



## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: SHILO-RUBICON PLACER CLAIMS

ALTERNATE NAMES:

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1293

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 9 N RANGE 5 W SECTION 13 QUARTER E2  
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 07MIN 13SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 43MIN 20SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: SAM POWELL PEAK - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:  
UNKNOWN

BIBLIOGRAPHY:  
ADMMR SHILO-RUBICON PLACER CLAIMS FILE



W. C. Kinnon  
Saguaro Dr., P. O. Box P-2  
Wickenburg  
Arizona 85358

Mr. Melvin Jones  
Wickenburg, Arizona

April 21, 1975

This will confirm our recent conversation concerning a portion of the Rich Hill-Weaver Mountains placer of Yavapai County, Arizona. The area is situated several miles southerly from the foothills of the Weaver Mountains and Rich Hill and extends some four or five miles to the Hassayampa River. This part of the wide flood plane in recent (geologic) times has been cut by deep washes and gullies and in places flooded by Antelope and Weaver creeks. Although familiar with most of the hard rock mines of the Weaver Mountains and west along the Range I have not undertaken a study of these placers.

My information came from a source I consider reliable. The late Dr. Louis de Lisle, chemist, engineer, inventor and mining man - as a young man and competent land surveyor he was hired (some time between 1910 and 1914) to survey the above indicated area. On completion of the survey he was placed in charge of a substantial labor force to sample the placer ground. I understand that several hundred pits and shafts were sunk to bed rock. Much of this work could not follow the grid plan because at many locations very large boulders were encountered before reaching bed rock.

From his work in sampling the placer area, Dr. de Lisle concluded that while the gold values were very satisfactory, a profitable operation could not be set up without hydraulic means of washing the gold bearing gravel out into sluices from around the coarse and the very large boulders. This would require a substantial water supply, such as was planned in the building of the Walnut Grove Dam, which soon after completion in 1880 failed, causing an historic disaster.

Dr. de Lisle at the time of his survey and sampling work was associated with T. E. Farish, author of articles and a book on early Arizona <sup>mining</sup> history. Some of his writings may contain helpful information concerning these placers.

W. C. Kinnon

HOWARD S. GABLE  
Box No. 946  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64141

February 12 1975

Mr. Ted Davenport,  
P. O. Box 476,  
Yarnell,  
Arizona.

Dear Mr. Davenport:

A friend of mine in Saint George, Utah told me that you had a lode gold mine with a tear-around spring and some placer claims in the Wickenburg area. He said you were looking for a deal.

I might be interested in this. If convenient to you I would like for my good friend and geologist Mr. Melvin Jones to take a look at the property. You can probably arrange a convenient time.

You can contact Mr. Jones at:

Melvin H. Jones,  
Box 406,  
Wickenburg,  
Arizona 85358.

684-2767

I expect to be in the Wickenburg area in about a week and hope to see you.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

*Howard*

CC: Mr. Melvin H. Jones

DEAR MEL!

I LEAVE TOMORROW TO SALT LAKE, THEN  
ON SWIFT. RECAPUL. NSC

44

44

SHILO-~~RUBICON~~ and SHILO EXTENSION  
Placer gold claims

Octave, Yavapai County, Arizona.

by M. Jones, geologist.

DONATED BY MEL JONES ESTATE

MELVIN H. JONES

*Mining Geologist*

~~- Box 1, - Montello, Nevada 89830 -~~

17 April 1975.

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE SHILO-RUBICON AND SHILO EXTENSION PLACER GOLD CLAIMS SOUTHWEST OF OCTAVE, ARIZONA.

The undersigned, assisted by Mr. Robert Olinger, Yarnell, Arizona, and accompanied by Mr. Ted C. Davenport, and Mr. John Combs (and his wife and daughter), of Congress, Arizona, made a reconnaissance geology examination of the above named mining claims. The claims are owned by Mr. Davenport and he informed me that he has sixteen(16) associates. Visit made on February 23, 1975.

These placer claims are, by road, 9.8 miles East of Congress, Arizona (and are near Octave ghost town). The Weaver mountains are immediately to the East. The claims occupy the East  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 13 E5W, T9N. Examination of the records in the County recorder's office reveals there are two(2) claims (160 acres each); The Shilo Rubicon on the North and the Shilo extension (South). A paucity of claim posts or monuments were noted. As cattle graze on the claims, some posts could be knocked down and washed away by heavy rains, thru-out the years.

The claims are in a Tertiary alluvial fan (or apron) coming from the Weaver and Antelope rivers area (Weaver mountains). What is known as "Rich Hill" is in the mountain area between Antelope and Weaver rivers (Mostly referred to as washes now days as they are infrequently filled with water in this desert region). Rich Hill is where miners were able to pick up gold nuggets in the late 1800's. Immediately to the South of the mouth of Weaver wash is the old Octave mine, operated by AS&R around the turn of the Century. (See map, Exhibit A).

The general area of the mining claims are gold bearing gravels, with a relatively high percentage of cobbles and boulders. There are ancient creek beds thruout the vicinity, which contain gold on the surface, and at depth, although the mentioned boulders and cobbles are a major problem. There are alternating rich and poor lenses containing the gold. A complete and comprehensive exploration program would be most expensive.

Four(4) samples were taken at locations outlined on map, Exhibit B, attached. In each case, one (1) cubic foot of the auriferous gravels was taken.

