

CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
3550 N. Central Ave, 2nd floor
Phoenix, AZ, 85012
602-771-1601
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the G. M. Colvocoresses Mining Collection

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

HASSAYAMPA DISTRICT

From U.S.G.S. *Revised*

In the highest and wildest part of the Bradshaw Mountains lies the Hassayampa district. It is a region of heavily forested ridges and long slopes covered with dense brush. The deeply incised canyons of the headwaters of Hassayampa River and its tributaries, Slate Creek and Crooks Canyon, drain it to the southwest. From the spruce-clad heights of Mount Union and Mount Arizle, nearly 9,000 feet above sea level, the district reaches down to the river of the wonderful water, 3,500 feet lower. From the summits the view extends far westwards across the desert valleys to the great blue dome of Harquahala Mountain, in the far distance. The district occupies the northwest corner of the Bradshaw Mountains quadrangle and borders on the northeast the Groom Creek and Walker districts. On the southeast it is adjoined by the Turkey Creek district.

The Bradshaw granite of Mount Union forms a broad dike-like mass extending northeastward between two areas of Yavapai schist. In the extreme northwest corner of the Bradshaw Mountains quadrangle the same pre-Cambrian granite appears again and continues northward to Prescott. The belt of Yavapai schist between these two granite areas contains most of the mines, though some are also found in the easterly granite area south of Mount Union.

The Yavapai includes sericitic, chloritic, and amphibolitic schists, but the amphibolitic type predominates. The schists are intruded by several smaller masses of diorite or gabbro and also, in the Groom Creek basin, by a larger mass of granodiorite (quartz diorite, according to Jagger and Palache). The strike of the schists is north-northeast, the dip steep. Granite and schist are intruded by a series of light-colored dikes of rhyolite porphyry, which stand in closest relation to the ore deposits. The strike of these dikes ranges from north to northeast. Few of them are wider than 100 feet.

The ore deposits are almost exclusively fissure veins and carry gold and silver, generally both, though some yield only gold and some only silver.

The pre-Cambrian gold veins are represented by the Ruth and Jersey Lily mines and by several deposits in the lower part of Crooks Canyon. Probably the Blue Dick, Mark Twain, Buzzard, and Dunkirk belong to the same category. Another group of mines, some of which have had a large production, center about the northern slopes of Mount Arizle and Mount Union. They are on gold-silver veins that are closely connected with the rhyolite porphyry dikes, and the Senator is the best known among them. These veins are much younger than the pre-Cambrian deposits and probably are of tertiary age. Similar to these are the long veins on the south slopes of Mount Union, extending down to Venezia. Some of these deposits indicate a formation at higher temperature; others recall the features of veins formed near the surface and carry mostly rich silver minerals.

During the last 10 years there have been from 10 to 15 producing properties each year. Placer deposits have been worked along Hassayampa River.

Sparks Estimate of Ore Reserve from Blue Print is

Porter

2000 t @ 45.00

8000 t @ 15.00

Sold @ 20.00 p. g.

Value of ag. & fl. not given.

NOTES RE: BODIE MINE

from visit with T. J. Sparkes

4/13/'34.

Located 20 miles from Prescott
7 miles from Mt. Union Summit off Senator Highway
2½ miles from turn off down Crooks Canyon from main road to
Crown King.

Strike of vein is N 30° W and dip 85° to the southwest.

The veins ("he and she" lie in both sides of a narrow (3')
dyke of diorite or andesite, the "he" vein in the west side has a
width of 3' to 5', and the "she" vein a width of 1' to 2'.

The vein filling is generally quartz with sulphides.

The first adit (A) north of the main shaft has an elevation
of about 100' above the collar of the shaft. The second adit (B) is
nearly 300' above the collar of the main shaft. In the adit there is
still a track and it is said that some very good ore is left there
and still further north there is a very good outcrop exposed in
pits 100' further north and extending to a fault which cuts off the ore
near the north end of the claims.

The walls of the vein are of light colored granite and the
association of the vein with the andesite dyke suggests a deep seated
origin and permanence with depth.

