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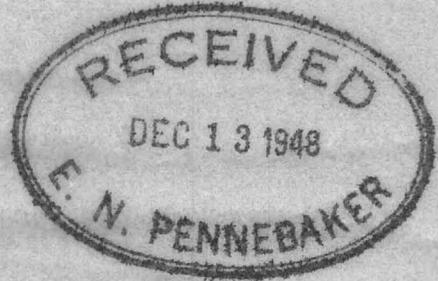
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LAW OFFICES  
**GUYNN & TWITTY**  
TITLE & TRUST BUILDING  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA  
December 2, 1948

C. LEO GUYNN  
HOWARD A. TWITTY



Mr. John Hope, Jr.  
Florence Hotel  
Florence, Arizona

Dear John:

We checked the records of the U. S. Land Office in Phoenix to determine the status of Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, Township 8 South, Range 12 East. We are under separate cover mailing you a copy of a map of this township.

In Section 17 the records show as follows:

Northwest quarter patented under a stock raising patent to Oscar T. S. Sawyer on September 1, 1933 under Patent No. 1065858. Under this patent the minerals are reserved to the United States.

South half was patented to Oscar T. S. Sawyer on September 1, 1933 under Patent No. 1065857. This was an enlarged homestead and the minerals went to the patentee.

Northeast quarter was patented to the State of Arizona on January 19, 1942 under Patent No. 1112872. This is a State exchange under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act and the minerals are reserved to the United States.

With respect to Section 18 we wish to advise as follows:

Lots 3, 4, 9 and 10 are transferred to the State of Arizona under a State Selection approved August 7, 1936. The minerals under a state selection go to the State of Arizona.

Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12, North half of the Northeast quarter, Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, North half of the Southeast quarter and Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter were transferred to the State of Arizona under a State Selection which was approved April 8, 1938. Again the minerals went with the transfer.

Mr. John Hope, Jr.

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Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter, Southwest quarter of the Southeast quarter are public domain. These parcels are under lease to L. D. Dozer for a period of 10 years commencing on or about February 21, 1944. Needless to say this lease does not involve mineral rights.

With respect to Section 19 we wish to advise as follows:

The East half of the Southeast quarter was patented to John Bertram Mitchell on November 11, 1926 under Patent No. 988977. Under this homestead the minerals went to the patentee.

Lots 2, 4, 9 and 10 are a State Selection in which the minerals were transferred to the State of Arizona. This transfer was approved June 26, 1935.

Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12, and the West half of the Southeast quarter are a State Selection. This transfer to the State of Arizona was approved on May 27, 1939. The mineral rights were transferred to the State.

The Northeast quarter is public domain presently under lease to L. D. Dozer. This lease for 10 years was approved on February 21, 1944.

With respect to Section 20, we wish to advise as follows:

The West half of the Southwest quarter was patented to John Bertram Mitchell on November 11, 1926 by Patent No. 988977. The minerals went to the patentee.

? The Northwest quarter is a stock raising homestead patent to Oscar T. S. Sawyer. This patent dated September 1, 1933 is No. 1065858.

Southeast quarter, East half of the Southwest quarter were transferred to the State of Arizona on June 29, 1940 under Patent No. 1108728. This is a State exchange under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act and the mineral rights were reserved to the United States.

Mr. John Hope, Jr.

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Northeast quarter was patented to the State of Arizona on November 18, 1942 under Patent No. 1115334. This also is a State exchange under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act and the mineral rights were reserved to the United States.

With kind personal regards we remain

Very truly yours,

GUYNN & TWITTY

By *Howard N. Twitty*

HAT:ap  
Copy Mr. E. N. Pennebaker ✓

FROM John Hope, Chief Geologist  
 TO C. I. Cook, General Manager

CITY Kimberly, Nevada  
 DATE April 3, 1948

SUBJECT EDWARDS MINE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION:

On March 23rd, 1948, I examined the Edwards Mine located in Pinal County, Arizona. On my examination, I was accompanied by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Joseph Strutzel. The property was brought to Coppermine's attention by Mr. John A Richards who is general manager of the Mammoth - St. Anthony Mining and Development Co., Tiger, Arizona. Mr. Strutzel is general superintendent of the same company.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

While the ore exposed on this property appears to be the result of the deposition of transported copper rather than oxidization in place, the wide spread nature of the mineralization and the grade of ore indicated makes the area rather attractive.