Sample No.1 was taken from a small 3 foot deep pit at the side of Profino wash (channel cut from the side). Location is about 200 feet west of post marking the center line between claims.

Sample No.2 was taken near side of road  $\frac{3}{10}$  of a mile North of gate in fence marking the South boundary of claim Shilo Extension. There is an old bulldozer pit at this location and a pile of gravel (from the pit) about 6 feet in height. Channel cut sample from South side of this pile.

Sample No.3 was taken from the West side of an old wash bank

(on Little Orofino, according to Mr. Davenport). A small placer operation had been in this site years ago, as there were several old pits. This sample location is about 300 yards West of the Sample No. 2 location. An 8 foot channel cut sample was taken in the reddish  $\text{CaCO}_3$  cemented sand.

Sample No.4 was taken about 3/10 of a mile North of Sample No.3 location in Little Orofino wash. This is where Mr. Davenport has been recently operating. There he had a power drag line and scrapper (home built), loading equipment, and an old dump truck. The ore was then hauled to congress for processing in a dry washer. A 4 foot channel cut sample was taken from the East side of the stream bed here, and it is again to be emphasized that there are numerous pebbles, cobbles and boulders in the area, causing a serious problem for a small operation.

Some Historical information. As the Congress, Stanton, and Octave areas are famous in the early gold mining times in Arizona, the writer is of the opinion, that some of the past studies which were made, would have a strong bearing on the potential value of Mr. Davenport's placer claims.

Of significance in any gold placer study would be the investigation and report of John S. Nicol, Consulting Engineer of San Francisco, Cal. accomplished in 1926. It appears that a large California Gold Dredging Company employed Mr. Nicol to make the study of the Octave area with an object of placing a dredge in the vicinity of Weaver and Antelope creeks. To float such a dredge, water was to be developed and piped in from long distances. Mr. Nicol found that gold was present in adequate amounts to make such a project feasible and highly profitable, at that time.

He says that gold is distributed thruout the alluvial fan below Rich Hill, and particularly in the Antelope and Weaver washes down to the "Box" on the Hassayampa river, and in the fan area North of Round Mountain. This vicinity takes in the Davenport claims.

In the way of values, Mr. Nicol quotes a number of persons operating placer claims in the area. He recommended to his company an extensive and comprehensive sampling program costing, in those days, the sum of \$30,000.00 (but his company never got around to doing it). It is to be pointed out that gold, in 1926, was selling for \$20.67 a Troy ounce. The following is the information Mr. Nicol came up with, from various groups operating (or testing) in the area:

a	Mr. J.E. Russell	-	30¢ to 60¢ per cubic yard.
b	Mr. W.A. Farish	-	45¢ per cubic yard.
c	Mr. A.N. McNeer	-	30¢ to \$1.51 a cubic yard.
d	Mr. Chas. K. Fox	-	30¢ per cubic yard.

Note: At today's gold prices the lowest would be \$2.65 per yd.

Mr. Nicol, who had examined gold properties in many parts of the world, also, was of the opinion that there are old and buried stream beds in the area under consideration, which sooner or later will be found, that have high gold values. This would be similar to the mother lode placer country of California, where these old beds have been found, far removed from the present ones, and they were worked with underground drifts.

The Shilo-Rubicon and the Shilo Extension claims are one (1) mile South of the former Upton No.3 claim (NW 1/4 of Sec.1, R5W, T9N )

which was the subject of a magnetometer survey in 1946 by the International Geophysics Company of Los Angeles, in an endeavor to locate old buried stream channels. In the summary of their report, an old buried channel was substantiated below the present elevation of Antelope creek. Depth to the bedrock trough was estimated to be 150 feet or more. They state that unusually rich paystreaks should be found on bedrock of the old channels. It is to be pointed out that Antelope creek is West of the Davenport claims. However part of Weaver is on the claims. Apparently, Mr. Davenport choose to operate on the small Orofino washes East of Weaver creek. The Shilo-Rubicon and Shilo Extension claims are in the general area of the aforementioned studies.

The following information is from Wm. C. Kinnon, Mining Engineer of Wickenburg, Arizona. Years ago, Mr. Kinnon was Mill Superintendant at the old Congress gold mine, and he is most knowledgeable of the Stanton, Octave, and Rich hill areas and the mining thereat. The writer values the opinions of Mr. Kinnon most highly. He writes:

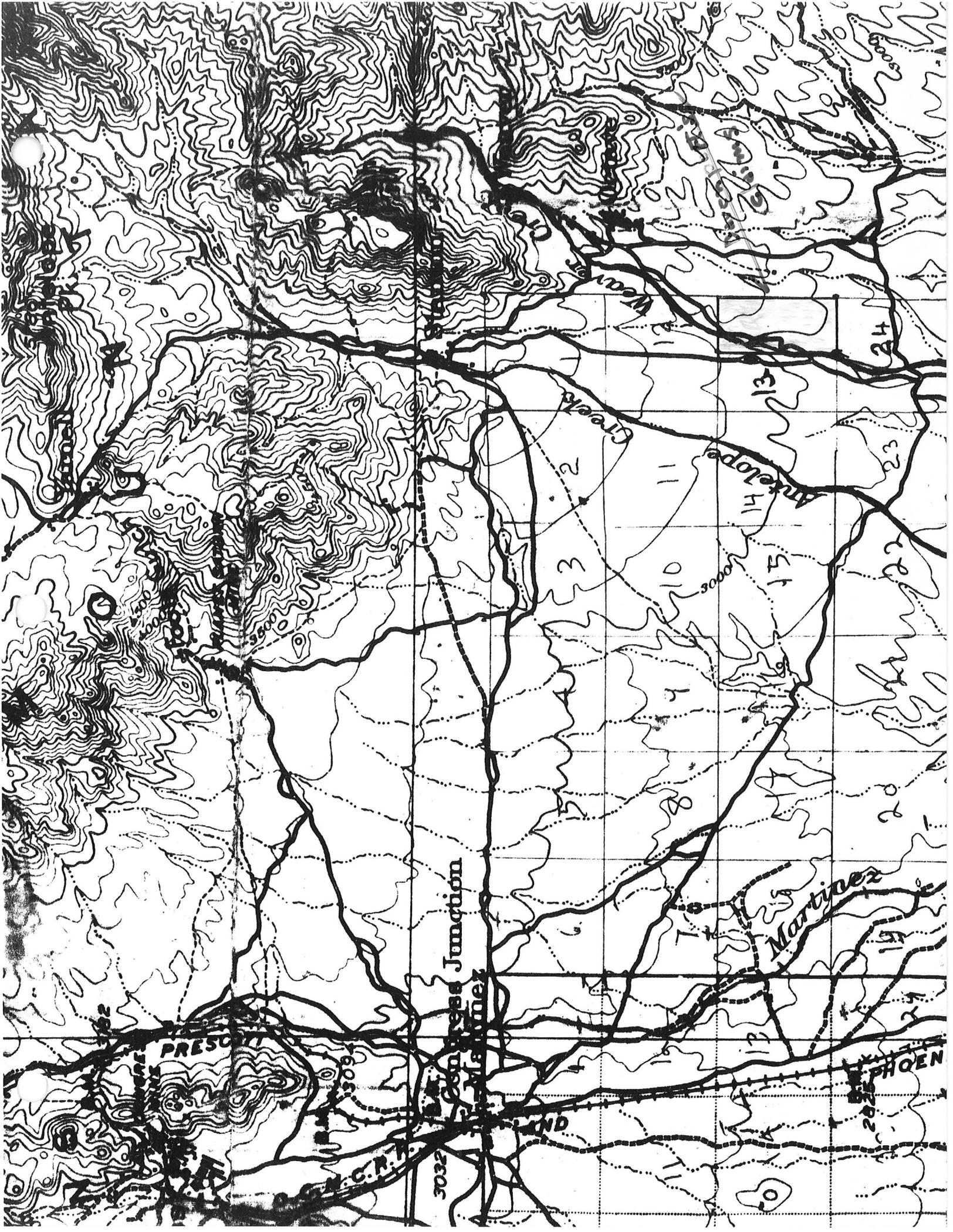
"This will confirm our recent conversation concerning a portion of the Rich Hill-Weaver mountain placers of Yavapai County, Az. The area is situated several miles Southerly from the foothills of Weaver mountain and Rich hill and extends some four or five miles to the Hassayampa river. This part of the wide flood plain has been cut by deep gullies and washes, and in places flooded by Antelope and Weaver creeks. Although I am familiar with most of the hard rock mines of the Weaver mountains, and West along the Range, I have not undertaken a study of these placers.

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From his work in sampling the placer area, Dr. De Lisle concluded that while gold values were very satisfactory, a profitable operation could not be set up without hydraulic means of washing the gold bearing gravel out into sluices from around the coarse and very large boulders. This would require a substantial water supply, such as was planned in the building of the Walnut Grove Dam, which soon after completion in 1880 failed, causing a historic disaster.

Dr. de Lisle, at the time of his survey and sampling work was associated with T. E. Parish, author of articles and a book on early Arizona mining history. Some of his writings may contain helpful information concerning these placers."

Testing problems. The sampling and preparation of placer material for testing, is always a time consuming and difficult process, (unless there is a plant readily available for running mill samples). In order to accurately determine the gold values, much care must be taken. First, a measured and weighed sample was taken. Then the samples were screened into a minus 4 mesh fraction and a plus 4 mesh fraction and again weighed and recorded. The minus 4 mesh fraction was then processed by a Howard LaMarr dry washer and the mids (concentrates) were retained and weighed. Two (2) runs were made with the heads in order to insure all gold recoverable by gravity separation was obtained.