A new shaft should be sunk at Shaft A on the map and old shaft
A is said to extend down over 100' and into the sulphides which are
supposed to carry 0.2 oz. Au, 20 oz. Ag and 20% Pb. (Present gross
value \$35.00 per ton).

The ore would have to be milled on the ground and there is a
fairly good mill site on Crooks Canyon less than a mile distant and a
little water runs in the creek but would have to be supplemented by
water from the mine which Sparkes thinks would be ample.

There is a good camp site at the Creek and a couple of serviceable buildings and several sheds.

The reopening and equipment of this mine would be an expensive matter and I do not think it is attractive with lead at present price and considering the location and terms asked by the owners. If lead should go to 6¢ the situation would change and it would look like a good bet but the value of the mine will apparently depend on the quantity and quality of the main ore shoot which lies north of the rhyolite dyke and which has never been developed except near the surface where the indications are favorable. No ore is developed at present.

J. M. C.

Copied

W. F. STAUNTON
MINING ENGINEER
124 WEST FOURTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Cgm

Los Angeles, Calif., April 20, 1934.

A. 4/23/34

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses,
1108 Luhrs Tower,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

I am sincerely glad that my supposed knowledge of the Bodie mine has brought about renewed correspondence even though the idea that I can tell you anything useful is probably erroneous.

The Bodie, consisting of three patented and twenty-one unpatented claims in the Hassayampa District was a part of the property which Frank Murphy organized into a holding company known as the Lookout Copper Company. This aggregation was run by O. Longacre, Jr., (now deceased), and I never had anything to do with it so my knowledge is all hear-say and very meager at that.

The only thing I can find bearing on what you want to know is in one of Longacre's reports, dated Nov. 16, 1910 and I will enclose a memorandum from it but fear that the very vague language will fail to help any. It looks like another confirmation of the wisdom of the old prospector's advice to "follow your ore".

With regards and good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

WFS/H

W. F. Staunton

Bodie

April 16, 1934.

Mr. F. W. Giroux,
c/o A. B. Witcher,
Box 745,
Las Vegas, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Giroux,

I called at your office in Mayer and learned that you were still in Nevada. However, Frances kindly gave me your address and I have been wanting to write you for sometime past in reference to the Bodie Mine.

I have seen a copy of your report on the Bodie, but understand from same that you could not, at that time, make an examination of the underground workings which apparently have been inaccessible for a number of years. I have been over the surface with Tom Sparkes who claims to have seen all the development work and I found the property quite interesting, altho it is evident that a considerable amount of money would be required in order to open it up and develop the ore bodies.

I cannot understand just what happened to the ore shoot after it was cut by the dyke some distance north of the main shaft for I understand that the drift continued north over a thousand feet beyond the dyke but found no ore and that a cross cut run to the east of the drift either did not penetrate far enough to reach the vein or crossed the location where the vein should have been found without encountering any ore.

The surface indications north of the dyke seem to indicate that the vein continues, altho it may have been somewhat faulted, but it is very important to know what happens to the ore in depth and any information that you can give me on that point would be very much appreciated.

I also understand that you at one time shipped a considerable quantity of ore from the dumps and that this had been taken out from the workings near the surface at the north end of the property and I would like very much to know the value of this ore if you have the record in your possession or can remember approximately what it ran.

I hope that you are having a very pleasant and profitable engagement in Nevada and that you will meet with the best of success in your present activities.

My own plans for resuming operations at Humbolt have been delayed or perhaps entirely knocked on the head since the Sheldon people have raised the price for their equity in that property to a

Mr. F. W. Giroux, -2.

4/16/'34.

point which I consider entirely out of reason, however, something may later be worked out and I still think that the erection and operation of a small custom mill and possibly a small furnace in the vicinity of Humbolt or Mayer would be a profitable venture under present conditions.

Meanwhile, I am taking an interest in the development and operations of some small mines at various locations and I have some clients who might be interested in the Bodie as a property producer of lead ore with fair values in gold and silver. This is the reason for this present letter which I trust will find you in excellent health.

With personal regards,

Sincerely,

GMC/HC

Copied

BODIE MINE, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

From report dated November 16, 1910 for the year ended September 30, 1910.
by O. Longacre, Jr., Supt.