No depth is expected for the ore as exposed but regardless of this fact, the property and the surrounding areas deserve a more thorough examination with the possibility of drilling two or more diamond drill holes to check the ore at depth.

It is believed that such an investigation can be made in the latter part of this month.



LOCATION:

The Edwards property is located some 26 miles south and a little east of Florence, Arizona, on U. S. Highway 80 in the Owl Head Mining District. It is ideally situated with regard to the power line from Coolidge Dam which follows the above mentioned highway and the natural gas line connecting Florence and Tucson passes by the property only a short distance away. The entire property is accessible by truck.

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP:

The property consists of 16 unpatented claims and the south half of section 17 (the range and township are not known).

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SUBJECT

EDWARDS MINE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

The owner is a Mr. R. J. Edwards whose address is Box 1534, Coolidge, Arizona. Mr. Edwards owns only the mineral rights of the south half of section 17, but it is believed that full title to the necessary ground in that section could be purchased rather cheaply.

No information as to price and terms of sale of the property were available since all such details were being taken care of by Mr. Richards.

GEOLOGY:

The area is made up of Pre - Cambrian granite which contacts a large body of Pre - Cambrian schist to the south. Most of the mineralization appears to be concentrated in the granite.

In the eastern part of the property, appreciable amounts of malachite, chrysocolla, and chalcocite have been deposited within the foliation and shear planes of the granite. It is possible that black copper oxides are also present. The foliation of the granite strikes N20°W and dips steeply to the west and a major portion of the mineralization appears to have concentrated along these planes.

The granite is a fresh appearing rock containing numerous large phenocrysts of orthoclase. The ground mass is made up of quartz, chlorite, and siderite (?). Little copper mineralization is visible in the granite until the rock is broken along the foliation or fracture planes. Also, in some areas, the copper has tended to permeate the entire rock as malachite and chrysocolla.

In the above mentioned eastern part of the property, a large outcrop of granite is well mineralized over an area some 400 feet in radius. Here Mr. Edwards is attempting to mine narrow stringers of chalcocite in open cuts. His cutoff is 4% copper and a good deal of hand sorting is necessary. However, his assessment work is also being carried out.

The mineralization is strongest in this large outcrop although several additional small areas to the west are equally mineralized. Numerous shafts and cuts have explored this outcrop at shallow depths but all workings are either caved or flooded. To the north and east of this small area, the mineralization appears to die out. To the south, the area is covered by a large water reservoir. To the west, the mineralization continues over about 3000 feet in what appears to be small isolated areas.

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EDWARDS MINE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

At the northwest corner of the property on the Big Bow No. 8 claim, two low hills of granite are well mineralized over an appreciable width. (See sample no. 2677). At the south end of these hills, the granite contacts a large body of schist which also carries some mineralization. The granite-schist contact is well mineralized. (see samples no. 2675 & 2676).

Two churn drill holes, one diamond drill hole, and numerous cuts and shafts explore the schist but no information is available as to the results of this exploration. All the workings are now either flooded or caved.

The foliation of the granite continues throughout the property with a constant strike and dip and only minor variations to the N20°W strike were noted. The schist, however, varies considerably in altitude but generally seems to dip to the south at about a 45° angle.

The mineralization is deceiving to the eye and considerable more copper is contained in the rock than is first expected. From the nature of the mineralization, it appears that the ore is the result of the deposition of copper by descending or at least transported ground water solutions. Since the malachite and chrysocolla do not appear to be the result of oxidization in place of copper sulphides, they must have been deposited directly from carbonate - silicate solutions. In which case, little depth of the deposit could be expected unless there is sufficient primary mineralization to take the place of the oxides and this seems unlikely. No evidence of primary mineralization was seen and no leaching of the rock seems to have taken place.

Another possible genesis of the ore is that the copper came down in a sulphate solution and the siderite in the gangue produced sufficient CO<sub>2</sub> to kick out the copper as carbonates.

However, both of the above theories as to the genesis of the ore will be checked during the next examination.

