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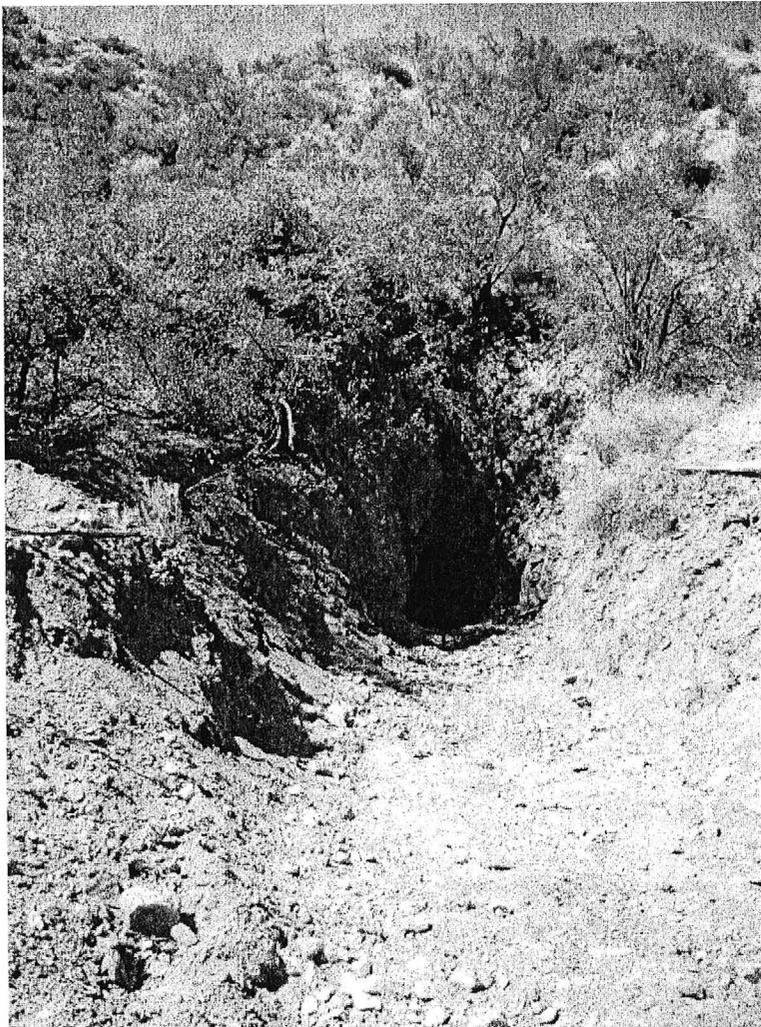
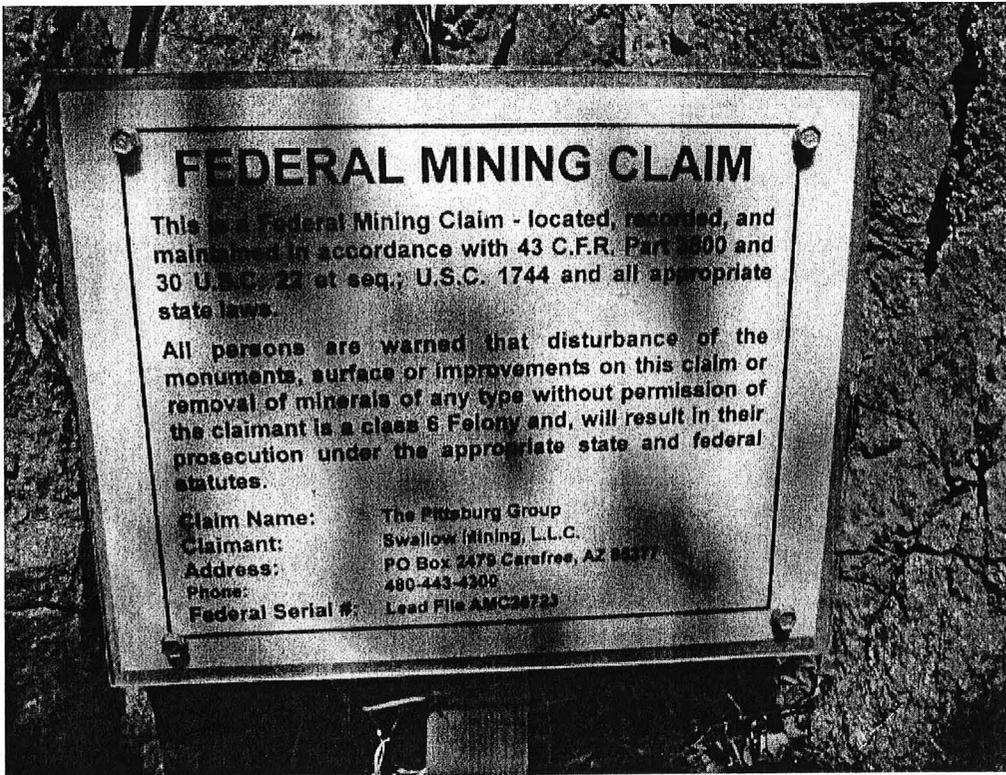
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SWALLOW MINE

~~SWALLOW MINE~~

YAVAPAI CO.

1637 E GM WR 5/1/79 - The Swallow Mine; looks like fresh muck pushed around. The mine is operated by Steve Wagner who lives either ~~on East Montecito~~ East Turney. Can contact the Rothernell's at 255-3585; they can give more information about the mine. I think gem grade chrysocolla at the Swallow. 6/20/79 a.p.

J.H.J. O.V. 11-14-79

CHARLES C BROWN - CO-OWNER - 11067 PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD SON CITY 974-01204 MAPPED CLAIMS WORKING 2 OR 3 days A WEEK. GOING TO OPEN UP NEW VEIN - A MR GENE HUDSON IN TEMPE - 996-1614 - BUILDING IMPACTOR AND THEY WILL SHIP TO HIM. GOLD TIED UP IN IRON.

CJH Mine Report (Gold Rock #1-#12 file) 4/2/80: The Gold Rock #1-#12 Claims, Yavapai County, Castle Creek District, lie 1/2 to 1 mile east of the SWALLOW MINE which has a production record of approximately 8,300 tons of ore, containing 2,640 oz. of Au and 3,800,000 pounds of Cu between 1915-16 and 1937-39.

CJH WR 3/27/80: George Azar, Azar Enterprises (custom homes), 623 Aldwych, Fletcher Hills, CA 92020. Interested in purchasing or leasing 12 unpatented claims from Grover Rubash, P.O. Box 2175, Wickenburg AZ 85358. The claims are in Sec. 12, T8N, R3W, Castle Creek District. Mineralization is primarily specularite, hematite and oxide coppers. Will meet Mr. Azar in Wickenburg at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, April 2, and examine the properties. Mr. Azar allowed the copying of a Cyprus report on the Swallow Mine which is in the same district.

KAP WR 4/27/80: George Azar reported that he has located a large group of claims in the Blue Tanks District, Yavapai County. He also reported that he visited Gold Rock Mine which his firm has optioned, which adjoins the Swallow Mine. He reported the results on three assays on gold samples were: .40 tr.oz.Au/ton, 1.23 tr.oz.Au/ton, and .32 tr.oz.Au/ton, across a vein 12 feet wide.

SWALLOW MINE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

KAP WR 4/13/84: Rick Renn of Goldsil Resources Limited, Academy Place1, Suite 445, 7333 West Jefferson Avenue, Lakewood, Colorado (303) 989-0895 brought in a sample location map and sample result from a project Energy Resources Group did at the Swallow Mine. The data has been included in the Swallow Mine, Yavapai County.

KAP WR 4/4/86: Charlie Brown was in to discuss his activities at the Swallow Mine (file), Yavapai County. He is finishing the process of registering both of the adits which make water as wells with the Arizona Water Resources Department. He and Steve have brought in a house trailer to replace the cabin which burned down. They have also been retimbering the lower drift. Charlie said he would like to erect a small gravity mill at the lower drift, mine and process some ore. The stamp mill is still waiting for us.

SWALLOW MINE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

NJN WR 6/17/83: Charles Brown, owner of the Swallow Mine, Yavapai County, called and reported that he has the road finished down to the stamp mill that he is donating to the department. He would like us to finish taking it apart and remove it before the summer rains come and wash out the road. Also, he will be going on vacation in late July and will not be there to operate the loader which will be necessary to load the large pieces of the stamp mill. Mr. Brown also reported that an unidentified Swiss company is working at the property.

NJN WR 7/15/83: With Ken Phillips visited the Swallow Mine, Yavapai County on Saturday where with the assistance of Charley Brown, Jim Weatherby and others, the task of dismantling of the stamp mill being donated to the department was completed. In addition the mill parts were moved to a location on the property which is accessible year around and from which the rest of the mill will be moved to the Phoenix office.

KAP WR 12/16/83: Charles Brown, 11067 Pleasant Valley Road, Sun City, AZ 85351, reported he is planning to enter into an agreement with Emmett J. De Hoff, President of Unity Mining Company, to operate the Swallow Mine. Unity's mailing address is P.O. Box 2953, Wickenburg, AZ 85358. Mr. Brown went on to explain that he is going to keep that portion of the Swallow claims group known as the Moonlight Mine out of the agreement. Further, Mr. Brown explained that once an agreement is made the initial work on the Swallow will be to rehabilitate the lower drainage and access drift, sample the vein in the back of the drift and run new drifts on some of the cross structures encountered when the drift was originally driven. By sampling the lowest level in the old works Mr. Brown hopes to prove a probable deposit and recover some bulk samples to be run through a mill Unity has purchased and plan to set up.

KAP WR 1/27/84: Tom Riggs, Unity Mining (file) reported Unity has an option on the Swallow Mine and is cleaning out and bulk sampling some of the old workings.

JHJ Office Visit 12/21/81: Mr. Charles Brown, Co-owner of Swallow Mine. Mr. Brown provided assay maps of areas of Swallow Mine he recently took. Assays were run by a Mr. Mac McKiben, with Unity Corporation. Unity Corp. set up lab at the old Wickenburg airport. All samples ran excellent gold, perhaps averaging 2/5 oz. Mr. Brown stated he got a test sample and sent it to the assayer as a check sample. The ore was assayed by atomic-adsorption methods.

Mr. Brown stated that Unity Mining has "pulled out" of the Harquahala area. Set up an office in the Wickenburg area (near Blakelys), and set up a mill on a property near Castle Hot Springs on Silver Mountain.

KAP WR 2/18/83: In the company of Jim Weatherby and Charles C. Brown, a visit was made to the Swallow Mine in the Black Rock-Blue Tank District. The current group of 42 claims dates from the 1930's. The original locator was P.J. Swallow. The Moonlight Mine which is part of the property produced under the name of State Copper Company.

KAP WR 3/aa/83: Charles C. Brown reported that there are no overriding royalties held by any of the past promoters involved with the Swallow Mine.

NJN WR 4/22/83: Jim Weatherby reported that claim corners are being surveyed and reset at the Swallow Mine, Yavapai County. The owners would eventually like to apply for patent on some of the claims.

KAP WR 5/6/83: In the company of Nyal Niemuth and Jim Weatherby a visit was made to the Swallow Mine, Blue Tank District where work was begun to dismantle a Pacific five stamp mill for removal to the Department.

+ _____ +

NJN WR 5/6/83: With Ken Phillips, visited the Swallow Mine, Yavapai County, where the day was spent dismantling a 5 stamp mill which is being donated to the department.

PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON THE GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS OWNED BY
STATE COPPER COMPANY
Yavapai County, Arizona

LOCATION OF PROPERTY

A group of mining locations, comprising fifteen lode claims located within, and being a part of Sections Six and Seven, Township Eight North, Range Two West, Gila and Salt river Principal Meridian of Arizona, is the subject of this report.

The nearest railroad point is the small mining town of Wickenburg, twelve miles west and seven miles south of the property. The immediate territory is served by the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. A branch line extending from Wickenburg to Phoenix and from Wickenburg to the main line at Ash Fork, or west to the main line by way of Parker and Cadiz. From this description the exact location of the property may be found on any map of the State.

SURFACE DEVELOPMENT

It is very seldom that I see a mining property that has so many shallow surface cuts, shafts and short tunnels. Each of the fifteen claims have from one to ten or more of these small openings and the amazing thing about it is the fact that they all contain more or less ore. Nor are these shallow openings confined to the fifteen claims, but as far as I can determine they prevail in all directions from the group owned by your Company. To describe each of these, or even the more important ones, would require space prohibited in this report. I pass them with this remark that I have never examined a copper property that had such a display of high grade ore. Ore if found at practically all places were the veins outcrop to the surface.

DEEPER DEVELOPMENT

The deeper and more important development on the "Whim Vein" consists of the "Golden Wonder Shaft" sunk on the foot wall of the vein for an inclined distance of something near 100 feet. This shaft is on the "Treasure Vault Claim" and in point of elevation is the highest on the property. Elevation of the Collar is 3799.67 feet. See upper dump in picture No. 6 station 69 on larger maps.

The next shaft of importance is the "Whim Shaft" on the "Whim Vein" 380 feet southeast of the "Golden Wonder Shaft". This shaft is also on the foot wall and is sunk an incline distance of 100 feet. Both shafts dip from 55 degrees to 60 degrees, or practically the same as the "Swallow Shaft". I did not go down either of these shafts for the reason that I did not consider the timber in the "Whim Shaft" safe, and the "Golden Wonder" had no timber nor ladders.

Also a tunnel from near station 68, follows the vein to the northwest and connects with the "Golden Wonder Shaft". The tunnel is filled near the portal by material washed down the gulch and was not entered by me.

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SURFACE ORE

I do not know just what constitutes a real surface showing of copper in Arizona, there are fifty or more showings that would be considered excellent prospects in copper countries where I have mined...It is impossible for me to conceive of such a showing as you have that would not lead to a deposit of copper with sufficient depth. I do not see that any long discussion in this report on the manner as to how this copper got there would be of any benefit. You have the copper and you have the rocks, or formations that copper is known to occur in Arizona and in other parts of the world, and I know of no reason why it should not continue to depth.

From the general nature of the country, it is my opinion that the effects of erosion and surface waters, the sulphides zone will be deep on this property.

Henry M. Lancaster
Mining Engineer

(Excerpts from report on State Copper Co.)
Oct. 22, 1925

The most extensive workings is the tunnel with its portal near the mill site. The tunnel follows in a northerly direction a brecciated fault zone in schist which has been mineralized with copper and gold. The zone pinches and swells from a few inches to about 4 feet wide and dips 35° to 65° west. Several inclined winzes have followed and stoped the ore to depth. By dropping a boulder down a winze it is estimated that they may be several hundred feet deep. This tunnel extends for a distance of about 300-400 feet. Near the end, a cross cut follows another mineralized structure to the east which strikes N40°W and dips 65°S. This structure likewise pinches and swells from a few inches to about 3 feet for a distance of 100 to 200 feet where it intersects with another north trending mineralized structure about parallel with the main tunnel. At this point a raise extends to the surface and the tunnel is caved to the south.

The other extensive workings (inaccessible) is the inclined shaft about 1200 feet NNE of the Whipsaw tunnel. From the size of the dump, undoubtedly several levels of drifting followed along the mineralized structure.

From walking over the surface, it became readily apparent that it would be necessary to map the underground workings and the surface outcrops in order to determine the relationship of the various structures to one another, their continuity, and their density. There appeared to be at least a half dozen or so of these structures with varying strikes and varying dips.

MINERALIZATION All mineralized out crops as well as underground structures look characteristically alike. The copper mineralization consists chiefly of chrysocolla, some malachite and little azurite. Some clay material was adsorbed by copper oxide. Several very small kernels of chalcocite were seen in the core of an oxidized copper zone. The oxide copper filled in and around the brecciated rock fragments in the structured zones. At places even though the brecciation was strong, there was no copper. Except for the rare pieces of chalcocite, all mineralization was oxidized. No sulfides were observed on any of the dump material or at any outcrops. Evidence of the pre-existence of sulfides was in the form of casts and vugs and some limonite stain.

Intimately associated with the mineralized structures is the conspicuous presence of specularite (micaceous iron-oxide). Lindgren (Bull. 782, p. 184) believes that it's occurrence is supergene because it is intimately intergrown with chrysocolla and the tiny plates of the specularite follow the directions of cracks in chrysocolla.

Although copper constitutes the obvious mineralization, the area was primarily mined for its gold occurrences. Besides the Whipsaw mill, there was also the Lehman mill in the area about 3 3/4 miles to the north northeast. According to Lindgren (p. 184) some rich ore has been shipped and some ore has been milled at both mills, but the total production is probably well below \$500,000 gross value.

CONCLUSION The area is mineralized primarily with two significant minerals - gold and copper. If one were to pursue the gold interest, the prospector would likely stay in the oxidized zone, do a lot of sampling underground and perhaps do some shallow drilling before he undertook any large operation.

If the interest is in copper, then one wonders about how deep the oxidized zone might be whether there might be significant enrichment at depth, and perhaps a good grade of primary ore along with gold values. But it is necessary to emphasize here before the exploration of either mineral or their combination is undertaken, the area should be mapped and the structural picture fully understood first, supported by a good sampling program. Only then will one be able to decide whether to proceed further or not, and if so where to optimize his work for the most successful results.

STATE COPPER COMPANY

Station 10, near the discovery cut of the "Maud S" claim, is on one of the best veins on the property. Station 13, near station 10, is the only transit point where I have ever set up a transit on copper ore in place extending above the surface of the ground. This vein can be traced by ore on the surface for 800 feet. It is entirely east of any work I have described or will cover in this report. Your claims to the northeast, in my opinion have surface showings far more promising than anything near where the deeper work has been done. Further remarks on this subject seems unnecessary at this time.