" All the work was done on the 325 level at the North end.

The drift was driven in 291 feet, and a raise put up 18 feet on a little ore. The north cross-cut under the north shaft was driven northeast 124.5 feet, but as yet has not picked up the vein. It appears that the dike, which we followed in this drift, may or may not have been the dike on which the ore was found to the south. A cross-cut about 400 feet north of the south shaft followed a fault to the west until the dike was again picked up. This is what we have driven on since. The north cross-cut develops the fact that the dike here is in several parts, or else there are several dikes. At any rate we have found only patches of ore along the drift and nothing in the cross-cut so far.

Just north of the north shaft, the surface showing is as good as anywhere on the property and under here is where we expected to encounter good ore. Under the circumstances it may be necessary for us to follow the ore down from the surface with a shaft, in order to locate the vein which is so strong where it shows on top. "

April 24, 1942

Mr. Thomas L. Woodruff
3387 North Knoll Drive
Hollywood, California

Re: Bodie Mine

Dear Mr. Woodruff:

Replying to your postcard of the 23rd from Wickenburg I visited and examined the surface conditions and the few workings of the Bodie which were then accessible in 1934 and I subsequently tried to obtain information concerning the old workings of the mine but I have in-different success.

There is a strong outcrop and values on gold, silver, lead and a little copper were found at intervals for a length of over 2,000'.

At the point where the mineralization seemed to be most promising a shaft had been sunk to a depth of 350' and there had been drifting on levels at 90', 160', and 315'. This lowest drift was reported to have extended northward some 2,000' past but under some other workings on the hillside where there was also a good outcrop of ore but I understand that the downward continuance of this was not found in the drift and it was assumed that the vein had been faulted.

The mining work was done from 1906 to 1910 and small shipments of high grade ore were made to the smelters while it was stated that a substantial tonnage had been developed and left in place. However I judged from what I saw and from what information I could obtain that the high grade ore shoot was generally very narrow and that the best values occurred in pockets to that tonnage of ore actually developed was very small in comparison to the extent of development work.

It appeared to me that in order to form any reliable estimate as to the value of this property a new shaft would have to be sunk since the old shafts were badly caved and that considerable additional work would also be necessary and I did not think that the expenditure involved in such a procedure would be justified by the showings although there seemed to be a chance of finding some pay ore near the surface and further investigation of that possibility might be worthy of consideration.

The location of the mine is bad and portions of the road were nearly impassable and I do not think they have since been improved and in 1937 there was a dispute in reference to the title and apparently the parties who claimed to be the owner were looking for some sucker who would make a large cash payment before carrying on any explorations or development so I naturally lost all interest in the proposition even

2-Mr. Woodruff

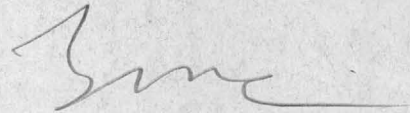
though there might have been a chance to produce a certain amount of ore with some profit.

If you can now assure yourself that the parties with whom you are dealing have a clear title and that they will make a reasonable deal and if you have a friend or associates who are willing to gamble a very substantial amount of money to determine the true worth of this mine you might find it worthwhile to visit the property in person and draw your own conclusions. Otherwise I am afraid that you would hardly feel that the trip had been worth the time and expense involved.

Personal regards.

Yours very truly,

GMC:CG

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. M. C.', written in a cursive style.

BODIE MINE

March 27, 1934

(Look up in Lead Zinc file)

In Bradshaws. R. J. Sparks of Prescott says that this is one of the best mines in that district with value^s in gold silver and lead.

Very strong vein with good outcrop but cut and faulted by dyke. All vein matter oxidized near surface but sulfide comes in at 90-150' and at 240 in shaft there was some high grade ore with 8.00 Au, and good silver and lead.

Shaft 350' deep to main level with long drift which lost the ore at the fault ~~ex~~ and W. R. Stanton tried to pick it up again with a cross cut but did not go far enough.