SAMPLING:

A total of twelve samples were taken with the following results:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Cu.</u>	<u>Oz. Au/ton</u>	<u>Oz. Ag/ton</u>
2666	Grab from B. B. #1 Claim	0.03	Trace	0.03
2667	Picked hi-grade	26.95	0.01	1.89
2668	Grab from large outcrop	2.23	Trace	0.02
2669	" " " "	0.40	Trace	Trace
2670	" " " "	2.62	0.01	0.25
2671	" " " "	2.13	Trace	0.44
2672	" from working place on large outcrop	1.08	Trace	0.02

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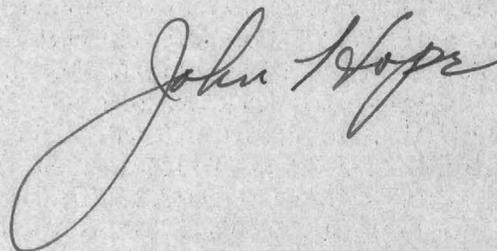
EDWARDS MINE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Cu.</u>	<u>Oz. Au/ton</u>	<u>Oz. Ag/ton</u>
2673	Grab from shipping ore	4.78	Trace	0.42
2674	Picked ore - No. 4 Claim	22.15	0.02	0.56
2675	Grab from granite - schist contact	1.40	Trace	0.20
2676	Grab from dump of 14' shaft	2.05	Trace	0.38
2677	Grab from 2 granite hills	1.88	Trace	0.16

Throwing out samples numbered 2667, 2673, and 2674, the average copper content is 1.54%.

METALLURGY:

Mr. P. J. Johnson has just completed some preliminary leaching test work on the above ore and his results will be contained in a separate report.



JH/ja

Kimberly Nevada.  
April.6.1948

Acid leaching experiments on ores from Edwards property.(Arizona)

Test sample comprises equal weight composite of Geology Samples # 2668-2669-2670  
2671-2672 and 2677.

Analysis of Head Sample-

% Cu	% SiO <sub>2</sub>	% Fe	% Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	% CaO	% MgO
1.72	64.60	3.59	16.78	3.20	.26

Test # 1- 2 hour leach with 10% Sulphuric Acid.

Heads	% Cu 1.72	% Fe 3.59	% Solvency Copper	43.60
Tails	.97	2.02	% Solvency Iron	43.73

Sulphuric Acid consumed 78.33 Lbs per ton of ore.  
All iron in solution was ferrous.

Test # 2-20 hour leach with 10% Sulphuric Acid. Acid concentration maintained at 10%

Heads	1.72	3.59	% Solvency Copper	55.24
Tails	.77	1.74	% Solvency Iron	51.60

Test # 3 - 20 hour leach with Ammonia-Ammonia Carbonate; 30% NH<sub>3</sub> saturated with Ammonium Carbonate.

Heads	<del>1.72</del> 1.72	3.59	% Solvency Copper	57.56
Tails	.73	3.59	% Iron Solvency	None

Conclusions-

Due to the high solubility of the iron and part of the Alumina in the ore, the use of Sulphuric acid as a copper leaching solution will not be economic due to low solvency of the Copper and the difficulty that may be encountered in precipitation due to high ferrous iron in solution.

The Ammonia-Ammonia Carbonate leach does not show only slightly greater solvency over the acid, however it is noted that after the ore has been leached with acid, the Ammonia carbonate has a tendency to dissolve the remaining Copper/ Heat treatment may possibly fix the soluble iron and alumina such that this ore may be leached with acid solutions.

*Johnson*

C O P Y

CONSOLIDATED COPPERMINES CORPORATION  
KIMBERLY, NEVADA

May 15, 1948

Mr. John A. Richards, General Manager  
St. Anthony Mining & Development Co.  
Tiger, Arizona

Dear Jack:

John Hope returned the other day from Arizona and after a hurried arrangement of his affairs, left on his vacation. I had an opportunity to talk with him at some length just prior to his leaving relative to the Edwards property, located south of Florence, Arizona, which he re-examined last April 29th and 30th.

John's findings seem to indicate that he does not want to make any definite commitment as to the possibilities of the ground until he had some positive information, namely, possibly two churn drill holes drilled at least to moderate depths. As you know, we are not established yet in your vicinity to carry out such work at this time. It seems that information from a couple of such pilot holes would, of course, be very helpful in evaluating the property for possibilities at depth inasmuch as there are no accessible underground workings that reach well into the sulphide zone. Therefore, at this time we will relinquish our interest. However, at some future time, after we have been established in Arizona and have our drilling equipment down there, we may reconsider the ground with the viewpoint of drilling a hole or two, providing, of course, the ground was open and we could negotiate reasonable terms with the owner or optionee.

