



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.

MINING LEASE AND OPTION

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this first day of November, 1935, by and between MRS. MARION B. AUBERT of Miami, Florida, hereinafter called FIRST PARTY and A. T. RUSSELL, of Kirkland, Arizona, hereinafter called SECOND PARTY.

WHEREAS:

The First Party is the legal owner of certain patented Lode Mining Claims, situated in the Walnut Grove Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, the United States Patents whereof are recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Yavapai County, reference being hereby made to said record for a more particular description thereof, namely:

Contact Number 1
Contact Number 2
Navy Number 1
Navy Number 2
Navy Number 3
Navy Number 4
Nugget
Slipper
Growler
Harrison
Hillside
Massachusetts
Big White
Blue Bird
Sentinel
Hornspoon
Morning Star
Sunshine
Morning Light
Black Bird

and the Second Party is desirous of obtaining an operating lease and option to purchase these premises.

NOW THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

That the parties hereto, in consideration of One Dollar (\$1.00), (receipt of which is hereby acknowledged) and of the premises and the covenants and the conditions hereinafter set forth, to be kept and performed by them, do hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

TERM OF LEASE AND OPTION

First Party does by these presents, lease, demise and let

Future work, - if undertaken, - would logically be confined to the better showings on the Black Bird and Massachusetts and to prospecting for Copper by shaft or drills, the porphyry area in the Northern part of the property. Such work could not result in ultimate financial profit unless it disclosed either a high grade vein of Gold ore (averaging say \$20.00 or better, per ton,) or a large body of lower grade Gold ore, (say \$8.00 or better per ton,) or of Copper ore (averaging 3% or better). The present evidence is against the probability of accomplishing any of these results and, under present conditions, no fair trial of the possibilities could be made with an expenditure of less than \$25,000.00 to \$30,000.00. This outlay would be a mining gamble, pure and simple, and in my judgment the chances of success do not justify the venture.

Considering the results of former prospecting and development in this District and it's mining history to date; considering the geological formation and the record of work done elsewhere under similar conditions; considering especially the lack of favorable surface indications and of pay values in practically all the present showings, as determined by examination and samples, I cannot advise that any further development should be undertaken at present, or any effort made to search for ore bodies which may not exist.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is my advice that this property be held with no expense other than the small amount involved in paying taxes, in the expectation that sooner or later, with improvement in the Copper market, other parties will undertake to develop the Zonia and McMahon claims and to open up the District on a substantial scale. If such work should result favorably, advantage could be taken of the opportunity, either to carry on further development on the Bragg claims, under more favorable working conditions and in the light of subsequent discoveries, or more probably this group of claims might be disposed of, with advantage, to parties who might have undertaken mining operations in their vicinity.

(signed) G. M. Colvocoresses

Mining Engineer
Humboldt, Arizona
June 21st, 1924.

February 27, 1947

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
Apartment 5-1
375 Park Avenue
New York, New York

RE: Bragg Estate Claims

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

The field engineer who covers the northern part of the state for the Arizona Bureau of Mineral Resources has come to Phoenix and as I had requested, he gave me some information this morning concerning the Moyer Gold Mine which is in the vicinity of your mining claims. Apparently only a small amount of work had been done on this property before the war, and it was not active from 1942 until a short time ago when a few men were employed to resume development, and a small production of ore has been made and shipped by truck.

This work is continuing but so far as my informant could tell, no sensational discoveries had been made, and operations are carried out on a very small scale. He promised to try to visit the property personally at some time during the next three or four weeks and subsequently to advise me more definitely as to the conditions.

Meantime you may be interested to learn that one of the large mining companies plans to have an investigation of this entire district carried out in the near future by some of their field engineers and geologists, and I have brought your property to their attention so that they promise to look this over in conjunction with the claims formerly owned by the Hammon Copper Company and other claims in that vicinity. I do not anticipate that this work will be completed for some three or four months, but I will keep you informed concerning any developments which may come to my attention. I presume that you duly received the reports and maps which were sent to you on February 14, 1947.

Yours very truly,

GMC: IM

March 17, 1947

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
Apartment 5-1
375 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Air mail

RE: Bragg Estate Claims

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 10 written from Miami, Florida, and should you still be in the south, I presume that my letter will be forwarded. *(P.S.)*

Before attempting to answer the many questions in your letter, let me remind you that it is now more than 10 years since I had anything to do with the operations on your property and I have not had any occasion to visit that particular area in the meantime; therefore you must realize that I am not in a position to make any statements excepting those of a very general nature or such as are based upon knowledge that may be considerably out of date.

In reference to the tonnage of placer gravel existing on your claims, you are quite correct in stating that on January 26, 1934, I wrote you that after having made a very casual inspection of the placer ground, I estimated that there were at least 10,000 cubic yards and perhaps a very much larger quantity. Later on in that year I made a much more thorough inspection of the placer gravel and took some measurements and samples so that I was able to advise you on November 30, 1934, that there were some 50,000 cubic yards of gold bearing gravel on your claims lying along Placerita Gulch and its tributaries and that some of this gravel had a value of about \$1.00 a yard at the new price of gold, but that the average value could only be determined by quite extensive testing.

I will confirm this last statement, assuming that no one has since removed any large quantity of placer gravel from your property and in respect to testing such an area this can only be accomplished in a scientific manner by putting down a large number of test pits or churn drill holes from surface to bedrock and washing the samples which are secured from these excavations.

Some years ago I was connected with the investigation of a similar piece of placer ground which was found to contain some 60,000 cubic yards and the cost of this investigation was about \$4,500 but the same amount of work could not be done today for less than \$7,000.

Much larger sums of money have been spent to test out more extensive placer areas but if the work is to be well done and to give accurate results, the testing is always a necessary procedure. I do not know of anyone in the vicinity of Kirkland who would be competent to carry out such an investigation, but perhaps Judge Patterson in Prescott could make some suggestions.

Excepting the winter of 1940 and 1941, the rainfall in Arizona has been unusually light during the last fourteen years and it may well be that your local water supply is at present very much reduced, but during the period when I was familiar with your claims there was always a small flow of water on the surface in Placerita Gulch and this would have been sufficient to permit the testing and at times there would have been enough water to operate a small washing machine. It is very doubtful if any substantial addition to the normal supply would be obtained by digging a well anywhere on your property since the bedrock is quite close to the surface, but there is ample water, perhaps a couple of miles away, in French Gulch and if you can secure the water rights, it would probably be possible to dig a well, install a pipe line and adequate pumping machinery for less than \$5,000.

Up to the time when I last visited your claims, Moyer had not trespassed on them with any of his workings, but I have no knowledge as to what he may have done since that date.

As to the men who go out and wash gravel with pans, rockers, or long toms, these are called "snipers" in California, and everytime that we had a good rainy season they were to be found working along all of the creeks in certain areas of the state, and I recall that I once ran some off at Placeritas; although they doubtless returned very soon afterward.

There is absolutely no way of preventing such trespassing unless one should go to the expense of employing a reliable watchman to live on the grounds, but as a matter of fact, the amount of gravel which these people take is comparatively small and they are not worth bothering with.

To the best of my knowledge there is no gold stamp mill now operating in your vicinity nor so far as I can learn anywhere in Arizona since stamp milling has become more or less obsolete except under special conditions, and of course no type of mill is required for the recovery of placer gold; although it is frequently helpful to use mechanical machines for washing and amalgamation. If there is a stamp mill at the Moyer Gold Mines no one in this vicinity seems to have heard of it.

In respect to carrying on development at the many veins and lodes on your property, I can only say that with gold held down to a price of \$35.00 per ounce and labor and other working costs nearly doubled since before the war, such work is bound to be expensive and generally would not be advisable in the case of gold ores unless these are very rich. On the other hand some of the veins on your property carried copper values as noted in my reports and with the recent advance with the price of copper it might be worth your while to consider further work on some of them. Personally I should advise you to lease your mining claims to any responsible party who may come along and who will make a satisfactory agreement, and let the lessee make the investment. Doubtless you will have more information on all these matters after your friend, the Civil Engineer, has looked over the claims and ascertained their present condition.

Referring to the question of labor, I am pleased to state that at the last election the voters passed an amendment to our State Constitution out-lawing the closed shop, but in any event the labor unions have caused little trouble in the small outlying camps but have confined their activities to large operations such as those of the Phelps Dodge and the American Smelting and Refining Company. Of course the scale of wages has gone up, as it has all over the country, and moreover it is difficult to secure competent men unless they are furnished with good food and living quarters. If the old camp which Russell used near Placerita could be repaired, it might serve such a purpose, but I presume that considerable initial expense might be involved.

I am enclosing an extra copy of this letter which you may wish to give to your friend, the Engineer.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

PS Am also enclosing copy of my account sent you with my letter of February 14, 1947.

Noting the last paragraph of your letter, I am addressing your envelope to Florida.

Mr. George Colvocresses,
1102 Luhrs Tower,
Phoenix,
Arizona.

I am in receipt of your letter of Feb.27th also
your reports and maps of my claims.

In your letter of Jan.-1934 you estimated 10.000 cubic yard and in a following letter Nov.30-1934 50.00.00 cubic yards.

Sometime ago I was advised that there were several miners making a good living out of placer mining on my property.

If there is not sufficient water on property how expensive would it be to dig a well and pump water with gasoline engine?

I have been told by disinterested parties that as Byron Moyer approaches my Growler claim the or in the vein becomes richer, and that he has already done some drilling on my property.

I have a friend, a former civil engineer recently overseas with the Marines, who is going West and will stop at my claims. If it is worth while to attempt any placer mining or an exploration into the old shafts and tunnels.

I have also been told there is no closed shop in Arizona, and no labor shortage.

Kindly let me hear from you at the above address.

Yours sincerely,

Bragg Estate File

March 17, 1932

Cop (a)
Mrs. Marion Aubert,
Eight Acres,
Syosset, New York.

Dear Mrs. Aubert,

On the 15th instant, being in the vicinity of Prescott, I arranged to visit your property at Placeritas Gulch and took with me William Forbach who is operating a gold placer some distance further West and also Frank Brent, part Indian, who was raised in the vicinity of Placerita and was familiar with all the old gold diggings in that neighborhood.

With some difficulty we located one of the old corner posts on your Massachusetts claim and then worked down to Placerita along some of the cross washes and followed down the Placerita Gulch for some distance.

The claims on which placer ground was noted are particularly the Harrison, Black Bird, Blue Bird, Horn Spoon, Nugget, Shipper, Growler, Morning Star, Sentinel, Sunshine and Morning Light. This ground comprises the benches along Placerita Creek, the sides of the gulch and small benches along a number of little creeks which run into Placerita from either bank.

Time did not permit a thorough examination nor any attempt to sample the ground, but it was evident that some gold occurred at various places as determined by the finding of a few specks of gold along the bed rock and particularly by noting that a considerable amount of gravel had been recently washed and the ^{perceptiveness} ~~perceptiveness~~ with which these operations had been continued indicated that the operators must at least have made wages.

3/17/'32

Brent informed us that some of this ground had been placered back in the '90s and that the gold was generally coarse and several large nuggets, some worth as much as fifty to eighty dollars, had actually been found. Traces of this old work were still in evidence, but more prominent were the diggings which evidently had been conducted during the last two or three winters when water was ^{temporarily} plentiful in the little side washes.

We could not find any squatters or placer miners on your property at present, but in one case a camp appeared to have been deserted for only a few days and it may be that some of these people will return again after each heavy rain fall, since conditions are at those times more suitable for working with rockers and ground sluicing.

I could not note any one point at which a large yardage seemed likely to be developed or which would justify any substantial capital expenditure prior to starting mining operations, but several ^{areas} ~~places~~ were entirely suitable for working on a small scale and no parties who have trespassed on your ground have found it profitable to do so. Such trespassing, however, cannot well be prevented except by an unjustified expenditure unless some individual or company will lease the property on a royalty basis in which case the leasers will, in their own interest, keep other parties away.

My object in taking Forbach to visit the property was to endeavor to interest him in such a lease, but he told me that he had his hands full with his own operations which, I understand, are fairly profitable, and could not take on anything more at present. However, he took well of your property and promised to bring it to the attention of some other miners who might be disposed to investigate and negotiate ^{for} ~~with~~ a lease

Mrs. Marion Aubert,

-3.

3/17/'32

if such investigation was favorable.

It is my general opinion that the values in your ground are spotty and aside from the occasional nuggets that the average ^{gold content} value would be rather low. The conditions are not well suited to any large scale operation and the property would not be likely to interest any large Company. In working the small patches of pay gravel it ^{would be} is necessary to either transport this down to Placerita, where a fair quantity of water was running, and I am told ~~rains~~ ^{continuously runs} throughout the year, or otherwise to pump up the said water to the point of operation.

It is, of course, impossible to give you any estimate of the average value of the gravel without a thorough sampling so that I am merely stating an opinion which might require serious revision.

A thorough sampling would involve considerable expense, which I should not care to recommend except on the basis of an out and out mining gamble and I am hopeful that it may be possible to interest a leaser along the lines previously suggested.

I wish to bring to your attention the fact that at the present time it is extremely difficult to determine the limits of your property since the monuments, which apparently were set up a great many years ago, have been knocked down and the markings in some cases are quite obliterated. Should any interest in these claims develop it would probably be essential to have them restaked by a surveyor and at the same time a certain amount of preliminary sampling and examination of the area on which placer occurs might be conducted at a comparatively small expense.

I will keep you advised of any later developments.

Yours very truly,

GMC:HG

S. Mc

January 26, 1924

W. M. May Wright
795 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Re Placeritas

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 20 from which I note that Mrs. Aubert has showed you my letter to her dated the 6th and then you are planning a trip to the west in the near future and will further investigate the situation at Mrs. Aubert's mining property.

I will try to answer the questions in your letter. First, the depth of the gold bearing sand and gravel varies from a few inches to perhaps 15 or 20 feet. It may be deeper than this on some of the benches. There are values in practically all of this gravel from the surface down to the bed rock and a number of shallow test pits have been sunk in places or worked out by placer miners. So far as I know there has never been any systematic testing or drilling of this ground but the indications are that there is practically no barren ^{over}burden although the values are naturally lower near the surface and increase as the bed rock is approached.

Second, - since the ground has never been tested it is difficult to form any idea of the yardage but considering the benches along the edge of the creek and along the tributary creeks which empty into Placeritas and also the bed of the creek itself, I think it probable that the yardage is in excess of 10,000 and eventually a much larger quantity might be developed. The average value of this dirt is however very uncertain since in spots it has yielded as much as \$2.00 per cu. yard, elsewhere practically nothing, and it has never had any systematic exploration.

Third, - Placeritas Creek runs through the mining claims and at times there is a small flow of water on the surface and nearly always some water can be found by sinking holes in the sand wash. However the flow during the greater part of the year is insufficient to permit sluicing or washing any substantial quantity of gravel. ~~I do not know just what you mean by a U. S. B. screening machine but I know of no type of washer which could be operated to advantage here except on a very small scale.~~ Dry washers have been tried but the recovery is always unsatisfactory and the men who have worked from time to time with rockers and large toms have had to cease operating entirely during the dryer portions of the year.

In order to procure as much as 100 gallons ^{of water} per minute it would be necessary to put in quite a pipe line and pumping plant and probably to sink wells further down the gorge and on property belonging to others.

This would involve quite an expenditure and no one has tried it out to date. The lack of water is really the principal obstacle to working the placer ground in this vicinity.

Fourth, - this question has been partly answered in reply to your number one. No systematic tests have ever been made but from time to time various parties had tested the ground by panning and use of rockers and have mined small quantities of gravel at the points where they believed the best value to exist. The bed rock has also been scalped in certain spots and it is stated that several years ago a number of nuggets, one containing as much as four ounces of gold, were found on this property, but I have no records of any of this work.

The last party to whom I leased the property made a number of tests and several small runs with a machine which he tried to operate as long as water was available. He later skipped out without paying ~~me~~ royalty or giving me any detailed information concerning the results of his work although he told me when I last visited him on the property that his sampling had been satisfactory and that he figured that a considerable yardage would average as much as \$1.00. I do not consider that this man's statements were ~~altogether~~ reliable.

Mixed with
In reference to the lodes and veins on other portions of Mrs. Aubert's property I should perhaps explain to you that the question of whether or not an ore is free milling depends only upon the character of the ^{minerals} mineral in the vein which is often but not always composed of quartz. Most of the veins on Mrs. Aubert's ^{minerals} claims carry some quartz and some of them are nearly pure quartz. The ~~minerals however~~ ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{gold and copper and iron sulphides} ~~are~~ ^{gold} ~~are~~ ^{gold} I do not think that any of these veins have been properly tested to determine whether the ~~ore~~ ^{is} free milling, at least in recent years, but from the records of other properties in this district and my experience with similar ores I should judge that from 50% to 70% of the gold could probably be recovered by amalgamation (i.e. free milling) and the balance would have to be recovered as concentrates together with the copper and iron sulphides with which it is intimately mixed. The present milling practice at smaller properties involves the use of amalgamators and also of tables and flotation cells and the latter generally give the best results.

When I first sampled the property in 1924 I obtained a number of assays on small exposures of ore which yielded from \$7.00 to \$15.00 per ton and on some larger exposures of low grade ore \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton.

All the figures given above are based on the old price of gold (\$20.67 per ounce) and now that gold is worth over \$24.00 per ounce they should be increased pro rata.

While the old price for gold maintained I did not believe that any of these gold copper veins could be worked with profit and so advised Mrs. Aubert but under present conditions I am inclined to think that a small operation based on the mining and treatment of better portions of the veins could probably be made profitable. This statement, however, is merely an opinion and could not be confirmed without a very thorough

W. M. M. Wright - #3

sampling of all of the exposed ore and considerable cleaning out of the old workings, many of which are now entirely or partly inaccessible.

I expect to be in Arizona and in the vicinity of Phoenix or Prescott during most of February and March and should you come over this way I will be very glad to arrange to meet you at some convenient time and place and to take you over the property for a personal inspection. I will make no charge whatever for this trip since I feel a personal obligation to Mrs. Aubert to obtain, if possible, some revenue from her mining property and have much regretted that this has not been possible up to the present time. The property in its present condition isn't attractive to any large mining company or investors and it is extremely difficult to find responsible leasers or small shale operators.

I have heard nothing further from the parties with whom I have recently been negotiating but they may show up again at any time. Meanwhile and after visiting the property you may be able to form a better opinion as to its condition and value.

I am sending a carbon copy of this letter to Mrs. Aubert.

Yours very truly,

CMC:S

G. M. Colvocoresses

Denver, Colo.
1717 Adams St.,
June 29, 1924.

7/5
24

Mr. G.M. Colvecereses,
Humboldt, Arizona.

Dear Sir,-

My brother, R.B. McMahan, has informed me of your recent visit to the Zenia district. He stated that you would like some information as to the material passed through in the Cuprite Shaft. The Zenia Copper Company, who sunk this shaft, supplied me with the results from samples taken every five feet. From these results I drew a map showing in section this data and included it in a map accompanying a report I made on the "McMahan Group". R.B. McMahan has, I believe, a copy of this report, and will send you a copy on your request.

I quote from this report, under "Ore Reserves", -
"While development work to date is unsufficient to the estimating of any considerable tonnage of Positive Ore in reserve, the low grade ore passed through in the shaft, that passed through in drill hole No. 3, the surface workings and the outcrops on the Cuprite claim, indicate that there will be an ore zone averaging approximately 24 ft wide and assaying between 2 and 3 per cent copper developed in the oxidized zone above the 700 ft level of Cuprite Shaft, and in length extending at least 2000 feet (the full length of the Cuprite claim and 500 ft on the Black Prince claim). This gives a possibility of 3,000,000 tons above the sulphide zone. Good deposits of higher grade ore should be developed along with the low grade, as indicated by the ore extracted and shipped from surface open cuts and shallow workings. In the sulphide zone, ore of about the same grade and width as indicated in the oxidized zone should be developed. Where considerable tonnages of low grade ore are developed, 1 per cent copper is considered commercial ore."

It appears to me that great possibilities are presented for underground leaching. The ore zone being developed from the Cuprite shaft, shrinkage stopes opened up in both the sulphide and oxidized zones, - the ferrous and ferric sulphate sulphate solutions necessary for dissolving the copper being made from passing the mine water over the broken sulphides.

We are anxious to see the Zenia district developed and are willing to entertain any fair proposition on our property toward that end.

Yours truly,

R.B. McMahan

Copy to R.B. McMahan.

Re Chris. & Kit & Chum
Order

REPORT ON MINING CLAIMS
of

BRAGG ESTATE
By G. M. Colvocoresses

June 21, 1924, Humboldt, Arizona

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The property of the BRAGG ESTATE, which I have examined, consists of twenty (20) Patented Mining Claims, listed below, comprising approximately 375 acres.

The long axis of the property is Northeast-Southwest, length nearly two miles; the width varies from 600 feet (one claim), to a maximum of 3,000 feet. (See Claim Map attached.)

This property is located in the Placerita Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, and in the foothills West of the Bradshaw Mountains. The surface consists of a series of ridges approximately 400 feet elevation above the gulches which separate them. The altitude is from 4200 feet to 4600 feet above sea level. There are no trees but the claims are covered with a heavy growth of brush, principally scrub oak, manzanita and buck brush, which has almost entirely obliterated the old roads and trails used some 20 years ago. The surface is quite worthless for agriculture, but a large flock of goats appeared to find it excellent pasture. Some water is found in French Gulch, also in Arastra Creek, to the East of the Bragg Claims, and there are a few little springs in this vicinity.

The nearest town is Kirkland, center of a ranching district, with a population of about 100; elevation 3,927 feet; located on the Prescott and Eastern Branch of the Santa Fe Railroad 30 miles from Prescott by rail and 25 miles by road.

From Kirkland there is a fair automobile road for 13 miles to the Zonia Camp, and the McMahon shaft, the latter located one-half mile from the North end of the Bragg Claims. From the McMahon shaft it is necessary to cover the Bragg Claims on foot and any mining operations would involve the construction of new roads at considerable expense. The cost of freighting by truck from Zonia to Kirkland may be taken as \$3.50 per ton.

