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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: WOODBURY COPPER CO. PROPERTY

ALTERNATE NAMES:
- RANDOLPH CLAIMS
- MAVERICK CLAIMS
- ROBLES GROUP
- PEACOCK GROUP
- BOOTHEEL GROUP

PINAL COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 71C

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 1 S RANGE 11 E SECTION 21 QUARTER S2
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 19MIN 30SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 14MIN 32SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: PICKETPOST MTN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: DEVEL DEPOSIT

COMMODITY:
- ZINC
- LEAD
- COPPER
- SILVER
- GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
- ADMMR WOODBURY COPPER CO. FILE

Copy of Sealed Original 11/2002

Los Angeles, California,

June 16th, 1913.

Messrs Williamson & Carter,

Los Angeles, California.

Gentlemen:-

As per your instructions, I have examined the WOODBURY COPPER properties and submit the following report:

LOCATION.

The property is composed of four groups known as the Robles, Peacock, Bootheel and Randolph, containing thirty-one claims 600 x 1500 feet, covering an area of six hundred acres of mineral bearing ground. The ground is owned and held under the United States and State laws of Arizona, title work having been done on the properties.

The different groups are all situated in Pinal County, Arizona, from twenty-two to thirty miles in a northerly direction from Florence, the county seat and the nearest railway station on the S. P. Ry. (Map No. 1 will give the location and position of the different groups.)

ACCESSIBILITY.

The property is reached from Florence over a stage road to Superior, to Hewitts stage station, distance from Florence, twenty-one miles. From here the Robles Group can be reached by wagon and team - distance one to two miles. The Peacock and Bootheel Groups are some six miles north of Hewitt Station, four miles by wagon road and two miles over trail. The Randolph is nine miles from Hewitt Station and the wagon road

to Fraser's and Knight's Ranch crosses the Southern [illegible] property with about one mile of trail to the Adolph camp. When the S. P. Ry's. branch line to Superior is built, the properties will be from one to nine miles from railroad transportation at Hewitts Station.

ROBLES GROUP.

The country rock seen on the Robles Group is quartzite and limestone resting on the diabase. The quartzite and limestone have been largely eroded, leaving only small areas covering the top of the low hills composed mostly of diabase.

On the Tough Nut Claim the largest and most promising showing of ore is seen, following the contact of the quartzite and limestone which is exposed on top of a low hill, the vein outcrops for about 500 feet. Three shafts have been sunk on the vein, 22, 33 and 23 feet, and show a vein from 3 to 5 feet in width, strike northerly and southerly and dip to the east at about 35 degrees. The workings show a little copper carbonates but no bodies of commercial ore. Owing to the small area of the quartzite and limestone, the possibility of developing any large tonnage is not promising. (See sketch map No. 3.)

BOOTHEEL GROUP

This group of claims adjoins the Maverick Group on the north and is located on the Fraser Canyon side of the divide.

The country rock is granite with intrusions of diabase and some dykes of porphyry.

Development - There are three tunnels and one shaft on the vein (see Sketch map No. 5). Tunnell No. 1, run on the

vein 105 feet. A winze was sunk on the vein 30 feet at point 75 feet in from the portal. In the gulch about 60 feet vertically below this tunnel and 62 feet north is No. 2 Tunnel in 50 feet on the vein. Both of these tunnels were driven about 30 years ago when the prospector was looking for high grade silver ore.

The vein in these tunnels is about three feet in width and shows a little copper carbonate, and in the No. 1 Tunnell specimens showing high grade silver (stiphanite and tetrahedrite) were found.

In No. 2 Tunnel a little galena was observed. The vein is in an latered porphyry dike which shows a width of about 40 feet with a northerly and southerly strike, and dips to the west. This dike shows a little copper carbonate in places, mostly a stain. The shaft, which is vertical, was sunk on the vein to a depth of about 25 feet, is an old shaft and I did not get down in it. The dump shows an altered porphyry with copper stain, the same as the vein filling in the tunnels.

On the Silver Boulder claim there is a vein from 3 to 7 feet wide, and looks like an altered dike. A cross-cut tunnel cuts this vein about 30 feet below the surface; it has a width of 5 feet and shows some copper carbonate. I found some gray copper and silver glance; that was the class of ore the prospectors were looking for in the early eighties when this work was done. The vein can be traced for about 1500 feet and shows copper stain where open cuts were made. The average sample of the vein in the tunnel gave Silver 3.8 oz., copper 0.15%.