First, in my opinion, is the "Whim Vein" the apex of which is covered by the "Treasure Vault" on the north, then passing in a southeasterly direction through the "Speculator", "Old Homstead" and "Crystal" claims.

One can walk on the foot wall of this vein from a point 400 feet north of the "Golden Wonder Shaft" to the station 81 near the boarding house, a distance of 2600 feet. Refer to surface map, 200 feet to the inch, and note the location of transit points No. 84-69-68-67-79-78-77-81. These points represent approximately the foot wall of this vein. They are not merely transit points, but are actual surface exposures of the vein. In at least five cases actual wall of the vein

The second is the "Swallow Vein", marked on the north and by a surface exposure at station 57, where the vein comes to the surface and is visible and exposed through to stations 58-59 and 60. Station 59 represents the collar of the "Swallow Shaft". Stations 58 and 60 represents the north and south end of stopes that come to the surface. The vein is again exposed at the portal of the tunnel, Station 56, elevation 3531.92. From this point on south to Stations 30-44 and 39 on the south hill.

The third vein is represented on the surface, only approximately in some cases, by Stations 80-70-52-44-33-20-16-32. This is the No. 4 vein in the "Swallow" or main crosscut tunnel. It is the same vein that the stamp mill building is sitting on. It is exposed by the creek tunnel just south of the mill building, and the immense blow-out south of the creek marked by Station 32. It is also one of the "Moon Light" tunnel veins.

Call this a vein system or whatever you wish. It is a mineralized area over 3600 feet wide, and extends beyond your end lines in either direction.

GEOLOGY

Getting to the Geology proper; your country rock is granite, and it is found in all its stages of alteration. I would say that your property was in a schist belt, and that there are local areas of granite. The older volcanic rocks are also represented, and it would require a rather detailed study of the rocks to attempt anything like correct classification. The veins are well defined, in respect to the foot wall. The hanging wall is a gradual alteration into the country rock. The vein filling is largely hematite iron. The copper is very closely associated with the specular iron. The country is cut by numerous white quartz veins and veinlets; also heavy spar veins up to two feet wide. The copper ore is entirely the oxides and carbonates. There is no trace of a sulphide copper either on the surface or at the deeper workings. The iron oxidation has altered the wall rock, more especially the hanging wall a considerable distance from the vein.

SWALLOW SHAFT

This is a two-compartment inclined shaft sunk on the foot wall of the "Swallow Vein" for an inclined depth of 232.90 feet to the tunnel level, and on September 11th, an additional inclined depth of 57.00 feet below the tunnel, making 289.90 feet on the incline. The dip varies from 68 degrees at the collar for a short distance to 50 degrees, and the average is 56 degrees--58' from the collar to the tunnel level. From the tunnel level down the dip is 60 degrees from the horizontal. The total vertical distance from collar to bottom is 243.36 feet. Horizontal distance 154.69 feet. Strike of horizontal distance N. 51 degrees -07'E. The elevation of the collar is 3600.93 feet.

At a vertical distance of 67.02 feet below the collar a drift has been extended along the course of the vein a total of 319.5 feet in a northerly direction. At a point 204.50 feet from the shaft a crosscut was extended to the west a distance of 72.00 feet to the "Patterson Vein". On this vein a drift was extended to the south 65.00 feet, and a drift to the north 131.00 feet.

From the shaft station a tunnel connects with the surface at a distance of 170 feet southeasterly from the shaft. Elevation of portal, floor level 3531.92, station 55 surface map.

MAIN WORKING CROSSCUT TUNNEL

After acquiring the property the State Copper Company moved the engine and compressors from the collar of the "Swallow Shaft" to the location selected for the crosscut tunnel. A building was erected to house the equipment, the machinery was installed and the tunnel was driven some 900 feet in a north-westerly direction with the idea that the vein would be reached near where the shaft would be, if extended downward. Work on the tunnel was then suspended until early in the present year. When work was resumed, within a few feet the tunnel broke into the sump of the "Swallow Shaft". The crosscut was then continued along the vein as a drift for a distance of 234.03 feet. When this drift was completed a station was cut at the shaft, the vein crosscut, an electric hoist installed and in August of this year sinking was commenced on a double compartment shaft, it being a continuation of the "Swallow Shaft". At the time I left the property, this shaft was down a distance of 57.00 feet.

VEINS AND VEIN SYSTEM

If we take the average strike of the "Swallow Vein" as indicated on the tunnel level at N. 23 degrees -00'W. then the diagonal crosscut tunnel actually crosscut 720 feet of your ground at right angles to the vein system. Your ground is six claims, or 3600 feet wide. Therefore, it would require the equivalent of five such tunnels to crosscut your ground at right angles to the veins. Including the "Swallow Vein" this tunnel intersected and crossed five separate and distinct veins. I have no basis to figure, other than to say, that if you intersect five veins in 720 feet, you certainly have reason to expect that you would intersect 25 veins in 3600 feet. This is not merely a case of arithmetic because on the ground you have the evidence to show that this number of veins might even be increased.

APPLICATION FOR ACCESS MINE ROAD

Name of Mine Swallow

Mining District Castle Creek County Yavapai

Location of Mine 6 Section 7 Township 8 North Range 2 West

Type of Mineral Copper & Gold

Assay of Mineral From \$2.00 up

Claimant Paydirt Mining Co Inc.
(name)

914 S 2nd Ave Phoenix Arizona
(address)

MILES OF NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION NEEDED 6

MILES OF EXISTING ROAD MAINTENANCE NEEDED _____

MILES OF EXISTING ROAD IMPROVEMENT NEEDED _____

TOTAL MILES OF ALL TYPES ROAD NEEDED _____

POINT OF BEGINNING OF ROAD _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____

on _____
(State, county or U. S. Highway)

End of Road _____ Sec. _____ Twp. _____ Range _____

Estimated cost of road needed \$ _____

Property will be developed by Paydirt Mining Co Inc.

on Bond & Lease to other parties
(name, title and address)

By John M. Brown
(name)

Vice President
(title)

914 S 2nd Ave Phoenix Ariz.
(address)

List names and addresses of other interested groups or individuals on reverse side

U. S. Bureau of Mines List 1969

Lists Stephen F. Wagner, 1637 E, Turney Ave. Phoenix 85016

At the Swallow Mine in Yavapai County

DMR - Fluorspar, p. 38

ABM Bull. 180, p. 354

July, 1942

✓
MS-99 GOLD, COPPER

✓
15 claims located 18 miles northeast of Wickenburg.

Veins 4 to 5 feet of \$10, \$20 gold-copper ore.

4,000 tons blocked and same commercial dumps. 600
feet shafts and 5000 feet tunnels and drifts.

Some production record of gold and copper (2.8 - 8.0%)

with older production gold related by owner and reports.

Maps and reports available from

J. N. Brown
914 S. 2nd Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

Owner- Pay Dirt Mining Co.
326 Heard Bldg.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

✓
SWALLOW MINE, Formerly "Dobler"

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
OWNERS MINE REPORT

MS-99

Date 3/27/40 - Revised

July 1942

Mine Swallow mine

District Castle Creek

Location Eighteen miles NE of Wickenburg in Yavapai County.

Former name Dobler +

Owner Pay Dirt Mining Company

Address 326 Heard Bldg. Phoenix

Operator Same

Address Same

President ✓ J. N. Brown, Vice President

Gen. Mgr. E. Ornstein

Mine Supt. J. N. Brown

Mill Supt.

Principal Metals Gold and Copper ✓

Men Employed

Production Rate

Mill: Type & Cap. Ball, 25-ton

Power: Amt. & Type Oil Engines, Generator Elec.
Stationary and Portable Compressors

Operations: Present None

Operations Planned See Attached Sheet

Number Claims, Title, etc. Fifteen Claims owned by Pay Dirt Mining Company

Description: Topog. & Geog. See Attached Bulletin

(T5N, R2W)

Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition Six hundred feet of shaft, five thousand feet of tunnel and drifts. Good condition except new timbers needed in several places.

Geology & Mineralization

*Porphyry - Semigranular - quartz veins
with values in gold & copper.*

Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings 4000 tons blocked out and large bodies of low grade ore that can be stoped by running a cross-cut. Also ore dumps that could be milled.

Vein - 4 x 5 ft wide - 20 per ton in gold & copper

Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet

Road Conditions, Route Eighteen miles road running NE out of Wickenburg, Ariz. Fifteen miles good, last three rough.

Water Supply Gravity water for camp and milling. 720 gallons per hour/ for mill. More can be developed.

Brief History See Attached Sheet *Discovered & worked by the prospector with limited means. Later he interested friends, & together they developed & sold to buyers who worked out as much as possible at the least cost. Still later by leases & chandelers who gutted it & left property in very bad condition.*

Special Problems, Reports Filed *Reports & maps available in Department files.*

Remarks We have shipped four or five cars of ore in the last three years to El Paso and Hayden; also concentrates to Miami.

If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate. Will transfer 51% to party or parties that will finance this development work; or will give a bond and lease to responsible parties.

Signed *J. M. Brown*
914 S. Second Ave--Phoenix, Arizona

Use additional sheets if necessary.

Swallow Mine
file

DOUBLER MINES

The property known as the Swallow Group of mines located in Castle Creek mining district, Yavapai County, Arizona, was located by Gideon Roberts, a prospector from Trinidad, Colorado, about the year of 1890.

At that time the entire Group consisted of 32 Quartz claims, and the principal mine was named the George R. Swallow after the man who was at that time the Treasurer of the State of Colorado.

This mine had a heavy cropping and was a stony ledge of Iron and Phorphyry Ore rich in free gold.

The entire group was sold for the sum of (\$20,000) Twenty Thousand Dollars cash to William E. Cray, J. N. Large, and Judge Strong of Denver, Colorado. They repaired a five stamp mill three miles distant on Castle Creek, added five more stamps, and commenced operation. At this time I was hired as an amalgamator to run one shift at the mill. The first 1,000 tons we ran plated (\$60.00) Sixty Dollars per ton on the plates. We were forced to hang up the stamps every six hours and clean the plates in order to keep the amalgamator from scuffing and losing the gold.

The deeper we went down on the ledge the more leached the ore became and carrying lower values in gold though the ledge became wider and the filling softer, composed of a combination of Iron and Porphyry with a strong showing of Copper.

After running the mill for about two years it was closed down and I took charge of the work at the mine, sinking the shaft to water. I have forgotten the exact depth but I believe it was about two hundred and twenty-five feet.

At this time an engineer from Denver by the name of Berlingame made an examination and sampled the mine. I remember his assays across the ledge at water level gave a return of (\$21.00) Twenty-One Dollars in gold.

About this time I quit the employment of the Company. I understood that Berlingame did not take over the property because the Company asked for too large a payment in cash to start with.

Afterwards the property was leased to a man by the name of Large, a nephew of J. N. Large, one of the original owners. He undertook to sink the shaft deeper but had too small a pump and could not handle the flow of water. He took out and shipped considerable ore from the Moonlight Mine lying south of Buzzard Roost Gulch, a south extension of the Swallow Mine, that ran high in copper and (\$22.00) in Gold.

After Large returned to Denver, the property fell into the hands of John Doubler, who moved a five-stamp mill to the property and worked out considerable gold from different parts of the property, and I have understood that while he was in control that a long tunnel was run to connect with the ledge below the bottom of the shaft, but they gained no great depth and the tunnel was a failure as far as developing the ledge.

My opinion of the mine has always been that at a depth there would be found large bodies of copper ore carrying high values in gold and silver. In my judgment the vein is leached to quite a depth. This also was the opinion of Burlingame, the Denver expert, as his plan of future work was to sink the shaft to the 800 foot level or until he reached the sulphide zone, then crosscut and drift N and S on the ledge especially North under the Phorphyry dike or cropping.

The formation encasing the ledge is a disintegrated granite. The ledge is from 10 to 15 feet wide with two slick walls with a clay gouge on each wall. Wherever there was one of these gouges, it ran from \$50.00 to \$60.00 in gold but was hard to mill as it was inclined to form in flakes in the battery and had to be mixed with rock or quartz to cause it to disintegrate.

This is the history and my observation of the property to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EMERY W. FISHER

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. MCLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
817 WEST MADISON ST. PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

PHONE 254-6181

For Mr. Charlie Brown
11067 Pleasant Valley Road
Sun City, Arizona 85351

Date September 6, 1974

Sample of Ore

Received: 9-4-74

Submitted by: same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 200.00 per ounce

Silver, figured at \$ 5.00 per ounce

LAB. NO.	IDENTIFICATION	GOLD		SILVER		PERCENTAGES	
		OZ. PERTON	VALUE	OZ. PERTON	VALUE		
7671	No Mark	2.75	\$550.00				

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES


Claude E. McLean, Jr.

COPY OF ORE SETTLEMENT SHEETS

3-29-37

El Paso, Texas Smelter Lot #841

Elements	Assay per Ton 2000 lbs.	Net Paid For	Rate	Amount per Ton
Gold	0.485 oz.	0.485 oz.	\$32.31825	\$15.67
Silver	0.1 oz.			
Lead				
Copper	7.65 %	137.75 lbs.	0.134	\$18.13
				<u>\$34.13</u>
Paid on 27.1575 dry tons		Total less Smelter Charges, \$831.83		

10-8-37

Hayden, Arizona Smelter Lot #412

Elements	Assay per Ton 2000 lbs.	Net Paid For	Rate	Amount per Ton
Gold	0.32 oz.	0.32 oz.	\$32.31825	\$10.34
Silver	0.12 oz.			
Copper	2.95 %	48.45 lbs.	0.09692	\$ 4.70
				<u>\$15.04</u>
Paid on 54.847 dry tons		Total less Smelter Charges \$619.22		

10-30-37

Hayden, Arizona Smelter Lot #489

Elements	Assay per Ton 2000 lbs.	Net Paid For	Rate	Amount per Ton
Gold	0.175 oz.	0.175 oz.	\$32.31825	\$ 5.66
Silver	0.12 oz.			
Copper	3.72 %	63.08 lbs.	0.0915	\$ 5.77
				<u>\$11.43</u>
Paid on 55.6875 dry tons		Total less Smelter Charges \$433.81		

2-18-39

El Paso, Texas Smelter Lot #386

Elements	Assay per Ton 2000 lbs.	Net Paid For	Rate	Amount per Ton
Gold	0.57 oz.	0.57 oz.	\$32.31825	\$18.42
Silver	0.1 oz.	0.095 oz.	0.64125	\$ 0.06
Lead				
Copper	12.10 %	222.3 lbs.	0.082275	\$18.29
				<u>\$36.77</u>
Paid on 12.49 dry tons		Total less Smelter Charges \$391.81		
	9.8			
	3.2			

Charles C. Brown
11067 Pleasant Valley Rd
Sun City, Az
85351

974-0120

IRON KING ASSAY OFFICE
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

BOX 247 - PHONE 632-7410
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329



ASSAY
MADE
FOR

GROVER RUBASH
P.O. Box 2175
Wickenburg, Az. 85358

May 27, 1979

Ref no.	DESCRIPTION	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag	% Fe	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu
95-24-1	Top road, 1st run	.116	0.06				
95-24-2	Top Hole, "	.100	Tr				
95-24-3	East Pile "	.122	0.06				
95-24-4	West pile "	.144	Tr				
95-24-5	Top Road, Special run	.166	0.61				
95-24-6	Top Hole " "	.160	Tr				
95-24-7	East Pile " "	.614	Tr				
95-24-8	West Pile " "	.572	Tr				

CHARGES \$58.00

ASSAYER

IRON KING ASSAY OFFICE
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

BOX 247 - PHONE 632-7410
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329



ASSAY
MADE
FOR

VERNON PERRY
c/o Grover Rubash
P.O. Box 2175
Wickenburg, Ariz. 85358

June 25, 1979

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION			Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton			
Dan, Heads	#4	3	.438	0.22			
"	#5	<i>Average .223</i>	.528	0.17			
"	#6		.140	0.06			
"	#7		.138	0.50			
"	#8		.140	0.06			
"	#9		.162	0.30			
"	#10		.114	0.19			
"	#11		.124	0.08			
Dan, Tails	BE AX #4		.066	0.10			
"	#5		.074	0.13			
"	#6		.107	0.08			
"	#7		.063	0.14			
"	#8		.063	0.08			
"	#9		.090	0.13			
"	#10		.115	0.10			
"	#11		.052	0.10			
"	#12		.026	Tr			
Dan N Solns.	#4		.045	Tr			
"	#5		.028	0.02			
"	#6		.032	2.48			
"	#7		.032	0.55			
"	#8		.030	0.03			
"	#9		.091	0.10			

CHARGES _____

ASSAYER _____

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Report

This report was made for Mr. Robert C. Bogart, General Manager, Cyprus Bagdad Copper Company, at the request of Mr. P. K. Medhi, Superintendent of Exploration-Development, Chief Geologist. The property was submitted by Mr. Grover Rubash of Yarnell, Arizona, acting as the owner's agent. Mr. Wilbur E. Sweet, Jr., Ore Control Engineer, examined the submitted material and, based on the recommendation that an investigation of the property be made to determine if a significant Cu-Su mineralized zone existed, examined the property on November 1 and 2, 1975.

Source of Information

Inadequate base maps are available for the area, and no government reports were available. Several engineer's reports, maps, and smelter returns utilized were made available by Mr. Grover Rubash.

ACCESS AND LOCATION

The Swallow Mine is located in Sections 6 and 7, T 8 N, R 2 W (G & SRM), Castle Creek Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, about eighteen miles by dirt road from Wickenburg, Arizona.