With kindest regards and best wishes to you and

Nina, I am

Sincerely yours,

Original signed by  
PAUL J. SIRKEGIAN

PJS/mg

cc - Mr. E. N. Pennebaker  
Mr. John Hope

OWL HEAD

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
P. O. Box 2996  
Globe, Arizona

August 18, 1948

Mr. C. I. Cook, General Manager  
Consolidated Coppermines Corporation  
Kimberly, Nevada

Re: EDWARDS MINE  
Pinal County, Arizona

Dear Cash:

On August 6, 1948, John Hope and I made a short visit to the Edwards mining property. As you will recall, this ground was brought to our attention by John A. Richards and has been described in Mr. Hope's memorandum of April 3, 1948.

There is a rather impressive showing of oxidized copper minerals in this area. As Mr. Hope points out, these are not derived from oxidation of copper sulphides formerly in the rock now exposed to view on the ground. The copper was probably derived from sulphides formerly existing nearby and has migrated to the place we now see it. It was probably precipitated by acid solutions being neutralized or by solutions of unknown character being dried out.

We must then consider the quality and location of this hypothetical deposit of sulphides furnishing copper to the migrating solutions. The copper may have been derived from scattered, erratic mineralization of little consequence. On the other hand, it may well have been derived from a worth-

while deposit, and the tenor of the samples taken by Mr. Hope somewhat supports this more favorable view.

The location of this presumed sulphide zone is a puzzling problem. It may have been in an overlying position well above the present erosion surface so that the mineralization we now see in oxidized form has drained down from the roots formerly existing at a superior elevation. On the other hand, such a hypothetical zone of sulphides may have been located to one side of the area with the oxidized copper minerals that we now see. If this were to the north, west, or south, it would be revealed in the exposed bedrock. However, Mr. Hope found no evidence of such a zone during the course of his examination.

Nevertheless, such a deposit could exist and be hidden from view on the east. Here the bedrock is apparently covered by a relatively thin veneer of sand that gradually encroaches upon the hills. This could effectively mask a deposit of sulphides and prevent its ready recognition.

We would normally expect a mineralized zone to be surmounted by a hill due to attendant silicification. However, it will be readily recalled that this is not always the case, such a contrary example formerly being at Copper Flat near Kimberly. Nevertheless, a mineralized hill may once have existed east of the present Edwards showings. Its erosion could have caused copper-bearing solutions to migrate to the west and precipitate the oxidized copper minerals where we now find them. Erosion continuing down to a less sili-

cified zone may have effaced the hill with the subsequent burial of the zone by sand and soil.

Several months ago, Mr. Hope queried me regarding the advisability of a geophysical examination to check for the presence of a sulphide zone. At that time I was not in favor of such a procedure because of unfamiliarity with the configuration of the ground. Since visiting the property, however, I think there is considerable merit to his suggestion. A self-potential (spontaneous polarization) survey run on reconnaissance lines 1,000 feet apart across the sand-covered area to the east should reflect a buried zone of sulphides if it is present. Normally the self-potential method has a depth range of 300 or 400 feet. In a dry, semi-arid region this may be less. In order to secure the best results, such a survey should be conducted in February near the close of the rainy season, although in this particular area I would expect fairly satisfactory conditions at all seasons.

Some further geological examination might be made near the margin of the sand flat to search for outer, far-traveling alteration types that might point to a hidden sulphide zone under the sand on the east.

This geophysical and geological examination should precede any preliminary drilling of scout holes.

The consideration of possible geophysical work brings up a matter of policy that must be decided by Coppermines. Should such a survey be conducted (1) by members of the

Geological Department who have worked up the technique as a side line; (2) by members of the Geological Department who have been properly trained by a geophysist of recognized competence; (3) by a young geophysist recently graduated from one of the universities where such training is given and hired for our staff; or (4) by a geophysist of recognized standing employed on a consulting basis from time to time as various jobs appear?