The claims now belonging to the Bragg Estate are named as follows:

Contact Numbers 1 and 2; Navy, Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Nugget; Slipper; Growler; Harrison; Hillside;
Massachusetts; Big White; Blue Bird, Sentinel;
Hornspoon; Morning Star; Sunshine; Morning Light;
Black Bird.

Messrs. Norris and Norris, Attorneys of Prescott, Arizona, advise that the taxes on these claims have been paid for this year. They further advise in a letter dated June 11th, 1924, that at one time the Manzaneta and Harrisonburg

claims were included in negotiations, but upon their investigation of the title they concluded that these two claims had never belonged to the Bragg Estate.

HISTORY:

The Placerita District was active in the 80's and 90's during which period the creek beds were dry-placered for Gold and it is stated that in the aggregate considerable value was recovered. The location of the lode claims in the vicinity of these creeks were intended to cover the quartz veins from which the placer gold was supposed to have originated. Subsequent development and mining has failed to prove that any of these numerous veins contained workable deposits of ore.

As far as I can learn, the claims now owned by the Bragg Estate were located, or purchased, by Mr. Hise, who transferred, or sold, them to Mr. C. C. Bragg, and considerable development work was carried on from 1900 until 1904, mainly for the purpose of exploring the quartz veins which outcrop at several points on the property.

Results of this development work were practically negative, except for a small production of Gold-bearing ore from the Massachusetts, Blue Bird and Black Bird claims, which was shipped to an old stamp mill, still standing, at Placerita. Ore for this mill, which has been idle some twenty years, was also procured from the Coral Mine and other properties in the vicinity.

Since work ceased on the Bragg claims, considerable development has been done at intervals in their vicinity - mainly on the McMahon and Zonia properties, where there are substantial indications of Copper, some of which extend on to the Bragg property. In 1911 and 1912 the Shannon Copper Company had options in this District and did some churn drilling with unsatisfactory results. From 1919 to 1922 the claims of the Zonia Company, McMahon and Bragg Estate were all optioned to the Spilsbury Syndicate, which was really the exploration department of the Anaconda Copper Company, and a very careful study of the general geology and surface showings was made by the Engineers on the McMahon claims, just North of the Bragg and did some drifting and cross-cutting but failed to find any commercial body of Copper ore. These people were working on the theory that a large deposit of disseminated Copper would be found in the porphyry which covers a portion of the Zonia, McMahon and Bragg properties, and that there would be a zone of secondary enrichment at a depth of from 400 to 800 feet, which might develop into a large low grade Copper mine. The work they did gave unsatisfactory results, since the average of the disseminated area was only 1/2 of 1 per cent Copper. Accordingly the option on all these claims was dropped, but their work did not necessarily prove that smaller bodies of commercial ore may not be found under the individual out-crops.

GEOLOGY:

The geology of this country has been studied by the U. S. Geological Survey, and more especially by the Geologists of the Spilsbury Syndicate, and Mr. Spilsbury kindly gave me information concerning their conclusions, which was very helpful. The attached claim map will show the outlines of the various formations.

The main mass of country rock is classed as a Pre-Cambrian Diorite, which has been metamorphosed in parts to Chlorite and Sericite Schist. Through this Diorite other rocks have intruded and particularly a porphyry which varies from a granite porphyry to quartz monzonite. The latter formation is considered most favorable for the occurrence of Copper, which appears to have been derived from a deepseated magma and to have impregnated the porphyry after this rock has been sheared to a very considerable extent.

The mineralization originally consisted of Copper and Iron Pyrites, but near the surface there has been oxidation and leaching so that very small trace of these primary minerals is now found except in the drill holes and shafts on the Zonia and neighboring properties.

The Northern portion of the Bragg Claims is partly covered by Gila conglomerate, of much later date than the Diorite, Schist or Porphyry, and apparently entirely barren of any metallic minerals.

Running through the older formations, (generally in a North-South direction) are numerous veins of quartz, often highly stained with iron. Some of these, as on the Big White, and Massachusetts, have a width of 5 to 8 feet, but for the most part they are merely stringers from 3 to 12 inches in width, and can only be traced for a short length and a shallow depth. Small values in Gold are found in nearly all these veins and the more heavily mineralized were made and subject to the development work, and, in some cases, produced a small quantity of ore.

The area of porphyry which was considered likely to contain disseminated Copper on the Navy claims, of the Bragg Estate, amounted to a total of slightly over eight acres.

Comparing the geological conditions on the Bragg property with those which are found elsewhere in Yavapai County, I do not consider them favorable for any large deposit of Copper or Gold ore. Small lenses with good values in Gold occur frequently in quartz stringers similar to those found here, but exploration and development during the past forty years has failed to prove up any worth while mine in veins of this character.

WORKINGS ON BRAGG CLAIMS:

The exploration and development work on the Bragg property was apparently intended to prove up the extent and value of the quartz veins mentioned and considering the character of the surface showings it has been very thorough. Unfortunately, most of the work which was done so many years ago is now difficult to examine. The sides of the trenches have fallen in, the timbers are all out of the

shafts, the tunnels are mostly caved (excepting one on the Navy No. 2) and stopes are entirely inaccessible. Under these conditions it was impossible to gain access to many of the old workings or to sample, except near the surface and on the dumps. To thoroughly clean out the shafts and tunnels would involve an expenditure of probably \$3,000 to \$4,000 and I would not consider such expenditure justifiable.

Along the surface of the claims numerous trenches were cut across the formation and the quartz veins and cross-cut tunnels on the Hillside, (now wholly caved), Blue Bird and Navy No. 2, were run to considerable distances, with the same object in view. As far as can now be determined, in some cases no quartz veins were cut at all, as they had pinched between the tunnel and the surface - elsewhere the quartz, when encountered, proved barren or too low grade to be worked with profit.

On the Navy No. 1 a shaft 75 feet deep followed down a quartz vein 4' wide on the surface and some stoping was done along side the shaft. Sample from this vein, taken at point marked "#2" on the map, showed no Silver and only \$0.60 Gold per ton.

Along the top of a ridge on the Black Bird and Blue Bird claims Copper stains were noted for some distance and in places small lenses one to three feet wide showed Carbonate and Sulphide Copper ore. A picked sample from one of these lenses (marked "#5" on the claim map) showed \$9.00 values in Gold and Silver per ton and 10.37% Copper but unfortunately all indications prevented the assumption that there was any substantial tonnage of this good ore.

On the Harrison claim a twenty five foot shaft was sunk on a four foot quartz vein and so e ore had been mined. Samples taken here (at points marked "#3" and #4 on the map) averaged \$7.80 per ton in Gold and trace of Silver.

On the Nugget claim a deep shaft in Chlorite Schist shows a quartz vein 2' wide and samples (at point #1 on the map), showed value of \$2.20 in Gold and Silver.

On the Massachusetts claim was found the best surface showing on the property, - a strong quartz vein 5' wide. A shaft 45' deep - now partly filled with water - was sunk on this vein which near the collar of the shaft (marked "#6" on the map) assayed \$15.60 per ton in Gold.

A short distance down the shaft the vein appeared to cut off and did not look nearly as strong as on the surface. The so-called Massachusetts Tunnel, - now entirely caved in, - on the Hillside claim, (Marked "B") was evidently started with a view to cutting this vein in depth but was not driven far enough to accomplish this result.

On the Big White claim a strong quartz outcrop can be traced for some distance, width 5 to 8 feet, and showing iron, olivine and epidote. A sample (#7 on the map), taken from pits on this vein showed it to contain only \$.60 in gold and no silver or copper.

The above detailed description covers only the showings and workings which appeared to be the more important. Numerous other workings, consisting of surface trenches, shallow pits, tunnels and open-cuts were noted and examined, insofar as they were accessible. In none of them did there appear any ore that might be considered valuable under any condition or any indications favorable to the finding of such ore. Samples taken from some of the iron-stained quartz outcroppings showed only a trace of precious metals.

NEIGHBORING CLAIMS:

Under the circumstances it seemed advisable to pay special attention to the results which had been obtained through development work on the adjacent properties.

To the Southwest of the Bragg claims a small Gold Mine, known as the Coral, had been opened up by a shaft sunk on a quartz vein in schist and said to be 400' deep. This mine produced some high grade ore from small pockets and lenses but was abandoned some twenty years ago and presumably the work was not profitable to the owners. A sample taken from the dump showed a value of \$9.70 per ton in Gold and Silver.

Considerable development work was done on the Harrisonberg, which, together with the Manzanite, is now said to be owned by the Isabella Mining Company. Work here had also been abandoned many years ago and all indications pointed to the results having been entirely unsuccessful.

North and West of the Bragg property lie the Zonia, McMahon and Howard Groups, all three of which have attracted considerable attention as possible Copper producers. On the Zonia and McMahon there are surface outcrops of oxidized Copper ore, from which a small tonnage was shipped at intervals to the smelters and when the price of Copper was high a little profit was realized by the owners. Shafts on both these properties have indicated a continuation of the Oxidized ore for some distance downwards but have so far failed to develop any substantial body of Sulphides below and although these properties have, at times, been developed under option by operating Companies, including the Shannon and the Anaconda, the Engineers who conducted the work have not felt that the claims were sufficiently attractive to merit any attempt to open them as producing mines. In other words, such development and exploration as was carried on gave unsatisfactory results.

In spite of the unfavorable history, I am inclined to think that some day (but probably several years in the future), the Zonia and McMahon properties will be worked for Copper and it is quite possible that the ore bodies may extend over

on to the Bragg Claims, although since practically no development work has been done on the North end of the Bragg claims, it is impossible to make this statement as anything more than an opinion. Should the Zonia - McMahon Group, be taken over and operated at a later date, it is probable that the parties conducting this work might also desire to explore and possibly to acquire the Bragg claims and the prospective value of all these Groups seem to rest upon the chance of their becoming Copper producers, rather than on any likelihood of working Gold ore with profit.

CONCLUSION:

It is apparent that no commercial body of either Gold or Copper ore has yet been developed or indicated on the Bragg property and therefore the problem is to decide whether or not the chances of finding such an ore body justify further expenditure and development.

Future work, - if undertaken, - would logically be confined to the better showings on the Black Bird and Massachusetts and to prospecting for Copper by shaft or drills, the porphyry area in the Northern part of the property. Such work could not result in ultimate financial profit unless it disclosed either a high grade vein of Gold ore (averaging say \$20.00 or better, per ton), or a large body of lower grade Gold ore, (say \$8.00 or better per ton), or of Copper ore (averaging 3% or better). The present evidence is against the probability of accomplishing any of these results and, under present conditions, no fair trial of the possibilities could be made with an expenditure of less than \$25,000.00 to \$30,000.00. This outlay would be a mining gamble, pure and simple, and in my judgment the chances of success do not justify the venture.

Considering the results of former prospecting and development in this District and its mining history to date; considering the geological formation and the record of work done elsewhere under similar conditions; considering especially the lack of favorable surface indications and of pay values in practically all the present showings, as determined by examination and samples, I cannot advise that any further development should be undertaken at present, or any effort made to search for ore bodies which may not exist.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is my advice that this property be held with no expense other than the small amount involved in paying taxes, in the expectation that sooner or later, with improvement in the Copper market, other parties will undertake to develop the Zonia and McMahon claims and to open up the District on a substantial scale. If such work should result favorably, advantage could be taken of the opportunity, either to carry on further development on the Bragg claims, under more favorable working conditions and in the light of subsequent discoveries, or more probably this group of claims might be disposed of, with advantage, to parties who might have undertaken mining operations in their vicinity.

(signed) G. M. Colvocoresses
Mining Engineer
Humboldt, Arizona
June 21st, 1924.

Feb 14, 1947

Sand In Ariz

2/14. 47

CONDENSED REPORT ON MINING CLAIMS
OF BRAGG ESTATE

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The mining property of the BRAGG ESTATE (sometimes called the NAVY GROUP) consists of twenty (20) Patented Mining Claims, listed below, comprising approximately 375 acres.

The long axis of the property is Northeast-Southwest, length nearly two miles; the width varies from 600 feet (one claim) to a maximum of 3,000 feet.

This property is located in the Placerita Mining District (formerly Walnut Grove) Yavapai County, Arizona, in the foothills West of the Bradshaw Mountains. The surface consists of a series of ridges approximately 400 feet in elevation above the gulches which separate them. The altitude is from 4200 feet to 4600 feet above sea level. There are no large trees but the claims are covered with a heavy growth of brush, principally scrub oak, manzanita, and buck brush, which has almost entirely obliterated the old roads and trails used some forty years ago. The surface is quite worthless for agriculture. Some water is found in French Gulch, and Placeritas Gulch, also in Arastra Creek, to the east of the Bragg claims, and there are a few little springs in this vicinity.

The nearest town is Kirkland, center of a ranching district, with a population of about 100; elevation 3,927 feet; located on the Prescott and Eastern Branch of the Santa Fe Railroad 30 miles from Prescott by rail and 25 miles by road.

From Kirkland there is a good automobile road for 13 miles to near the north end of the Bragg claims. A branch road goes around by Placeritas to a point just east of the claims. Any mining operations would involve the construction of some new roads for short distances.

The claims belonging to the Bragg Estate are as follows:

Contact Numbers 1 & 2; Navy, Numbers 1,2,3, & 4;
Nugget; Slipper; Growler; Harrison; Hillside;
Massachusetts; Big White; Blue Bird; Sentinel;
Hornspoon; Morning Star; Sunshine; Morning Light;
Black Bird.

I believe that the title is clear and vested either in Mrs. Marion B. Aubert, daughter of Mr. C. C. Bragg.

HISTORY

The Placeritas District was active in the 80's and 90's during which period the creek beds were dry-placered for gold, and it is stated that in the aggregate a considerable value was recovered. The location of the lode claims in the vicinity of these creeks were intended to cover the quartz veins from which the placer gold appeared to have originated.

As far as I can learn, the claims now owned by the Bragg Estate were located, or purchased, by Mr. Hise, who transferred, or sold, them to Mr. C. C. Bragg, and considerable development work was carried on from 1900 until 1904, mainly for the purpose of exploring the quartz veins which outcrop at several points on the property.

Results of this development work were a small production of gold-bearing ore from the Massachusetts, Blue Bird and Black Bird claims, which was shipped to an old stamp mill at Placeritas.

GEOLOGY

The geology of this country has been studied by the U. S. Geological Survey, and more especially by the Engineers of the various mining companies.

The main mass of country rock is classed as a Pre-Cambrian diorite, which has been metamorphosed in parts to chlorite and sericite schist. Through this diorite other rocks have intruded and particularly a porphyry which varies from a granite porphyry to quartz monzonite. The latter formation is considered most favorable for the occurrence of copper, which appears to have been derived from a deep-seated magma and to have impregnated the porphyry after this rock has been sheared and shattered to a very considerable extent.

The mineralization originally consisted of copper and iron pyrites, but near the surface there has been oxidation and leaching so that very small trace of these primary minerals is now found except in the drill holes and shafts on the Zonita and neighboring properties.

The Northern portion of the Bragg Claims is partly covered by Gila conglomerate, of much later date than the diorite, schist, or porphyry, and apparently barren of any metallic minerals.

Running through the older formations (generally in a North-South direction), are numerous veins of quartz, often highly stained with iron. Some of these, as on the Big White, and Massachusetts claims have a width of 5 to 8 feet. Some values in gold are found in nearly all these veins and the more heavily mineralized were made the subject of the old and recent development work, and in some cases, produced a certain amount of ore.

The area of porphyry which was considered likely to contain disseminated copper on the Navy claims, of the Bragg Estate, amounted to a total of slightly over eight acres.

WORKINGS ON BRAGG CLAIMS:

The original exploration and development work on the Bragg property was apparently intended to prove up the extent and value of the gold bearing quartz veins mentioned and considering the character of the surface showings it has been very thorough. Unfortunately, most of the work which was done so many years ago is now difficult to examine. The sides of the trenches have fallen in, the timbers are all out of the shafts, the tunnels are mostly caved (excepting one on the Navy No. 2) and stopes are entirely inaccessible. Under these conditions it was impossible to gain access to many of the old workings or to sample, except near the surface and on the dumps.

Along the surface of the claims numerous trenches were cut across the formation and the quartz veins and cross-cut tunnels on the Hillside, (now wholly caved) Blue Bird and Navy No. 2 were run to considerable distances, with the same object in view. The results of this work were never systematically recorded.

Stone Gulch
Rich Gulch
Coolwacho Gulch area

On the Navy No. 1 a shaft 75 feet deep followed down a quartz vein 4 feet wide on the surface and some stoping was done along side the shaft. Sample from this vein showed no silver and only \$1.05 gold per ton.

Along the top of a ridge on the Black Bird and Blue Bird claims copper stains were noted for some distance and in places small lenses one to three feet wide showed carbonate and sulphide copper ore. A sample from one of these lenses showed \$16.00 value in gold and silver per ton and 10.37% copper.

On the Harrison claim a twenty-five foot shaft was sunk on a four foot quartz vein and some ore had been mined, Samples taken here averaged \$13.60 per ton in gold and trace of silver.

On the Nugget claim a deep shaft in chlorite schist shows a quartz vein 2 feet wide and samples showed value of \$3.85 in gold and silver.

On the Massachusetts claim was found the best surface-showing on the property--a strong quartz vein 5 feet wide. A shaft 45 feet deep--now partly filled with water--was sunk on this vein which near the collar of the shaft (marked "#6" on the map) assayed \$27.30 per ton in gold.

The so-called Massachusetts Tunnel, now entirely caved, on the Hillside claim, was evidently started with a view to cutting this vein in depth but was not driven far enough to accomplish this result.

On the Big White claim a strong quartz outcrop can be traced for some distance, width 5 to 8 feet, and showing iron, olivine, and epidote. A sample taken from pits on this vein did not give commercial value.

The above detailed description covers only the showings and workings which appeared to be the more important. Numerous other workings, consisting of surface trenches, shallow pits, tunnels, and open-cuts were noted and examined, in so far as they were accessible.

PLACER GROUND

There is a substantial area of shallow placer gravel along Placeritas Gulch and its tributaries, namely Rich Gulch, Nugget, and Pinetos. This gold bearing gravel occurs in the bed of these washes and in the benches which represent the old banks built up during the

past ages. Recently several small placer operations have been carried on by "snipers" washing gravel with pans, rockers, and long-toms, and it is evident that they made fairly good wages since they continued to work as long as the flow of water permitted them to do so.

On two occasions prospective leasers have made an attempt to measure and sample the available yardage and while no accurate estimate of quantity has ever been made it is evident that there are at least 50,000 cubic yards of this gravel easily accessible, and I am told that a considerable portion of this material contains values in the order of \$1.00 per yard, but I do not make this statement from personal knowledge.

In any event it is obvious that there is insufficient water found on the claims to permit any permanent placer operations and since bringing water in from a more dependable source involves the installation of a pumping plant and pipe line, this expenditure could only be recommended after a more thorough examination and sampling of the placer ground had been made. Should water be obtained as mentioned above, the actual mining of the gravel could be carried on at low cost by mechanical methods, and it could be transported to a central washing plant or to a portable washing plant which would closely follow the digging machinery. Under such conditions the cost of operating should not exceed 25¢ per cubic yard.

CONCLUSION

While it can not be stated that any commercial body of ore has yet been developed, but it is my opinion that the property warrants development. Future work would logically be confined to the better showings on the Black Bird and Massachusetts and to prospecting the promising showings on other portions of the property.

Working such veins as are found on the Massachusetts claim the mining costs should be comparatively low and while it is probable that most of the gold could not be recovered by free milling methods it should be feasible to make a high percentage of recovery through amalgamation and subsequent concentration by flotation. This procedure is simple and well established and otherwise all operating not exceed \$5.00 per ton, which would leave a substantial operating profit when treating ore of the grade indicated by the samples quoted above.

The values given for the samples are based on the present price of gold, i.e. \$35.00 per ounce.

G. M. COLVOCORESSES

November 27, 1934

SUPPLEMENT

added February, 1947

The most recent work with which I am familiar was that conducted by A. T. Russell as lessee on 1935 and 1936. Russell also held an option on some neighboring claims belonging to other parties on one of which he had erected a mill. Concerning his work I reported on June 1936 as follows:

The concentrating mill is designed and equipped for the treatment of fifty tons of ore per day by the flotation process and on June 7 when I last visited the property it appeared that the mill could easily be completed within the next two weeks, but inasmuch as it has been found advisable to install an additional engine for motive power it is likely that it will not go into operation until about the first of July at which time the regular mining should also commence.

The work on your claims has included the construction of several roads in which Russell secured the cooperation of the County road crew.

The result has been very satisfactory and whereas it was formerly necessary to traverse the claims entirely on foot it is now possible to drive and to haul ore from the mine workings on the Sentinel and Massachusetts Claims and also on the Nugget and Navy Claims where Russell has been doing some work intended to develop a large body of low-grade gold and copper ore in the schist.

The principal developments to date have been on the Black Bird, Blue Bird, Massachusetts, and Sentinel and a headframe has been erected on the Sentinel over an old shaft. At this point a compressor is now being installed and the production of ore on a small scale can very shortly commence while it is expected to operate a little later on the Massachusetts and also on the Blue Bird from which some very nice samples of ore have recently been taken. The future work on the Nugget and Navy claims is somewhat uncertain and will depend upon the grade of the ore which may be developed over a wide area of schist but this offers some very interesting possibilities.

Several of the old shafts and pits have been cleaned out on different sections on the property including the Black Bird and Harrison Claims and some new ore has been partially developed carrying values in gold, silver, and copper amounting to from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per ton, but none of this work has yet progressed to a point where any estimate of tonnage or average value can be made.

More details of work by Russell are given below, as follows:

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS November 1, 1935

Pits and trenches on the Harrison Claim cleaned out near the southwest corner. Nothing of any value found there as quartz veins

appear to be nearly or quite barren of values. In one pit a vein 4" wide samples only \$.70 per ton.