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY

The mine is located in a typical semi-arid mountain desert environment on the southeast slope of Swallow Mountain. Topographic relief is about 600 feet northwest along the strike of the vein from the wash running east into the southeastward-flowing Castle Creek from the property, which dissects the district. Elevation ranges from 4000 to 2500 feet.

FACILITIES

Supplies are brought in by vehicle from Wickenburg, and a small amount of water is available on the property. Power is provided by a small electric generator, and three small buildings are on the property in addition to the old blacksmith shop at the main tunnel. The property is littered with old, obsolete mining and milling equipment. No timber is available locally.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

The Swallow Mine has produced approximately 8,300 tons of ore containing 2,640 ounces of gold and 3,800,000 pounds of copper between 1915-1916 and 1937-1939. Production was from the oxidized and residually enriched portions of the Swallow vein. The Castle Creek District had a total recorded production of \$350,000 in 1936, and Lindgren estimated that about \$500,000 was the maximum production (gold).

STATE OF NEW YORK)
CITY OF NEW YORK) SS:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

MARGARET PICHEL, being duly sworn deposes
and says:

That she is the President and Treasurer
of Paydirt Mining Company, a corporation organized under the
laws of the State of Arizona, and a stockholder of same.

That she owns 51% of all of the outstanding
shares of stock of the said corporation.

That she now resides at 175 W. 76th Street,
New York City.

That the above statements as to office and
holder of shares are to be found in the records of the said
corporation.

Sworn to before me this
26th day of February, 1947.

Margaret Pichel

Margaret Pichel

Benedict J. Militana

BENEDICT J. MILITANA
NOTARY PUBLIC, Bronx County
Bronx Co. Clk's No. 101, Reg. No. 131-M-7
N. Y. Co. Clk's No. 729, Reg. No. 428-M-7
Commission expires March 30, 1947

OWNERSHIP

The property is owned by Mr. Stephen F. Wagner, 1637 East Turney, Phoenix, Arizona (265-9527) and Mr. Charles Brown (address unknown). There are two patented claims in the group, and reportedly several unpatented claims are held, although the validity of these is questionable as they have not been surveyed and the location and corner monuments are in disrepair or are nonexistent. The only valid lode claims are along the strike of the Swallow vein. No information is available on any outstanding liens or mortgages, leases, or previous contracts, litigation, etc.

TERMS OF SUBMITTAL

No purchase or lease terms were discussed, as the property was examined to determine if any further interest or a complete follow up examination would be necessary.

GENERAL GEOLOGY AND ORE DEPOSITS

From the Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin 137, revised 1967: "This region is made up mainly of Yavapai schist and Bradshaw granite, locally intruded by dikes of diorite and rhyolite-porphyry and largely mantled on the south by volcanic rocks. The ore deposits, which occur only in the Pre-Cambrian rocks, have been grouped by Lindgren as follows: Pre-Cambrian gold-quartz veins,

represented by the Golden Aster or Lehman Mine; post-Tertiary gold-copper veins, exemplified by the Swallow, Whipsaw, Jones, and Copperopolis properties; and lead veins."

The Swallow Mine is along a mineralized reverse fault zone striking N45W and dipping 70-80 degrees to the north. The fault lies along a contact zone between the Bradshaw granites to the north and Granite gneiss with xenoliths of Yavapai schist to the south. Primary mineralization was probably hematite with regional metamorphism converting the hematite to specularite. The gold-copper values were probably introduced during a period of subsequent faulting and brecciation of the Swallow vein. Subsequent complementary transverse faulting displaced the vein into at least seven or eight segments, giving the area the appearance of a large mineralized shear zone with several paralleling veins. Subsequent development and prospecting based on parallel veins resulted in the expenditure of considerable work by the mine owners. Fairly high gold values (0.25 oz/ton average) in the oxidized zone are as the result of residual enrichment. Ore at depth averages 0.09 oz/ton. Vein width rarely exceeds four feet, and along the vein, supergene copper has been noted to occur and resulted in considerable production.

DEVELOPMENT

Development of the Swallow Mine has been limited to an access tunnel on the 3800 foot level and numerous shafts and adits on the upper levels that were used to stope-out the oxidized ore that contained high grade gold values. The

attached map that accompanies this report was compiled from old reports and assays.

SAMPLING

The underground workings were sampled by previous engineers and the assays are noted on the mine map. A program of geochemical sampling was conducted to determine if any widespread mineralization was evident with negative results. The geochemical assays are listed in this report on page , and a sketch map shows the relative sample locations to the transverse faults that displaced the Swallow vein.

MAPPING

The available mine map is good, but a transit-stadia or plane table surface geology map would be invaluable for future development of the mine by a small operator. No small scale maps are available of the area. Difficulty was experienced during the examination due to the lack of a topographic base map.

ORE RESERVES

There are no proven or indicated ore reserves; however, possible reserves based on geologic inference may exist on the 3800 level northwesterly of the main shaft station. No tonnage or grade estimate can be made without a complete surface geology map keyed to the 3800 foot level.

MINING METHODS

The property is currently being ineffectively prospected by open-cutting with the use of a gasoline powered slusher by the caretaker. If reopened, it would be necessary to extend a development drift under the old workings to the northwest on the 3800 foot level and mine the vein using a cut and fill method using gob or waste fill in the stopes. Previous development on the 3800 level was to the southwest and did not take into account the fault displacement on the vein.

PROCESSING

The ore may be amenable to a modified cyanide leaching process, although the copper in the ore will interfere and retard the precipitation of the gold, and will have to be precipitated first. No milling and processing costs or a flow sheet indicating potential recovery is available. Typical mill recovery in 1938 was:

Concentrate	1.00, 1.08 oz Au/ton
Tails	0.03 oz Au/ton
Heads	0.10 oz Au/ton
Recovery	70% Indicated

ECONOMIC SITUATION

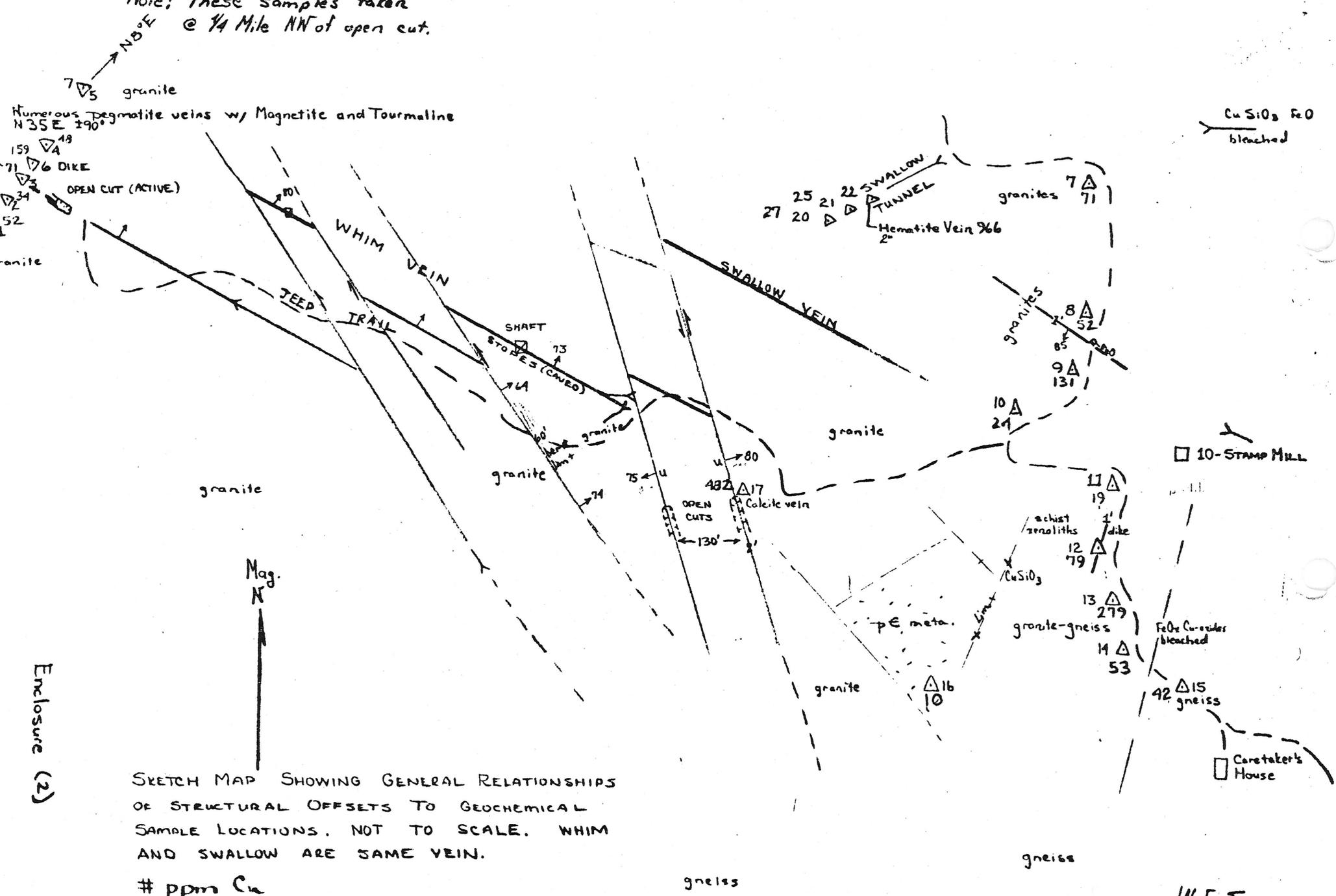
The market price for gold is currently about \$145.00/oz, but the high freight rates and lack of a nearby smelter make shipping ore uneconomic at this time.

APPENDIX

The following are attached to this report:

- (1) Underground Mine Map Showing Previous Assays
- (2) Geochemical Map
- (3) Geochemical Assay Sheet
- (4) Rough Location Map

Note: these samples taken @ 1/4 Mile NW of open cut.



Enclosure (2)

SKETCH MAP SHOWING GENERAL RELATIONSHIPS OF STRUCTURAL OFFSETS TO GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS. NOT TO SCALE. WHIM AND SWALLOW ARE SAME VEIN.

ppm Cu

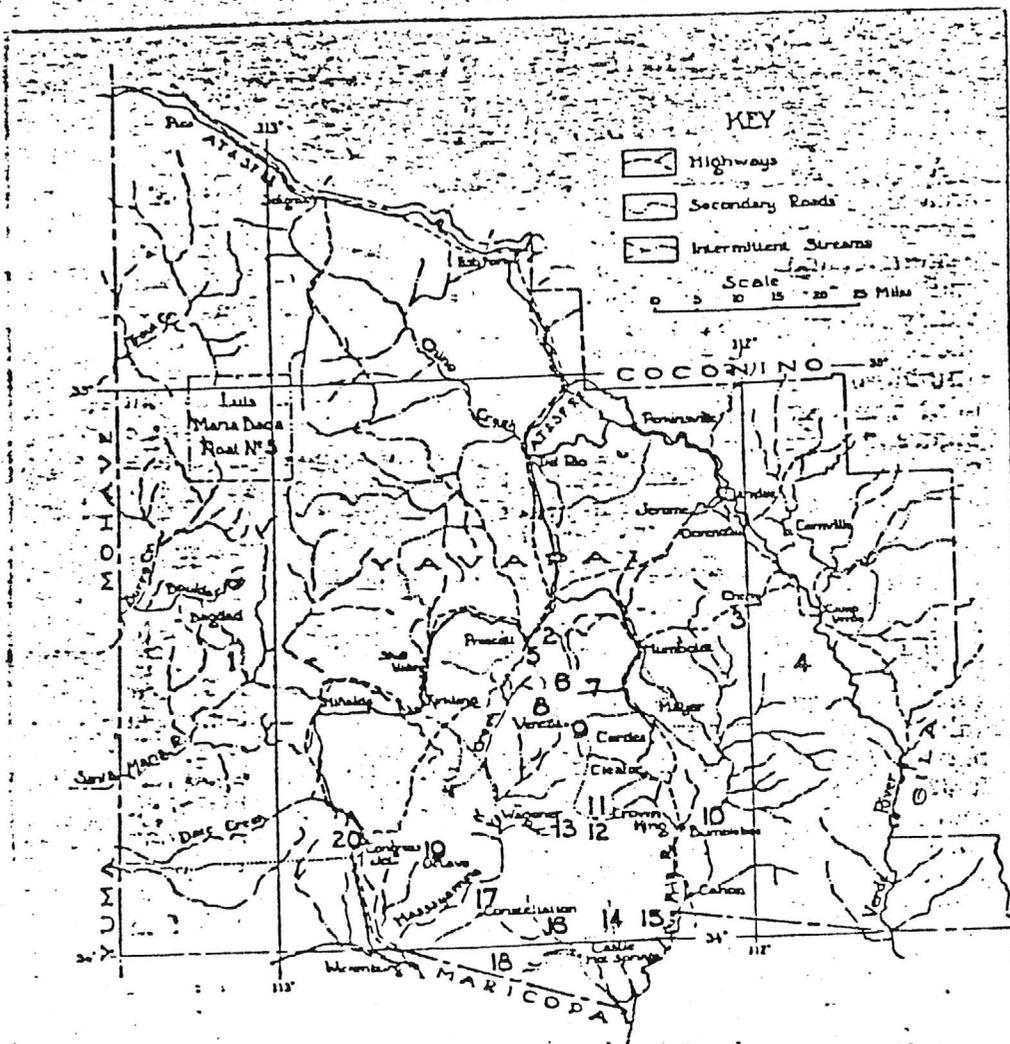
W.E. SWEET
Nov. 6, 1975

ASSAY SHEET

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - SWALLOW MINE

Sample No.	Values in p.p.m.					Rock Type
	Cu	Mo	Zn	Pb	Ag	
1	52	<2	24	7	<2	gr
2	34	<2	20	2	<2	gr
3	71	<2	6	3	<2	vein zone
4	48	<2	26	5	<2	gr
5	7	<2	28	4	<2	gr
6	159	<2	35	14	<2	mafic dike
7	71	<2	15	5	<2	gr
8	52	<2	14	3	<2	gr
9	131	<2	17	4	<2	gr
10	24	<2	24	5	<2	gr
11	19	<2	33	3	<2	gr-gn
12	79	<2	49	8	<2	mafic dike
13	279	<2	40	7	<2	gn
14	53	<2	10	3	<2	gn
15	42	<2	56	7	<2	gn
16	10	<2	12	4	<2	pc meta.
17	482	<2	21	36	2	Calcite vein
20	27	<2	18	4	<2	gr
21	25	<2	54	6	<2	gr
22	966	<2	15	8	6	FeO vein

Enclosure (3)



Map showing location of lode gold districts in Yavapai County.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 Eureka | 11 Peck, Bradshaw |
| 2 Prescott | 12 Pine Grove, Tiger |
| 3 Cherry Creek | 13 Minnehaha |
| 4 Squaw Peak | 14 Humbug |
| 5 Groom Creek | 15 Tip Top |
| 6 Walker | 16 Castle Creek |
| 7 Bigbug | 17 Black Rock |
| 8 Hassayampa | 18 White Picacho |
| 9 Turkey Creek | 19 Weaver |
| 10 Black Canyon | 20 Martinez |

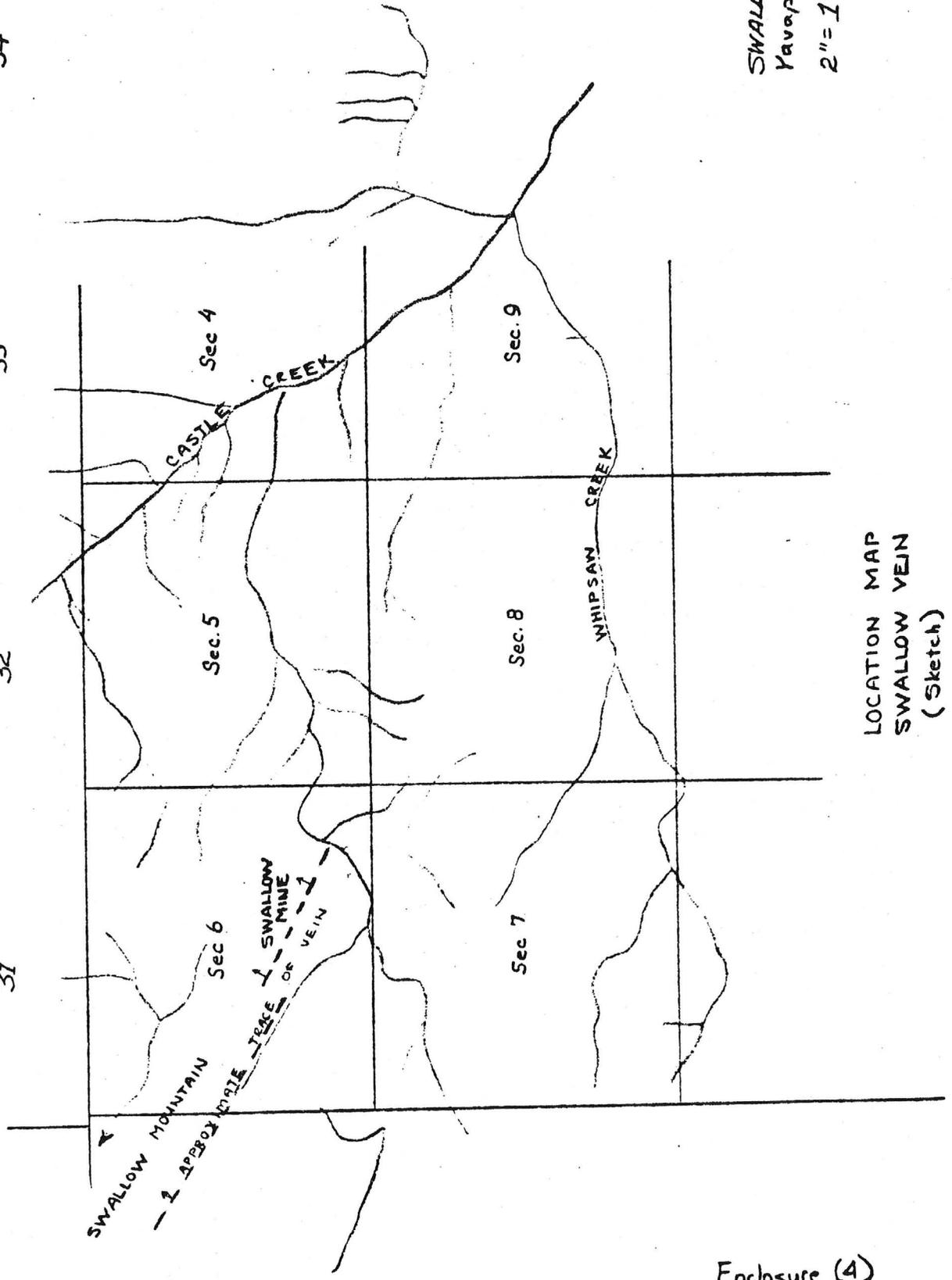
T. 8 N. R. 2 W.