There are other smaller veins on the [illegible]
er Nos. 1 and 2 [illegible]ch show a little copper c[illegible]bonate.

As these claims are all located near the top of the divide the zone of oxidation will probably extend to considerable depth, 300 to 500 feet.

The Bootheel is the only vein on this group that I would advise working on at present. If development on this vein proves satisfactory, the other veins could be prospected in depth.

PEACOCK GROUP.

This group of claims are located in a schist belt about two miles west of the Maverick Group., On the Pioneer Claim No. 1 there is a large outcrop of iron stained quartz with a strike of N 10 E, appears to have slight dip to the west. This out-crop stands above the schist and can be traced for about 1500 feet. At the north end of this out-crop a diabase dyke crosses and the out-crop was not seen north of this dyke. Near the north end of the out-crop a tunnel was run to the south in the vein a distance of 48 feet. The face of this tunnel is about 30 feet below the surface. This tunnel shows there has been some movement and crushing within the vein. The vein filling is iron stained quartz and vein matter, but does not show any copper stain. At point about 300 feet south of the portal of tunnel a little copper carbonate appears. Copper carbonate stain was seen in other places near the south end of the out-crop.

On the Peacock No. 1 Claim there is a vein five feet in width, strike N 30 E, dip vertical, both walls are schist. There is an old shaft 44 feet in depth on this vein.

(Shows 22 feet of water). This shaft was sunk about 30 years ago. The rock on dump at collar of this shaft shows a little copper carbonate. Sample of this dump gave 1.05% copper.

On the Peacock Claim there is a large vein 15 to 35 feet in width which can be traced for about 2000 feet through the Peacock and Peacock No. 1 Claims (see Sketch map No. 6). The schist form both walls of this vein for most of this distance, except for a short distance at the discovery where a porphyry dyke makes the foot-wall. This vein shows considerable epidote and is harder and more compact than most of the veins of the district. Near the south end of the claim there is an old shaft on the vein 20 feet in depth. On the surface the vein has a width of 15 feet and shows a little copper carbonate. At the discovery, in a small gulch, the vein is 35 feet wide with porphyry foot and schist hanging wall. In about the center of the vein a streak 3½ feet wide assays copper 1.63%. Sample of 16 feet, 8 feet each side of the 3½ foot streak assayed Copper 0.15%.

Selected ore from dump of old 25 foot shaft 20 feet east of the discovery gave copper 5.8%, gold $8.00.

The old 25 foot shaft which is just east of the discovery was sunk on the 3½ foot streak. There is 6 feet of water in this shaft.

To the north this vein can be traced into the Peacock No. 1 Claim. This is a large vein and the out-crop shows considerable length. The vein is well mineralized and two ore shoots come to the surface; one near the south and one at the discovery on the Peacock Claim. The water in both shafts on this vein warrant the belief that the sulphide zone will be reached in sinking 150 feet on this vein. If the ore shoot should fill a vein of this size, it would furnish a large tonnage or commercial ore.

This group is situated in Randolph basin, on the west slope of Superstition Mountain and about one-half mile East of the Maverick Group. (See Sketch map No. 1.) The country rock on this group is granite. There is a series of parallel veins showing large out-crops cutting the granite with a general north and south strike varying in width from 3 to 30 feet. Another series of cross veins intersect these, having a strike of west of north to east of north and vary in width from 2 to 8 feet. (See sketch map No. 7). On the Randolph and Randolph No. 1 Claim a large outcrop extends for about 2000 feet in length; where work has been done on this vein it shows a width of 25 to 30 feet. On the Randolph Claim there is a shaft down on this vein to a depth of 55 feet which shows zincblend, galena and a little chalcopyrite. Cross-cut at bottom of this shaft shows the vein to have a width of 30 feet. The ore streak is in about the center of the vein. A surface tunnel 375 feet north of shaft cut the vein at a depth of about 40 feet below the outcrop, shows 25 feet of oxide vein filling. Along the out-crop of the vein to the north of the shaft a little copper carbonate is seen.