Use of the magnetometer and self-potential equipment is fairly simple. The technique can be acquired by a man well-grounded in mathematics and physics, but such a self-trained individual will not be fully aware of the pitfalls to be avoided and numerous skillful precautions to take in the course of an examination. His work will be on an amateur rather than a professional basis.

The system used by O'okiep Copper Company in South Africa was to employ a consulting geophysist for 18 or 20 months to conduct the surveys and at the same time train two young geological graduates so that they could carry on the work after he left. As a result a very competent crew was developed to handle magnetometer, self-potential, and certain types of resistivity investigations.

Recently graduated geophysists are hard to obtain because of the demand for them in the petroleum industry where their salary scale is higher than what we would want to pay.

The services of a carefully selected consulting geophysist are costly for work that is really of a simple,

Mr. C. I. Cook

-5-

August 18, 1948

routine nature, but the results are of professional quality by a man that has been through a great variety of experiences.

I personally believe that we would profit most, all things considered, by having two of our men trained by an experienced geophysist. After such training these men should receive added compensation so that we shall not lose them after they have become more valuable to us.

Yours very truly,

ms

cc--Mr. Chester D. Tripp  
Mr. John Hope, Jr.

XXXXXXXXXXXXX  
P. O. Box 2996  
Globe, Arizona

November 24, 1948

Mr. C. I. Cook, General Manager  
Consolidated Coppermines Corporation  
Kimberly, Nevada

Dear Cash:

Subject: Mineralized Zones in the  
Tortilla Range.

We have now extended our geologic reconnaissance in the Tortilla Range sufficiently to have a fair idea of its mineral potentialities. I believe our holdings at Riverside are by far the best undeveloped ground in this region. Surface showings in the Ripsey area some 6 miles to the south appear too small to warrant our attention. Toward the northwest mineralization is mostly confined to narrow veins that offer little promise of becoming substantial producers.

A few miles due west of Riverside is a limited showing of croppings that may overlie disseminated ore. This is well inside the ground where the England brothers control the grazing rights, and we have hesitated to examine this area thoroughly until we have closed our deal with them regarding Section 14. If we can discern any geological reason for this deposit to increase in size with depth, then it may offer some inducement for acquisition. In this event we would probably want to stake a few claims, say 4 or 6, in the heart of the showing in order to dominate the situation.

Next after our Riverside area in promise is probably the Edwards property in the Owlhead district. We have already discussed this in a number of memoranda, and about 6 weeks ago turned down the property partly because of dissatisfaction with the terms offered us. It still remains an interesting property of uncertain merit.

Recently Mr. Edwards has brought his holdings to the attention of Miami Copper Company. Their resident geologist examined it and arrived, for different reasons, at the same conclusions that we did. This was that the area immediately adjacent on the east should be subjected to geophysical examination. I have learned that Miami's attorneys have looked into the matter of Edward's title

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November 24, 1948  
Mr. C. I. Cook, General Manager

to the ground and are not at all pleased, although I am not informed just what the defect is. I do not know what Miami's future course will be, but that should become apparent in the near future.

Considering this, I am glad that we are not presently involved in a deal with Edwards because our attorneys are plenty occupied at present with our Riverside problems. However, we shall keep our eye on the Edwards situation. If conditions warrant, we can look into it again when we have drilling equipment available.

Messrs. Arrowsmith and Pappas probably have another month's scouting in the Tortilla Range in order to cover it thoroughly, and they still may turn up something additional of interest. If not, they will be transferred to Safford about the first of the year to cover promising areas to the west and northeast of that town.

Yours very truly,

September 15, 1948

Mr. John A. Richards  
Mammoth-St. Anthony, Ltd.  
Tiger, Arizona

Dear Jack:

We have recently contacted a geophysical firm that is agreeable to doing an examination for Coppermines, at the same time training several of our young geologists in the use of the magnetometer and the self-potential apparatus. I believe that the Edwards area would be an ideal place for the self-potential training because of the ease of getting over this ground and because the self-potential type of investigation might turn up something of real interest from an exploration standpoint.

However, we would not want to investigate this area unless we were assured, on the basis of a properly drawn up agreement, that we had an option to purchase ample ground on very reasonable terms. We would most certainly want this to include the sand-covered area on the east at least as far as to the main highway. We also understand that there is another property group nearby on the north (?), and this ground, if adjacent, should also be controlled. We would insist on an initial period of at least eighteen months during which we would not be committed to make any payments to the owners.