34

33

32

31

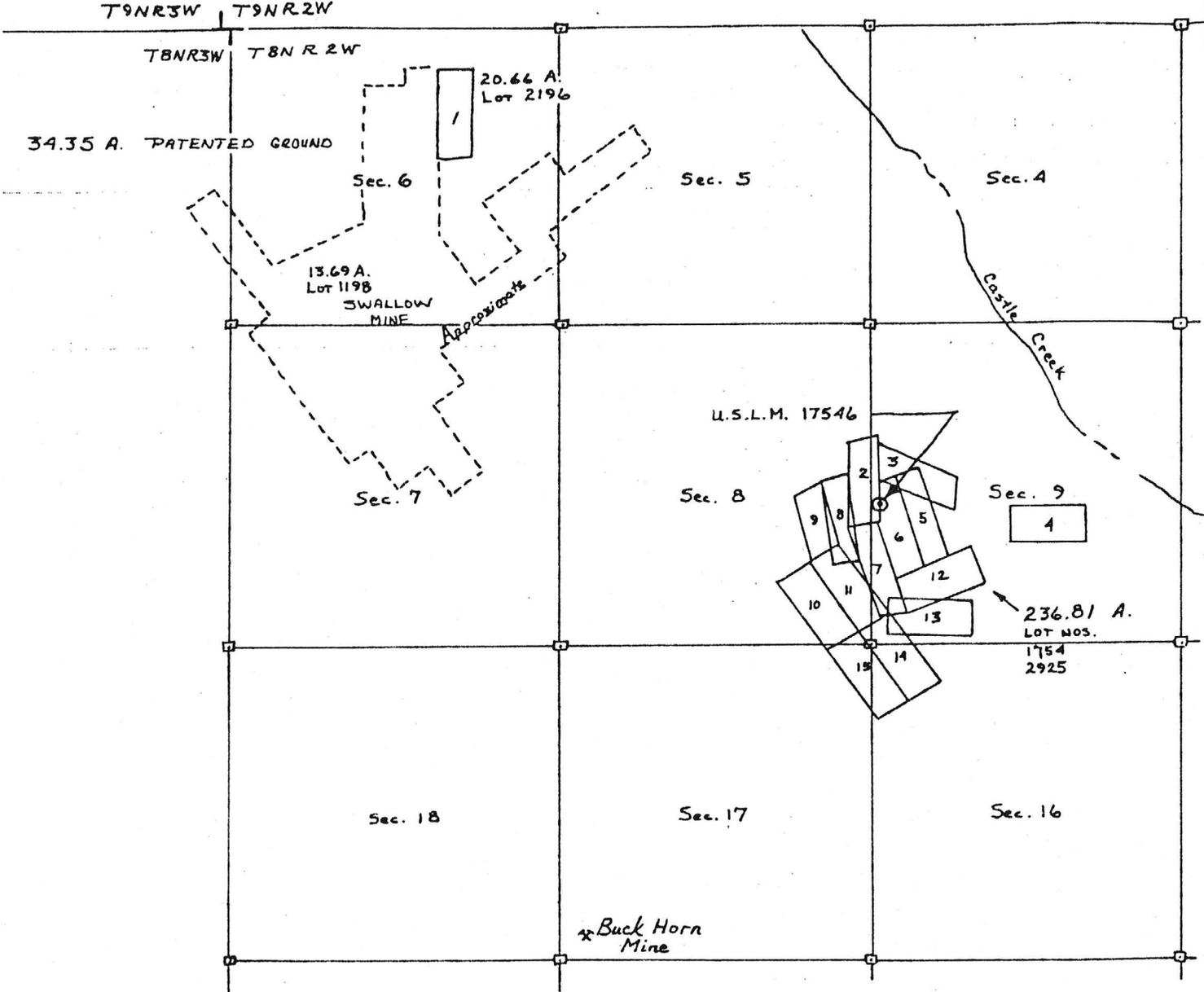


SWALLOW MINE
Yavapai County, Arizona
2" = 1 MILE

LOCATION MAP
SWALLOW VEIN
(Sketch)

TOWNSHIP N° 8 NORTH RANGE N° 2 WEST
 GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA
 CASTLE CREEK MINING DISTRICT

SCALE 1" = 2 1/2" = 5280'
 W E



Enclosure (2)

LOCATION MAP - SWALLOW MINE

- EXTENT OF PREV. LOCATIONS
- PATENTED GROUND



FINAL REPORT

MINERAL: Gold-Copper PROPERTY: Swallow Mine
EXAMINATION DATE: November 1-2, 1975 MINING DISTRICT: Castle Creek
EXAMINED FOR: Cyprus Bagdad Copper Company STATE: Arizona
EXAMINED BY: Wilbur E. Sweet, Jr. COUNTY: Yavapai
Ore Control Engineer, Cyprus Bagdad Copper Company, P. O. Box 245, Bagdad, Az.
SECTION: 6, T 8N R 2W, Gila & Salt River Meridian

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Swallow Mine is a series of surface cuts and underground workings along a mineralized reverse fault striking @ N60W (Magnetic) and dipping 70-80 degrees to the north. The fault lies along a contact zone between the Bradshaw granites to the north and Granite gneiss with Yavapai schist xenoliths to the south. Primary mineralization was probably hematite with regional metamorphism converting the hematite to specularite. The gold-copper values in the ore zone are as a result of secondary brecciation followed by quartz-chalcopyrite mineralization in the Swallow Vein and along a series of at least seven complementary normal strike-slip faults displacing the vein. This gave the area an appearance of being large mineralized shear zone with several parallel veins until the structural displacement was determined. The fairly high gold values associated with the property occur principally within the oxidized zone as residual enrichment. Geochemical sampling conducted of the fault zones, granites, and gneisses did not reveal any significant widespread mineralization. No vein samples were taken as previous reports list extensive and inconclusive sampling.

It is recommended that Cyprus Bagdad Copper Company not consider this property for a detailed examination or acquisition. The property currently has limited value to the owners as a source of lapidary material under the direction of the owner's representative, Mr. Grover Rubash, and it is possible a small tonnage of oxidized gold ore may be shipped at a profit from existing stockpiled material at the mine. A courtesy copy of this report should be sent to the owners and Mr. Rubash.



Wilbur E. Sweet, Jr.

CYPRUS

Bulletin No. 782
U.S.G.S

Ore Deposits of the
Jerome and Bradshaw Mountains
Quadrangles, Arizona

The Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C.

Price \$.50

Castle Creek District

Topography

The Castle Creek district lies in the southeast corner of the Bradshaw Mts. Quadrangle. On the south and west it is adjoined by the Red Picacho, White Picacho, and Black Rock (Constellation) districts, which lie just outside the Quadrangle. The Castle Creek district is difficult to reach; it is best accessible from Wickenburg the distance being about 18 miles in a straight line and in a northwesterly direction. A poor wagon road leads from Wickenburg to the Abe Lincoln mine, thence trails continue to the Swallow mine and across Castle Creek to Copperopolis. A wagon road is supposed to follow Castle Creek from Hot Springs up to Briggs.

Castle Creek is a deeply incised stream which after flowing in a southeasterly course for about 25 miles enters Agua Fria River at the extreme south corner of Yavapai County. On Castle Creek a few miles south of the border line of the Bradshaw Mts. Quadrangle are the Castle Hot Springs (altitude 1,684 ft.), a well known resort embowered in a grove of date palms and yuccas. The whole region is intensely dissected by a rather mature network of gulches entrenched between abrupt ridges from 1,000 to 1,500 ft. high. Travel along the trails is difficult and arduous, and a summer climate is extremely hot. The vegetation is that characteristic of the hot belt and consists mainly of mesquite, cats-claw, samuara, and prickly pear.

Geology

Much of the district is covered by Tertiary volcanic flows, including volcanic agglomerates, andesite and rhyolite tuff. These materials were poured out on the pre-Cambrian deeply eroded basement and are not dissected by the post-Tertiary erosion. The flows reach up to an altitude of about 3,500 feet and between Fenton's and Donnelly's to 4,500 ft. North of the flows the southwestern outliers of the Bradshaw Mts. rise abruptly to 4,500 ft. and their brushy ridges connect with the complexes of Silver Mt., Minnehaha, and Crown King.

The pre-Cambrian consists of a belt of Yavapai schist tending diagonally to the southwest corner of the quadrangle. On both sides of this is normal Bradshaw granite and in places the mixture of schist, diorite, and granite known as the Crooks complex.

The ore deposits are confined to the pre-Cambrian and include a few placers, now exhausted, the best of which were worked in American Gulch, north of Briggs' ranch; pre-Cambrian gold quartz veins, represented by Lehman deposit; gold-copper veins, deeply oxidized, with chrysocolla and specularite and in places carrying gold and silver, exemplified by the Swallow Wipsaw, Jones and Copperopolis properties; and lead veins, represented by the long vein that trends westward from Copperopolis.

Regarding the affiliations of the gold-copper veins and the lead veins there is much uncertainty. The only verdict possible is that they are pre-Tertiary. The copper-bearing veins differ from those seen elsewhere in that the oxidized ore always contains much bright-blue chrysocolla, intergrown with specularite in thin plates.

A Supergene origin is ascribed to the specularite because of its very intimate inter-growth with chrysocolla. As shown in Plate 15 A, it develops in the copper silicate as minute radiating plates, many of which follow the direction of cracks in the chrysocolla. It is believed that this peculiar variety of oxidized ore owes its origin to the higher temperature prevalent in this district of low altitude (1,500 to 3,000 ft.).

Owing to the situation of the district the production has naturally been small. Some rich ore has been shipped, and some ore has been milled at the Lehman and Whipsaw mills. The total production is probably well below \$500,000 gross value.

A little smelting plant was erected many years ago at Briggs to treat Copperopolis ore, but there is no record of production.

Lately 800 acres of nitrate land has been located just north of Briggs on volcanic agglomerate and rhyolite tuff. It is not unlikely that the tuff has yielded traces of nitrate, but the probability that commercial deposits will be developed here is very small.

Swallow Mine

The Swallow mine, owned by John Dobler, is at an altitude of 3,225. The place is also known as Buzzard's Roost. It is accessible from the Abe Lincoln mine, 12 miles from Wickenburg, by a road in poor repair leading down, Whipsaw Creek and hence north to the head of a small gulch leading down to Castle Creek. The mine is half a mile west of the Bradshaw Mt. Quadrangle, in the Congress Quadrangle, but it is described here, being in the Castle Creek district. There is a 10-stamp mill on the property.

The country rock is Bradshaw granite with dikes of andersite and granite porphyry. Half a mile southeast of Buzzard's Roost is the south shaft, 225 feet deep. The vein strikes N. 10 degrees W and dips 70 degrees E. The best ore, which is copper stained rusty mass with chrysocolla and brown copper pitch ore, contains 1 to 2 ounces of Gold to the ton. The ore averages 3 to 15 ft. in width, and much of this dump carries about 8 per cent of the copper and several dollars in Gold to the ton.

North of the house and 300 ft. above it is a shaft 300 ft. deep and presumably on a different vein. Much ore has been stopped to points 150 ft. north and 50 ft. south of this shaft. The vein strikes N 33 degrees W and dips 60 degrees E.

Another vein is found 100 ft. north of this deposit. Still farther north and above the shaft is a parallel vein.

The vein is several ft. wide, and the oxidized filling shows mainly platy specularite with oxidized copper ores, quartz, calcite, and some fluerite.

It has been mined as a gold ore with free gold in the well-oxidized material. Undoubtedly poorer ore with less free gold will be found in depth.

A specimen of bismuthinite altered to bismuth ocher, said to have come from this mine was obtained from Mr. Dobler.

Along the trail from the mine to Briggs, on Castle Creek, another parallel vein crops out, showing oxidized ore with some copper and dipping steeply west.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

CORNER 7TH ST. AND GLENDALE AVE.
PHONE 9-2229

JOHN K. FORMAN
ASSAYER - METALLURGIST - CHEMIST
6601 NORTH 7TH STREET

MAIL ORDER ADDRESS
R.F.D. No. 6, BOX 572

Phoenix, Arizona, June 24th, 1935

THESE ASSAYS ARE GUARANTEED TO BE ACCURATE

John M. Headley, Wickenburg, Arizona.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	GOLD		VALUE PER TON 2000 LBS.		SILVER		VALUE PER TON 2000 LBS.		COPPER		VALUE PER TON 2000 LBS.		LEAD		VALUE PER TON 2000 LBS.		TOTAL VALUE PER TON OF 2000 LBS.
	AT	\$ 35 OZ.	OUNCES	TENTHS	AT	OZ.	PER CENT	AT	C LB.	PER CENT	AT	C LB.					
Moonlight Concentrate																	
	0.84	\$29.40															
Swallow Concentrate																	
	0.31	\$10.85															

TAKE 7TH STREET BUS
FROM PHOENIX
DUE NORTH
6 MILES OUT 7TH STREET

**FOLLOW
PAVED
ROAD**

FROM GLENDALE
DUE EAST
7 MILES ON GLENDALE AVE.

John K. Forman
ASSAYER

COPY OF CRE SETTLEMENT SHEETS

3-29-37

El Paso, Texas Smelter Lot #841

Elements	Assay per Ton 2000 lbs.	Net Paid For	Rate	Amount per Ton
Gold	0.485 oz.	0.485 oz.	\$32.31825	\$15.67
Silver	0.1 oz.			
Lead				
Copper	7.65 %	137.75 lbs.	0.134	\$18.13
Paid on 27.1575 dry tons				\$34.13
Total less Smelter Charges			\$831.83	

10-8-37

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10-30-37

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2-18-39

El Paso, Texas Smelter Lot #386

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Silver	0.1 oz.	0.095 oz.	0.64125	\$ 0.06
Lead				
Copper	12.10 %	222.3 lbs.	0.082275	\$18.29
Paid on 12.49 dry tons				\$36.77
Total less Smelter Charges			\$391.81	
Fe	9.8			
Alumina	3.2			

ING AND REFINING COMPANY
SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Wickenburg Ore Market EL PASO, TEXAS, 5-19-39
 ADDRESS Wickenburg, Arizona SHIPPING POINT Wickenburg, Ariz. SMELTER LOT 1371
 CLASSIFICATION Ore SHIPPER'S LOT 2

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS					N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS			
No.	Initial	Gross	SACKS		Net Weight	Moisture %	Dry Weight	Settlement Date <u>5-10-39</u>		
			No.	Weight				B/L Date <u>5-6-39</u>		
122847	AT				53040	2.3	51820	Silver	.64125	Cts. per Oz.
								Foreign Silver	.4275	Per 100 Lbs.
								Lead	4.75	Per 100 Lbs.
								E. & M. J. Copper	.0965	Cts. per Lb.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.		
								£	s	d
								Exchange N. Y.		

PAYMENTS FOR METALS								VALUE		
ELEMENTS	Assay per Ton 2000 Lbs.		Deducted	Net Assay	Equivalent in Lbs.	Per Cent Paid For	Net Paid For	Rate	Amount Per. Ton	Amount Total
GOLD	.81	oz.					.81	oz.	32.31825	26.18
SILVER	.1	oz.				95	.095	oz.	.4275	.04
FEED	8.46	%	.4	8.06	161.2	95	153.14	Lbs.	.0709	10.86
COPPER		%						Lbs.		
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS										37.08

DEDUCTIONS							DEBITS		CREDITS		
BASE CHARGE: F. O. B. El Paso, for Metal Payments, not exceeding \$ 15.00..... per ton								3.00			
.10.....% of \$... 15.00 ... excess over \$... 15.00... per ton								1.00			
Handling Sacks											
Copper Deficiency											
ANALYSIS			Deduction	Net			Rate				
Insoluble	56.6	%					@	Cts.			
Silica	48.2	%					@	Cts.			
Iron	10.7	%					@	Cts.			
Mn		%					@	Cts.			
Lime	3.6	%					@	Cts.			
Zinc	.1	%					@	Cts.			
Sulphur	.2	%					@	Cts.			
Alumina	7.9	%					@	Cts.			
As	.12	%					@	Cts.			
Sb		%					@	Cts.			
Bi	.16	%	.10	.06	1.2	%	@	50	Cts.	.60	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS								4.60		4.60	
NET VALUE PER TON											32.48

				DEBITS		CREDITS	
Total Value on	25,910	Dry Tons @	32.48	Per Ton			
Less Freight on	26,520	Wet Tons @	3.60	Per Ton	Hayden	95.47	841.
Less Freight on Sacks Returned		Hauling Charge					
Less Demurrage		Switching					
Less Umpires							
Less Duty and Brokerage							
Amount withheld pending receipt of Silver Affidavit							
Royalty							
BALANCE DUE SHIPPER							
						748.00	841.56

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO. ANY
EL PASO SMELTING WORKS
ORE SETTLEMENT

BOUGHT OF Wickenburg Ore Market EL PASO, TEXAS, 2-18-39
ADDRESS Wickenburg, Arizona SHIPPING POINT Wickenburg, Arizona SMELTER LOT 386
CLASSIFICATION Ore SHIPPER'S LOT 1

CAR		WEIGHT IN AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS					N. Y. METAL QUOTATIONS		
No.	Initial	Gross	SACKS		Net Weight	Moisture %	Dry Weight	Settlement Date	
			No.	Weight				B/L Date	
121690	AT				25940	3.7	24980	2-9-39	
								Silver	.64125 Cts. per Oz
								Foreign Silver	.4275
								Lead	\$ 4.85 Per 100 Lbs.
								E. & M. J. Copper	.109 Cts. per Lb.
								LONDON LEAD PER 2240 LBS.	
								£	s d
								Exchange N. Y.	