PRESOTT

Crescent Junction  
Martinez

Martinez

PHOEN

Antelope

Crescent

Martinez

13

24

23

22

20

19

18

17

16

15

10

7

8

3

2

3032

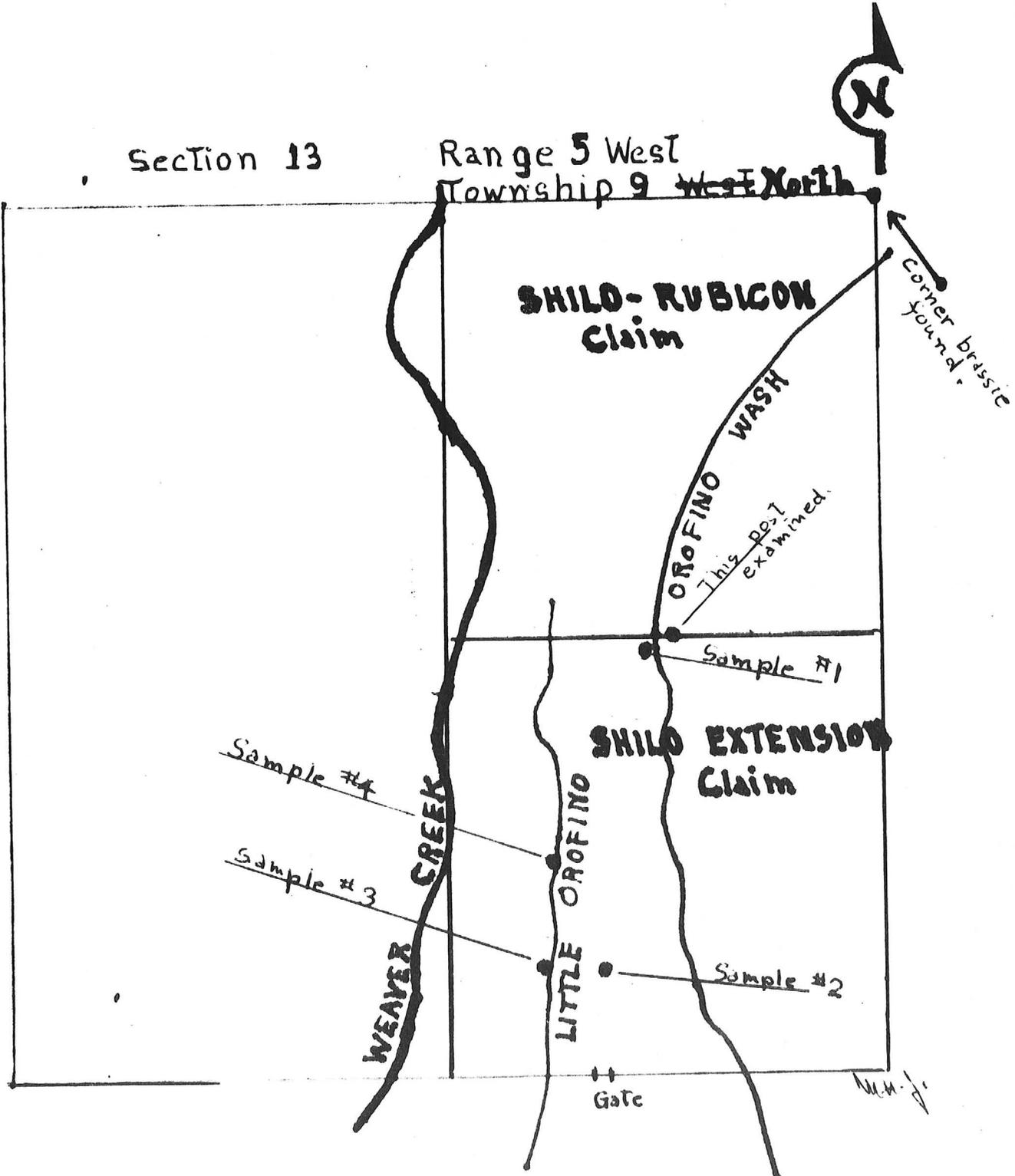
3030

3032

2030

2030

2030



Information from the  
Office of the County  
Recorder, Yavapai County.

SHILO-RUBICON CLAIM.  
Book 604, page 371, 12 June '72.  
Claim for 160 acres in the names  
of Elva M. Cowan or Ted Davenport.  
SHILO EXTENSION CLAIM.  
Book 604, Pages 679-680 20 Nov. '72.  
Claim for 160 acres in the names  
of Ted Davenport, margarite, Daniel  
and associates.

OUR MOTTO: — WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE NO LESS.

EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres.—Gen. Mgr.

M. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary

# THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

## ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

303—623-2842

2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201

April 9, 1975

### REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR —

Mr. Howard S. Gable  
 Box #946  
 Kansas City, Missouri 64141

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Ozs.	Ton Hds.		Dollars	Cents
	AMALGAMATION	ASSAYS				
Davenport #1 - 207.6 grams	Gold (pure)			3.02	milligrams	
Davenport #2 - 170.5 grams	Gold			5.74	milligrams	
Davenport #3 - 455.4 grams	Gold			34.14	milligrams	
Davenport #4 - 519.1 grams	Gold			24.02	milligrams	

Note: This Placer Gold is 90% to 93% pure.

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

GOLD AT \_\_\_\_\_ PER OUNCE  
 LEAD AT \_\_\_\_\_ PER UNIT

SILVER AT \_\_\_\_\_ PER OUNCE  
 COPPER AT \_\_\_\_\_ PER UNIT

By Ed Phillips

COMPUTATIONS (based on Au at \$178.00 per troy Oz.)

31,103 milligrams = 1 troy ounce.