We have heard that Mr. Henry W. Nichols, formerly chemist for Magma Copper and later a part owner of San Manuel, has been playing around the Edwards property with a self-potential out-fit. Whether this was done on an amateur or hobby basis or whether a skilful job was performed, we do not know. However, if any geophysical charts have been submitted to Mr. Edwards, we would certainly like to see them, and we are particularly anxious to find out the exact areas on which Nichols used his doodle bug. In other words, if Nichols has done a good job and knows anything about interpreting his results, we do not want to repeat work that yielded unfavorable results, provided he has covered the area we deem to be promising. We must also not overlook Nichols' connection with Magma and Newmount and the likelihood that had he turned up anything of geophysical interest their attention would have been drawn to the ground. It is quite possible, however, that he did not investigate the sand-covered area on the east, which, in our opinion, may have some possibilities.

We would not anticipate undertaking such a geophysical examination until November 15 or December 1, 1948. This delay is because the men we would want to train will be occupied on other jobs for some time. More important, however, is the fact that the self-potential outfit works better in damp soil, and by waiting until late

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September 15, 1948  
Mr. John A. Richards

in year we might (?) have the advantage of a few rains.

If you can arrange with Edwards the various points suggested above, our contemplated examination would be greatly facilitated. These matters should be in order by November 1 so the geophysical people can have a little leeway in making their man available to us.

We understand that a part of the Edwards property consists of the mineral rights only to section 17 (range and township not stated). We would particularly want the validity of these mineral rights checked by our attorneys before proceeding very far in negotiations.

I call your attention to the probability that the next section of land toward the east, No. 16, is State Land, and that we might want to lease mineral rights there, also.

With very kindest regards to you and Nina from us both,

Sincerely,

cc: Mr. C. I. Cook  
Mr. John Hope, Jr.  
Mr. Howard A. Twitty

E. N. PENNEBAKER  
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
P. O. BOX 2796  
Globe, Arizona

September 15, 1948

Mr. John A. Richards  
Mammoth-St. Anthony, Ltd.  
Tiger, Arizona

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With very kindest regards to you and Nina from us both,

Sincerely,



cc: Mr. C. I. Cook  
Mr. John Hope, Jr.  
Mr. Howard A. Twitty

October 6, 1948

Mr. John A. Richards  
Tiger, Arizona

Dear Jack:

I have your letter of September 27, 1948, with regard to the Edwards property. I had hoped to reply to you more promptly, but there has been so much to do and so many trips to make this last week that I have been delayed in writing.

In reviewing Coppermines' interest in this property, I recall that you drew it to our attention last March and that John Hope examined it on March 23rd in company with Mr. Edwards and Mr. Strutzel. On April 29th and 30th Mr. Hope re-examined the ground. His conclusion, in which I concurred, were not too encouraging because it appeared that the oxidized copper minerals were deposited by migratory, supergene solutions whose copper was derived from an unknown sulphide source. Consequently, there was, and is, considerable likelihood that the deposits of oxidized copper minerals would extend only to shallow depths and the available tonnage would be seriously limited. Furthermore, metallurgical tests on the oxidized ore gave results indicating that its treatment would be difficult. Thus the deposits exposed were not too attractive, particularly in view of the fact that a few early drill holes had not led to a more extended campaign of exploration.

Both John Hope and I were intrigued with the problem of finding the parent sulphide body from which the migrating solutions had derived their copper. As a preliminary step John thought it might be worthwhile, if we become established to do some drilling in Arizona, to drill a couple of holes to determine the depth of the oxidized material. Under date of May 15, 1948, Paul Sirkegian advised you that Coppermines would not consider the area further unless we became established to do some drilling in Arizona.

John Hope had suggested that we might locate this presupposed sulphide zone by geophysical means. I did not favor this technique until I visited the ground on August 6th and saw that a

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sulphide deposit might be concealed in the bedrock masked by sandy alluvium on the east. Later on I was considerably disturbed to learn that Mr. Nichols had been doing geophysical work in this area. Inasmuch as the ground had not been optioned, the inference was that he had not found anything of interest. I am very familiar with the self-potential method that I am informed Mr. Nichols employed. It is not difficult to use and any worthwhile anomalies would be readily apparent to him.