PAYMENTS FOR METALS								VALUE		
ELEMENTS	Assay per Ton 2000 Lbs.	Deducted	Net Assay	Equivalent in Lbs.	Per Cent Paid For	Net Paid For	Rate	Amount Per Ton	Amount	
GOLD	.57 oz.					.57 oz.	32.31825	18.42		
SILVER	.1 oz.				95	.095 oz.	.64125	.06		
LEAD	%									
COPPER	12.10 %	.4	11.70	234.0	95	222.3 Lbs.	.082275	18.29		
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR METALS									36.77	

DEDUCTIONS						DEBITS	CREDITS
BASE CHARGE: F. O. B. El Paso, for Metal Payments, not exceeding \$ 15.00 per ton						3.00	
10 % of \$ 21.77 excess over \$ 15.00 per ton Max.						2.00	
Handling Sacks							
Copper Deficiency							
ANALYSIS		Deduction	Net			Rate	
Insoluble	58.6 %					@ Cts.	
Silica	54.4 %					@ Cts.	
Iron	9.8 %					@ Cts.	
Mn	%					@ Cts.	
Lime	1.0 %					@ Cts.	
Zinc	.1 %					@ Cts.	
Sulphur	.2 %					@ Cts.	
Alumina	3.2 %					@ Cts.	
	%					@ Cts.	
	%					@ Cts.	
	14 %	.10	.04	.8		@ 50 Cts.	.40
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS						5.40	5.40
NET VALUE PER TON							31.37

				DEBITS	CREDITS
Value on	12.490	Dry Tons @	31.37		391.81
Weight on	12.970	Wet Tons @	3.25	42.15	
on Sacks Returned		Hauling Charge		3.47	
		Switching		.25	
		Reweight			
				345.94	
				391.81	391.81

APPROVED

THE RANCHERS FEED CO.
WICKENBURG, ARIZONA

&
The Wickenburg Ore Market

Lot 281
Sept. 28, 1939

Shipper: J.N. Brown
Address: Wickenburg, Arizona

Weight of lot: 529 lbs.

moisture: 3% : 17

Name of Mine: Swallow
Mining District: Castle Creek
County: Yavapai

net dry weight : 512 lbs.

Payments per ton:

Assay	Amount Paid For:	Rate	Value
Gold: 2.35 ozs.	All	\$ 32.20	\$ 75.67
Silver: 0.2 ozs.			
Copper: 3.0% wet-less 1%- 2% or 40# 95% of 40#----- 38#		.0909	<u>3.45</u>

Value per ton at shipping point: \$ 79.12

Freight-rate per ton: \$ 5.14

Smelter-Treatment " " : 6.00

\$ 11.14 11.14

Net smelter value per dry ton: \$ 68.00

Total net smelter value of .256 dry tons @ 68.00 \$ 17.41

Brokerage: \$ 1.74
Sampling-Assaying 3.50
Copper Assay add. : 1.00

\$ 6.24 6.24

Net amount due shipper: \$ 11.17



ARC LABORATORIES

Division of Arizona Research Consultants, Inc.

9236 NORTH 10TH AVE.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85021

943-3573

FOR: Charles Brown
 11067 Pleasant Valley Rd
 Sun City, Ariz. 85351

DATE 2-4-75

LAB No. 12965-66

RESULTS

Sample No.	Gold	Copper
Face	0.54 oz/ton	1.50 %
Dump	0.38	1.25

Respectfully submitted,
 ARC LABORATORIES

John T. Long, Jr.

IRON KING ASSAY OFFICE
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

BOX 247 — PHONE 632-7410
 HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA 86329



ASSAY
 MADE
 FOR

GROVER RUBASH
 P.O. Box 2175
 Wickenburg, Az. 85358

May 27, 1979

Ref no.	DESCRIPTION	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag	% Fe	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu
95-24-1	Top road, 1st run	.116	0.06				
95-24-2	Top Hole, "	.100	Tr				
95-24-3	East Pile "	.122	0.06				
95-24-4	West pile "	.144	Tr				
95-24-5	Top Road, Special run	.166	0.61				
95-24-6	Top Hole " "	.160	Tr				
95-24-7	East Pile " "	.614	Tr				
95-24-8	West Pile " "	.572	Tr				

CHARGES \$58.00

ASSAYER



Arizona Testing Laboratories

817 West Madison Street □ Phoenix, Arizona 85007 □ 602/254-6181

For: Mr. Charles C. Brown
11067 Pleasant Valley Road
Sun City, Arizona 85351

Date: August 9, 1982

Lab. No.: 7590

Sample: Solutions

Marked: See Below

Received: 8/9/82

Submitted by: Same

REPORT OF LABORATORY TESTS

<u>Samples Marked:</u>	<u>Aqueous solution as submitted by client</u>	<u>Solution Extracted into MIBK and washed</u>
#25	9.0	8.4
#27 A	1.3	0.40
#28	9.0	8.2

Note: Above results reported as troy oz/ton in original ore sample using a dilution factor of 1 to 100 (1 gram to 100 ml of volume).

The aqueous solution results are subject to background absorption due to light scattering and interferences from iron, which is usually orders of magnitude higher in concentration than gold. The readings obtained, however, were reported above without regard to any background absorption which may have occurred.

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Steven Hankins

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
817 WEST MADISON ST. PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

PHONE 254-6181

For Mr. Charlie Brown
11067 Pleasant Valley Road
Sun City, Arizona 85351

Date September 6, 1974

Sample of Ore

Received: 9-4-74

Submitted by: same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

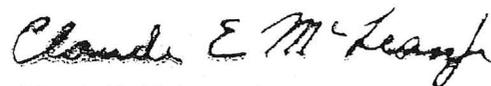
Gold figured at \$ 200.00 per ounce

Silver figured at \$ 5.00 per ounce

LAB. NO.	IDENTIFICATION	GOLD		SILVER		PERCENTAGES	
		OZ. PERTON	VALUE	OZ. PERTON	VALUE		
7671	No Mark	2.75	\$550.00				

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES



Claude E. McLean, Jr.

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
815 WEST MADISON STREET PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

PHONE 254-6181

For Mr. Charles C. Brown
Swallow Mine
11067 Pleasant Valley Road
Sun City, Arizona 85351

Date April 23, 1975

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
9242	#1 Ledge, North end	0.66					
	#2 Ledge, Bottom	0.26					

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude McLean, Jr.

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

ATL ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.

PHONE 254-6181 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX 85001

Chemist... Engineers

For **Swallow Mine**
Mr. S. Wagner
1630 East Turney
Phoenix, Arizona

Date **November 8, 1966**

Sample of **Ore**
 Submitted by: **Same**

Received: **11-4-66**

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ **35.00** per ounce

Silver figured at \$ **1.29** per ounce

LAB. NO.	IDENTIFICATION	GOLD		SILVER		PERCENTAGES	
		OZ. PERTON	VALUE	OZ. PERTON	VALUE		
1002	#1	0.42	\$14.70				

Leftin's

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E McLean Jr

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

MS-99

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date: 3/27/40 (Revised July 1942)

Mine: Swallow Mine

District: Castle Creek

Location: Eighteen miles NE of
Wickenburg in Yavapai County.

Former name: Dobler

Owner: Pay Dirt Mining Company

Address: 326 Heard Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
R.F.C. office

Operator: Same

Address: Same

Vice-Pres.: J. N. Brown

Gen. Mgr.: E. Ornstein

Mine Supt: J. N. Brown

Mill Supt.

Principal Metals: Gold and Copper

Men Employed:

Production Rate

Mill - Type & Cap. Ball, 25-ton

Power - Amt. & Type: Oil engines, Generator Elec.
Stationary and portable compressors

Operations - Present: None.

Operations Planned: See attached sheet.

Number Claims, Title, etc.: Fifteen claims owned by Pay Dirt Mining Co.

Description - Topog. & Geog.: See attached bulletin.

Mine Workings - Amt. & Condition: 600 feet of shaft, five thousand feet of tunnel
and drifts. Good Condition except new timbers needed in several places.

(over)

Geology & Mineralization: Porphyry - iron gossan - quartz vein with values in gold and copper.

Ore - Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings: 4000 tons blocked out and large bodies of low grade ore that can be stoped by running a cross-cut. Also ore dumps that could be milled.

Veins - 4 to 5 ft. wide. \$20.00 per ton in gold and copper.

Mine, mill equipment & flow sheet:

Road Conditions, Route: 18 miles road running NE out of Wickenburg, Arizona.
15 miles good, last three rough.

Water Supply: Gravity water for camp and milling. 720 gallons per hour for mill. More can be developed.

Brief History: See attached sheet.

Special Problems, reports filed: Reports and maps available in department files.

Remarks: We have shipped four or five cars of ore in the last three years to El Paso and Hayden; also concentrates to Miami.

If property for sale, price, terms and address to negotiate: Will transfer 51% to party or parties that will finance this development work; or will give a bond and lease to responsible parties.

Signed: John N. Brown
914 S. Second Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona

THE SWALLOW MINE

The Swallow mine is located 18 miles northeast of Wickenburg, Yavapai County, Arizona, consists of 15 unpatented lode claims located within and being part of section six and seven, township eight north, range two west, Gila and Salt River principal meridian of Arizona. It is known as the Swallow Mine and can be located on any good U.S.G.S. map of the Castle Creek mining district.

The history of this property is like many others in the remote mining districts of the west. Discovered and worked by the prospector with limited means. Later he interested friends and together they developed and sold to people who worked out as much as possible at the least cost. Still later by leasers and chloriders who gutted it and left the property in a very bad condition.

The first connection I had with the property was when Mr. P. L. Woodman, who had been superintendent of the Copper Queen at Bisbee, Arizona, saw the possibilities of the property and interested some Pittsburgh people in the development of it. They ran the long cross cut tunnel marked as "A" on the accompanying map (on file). The reason for running this long tunnel was to get under the old workings which were caved thereby opening up new ore. This work was being carried on when the depression of '29 hit. Due to this and the death of the head of the Pittsburgh group the property was allowed to go back to the government and then was open for location. The property was then located by me, J. N. Brown, and I am now the part owner.

The tunnel was extended to intersect the old Swallow shaft at point "Z" the station, then a drift run on the Swallow vein where very good ores show for 50 feet from the shaft to point "M". Later a winze was sunk to a depth of one hundred feet below the tunnel level marked "X". The ore in this winze averages about 4 feet wide, the chute is approximately 50 feet long and will average \$20.00 or more per ton taking the gold and copper content of the ore. Assays have been taken from this winze which ran over a hundred dollars in gold. The station and the shaft at the collar of the winze is caved and the winze is under water, but this work can be done at a nominal cost in connection with the outline of development to follow. The shaded portion marked "Q" is the old Swallow ore chute where over half a million dollars gross has been mined according to record.

From point "M" the tunnel drift leaves the main Swallow ledge, a little to the left as you enter. The drift was run on a small stringer and very little ore was developed although the tunnel follows parallel with the Swallow ledge. This drift is some 260 feet in length northwest of the Swallow shaft at point "E". By tracing the Swallow ledge on the surface at point "F" another large blow out such as that which was found at the Swallow and Moonlight ore chute and later milled is found some plus or minus 450 feet north and east of the Swallow shaft on the Swallow vein. Samples #7 and 8 were taken from the extreme ends of this blow out. The distance between being approximately 50 feet. The tunnel drift at present is at a point "E" plus or minus 200 feet from point "G" where the ore chute characterized by the blow out or surface indications is located. That is at point "G" one will be approximately under where samples #7 and 8 were taken. There is a stringer of ore 4 inches wide in the face at point "E" and this could be followed which would take one to point "G". There is no way to tell the amount of ore that will be found in this chute. We can calculate the height, that is the distance to the surface Point G to "F", but we can only guess the width and length. From all indications this chute should be bigger and better than the old Swallow shown as "Q". There is approximately 425 feet of stoping from point "G" to the surface point "F". This is the cheapest form of mining with the long

haulage tunnel "A" that can be had. Any ore running ten dollars or better found here would show a very good profit, and from all indications a large ore body running much better than ten dollars will be opened up when the tunnel drift is extended from "E" to "G".

From point "E" to "H" is 150 feet where a small ledge called the "Patterson" is found. This ledge shows on the surface but is not wide enough to be of much value although the mineral content is very high. From point "H" to point "I" is a distance plus or minus one hundred and fifty feet where the foot wall of the vein system of the property is found. From point "I" to point "J" plus or minus 500 feet a great deal of surface work has been done. Several shallow shafts such as the Golden Wonder, Whim, etc., are located. Most of the ore taken from the Golden Wonder and all from the Whim was milled. Samples #1, 4, and 5 bear this out. Samples #2 and 6 were taken at the ends of mineralized zone, although all the area between in all probability will not be milling ore. The stoping ground at the Golden Wonder and Whim will average approximately 450 feet. The ledge at the Golden Wonder is five feet wide between two perfect walls and the surface showing indicates that a very definite contact takes place here.

The same holds true here as with the extension of the tunnel drift, the haulage tunnel "A" and the large amount of overhead or stoping ore running over ten dollars per ton a very good profit will be made. As a matter of fact, with the surface showing, and for verification, there should be enough ore here and developed by extension of the tunnel drift "E" to "G" and the extension of "H" to "J" to ship to smelter and keep a small mill running for several years without any more development work whatsoever on the property. In a report made by Mr. Lancaster and in the opinion of P. L. Woodman, deceased, two men who made a success of mining, they believe that large bodies of good milling and smelting ore would be found when a cross cut and drift was run from point "H" to "J" and a drift from "E" to "G". The surface showing indicates that this is the only conclusion that can be taken. The plan to carry out that work undertaken and not finished, that is to take advantage of all that was done by somebody else at a large expense when they were almost ready to meet with success is as follows. Connect the power unit to the 25 kilowatt generator now located in the engine room at the mouth of tunnel "A". Repair tunnel "A" and "C" that is clean out, retimber where necessary, lay rails and wire, etc. The station and shaft at point "C" is caving and needs retimbering and cleaning up. Timber and install at "H" an electric motor, compressor, and receiver. Run pipe to point "E" and "H" and start operation. For the past three years I have been operating this property on a very small scale. Not having enough money to do a great deal with, I decided to work in what is known as the Moonlight Mine. This is located across a gulch south of the Swallow and on the same property. These workings are dry and with a small amount of sinking and drifting, ore could be developed thereby making it the cheapest place to work. I cleaned out the Moonlight Mine and drifted south on the vein some 60 feet opening up a good chute of ore. We have shipped several cars and are now in the process of shipping more. At the present there are several thousand tons of ore blocked out showing in the Moonlight which will average over ten dollars.

Now you will say, "Well why don't you mine and ship this ore?" That is exactly what is being done on a small scale. But the cost of hauling, etc., necessitates hauling ore of high value and at the point where the ore is being taken a limited amount of high grade is found, although a great amount of ten dollar or milling ore is in place. This ore can be mined and milled while the development explained above is carried out.

There is at present over \$5,000 worth of equipment on the property not including an almost complete milling plant consisting of a 3 x 3 ball mill, "Marcy", capacity of 25 to 30 tons. The equipment necessary to complete the unit is a classifier, jig, and flotation cell. There is sufficient water running out of tunnel A to operate a 50 ton plant, this water is piped and run by gravity into the mill. The ore removed from points "G" and "J" can be brought out of tunnel A and dumped into the mill bins. That ore removed from the Moonlight will have to be trucked off of the hill to the mill.

At the present the property is owned by the Pay Dirt Mining Company, Inc., an Arizona Company. The Company is composed of myself, Mr. Brown, owning 49% and 51% by another person. Due to unforeseen circumstances the second party is unable to go on with the proposition.

In conclusion let me briefly outline that which I gave in detail. Connect a power unit to the 25 K. W. Generator now located in the engine house at the Portal of tunnel A, clean up, retimber, lay rail and wire in tunnel A. Retimber station and collar of winze. Place bulkhead in old Swallow shaft. Retimber and lay rails in Drift "C" to points "E" and "H". Install a motor compressor and receiver at Point "H". Thus, briefly, the work necessary to do before the cross cutting, drifting and stoping can be done which was outlined.

To mine and make money, money must be available to buy equipment, powder, etc., the return on the investment in a good honest proposition, (not a promotion deal), like any other good business managed correctly, is very high. We have good property, know the management, but we do not have the finances to develop it into a paying proposition.