1 milligram = \$ .0057229 (slightly over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1¢ per mg)

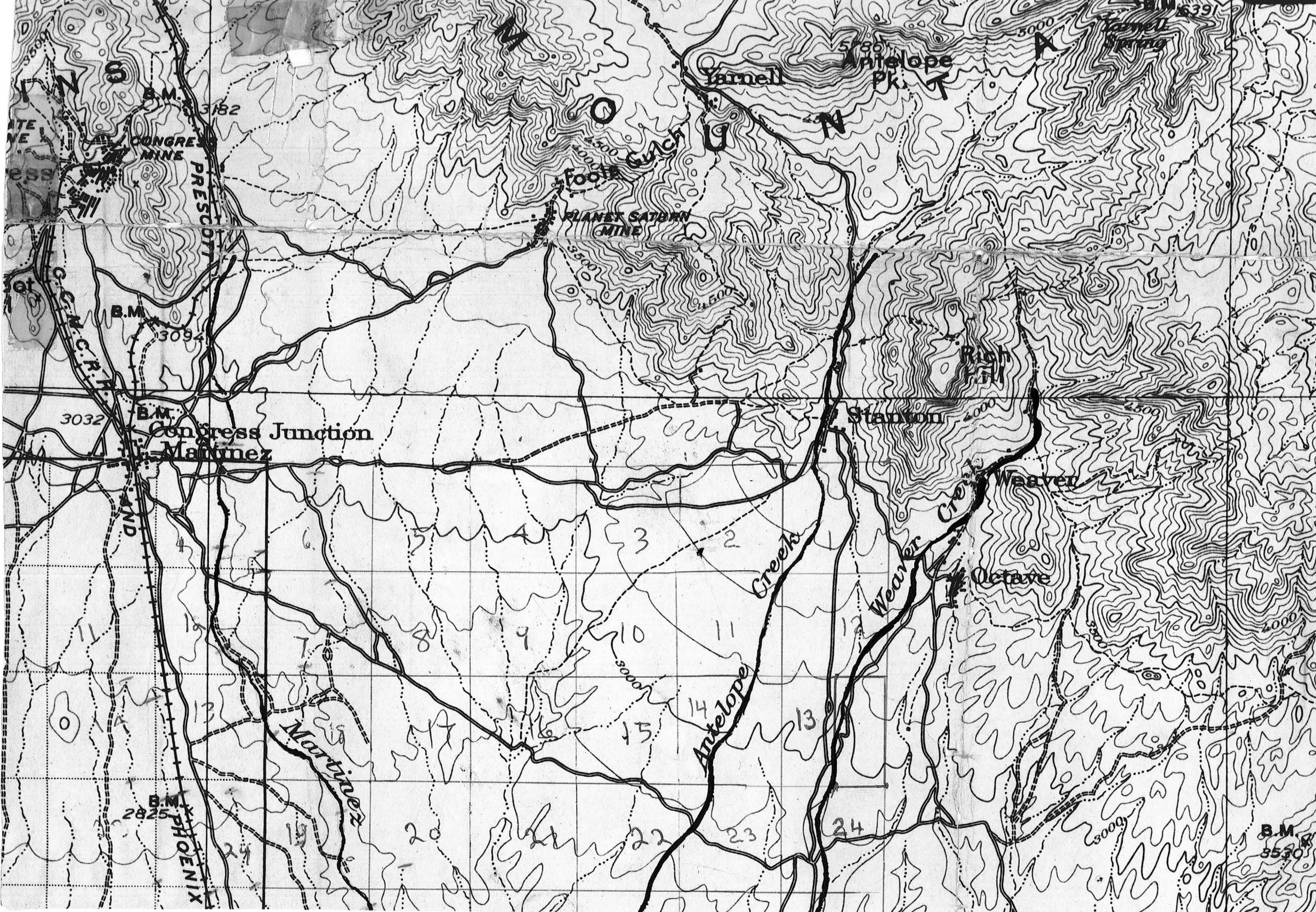
The gold was figured at 900 fine = \$160.20 per troy oz.

Loss on the LaMarr dry washer was computed at 20%. While this dry washer was considered to be a very efficient one, total recovery of all gold is estimated to be 80%. A wet recovery is always much better. The gold lost is colloidal gold, or gold so fine that it will blow away. Then again some of the gold adheres to the larger sand particles and is not trapped by the gravity type concentration. If, for example, the course sand was put thru a rolls type crusher, there would be a higher recovery. Most of the Au examined in the sands was 1 mg, or less in size, up to about 3 mg.

Thusly, there is a 10% loss in value due to finenes. Then a 20% gain due to dry washer losses. This of course gave the writer, the approximate correct weights to be used in computing values in the placer ore.

An electronic computer was used to obtain the figures given in the basic report (No hand written arithmetic was done),

As mentioned in basic report, measured 1 cubic foot samples were taken. The average sample weighed 93 lbs. The amount of Au found in each Cu. Ft. was multiplied by 27 to obtain the Cu. Yd. figure quoted.



B.M. 3182

B.M. 3094

3032

B.M. Congress Junction  
Martinez

B.M. 2800

PHOENIX

Yarnell

Antelope Pk.