On the Black Bird Claim several old pits have been cleaned out and in one of them about 8' deep there is a well defined quartz vein stained with iron and copper and sampling in one place \$52.00 across a width of 21". This, however, appears to be cut off by a fault immediately below and it is located in badly broken ground near the contact between the diorite-schist and the quartz-porphyry. Russell intends to do more work on this showing and hopes to pick up values at greater depth.

On the Massachusetts there is a shaft 45' deep which has been cleaned out and sampled at intervals. The vein (mostly a silicification of the schist) sampled \$31.00 for a width of 4' near the top but soon pinched and near the bottom had a width of only 14" and sampled \$5.60.

About 100' to the northeast of this shaft there is an open cut where a similar vein assays \$14.60 for a width of 5', but here also the formation is badly broken up and more work must be done to determine if this will go down.

On the Sentinel claim there is a shaft about 80' deep from which some drifting and stoping has been done. The vein (silicified schist) at the back of the stope on north side of shaft sampled for 4' width \$7.00 in gold and \$1.20 in silver. The stope is caved but Russell plans to sample the south side of shaft and perhaps to drift there.

Some distance down the hill on the south and east there is an adit which must run close to the bottom of the shaft and has a length of about 100'. Near the breast of this tunnel values are found in the schist (which is in contact with the porphyry) and for a width of 20' it appears to sample close to \$4.00 while the better portion some

4' wide runs \$7.00 per ton and here Russell is putting down a winze now 4' deep. Russell thinks that these workings are about 60' below the bottom of the shaft.

To the north some 200' from the 80' shaft there is another shaft all in schist which shows a vein some $4\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide which carries \$4.50 per ton and the ore in the dump sampled \$18.00 per ton.

To the east of these last described workings and going down toward Placeritas Creek there is a wide belt of silicified iron stained schist which appears to carry gold and may have pay values in places. Russell thinks that this gives promise of developing into a large low grade ore body and intends to sample it thoroughly as soon as he has secured the lease.

Russell's operations were not successful from a financial standpoint and they were discontinued in 1937 or 1938.

At an earlier date other parties washed a little gold from the placer ground along Placeritas Gulch and Rich Gulch, but they were short of water so that only a very small recovery was made and the operations were soon discontinued (see special report on placer ground).

In 1937 and 1938 development work on claims adjoining your property was carried on by Byron Moyer and E. V. Schrimsher who claim to have developed some pay gold ore in veins which should extend into your Growler Claim. This work I have never visited but I cannot learn of any record of ore shipments made from these operations; although I am informed that active development work was in progress in 1939 and has recently been resumed.

Yours very truly,

April 7, 1947

File

Mr. Eldred D. Wilson, Geologist
American Smelting & Refining Company
Post Office Box 2229
Tucson, Arizona

RE: Bragg Estate Claims
and Adjoining Property

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Referring to our telephone conversation of Saturday morning, I hope that you and Mr. Polluck will be able to examine these properties in the near future and I have already given to Mr. Stephens of your company a map of the claims of the Bragg Estate and will be glad to furnish you with further data concerning this property unless the owner, a lady in the East, has made some other plans regarding its disposition in which respect I am writing her today.

You ask me regarding any local residents who might be living on this property, and I do not think that anyone is located there at present; although it is ten years since I represented the owner, but to the best of my knowledge the last lessee discontinued operations a short time after I severed my connection with the property, and I do not think that the owner has ever employed a caretaker.

There is a man named Byron Moyer who owns or leases some property adjoining the Bragg Claims and who is, I believe working a gold vein in a small scale and shipping out a little ore from time to time. I do not know Moyer personally, but from some of his letters which I have seen I think you would do well to check carefully any statements that he may make.

Looking over my file on the property which once belonged to the Hammon Copper Company and some of which adjoins the Bragg Estate Claims, I note that some reports state that the ore zone has a possible length of 5,000' and width of 800' which would indicate that as much as 300,000 tons of ore might be developed for each foot in depth. *Hammon*

The average grade of the oxidized ore opened up by shallow shafts, cuts or pits is given as being 1.75% copper and it is stated that 1,500,000 tons of this ore is actually developed and another 650,000 tons partially developed. Apparently ~~no~~ effort was made to explore this ground in depth ~~nor~~ to determine if there is any zone of secondary enrichment, but I note one statement to the effect that some primary ore was found in one section of the property assaying .5% copper. Please, understand that I am not personally responsible for any of these statements and merely mention the property as one which, in my opinion, merits further investigation. It is many years since I was over the surface of these claims and I never took any samples or checked the measurements made by the operators. *only one*

Page #2

Hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you when you pass through Phoenix, I remain,

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

S. M. Colson

April 7, 1947

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
Bulmer Apartments
185 S.E. Eighth Street
Miami, Florida

RE: Bragg Estate Claims

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

Having been informed that one of the very large mining companies was planning to investigate some copper prospects in the vicinity of Kirkland, I took the liberty sometime ago of mentioning your mining claims to their engineer and furnishing him with a map of the claims. I have now been informed that their engineers propose to examine your property and other properties in that district sometime during the next few weeks, and if they believe the geological conditions to be favorable for the development of large, low grade copper orebodies, they will undoubtedly be prepared to proceed with some exploration and development and will probably desire to secure a lease and option on your property.

Unless you instruct me otherwise, I shall understand that you will be glad to have me furnish these people with such technical data as I possess since it is my opinion that it would be greatly to your interest to lease or sell your property to a responsible mining company if a satisfactory deal can be negotiated, and I will also, if you desire, put you in direct communication with the officials of this company to whom I have explained that I am in no way representing you at the present time but have merely accumulated a large amount of technical information during the time when I was acting on your behalf.

If the engineers of the company in question should not find the showings attractive, they will advise me to that effect, but I hardly expect that they will complete their investigation for several weeks since this is likely to cover quite a large amount of territory including the old Zonia property and other claims in that vicinity.

I am enclosing a copy of my account sent you on two previous occasions and would appreciate your making payment of this at your convenience.

Yours very truly,

[Handwritten signature]

GMC: IM
Enclosure

April 7, 1947

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

Rendered February 14, 1947, and March 17, 1947.

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
Bulmer Apartments
185 S.E. Eighth Street
Miami, Florida

to

G. M. Colvocoresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona

Revision and copies of reports and maps of mining claims
of the Bragg Estate as requested in letters dated February 5
and February 10, 1947.

Office Expense and printing maps
and typing reports.

\$13.30

Services

35.00

TOTAL

\$48.30

March 17th
February 14, 1947

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

rendered Feb 14th 1947

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
Apartment 5-1
375 Park Avenue
New York City, New York

to

G. M. Colvocoresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona

Revision and copies of reports and maps of mining claims
of the Bragg Estate as requested in letters dated February 5
and February 10, 1947.

Office Expense and printing maps and typing reports.	\$13.30
---	---------

Services	<u>35.00</u>
----------	--------------

TOTAL	\$48.30
-------	---------

Estate Claims
MEMO RE: BRAGG ^{AND} HAMMON COPPER COMPANY

Eldred
Saturday, April 5, Mr. Wilson, geologist for the A. S. & R. Company in Tucson, and Mr. Beluck, another engineer from that company, called me on the long distance telephone to say that they expected to start examination work in the Prescott and Kirkland areas during this coming week and would probably look over the Bragg Estate Claims of which I had given a map to Mr. Stephens. Later on they would plan to see me in Phoenix in order to collect other data concerning this property and also such information as they might desire regarding the Hammon or Zonia Claims; however they would not ask ~~x~~ for this information unless they considered the conditions favorable, and if I did not hear from them again, I would understand that such was the case otherwise they would probably ask that they be put in contact with Mrs. Aubert to whom I will write in this matter.

May 22, 1947

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
Bulmer Apartments
185 S.E. Eighth Street
Miami, Florida

RE: Bragg Claims *file*

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

As mentioned in my previous letters, your property and other claims in their immediate vicinity were being thoroughly investigated by engineers representing a large mining company, actually the American Smelting and Refining Company, and I have cooperated with these men as much as possible in trying to secure their interests.

I have just been advised that the American Smelting and Refining Company have decided not to continue with any further exploration or development in the vicinity of Kirkland, and I judge that their decision was to a large extent based upon the result of some drilling and development work on the old Zonia or Hammon Copper property which was carried on during the war, and the results of which I did not know until after our recent correspondence.

If any large body of low grade ore had been indicated on the Zonia Claims or anywhere in their vicinity, there was every reasonable chance that any large company undertaking substantial operations in that district would have been decidedly interested in taking over your property since the mineralized formations extend through a substantial portion of your claims.

However, the results of the government work were extremely discouraging and it does not appear likely that any of the larger mining companies will be interested in further investigation at the present time.

If you have any contacts with people in the East who might be disposed to consider operating on a small or moderate scale, I suggest that you might follow such contacts to advantage and for my part I will bear in mind the fact that you would be disposed to lease or sell your property on satisfactory terms and I shall not overlook any opportunity to negotiate with responsible people for a deal of that nature.

I hope that you have enjoyed a pleasant winter in Florida, and remain,

Yours very truly, *[Signature]*

GMC: IM

May 22, 1947

Mr. F. M. Stephens
Post Office Box 2229
Tucson, Arizona

RE: Bragg Claims

File

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I have yours of May 20 and also received the blue print of the Bragg Claims which I hope proved of some value in making your examination.

The conclusion which you have reached does not surprise me particularly since I have recently obtained a copy of the government's report on the drilling which they carried out on the adjacent property known as the Zonia or Hammon Copper. It had been my idea that if any large body of ore was indicated in the vicinity of the Bragg Claims, they might doubtless have been included in any deal involving mineralized country, but the work which the government carried out was certainly enough to discourage any prospective operator and I realize that the showings on the Bragg Claims are small and erratic, and not likely to attract any company like the American Smelting and Refining Company.

I can only hope that you will find something better in the future and I will certainly call to your attention any property which appears to have possibilities.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

GMC:IM

[Handwritten signature]

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
SOUTHWESTERN MINING DEPARTMENT
P. O. BOX 2229
TUCSON, ARIZONA

D. J. POPE
MANAGER

VALLEY NATIONAL BLDG.
TELEPHONE 503

May 20, 1947

Mr. George M. Colvocoresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona

Re 5/22/47

BRAGG PROPERTY
11 miles S. E. of Kirkland Jct.
Yavapai County, Arizona

Dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

We have now examined this property and after careful study of the information thus obtained together with other data supplied by you and others already in our files, we have reached the conclusion that the possibilities are not sufficiently attractive to warrant further interest on our part.

We regret that our decision is not more favorable as we had hoped to find something we could take over and develop which would result profitably both to you and ourselves.

Please accept our thanks for the time granted us in which to examine the property and for your consideration in supplying us with the various data in your possession. We assure you of our appreciation for your having brought this to our attention and hope that the future may bring forth something else which we can develop to our mutual advantage.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

F. M. Stephens
F. M. STEPHENS

FMS:ar

*Re Ind report & duty
F. M. Stephens*

February 14, 1947

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
Apartment 5-I
375 Park Avenue
New York City, New York

RE: Bragg Estate Mining Claims

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

Promptly on receipt of your letter of February 10 and information regarding your title to the property, I started to arrange for the preparation of the documents which you had requested and since you mentioned in your letter of February 5 that you had been in contact with several parties regarding this property, I thought it better to have extra copies of maps and reports prepared as this involves almost no extra expense.

I carefully checked over and revised the material which appears in the condensed report and also in the report on your placer ground, and I herewith enclose the following:

1. Copy of my original report of June 21, 1924. This is somewhat long and technical and moreover it is obviously out of date so that I doubt if you will wish to use it when negotiating with other parties; although it may prove useful for reference, and I hope that you can find some of the reports which were made by other parties and which you mention as having been more favorable.
2. Three copies of condensed report which I have brought up to date in so far as possible since I have not visited your property after 1936 and statements regarding work done subsequent to that date were made by other parties or contained in your letters to me.
3. Three copies of brief report on the gold placer ground along Placerita Creek. This area would perhaps be of considerable value if someone were willing to spend the money necessary to provide an adequate supply of water, but water is very scarce particularly this year and all of the local water may have been taken up by other parties.
4. Three blue prints showing your claims and the location of various workings. I apologize for this map since the tracing from which it was made is old and in pretty bad shape. Moreover this tracing in itself was a crude copy of the original plat made by one of the surveyors who laid out the claims many years ago, but it is the most accurate map of your claims which is in my possession, and shows nearly all of the shafts, drifts and other development work which had been carried on up to 1936.

In reference to the Moyer Gold Mines, I know practically nothing and I telephoned to one of the officials of the Arizona Bureau of Mines who was only able to tell me that a description of this property had been filed with them in 1939, and that they had recently received a letter stating that development work on the property was to be resumed. They had no record of any shipments of ore made since 1939 and therefore I can hardly see how anyone could state that this was "one of the most successful operations in Arizona", but I could obtain no information concerning the results of any recent developments; although it may be that an engineer who is expected to come to Phoenix next week will be able to throw some light on the matter, and if so I will promptly advise you.

If you have an opportunity to lease and option your claims to responsible people who are in the mining business, I would certainly advise you to make a contract of that nature but by all means make sure that the lessee pays you some cash in advance as evidence of good faith and also agrees to pay a minimum rental or royalty after they have been given a period of three or four months in which to carry on their preliminary development.

You may recall that I made such an agreement on your behalf with A. T. Russell back in 1935 and, for a time at least, he kept up his minimum monthly payments which brought you a small income from your holdings.

The lessee should, of course, pay all taxes while leasing the property and a royalty of 10% of net smelter or mill returns is still usual and considered fair to both parties; although some leases have a sliding scale royalty based upon the value of the ore and in these ore having a value in excess of \$20.00 per ton may pay 12½% or 15% royalty, and a higher rate when the ore has a value exceeding say \$40.00 per ton.

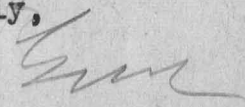
I am sorry to say that mining property has not appreciated in value on any such basis as real estate or dwellings in the cities, and actually conditions are such that the margin of profit in operating a mine and paying the present scale of wages and other expenses is often less than it was before the war, or at least the improvement has only come with the recent rise in the price of base metals and this has had no beneficial affect on gold and has only been slightly helpful to silver.

I shall be very glad indeed to be of any assistance in helping to dispose of your property, but for some years past most of my contacts have been with the larger mining companies who are only interested in operating mines or those in which a large quantity of pay ore has been actually developed so that I fear that my chances of rendering such help are really very slim, and I hope that you can make a deal through contact with some of the parties with whom you have been in conference or correspondence.

Am enclosing herewith statement of account.

Personal regards.

Yours very truly,



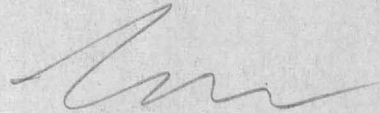
GMC: IM
Enclosures

PS A good many years ago one of the large mining companies drilled the Zonia Claims not far from yours in the hope of finding low grade discriminate ore.

The result of their work was not satisfactory at that time, but more recently the demand for ore deposits of such a nature has considerably increased and I have always thought that there was a possibility that some such material might extent on to a portion of your claims.

As time permits and with no expense to you, I will look over such records and data as I can find which might bear on this subject, and there is just a possibility that a situation might develop which would help you to solve your problem in a very satisfactory manner.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'L. M. ...', written in dark ink.

Apt.5-I
375 Park Ave
New York City.

Marion B. Aubert
Star Island
Montauk, N. Y.

Mr. George Colvocrusses,
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix,
Az.

A 2/14/47

Dear Mr. Colvocrusses-

Thanks for your letter of Feb. 7th

I would appreciate having copies of your original report also copies of any letters or other reports that might be helpful to me.

I would also like a blueprint of the mining claims and any other important data.

Mr. Patterson was correct in his statement that my mining claims were sold for taxes when I was abroad, but since that time have been redeemed and I have title.

The parties interested in buying or leasing my claims are associated with Byron Moyer of Kirkland. I have been told that the Moyer Gold Mines are one of the most successful operations in Arizona and that as the drilling of these mines approaches my claim, the Growler, the vein becomes richer.

Since you made your report in 1924 I had some other reports that if you will recall were more favorable. All this data was given to Ralph Bloomer, whom I believe you knew, and never returned me. His office must have lost the reports surveys etc.

At the present time is it more advantageous to lease or sell these claims? The last time I leased the claims the agreement was that the lessor was to pay taxes and 10% royalty to me with an option to purchase. If I were asked to make such a lease I would have no idea what price to ask. If real estate value or mining claims have appreciated in value as in the East the claims should be twice as much in valuation.

It might be helpful if you could obtain any information regarding the Moyer Gold Mines. Mr. Moyer has

Marion B. Aubert
Star Island
Montauk, N. Y.

written me regarding my claims that adjoin his property but is not at present in a position to invest in more claims.

Anything you may do to help me dispose of these claims will be very much appreciated, and I expect to recompense you for your time and trouble.

Feb. 10th

Yours sincerely,

in Marion B. Aubert

MARION E. ROBERT
SYOSSET NEW YORK

Ac 4/29,
'38

Mr. George Colvocreases,
1108 Luhrs Tower,
Phoenix,
Arizona.

Dear Mr. Colvocreases;

This past winter I have had many different people interested in my mining claims in Yavapai Co. Arizona but none of them seem to have the necessary financial backing to do any development work.

I have recently received a letter from a Mr. E. V. Schrimsher of Rosewell N.M. Mr. Schrimsher visited my claims the end of March and reports that a Mr. Byron Moyer who has claims adjoining mine West of Growler and East of Sentinel and Sunshine, and working against my line.

I understand Mr. Moyer has been in the district for some six years and done exceedingly well.

Mr. Schrimsher advises I do some work and I quote from his last letter

"You could with some little money go East of Moyers on top of the hill, say 200 ft. and have work done, which I think 10 or 12 ft. would be plenty, and East on the same claim another shaft. That would block quite a bit of acreage from Moyers last work.

The same would be true to the Sunshine and the property would bring a fair price, \$50,000.00 or up, if this can be shown as I am sure it can be with little money. The old workings that were done years ago are of no particular benefit, as they are badly caved in etc. and if there was any high grade ore found it was taken.

In your letter of May 22-1934 you wrote as follows-

"I perfectly well realize that you do not wish to attempt or operate the property yourself, nor would I advise you to do so under any circumstances, but I assume you would be pleased to lease or sell your claims to any responsible mining company etc.

From a practical standpoint, it is extremely difficult to interest any prospective leaser or purchaser in either a raw prospect or an old mine where the workings are inaccessible and where engineers can not measure or sample the ore reserves at least in part, and obtain some definite idea as to the probably future value of the property.

Your claims are now under the last category and I very much doubt if it will be possible to make any satisfactory sale or lease unless and until some of the old workings have been opened up and the extent and value of the ore shoots in quartz veins can be thoroughly investigated"

MARION B. RUDERT

SYOSSET NEW YORK

Mr. Schrimsher also states he got specimens showing free gold that assayed over \$70.00 per ton.

Byron Moyer found gold ore in a shaft across the gulch and has taken a number of assays along the vein, at foot of the hill, which runs from \$54.00 to \$71.00 per ton. This same vein I am told runs into my claim the Growler.

I have checked Mr. Schrimsher's references from his former associates, who are well to do business men living in Miami, and they tell me Mr. Schrimsher is responsible and been most honest in all his business transactions with them, and can be trusted.

fine
The last thing I want to do is to go into the mining game, but on the other hand if a few dollars spent as Mr. Schrimsher suggests, will help sell my claims I might consider having some work done on the claim adjoining Moyers claim.

What is your opinion in this matter? I am writing you as I feel you know property, better than another engineer suggested by my lawyer, and would give an honest opinion.

From the number of letters I have received this past year from mining engineers, business men, oil men, to say nothing of a dozen brokers seeking options I feel there must be something developing in that section of the country that has stirred up this new interest in my property.

Now there is a Mr. Paul Donley who is backed by a Mr. Walters of Oklahoma City, Mr. Donley is from Prescott, who want me to give them a lease and option. Do you know these men?

My address is the above until May 8th and I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Marion B. Rudert

April 27th

P.S. Was a survey made of my claims in 1935 and were not monuments erected at corners of claims?

Yes in 32, survey

Please file due map for payment, & let my call.

April 29th, 1938

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
8 Acres
Syosset, New York

Re: Bragg Estate

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

I have just returned from a mining trip at noon and hasten to reply to your letter of April 27th as far as I am able to do so.

I have not visited your property or its vicinity since the summer of 1936 up to which time I reported at intervals concerning the activities of Russell and his associates most of whose work was done on the Massachusetts & other claims in the southwestern part of your group, although he was sinking a shaft on the Sentineal and probably continued this development later.

Russell built a small mill on the Henderson Claims and took over a part of the holdings of the Hassayampa Gold Mining Company but his Company got into financial difficulties and has recently been reorganized with a man named Soper in control and they are planning to build another mill. I am told that Russell is no longer connected with these operations but he is still around the district and planning to move his own mill to some property in the vicinity of Wickenburg. If you have any financial claim against Russell your attorney might make an effort to collect through attaching some of his machinery and equipment.

I do not think that I have ever met Moyer but I am told that he and a partner have been washing a little placer gold at intervals and he is now trying to secure money with which to purchase or lease some of the Henderson Claims and if successful he hopes to operate in a more substantial manner. I met Paul Donley last year when he was trying to develop a little manganese prospect in the vicinity of Prescott. He is a pleasant fellow personally, but at that time certainly did not appear to have any financial backing.

I have never previously heard of Mr. Schrimsher nor is he known to a local man who does a good deal of business in the vicinity of Placeritas but I will try to find out something more about him the next time that I am in Prescott.

Your mining claims were surveyed for patent many years ago but the wooden corner posts had been burned down and the lines were no longer traceable so that I had a complete

April 29th, 1938.

re-survey made for your account in the summer of 1932 and iron monuments were erected at each corner. They were in excellent condition when I last saw them and I believe that such is still the case.