Respectfully submitted,

By John N. Brown

The EISENHAUER LABORATORIES

316-222 South San Pedro Street
Phone 823-9328 (Code 313) • LOS ANGELES, CALIF 90018

EDWARD EISENHAUER, JR.
EISENHAUER RAYMOND
FRANCIS EARL RAYMOND
A member of American Institute
of Mining, Metallurgical,
and Petroleum Engineers

Established 1916
ASSAYERS
METALLURGISTS
CHEMISTS
SPECTROGRAPHERS
ATOMIC ABSORPTION

April 14/70

Charles C. Brown,
Long Beach, Calif.

Subject: Semiquantitative Spectrographic Analysis of Ore.

Silicon-	major constituent
Aluminum-	1.0%
Magnesium-	0.10
Iron-	4.5
Calcium-	1.0
Sodium-	0.10
Potassium-	trace
Lithium-	0.005
Tellurium-	0.01
Lead-	0.15
Chromium-	0.08
Arsenic-	trace
Antimony-	trace
Manganese-	0.05
Bismuth-	trace
Barium-	0.05
Nickel-	trace
Beryllium-	trace
Copper-	0.40
Lanthanum-	trace
Other elements-	nil

Respectfully submitted,
The Eisenhauer Laboratories


C. Eisenhauer Raymond

NAME _____

DATE _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____

SAMPLE No. OR DESCRIPTION _____

Code Explanation: A-Trace B-Low C-Minor Constituent D-Major Constituent
No mark means no trace.

This Is To Certify

that the above sample was tested on a SPECTROMETER calibrated to metals with the highest purity requirements. The following are the results obtained. Note that spectrometric results do not give percentages, however fairly close estimates and remarks are hereby recorded that might be of service to you in deciding whether the sample warrants the expense of an assay.

Al Aluminum	A	Ho Holium		Rb Rubidium	
Sb Antimony		In Indium		Ru Ruthenium	
Ba Barium		Ir Iridium		Sm Samarium	
Be Beryllium		Fe Iron	B	Sc Scandium	
Bi Bismuth		La Lanthanum		Si Silicon	A
Cd Cadmium		Pb Lead		Ag Silver	B
Ca calcium		Li Lithium		Na Sodium	
Cs Caesium		Lu Lutecium		Sr Strontium	
Ce Cerium		Mg Magnesium	B	Ta Tantalum	
Cr Chromium	A	Mn Manganese		Tb Terbium	
Co Cobalt		Hg Mercury		Tl Thallium	
Cb Columbium		Mo Molybdenum		Th Thorium	
Cu Copper	B	Nd Neodymium		Tm Thulium	
Dy Dysprosium		Ni Nickel		Sn Tin	
Er Erbium		Os Osmium		Ti Titanium	A
Eu Europium		Pd Palladium		W Tungsten	
F Fluorine		P Phosphorus		U Uranium	
Gd Gadolinium		Pt Platinum		V Vanadium	
Ga Gallium		K Potassium		Yb Ytterbium	
Ge Germanium		Pr Praseodymium		Yt Yttrium	
Au Gold	A	Re Rhenium		Zn Zinc	
Hf Hafnium		Rh Rhodium		Zr Zirconium	

COMMODITIES UNLIMITED, INC.
TESTING LAB

P.O. Box 22096
Phoenix, Ariz. 85029
Phone 602-992-8104



SMITH-EMERY COMPANY

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS
METALLURGICAL AND TESTING ENGINEERS
300 BANTEN STREET
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS 14
CALIFORNIA

LABORATORY
No. 316699

Date December 7, 1949

Sample Ore

Received 12/3/49

Marked

Submitted by S. P. Wagner,
1637 East Turney,
Phoenix, Arizona.

REPORT OF QUALITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION

<u>Element</u>	<u>Approximate Quantity</u>
Silicon -----	Major Constituent
Aluminum, Iron, Calcium, Magnesium -----	Intermediate Constituents
	<u>Minor Constituents</u>
Sodium -----	0.5%
Potassium -----	0.5%
Titanium -----	0.1%
Lead -----	0.1%
Manganese -----	0.05%
Barium -----	0.05%
Strontium -----	0.05%
Zinc -----	0.01%
Zirconium -----	0.005%
Nickel -----	0.005%
Chromium -----	0.005%
Copper -----	0.005%
Boron -----	0.001%
Tin -----	0.001%
Vanadium -----	0.001%
Cobalt -----	0.001%
Gallium -----	0.001%

Respectfully submitted,
Smith Emery
CHEMISTS AND ENGINEERS

All reports are submitted as the confidential property of clients. Authorization for publication of our reports, conclusions, or facts from or regarding them is reserved pending our written approval as a mutual protection to clients, the public and ourselves.
(See statements on reverse side regarding qualitative spectrographic examination)

DOUBLER MINES

The property known as the Swallow Group of mines located in Castle Creek mining district, Yavapai County, Arizona, was located by Gideon Roberts, a prospector from Trinidad, Colorado, about the year of 1890.

At that time the entire Group consisted of 32 Quartz claims, and the principal mine was named the George R. Swallow after the man who was at that time the Treasurer of the State of Colorado.

This mine had a heavy cropping and was a stony ledge of Iron and Phorphyry Ore rich in free gold.

The entire group was sold for the sum of (\$20,000) Twenty Thousand Dollars cash to William E. Gray, J. N. Large, and Judge Strong of Denver, Colorado. They repaired a five stamp mill three miles distant on Castle Creek, added five more stamps, and commenced operation. At this time I was hired as an amalgamator to run one shift at the mill. The first 1,000 tons we ran plated (\$60.00) Sixty Dollars per ton on the plates. We were forced to hang up the stamps every six hours and clean the plates in order to keep the amalgamator from scuffing and losing the gold.

The deeper we went down on the ledge the more leached the ore became and carrying lower values in gold though the ledge became wider and the filling softer, composed of a combination of Iron and Porphyry with a strong showing of Copper.

After running the mill for about two years it was closed down and I took charge of the work at the mine, sinking the shaft to water. I have forgotten the exact depth but I believe it was about two hundred and twenty-five feet.

At this time an engineer from Denver by the name of Berlingame made an examination and sampled the mine. I remember his assays across the ledge at water level gave a return of(\$21.00) Twenty-One Dollars in gold.

About this time I quit the employment of the Company. I understood that Berlingame did not take over the property because the Company asked for too large a payment in cash to start with.

Afterwards the property was leased to a man by the name of Large, a nephew of J. N. Large, one of the original owners. He undertook to sink the shaft deeper but had too small a pump and could not handle the flow of water. He took out and shipped considerable ore from the Moonlight Mine lying south of Buzzard Roost Gulch, a south extension of the Swallow Mine, that ran high in copper and (\$22.00) in Gold.

After Large returned to Denver, the property fell into the hands of John Doubler, who moved a five-stamp mill to the property and worked out considerable gold from different parts of the property, and I have understood that while he was in control that a long tunnel was run to connect with the ledge below the bottom of the shaft, but they gained no great depth and the tunnel was a failure as far as developing the ledge.

My opinion of the mine has always been that at a depth there would be found large bodies of copper ore carrying high values in gold and silver. In my judgment the vein is leached to quite a depth. This also was the opinion of Burlingame, the Denver expert, as his plan of future work was to sink the shaft to the 800 foot level or until he reached the sulphide zone, then crosscut and drift N and S on the ledge especially North under the Phorphyry dike or cropping.

The formation encasing the ledge is a disintegrated granite. The ledge is from 10 to 15 feet wide with two slick walls with a clay gouge on each wall. Wherever there was one of these gouges, it ran from \$50.00 to \$60.00 in gold but was hard to mill as it was inclined to form in flakes in the battery and had to be mixed with rock or quartz to cause it to disintegrate.

This is the history and my observation of the property to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EMERY W. FISHER

TO: CHARLES C. BROWN
11067 Pleasant Valley Road
Sun City, Arizona 85351

(213) 838-5939

(213) 870-3749

Pacific Spectrochemical Laboratory, Inc.

Chemical and Spectrographic Analysis

2558 Overland Avenue

Los Angeles, California 90064

PURCHASE ORDER NO.

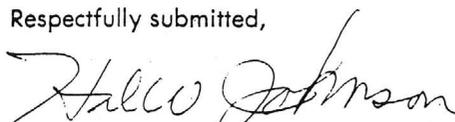
August 12, 1982

- SEMIQUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Raw Ore

Si	22.%
Fe	21.
Al	9.4
Mg	1.1
Ti	0.32
Mn	0.099
Ca	0.30
V	0.0044
Ba	TR<0.10
Pb	TR<0.01
Ga	0.0057
Cu	0.040
Na	0.51
Ni	0.0025
Co	0.0028
K	1.4
Sr	TR<0.002
Cr	0.020
Ag	ND<0.0002
Au	ND<0.002
Pt	ND<0.002
Pd	ND<0.002
Other elements	nil

Respectfully submitted,


PACIFIC SPECTROCHEMICAL LABORATORY, INC.

A.S.T. LABORATORIES, INC.

— ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY & TESTING —

7730 E. REDFIELD RD. • SUITE # 4 • SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85260 • (602) 948-6907

CERTIFIED TEST REPORT

3160

DATE: August 4, 1982

HEAT NO:

CUSTOMER: C.C. BROWN

PART NO:

YOUR P.O.: Verbal

S/N:

JOB NO:

SPECIFICATION:

MATERIAL: Ore (ground)

Metallography

Hardness

Chemistry

Semi-quant

Ag	.003-.01%
Al	3. -10.%
Be	*
Bi	*
Ca	.3 -1.%
Cb	.03 -.1%
Cd	.003-.01%
Co	.001-.005%
Cr	.005-.03%
Cu	.1 -.5%
Fe	5. -30.%
Mg	.5 -3.%
Mn	.05 -.3%
Mo	.005-.03%
Ni	.005-.03%
Pb	.1 -.5%
Sb	.03 -.1%
Se	*
Si	Major
Sn	.01 -.05%
Sr	.003-.01%
Ta	.01 -.05%
Ti	.1 -.5%
W	.03 -.1%
V	*
Zn	*
Zr	Trace

The elements shown are in the range of percentages indicated and are present in the sample in an uncombined state, or in physical combination with other material; or in a chemical compound with other elements. Such elements may or may not be recoverable in the quantities indicated.

* less than .001% or not detected

Respectfully submitted



A.S.T. LABORATORIES, INC.

* GENERAL REFERENCES

REFERENCE 1 F1 < AZ OF PT. MIN. RES. DATA >
 REFERENCE 2 F2 < ABGMT CLIPPINGS FILE DATA >
 REFERENCE 3 F3 < USBM - ABGMT FILE DATA >
 REFERENCE 4 F4 < U.S.G.S BULL. 782, P. 184-185 >

U.S. CRIB-SITE FORM

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER B10 < > RECORD TYPE B20 < X.I.M. > DEPOSIT NUMBER B40 < >
 REPORT DATE G1 < 9.11.11 > INFORMATION SOURCE B30 < 1.2 > FILE LINK IDENT. B50 < USBM-004 025 1827 >
 REPORTER(SUPERVISOR) G2 < LARABA, PETER (DEWITT, ED) >
 REPORTER AFFILIATION G6 < ABGMT > SITE NAME A10 < SWALLOW MINE >
 SYNONYMS A11 < DOBLER, MOONLIGHT >

LOCATION

MINING DISTRICT/AREA A30 < CASTLE CREEK DISTRICT > STATE A50 < A.Z. > COUNTRY A40 < U.S. >
 COUNTY A60 < YAVAPAI >
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV A63 < 1.2 >
 DRAINAGE AREA A62 < 15070102 > LAND STATUS A64 < 0.0 >
 QUADRANGLE NAME A90 < MORGAN BUTTE (1969) > QUADRANGLE SCALE A100 < 24000 >
 SECOND QUAD NAME A92 < > SECOND QUAD SCALE A91 < >
 ELEVATION A107 < 3400 FEET >

UTM
 NORTHING A120 < 3769330 >
 EASTING A130 < 360800 >
 ZONE NUMBER A110 < 12 >

*ACCURACY
 ACCURATE (circle)
 ESTIMATED EST < >

GEODETTIC
 LATITUDE A70 < > N
 LONGITUDE A80 < > W

CADASTRAL

TOWNSHIP(S) A77 < 008 N > RANGE(S) A78 < 008 W >
 SECTION(S) A79 < 6 >
 SECTION FRACTION(S) A76 < SW 1/4 NE OF NW >
 MERIDIAN(S) A81 < GILA AND SALT RIVER >

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY A82 < 3.2 MILES NW OF BLACK BUTTE >
 LOCATION COMMENTS A83 < THE SWALLOW MINE IS SPREAD OUT AND HAS AT LEAST 7 DIFFERENT SHAFTS IN THE AREA AND MANY ADITS AND TUNNELS. >

March 8, 1947

Mr. Benedict J. Militana
601 E. Tremont Avenue
New York 57, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Militana:

The Arizona Bureau of Mines has forwarded to us your inquiry of February 26 regarding the Pay Dirt Mining Company.

We will ask our field engineer to look into this as we have no information in our files.

Yours very truly,

Chas. H. Dunning
Director

CHD:mh

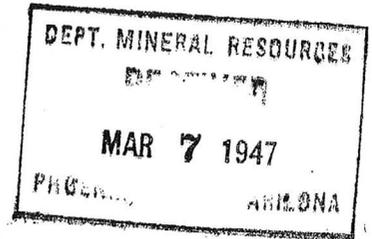
University of Arizona

TUCSON

COLLEGE OF MINES
ARIZONA BUREAU OF MINES

March 5, 1947

Mr. Benedict J. Militana
601 E. Tremont Ave.
New York 57, N. Y.



Dear Mr. Militana:

Replying to your letter of February 26, I wish to advise that we have only one press notice dated August 15, 1937 in our files regarding the Pay Dirt Mining Company. This reference is as follows:

"Drifting is under way at the property of the Paydirt Mining Company, located about 15 miles from Wickenburg, Arizona, and the company is considering the installation of a small flotation plant. The property, which comprises five claims, has been developed by shaft and tunnel to a depth of 300 feet and mine workings total 6,000 feet. The company is headed by Miss Elizabeth Stark of Oakland, California, with Charles C. Brown, Phoenix, Arizona, vice president, and Edward Ornstein, Heard Bldg., Phoenix, Arizona, secretary and general manager. John N. Brown is mine superintendent."

I am forwarding your letter to the Department of Mineral Resources in Phoenix in the hope that one of their field men may have some information to send you.

Yours sincerely,

T. G. Chapman
Director, Arizona Bureau of Mines

March 11, 1947

Mr. Benedict J. Militana
601 E. Tremont Avenue
New York 57, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Militana:

Your letter of February 26th asking for information on the Pay Dirt Mining Company's holdings in Castle Creek, Arizona has been referred to me.

I visited the property with a Mr. J. N. Brown of Phoenix in the spring of 1943.

The property consists of several unpatented mining claims, located about 18 miles east of Wickenburg, Arizona, in the upper reaches of Castle Creek.

The country is rough and the roads to the property are almost impassable. One road is by way of Morrystown out toward Hot Springs and up Castle Creek wash; the other road goes out northeast from Wickenburg over Morgan Butte, a hard mountain to get over.

The geology consists of granite-schist formation cut by a strong fissure in which the ores are found. The fissure is 4 to 15 feet in width and can be traced for several thousand feet on the strike. Ores are copper and gold in iron. Near the surface, the gold was free and several shipments of bullion were made to the mint. In the lower workings, copper came in and the gold values decreased. By sorting while mining, a few shipments of high grade copper-gold ore were made.

The mine development consists of three shafts with drifts and stopes, and a cross-cut adit of 800 feet or more which cut the bottom of one of the shafts. At the point where the adit cut the shaft a winze was sunk 80 feet and the vein cross-cutted. Water was developed at this point, which raised to the top of the winze and now runs out of the adit.

There is no proven tonnage of ore in the mine; however, the fissure is worthy of work being done on it and more than likely more ore will be opened up.