On the Randolph No. 13, east of the Randolph Claim an 18 foot shaft on the vein has exposed a 2 foot streak that shows some chalcopyrite. On the Randolph No. 3, 1200 feet to the east and about the same distance south, the out-crop of a large vein is exposed for about 1500 feet. A smaller nearly parallel vein intersects the main vein on this claim. (See sketch map No. 7). This parallel vein was cut with a tunnel about 50 feet below the out-crop and shows a width of 3 feet of oxidized vain matter. This tunnel, if extended 50 feet further, would cut the main vein. On the out-crop about 140

feet south of the tunnel, an old shaft was sunk 36 feet on the main vein. The dump of this shaft shows copper carbonate and a little gray copper. This work was done in the early eithties when the prospector was looking for silver ore.

On the Randolph No. 7, there are three veins, all of which show large out-crops with heavy iron stain and some copper carbonate. On the larger or west vein there is an old shaft, (See sketch map) sunk on the hanging wall side to a depth of 100 feet. There is no ladder or windlass in the shaft and I was unable to see how the vein looked in the bottom of this shaft. The dump shows some copper carbonate, gray copper (Tetrahedrite) a little chalcopyrite and galena. Most of the vein matter is well oxidized showing that the bottom of the shaft is still in the oxidized zone. About 600 feet south, along the outcrop on the Randolph No. 8, there is another old shaft 45 feet in depth. (No windlass or ladder so could not get down this shaft.) The dump shows copper carbonate, a little gray copper and chalcopyrite in an oxidized vein filling. The outcrop of the vein is large and shows a heavy iron stain and a little copper carbonate stain.

The vein out-crop seen on the Randolph Nos. 9 and 10 are probably the continuation of this vein (see Sketch map.)

On this property you have six large veins well mineralized. The ore showing along the out-crop and surface workings warrant the development of these veins below the zone of oxidation.

As an ore shoot comes to the surface at the Randolph shaft, which is at lower elevation than any of the other workings, would advise sinking this shaft to water level and sul-

ing north and south on the vein when the sulphide zone is encountered should develop large bodies of copper ore of shipping grade. As the possibility of finding large bodies of commercial ore in this property at comparatively shallow depth is promising, I would advise concentrating all work on the Randolph Group.

CONCLUSION.

With the large veins and surface showing of ore on the Randolph and Peacock Groups, I believe development work in the sulphide zone will open up large bodies of high grade copper ore.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Henry Kehoe, M.E.

Copy of Sealed Original w/seal

EXCERPTS FROM PROSPECTUS of:

WOODBURY COPPER COMPANY of Pinal County, Arizona
(Jan. 1916)

1 site
Hewitt
Ridge

LOCATION:

The Woodbury Copper Company property lies in the northeast corner of Pinal County, Arizona commencing at Hewitt railroad station on Magma Railroad between Superior and Webster, and extending northeast to Superstition Mountain range at Iron Mountain.

TITLE:

The 33 claims of record owned by the Woodbury Copper Company consist of 2 groups to-wit: Randolph, 12 claims; Maverick, 21 claims. All are duly recorded and held under the mining laws of the State of Arizona. The work has all been done on these claims to date. The mechanical drawings and maps of all this property showing the relative positions of the different groups and claims and the ore zones, shafts, tunnels and other work, the vertical cross sections and geological formations can be seen at the home office at Florence, Arizona.

At this date January 11, 1916, the entire treasury stock is intact, consisting of 600,000 shares.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF PROPERTY:

This property consists of 2 groups of claims known as the Randolph and Maverick groups and totals 33 recorded full claims 600 by 1500 feet, with some 4 contiguous claims not yet recorded.

All of the claims are situated in Pinal County, Arizona, 30 miles from Florence the county seat of Pinal County. These groups are from 1 to 10 miles from Hewitt station, a station on the branch railroad recently built by the Magma Mining Company from Webster station on the Phoenix & Eastern Railroad to the mining camp of Superior, and is 30 miles in length. See map 1 for location of railroad and Hewitt station, situated 20 miles northeast of Webster and 10 miles southwest of Superior.

The Randolph group, one of the best groups of the company, lies 10 miles northeast of Hewitt station in Randolph Basin on the west slope of the Superstition Mountains (see sketch map one). The country rock on this group is granite and there is a series of parallel veins showing large outcrops, cutting the granite with a general north and south trend, varying in width from three to thirty or more feet. Another series of cross veins intersect these, having a strike of west of north to east of north (see sketch No. 7). In the Randolph and Randolph No. 1 claims, a large outcrop extend for about 2,000 feet in length, and where work has been done on this vein it shows a width of from 25 to 30 feet.