B.M. 6391

Foot  
PLANET SATURN MINE

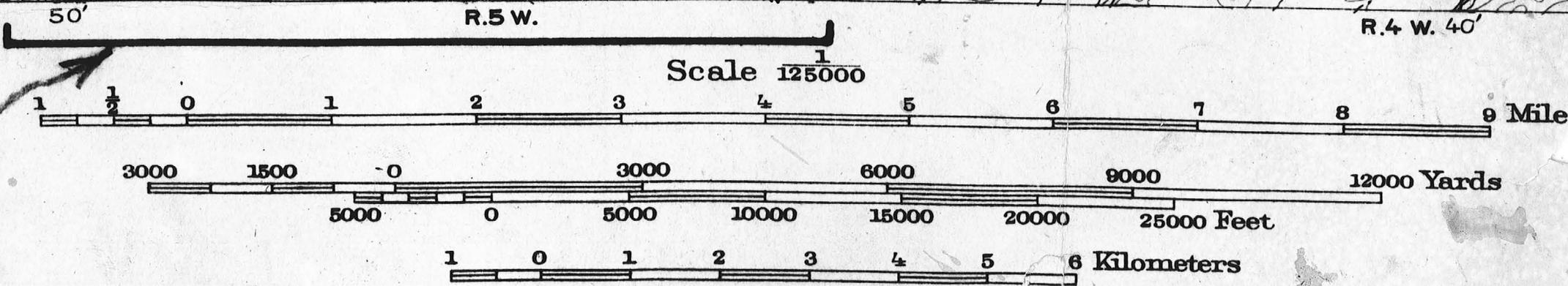
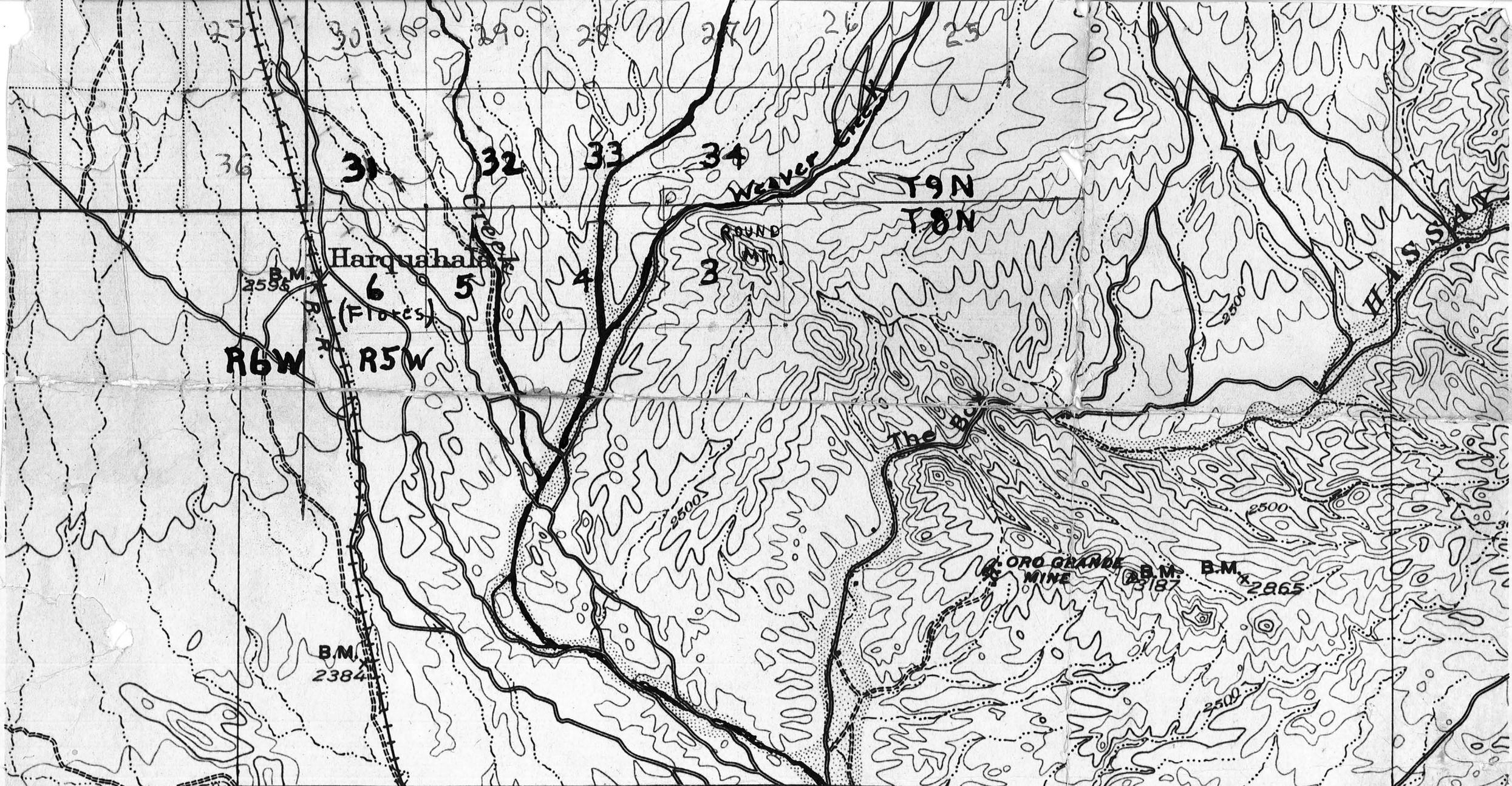
Starbuck