March 8, 1947

Mr. A. C. Nebeker
Box 1771
Prescott, Arizona

Dear Nebeker:

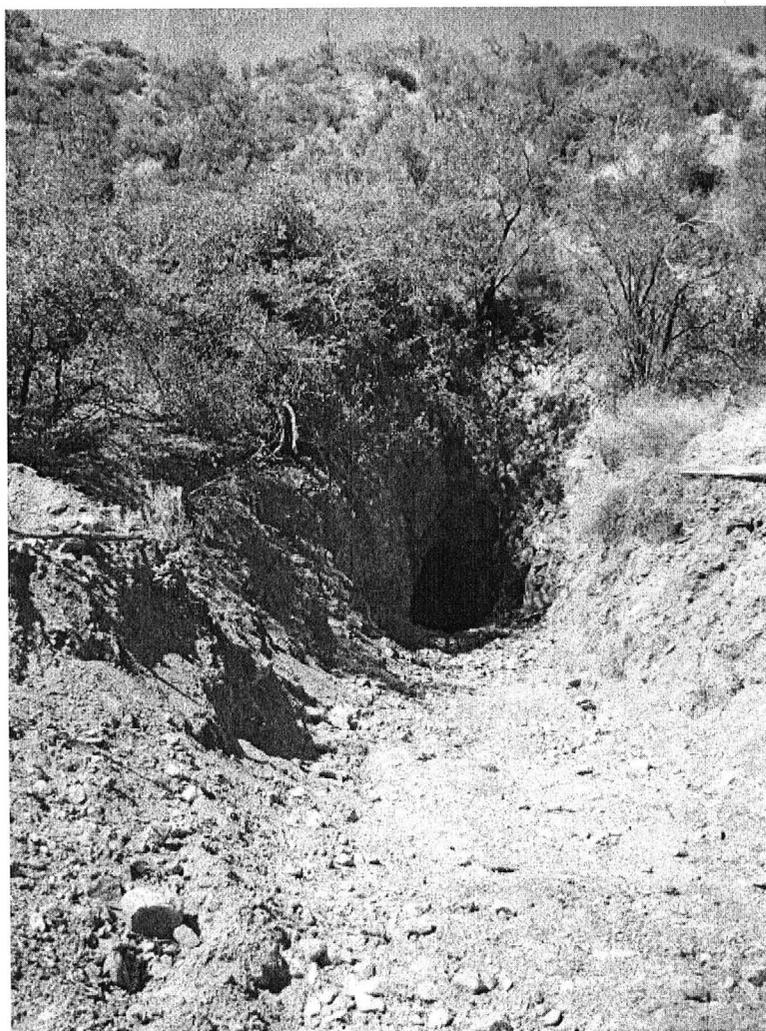
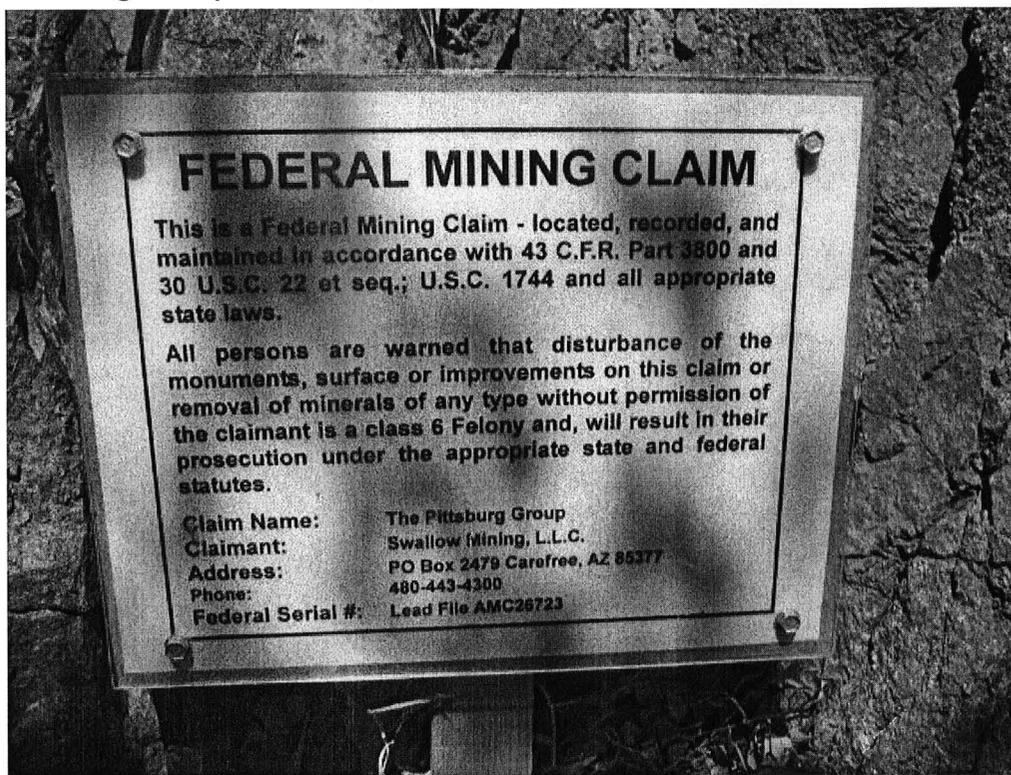
We have an inquiry regarding the Pay Dirt
Mining Company recently incorporated and operating
east of Wickenburg in the Castle Creek district.

Will you get us the low down as soon as
possible.

Yours very truly,

CHD:mh

Chas. H. Dunning
Director



SURFACE ORE

I do not know just what constitutes a real surface showing of copper in Arizona, there are fifty or more showings that would be considered excellent prospects in copper countries where I have mined...It is impossible for me to conceive of such a showing as you have that would not lead to a deposit of copper with sufficient depth. I do not see that any long discussion in this report on the manner as to how this copper got there would be of any benefit. You have the copper and you have the rocks, or formations that copper is known to occur in Arizona and in other parts of the world, and I know of no reason why it should not continue to depth.

From the general nature of the country, it is my opinion that the effects of erosion and surface waters, the sulphides zone will be deep on this property.

Henry M. Lancaster
Mining Engineer

(Excerpts from report on State Copper Co.)
Oct. 22, 1925

PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON THE GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS OWNED BY
STATE COPPER COMPANY
Yavapai County, Arizona

LOCATION OF PROPERTY

A group of mining locations, comprising fifteen lode claims located within, and being a part of Sections Six and Seven, Township Eight North, Range Two West, Gila and Salt river Principal Meridian of Arizona, is the subject of this report.

The nearest railroad point is the small mining town of Wickenburg, twelve miles west and seven miles south of the property. The immediate territory is served by the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. A branch line extending from Wickenburg to Phoenix and from Wickenburg to the main line at Ash Fork, or west to the main line by way of Parker and Cadiz. From this description the exact location of the property may be found on any map of the State.

SURFACE DEVELOPMENT

It is very seldom that I see a mining property that has so many shallow surface cuts, shafts and short tunnels. Each of the fifteen claims have from one to ten or more of these small openings and the amazing thing about it is the fact that they all contain more or less ore. Nor are these shallow openings confined to the fifteen claims, but as far as I can determine they prevail in all directions from the group owned by your Company. To describe each of these, or even the more important ones, would require space prohibited in this report. I pass them with this remark that I have never examined a copper property that had such a display of high grade ore. Ore if found at practically all places were the veins outcrop to the surface.

DEEPER DEVELOPMENT

The deeper and more important development on the "Whim Vein" consists of the "Golden Wonder Shaft" sunk on the foot wall of the vein for an inclined distance of something near 100 feet. This shaft is on the "Treasure Vault Claim" and in point of elevation is the highest on the property. Elevation of the Collar is 3799.67 feet. See upper dump in picture No. 6 station 69 on larger maps.

The next shaft of importance is the "Whim Shaft" on the "Whim Vein" 380 feet southeast of the "Golden Wonder Shaft". This shaft is also on the foot wall and is sunk an incline distance of 100 feet. Both shafts dip from 55 degrees to 60 degrees, or practically the same as the "Swallow Shaft". I did not go down either of these shafts for the reason that I did not consider the timber in the "Whim Shaft" safe, and the "Golden Wonder" had no timber nor ladders.

Also a tunnel from near station 68, follows the vein to the northwest and connects with the "Golden Wonder Shaft". The tunnel is filled near the portal by material washed down the gulch and was not entered by me.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Area: Whipsaw Mine (K & K Claims) Date March 25, 1974
 District Castle Creek Engineer R. E. Lehner
 Subject: Field examination 3/15/74

LOCATION: T8N, R2W, Sec. 8-9 about 8 miles NW of Castle Hot Springs, Yavapai County

LAND OWNERSHIP: The area of the Whipsaw Mine and old smelter site consists of 13 patented lode claims and one patented placer claim. The patent number for the claims is # 4908. The present owner(s) is not known. Surrounding the patented claims on the west, north and east sides are the K-K claims. The K-K claims located in Sec. 8 are placer size and those located in Sec. 9 qualify for lode size, (see attached claim map). The owners of the K-K claims are not known by me, but they are leased by Mr. Ben Mathes, an employee or agent of the GTS Corporation (Gerald T. Sullivan) of Long Beach California, also located at Elliot Road and Rural Road, Phoenix, Arizona - phone 968-3428. The terms of the lease is a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % net smelter return less transportation charges, renewable for 50 years after 50 years. GTS Corp. intends to enter into agreement with the owner(s) of the patented claims, according to Mathes. While at the property with Mr. Mathes, he kept referring to the inclined shaft located on the patented Atlanta Lode claim as being the Golden Aster mine. He is misinformed because the Golden Aster mine is located in T9N, R2W, Sec. 27 just above the Golden Aster Creek, about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles northeast of the Whipsaw mine.

GENERAL GEOLOGY: The Whipsaw mine is located in the Castle Creek mining district so called because this general area of mining activity is intensely dissected by Castle Creek which flows southeast from its water shed in the southwest portion of the Bradshaw Mountains. Accessibility to the area can be obtained by traveling the graded Castle Hot Springs road from Morristown to point of turn-off or by traveling the graded Castle Hot Springs road from Lake Pleasant to point of turn-off. Four wheel drive vehicle is necessary to gain access to the property after turn-off from Castle Hot Springs road (see enclosed location map).

The district consists of a northeast trending septum or belt of precambrian (Yavapai) schist which is bounded on either side by a younger precambrian (Bradshaw) granite which was intruded. After a long period of erosion, volcanic andesitic flows, agglomerates, and tuff were deposited directly on both the schist and the granitic. Active erosion since then has dissected the country and remnants of the volcanic rocks exist in the southeastern part of the area. (See accompanying geologic map.)

The mineralization comprises chiefly of gold and/or copper deposits which have been introduced along fault or shear zones in both the granite and the schist, but predominantly in the schist. The mineralization is older than the volcanic rocks which are considered to be Tertiary by Jogger and Polacke (USGS Bull. 782) and Cretaceous by the Arizona Bureau of Mines on their Yavapai County geologic map.

Whipsaw mine area investigation - On the morning of March 15, 1974 Mr. Ben Mathes (GTS Corp.) and his driller-equipment operator Mr. Gail Dingman of Mayer transported me from Phoenix to the property in their 4-wheel drive Wagoneer. The Whipsaw mine and old smelter site is located on the north slope of Whipsaw Creek which is a western tributary to Castle Creek. On the survey plot made in 1903, it is stated that the mining property is developed by 6 shafts 16 cuts, 15 tunnels, stopes, cross cuts, a 10 stamp mill, and a smelter (erected in 1890). At the end road is a portal to a tunnel, a modest sized dump, the collapsed mill which was a corrugated metal clad wooden structure and a slag pile from the smelter. Around the landscape can be seen the other workings.

SWALLOW SHAFT

This is a two-compartment inclined shaft sunk on the foot wall of the "Swallow Vein" for an inclined depth of 232.90 feet to the tunnel level, and on September 11th, an additional inclined depth of 57.00 feet below the tunnel, making 289.90 feet on the incline. The dip varies from 68 degrees at the collar for a short distance to 50 degrees, and the average is 56 degrees--58' from the collar to the tunnel level. From the tunnel level down the dip is 60 degrees from the horizontal. The total vertical distance from collar to bottom is 243.36 feet. Horizontal distance 154.69 feet. Strike of horizontal distance N. 51 degrees -07'E. The elevation of the collar is 3600.93 feet.

At a vertical distance of 67.02 feet below the collar a drift has been extended along the course of the vein a total of 319.5 feet in a northerly direction. At a point 204.50 feet from the shaft a crosscut was extended to the west a distance of 72.00 feet to the "Patterson Vein". On this vein a drift was extended to the south 65.00 feet, and a drift to the north 131.00 feet.

From the shaft station a tunnel connects with the surface at a distance of 170 feet southeasterly from the shaft. Elevation of portal, floor level 3531.92, station 55 surface map.

MAIN WORKING CROSSCUT TUNNEL

After acquiring the property the State Copper Company moved the engine and compressors from the collar of the "Swallow Shaft" to the location selected for the crosscut tunnel. A building was erected to house the equipment, the machinery was installed and the tunnel was driven some 900 feet in a north-westerly direction with the idea that the vein would be reached near where the shaft would be, if extended downward. Work on the tunnel was then suspended until early in the present year. When work was resumed, within a few feet the tunnel broke into the sump of the "Swallow Shaft". The crosscut was then continued along the vein as a x drift for a distance of 234.03 feet. When this drift was completed a station was cut at the shaft, the vein crosscut, an electric hoist installed and in August of this year sinking was commenced on a double compartment shaft, it being a continuation of the "Swallow Shaft". At the time I left the property, this shaft was down a distance of 57.00 feet.

VEINS AND VEIN SYSTEM

If we take the average strike of the "Swallow Vein" as indicated on the tunnel level at N. 23 degrees -00'W. then the diagonal crosscut tunnel actually crosscut 720 feet of your ground at right angles to the vein system. Your ground is six claims, or 3600 feet wide. Therefore, it would require the equivalent of five such tunnels to crosscut your ground at right angles to the veins. Including the "Swallow Vein" this tunnel intersected and crossed five separate and distinct veins. I have no basis to figure, other than to say, that if you intersect five veins in 720 feet, you certainly have reason to expect that you would intersect 25 veins in 3600 feet. This is not merely a case of arithmetic because on the ground you have the evidence to show that this number of veins might even be increased.

The most extensive workings is the tunnel with its portal near the mill site. The tunnel follows in a northerly direction a brecciated fault zone in schist which has been mineralized with copper and gold. The zone pinches and swells from a few inches to about 4 feet wide and dips 35° to 65° west. Several inclined winzes have followed and stoped the ore to depth. By dropping a boulder down a winze it is estimated that they may be several hundred feet deep. This tunnel extends for a distance of about 300-400 feet. Near the end, a cross cut follows another mineralized structure to the east which strikes $N40^{\circ}W$ and dips $65^{\circ}S$. This structure likewise pinches and swells from a few inches to about 3 feet for a distance of 100 to 200 feet where it intersects with another north trending mineralized structure about parallel with the main tunnel. At this point a raise extends to the surface and the tunnel is caved to the south.

The other extensive workings (inaccessible) is the inclined shaft about 1200 feet NNE of the Whipsaw tunnel. From the size of the dump, undoubtedly several levels of drifting followed along the mineralized structure.

From walking over the surface, it became readily apparent that it would be necessary to map the underground workings and the surface outcrops in order to determine the relationship of the various structures to one another, their continuity, and their density. There appeared to be at least a half dozen or so of these structures with varying strikes and varying dips.

MINERALIZATION All mineralized out crops as well as underground structures look characteristically alike. The copper mineralization consists chiefly of chrysocolla, some malachite and little azurite. Some clay material was adsorbed by copper oxide. Several very small kernels of chalcocite were seen in the core of an oxidized copper zone. The oxide copper filled in and around the brecciated rock fragments in the structured zones. At places even though the brecciation was strong, there was no copper. Except for the rare pieces of chalcocite, all mineralization was oxidized. No sulfides were observed on any of the dump material or at any outcrops. Evidence of the pre-existence of sulfides was in the form of casts and vugs and some limonite stain.

Intimately associated with the mineralized structures is the conspicuous presence of specularite (micaceous iron-oxide). Lindgren (Bull. 782, p. 184) believes that it's occurrence is supergene because it is intimately intergrown with chrysocolla and the tiny plates of the specularite follow the directions of cracks in chrysocolla.

Although copper constitutes the obvious mineralization, the area was primarily mined for its gold occurrences. Besides the Whipsaw mill, there was also the Lehman mill in the area about $3 \frac{3}{4}$ miles to the north northeast. According to Lindgren (p. 184) some rich ore has been shipped and some ore has been milled at both mills, but the total production is probably well below \$500,000 gross value.

CONCLUSION The area is mineralized primarily with two significant minerals - gold and copper. If one were to pursue the gold interest, the prospector would likely stay in the oxidized zone, do a lot of sampling underground and perhaps do some shallow drilling before he undertook any large operation.

If the interest is in copper, then one wonders about how deep the oxidized zone might be whether there might be significant enrichment at depth, and perhaps a good grade of primary ore along with gold values. But it is necessary to emphasize here before the exploration of either mineral or their combination is undertaken, the area should be mapped and the structural picture fully understood first, supported by a good sampling program. Only then will one be able to decide whether to proceed further or not, and if so where to optimize his work for the most successful results.

STATE COPPER COMPANY

Station 10, near the discovery cut of the "Maud S" claim, is on one of the best veins on the property. Station 13, near station 10, is the only transit point where I have ever set up a transit on copper ore in place extending above the surface of the ground. This vein can be traced by ore on the surface for 800 feet. It is entirely east of any work I have described or will cover in this report. Your claims to the northeast, in my opinion have surface showings far more promising than anything near where the deeper work has been done. Further remarks on this subject seems unnecessary at this time.

First, in my opinion, is the "Whim Vein" the apex of which is covered by the "Treasure Vault" on the north, then passing in a southeasterly direction through the "Speculator", "Old Homstead" and "Crystal" claims.

One can walk on the foot wall of this vein from a point 400 feet north of the "Golden Wonder Shaft" to the station 81 near the boarding house, a distance of 2600 feet. Refer to surface map, 200 feet to the inch, and note the location of transit points No. 84-69-68-67-79-78-77-81. These points represent approximately the foot wall of this vein. They are not merely transit points, but are actual surface exposures of the vein. In at least five cases actual wall of the vein

The second is the "Swallow Vein", marked on the north and by a surface exposure at station 57, where the vein comes to the surface and is visible and exposed through to stations 58-59 and 60. Station 59 represents the collar of the "Swallow Shaft". Stations 58 and 60 represents the north and south end of stopes that come to the surface. The vein is again exposed at the portal of the tunnel, Station 56, elevation 3531.92. From this point on south to Stations 30-44 and 39 on the south hill.

The third vein is represented on the surface, only approximately in some cases, by Stations 80-70-52-44-33-20-16-32. This is the No. 4 vein in the "Swallow" or main crosscut tunnel. It is the same vein that the stamp mill building is sitting on. It is exposed by the creek tunnel just south of the mill building, and the immense blow-out south of the creek marked by Station 32. It is also one of the "Moon Light" tunnel veins.