On the Randolph claim there is a shaft down on this vein to a depth of 60 feet, which shows a solid body of zinc, carrying also some lead and copper sulphides, full width of shaft and averaging 15 per cent zinc. A cross cut from north drift at this level shows a vein 30 feet wide with the ore lying on a well defined foot wall. Assays show this ore to average 15 per cent zinc, 6 per cent galena, 3½ per cent copper and 2 ounces silver and a trace of gold. A surface tunnel 375 feet to north of this shaft cuts the vein at a depth of about 40 feet below the outcrop and shows a 25-foot oxide vein fitting along the outcrop of the vein to the north of this shaft and tunnel. On the Randolph No. 1 claim both copper carbonate and sulphides make a strong surface showing. On the Randolph No. 13 claim, east

of and adjoining the Randolph claim, is a 18-foot shaft on a vein that was 18 inches in width at surface and has widened to 5 feet in sinking 18 feet, and averages about 4 per cent chalcopyrite copper ore and 3 ounces silver, and has every probability of making a large ore body of commercial ore.

On the Randolph No. 3 claim, 1,200 feet to the east and about the same distance south, the outcrop of a large parallel vein is exposed for a distance of about 6,000 feet, on which are located Randolph Nos. 3, 4, 11 and 22 claims. There is also a smaller parallel vein, which intersects the main vein on No. 3 claim (see sketch No. 7). This parallel vein was cut with a 150-foot tunnel about 50 feet below outcrop and shows a width of about 5 feet of oxidized vein matter. This tunnel if extended 30 feet further in would cut the main vein, which is a wide one with good surface showings. In this outcrop about 1400 feet south of tunnel line, an old shaft was sunk about 40 feet in depth, on main vein. This shaft and dumps show gray copper and carbonates and no doubt with very little more depth will be in sulphide ore, as on same vein 1,500 feet to south on No. 4, sulphides come to surface, and also on Nos. 11 and 22 to the south on same vein.

In the Radolph No. 7 claim, a continuation of No. 13, to the south, there are three veins, all of which show large outcrops, with heavy iron stains and carbonate and sulphides. On the larger or west vein there is an old shaft (see sketch map). It was sunk on the hanging wall side of vein to a depth of 100 feet, and at bottom has some drifting and a cross cut runs 20 feet, with no foot wall yet. The ore consists of gray copper, chalcopyrites, sulphides and come galena, and will run about 3½ per cent copper, 4 ounces silver and in places from $2 to $19 gold.

About 600 feet to the south, on the outcrop of No. 8 claim and on same vein, there is another old shaft 60 feet depp, that has never been unwatered by this company, but the dumps show about same values as No. 7, except that the chalcopyrites are heavier. The outcrop of the vein is wider at this point and shows heavy iron stain and carbonate ore here and there for great length to the south on Nos. 9, 10 and 16 claims, as well as on Nos. 7 and 8 - a distance of over 6,000 feet (see sketch map, and on the parallel vein to the east it shows the same length of outcrop.

And to quote Mr. Henry Kehoe, E.M. who made a 20 days' examination of the entire holdings of the Woodbury Copper Company for other parties, to-wit:

" In the Randolph group you have six large veins well mineralized and the ore showings, the outcrops and surface workings warrant the development of these below the zone of oxidization, and as an ore shoot comes to the surface at the Randolph shaft, which is at a lower elevation than any of the other surface workings, I would advise sinking this shaft to the water level and true sulphide zone, which I believe will be reached within 200 feet, and then drifting north and south on the veins, and when this true sulphide zone is encountered it should develop large bodies of copper ore of shipping grade, and the possibilities of finding large bodies of commercial ore in this property at comparatively shallow depth is very promising. I would advise concentrating all work on this group at the start, for the present."

Now, these are Mr. H. Kehoe's exact words, and in his report to his parties, as it now lies before me. And as other engineers have corroborated these views, this company is now ready to act on these advises, and have installed a whim,

trackage and car, and as soon as funds are available from sale of stock, will put on two shifts and proceed to sinking. This shaft is now 60 feet in depth, with drifts and 30-foot crosscut.