The above somewhat round-about review is for the purpose of emphasizing that we do not consider the Edwards property to be a first class prospect and that there are long gambling odds against us if we attempt to explore it. We do want to train some of our young geologists in geophysical methods and we could do this very handily on Edwards' ground. If we are lucky and find an attractive geophysical indication, we want to be fully protected in our find.

The general purchase price you suggest is reasonable. What I object to is having substantial payments begin after a period of only 9 months, as well as the monthly payment of \$200 per month during this initial period of 9 months. In other words we must pay for the privilege of making a geophysical and geological examination of the ground.

My suggestion for an eighteen month period free from payments was not a capricious request. Our geologists will be occupied on prior tasks for at least the next four months. The geophysical survey will then require about six weeks. Initially we would only want to employ one drill and we would want to provide ample time to drill deep holes in ground that could turn out to be tough. I consider the nine-month period you mention to be inadequate for Coppermines' best interest.

I really fail to appreciate Mr. Edwards viewpoint about staking additional ground. Of course Coppermines' engineers could do this but they would be staking in Coppermines name. It might readily transpire that we would find the ore body on this ground and drop the Edwards option. I am sure that this would make Mr. Edwards very unhappy, and I really think that my suggestion provides the best protection for him.

We all sincerely appreciate your efforts in this negotiation. I shall discuss the terms you suggest when I see Cash Cook soon in Phoenix. However, I cannot promise to present them with any degree of enthusiasm.

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I may have to go to the Coast next week, so I am afraid that my visit to you at Tiger must be postponed again. Hope we can make it before the aquacade season is over.

Kate joins me in all good wishes to you and Nina.

Yours sincerely,

cc: Mr. C. I. Cook  
Mr. John Hope, Jr.

October 6, 1948

Mr. J. J. Strutzel, Jr.  
Tiger, Arizona

Dear Joe:

John Hope was in last evening and described his visit to your Gatlin mine near Tucson.

In view of the general geological features of the ground and the disappointing results from your drilling, we do not feel warranted in recommending the property to Consolidated Coppermines Corporation. We do appreciate the opportunity afforded us to visit the ground.

I have collected several publications on the mineral deposits of the Copper Creek area. I hope to have a chance to study these before too long, after which another visit to the area may be in order.

With very kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

cc: Mr. C. I. Cook  
Mr. John Hope, Jr.

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

P. O. Box 2996  
Globe, Arizona

October 14, 1948

Mr. John A. Richards  
Tiger, Arizona

Dear Jack:

Cash Cook was in Phoenix over the week-end, at which time John Hope and I discussed the Edwards property with him. Considering the terms quoted to me in your letter of September 27, 1948, we are all agreed that this property does not merit any further consideration on the part of Consolidated Coppermines. Consequently you are entirely free to make any other arrangements with this ground that you and your associates desire. We regret our inability to get together, but we feel that the showings on the property are of such a nature that any agreement must include an initial period of generous length and free from any payments.