It is difficult for me to reply to the question asked in your letter or to give you advice in respect to the expenditure of money on your claims. First of all I think that there is some mistake regarding the location and direction of the work which Schrimsher has advocated. I presume that you have copies of the survey map of your claims which I sent you some years ago, but on the chance that no such copy is handy I enclose a little pencil sketch showing the location of the Growler, Nugget, Horn Spoon, Morning Star, Sentinel and Sunshine. By reference to the points of the compass, it would appear that any claims which Moyer may have in this vicinity must lie south or possibly southwest of the Growler and east of the Morning Star, Sentinel and Sunshine. He could not have any claims west of the Growler as these are all included in your group. The Growler claim cuts across Placeritas Gulch and it may be that you are advised to do some work on the hill near the eastern end of the Growler but this would not be east of any claim of Moyer's.

If my information is correct, all of Moyer's work to date has been in the development of placer ground and since your advisor speaks of blocking out acreage rather than tonnage I presume that he also refers to placer but according to my best recollection, there is very little placer on the Growler excepting for a short distance in the bed of the creek and I don't think it would pay you to attempt to do any development at that particular point.

There is little more placer on the Sunshine than on the Growler but you will recall that all the placer benches are very shallow and that the lack of water has prevented any profitable exploitation of this gravel in the past although it might be worked if someone would spend a considerable amount of money in putting in a pumping plant some distance away from your claims and providing a substantial water supply.

As a general proposition, I do not believe that you could hope to greatly change the value of your property from any conservative engineering standpoint by spending a little money in development. Very often people start in with the idea that they can make a mine by spending \$2000 or \$5000 but excepting under exceptional conditions they usually spend many times that amount before they can reach a definite conclusion and of course the outcome is entirely uncertain. I believe that your Father, first and last, must have spent close to \$100,000.00 on his claims without having proved up any really substantial deposits of pay ore.

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert

-3-

April 29th, 1938.

Things are pretty quiet just at the moment but gold mining is still attractive and if you keep in touch with people who seem interested in your property I think that you may find someone who will either be willing to purchase it outright at a reasonable figure or to take it ~~over~~ again under bond and lease paying you a minimum rental and spending their own money for development and unless you are personally fully prepared to spend from \$10,000.00 to \$20,000.00, I greatly doubt if it would be worth your while to start on any campaign of exploration or development.

Personal regards.

Yours very truly,

J me

GMC:mf
Enc. 1

*Call for
has planned for 8000*

May 22, 1934.

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert,
Eight Acres,
Syosset, Long Island,
New York

Re: Placeritas

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

I have your letter of the 16th instant and since receiving same I have looked over previous correspondence and reports on your property and given the entire matter careful consideration.

I hesitate to advise anyone to spend money on mining property when such an expenditure must of necessity be more or less of a gamble and may turn out to be a dead loss. On the other hand, it is obvious that the present time is exceptionally favorable for the operation or sale of any gold mines since many properties which could not operate with profit while gold was worth only \$20.00 an ounce are now in a position to make good money with gold valued at \$35.00 an ounce. In other words, ore such as was indicated on portions of your claims was worth, say \$8.00 a ton in 1924, when I examined them, and could not have been mined and treated with any advantage, but it now becomes worth \$14.00 a ton and there should be a margin of \$4.00 to \$5.00 per ton profit in handling this grade of ore or a considerably larger margin if it should be found to occur in any large quantity and would justify the erection of a mill.

I perfectly well realize that you do not wish to attempt to develop and operate this property yourself, nor would I advise you to do so under any circumstances, but I assume that you would be pleased to lease or sell your claims to any responsible mining company or mine operator who would at least pay you something in the shape of royalty on shipments and who might be prepared to make a purchase at some figure which you considered satisfactory.

From a practical standpoint, it is extremely difficult to interest any prospective leaser or purchaser in either a raw prospect or in an old mine where the workings are largely inaccessible and where Engineers cannot measure and sample the ore reserves at least in part and obtain some definite idea as to the probably future value of the property.

Your claims are now under this last category and I very much doubt if it will be possible to make any satisfactory sale or lease unless and until some of the old workings have been opened up and the extent and value of the ore shoots in the quartz veins can be thoroughly investigated.

5/22/'34.

If the claims belonged to me personally and I was obliged to pay the taxes annually, I think that I should feel like risking a few thousand dollars under present conditions on the chance that this expenditure would enable me to derive some income or return from property which at present is a small but continuous liability.

I believe that well directed work involving an expense of from \$1000 to \$2000 might prove up some of the better ore which apparently was found by your Father in the shafts and tunnels which are now caved in, but it might be necessary to spend approximately double that sum in order to properly develop these showings and put the claims in shape for examination by visiting Engineers representing a prospective purchaser. I think that the work should be confined to the three best veins which now outcrop on the claims, one of which is found on the Black Bird where I obtained a sample which at present prices would have a value of \$16.00 per ton in gold and which also carried 10% in copper.

Another good vein is found on the Harrison where my sample showed a value of \$15.00 in gold and the best showing was on the Massachussets claim where your Father sunk a shaft and ran a long tunnel and where I was able to sample some ore on the dump which had a value of \$29.00 per ton in gold. I think that at the outset this last location should command particular attention for if it were possible to open up the old tunnel and find the vein ~~any~~ place from where the \$29.00 ore was taken this showing alone, unless it is a small pocket, should make the property quite attractive. Unfortunately, it is impossible to tell just how much caving has taken place in the Massachussets tunnel and it might be impossible to clean this out without very heavy expense in which case the work would probably be best confined to the shaft and the surface showings on this claim and the other claims mentioned.

In reference to your fear that high grade ore might be concealed by the men who found it, I can assure you that this is really not justified. In the first place, it is extremely unlikely that any spectacular ore exists on your property as it is not found anywhere in that vicinity. Sometimes one can pretty well judge the copper content of an ore by looking at the samples, but the gold in the veins found in the vicinity of Placeritas nearly always carries iron and copper sulphide and even the most experienced miner cannot tell whether the value is \$5.00 or \$50.00 per ton, which fact can only be determined by taking proper samples and sending these to an Assayer.

In the second place, I believe I can say that in all of the work which I have directed I make it a point to exercise sufficient personal supervision to make it impossible for any employee to deceive me concerning any substantial find which he had made. Of course, if any gold nuggets or small fragments carrying visible gold should be brought to light any man can slip these in his pockets without detection, but such a discovery is extremely unlikely and would have no

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert, -3.

5/22/'34.

great bearing on the value of your property from a mining standpoint.

Moreover, practically all of the men who worked for me in such development have been in my employ off and on for from fifteen to twenty years and I know them to be reliable and honest.

I could not very well give entire personal attention to such operations as I have suggested above, but I am carrying on some similar work on a gold-silver property a short distance further to the North and also I have some leasers working on another group of claims East of Placeritas in the Bradshaws so in any event I shall be frequently passing not far from your property and if any active work were in progress I would, of course, make it a point to spend as much time there as might seem essential to lay out the exploration and to supervise the progress and results and the expense of such supervision is included in the estimate of expenditure made in the early part of this letter.

Please understand that I am merely trying to put the situation before you in as fair a manner as possible. As your property stands today I think it very doubtful if a lease or sale can be obtained. If further development should be carried on and the results were not satisfactory, the situation would certainly not be improved but if some good ore should be developed and considering the local interest in gold mining which is now apparent, I think it highly probable that a lease or sale could be made and I have some assurance to this effect from parties in Prescott whom I have tried to interest in the Placeritas Claims but who feel that the preliminary reopening and exploration of this property should be done by the owner before they would care to make a proposition and, of course, that proposition would be dependent upon the result of the exploration mentioned.

I note that you intend to sail for England the 20th of June and take this opportunity to wish you a very pleasant voyage and I can assure you that whether or not any further work is to be carried on, I will continue to do my best to find a purchaser or leasee for your mining claims.

Since it may be difficult to communicate with you promptly while you are abroad, let me suggest that before sailing you should write me a little more concerning the value which you would place upon your property. Most mining claims are turned over under what is termed a "bond and lease". The bond is really an option to purchase and the lease provides that the leasee may operate and ship ore during the term of the lease and option, which option he may exercise at any time prior to its expiration date.

The usual term of such an agreement is either two or three years, and the royalty is now generally 10% of the net Mint or Smelter returns altho it used to be considerably higher. I make it a point to insist that any lessee, after holding the property for three months, should pay a minimum royalty or rental, which in the

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert, -4.

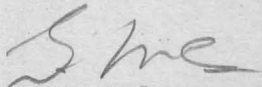
5/22/'34.

case of your property should not be less than \$100 per month. Also, they are responsible for the payment of the taxes.

As to the purchase price of the claims, this should be largely dependent upon the ore showings. As these stand at present, the property may not appear attractive at any price, and it would surely be difficult to option the entire group for as much as \$10,000. If one or more promising veins of gold ore should be opened up it might well be in order to set the price at \$20,000 to \$25,000 or a higher figure if the showing was sufficiently attractive.

Should I be instrumental in effecting a sale; I would expect a 10% commission which is usual in cases of this kind, and of course, as your representative I would make every effort to obtain the highest price that might seem justifiable. I would like at present to know something of your ideas on this subject and whether the figures suggested would meet with your approval.

Very sincerely,


G. M. Colvocoresses

GMC/HC

Revised later but keep for mill data etc

June 11th, 1936

Apr 7.1

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
Eight Acres
Syosset, New York

SUBJECT: REPORT CONCERNING OPERATIONS OF A. T. RUSSELL IN
CONNECTION WITH BRAGG ESTATE MINING CLAIMS.

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

This report will cover the recent activities of Mr. Russell in accordance with the terms of the lease on your property dated November 1st, 1935.

Russell's principal activities have been in connection with the construction of a mill for the treatment of your ore. After considerable study of various situations Russell decided that it was best to construct this mill on Bonanza Creek, a short distance to the east of your claims, since he was thus assured of a plentiful supply of water without being obliged to pump for a distance of at least one-half mile and over a ridge some two hundred feet in height, and Russell accordingly leased or purchased from a man named Henderson the site which he desired for his plant.

From a practical operating standpoint Russell's decision in this regard was undoubtedly a wise one since water is most essential for all milling operations and it will be cheaper for him to haul the ore from various portions of your claims to the millsite and water supply than to have pumped the water over the hill to any one particular location on your property, which, in

2- Mrs. Aubert

any event would have made it necessary to haul ore from the various mine openings, none of which would have been suitable for the location of a concentrator. It is obviously to everyone's advantage that Russell's mining and milling should be conducted with the least possible expense in order that profit may accrue, and I feel that he was well advised in placing the mill where he did.

The said concentrating mill is now practically completed, consisting essentially in ^{an} ore bin into which the ore will be dumped into trucks by gravity, a 6 by 8 Blake type Crusher, fine ore bin with feeder to 7 by 4 Ball Mill operating in return circuit with a drag classifier from which the fine pulp will go to a 6 cell flotation plant and the tailings will pass over a Butchart Table. There is also a Cone Classifier for dewatering the tailings which will be disposed of further down along Bonanza Creek while the concentrates for the present time will be dried in the open and shipped to the smelter from which the best terms can be obtained.

On June 7th when I last visited the property it appeared that the mill could easily be completed within the next two weeks, but inasmuch as it has been found advisable to install a larger engine for motive power than was at first contemplated it is likely that this mill will not go into active operation until about the first of July at which time the active mining should also commence.

CH { The actual work on your claims has so far been confined principally to the building of roads in which Russell secured the cooperation of the County road crew on some terms with which

3- Mrs. Aubert

I am not familiar. In any event the result has been very satisfactory and whereas it was formerly necessary to traverse the claims entirely on foot it is now possible to drive over very passable roads to the site of the mine workings on the Sentinel and Massachusetts Claims and also to the Nugget and Navy Claims where Russell has been doing some work intended to develop a large body of low-grade gold ore in the schist.

The principal development to date has been done on the Black Bird, Blue Bird, Massachusetts, and Sentinel, and a headframe has been erected on the Sentinel over an old shaft. At this point a compressor is now being installed and the production of ore on a small scale can very shortly commence while it is expected to operate a little later on the Massachusetts and also on the Blue Bird from which some very nice samples of ore have recently been taken. The future work on the Nugget and Navy Claims is somewhat uncertain and will depend upon the grade of the ore which may be developed over a wide area of schist but it offers some very interesting possibilities.

Up to the present time Russell has kept assuring me that all of the mining work was being carried on by his brother, his son, and himself, who were partners in this enterprise and therefore not subject to the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law or in the case of the roads by independent contractors who were in the same position and since the mill was being constructed on other property I have so far complied with his request in not insisting upon his taking out the Workmen's Compensation Insurance, since the

4- Mrs. Aubert

lack of this did not in any way effect your interest. I now feel, however, that the time has come to enforce this provision of the contract and have accordingly written to Russell as per carbon enclosed requesting that the Insurance Policy should be made effective without further delay and I expect to follow this matter up and make certain that the policy is issued.

It is my opinion that Russell will start his mining and milling early in July as mentioned above and will probably not actually mill more than 200 to 400 tons of ore during the first month. The value of this ore is somewhat problematical but if an average of \$10.00 or better per ton can be recovered the production will have a net value of \$2,000 to \$4,000 and the royalty payable ^{in August} for the month of July should accordingly be \$200.00 to \$400.00.

From that time forward if Russell is even moderately successful the tonnage should substantially increase and although I believe that it will be several months before he can reach his goal of 50 tons per day there is every reason to expect that the value of the production and the royalty will steadily increase each month always provided that he is able to develop additional ore of similar or better grade and while I do not feel that any definite prediction can be

made in this regard I consider the outlook as favorable and have made several suggestions in respect to the development of the property which I trust will prove to be useful.

Up to the present time Russell has lived up to his

5- Mrs. Aubert

financial obligations both in your regard and insofar as I can learn in respect to the payment of his employees and for the purchase of his machinery and equipment. It is my impression that the parties who are financing Russell are putting up just about so much money per month as otherwise he might have hurried his activities to some extent and employed a larger crew of men in development and mill construction, but everything considered I feel that his operations have been satisfactory and trust that you will agree with me on this point.

I am attaching a statement showing the payments which Russell has made to date, all of which are in accordanced with the terms of the lease agreement.

I wish to bring to your attention the question of recording the Russell Lease in the office of the County Recorder in Prescott. This procedure is not required by law and very frequently is not done at all but some of the leading lawyers of the State advise their clients to have such mining leases put on record as an added protection against any claims or liens which might be filed on the property. The cost of recording depends on the length of the lease and as far as I can judge in your case will be somewhat less than \$10.00 and if you so instruct I will make the proper arrangements with the Recorder of Yavapai County.

Yours very truly,

STATEMENT

June 11th, 1936

Payments by A. T. Russell to G. M. Colvocoresses as Agent
for Mrs. Aubert under the terms of the lease and option agreement
dated November 1st, 1935.

December 20th, 1935----by cash, \$200.00, of which \$127.73
paid to Tax Collector of Yavapai County, as per receipt for taxes
previously sent and \$72.27 retained by G. M. Colvocoresses for
disposal as might be instructed by Mrs. Aubert.

May 21st, 1936, by check covering rental due for the month of
May, \$100.00.

June 7th, 1936, by check covering rental for the month of
June, \$100.00.

TOTAL PAYMENTS MADE BY RUSSELL TO DATE-----\$400.00

4- Mrs. Aubert

of the property which I trust will prove to be useful. I am also consulting with Russell in respect to the shipment of his concentrates; from the settlement for which the purchaser will deduct the royalty to be paid directly to you or your representative.

Up to the present time Russell has lived up to his financial obligations both in your regard and insofar as I can learn in respect to the payment of his employees and for the purchase of his machinery and equipment, and I am attaching a statement showing the payments which Russell has made to date, all of which are in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement.

I wish to bring to your attention the question of recording the Russell Lease in the office of the County Recorder in Prescott. This procedure is not required by law and very frequently is omitted, but some of the leading lawyers of the State advise their clients to have such mining leases put on record as an added protection against any claims or liens which might be filed on the property. The cost of recording depends on the length of the lease and as far as I can judge in your case will be somewhat less than \$10.00 and if you so instruct I will make the proper arrangements with the Recorder of Yavapai County.

Yours very truly,

GMC:DF

REPORT ON MINING CLAIMS

OF

BRAGG ESTATE

G. M. Colvocoresses

June 21, 1924, Humboldt, Arizona

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The property of the BRAGG ESTATE, which I have examined, consists of twenty (20) Patented Mining Claims, listed below, comprising approximately 375 acres.

The long axis of the property is Northeast-Southwest, length nearly two miles; the width varies from 600 feet (one claim), to a maximum of 3,000 feet. (See Claim Map attached.)

This property is located in the Placerita Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, and in the foothills West of the Bradshaw Mountains. The surface consists of a series of ridges approximately 400 feet elevation above the gulches which separate them. The altitude is from 4200 feet to 4600 feet above sea level. There are no trees but the claims are covered with a heavy growth of brush, principally scrub oak, manzanita and buck brush, which has almost entirely obliterated the old roads and trails used some 20 years ago. The surface is quite worthless for agriculture, but a large flock of goats appeared to find it excellent pasture. Some water is found in French Gulch, also in Arastra Creek, to the East of the Bragg Claims, and there are a few little springs in this vicinity.

The nearest town is Kirkland, center of a ranching district, with a population of about 100; elevation 3,927 feet; located on the Prescott and Eastern Branch of the Santa Fe Railroad 30 miles from Prescott by rail and 25 miles by road.

From Kirkland there is a fair automobile road for 13 miles to the Zonia Camp, and the McMahon shaft, the latter located one-half mile from the North end of the Bragg Claims. From the McMahon shaft it is necessary to cover the Bragg Claims on foot and any mining operations would involve the construction of new roads at considerable expense. The cost of freighting by truck from Zonia to Kirkland may be taken as \$3.50 per ton.

The claims now belonging to the Bragg Estate are named as follows:

Contact Numbers 1 & 2; Navy, Numbers 1, 2, 3, & 4.
Nugget; Slipper; Growler; Harrison; Hillside;
Massachusetts; Big White; Blue Bird; Sentinel;
Hornspoon; Morning Star; Sunshine; Morning Light;
Black Bird .

Messrs. Norris and Norris, Attorneys of Prescott, Arizona, advise that the taxes on these claims have been paid for this year. They further advise in a letter dated June 11th, 1924, that at one time the Manazneta and Harrisonburg claims were included in negotiations, but upon their investigation of the title they concluded that these two claims had never belonged to the Bragg Estate.

HISTORY:

The Placerita District was active in the 80's and 90's, during which period the creek beds were dry-placered for Gold and it is stated that in the aggregate considerable value was recovered. The location of the lode claims in the vicinity of these creeks were intended to cover the quartz veins from which the placer gold was supposed to have originated. Subsequent development and mining has failed to prove that any of these numerous veins contained workable deposits of ore.

As far as I can learn, the claims now owned by the Bragg Estate were located, or purchased, by Mr. Hise, who transferred, or sold, them to Mr. C. C. Bragg, and considerable development work was carried on from 1900 until 1904, mainly for the purpose of exploring the quartz veins which outcrop at several points on the property.

Results of this development work were practically negative, except for a small production of Gold-bearing ore from the Massachusetts, Blue Bird and Black Bird claims, which was shipped to an old stamp mill, still standing, at Placerita. Ore for this mill, which has been idle some twenty years, was also procured from the Coral Mine and other properties in the vicinity.

Since work ceased on the Bragg claims, considerable development has been done at intervals in their vicinity - mainly on the

McMahon and Zonia properties, where there are substantial indications of Copper, some of which extend on to the Bragg property. In 1911 and 1912 the Shannon Copper Company had options in this District and did some churn drilling with unsatisfactory results. From 1919 to 1922 the claims of the Zonia Company, McMahon and Bragg Estate were all optioned to the Spilsbury Syndicate, which was really the exploration department of the Anaconda Copper Company, and a very careful study of the general geology and surface showings was made by the Engineers of this Syndicate. They also sunk to a depth of 800 feet, the shaft on the McMahon claims, just North of the Bragg and did some drifting and cross-cutting but failed to find any commercial body of Copper ore. These people were working on the theory that a large deposit of disseminated Copper would be found in the porphyry which covers a portion of the Zonia, McMahon and Bragg properties, and that there would be a zone of secondary enrichment at a depth of from 400 to 800 feet, which might develop into a large low grade Copper mine. The work which they did gave unsatisfactory results, since the average of the disseminated area was only $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent Copper. Accordingly the option on all these claims was dropped, but their work did not necessarily prove that smaller bodies of commercial ore may not be found under the individual out-crops.

GEOLOGY:

The geology of this country has been studied by the U. S. Geological Survey, and more especially by the Geologists of the Spilsbury Syndicate, and Mr. Spilsbury kindly gave me information concerning their conclusions, which was very helpful. The attached claim map will show the outlines of the various formations.

The main mass of country rock is classed as a Pre-Cambrian Diorite, which has been metamorphosed in parts to Chlorite and Sericite Schist. Through this Diorite other rocks have intruded and particularly a porphyry which varies from a granite porphyry to quartz monzonite. The latter formation is considered most favorable for the occurrence of Copper, which appears to have been derived from a deep-seated magma and to have impregnated the porphyry after this rock has been sheared to a very considerable extent.

The mineralization originally consisted of Copper and Iron Pyrites, but near the surface there has been oxidation and leaching so that very small trace of these primary minerals is now found except in the drill holes and shafts on the Zonia and neighboring properties.

The Northern portion of the Bragg Claims is partly covered by Gila conglomerate, of much later date than the Diorite, Schist or Porphyry, and apparently entirely barren of any metallic minerals.

Running through the older formations, (generally in a North-South direction), are numerous veins of quartz, often highly stained with iron. Some of these, - as on the Big White, and Massachusetts, - have a width of 5 to 8 feet, but for the most part they are merely stringers from 3 to 12 inches in width, and can only be traced for a short length and a shallow depth. Small values in Gold are found in nearly all these veins and the more heavily mineralized were made the subject of the development work, and, in some cases, produced a small quantity of ore.

The area of porphyry which was considered likely to contain disseminated Copper on the Navy claims, of the Bragg Estate, amounted to a total of slightly over eight acres.

