec. 8 NW

23. Geology & Mineralization In lite and diorite country rock schist production -
Ore in quartz - free milling

24. Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings Little or no commercial dump.
Cobrita vein - 4 to 6 ft. wide
Seattle vein- 3 ft. wide

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

25. Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet No equipment

26. Road Conditions, Route 10 miles from Wenden to mine over good roads, thru
Cotton wood Pass - accessible to low clearance car.

27. Water Supply Water supply limited. Would have to be developed. 2 miles to
Butter Valley where ample water available

28. Brief History Present owner has held for 12 years.
Have shipped sorted ore- about \$42.00 gold value

29. Special Problems, Reports Filed Blue print of workings on file
Report and assays on file

30. Remarks

31. If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate. For sale or financing for
development.

32. Signed.....Ida B. Macaulay.....

33. Use additional sheets if necessary.

MS-21 SHEBA, Ida McCauley, Ariz.

Copy of Mine Owners Report covering property listed with the
Department of Mineral Resources has been furnished to -

J. A. Fults, 126½ N. Ave. 50, Los Angeles, Calif.
Walter Z. Allen, Box 37, Palm Springs, California.
Chas. E. Lees, 240 N. Cliffwood Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
J. S. Coupal, Director

SHEBA MINE

Au, Cu

Yuma

14 - 2

T 7 N, R 13 W

Ida B. McCauley, Box 72, Wenden

'40

FAX COVER SHEET

Harcuvar Office Worx
66776 E. Hwy 60 Ste. A
P. O. Box 161
Salome, AZ 85348
928-859-4621

Send to: Research Department	From: Linda Darland
Company: AZ Dept. of Mines & Minerals	Date: 4-7-05
Office Location: Phoenix, AZ	Office Location: Salome, Arizona
Fax Number: 602-255-3777	Phone & Fax Number: 928-859-4621

- Urgent
- Reply ASAP
- Please comment
- Please Review
- For your Information

Total pages, including cover: 1

Comments:

I am looking for some information on the Mountain Star, (M.S. # 3089) and Flashlight patented mining claims located in Section 7, T6N, R13W. These claims are known as the Sheba Mine, on the south side of the Harcuvar Mountains, near Cottonwood Pass.

I would like to know what, if any, production there was and the geology of the area.

I am doing some research for a realty office here in Salome and any information you could give me would be highly appreciated, including what a claim of this kind might be selling for.

Thank you for your time.

*Please fax to the above number or send
to above address.*

Thank you!

Wenden, Arizona.
May 22nd. 1940

J. S. Coupal, Director
Arizona Dept. of Mineral Resources,
Capital Bldg.,
Phoenix, Arizona.

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John B. Macaulay

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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 Owner or Operator: Macaulay & Clinton
 Address: 137 N. 1st St
 Mine Location: 24 mi North Wenden

Filing Information

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File No.:

This chart to be used for gallons of gasoline required per month.

Elsworth May Dec

PRESENT OPERATIONS: (check X)

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Copper Sulfide

REMARKS:

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

By: *George W. Williams*
Asst. to Director

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cc - Mrs. Macaulay


Elgin B. Holt,
Field Engineer.

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6. Address (Owner) ~~Wenden, Arizona~~
7. Operator
8. Address (Operator) 137 N. 1st St
9. President
10. Gen. Mgr. Phoenix
11. Mine Supt.
12. Mill Supt.
13. Principal Metals Gold
14. Men Employed Til 29950
15. Production Rate
16. Mill: Type & Cap.
17. Power: Amt. & Type
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DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine SHEBA GOLD MINE

Date Sept. 17, 1940

District Ellsworth, Yuma County.

Engineer Elgin B. Holt

Subject:

SYNOPSIS REPORT

OWNER: Ida B. Macaulay, P. O. Box 72, Wenden, Arizona.

METALS: Gold and copper.

LOCATION - ROAD: Property located 10 miles northwest of Wenden, Arizona. It is reached by a fair desert-mountain road, over which supplies can be hauled.

NOTE: On this date, I personally inspected the Sheba property, in company with Dan Clinton, who represents owner and has done considerable work on the said property. No engineer's reports nor assay maps were available; and I took no samples. Hence this report mainly deals with a physical inspection of this mine.

AREA: Seven unpatented claims on which the assessment work has been done.

GEOLOGY: Country rocks consists of Sericitic schist, traversed by gold-copper-bearing quartz veins.

VEINS: There are 5 parallel veins outcropping, striking about north 20 deg. west and dipping slightly eastward. Work has been done on two of these veins, viz.: The "Main Vein" and the "Sheba No. 3 Vein". These veins are true fissures, are traceable on the surface for at least 3,000 feet and appear to be deep-seated.

DEVELOPMENT WORK - ORE - ASSAYS: At north end of property, at an elevation of 2,175 feet, a tunnel has been driven on Main Vein south 385 feet. In the driving of this tunnel, two or three rather short ore shoots were discovered, from which Mrs. Macaulay reports 8 car loads of ore were shipped, said to assay around \$32.00 gold, plus a high percent in copper. This ore consists of secondary bornite and other copper sulphides. A winze in this tunnel level was sunk on vein to a depth of 50 feet, with 125 feet of drifting on vein at the bottom of the winze. Also a double-compartment shaft was sunk at a point around 100 feet north of the portal of said tunnel to a depth of 200 feet, with 200 feet of drifting in a southerly direction. This shaft is in bad shape and is inaccessible. Also it was sunk in the wrong place in a faulted and broken area of the vein and hence serves no useful purpose, as far as I could determine.