Weaver

Octave

B.M. 3530





Contour interval 100 feet  
Datum is mean sea level

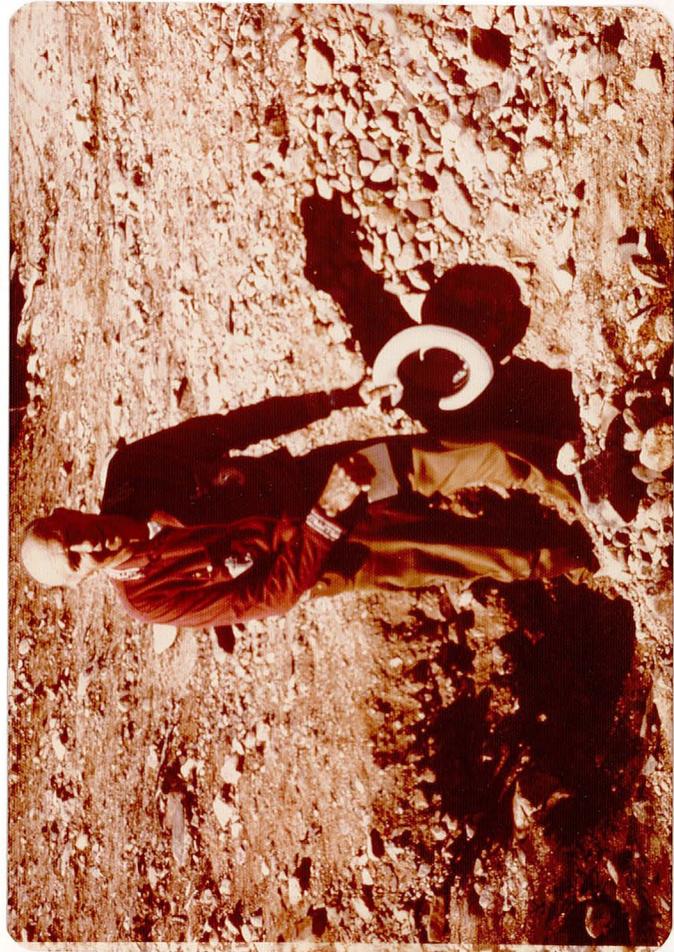
13°  
TRUE NORTH  
MAGNETIC NORTH  
APPROXIMATE MEAN  
DECLINATION 1902.