Comparing the geological conditions on the Bragg property with those which are found elsewhere in Yavapai County, I do not consider them favorable for any large deposit of Copper or Gold ore. Small lenses with good values in Gold occur frequently in quartz stringers similar to those found here, but exploration and development during the past forty years has failed to prove up any worth while mine in veins of this character.

WORKINGS ON BRAGG CLAIMS:

The exploration and development work on the Bragg property was apparently intended to prove up the extent and value of the quartz veins mentioned and considering the character of the surface showings it has been very thorough. Unfortunately, most of the work which was done so many years ago is now difficult to examine. The sides of the benches have fallen in, the timbers are all out of the shafts,

the tunnels are mostly caved (excepting one on the Navy No. 2) and stopes are entirely inaccessible. Under these conditions it was impossible to gain access to many of the old workings or to sample, except near the surface and on the dumps. To thoroughly clean out the shafts and tunnels would involve an expenditure of probably \$3,000 to \$4,000 and I would not consider such expenditure justifiable.

Along the surface of the claims numerous trenches were cut across the formation and the quartz veins and cross-cut tunnels on the Hillside, (now wholly caved), Blue Bird and Navy No. 2, were run to considerable distances, with the same object in view. As far as can now be determined, in some cases no quartz veins were cut at all, as they had pinched between the tunnel and the surface - elsewhere the quartz, when encountered, proved barren or too low grade to be worked with profit.

On the Navy No. 1 a shaft 75 feet deep followed down a quartz vein 4' wide on the surface and some stoping was done along side the shaft. Sample from this vein, taken at point marked "#2" on the map, showed no Silver and only \$0.60 Gold per ton.

Along the top of a ridge on the Black Bird and Blue Bird claims Copper stains were noted for some distance and in places small lenses one to three feet wide showed Carbonate and Sulphide Copper ore. A picked sample from one of these lenses (marked "#5" on the claim map) showed \$9.00 values in Gold and Silver per ton and 10.37% Copper but unfortunately all indications prevented the assumption that there was any substantial tonnage of this good ore.

On the Harrison claim a twenty five foot shaft was sunk on a fourfoot quartz vein and some ore had been mined. Samples taken here (at points marked "#3" and "#4" on the map) averaged \$7.80 per ton in Gold and trace of Silver.

On the Nugget claim a deep shaft in Chlorite Schist shows a quartz vein 2' wide and samples (at point "#1" on the map), showed value of \$2.20 in Gold and Silver.

On the Massachusetts claim was found the best surface showing on the property, - a strong quartz vein 5' wide. A shaft 45' deep -

now partly filled with water - was sunk on this vein which near the collar of the shaft (marked "#6" on the map), assayed \$15.60 per ton in Gold.

A short distance down the shaft the vein appeared to cut off and did not look nearly as strong as on the surface. The so-called Massachusetts Tunnel, - now entirely caved in, - on the Hillside claim, (Marked "B"), was evidently started with a view to cutting this vein in depth but was not driven far enough to accomplish this result.

On the Big White claim a strong quartz outcrop can be traced for some distance, width 5 to 8 feet, and showing iron, olivine and epidote. A sample ("#7" on the map), taken from pits on this vein showed it to contain only \$0.60 in gold and no silver or copper.

The above detailed description covers only the showings and workings which appeared to be the more important. Numerous other workings, consisting of surface trenches, shallow pits, tunnels and open-cuts were noted and examined, insofar as they were accessible. In none of them did there appear any ore that might be considered valuable under any condition or any indications favorable to the finding of such ore. Samples taken from some of the iron-stained quartz outcroppings showed only a trace of precious metals.

NEIGHBORING CLAIMS:

Under the circumstances it seemed advisable to pay special attention to the results which had been obtained through development work on the adjacent properties.

To the Southwest of the Bragg claims a small Gold Mine, known as the Coral, had been opened up by a shaft sunk on a quartz vein in schist and said to be 400' deep. This mine produced some high grade ore from small pockets and lenses but was abandoned some twenty years ago and presumably the work was not profitable to the owners. A sample taken from the dump showed a value of \$9.70 per ton in Gold and Silver.

Considerable development work was done on the Harrisonburg, which, together with the Manzanita, is now said to be owned by the

Isabella Mining Company. Work here had also been abandoned many years ago and all indications pointed to the results having been entirely unsuccessful.

North and West of the Bragg property lie the Zonia, McMahon and Howard Groups, all three of which have attracted considerable attention as possible Copper producers. On the Zonia and McMahon there are surface outcrops of oxidized Copper ore, from which a small tonnage was shipped at intervals to the smelters and when the price of Copper was high a little profit was realized by the owners. Shafts on both these properties have indicated a continuation of the Oxidized ore for some distance downwards but have so far failed to develop any substantial body of Sulphides below and although these properties have, at times, been developed under option by operating Companies, including the Shannon and the Anaconda, the Engineers who conducted the work have not felt that the claims were sufficiently attractive to merit any attempt to open them as producing mines. In other words, such development and exploration as was carried on gave unsatisfactory results.

In spite of the unfavorable history, I am inclined to think that some day (but probably several years in the future), the Zonia and McMahon properties will be worked for Copper and it is quite possible that the ore bodies may extend over on to the Bragg Claims, although since practically no development work has been done on the North end of the Bragg claims, it is impossible to make this statement as anything more than an opinion. Should the Zonia - McMahon Group, be taken over and operated at a later date, it is provable that the parties conducting this work might also desire to explore and possibly to acquire the Bragg claims and the prospective value of all these Groups seem to rest upon the chance of their becoming Copper producers, rather than on any likelihood of working Gold ore with profit.

CONCLUSION:

It is apparent that no commercial body of either Gold or Copper ore has yet been developed or indicated on the Bragg property and therefore the problem is to decide whether or not the chances of finding such an ore body justify further expenditure and development.

C. C. B. #2.

47 You mentioned in your last letter the pushing of the Black Bird tunnel. Suppose you have received my letter of recent date in which I sent you a copy of the notice in the Courier, where I had advertised bids on this work. I am very anxious to see that tunnel put in another 200 feet, but the price is staggering. I enclose you two or three bids received up to date, to show you the difference between \$7 and the price asked, so you may know we have struck some hard rock. This hard formation however is something that is not at all discouraging. I have samples of the rock being analyzed now, as it all carries more or less values, even the hardest rock that we have. You may give me your instructions on this as soon as possible, as all the bids will be in by the 16th. Now comes the Massachusetts tunnel. I have been sampling that for the last few days and I have made a discovery that is rather perplexing. This Jim O'Hara, who is a pretty hard customer, for some reason or other, while he was in the tunnel during my absence east, cut through a twelve foot vein of ore 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. After passing through the dust from the shooting had covered the walls of the tunnel so that it had a uniform look as I passed in, and not discovering the true situation, he telling me that he had not struck any ore. I went over there with Mr. Van Moll to do a little sampling, when I discovered this vein. I enclose you the assays that you may know exactly the situation.

I fear that our friend Mr. Allen would have to get us something over a trace this time, although the assays are not exciting, but an average. The vein proper is twelve feet wide; one sample, No. 55 is 2 feet wide; No. 56 is 3 feet wide; No. 53, 3 feet. From the appearance of the ore as I took it out, I thought we would get great deal higher assays, as it is fine looking ore. Now it is my opinion that we should drift 100 feet each way from this tunnel on the vein. It surely will come into a pay shoot as all the ore in the vein runs in a pay shoot, and this should be done by all means. I opened up a little cut on top of the hill over the Black Bird tunnel and I got an average of about two feet of fine quartz, No. 57, that went well in copper and \$4.40 in gold. I can run the drift in the Massachusetts tunnel for \$5 a foot by contract, and take out ore every foot of the way. I wish you would decide to let me do this.

In reference to the Spot Mine, if I had the cash on hand to make a deal with this man Jackson, I believe I could get it for \$700. He wants \$1500 now, which is all right from his standpoint, as we are developing his mine right along. Of course I understand the situation, that our friends, Mr. Green and McFarland probably don't care to invest any more before they get some returns, but the Spot Mine surely ought to belong to this Company for the money asked, as it is a great help in many ways. There is rich ore to be taken off of the mine now. You mentioned in your letter again, the deal of Cushing. You must remember, about the time I was in Cincinnati and after I returned here, that Cushing was organizing a Development Company. At that time I was not very confident that Mr. Cushing would be able to enlist capital to any very great extent. On my return here, however, through a friend of mine in Chicago, who I put in

REPORT ON MINING CLAIMS
of

BRAGG ESTATE
By G. M. Colvocoresses

June 21, 1924, Humboldt, Arizona

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The property of the BRAGG ESTATE, which I have examined, consists of twenty (20) Patented Mining Claims, listed below, comprising approximately 375 acres.

The long axis of the property is Northeast-Southwest, length nearly two miles; the width varies from 600 feet (one claim), to a maximum of 3,000 feet. (See Claim Map attached.)

This property is located in the Placerita Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, and in the foothills West of the Bradshaw Mountains. The surface consists of a series of ridges approximately 400 feet elevation above the gulches which separate them. The altitude is from 4200 feet to 4600 feet above sea level. There are no trees but the claims are covered with a heavy growth of brush, principally scrub oak, manzanita and buck brush, which has almost entirely obliterated the old roads and trails used some 20 years ago. The surface is quite worthless for agriculture, but a large flock of goats appeared to find it excellent pasture. Some water is found in French Gulch, also in Arastra Creek, to the East of the Bragg Claims, and there are a few little springs in this vicinity.

The nearest town is Kirkland, center of a ranching district, with a population of about 100; elevation 3,927 feet; located on the Prescott and Eastern Branch of the Santa Fe Railroad 30 miles from Prescott by rail and 25 miles by road.

From Kirkland there is a fair automobile road for 13 miles to the Zonia Camp, and the McMahon shaft, the latter located one-half mile from the North end of the Bragg Claims. From the McMahon shaft it is necessary to cover the Bragg Claims on foot and any mining operations would involve the construction of new roads at considerable expense. The cost of freighting by truck from Zonia to Kirkland may be taken as \$3.50 per ton.

The claims now belonging to the Bragg Estate are named as follows:

Contact Numbers 1 and 2; Navy, Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Nugget; Slipper; Growler; Harrison; Hillside;
Massachusetts; Big White; Blue Bird, Sentinel;
Hornspoon; Morning Star; Sunshine; Morning Light;
Black Bird.

Messrs. Norris and Norris, Attorneys of Prescott, Arizona, advise that the taxes on these claims have been paid for this year. They further advise in a letter dated June 11th, 1924, that at one time the Manzaneta and Harrisonburg

claims were included in negotiations, but upon their investigation of the title they concluded that these two claims had never belonged to the Bragg Estate.

HISTORY:

The Placerita District was active in the 80's and 90's during which period the creek beds were dry-placered for Gold and it is stated that in the aggregate considerable value was recovered. The location of the lode claims in the vicinity of these creeks were intended to cover the quartz veins from which the placer gold was supposed to have originated. Subsequent development and mining has failed to prove that any of these numerous veins contained workable deposits of ore.

As far as I can learn, the claims now owned by the Bragg Estate were located, or purchased, by Mr. Hise, who transferred, or sold, them to Mr. C. C. Bragg, and considerable development work was carried on from 1900 until 1904, mainly for the purpose of exploring the quartz veins which outcrop at several points on the property.

Results of this development work were practically negative, except for a small production of Gold-bearing ore from the Massachusetts, Blue Bird and Black Bird claims, which was shipped to an old stamp mill, still standing, at Placerita. Ore for this mill, which has been idle some twenty years, was also procured from the Coral Mine and other properties in the vicinity.

Since work ceased on the Bragg claims, considerable development has been done at intervals in their vicinity - mainly on the McMahon and Zonia properties, where there are substantial indications of Copper, some of which extend on to the Bragg property. In 1911 and 1912 the Shannon Copper Company had options in this District and did some churn drilling with unsatisfactory results. From 1919 to 1922 the claims of the Zonia Company, McMahon and Bragg Estate were all optioned to the Spilsbury Syndicate, which was really the exploration department of the Anaconda Copper Company, and a very careful study of the general geology and surface showings was made by the Engineers on the McMahon claims, just North of the Bragg and did some drifting and cross-cutting but failed to find any commercial body of Copper ore. These people were working on the theory that a large deposit of disseminated Copper would be found in the porphyry which covers a portion of the Zonia, McMahon and Bragg properties, and that there would be a zone of secondary enrichment at a depth of from 400 to 800 feet, which might develop into a large low grade Copper mine. The work they did gave unsatisfactory results, since the average of the disseminated area was only 1/2 of 1 per cent Copper. Accordingly the option on all these claims was dropped, but their work did not necessarily prove that smaller bodies of commercial ore may not be found under the individual out-crops.

GEOLOGY:

The geology of this country has been studied by the U. S. Geological Survey, and more especially by the Geologists of the Spilsbury Syndicate, and Mr. Spilsbury kindly gave me information concerning their conclusions, which was very helpful. The attached claim map will show the outlines of the various formations.

The main mass of country rock is classed as a Pre-Cambrian Diorite, which has been metamorphosed in parts to Chlorite and Sericite Schist. Through this Diorite other rocks have intruded and particularly a porphyry which varies from a granite porphyry to quartz monzonite. The latter formation is considered most favorable for the occurrence of Copper, which appears to have been derived from a deepseated magma and to have impregnated the porphyry after this rock has been sheared to a very considerable extent.

The mineralization originally consisted of Copper and Iron Pyrites, but near the surface there has been oxidation and leaching so that very small trace of these primary minerals is now found except in the drill holes and shafts on the Zonia and neighboring properties.

The Northern portion of the Bragg Claims is partly covered by Gila conglomerate, of much later date than the Diorite, Schist or Porphyry, and apparently entirely barren of any metallic minerals.

Running through the older formations, (generally in a North-South direction) are numerous veins of quartz, often highly stained with iron. Some of these, as on the Big White, and Massachusetts, have a width of 5 to 8 feet, but for the most part they are merely stringers from 3 to 12 inches in width, and can only be traced for a short length and a shallow depth. Small values in Gold are found in nearly all these veins and the more heavily mineralized were made and subject to the development work, and, in some cases, produced a small quantity of ore.

The area of porphyry which was considered likely to contain disseminated Copper on the Navy claims, of the Bragg Estate, amounted to a total of slightly over eight acres.

Comparing the geological conditions on the Bragg property with those which are found elsewhere in Yavapai County, I do not consider them favorable for any large deposit of Copper or Gold ore. Small lenses with good values in Gold occur frequently in quartz stringers similar to those found here, but exploration and development during the past forty years has failed to prove up any worth while mine in veins of this character.

WORKINGS ON BRAGG CLAIMS:

The exploration and development work on the Bragg property was apparently intended to prove up the extent and value of the quartz veins mentioned and considering the character of the surface showings it has been very thorough. Unfortunately, most of the work which was done so many years ago is now difficult to examine. The sides of the trenches have fallen in, the timbers are all out of the

shafts, the tunnels are mostly caved (excepting one on the Navy No. 2) and stopes are entirely inaccessible. Under these conditions it was impossible to gain access to many of the old workings or to sample, except near the surface and on the dumps. To thoroughly clean out the shafts and tunnels would involve an expenditure of probably \$3,000 to \$4,000 and I would not consider such expenditure justifiable.

Along the surface of the claims numerous trenches were cut across the formation and the quartz veins and cross-cut tunnels on the Hillside, (now wholly caved), Blue Bird and Navy No. 2, were run to considerable distances, with the same object in view. As far as can now be determined, in some cases no quartz veins were cut at all, as they had pinched between the tunnel and the surface - elsewhere the quartz, when encountered, proved barren or too low grade to be worked with profit.

On the Navy No. 1 a shaft 75 feet deep followed down a quartz vein 4' wide on the surface and some stoping was done along side the shaft. Sample from this vein, taken at point marked "#2" on the map, showed no Silver and only \$0.60 Gold per ton.

Along the top of a ridge on the Black Bird and Blue Bird claims Copper stains were noted for some distance and in places small lenses one to three feet wide showed Carbonate and Sulphide Copper ore. A picked sample from one of these lenses (marked "#5" on the claim map) showed \$9.00 values in Gold and Silver per ton and 10.37% Copper but unfortunately all indications prevented the assumption that there was any substantial tonnage of this good ore.

On the Harrison claim a twenty five foot shaft was sunk on a four foot quartz vein and so e ore had been mined. Samples taken here (at points marked "#3" and #4 on the map) averaged \$7.80 per ton in Gold and trace of Silver.

On the Nugget claim a deep shaft in Chlorite Schist shows a quartz vein 2' wide and samples (at point #1 on the map), showed value of \$2.20 in Gold and Silver.

On the Massachusetts claim was found the best surface showing on the property, - a strong quartz vein 5' wide. A shaft 45' deep - now partly filled with water - was sunk on this vein which near the collar of the shaft (marked "#6" on the map) assayed \$15.60 per ton in Gold.

A short distance down the shaft the vein appeared to cut off and did not look nearly as strong as on the surface. The so-called Massachusetts Tunnel, - now entirely caved in, - on the Hillside claim, (Marked "B") was evidently started with a view to cutting this vein in depth but was not driven far enough to accomplish this result.

On the Big White claim a strong quartz outcrop can be traced for some distance, width 5 to 8 feet, and showing iron, olivine and epidote. A sample (#7 on the map), taken from pits on this vein showed it to contain only \$.60 in gold and no silver or copper.

The above detailed description covers only the showings and workings which appeared to be the more important. Numerous other workings, consisting of surface trenches, shallow pits, tunnels and open-cuts were noted and examined, insofar as they were accessible. In none of them did there appear any ore that might be considered valuable under any condition or any indications favorable to the finding of such ore. Samples taken from some of the iron-stained quartz outcroppings showed only a trace of precious metals.

NEIGHBORING CLAIMS:

Under the circumstances it seemed advisable to pay special attention to the results which had been obtained through development work on the adjacent properties.

To the Southwest of the Bragg claims a small Gold Mine, known as the Coral, had been opened up by a shaft sunk on a quartz vein in schist and said to be 400' deep. This mine produced some high grade ore from small pockets and lenses but was abandoned some twenty years ago and presumably the work was not profitable to the owners. A sample taken from the dump showed a value of \$9.70 per ton in Gold and Silver.

Considerable development work was done on the Harrisonberg, which, together with the Manzanite, is now said to be owned by the Isabella Mining Company. Work here had also been abandoned many years ago and all indications pointed to the results having been entirely unsuccessful.

North and West of the Bragg property lie the Zonia, McMahon and Howard Groups, all three of which have attracted considerable attention as possible Copper producers. On the Zonia and McMahon there are surface outcrops of oxidized Copper ore, from which a small tonnage was shipped at intervals to the smelters and when the price of Copper was high a little profit was realized by the owners. Shafts on both these properties have indicated a continuation of the Oxidized ore for some distance downwards but have so far failed to develop any substantial body of Sulphides below and although these properties have, at times, been developed under option by operating Companies, including the Shannon and the Anaconda, the Engineers who conducted the work have not felt that the claims were sufficiently attractive to merit any attempt to open them as producing mines. In other words, such development and exploration as was carried on gave unsatisfactory results.

In spite of the unfavorable history, I am inclined to think that some day (but probably several years in the future), the Zonia and McMahon properties will be worked for Copper and it is quite possible that the ore bodies may extend over

on to the Bragg Claims, although since practically no development work has been done on the North end of the Bragg claims, it is impossible to make this statement as anything more than an opinion. Should the Zonia - McMahon Group, be taken over and operated at a later date, it is probable that the parties conducting this work might also desire to explore and possibly to acquire the Bragg claims and the prospective value of all these Groups seem to rest upon the chance of their becoming Copper producers, rather than on any likelihood of working Gold ore with profit.

CONCLUSION:

It is apparent that no commercial body of either Gold or Copper ore has yet been developed or indicated on the Bragg property and therefore the problem is to decide whether or not the chances of finding such an ore body justify further expenditure and development.

Future work, - if undertaken, - would logically be confined to the better showings on the Black Bird and Massachusetts and to prospecting for Copper by shaft or drills, the porphyry area in the Northern part of the property. Such work could not result in ultimate financial profit unless it disclosed either a high grade vein of Gold ore (averaging say \$20.00 or better, per ton), or a large body of lower grade Gold ore, (say \$8.00 or better per ton), or of Copper ore (averaging 3% or better). The present evidence is against the probability of accomplishing any of these results and, under present conditions, no fair trial of the possibilities could be made with an expenditure of less than \$25,000.00 to \$30,000.00. This outlay would be a mining gamble, pure and simple, and in my judgment the chances of success do not justify the venture.

Considering the results of former prospecting and development in this District and its mining history to date; considering the geological formation and the record of work done elsewhere under similar conditions; considering especially the lack of favorable surface indications and of pay values in practically all the present showings, as determined by examination and samples, I cannot advise that any further development should be undertaken at present, or any effort made to search for ore bodies which may not exist.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is my advice that this property be held with no expense other than the small amount involved in paying taxes, in the expectation that sooner or later, with improvement in the Copper market, other parties will undertake to develop the Zonia and McMahon claims and to open up the District on a substantial scale. If such work should result favorably, advantage could be taken of the opportunity, either to carry on further development on the Bragg claims, under more favorable working conditions and in the light of subsequent discoveries, or more probably this group of claims might be disposed of, with advantage, to parties who might have undertaken mining operations in their vicinity.

(signed) G. M. Colvocoresses
Mining Engineer
Humboldt, Arizona
June 21st, 1924.

Mr. W. M. Ballinger - 2

It seems to me rather strange that Schumann should not have been able to dispose of the Tumco Mill equipment since there has been so large a demand for structural material and second-hand machinery and I know that you will watch that situation as opportunity permits and I shall also be interested to hear something concerning developments.

Any attempt to actually reopen the mine is of course out of the question during the duration of the war and the Boston people have taken steps to reduce the carrying charges as low as possible and seem to be finally reconciled to the fact that their money is going to be tied up for a indefinite period but it is fortunate that we were able to stop before any large investment had been made and it is my own opinion that gold mining will be very much in favor after the war and that the price of gold may be somewhat advanced But of course there is no assurance in respect to those matters.