Shaft and old workings in very bad shape and it would be better to start new work well up on the hill and sink a new shaft to eventually connect with old workings. There is lots of virgin ground in this mine and values should be excellent but it will cost quite a lot to open it up. Some good ore still on the dump but most of it was shipped away by R. J. Morris and at another time by Frank Giroux who knows its value. *or 7 or 8 up to claim in 1920*

Three patented claims now owned by Bill Barnum and Chas. Jennings of Phoenix, but formerly the mine was worked by ^{Sam} Fields and before that by Frank Murphy who bought it from Stuckey, Lane & Epes Randolph for \$120,000. Most of the mining done by Stuckey, now dead but his brother who lives at Walker might know about it.

Jennings and Barnum are both broke and might make good deal if a little cash was paid over.

Sparks will find out more about this and let me know.

Sam Fields

Nine ~~un~~patented claims, 20 miles from Prescott via Senator Highway and 7 miles from its summit at Mt. Union.

A granitic complex with intrusions of diorite and andesite on both sides of one of which are found two narrow veins with filling of quartz and sulphide ore.

The ore makes in shoots, one of which is said to have held to a depth of over 100' and carried 0.2 oz. au. 20 oz. ag., and 20% Pb.--Present gross value \$46.00 per ton and net value \$30.00.

The shaft had a depth of 335' about 1910 and considerable drifting and crosscutting was done on various levels, ^{on} especially the 300' level, but it does not appear that much ore was found in depth and it seems that the vein had been badly faulted or cut off by cross dikes.

Some high grade ore was shipped in the early operations and Frank Giroux when he visited the mine in 1904 estimated 1000 tons of high grade lead ore near the shaft and believes that it was never taken out.

On the hillside to the north of the main workings some adits and shallow shafts are said to have exposed good ore and outcrops are very promising. This would probably be the best place to renew development, but all old workings are now caved and to reopen the mine and provide proper equipment would involve a big preliminary expense--no ore is now available.

It is probable that like most of the similar deposits in the Bradshaws, the high grade shoots and pockets are secondary and no large tonnage can be anticipated, but there are good chances of finding other high grade pockets which might be shipped with profit or treated in a small local plant and both Giroux and Tom

2-

Sparks were very favorably impressed.

Should be worthy of further investigation. Tom Sparks is trying to get in touch with the present owner.

Bodie Mine

/// oxid ore

/// sulfid ore

1st thin 200' long, x 350'

2nd 600' x ?

hatched area (h. 3' +)