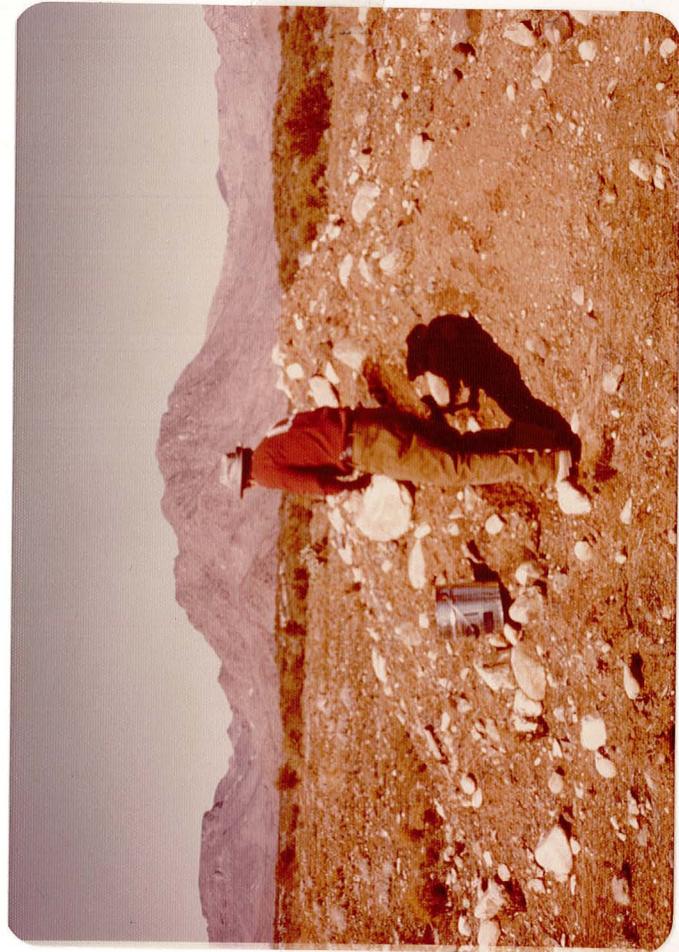
CENTER POSTS BETWEEN CLAIMS  
ORO FINO WASH BELOW



ORO FINO WASH, JONES AT #1 SAMPLE PIT

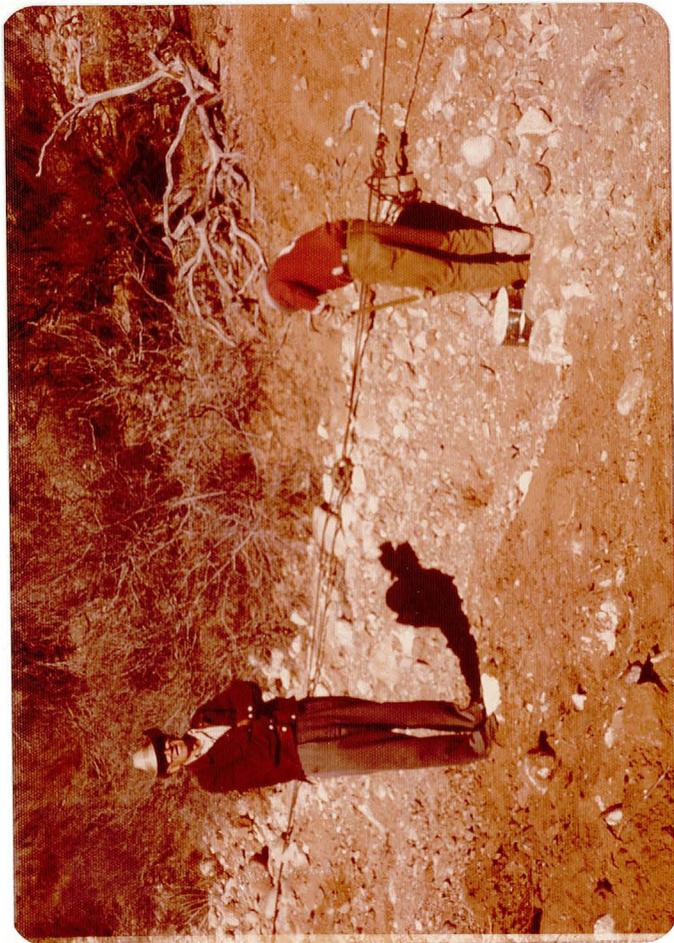


SAMPLE PIT #1. NOTE COBBLES + BOLLIDERS

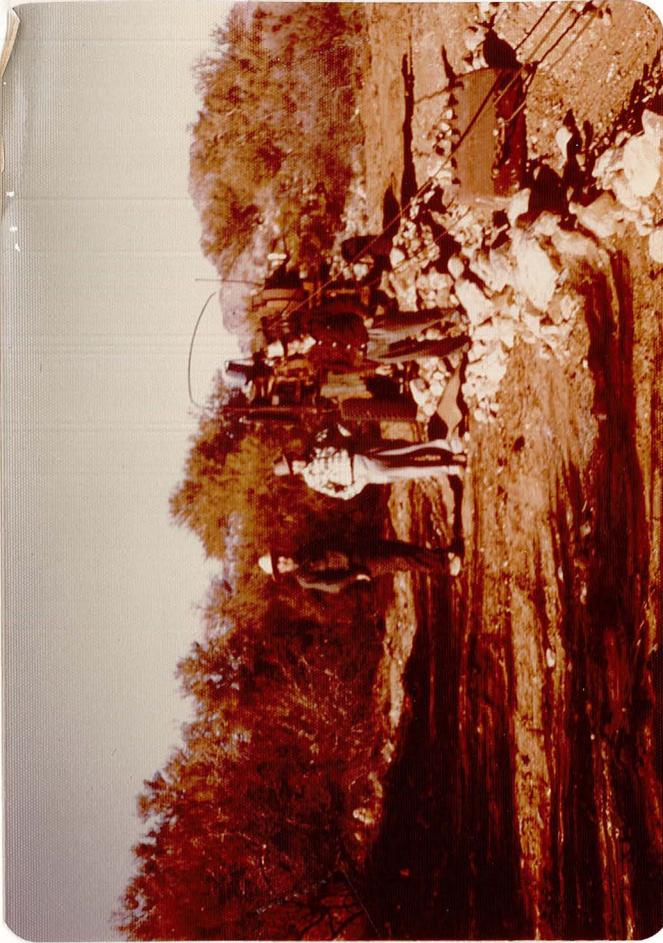


SITE OF SAMPLE #2

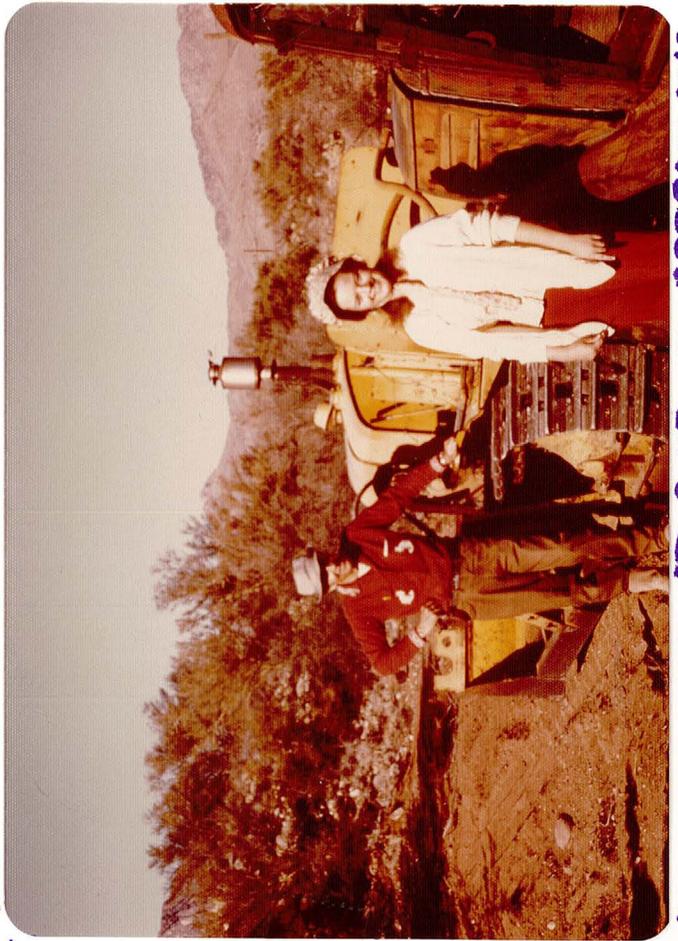
PHOTOS COURTESY OF BOB OLLINGER.



MR. DAVENPORT ON LITTLE OROFINO WASH.  
SITE OF SAMPLE #4.



MSGRS. COMBS, OLLINGER & DAVENPORT. NOTE  
WINCH and SCRAPER.



MISS COMBS AT SITE OF OPERATIONS.  
NOTE TRUCK & BULLDOZER.