And Mr. Keohoe adds in conclusion of his report on the entire property, to-wit: "That with large veins and the surface showings on the Randolph, Maverick and Picacho groups, I believe development work, in the sulphide zones, will open up large bodies of high grade copper ore."

Now Mr. Henry Kehoe is an engineer of high repute; his opinions and reports to the parties he was examining this property for are very valuable to us; in fact, more so than if made direct to us, and most encouraging to the Woodbury Copper Company, and we are about ready to act on that advice.

The Maverick group is one of our star groups and it alone would be a good company proposition (as in the case of the Randolph group) but the country rock in this group "The Maverick" consists of schist and granite, with intrusions of porphyry and diabase. There is also a large area at each end of the zone which is covered by an overflow of Clifton Rhyolite from a few feet to several hundred in thickness, lying on top of ths schist. The schist on this group is somewhat similar to the Ismpiration and Miama Mines. It has an easterly and westerly strike and dips to the north about 60 degrees from the horizon. Running through the schist are two parallel zones of altered schist, heavily iron stained and showing much silification, and massive bodies of epidote. These zones are from 40 to 600 feet in width and show copper carbonates all along the outcrop of both zones, and again to quote Mr. Kehoe from his report:

"The conditions are very favorable for finding large bodies of low grade sulphide on this group (The Maverick) when the water level is reached, which may be from 200 to 300 feet below the surface".

And Mr. Kehoe is not the only engineer of reputs who has favorably reported on this group, as Mr. Woodrow and also Mr. Grebe, engineers of the Copper Queen Company of Bisbee, so reported on this group to their company, who bonded it for $100,000.

The development work on this group consists of a 200 foot surface tunnel and a shaft 120 feet in depth, with a crosscut at bottom, 100 feet to the south and 20 feet to the north. The surface tunnel cross cuts 75 feet of ore. It was carbon carbonate, chalcocite and native copper finely disseminated all through it, and the balance of the tunnel showed strong mineralization. The 120-foot shaft showed values all the way down, running in 75 assays from ½ to 1 per cent to 15 percent copper, and the 100-foot cross cut in the bottom showed good values every foot, consisting of some carbonate, red oxide and native copper, and the face of the cross cut, where the last work was done, showed better than the rest of the cross cut. This work was done on the extreme north side of the zone. Had it been done, say, in the center of the 600-foot zone, no doubt but what better results would be shown. The surface indications all over this zone are very favorable for finding large bodies of sulphides at the water level, which all engineers agree will be between 200 and 300 feet in depth. But we intend, with funds derived from present sale of stock, to place a drill on this ground and drill holes at various points across the entire zone of 600 feet and in length 3,000 feet, to depth of 300 feet each, to determine the best place to sink a working shaft or shafts to get best results. We now have a good whim on this ground.

CONCLUSION:

Now as to wood and water: From our present camp and headquarters at the Randolph Camp (which is 10 miles from Hewitts station, with a good wagon road into camp), we have a graded wagon road up to Iron Mountain, top of the divide, a distance of 3 miles, where there is an abundance of timber and wood for both mining steam and domestic purposes, and at the camp there is running water most of the year, and the shafts and a dam would give plenty for milling purposes, as it is the watershed for a large section. And at the Maverick Camp, the same conditions apply, as at Hewitts.

As to our titles to the property, they are perfect, as unpatented ground can be made, and as under Mr. H. Kehoe's examination they had an abstract of title made for each and every group, and they were perfect, and the same conditions apply today - Jan. 1916

In closing this report, I wish to say, as no doubt it is perfectly obvious, that in writing this report on the Woodbury Copper Company, I do not pose as an expert, but have given as simple and as honest a description of it as I know how to do, but have used Mr. Kehoe's report and quoted him verbatim, as far as possible, and would have been glad to have used his report, signed by him, but for business reasons that was impossible, as also the Copper Queen Company's engineer's report on the Maverick group and others. And, as I expect to be identified indefinitely with the development of this property, out clinets can expect my best efforts towards making it a success, as I honestly believe it will be, as we unquestionably have the goods.

WOODBURY COPPER COMPANY

by: E. M. Woodbury, Florence, Arizona
January, 1916.