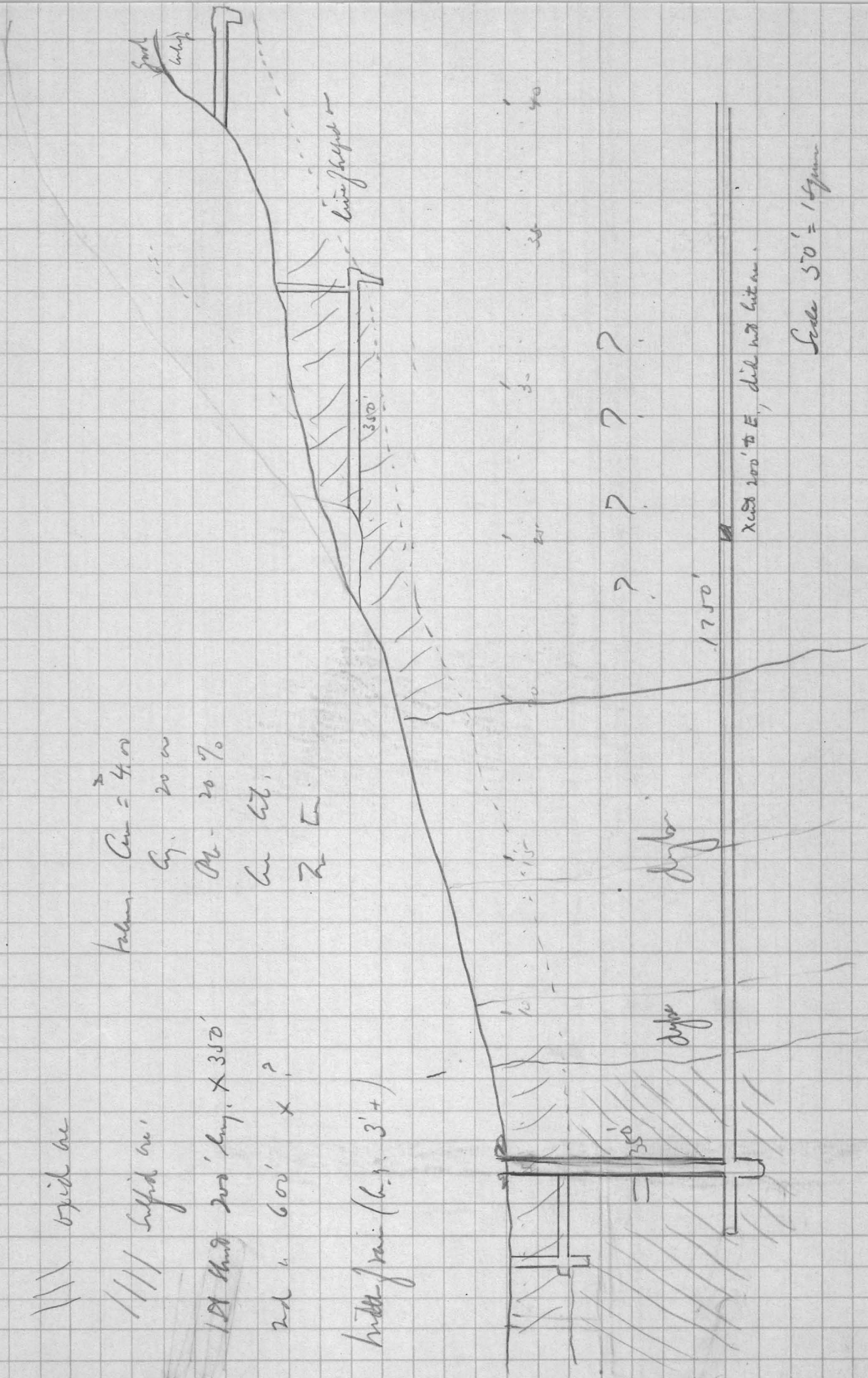
Calum. Cu = 4.00

Ag. 20 oz

Pb. 20 %

hatched

hatched



Nine unpatented claims, 20 miles from Prescott via Senator Highway and 7 miles from its summit at Mt. Union.

A granitic complex with intrusions of diorite and andesite on both sides of one of which are found two narrow veins with filling of quartz and sulphide ore.

The ore makes in shoots, one of which is said to have held to a depth of over 100' and carried 0.2 oz. au. 20 oz. ag., and 20% Pb.--Present gross value \$46.00 per ton and net value \$30.00.

The shaft had a depth of 335' about 1910 and considerable drifting and crosscutting was done on various levels, especially ^{on} the 300' level, but it does not appear that much ore was found in depth and it seems that the vein had been badly faulted or cut off by cross dikes.

Some high grade ore was shipped in the early operations and Frank Giroux when he visited the mine in 1904 estimated 1000 tons of high grade lead ore near the shaft and believes that it was never taken out.

On the hillside to the north of the main workings some adits and shallow shafts are said to have exposed good ore and outcrops are very promising. This would probably be the best place to renew development, but all old workings are now caved and to reopen the mine and provide proper equipment would involve a big preliminary expense--no ore is now available.

It is probable that like most of the similar deposits in the Bradshaws, the high grade shoots and pockets are secondary and no large tonnage can be anticipated, but there are good chances of finding other high grade pockets which might be shipped with profit or treated in a small local plant and both Giroux and Tom

2-

Sparks were very favorably impressed.

Should be worthy of further investigation. Tom Sparks is trying to get in touch with the present owner.

S. h. c.

BRIEF REVIEW AND HISTORY OF THE BODIE MINE

By

T. J. Sparkes.

The Bodie Mine, comprising 9 full lode mining claims, 180 acres, is situated in the Hassayampa Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, approximately 23 miles south from Prescott, Arizona, and was discovered and located in the middle '80's.

In 1901 the property was acquired by C. C. Stukey, who interested Colonel Randolph and Franklin K. Lane, as copartners and good development was performed by these parties during a period of over three years time.