I have not seen a copy of the California Journal of Mines and Geology for April of 1942 to which you refer and I shall take occasion to procure a copy of this since I should also be much interested in reading a description of the deposits in Imperial County. I note your remarks regarding the various mineral deposits in your vicinity but I imagine that you will find almost everything of real value has been pretty thoroughly investigated and is now being operated with Government assistance since all of the strategic metals are in such demand. If you should have an opportunity to visit the country in the vicinity of Julian it might be worth while to drive out three or four miles from that town to the Friday Mine which was a small producer of nickel ore many years ago and where some development work was being carried on in 1941 at which time I nearly made an examination of the property but could not get any reliable information which seemed to justify the trip. I believe that Los Angeles people are still working in that vicinity and if by any chance the showing is really promising as a producer of nickel ore I know that some of my Eastern friends would be glad to follow the matter up although an investigation which they had previously made seemed to indicate that the ore was too low grade and too limited in extent to have any commercial value.

I had a letter from the Walkers at Christmas time and presume that they are all very much occupied in various lines of war activity and I have also heard from Harbauer at intervals and I should think that his chicken farm would prove to be profitable unless restrictions and regulations proved too burdensome.

For myself I have been pretty well concentrating on copper during the last few months but progress has been rather slow and although the copper mines in the vicinity of Humboldt have been finally taken out of litigation the active reopening of these properties has not yet commenced although this may come about at almost any time and I am doing everything possible to hurry it along.

Briggs Estate file

NOTICE BY OWNER OF MINING CLAIMS OF NON-LIABILITY FOR LABOR OR MATERIAL FURNISHED.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED is hereby given that the undersigned, MARION B. AUBERT, of Miami, Florida, is the OWNER of the following patented claims situated in the Walnut Grove Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, to-wit:

Contact Number 1
Contact Number 2
Navy Number 1
Navy Number 2
Navy Number 3
Navy Number 4
Nugget
Slipper
Crowler
Harrison
Hillside
Massachusetts
Big White
Blue Bird
Sentinel
Hornspoon
Morning Star
Sunshine
Morning Light
Black Bird

That said mining claims are now in the possession of and are being worked and operated by A. T. RUSSELL of Kirkland, Arizona, pursuant to a lease made and executed by the undersigned in favor of the said A. T. RUSSELL, on November 1st, 1935.

owner
The undersigned is not working or operating said mining claims or any part thereof and does not intend to work or operate said mining claims or any part thereof, or purchase any supplies or material therefor during the life of said lease, nor to assume responsibility for any payment for wages or supplies used on the leased property, nor liability for any accident or damage arising from the present operations nor will the said mining claims be subject to any lien or liability by reason of the aforesaid operations, *nor on account of any accidents, or injury or other claims arising therefrom.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said MARION B. AUBERT has on this 1st day of November, 1935, duly executed this notice by her authorized agent.

MARION B. AUBERT

BY *L. M. Collocounis*
Her agent.

WITNESS

Dorothy Ferguson

April 17, 1947

Mr. L. Kenneth Wilson, Geologist
American Smelting & Refining Company
Post Office Box 2229
Tucson, Arizona

Bragg Estate file

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Sorry that I missed seeing you when you passed through Phoenix and left a card.

I had written to you on the 7th of this month relative to the Bragg Estate Claims, etc. but by mistake had addressed my letter to Eldred D. Wilson who is, I believe, with the Bureau of Mines and if the said letter was forwarded to Eldred Wilson, you may not have received it; therefore I am enclosing a copy properly addressed as I think that some of the information may be of interest, and I might mention that the owner of the Bragg Estate Claims assures me that she will be very glad to do business with you in case you find her property attractive.

Yours very truly,

Lyne

GMC: IM

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
SOUTHWESTERN MINING DEPARTMENT

L. KENNETH WILSON
MINING GEOLOGIST

PHONE 503
RES. 3278-W

813 VALLEY BANK
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Sorry to hear of her passing though
The returning season - Mr. D. will
now get ground at Long
Island.

Kind regards,

W.D.

4/15. '47

L. Kenneth Wilson ~~Admin & in J~~

A. S. & R. left card & admin & in
eng. Pollack - at present making an
exam of the Hammann-Brogg Ethel C.
York up Brogg file & find list to
Wilson & appt for instructing org letter

etecelre tiber to lere on.
te mitt seem. lere to lere & lere - lere - lere, and to lere
mitt me lere been contolre lere on a lere-lere, lere
lere as lere-lere, so lere as lere lere for lere-lere lere-lere
no lere to lere lere in lere lere-lere of lere lere. we

lere, so lere to lere.
lere lere-lere lere of lere, lere-lere lere & lere lere-lere to lere
lere-lere, lere lere-lere of lere lere-lere in lere lere lere

I lere lere-lere lere-lere of lere lere lere-lere.
I lere lere-lere lere-lere lere-lere to lere lere-lere - lere

Dear lere:

lere-lere, lere-lere.
lere lere lere-lere.
lere lere-lere lere-lere-lere.

~~Edmund Wilson~~
EDMUND WILSON

EDMUND NEWTON
MINING ENGINEER

April 9, 1947

REPLY TO
Quartzsite, Arizona.

Mr. George M. Colvocoresses,
1102 Luhrs Tower,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Colvo:

It was exactly six weeks ago- almost to the minute -that I took my spill, along the line of the new highway.

Yesterday, the doctor at the hospital in Blythe who has been looking after my ankle, advised that I could return to "light work" on April 16, 1947.

We plan to leave here on the morning of the 14th., as early as possible, so that we can explore for temporary quarters. While we have been comfortable here, on a "camping-out" basis, it will seem good to have a bath- in a tub -again, and to have electric light to read by.

Until our plans, and whereabouts, crystallize, I am taking the liberty of requesting that our mail be forwarded to your office.

Looking forward to seeing you soon, I am,

Sincerely,

Newton

April 17, 1947

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
Bulmer Apartments
185 S.E. Eighth Street
Miami, Florida

RE: Bragg Estate Claims

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

I acknowledge your letter of the 15th inst. and thank you for check in full payment of my recently rendered account.

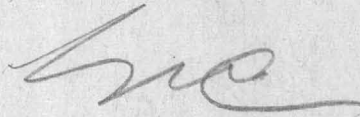
I am pleased to inform you that engineers representing the large mining company mentioned in a previous letter are at present carrying on an investigation in the vicinity of your property which will include your claims and those that were formerly owned by the Hammond Copper Company, and you may rest assured that I shall do everything in my power to encourage these people to continue their activities and I sincerely hope that they may eventually arrange to lease and purchase your property as I think that this will be the best solution of your problem.

I trust that you had a very pleasant trip to the Florida Keys and note that you will be back at Syosset during the early part of May. I shall hope to be able to write to you again and report some progress during May or June.

Personal regards.

Yours very truly,

GMC: IM

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'GMC', is written over the typed name 'GMC: IM'.

COPY.

EVERETT M. BYERS
Oil Investments
Roswell, New Mexico

May 9th, 1938.

Mrs. Marion B. Auburt
Long Island N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Auburt:

Yours of May 2nd. received, in complying with your request I am marking the sketch with a red cross, in my judgement the real vein or ledge should be found.

On the Growler claim the shallow trench cut by Russell is some 15 or 20 feet from the hanging wall, if I was doing the work I would cross cut from trench to hanging wall. Moyer I noticed was hugging the hanging wall, also his work is down hill, you are on the uplift and sure to get the pay at a much shallower depth.

With good management I am sure that you will uncover rich pay that will pay back monies expended in blocking and exposing the ledge, the ore that will run \$35.00 and up should go direct to smelter, the hauling charges would be around \$4.00 or \$4.50 per ton.

Should you see your way clear to furnish \$1200.00 or \$1500.00 I will open up the growler and sunshine on a 50/50 basis for six months, with the understanding all ore sold to be in your name, should you desire, and your Ariz. agent to inspect work at any time, it does not take much of that rock to make a ton.

I do not anticipate that any machinery will be necessary shallower than 25 or 30 feet, I am sure that several shipments could be had from that ledge at a very shallow depth.

A good mine has been opened up west of your Mass-claim, it is about 50 feet to the pay, when I was there there was about 20 ton of high grade 'sorted and about the same amount of low grade, which they claimed would run \$20.00

No, Mrs. Auburt I have never noticed any iron monuments on your property, but I did find two corner rocks, one marked S.E. Navy No. 3, the other was on the hornspoon, these rocks were loose rock and about one foot square.

I tried to find the east and north line of the growler, but could not, there is a stretch of grounds there where the large nuggets are found, I think it is on your lands, but Moyer intimated that he owned it.

Will you be kind enough to return the Moyer letters.

With kindest regards, Yours sincerely,

m

SIGNED: E.V. Schrimsher.

COPY.
EVERETT M. EVERS
Oil Investments
Roswell, New Mexico

May 9th, 1938.

Mrs. Marion B. Auburt
Long Island N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Auburt:

Yours of May 2nd. received, in complying with your request I am marking the sketch with a red cross, in my judgement the real vein or ledge should be found.

On the Growler claim the shallow trench cut by Russell is some 15 or 20 feet from the hanging wall, if I was doing the work I would cross cut from trench to hanging wall. Moyer I noticed was hugging the hanging wall, also his work is down hill, you are on the uplift and sure to get the pay at a much shallower depth.

With good management I am sure that you will uncover rich pay that will pay back monies expended in blocking and exposing the ledge, the ore that will run \$35.00 and up should go direct to smelter, the hauling charges would be around \$4.00 or \$4.50 per ton.

Should you see your way clear to furnish \$1200.00 or \$1500.00 I will open up the growler and sunshine on a 50/50 basis for six months, with the understanding all ore sold to be in your name, should you desire, and your Arizona agent to inspect work at any time, it does not take much of that rock to make a ton.

I do not anticipate that any machinery will be necessary shallower than 25 or 30 feet, I am sure that several shipments could be had from that ledge at a very shallow depth.

A good mine has been opened up west of your Mass-claim, it is about 50 feet to the pay, when I was there there was about 20 ton of high grade sorted and about the same amount of low grade, which they claimed would run \$20.00

No, Mrs. Auburt I have never noticed any iron monuments on your property, but I did find two corner rocks, one marked S.E. Navy No. 3, the other was on the horizon, these rocks was loose rock and about one foot square. I tried to find the east and north line of the growler, but

could not, there is a stretch of grounds there where the large nuggets are found, I think it is on your lands, but Moyer intimated that he owned it. Will you be kind enough to return the Moyer letters.

With kindest regards, Yours sincerely,

SIGNED: E.V. Schinnerer

Buzz Ellis Am for
July 24th, 1940

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
Star Island
Montauk, New York

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

I have received your letter replying to mine of the 8th instant and enclosing report on your property for the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources. I shall very gladly add the information in respect to locations, geology, etc., and will forward this report today to the Department of Mineral Resources.

I hardly expect that you will hear from them very promptly as they have now accumulated a very large file of similar reports but I believe that the possibility is worth following up.

I have not happened to visit the Placeritas District for over a year but I understand that there has been very little mining activity, aside from some small shipments by Moyer, and if you give Mr. Schmister or anyone else a lease on your claims, I certainly hope that you will insist upon a moderate cash payment in advance and a minimum monthly royalty or rental. You will probably recall that it was only by virtue of such a provision that you obtained any royalty from Russell and while I do not know anything personally about Schmister or Moyer, in my fairly wide experience along similar lines the great majority of the would-be lessees are financially unable to carry out any extensive operations and rarely pay anything to the owner excepting under the terms of a similar provision.

Trusting that you are enjoying a pleasant summer at Montauk, I remain

Yours very truly,

GMC:MF

[Signature]
P.S. At the time that I was familiar with your holdings these comprised only twenty claims instead of twenty-two as you have noted in filling out the report. Perhaps you may have recently acquired two additional claims.

G.M.C.

MRS. MARION B. AUBERT
STAR ISLAND
MONTAUK, N. Y.

A 7/24/40

Mr. Geroge M. Colvocoresses,
1102 Luhrs Tower,
Phoenix,
Arizona.

Dear Mr. Colvocoresses-

Thanks for your letter of July 8th in regard to listing my property (mining claims) with the Department of Mineral Resources.

I have filled in the mining report to the best of my ability not having my file here so I am not in a position to give much information, and would appreciate it if you would help out with the missing information.

A Mr. Schmister of Rosewell, New Mexico has asked for a years lease to do some exploration work and try and locate the vein that runs from Byron Moyer property thru one on my claims. I have given Mr. Schmister a years option.

Mr. Moyer recently shower some very good ore (\$91.00 per ton) taken from the claim adjoining mine.

If Mr. Schmister succeeds in locating anything worth while I will get in touch with you, and if advisable can make a trip to Arizona.

My address is the above until Sept. 1st then Syosset, New York.

Thanking you for the trouble you have taken upon my behalf, and hoping we may yet make a fortune out of the claims, I am,

July 19th

Yours sincerely,

Marion B. Aubert

P.S. In October I can have access to my files which are in the vault of my house in Syosset which is rented for the summer.

February 7, 1947

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert
C/o Mr. H. Wynegar
375 Park Avenue
New York City, New York

RE: Bragg Estate Claims

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

I was very glad to receive your letter of February 5 and I trust that you are in the best of health.

I have looked over my file on your mining claims and find that I have my own copy of the original report which I made for you in June of 1924, also copies of several reports and letters describing portions of the property or recent developments up until 1936 when I ceased to be connected with those operations.

I also have a tracing of the mining claims from which blue prints can be made and I shall be glad, if you so desire, to have copies of the reports and maps made in the near future and forwarded to you, also copies of those portions of the letters which seem to contain any important data and which I should wish to check over before sending them on.

Before I proceed with this work or put you to any expense therewith, I think that I ought to mention that some three or four years ago I asked your attorney, Mr. Patterson, of Prescott what had happened to your property, and I understood him to tell me that you had allowed the claims to be sold for taxes. No doubt he or some other attorney can advise you whether you still have any title to these claims or could redeem them if they were sold to the state, and I hope that my information may have been incorrect or in any event that you are still in a position to resume the title or dispose of them to other parties, but let me hear from you on this matter at your early convenience.

Replying to the latter part of your letter, there has been no general increase in the value of mining property since the war except in the cases of mines of copper, lead and zinc which are actually producing or are in a position to produce now that the market price of these metals has been increased, and I am sorry to say that mining in the vicinity of your claims has not been at all active during recent years.

As far as gold mines are concerned, the value of these substantially increased in 1934 when the United States government raised the official price of gold from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per ounce, but in 1941 the government forced nearly all of the gold mines to discontinue operations in order to increase the manpower available for the production of other metals, and since this ~~hold was~~ *order* rescinded last year, the cost of labor and commodities has so greatly increased that there are many gold mines which could have

Mr. Nathan A. Ascher
C/O Mr. H. W. Winters
325 Park Avenue
New York City, New York

Re: Brown Machine Claims

Dear Mr. Ascher:

I was very glad to receive your letter of September 7 and I
thank you for the kind of help.

I have looked over my files on your machine claims and find
that I have my own copy of the original report which I made for
you in June of 1934. Also copies of several reports and letters
describing portions of the equipment and development up until
1935 when I ceased to be connected with those operations.

I also have a tracing of the machine claims from which your
prints can be made and I will be glad if you so desire, to have
copies of the reports and maps made in my name and for-
warded to you, also copies of those portions of the letters which
seem to contain any important data which I should like to
check over before sending them on.

Before I proceed with this work or put you to any expense
therefor, I think that I ought to mention some things of your
years ago I asked your attorney, Mr. Frederick, or Frederick that
had happened to your property, and I understood him to tell me
that you had allowed the claims to be sold on taxes. No doubt
he or some other attorney had advised you that you still have
any title to these claims or could receive them if they were sold
to the state, and I am sure that my information may have been
incorrect or in any case that you are still in possession of
resumes the title or interest of the in other parties, and I have
heard from you on this matter of your own company.

Referring to the latter part of your letter, there has been
no general license in the value of mine property since the war
except in the case of mines of copper, lead and zinc which are
usually produced or are in a position to produce now that the
market price of these metals has risen considerably, and I am sorry to
say that mining in the vicinity of your claim has not been at all
active during recent years.

After the war mines are reported, the value of these
substantially increased in 1934 when the United States Government
raised the official price of gold from \$20.00 to \$35.00 an ounce
but in 1935 the Government lowered it to \$33.33 an ounce. The market value of
dispositional operations in order to increase the amount available
for the production of gold, and this has led to
resumed last year, the copper, lead and zinc mines have
recently increased and there have been many new developments.

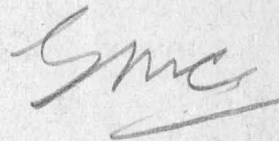
operated with profit in 1941 but which cannot do so today.

However, there are a number of companies who seem to be willing to take a chance on gold mines in the hope that the price of that metal will be increased at some time in the future, and I trust that you may be in contact with some such parties, and I shall be only too pleased to furnish you with such information as I maybe able to make available.

With personal regards.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'GMC', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

c/o Mr.H.Wynegar,
375 Park Ave.
New York City.

Dear Mr.Colvocoresses-

Many years ago you made a survey
of my 2I mining claims in Yavapai Co.Az.

This survey with maps I gave to some
party who was interested in leasing or
buying my claims,and they have never been
returned to me.

I wonder if by chance you have a copy
of this survey or any blue prints?

Several interested parties have writ-
ten me recently relative to these claims.

I would appreciate any information
you can give me,and would of course ex-
pect to recompense you for your trouble.

Has mining property increased in value
in Yavapai Co.since the war? Has property
with fee gold increased in value?

I would appreciate hearing from you at
the above given address,

Feb.5th

Yours sincerely,

Wm H. Colvocoresses

May 7, 1934.

Mrs. Marion B. Aubert,
Eight Acres,
Syosset, Long Island,
New York

Re: Placeritas

Dear Mrs. Aubert:

Your letter of April 8th was duly received, but I did not have an opportunity to visit Prescott until last week when I investigated your mine tax situation by conference with the Tax Assessor whom I know well, and who is very obliging in explaining matters.

It appears that you hold 376.18 acres of patented mining claims upon which an estimated value of \$9,560 is placed. The Assessor told me that the valuation had formerly been \$13,650, but last year there was a reduction of approximately 30% in the value of unworked copper claims and you have benefited by this reduction.

The minimum valuation placed upon all unpatented mining property is an arbitrary figure, now slightly in excess of \$25.00 per acre, and I fear there is no chance of securing any reduction in this value since a similar reduction would have to be made in the case of all patented mining claims of which there are approximately 6,000 in Yavapai County alone.

For some other clients I have been successful in securing reduced valuation, but only in cases where the value of their property had, for some reason, been fixed at a higher figure than the minimum mentioned above and this minimum appears to be ⁱⁿreducible for the time being.

The increase in the amount of your taxes during past years is largely due to the advancing rate of taxation which applies in Yavapai County and almost everywhere else to a greater or less extent. The rate in Yavapai County several years ago was \$1.00 per \$100.00, but it has gradually crept up until it now stands at \$2.51 per \$100.00 which results in your being charged an annual tax of \$239.98. I understand that there is no possibility that the rate will be reduced during 1934, and I fear that this will hold true for several years to come.

I note from your letter that Mr. Wright did not come West this winter as he had expected.

Of course, the shortage of water on your claims would make it

*Dear Geo hope you
will help your mother
J. e g m*

Warren, Arizona, February 18, 1924.

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses,
Humboldt, Arizona.

Dear Sir:-

My friend, Mr. John C. Greenway of Warren, Arizona, has kindly given me your name and I am writing you regarding a subject on which I have rather incomplete data.

My friend, Mrs. Aubert of Montreal, Canada, one of the heirs of the Bragg Estate, has inherited certain claims believed to be in Yavapai County, designated as follow: Contact No. 1; Navy, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Nugget; Slipper; Growler; Harrison; Hillside; Contact No. 2; Massachusetts; Big White; Blue Bird; Sentinel; Hornspoon; Morning Star; Sunshine; Morning Light; Black Bird. Prescott attorneys, Norris & Norris, have been representing her and know the location of these properties and have information pertaining to same on file.

I am writing to know if you will make a preliminary report on these properties, advising me as to their physical condition and possible value. The owners are completely in the dark as to these important details and wish to get all the information possible in this direction with the idea of either developing or selling the properties. Mr. Greenway lead me to believe that you would make this report for me *upon hearing from you* and I have ~~had~~ *will* Mrs. Aubert wire Norris & Norris direct asking them to give you such information as they possess upon your request.

Will you kindly advise me, care of the Guaranty Company, Kohl Building, San Francisco, California, if you can make this examination for me and what your charges will be in connection with same?

P.S. I have no interest in this matter. Yours very truly,
beyond the fact that Mrs. Aubert asked me if I could, on my business trip to the Coast, obtain from a reliable source, some information regarding value. + Geo Greenway, recommended you.

J. E. Greenway

REPORT ON MINING CLAIMS
of

BRAGG ESTATE
By G. M. Colvocoresses

June 21, 1924, Humboldt, Arizona

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The property of the BRAGG ESTATE, which I have examined, consists of twenty (20) Patented Mining Claims, listed below, comprising approximately 375 acres.

The long axis of the property is Northeast-Southwest, length nearly two miles; the width varies from 600 feet (one claim), to a maximum of 3,000 feet. (See Claim Map attached.)

This property is located in the Placerita Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, and in the foothills West of the Bradshaw Mountains. The surface consists of a series of ridges approximately 400 feet elevation above the gulches which separate them. The altitude is from 4200 feet to 4600 feet above sea level. There are no trees but the claims are covered with a heavy growth of brush, principally scrub oak, manzanita and buck brush, which has almost entirely obliterated the old roads and trails used some 20 years ago. The surface is quite worthless for agriculture, but a large flock of goats appeared to find it excellent pasture. Some water is found in French Gulch, also in Arastra Creek, to the East of the Bragg Claims, and there are a few little springs in this vicinity.