The "Gold Shaft", located at an elevation of 2,250 feet and about 1,200 feet south of the portal of the tunnel mentioned, has been sunk on Main Vein to a depth of 20 feet. Here the vein is 4 feet wide, of oxidized quartz material, which assays around \$15.00 per ton in gold, per Mr. Dan Clinton, who sunk the shaft in question. Further work at this point, to-wit, deeper sinking, should result in the uncovering of mill-tonnage. Ore so far uncovered at this point could readily be treated by cyanidation, as no appreciable amount of copper was noted.

A cross-cut tunnel, known as "Sheba No. 3 Tunnel", was driven 74 feet to the "Sheba No. 3 Vein", on which a drift was driven south 30 feet and north 30 feet. A winze was then sunk in the north drift 86 feet on vein with an average width of 30 inches and dipping eastward 70 degrees. At bottom of winze a drift was driven north 30 feet following an ore vein 20 inches wide. I questioned Mr. Clinton as to the assay

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Elgin B. Holt
Field Engineer.

cc - Mrs. Macaulay

MS-21 SHEBA, Ida McCauley, Wenden, Ariz.

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Walter Z. Allen, Box 37, Palm Springs, California.
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DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
J. S. Coupal, Director

SHEBA MINE

Au, Cu

Yuma

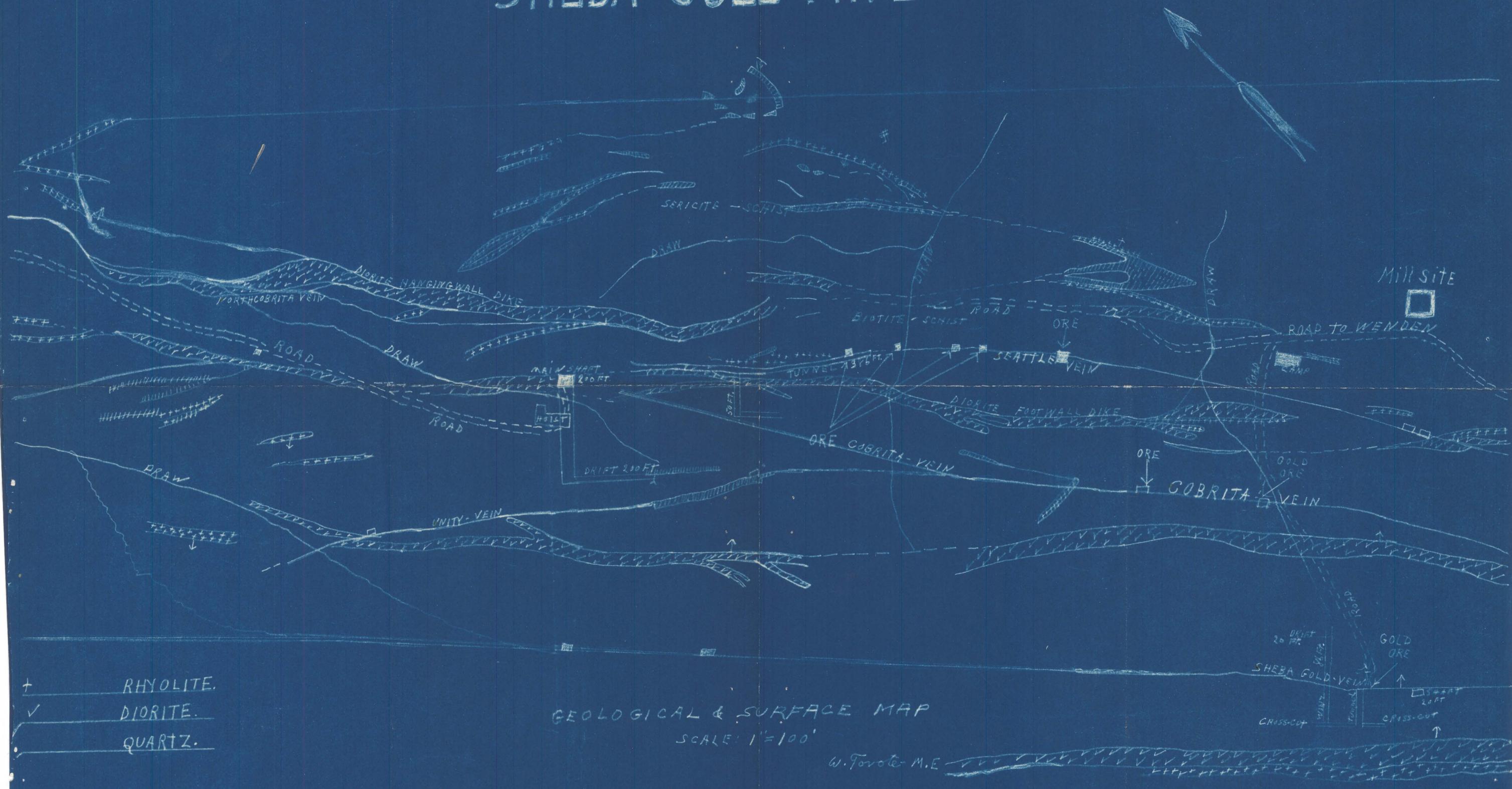
14 - 2

T 7 N, R 13 W

Ida B. McCauley, Box 72, Wenden

'40

SHEBA GOLD MINE



GEOLOGICAL & SURFACE MAP

SCALE: 1" = 100'

W. Fovote M.E.