This main development consisted of a shaft sunk on the vein to a depth of 315 feet, with laterals extended in the ore both ways from the shaft. It was during this period that I first visited the property and made a preliminary examination of the same.

The workings showed approximately 10,000 tons of positive ore, the assay books, maps, etc. (all of which were destroyed several years ago in the Poland Office fire) gave values of good commercial ore, 2,000 tons of which can be classed safely as "shipping ore".

The mine was purchased for the sum of \$125,000.00 from Stukey and associates in 1906 by the Development Company of America, locally known as the F. M. Murphy interests. Considerable dead work was performed by the Company, but no development either in depth or along the vein was ever done during the years in which the mine was owned by the Development Company, and since the failure of the Development Company, known throughout the mining world, the Bodie Mine has lain idle, expensive mine equipment, including buildings, etc., have practically gone to ruin.

The reason this mine was not gutted for its developed ore was that the Development Company fully expected to run a spur railroad into the district, also to erect a plant upon the property to treat the ore. No stoping of ore was ever done and only what ore was necessary to remove during development work was hoisted to the surface. The mine is intact.

The Bodie Vein a "true fissure" with Strike N. 20 deg., W., Dip. 10 deg W., cuts through the entire length of three patented claims. The ore occurs in shoots of good length, three of which can be seen along the outcrop; they vary in length from 200' up to over 600', with possibilities of continuous ore between the north shoots; the upper oxidized zone to a depth of 85' shows intense leaching of minerals.

Numerous shallow pits and tunnels along the outcrop plainly disclose the leached condition, which is favorable to a secondary enrichment of minerals, in fact the same physical condition exists throughout the unproven shoots as that of the developed ore, namely where the shaft cuts into the sulphide at 85 feet.

There are two places to begin work; first rehabilitate the main shaft and ship the high-grade ore, the value of this ore as per returns of our shipments to the A. S. and R. Co. at El Paso, are namely:

Gold .22 oz; silver 8.10 oz; lead 38.8 per cent; copper 1.2 per cent; iron 12.5 per cent; lime 1 per cent giving a gross value of approximately \$45 per ton; a conservative estimate of the net profit would be not less than \$20 per ton.

#2.

The other place which should be developed at the same time as the work is being done at the main shaft, is at a point approximately 1,000' north from the main shaft, at this point the heart of the mine and the center of the largest ore shoot will be found; this shoot is traceable on the surface for 600' with a width varying from 3' to 4'. The values along the outcrop and from numerous cuts and pits will run from \$2 to \$8 gold, silver, and from three to ten per cent lead.

As the physical conditions are identical at this point as they are at the main shaft, the geology and genius - of the ore is easily read and a 100' shaft will undoubtedly cut into the secondary ore, which at the least will prove a high-grade milling ore with every hope of its being a profitable shipping ore.

The property is well located, connected by a good road, excellent climate, and can be made a habitable place for employees.

By utilizing considerable material now on the property \$25,000 will be a sufficient sum to rehabilitate the mine, perform the other work as suggested and ship at least one car of good ore daily during the further period of development.

That the mine is deep-seated and will prove one of long life cannot be questioned and eventually should develop into a mine of 200 tons daily capacity of milling and shipping ore.

(SIGNED)

r. J. Sparkes

Dated this 14th day of August 1923,
Prescott, Arizona

BODIE GROUP OF MINES

By

F. W. Giroux, E. M., August, 1920

LOCATION: This property is located on Crook Canyon, in the Bradshaw Mountains, in the Massayampa Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, twenty-one miles south of Prescott and about seventeen miles west of Mayer.

This property is connected with Prescott by a good automobile road, about a half mile of which is in need of repair at the present time. The time required to make the drive, approximately one hour and thirty minutes.

AREA: The property consists of eleven mining claims, six hundred feet by fifteen hundred feet, three of which are patented.

GEOLOGY:

The main mass of the Bradshaw Mountains is a core of raw pre-Cambrian rocks, consisting chiefly of granite, with associated pegmatite and abundant diorite rocks in many places somewhat gneissic.