The nearest town is Kirkland, center of a ranching district, with a population of about 100; elevation 3,927 feet; located on the Prescott and Eastern Branch of the Santa Fe Railroad 30 miles from Prescott by rail and 25 miles by road.

From Kirkland there is a fair automobile road for 13 miles to the Zonia Camp, and the McMahon shaft, the latter located one-half mile from the North end of the Bragg Claims. From the McMahon shaft it is necessary to cover the Bragg Claims on foot and any mining operations would involve the construction of new roads at considerable expense. The cost of freighting by truck from Zonia to Kirkland may be taken as \$3.50 per ton.

The claims now belonging to the Bragg Estate are named as follows:

Contact Numbers 1 and 2; Navy, Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Nugget; Slipper; Growler; Harrison; Hillside;
Massachusetts; Big White; Blue Bird, Sentinel;
Hornspoon; Morning Star; Sunshine; Morning Light;
Black Bird.

Messrs. Norris and Norris, Attorneys of Prescott, Arizona, advise that the taxes on these claims have been paid for this year. They further advise in a letter dated June 11th, 1924, that at one time the Manzaneta and Harrisonburg

letter dated June 11th, 1934, that at one time the Maintenance and Maintenance taxes on these claims have been paid for this year. They further advise in a letter dated June 11th, 1934, that the Maintenance and Maintenance taxes on these claims have been paid for this year. They further advise in a letter dated June 11th, 1934, that the Maintenance and Maintenance taxes on these claims have been paid for this year.

Black Bird.
Horned Lark: Morning Star: Singing: Morning Star:
Massachusetts: Big White: Blue Bird: Singing:
Maggie: Grubber: Crowing: Harrison: Herring:
Contact: Mammals 1 and 2: Mammals 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The claims now belonging to the Bragg Estate are named as follows:

may be taken as \$3.20 per ton.
at considerable expense. The cost of transporting by truck from Sonora to Kirkland
claims on foot and any mining operations would involve the construction of new roads
Bragg claims. From the McMarion grant it is necessary to cover the Bragg
and the McMarion grant, the latter located one-half mile from the north end of the
from Kirkland there is a fair automobile road for 13 miles to the Sonora Camp.

about 100: elevation 3,850 feet: located on the Prescott and Eastern Branch of the
The nearest town is Kirkland, center of a ranching district, with a population of

there are a few little springs in the vicinity.
in French Gulch, also in Atlantic Creek, to the east of the Bragg claims, and
but a large flock of geese appeared to him in excellent numbers. Some water is found
and there used some 20 years ago. The surface is characterized for eight miles,
oak, manzanita and rock pine, which has almost entirely obliterated the old road
these but the claims are covered with a heavy growth of piñon, principally aspen
them. The altitude is from 4200 feet to 4800 feet above sea level. There are no
series of ridges approximately 400 feet elevation above the surface which separates
and in the foothills west of the Bradshaw Mountains. The surface consists of a
This property is located in the Prescott Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona.

Map attached.

which varies from 600 feet (one claim) to a maximum of 3,000 feet. (See claim
The long axis of the property is Northwest-Southeast, length nearly two miles; the

(30) Patented Mining Claims, listed below, comprising approximately 325 acres.
The property of the BRAGG ESTATE, which I have examined, consists of twenty

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

June 21, 1934, Humboldt, Arizona

W. C. M. CORCORAN
BRAGG ESTATE

of

BEFORE ON MINING CLAIMS

claims were included in negotiations, but upon their investigation of the title they concluded that these two claims had never belonged to the Bragg Estate.

HISTORY:

The Placerita District was active in the 80's and 90's during which period the creek beds were dry-placered for Gold and it is stated that in the aggregate considerable value was recovered. The location of the lode claims in the vicinity of these creeks were intended to cover the quartz veins from which the placer gold was supposed to have originated. Subsequent development and mining has failed to prove that any of these numerous veins contained workable deposits of ore.

As far as I can learn, the claims now owned by the Bragg Estate were located, or purchased, by Mr. Hise, who transferred, or sold, them to Mr. C. C. Bragg, and considerable development work was carried on from 1900 until 1904, mainly for the purpose of exploring the quartz veins which outcrop at several points on the property.

Results of this development work were practically negative, except for a small production of Gold-bearing ore from the Massachusetts, Blue Bird and Black Bird claims, which was shipped to an old stamp mill, still standing, at Placerita. Ore for this mill, which has been idle some twenty years, was also procured from the Coral Mine and other properties in the vicinity.

Since work ceased on the Bragg claims, considerable development has been done at intervals in their vicinity - mainly on the McMahon and Zonia properties, where there are substantial indications of Copper, some of which extend on to the Bragg property. In 1911 and 1912 the Shannon Copper Company had options in this District and did some churn drilling with unsatisfactory results. From 1919 to 1922 the claims of the Zonia Company, McMahon and Bragg Estate were all optioned to the Spilsbury Syndicate, which was really the exploration department of the Anaconda Copper Company, and a very careful study of the general geology and surface showings was made by the Engineers on the McMahon claims, just North of the Bragg and did some drifting and cross-cutting but failed to find any commercial body of Copper ore. These people were working on the theory that a large deposit of disseminated Copper would be found in the porphyry which covers a portion of the Zonia, McMahon and Bragg properties, and that there would be a zone of secondary enrichment at a depth of from 400 to 800 feet, which might develop into a large low grade Copper mine. The work they did gave unsatisfactory results, since the average of the disseminated area was only 1/2 of 1 per cent Copper. Accordingly the option on all these claims was dropped, but their work did not necessarily prove that smaller bodies of commercial ore may not be found under the individual out-crops.

may not be found under the individual one-crore.
The first work did not necessarily break the smaller bodies of commercial ore.
1/3 of 1 bar sent Cobber. Accordingly the effort on all these claims was dropped,
unsuccessfully results, since the average of the disseminated ore was only
higher development into a large low grade Cobber mine. The work they did have
would be a zone of secondary enrichment at a depth of from 400 to 800 feet, which
contains a portion of the zone, McManon and Blagg properties, and that there
a large deposit of disseminated Cobber would be found in the body of the major
commercial body of Cobber ore. These bodies were working on the first part
history of the Blagg and did some drilling and cross-cutting but failed to find any
and surface workings was made by the engineers on the McManon claims, that
of the various Cobber Companies, and a local state agency of the General Geology
obtained to the geologically significant, which was really the exploration department
to 1933 the claims of the Zone Company, McManon and Blagg Estate were all
the District and did some surface drilling with unsuccessful results. From 1910
the Blagg property. In 1911 and 1912 the Zone Company had options in
where there are important indications of Cobber, some of which extend on to
done at intervals in that vicinity - mainly on the McManon and Zone properties,
since work ceased on the Blagg claims, considerable development has been

prospected from the Zone mine and other properties in the vicinity.
Blagg's. One for this mine, which has been idle some twenty years, was also
Bld claims, which was assigned to an old claim unit, still standing, at
production of gold-bearing ore from the Massachusetts. Blue Bird and Black
Results of this development work were practically negative, except for a small
the property.

for the purpose of exploring the Blue Bird mine which developed at several points on
and considerable development work was carried on from 1900 until 1904, mainly
discussed, by Mr. Hise, who transferred, of gold, from to Mr. C. C. Blagg,
as far as I can recall, the claims now owned by the Blagg Estate were located, or
ore.

was failed to break the any of these numerous veins contained workable deposits of
Blagg gold was supposed to have originated. Subsequent development and mining
activity of these veins were intended to cover the Blue Bird mine from which the
considerable vein was recovered. The location of the gold claims in the
streak beds were dry-blacked for gold and it is stated that in the aggregate
the Blagg District was active in the 80's and 90's during which period the

HISTORY:

they considered that these two claims had not yet belonged to the Blagg Estate.
claims were included in negotiations, but upon their investigation of the mine

GEOLOGY:

The geology of this country has been studied by the U. S. Geological Survey, and more especially by the Geologists of the Spilsbury Syndicate, and Mr. Spilsbury kindly gave me information concerning their conclusions, which was very helpful. The attached claim map will show the outlines of the various formations.

The main mass of country rock is classed as a Pre-Cambrian Diorite, which has been metamorphosed in parts to Chlorite and Sericite Schist. Through this Diorite other rocks have intruded and particularly a porphyry which varies from a granite porphyry to quartz monzonite. The latter formation is considered most favorable for the occurrence of Copper, which appears to have been derived from a deepseated magma and to have impregnated the porphyry after this rock has been sheared to a very considerable extent.

The mineralization originally consisted of Copper and Iron Pyrites, but near the surface there has been oxidation and leaching so that very small trace of these primary minerals is now found except in the drill holes and shafts on the Zonia and neighboring properties.

The Northern portion of the Bragg Claims is partly covered by Gila conglomerate, of much later date than the Diorite, Schist or Porphyry, and apparently entirely barren of any metallic minerals.

Running through the older formations, (generally in a North-South direction) are numerous veins of quartz, often highly stained with iron. Some of these, as on the Big White, and Massachusetts, have a width of 5 to 8 feet, but for the most part they are merely stringers from 3 to 12 inches in width, and can only be traced for a short length and a shallow depth. Small values in Gold are found in nearly all these veins and the more heavily mineralized were made and subject to the development work, and, in some cases, produced a small quantity of ore.

The area of porphyry which was considered likely to contain disseminated Copper on the Navy claims, of the Bragg Estate, amounted to a total of slightly over eight acres.

Comparing the geological conditions on the Bragg property with those which are found elsewhere in Yavapai County, I do not consider them favorable for any large deposit of Copper or Gold ore. Small lenses with good values in Gold occur frequently in quartz stringers similar to those found here, but exploration and development during the past forty years has failed to prove up any worth while mine in veins of this character.

WORKINGS ON BRAGG CLAIMS:

The exploration and development work on the Bragg property was apparently intended to prove up the extent and value of the quartz veins mentioned and considering the character of the surface showings it has been very thorough. Unfortunately, most of the work which was done so many years ago is now difficult to examine. The sides of the trenches have fallen in, the timbers are all out of the

to examine. The sides of the trenches have fallen in; the strata are all out of the horizontal; most of the work which was done so many years ago is now quite out of consideration the character of the surface showing it has been very thoroughly incised to show up the extent and nature of the faults which mentioned and the exploration and development work on the Black River was apparently

WORKING ON BLACK STONES:

the character.

During the last forty years has failed to show up any more which mine in terms of faults and veins similar to those found here; the exploration and development of Cobalt or Gold ore. Small lenses with good veins in Gold occur irregularly in elsewhere in the area. I do not consider them favorable for any large deposit. Comparing the geologic conditions on the Black River with those which are found

many strikes of the Black River, amounting to a total of striking over eight miles. The area of Black River which was considered likely to contain disseminated Cobalt on the

work and in some cases produced a small quantity of ore.

Veins and the more regular mineralized zone which are exposed to the development work; and a small quantity of small lenses in Gold are found in nearly all these are mostly striking from 3 to 15 inches in width and can only be traced for a few miles and the thicknesses have a width of 2 to 8 feet, but for the most part they are composed of faults, often highly strained and broken. Some of these are on the hanging through the other formations (generally in a North-South direction) are

rather of any massive minerals.

which later date than the Black River, series of Black River, and apparently entirely the northern portion of the Black River is being covered by this conglomerate of

and neighboring properties.

Initially minerals is now found except in the thin veins and veins on the zone surface there has been exploration and mining so that very much less of these the mineralization originally consisted of Cobalt and then Pyrites, but now the

been extended to a very considerable extent.

A developed mine and to have progressed the Black River area the rock has favorable for the occurrence of Cobalt, which appears to have been derived from a Black River to other mountains. The latter formation is considered most likely other rocks have formed and particularly a Black River which veins from has been metamorphosed in parts to Chlorite and Sericite series. Through this the main mass of country rock is classed as a pre-Cambrian rocks, which

The exposed strata may show the outlines of the various formations.

kindly give me information concerning their composition, which was very helpful. more especially by the geologists of the apparently synthetic, and Mr. G. H. H. The geology of this country has been studied by the U. S. Geological Survey, and

GEOLOGY:

shafts, the tunnels are mostly caved (excepting one on the Navy No. 2) and stopes are entirely inaccessible. Under these conditions it was impossible to gain access to many of the old workings or to sample, except near the surface and on the dumps. To thoroughly clean out the shafts and tunnels would involve an expenditure of probably \$3,000 to \$4,000 and I would not consider such expenditure justifiable.

Along the surface of the claims numerous trenches were cut across the formation and the quartz veins and cross-cut tunnels on the Hillside, (now wholly caved), Blue Bird and Navy No. 2, were run to considerable distances, with the same object in view. As far as can now be determined, in some cases no quartz veins were cut at all, as they had pinched between the tunnel and the surface - elsewhere the quartz, when encountered, proved barren or too low grade to be worked with profit.

On the Navy No. 1 a shaft 75 feet deep followed down a quartz vein 4' wide on the surface and some stoping was done along side the shaft. Sample from this vein, taken at point marked "#2" on the map, showed no Silver and only \$0.60 Gold per ton.

Along the top of a ridge on the Black Bird and Blue Bird claims Copper stains were noted for some distance and in places small lenses one to three feet wide showed Carbonate and Sulphide Copper ore. A picked sample from one of these lenses (marked "#5" on the claim map) showed \$9.00 values in Gold and Silver per ton and 10.37% Copper but unfortunately all indications prevented the assumption that there was any substantial tonnage of this good ore.

On the Harrison claim a twenty five foot shaft was sunk on a four foot quartz vein and so e ore had been mined. Samples taken here (at points marked "#3" and #4 on the map) averaged \$7.80 per ton in Gold and trace of Silver.

On the Nugget claim a deep shaft in Chlorite Schist shows a quartz vein 2' wide and samples (at point #1 on the map), showed value of \$2.20 in Gold and Silver.

On the Massachusetts claim was found the best surface showing on the property, - a strong quartz vein 5' wide. A shaft 45' deep - now partly filled with water - was sunk on this vein which near the collar of the shaft (marked "#6" on the map) assayed \$15.60 per ton in Gold.

A short distance down the shaft the vein appeared to cut off and did not look nearly as strong as on the surface. The so-called Massachusetts Tunnel, - now entirely caved in, - on the Hillside claim, (Marked "B") was evidently started with a view to cutting this vein in depth but was not driven far enough to accomplish this result.

this result.

With a view to cutting the vein in debris that was not driven far enough to accomplish entirely covered in - on the Hiltzberg claim (marked "B") was evidently situated nearly as strong as on the surface. The so-called Massachusetts Tunnel - now a short distance down the street the vein appeared to cut off and did not look

assayed \$12.00 per ton in Gold.

was sunk on the vein which near the corner of the street (marked "C" on the map) a strong fault vein 2' wide. A short distance - now partly filled with water - On the Massachusetts claim was found the best surface showing on the property -

samples (at point "D" on the map) showed value of \$2.20 in Gold and Silver.

On the Hiltzberg claim a deep shaft in Clinton schist shows a fault vein 2' wide and

"#3" and "#4" on the map) averaged \$1.80 per ton in Gold and trace of Silver.

vein and so a ore had been mined. Samples taken here (at points marked

On the Harrison claim a twenty five foot shaft was sunk on a fault foot fault

the assumption that there was any substantial connexions of this good ore.

and Silver per ton and 10.3% Cobalt but unfortunately all indications presented

of these lenses (marked "E" on the claim map) showed \$2.00 values in Gold

test wide showed Carbonate and sulphide Cobalt ore. A broken sample from one
assays were noted for some distance and in places small lenses one to three
along the top of a ridge on the Black Bird and Blue Bird claims Cobalt.

\$0.20 Gold per ton.

this vein, taken at point marked "F" on the map, showed no Silver and only
the surface and some stoping was done along side the shaft. Sample from

On the Hiltzberg claim a short distance followed down a fault vein 4' wide on

worked with bluffs.

discovered the fault, when encountered, proved rather a too low grade to be

veins were cut off, as they had pinched between the tunnel and the surface -

same object in view. As far as can now be determined, in some cases no fault
covered, Blue Bird and Hiltzberg No. 2, were run to considerable distances, with the

nation and the fault veins and cross-cut tunnels on the Hiltzberg (now wholly
along the surface of the claim nations trenches were cut across the foot-

and expenditure involved.

involved an expenditure of probably \$2,000 to \$4,000 and I would not consider

surface and on the bluffs. To thoroughly clean out the shafts and tunnels would

to gain access to many of the old workings or to sample, except near the

surface are entirely unnecessary. Under these conditions it was impossible

surface, the tunnels are mostly covered (excepting one on the Hiltzberg No. 2) and

On the Big White claim a strong quartz outcrop can be traced for some distance, width 5 to 8 feet, and showing iron, olivine and epidote. A sample (#7 on the map), taken from pits on this vein showed it to contain only \$.60 in gold and no silver or copper.

The above detailed description covers only the showings and workings which appeared to be the more important. Numerous other workings, consisting of surface trenches, shallow pits, tunnels and open-cuts were noted and examined, insofar as they were accesible. In none of them did there appear any ore that might be considered valuable under any condition or any indications favorable to the finding of such ore. Samples taken from some of the iron-stained quartz outcroppings showed only a trace of precious metals.

NEIGHBORING CLAIMS:

Under the circumstances it seemed adviseable to pay special attention to the results which had been obtained through development work on the adjacent properties.

To the Southwest of the Bragg claims a small Gold Mine, known as the Coral, had been opened up by a shaft sunk on a quartz vein in schist and said to be 400' deep. This mine produced some high grade ore from small pockets and lenses but was abandoned some twenty years ago and presumably the work was not profitable to the owners. A sample taken from the dump showed a value of \$9.70 per ton in Gold and Silver.

Considerable development work was done on the Harrisonberg, which, together with the Manzanite, is now said to be owned by the Isabella Mining Company. Work here had also been abandoned many years ago and all indications pointed to the results having been entirely unsuccessful.

North and West of the Bragg property lie the Zonia, McMahon and Howard Groups, all three of which have attracted considerable attention as possible Copper producers. On the Zonia and McMahon there are surface outcrops of oxidized Copper ore, from which a small tonnage was shipped at intervals to the smelters and when the price of Copper was high a little profit was realized by the owners. Shafts on both these properties have indicated a continuation of the Oxidized ore for some distance downwards but have so far failed to develop any substantial body of Sulphides below and although these properties have, at times, been developed under option by operating Companies, including the Shannon and the Anaconda, the Engineers who conducted the work have not felt that the claims were sufficiently attractive to merit any attempt to open them as producing mines. In other words, such development and exploration as was carried on gave unsatisfactory results.

In spite of the unfavorable history, I am inclined to think that some day (but probably several years in the future), the Zonia and McMahon properties will be worked for Copper and it is quite possible that the ore bodies may extend over

be worked for Cobber and it is quite possible that the ore bodies may extend over
bordered areas in the future. The zone and western properties will
in spite of the unfavorable results. I am inclined to think that some day (not

immediately)

in other words, after development and exploration as was carried on these mi-
nals sufficiently extensive to merit and attempt to open them as producing mines.
and the question, the properties are considered the work has not yet been done. The
been developed under option by obtaining companies, including the Graham
stake in body of properties before and after these properties have, at times,
given ore for some distance southwards and also to the north to develop and ex-
ploit. There on both these properties have indicated a continuation of the Ox-
idized Cobber ore. When the price of Cobber was high a little profit was realized by the
oxidized Cobber ore. From which a small profit was realized at intervals to the
Cobber properties. On the zone and western these are surface outcrops of
stone. In places of which have indicated considerable attention as possible
later and west of the Blegg property the zone, western and Howard

results being seen entirely unnecessary.

There has also been abandoned many areas and all indications pointing to the
with the intention, it now said to be owned by the Territorial Mining Company. Work
considerable development work was done on the Hawthorn, which, however

A sample taken from the mine showed a value of \$2.50 per ton in gold and silver.
some small areas also and presumably the work was not profitable to the owners.
These properties some high value ore from small baskets and tests but was abandoned
opened up by a small mine on a small claim in series and said to be 400, feet. This
to the southwest of the Blegg claim a small gold mine, known as the Comet, had been

results which had been obtained through development work on the adjacent properties.
Under the circumstances it seemed advisable to pay special attention to the

NEIGHBORING CLAIMS:

stopping showed only a trace of precious metals.

finding of such ore. Samples taken from some of the non-stained areas out-
ing the considered valuable under any condition of any indications favorable to the
interest as they were accessible. In none of them did there appear any ore that
surface appears, although bits, minerals and other ore were noted and examined.
appeared to be the more important. Numerous other workings, consisting of
The above detailed description covers only the showings and workings which

appear on Cobber.

They, taken from bits on this vein showed it to contain only \$2.50 in gold and no
silver and 8 feet, and showing from, outside and above. A sample (\$2.50 on the
On the Big Mine claim a strong surface outcrop can be traced for some distance.

on to the Bragg Claims, although since practically no development work has been done on the North end of the Bragg claims, it is impossible to make this statement as anything more than an opinion. Should the Zonia - McMahon Group, be taken over and operated at a later date, it is probable that the parties conducting this work might also desire to explore and possibly to acquire the Bragg claims and the prospective value of all these Groups seem to rest upon the chance of their becoming Copper producers, rather than on any likelihood of working Gold ore with profit.

CONCLUSION:

It is apparent that no commercial body of either Gold or Copper ore has yet been developed or indicated on the Bragg property and therefore the problem is to decide whether or not the chances of finding such an ore body justify further expenditure and development.

Future work, - if undertaken, - would logically be confined to the better showings on the Black Bird and Massachusetts and to prospecting for Copper by shaft or drills, the porphyry area in the Northern part of the property. Such work could not result in ultimate financial profit unless it disclosed either a high grade vein of Gold ore (averaging say \$20.00 or better, per ton), or a large body of lower grade Gold ore, (say \$8.00 or better per ton), or of Copper ore (averaging 3% or better). The present evidence is against the probability of accomplishing any of these results and, under present conditions, no fair trial of the possibilities could be made with an expenditure of less than \$25,000.00 to \$30,000.00. This outlay would be a mining gamble, pure and simple, and in my judgment the chances of success do not justify the venture.