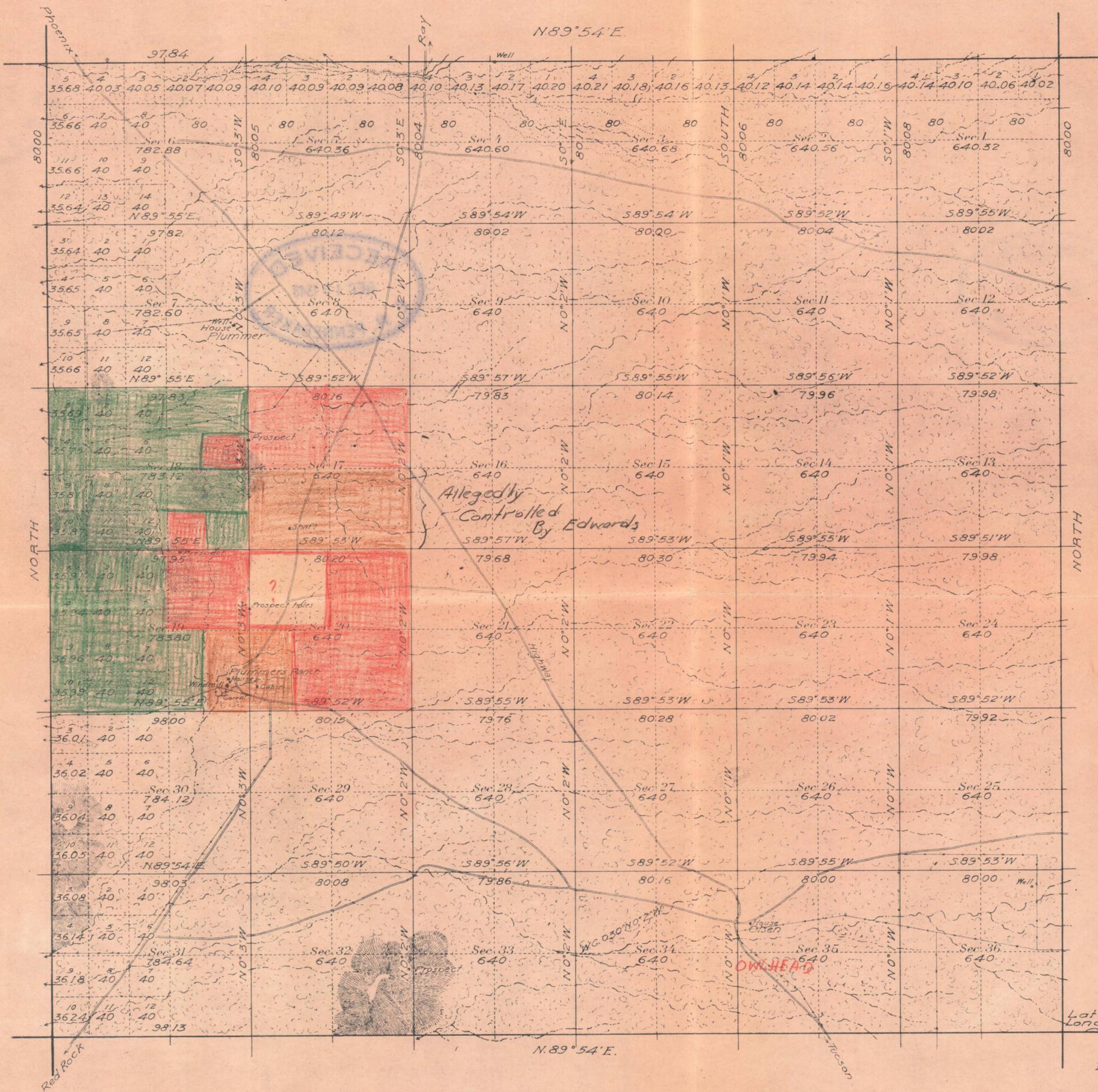
Again we appreciate your efforts in drawing our attention to this area.

With very kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

cc: Mr. C. I. Cook  
Mr. John Hope, Jr.

Township No. 8 South Range No. 12 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona.



U.S. Has Mineral Rights  
Private Patent  
Arizona Law " "

Allegedly  
Controlled  
By Edwards

Areas in Acres	
Public Land	23903.68
Indian Reservation	
Indian Allotments	
Mineral Claims	
Water Surface	
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>23903.68</b>

Lat 32° 41' 02" N  
Long 111° 02' 44" W  
Scale 40 Chains to an inch  
Mean Magnetic Declination 13° 45' E.

Surveys Designated	By Whom Surveyed	Group		Amount of Surveys Mls. chs. lks.	When Surveyed	
		No.	Date		Began	Completed
South Bdy. Surveyed	William H. Thorn	81	Feb. 6, 1918	Complete	Mar. 26, 1919	Mar. 28, 1919
East " "	U. S. Cadastral Eng.	81	"	"	Mar. 29, 1919	Apr. 9, 1919
North " "	and	81	"	"	Apr. 9, 1919	Apr. 10, 1919
West " "	Horace M. Muscott	81	"	"	Apr. 9, 1919	Apr. 10, 1919
Subdivisions "	U. S. Transitman	81	"	"	Mar. 31, 1919	Apr. 16, 1919

The above map of Township No. 8 South Range No. 12 East of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona is strictly conformable to the field notes of the survey thereof on file in this office, which have been examined and approved.

U. S. Surveyor General's Office.  
Phoenix Arizona, May 23, 1921.

*Frank P. Frost*  
Surveyor General.

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OWL HEAD

Edwards Area  
Property Holdings