Ancient sedimentary rocks may be present in places. An unconfined mass of rock, designated as "Creek's Complex" by Bodie vein which is a fissure associated by subsequent more recent intrusion of diorite which cuts the general formation almost at right angles. The Bodie vein is traceable for the full length of three claims, or four thousand five hundred feet, and where exposed shows ore varying in width from eight inches to ten feet.

DEVELOPMENT:

The property is developed by shaft three hundred thirty-five feet in depth at present caved in around the collar with levels runs at fifty-five feet, eighty-five feet, one hundred seventy-five feet, two hundred forty feet and three hundred thirty-five feet, a drift sixteen hundred feet in length has been run to the west from shaft at the three hundred thirty-five foot level which is off the vein. The writer examined this shaft in the year 1904, and estimated that there were available at that time one thousand tons of ore which averaged thirty eight per cent lead, eight ounces of silver and four dollars gold per ton. I am assured by men who have worked in the mine that this ore has not been touched to date. Two tunnels driven northwest into the hill (one now caved) showed shipping and milling ore for the entire length. One of these was about four hundred feet in length and the upper tunnel about two hundred feet. Numerous cuts and two shafts of lesser depth than the main shaft all show good commercial ore.

EQUIPMENT:

The property was equipped with two steam boilers; two steam hoists, three sinking pumps, buffalo blower; several tons of eight pound T. rails one and one half mile pipe line; mine car; two water tanks; and about one hundred cords of wood; there is timber on the Bodie property for mining purposes to supply the mine operation for years to come and pipe line is already laid to a spring that is capable of supplying water for domestic purposes for a camp of five hundred people. Without doubt the mine will be able to furnish all water possibly needed for milling purposes.

Several cars loads of high grade gold, silver-lead ore have been shipped from development work but no stoping has ever been done in any part of the mine. The ore shipped assayed from thirty-eight per cent lead to sixty-six per cent lead, four dollars forty cents gold, and eight ounces silver. This ore went to El Paso. Assuming that the high grade silver-lead ore will average six inches in width. We can reasonably calculate three thousand feet long by three hundred thirty-five feet in depth. This would give us forty-one thousand eight hundred seventy tons of shipping ore of an average value of fifty dollars per ton. This ore can be mined and marketed at the present time for thirty dollars per ton, leaving a profit of twenty dollars a ton.

or eight hundred thirty seven thousand five hundred dollars. This does not take into consideration the milling ore which figured on a basis of four thousand five hundred feet long by three hundred thirty five feet in depth will equal a tonnage of two hundred fifty-eight thousand two hundred thirty-five tons of an average value of twenty dollars. Giving us a gross value of five million twenty five thousand dollars. The development cost of mining, milling and cost of the milling plant will not exceed twelve dollars per ton, leaving us a profit of a million two hundred ten thousand dollars.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

As soon as the caved collar of the main shaft is repaired and the mine unwatered to the two hundred forty foot level there is available one thousand tons of high grade shipping ore, which can be broken and marketed profitably. I would recommend that this be done. I also recommend that drifting be done on the vein at the two hundred forty foot level to the distance of fully three thousand feet. I also recommend that the tunnel near the top of the hill be cleaned out and retimbered as this ground will yield high grade ore midway between this tunnel and what is known as the Hammond shaft is a fifty foot shaft which contains ore that carries profitable gold values as well as lead and silver.

CONCLUSIONS:

I consider the Bodie property to be one of the most attractive that I have ever examined. I predict now that it will make one of the most profitable mines in Arizona. I very cheerfully recommend the above property to the earnest consideration of any persons wishing to engage in the business of mining.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. Giroux, E. M.

Aug. 10, 1920

Bodie Mining Claims

Scale 400' = 1"



Pat 1900
Pat 1901
Pat 1902

Bodie #3

Bodie #2

Bodie #1

Bodie #4

Bodie #5

Bodie #6

Grook Canyon Creek

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

A
Sulfide?

A
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

Drift is off vein

Rhyolite Dyke

Main Shaft

Ore shoot
200' 204'

315' level

240'

100'

40'

Drift is off vein

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

B
Oxide
ore
Sulfide?

Granite
Rhyolite
Diorite
Vein
Porphyry
Rhyolite
Granite