Call this a vein system or whatever you wish. It is a mineralized area over 3600 feet wide, and extends beyond your end lines in either direction.

GEOLOGY

Getting to the Geology proper; your country rock is granite, and it is found in all its stages of alteration. I would say that your property was in a schist belt, and that there are local areas of granite. The older volcanic rocks are also represented, and it would require a rather detailed study of the rocks to attempt anything like correct classification. The veins are well defined, in respect to the foot wall. The hanging wall is a gradual alteration into the country rock. The vein filling is largely hematite iron. The copper is very closely associated with the specular iron. The country is cut by numerous white quartz veins and veinlets; also heavy spar veins up to two feet wide. The copper ore is entirely the oxides and carbonates. There is no trace of a sulphide copper either on the surface or at the deeper workings. The iron oxidation has altered the wall rock, more especially the hanging wall a considerable distance from the vein.

APPLICATION FOR ACCESS MINE ROAD

Name of Mine Swallow

Mining District Castle Creek County Yavapai

Location of Mine 6 Section 7 Township 8 North Range 2 West

Type of Mineral Copper & Gold

Assay of Mineral From \$200 up

Claimant Payblast Mining Co Inc.
(name)

914 S 2nd Ave Phoenix Arizona
(address)

MILES OF NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION NEEDED 6

MILES OF EXISTING ROAD MAINTENANCE NEEDED _____

MILES OF EXISTING ROAD IMPROVEMENT NEEDED _____

TOTAL MILES OF ALL TYPES ROAD NEEDED _____

POINT OF BEGINNING OF ROAD _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____

on _____

(State, county or U. S. Highway)

End of Road _____ Sec. _____ Twp. _____ Range _____

Estimated cost of road needed \$ _____

Property will be developed by Payblast Mining Co Inc.

on Bond & Lease to other parties
(name, title and address)

By John N. Brown
(name)
Vice President
(title)
914 S 2nd Ave Phoenix Ariz.
(address)

List names and addresses of other interested groups or individuals on reverse side

maintain

*Swallow mine
file*

DOUBLER MINES

The property known as the Swallow Group of mines located in Castle Creek mining district, Yavapai County, Arizona, was located by Gideon Roberts, a prospector from Trinidad, Colorado, about the year of 1890.

At that time the entire Group consisted of 32 Quartz claims, and the principal mine was named the George R. Swallow after the man who was at that time the Treasurer of the State of Colorado.

This mine had a heavy cropping and was a stony ledge of Iron and Phorphyry Ore rich in free gold.

The entire group was sold for the sum of (\$20,000) Twenty Thousand Dollars cash to William E. Cray, J. N. Large, and Judge Strong of Denver, Colorado. They repaired a five stamp mill three miles distant on Castle Creek, added five more stamps, and commenced operation. At this time I was hired as an amalgamator to run one shift at the mill. The first 1,000 tons we ran plated (\$60.00) Sixty Dollars per ton on the plates. We were forced to hang up the stamps every six hours and clean the plates in order to keep the amalgamator from scuffing and losing the gold.

The deeper we went down on the ledge the more leached the ore became and carrying lower values in gold though the ledge became wider and the filling softer, composed of a combination of Iron and Porphyry with a strong showing of Copper.

After running the mill for about two years it was closed down and I took charge of the work at the mine, sinking the shaft to water. I have forgotten the exact depth but I believe it was about two hundred and twenty-five feet.

At this time an engineer from Denver by the name of Berlingame made an examination and sampled the mine. I remember his assays across the ledge at water level gave a return of (\$21.00) Twenty-One Dollars in gold.

About this time I quit the employment of the Company. I understood that Berlingame did not take over the property because the Company asked for too large a payment in cash to start with.

Afterwards the property was leased to a man by the name of Large, a nephew of J. N. Large, one of the original owners. He undertook to sink the shaft deeper but had too small a pump and could not handle the flow of water. He took out and shipped considerable ore from the Moonlight Mine lying south of Buzzard Roost Gulch, a south extension of the Swallow Mine, that ran high in copper and (\$22.00) in Gold.

After Large returned to Denver, the property fell into the hands of John Doubler, who moved a five-stamp mill to the property and worked out considerable gold from different parts of the property, and I have understood that while he was in control that a long tunnel was run to connect with the ledge below the bottom of the shaft, but they gained no great depth and the tunnel was a failure as far as developing the ledge.

My opinion of the mine has always been that at a depth there would be found large bodies of copper ore carrying high values in gold and silver. In my judgment the vein is leached to quite a depth. This also was the opinion of Burlingame, the Denver expert, as his plan of future work was to sink the shaft to the 800 foot level or until he reached the sulphide zone, then crosscut and drift N and S on the ledge especially North under the Phorphyry dike or cropping.

The formation encasing the ledge is a disintegrated granite. The ledge is from 10 to 15 feet wide with two slick walls with a clay gouge on each wall. Wherever there was one of these gouges, it ran from \$50.00 to \$60.00 in gold but was hard to mill as it was inclined to form in flakes in the battery and had to be mixed with rock or quartz to cause it to disintegrate.

This is the history and my observation of the property to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EMERY W. FISHER

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
817 WEST MADISON ST. PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

PHONE 254-6181

For Mr. Charlie Brown
11067 Pleasant Valley Road
Sun City, Arizona 85351

Date September 6, 1974

Sample of Ore

Received: 9-4-74

Submitted by: same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 200.00 per ounce

Silver, figured at \$ 5.00 per ounce

LAB. NO.	IDENTIFICATION	GOLD		SILVER		PERCENTAGES	
		OZ. PERTON	VALUE	OZ. PERTON	VALUE		
7671	No Mark	2.75	\$550.00				

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES



Claude E. McLean, Jr.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
CITY OF NEW YORK) SS:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

MARGARET PICHEL, being duly sworn deposes
and says:

That she is the President and Treasurer
of Paydirt Mining Company, a corporation organized under the
laws of the State of Arizona, and a stockholder of same.

That she owns 51% of all of the outstanding
shares of stock of the said corporation.

That she now resides at 175 W. 76th Street,
New York City.

That the above statements as to office and
holder of shares are to be found in the records of the said
corporation.

Sworn to before me this
26th day of February, 1947.

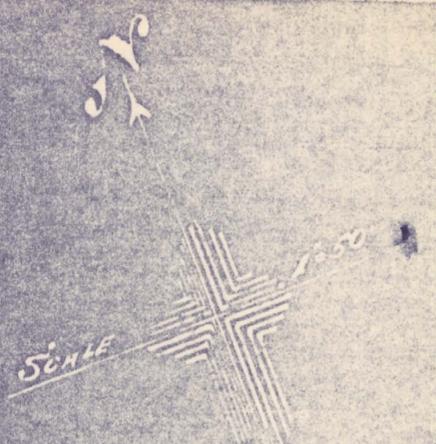
Margaret Pichel

Margaret Pichel

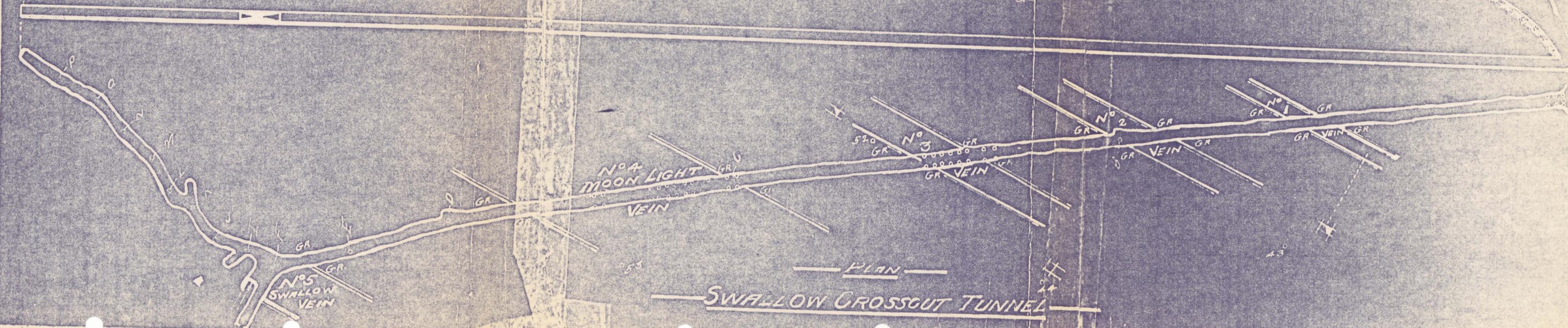
Benedict J. Militana

BENEDICT J. MILITANA
NOTARY PUBLIC, Bronx County
Bronx Co. Clk's No. 101, Reg. No. 131-M-7
N. Y. Co. Clk's No. 729, Reg. No. 428-M-7
Commission expires March 30, 1947

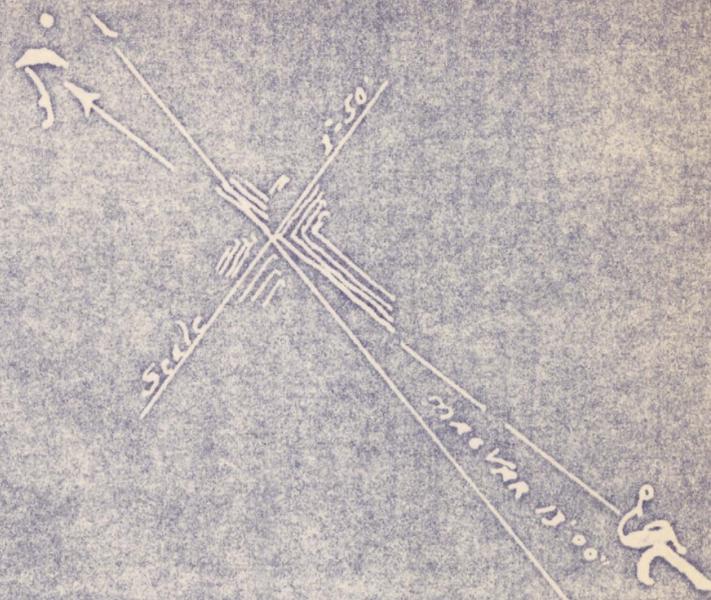
MAP G
STATE COPPER COMPANY
CASTLE CREEK MINING DIST.
YAVAPAI COUNTY ARIZONA
PART OF REPORT
BY
HENRY M. LANCASTER
MINING ENGINEER



SECTION ALONG TUNNEL



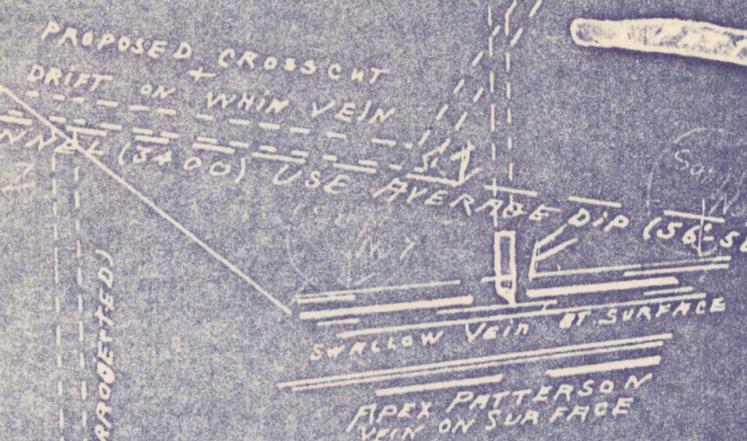
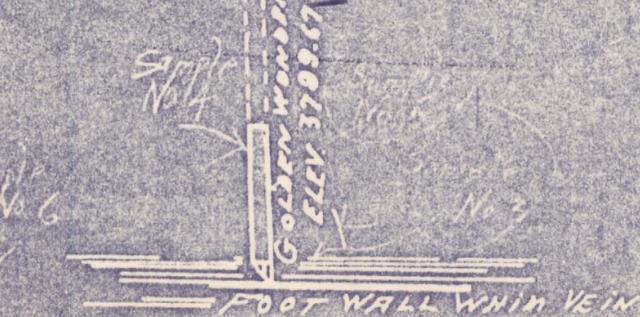
PLAN
SWALLOW CROSSCUT TUNNEL



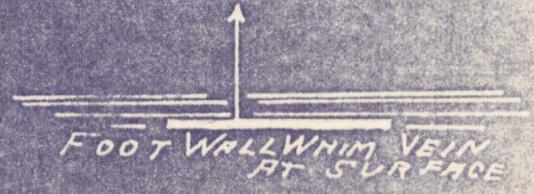
NAPC

CALCULATED FOOT WALL OF WHIM VEIN AT ELEVATION OF TUNNEL (3400) USE AVERAGE DIP (56-58') OF SWALLOW

CASTLE CREEK MINING DIST.
YAVAPAI COUNTY ARIZONA
PART OF REPORT
BY
HENRY M. LANCASTER
MINING ENGINEER.



LOOKING NORTHEAST



22

PORTAL TUNNEL
MOON LIGHT TUNNEL
ELEV. 3547.01

MOON LIGHT TUNNEL
SOUTH EAST HILL

BRUNTON
SURVEY

DRIFT
530° E
399.0'

DRIFT
510° E 32' 1.24" 46

COLLAR
MOON LIGHT
ELEV. 3650.28

COLLAR
MOON LIGHT
ELEV. 3492.23

MOON LIGHT
SHAFT

PORTAL

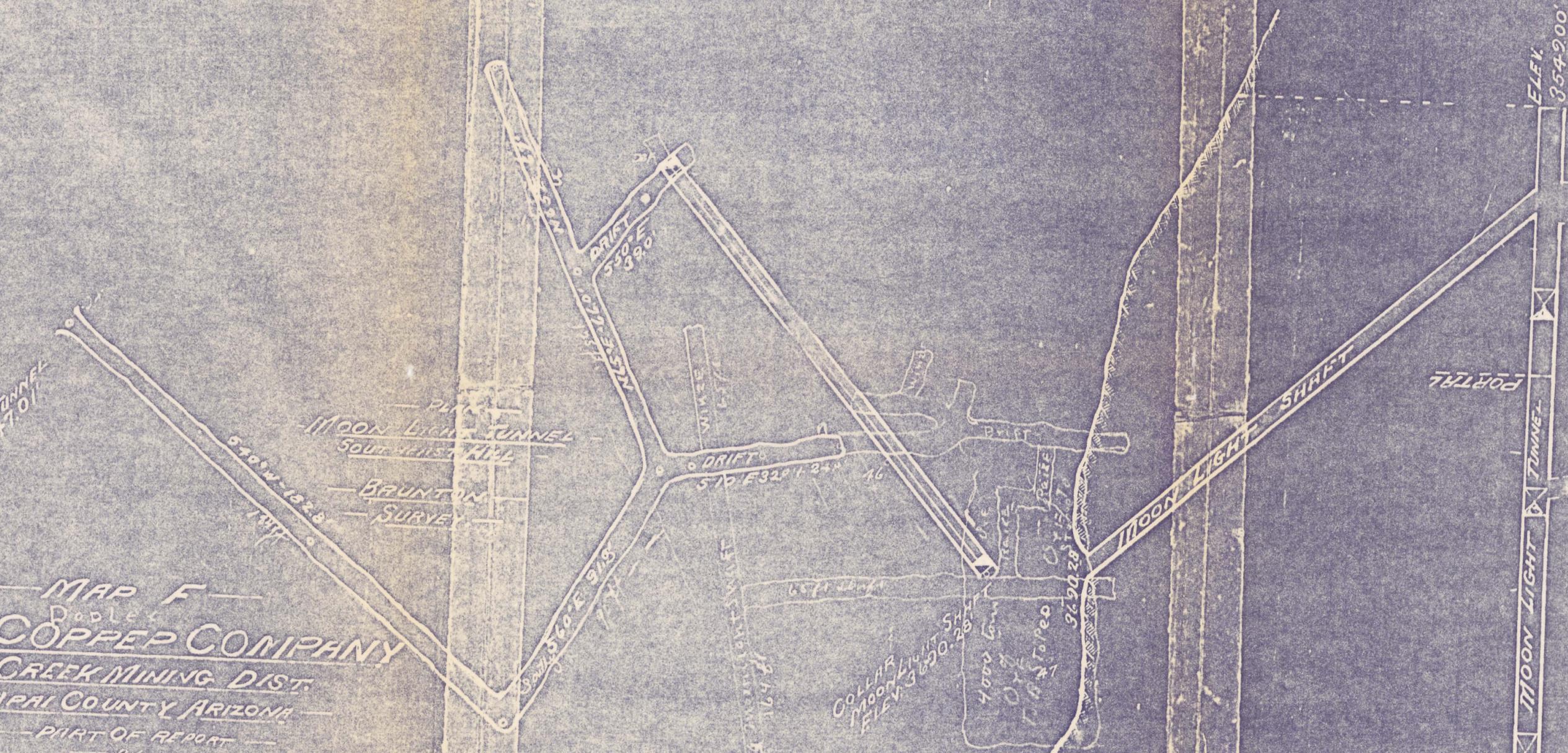
MOON LIGHT
TUNNEL

ELEV.
3549.00

SECTION LOOKING NORTH

MAP F
DUPLEX
STATE COPPER COMPANY
CASTLE CREEK MINING DIST.
YAVAPAI COUNTY ARIZONA
PART OF REPORT
BY
HENRY M. LANGASTER
MINING ENGINEER

SCALE 1" = 30'





— MAP D —
STATE COPPER COMPANY
 CASTLE CREEK MINING DIST.
 YAVAPAI COUNTY ARIZONA
 PART OF REPORT
 BY
HENRY M. LINCASTER
 MINING ENGINEER

— LOOKING N. 75 E. —