Considering the results of former prospecting and development in this District and its mining history to date; considering the geological formation and the record of work done elsewhere under similar conditions; considering especially the lack of favorable surface indications and of pay values in practically all the present showings, as determined by examination and samples, I cannot advise that any further development should be undertaken at present, or any effort made to search for ore bodies which may not exist.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is my advice that this property be held with no expense other than the small amount involved in paying taxes, in the expectation that sooner or later, with improvement in the Copper market, other parties will undertake to develop the Zonia and McMahon claims and to open up the District on a substantial scale. If such work should result favorably, advantage could be taken of the opportunity, either to carry on further development on the Bragg claims, under more favorable working conditions and in the light of subsequent discoveries, or more probably this group of claims might be disposed of, with advantage, to parties who might have undertaken mining operations in their vicinity.

(signed) G. M. Colvocoresses
Mining Engineer
Humboldt, Arizona
June 21st, 1924.

June 21st 1934

Hampshire, Vermont

My dear Sir,

(Signed) C. M. Colver

observations in their vicinity.

It is probable that the value of the property will be increased by the improvement of the roads and the clearing of the land. It is probable that the value of the property will be increased by the improvement of the roads and the clearing of the land. It is probable that the value of the property will be increased by the improvement of the roads and the clearing of the land.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the property be sold at once.

It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once.

It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once.

and development.

It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once.

CONCLUSION:

It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once. It is recommended that the property be sold at once.

3 copies in thin paper
4 one yellow

Condensed
PRESENTATION
REPORT ON MINING CLAIMS
OF
BRAGG ESTATE

Revised in
November 1834

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The mining property of the BRAGG ESTATE (sometimes called the NAVY GROUP) consists of twenty (20) Patented Mining Claims, listed below, comprising approximately 375 Acres.

The long axis of the property is Northeast-Southwest, length nearly two miles; the width varies from 600 feet (one claim) to a maximum of 3,000 feet.

This property is located in the Placerita Mining District Yavapai County, Arizona, ~~and~~ in the foothills West of the Bradshaw Mountains. The surface consists of a series of ridges approximately 400 feet ^{low} elevation above the gulches which separate them. The altitude is from 4200 feet to 4600 feet above sea level. There are ^{large} no trees but the claims are covered with a heavy growth of brush, principally scrub oak, manzanita, and buck brush, which has almost entirely obliterated the old roads and trails used some ⁴⁰ 40 years ago. The surface is quite worthless for agriculture. Some water is found in French Gulch, and Placeritas Gulch, also in Arastra Creek, to the east of the Bragg claims, and there are a few little springs in this vicinity.

The nearest town is Kirkland, center of a ranching district, with a population of about 100; elevation 3,927 feet; located on the Prescott and Eastern Branch of the Santa Fe Railroad 30 miles from Prescott by rail and 25 miles by road.

(Formerly Walnut Grove)

From Kirkland there is a good automobile road for 13 miles to near the north end of the Bragg claims. A branch road goes around by Placeritas to a point just east of the claims. Any mining operations would involve the construction of some new roads for short distances.

The claims belonging to the Bragg Estate are as follows:

Contact ⁶Numbers 1 & 2; Navy, Numbers 1, 2, 3, & 4;
Nugget; Slipper; Growler; Harrison; Hillside;
Massachusetts; Big White; Blue Bird; Sentinel;
Hornspoon; Morning Star; Sunshine; Morning Light;
Black Bird.

I believe that the title is clear and ~~altogether in~~
~~excellent shape~~ vested either in the ~~estate or in~~ Mrs. ^{Marion B.} Aubert, daughter
of Mr. C. C. Bragg.

HISTORY

The Placeritas District was active in the 80's and 90's during which period the creek beds were dry-placered for gold, and it is stated that in the aggregate ^aconsiderable value was recovered. The location of the lode claims in the vicinity of these creeks were intended to cover the quartz veins from which the placer gold appeared to have originated.

As far as I can learn, the claims now owned by the Bragg Estate were located, or purchased, by Mr. Hise, who transferred, or sold, them to Mr. C. C. Bragg, and considerable development work was carried on from 1900 until 1904, mainly for the purpose of exploring the quartz veins which outcrop at several points on the property.

Results of this development work were a small production of gold-bearing ore from the Massachusetts, Blue Bird and Black Bird

claims, which was shipped to an old stamp mill, ~~still standing~~, at Placerita.

GEOLOGY

The geology of this country has been studied by the U. S. Geological Survey, and more especially by the Engineers of the various mining companies.

The main mass of country rock is classed as a Pre-Cambrian diorite, which has been metamorphosed in parts to chlorite and sericite schist. Through this diorite other rocks have intruded and particularly a ^{por} ~~pre~~phyry which varies from a granite porphyry to quartz monzonite. The latter formation is considered most favorable for the occurrence of copper, which appears to have been derived from a deep-seated magma and to have impregnated the porphyry after this rock has been sheared ^{& Chattered} to a very considerable extent.

The mineralization originally consisted of Copper and iron pyrites, but near the surface there has been oxidation and leaching so that very small trace of these primary minerals is now found except in the drill holes and shafts on the Zonita and neighboring properties.

The Northern portion of the Bragg Claims is partly covered by Gila conglomerate, of much later date than the diorite, schist, or porphyry, and apparently barren of any metallic minerals.

Running through the older formations (generally in a North-South direction), are numerous veins of quartz, often highly stained with iron. Some of these, as on the Big White, and Massachusetts ^{Claims} have a width of 5 to 8 feet. Some values in gold are found in nearly all these veins and the more heavily mineralized were made the subject of the ^{old & recent} development work, and in some cases, produced a certain amount

of ore.

The area of porphyry which was considered likely to contain disseminated copper on the Navy claims, of the Bragg Estate, amounted to a total of slightly over eight acres.

WORKINGS ON BRAGG CLAIMS:

The ^{original} exploration and development work on the Bragg property was apparently intended to prove up the extent and value of the gold bearing quartz veins mentioned and considering the character of the surface showings it has been very thorough. Unfortunately, most of the work which was done so many years ago is now difficult to examine. The sides of the trenches have fallen in, the timbers are all out of the shafts, the tunnels are mostly caved (excepting one on the Navy No. 2) and stopes are entirely inaccessible. Under these conditions it was impossible to gain access to many of the old workings or to sample, except near the surface and on the dumps.

Along the surface of the claims numerous trenches were cut across the formation and the quartz veins and cross-cut tunnels on the Hillside, (now wholly caved) Blue Bird and Navy No. 2 were run to considerable distances, with the same object in view. The results of this work were never systematically recorded.

On the Navy No. 1 a shaft 75 feet deep followed down a quartz vein 4 feet wide on the surface and some stoping was done alongside the shaft. Sample from this vein, ~~taken at point marked "#2" on the map,~~ showed no silver and only \$1.05 gold per ton.

Along the top of a ridge on the Black Bird and Blue Bird claims copper stains were noted for some distance and in places small lenses one to three feet wide showed carbonate and sulphide copper ore. A sample from one of these lenses showed \$16.00 value in gold and silver per ton and 10.37% copper.

On the Harrison claim a twenty-five foot shaft was sunk on a four foot quartz vein and some ore had been mined. Samples taken here averaged \$13.60 per ton in gold and trace of silver.

On the Nugget claim a deep shaft in chlorite schist shows a quartz vein 2 feet wide and samples showed value of \$3.85 in gold and silver.

On the Massachusetts claim was found the best surface-showing on the property.--a strong quartz vein 5 feet wide. A shaft 45 feet deep--now partly filled with water--was sunk on this vein which near the collar of the shaft (marked "#6" on the map) assayed \$27.30 per ton in gold.

The so-called Massachusetts Tunnel, now entirely caved, on the Hillside claim, was evidently started with a view to cutting this vein in depth but was not driven far enough to accomplish this result.

On the Big White claim a strong quartz outcrop can be traced for some distance, width 5 to 8 feet, and showing iron, olivine, and epidote. A sample taken from pits on this vein did not give commercial value.

The above detailed description covers only the showings and workings which appeared to be the more important. Numerous other workings, consisting of surface trenches, shallow pits, tunnels and open-cuts were noted and examined, insofar as they were accessible.

PLACER GROUND

There is a substantial area of shallow placer gravel along Placeritas Gulch and its tributaries, namely Rich Gulch, Nugget, and Pinetos. This gold bearing gravel occurs in the bed of these washes and in the benches which represent the old banks built up during the

past ages. Recently several small placer operations have been carried on by "snipers" washing gravel with pans, rockers, and long-toms, and it is evident that they made fairly good wages since they continued to work as long as the flow of water permitted them to do so.

On two occasions prospective leasers have made an attempt to measure and sample the available yardage and while no accurate estimate of quantity has ever been made it is evident that there are at least 50,000 cubic yards of this gravel easily accessible, and I am told that a considerable portion of this material contains values in the order of \$1.00 per yard, but I do not make this statement from personal knowledge.

In any event it is obvious that there is insufficient water found on the claims to permit any permanent placer operations and since bringing water in from a more dependable source involves the installation of a pumping plant and pipe line this expenditure could only be recommended after a more thorough examination and sampling of the placer ground had been made. Should water be obtained as mentioned above, the actual mining of the gravel could be carried on at low cost by mechanical methods, and it could be transported to a central washing plant or to a portable washing plant which would closely follow the digging machinery. Under such conditions the cost of operating should not exceed 25¢ per cubic yard.

CONCLUSION

While it can not be stated
~~It is not~~ claimed that any commercial body of ore has yet been developed, but it is my opinion that the property warrants development. Future work would logically be confined to the better

showings on the Black Bird and Massachusetts and to prospecting the promising showings on other portions of the property.

Working such veins as are found on the Massachusetts claim the mining costs should be comparatively low and while it is probable that most of the gold could not be recovered by free milling methods it should be feasible to make a high percentage of recovery through amalgamation and subsequent concentration by flotation. This procedure is simple and well established and otherwise all operating not exceed \$5.00 per ton, which would leave a substantial operating profit when treating ore of the grade indicated by the samples quoted above.

The values given for the samples are based on the present price of gold, i.e. \$35.00 per oz.

G. M. COLVOCORESSES

November 27, 1934

*Supplement, added Feb 1946
J. S. (added at later date)*

The most recent work with which I am familiar has that conducted by A. I. Russell as lessee in 1935 & 36. ~~I concerning which I reported in part as follows in June 1936.~~ Russell also held an option on some ^{neighboring} claims adjoining

on September 20th.

Frank Corwin was a man of great ability and of splendid personality. While at Humboldt he was instrumental in building up the operations of the smelter and greatly increasing its efficiency and he kept up his fine record when later employed in the East. His death is a distinct loss to his profession and his many personal friends and business associates will sincerely mourn a loyal friend and companion and extend to his widow and surviving members of his family their most heartfelt sympathy and condolence and the assurance that his memory will remain with us as a cherished possession.

11

on September 10th.
Frank Corbin was a man of great ability and of
splendid personality. While at Harvard he was instrumental in
bringing to the attention of the English and French governments
the efficiency and he kept up his fine record when later employed
in the East. His death is a distinct loss to his profession and
his very personal friends and business associates will sincerely
mourn a loyal friend and companion and extend to his widow and
surviving members of his family their most heartfelt sympathy and
condolence and the assurance that his memory will remain with us
as a cherished possession.

(Copy - [a])

To other parties in my hands in New
York a printed in June 1936 a letter
concerning me

(8)

Russell Report

(9)

2- Mrs. Marion Aubert

any event would have made it necessary to haul ore from the various mine openings, none of which would have been suitable for the location of a concentrator. It is obviously to everyone's advantage that Russell's mining and milling should be conducted with the least possible expense in order that profit may accrue, and I feel that he was well advised in placing the mill where he did.

(which is not located on your claims)

The said concentrating mill is designed and equipped for the treatment of fifty tons of ore per day by the flotation process and on June 7th when I last visited the property it appeared that the mill could easily be completed within the next two weeks, but inasmuch as it has been found advisable to install an additional engine for motive power it is likely that it will not go into operation until about the first of July at which time the regular mining should also commence.

(a)
m p. 8

The work on your claims has included the construction of several roads in which Russell secured the cooperation of the County road crew.

The result has been very satisfactory and whereas it was formerly necessary to traverse the claims entirely on foot it is now possible to drive and to haul ore from the mine workings on the Sentinel and Massachusetts Claims and also on the Nugget and Navy Claims where Russell has been doing some work intended to develop a large body of low-grade gold ^{& copper} ore in the schist.

The principal developments to date have been on the Black Bird, Blue Bird, Massachusetts, and Sentinel and a headframe has been erected on the Sentinel over an old shaft. At this point a compressor is now being installed and the production of ore on

3- Mrs. Marion Aubert

a small scale can very shortly commence while it is expected to operate a little later on the Massachusetts and also on the Blue Bird from which some very nice samples of ore have recently been taken. The future work on the Nugget and Navy claims is somewhat uncertain and will depend upon the grade of the ore which may be developed over a wide area of schist but this offers some very interesting possibilities.

Several of the old shafts and pits have been cleaned out on different sections on the property and some new ore has been partially developed carrying values in gold, silver, and copper amounting to from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per ton, but none of this work has yet progressed to a point where any estimate of tonnage or average value can be made.

Regular mining and milling operations should start early in July but Russell probably will not treat more than 200 to 400 tons of ore during the first month. The value of this ore is problematical but if an average of \$10.00 or better per ton can be recovered the production will have a net value of \$2,000.00 to \$4,000.00 and the royalty payable in August for the month of July should accordingly be \$200.00 to \$400.00.

From that time forward, if Russell is even moderately successful, the tonnage should substantially increase and while it is likely to be several months before the mill can be run to capacity there is reason to expect that the value of the production and the royalty will continue to improve, always provided that he is able to develop additional ore of similar or better grade. I do not feel that any definite prediction can be made in this regard but I consider the present outlook as favorable and I have made several suggestions in respect to the development

*including the Black Bird & Harrison Claims
This ore occurs as a replacement in schist.*

*Copy
a*

September 21, 1931

Mr. Kenneth Aitken, Master,
Aztlan Lodge,
P. O. Box #56,
Prescott, Arizona.

Dear Brother Aitken:

I have yours of September 19th and had already been grieved and shocked to learn from New York of the sudden death of my good friend and former associate, Frank Corwin.

I am leaving Phoenix for California tomorrow and have not time to do full justice to your request for an obituary report, but I enclose herewith a draft of same which I hope the other members of the Committee will revise and substantially improve upon so that I do not think it well to enclose several copies.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. C.

GMC:EG
Encl. (1)

September 21, 1961

Mr. Kenneth Allen, Director
Asian Affairs
P. O. Box 750
Prescott, Arizona

Dear Brother Allen:

I have yours of September 15th and had already seen
it. I was leaving Phoenix for California tomorrow and
have not time to do full justice to your request for an
ordinary report, but I enclose herewith a draft of same
which I hope the other members of the Committee will revise
and substantially improve upon so that I do not think it
well to enclose several copies.

Respectfully yours,

Yours truly
New Details 2 links by Russell are
(copy 2)

(After copy 2)

(11)

NOTES RE: BRAGG CLAIMS (PLACERITAS)

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS 11/1/35

Pits and trenches on the Harrison Claim cleaned out near the southwest corner. Nothing of any value found there as quartz veins appear to be nearly or quite barren of values. In one pit a vein 4" wide samples only \$.70 per ton.

On the Black Bird Claim several old pits have been cleaned out and in one of them about 8' deep there is a well defined quartz vein stained with iron and copper and sampling in one place \$52.00 across a width of 21". This, however, appears to be cut off by a fault immediately below and it is located in badly broken ground near the contact between the diorite-schist and the quartz-porphyry. Russell intends to do more work on this showing and hopes to pick up values at greater depth.

On the Massachusetts there is a shaft 45' deep which has been cleaned out and sampled at intervals. The vein (mostly a silicification of the schist) sampled \$31.00 for a width of 4' near the top but soon pinched and near the bottom had a width of only 14" and sampled \$5.60.

About 100' to the north east of this shaft there is an open cut where a similar vein assays \$14.60 for a width of 5', but here also the formation is badly broken up and more work must be done to determine if this will go down.

On the Sentinel claim there is a shaft about 80' deep from which some drifting and stoping has been done. the vein (silicified schist) at the back of the stope on north side of shaft sampled for 4' width \$7.00 in gold and \$1.20 in silver. The stope is caved but Russell plans to sample the south side of shaft and perhaps to drift there.

Some distance down the hill on the south and east there is an

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS 11/1/53

Tests and trenches on the Harrison claim showed that near the southwest corner. Nothing of any value found there as quartz veins appear to be nearly or quite barren of values. In one pit a vein 4" wide samples only \$1.70 per ton.

On the Black Bird claim several old pits have been cleaned out and in one of them about 8' deep there is a well defined quartz vein stained with iron and copper and sampling in one place \$23.00 across a width of 21". This, however, appears to be cut out by a fault. Immediately below and to the east of this broken ground near the contact between the diorite-schist and the quartz-porphyr. Russell intends to do more work on this showing and hopes to pick up values at greater depth.

On the Massachusetts there is a shaft 45' deep which has been cleaned out and sampled at intervals. The vein mostly a crystallization of the schist) sampled \$21.00 for a width of 4' near the top and soon pinched and near the bottom had a width of only 1 1/2" and sampled \$5.60. About 150' to the north east of this shaft there is an open cut where a similar vein assays \$14.00 for a width of 5', but here also the formation is badly broken up and more work must be done to determine if this will go down.

In the Sentinel claim there is a shaft about 30' deep from which some drifting and stoping has been done. The vein (crystallized schist) at the back of the slope on north side of shaft sampled for 4' width \$2.00 in gold and \$1.50 in silver. The slope is caved but Russell plans to sample the south side of shaft and perhaps to drill there. Some distance down the hill on the south and east there is an

2- Notes On Bragg Claims

adit which must run close to the bottom of the shaft and has a length of about 100'. Near the breast of this tunnel values are found in the schist (which is in contact with the porphyry) and for a width of 20' it appears to sample close to \$4.00 while the better portion some 4' wide runs \$7.00 per ton and here Russell is putting down a winze now 4' deep. Russell thinks that these workings are about 60' below the bottom of the shaft.

To the north some 200' from the 80' shaft there is another shaft all in schist which shows a vein some $4\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide which carries \$4.50 per ton and the ore in the dump sampled \$18.00 per ton.

To the east of these last described workings and going down toward Placeritas Creek there is a wide belt of silicified iron stained schist which appears to carry gold and may have pay values in places. Russell thinks that this gives promise of developing into a large low grade ore body and intends to sample it thoroughly as soon as he has secured the lease.

Frank R. Corwin

Frank R. Corwin was born at Union City, Michigan, October 6, 1886. He attended the local schools and the University of Michigan at Ann Harbor, graduating from the Engineering School of the University in 1909, and following the profession of metallurgist.

Corwin was employed by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in Montana, later by the Phelps-Dodge Corporation at Douglas, Arizona. His fine technical knowledge, exceptional executive ability and engaging personality resulted in successive advances and in 1916 he came to Humboldt as Assistant Smelter Superintendent for the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, being quickly promoted to Superintendent which position he held until the smelter closed down at the end of 1920.

In 1922 he returned to Humboldt as Smelter Superintendent for the Southwest Metals Company which had succeeded the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company and served in this capacity until early in 1924, when he accepted the position of Plant Manager for the American Metals Company at Cartarte, New Jersey, later becoming Assistant Manager of the Baltimore Smelting Works of the American Refining and Smelting Company and subsequently joining the staff of the Nicholls Copper Company where he rose to the position of Vice President in charge of production.

Death came suddenly and unexpectedly from a heart attack while Corwin was lunching with friends at the Bankers Club of New York.

Corwin was married about 1912 to Miss Frances Kirwin of Anaconda, Montana. Mrs. Corwin survives; - there were no children.

Corwin affiliated with the Aztlan Lodge of Masons in Prescott in 1919, being initiated in July, passed in August and raised

(14)

(Lyle G. (Lyle))

Private specimens are not included

from a financial standpoint & they

are described in 37 & 38

~~A later date an earlier date~~
~~at about the same time~~

the fossils are a little different

the fossil ground along

of Park Creek and in my mine
they are small water & so that

many have made of the specimens

has been described, - see figure
figured in Plate ground

Personal file

August 10th, 1943

Mr. Fredrick P. Bassett
S. M. Schulz Company
614 N. Carpenter Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Freddie:

Was glad to receive your letter of May 24th and subsequently your postcard from Martha's Vineyard. I remember that lovely place very well from my early childhood days and certainly wish that I could have joined you there and had a dip in the Atlantic and some good trips on a sail boat although I suppose that the boats are pretty well tied up during the war.

I was very glad that my old friend Judge Krook was able to help John and his bride in finding a temporary home near Kingman. I knew that he would do his best but stories concerning the housing conditions near that town had been very discouraging and I judge that Jack had to locate pretty well up in the Cerbat Mountains since you mention that the elevation of his cottage is 6500'. That will be no detriment at all during the summer months since Kingman is often beastly hot.

It is nice that you and Mary should have had a visit with your children and granddaughter which I am sure was much enjoyed by all and I am daily expecting news of the arrival of another grandchild in Iowa where Marian is spending part of the summer with Nathalie.

News from Alden continues to be very good and he came through the Tunesian campaign without any further injury and his last letter was written from Sicily where apparently he was taking part in the campaign which went up along the west coast and took Palemo. He did not have a very high opinion of Sicily or the Sicilians but said that the Germans were fighting hard and I only wish that their bravery and intelligence were being expended in a better cause.

Hope that you may have had a chance to see Katrine when you passed near Boston and that you get good news from Bob who may likely be going overseas after his training period in Mississippi.

Should you happen to spend any time in New York, try to look up our old friend Buck Coaney with whom you can get in touch through his brother Charlie who is a partner in the firm of Butler, Herrick and Marshall at 30 Broad Street. You will remember that poor Buck has been absolutely nutty for many years and was confined in various asylums but he really

In 37 & 38 development work on
 claims adjoining your ~~property~~ ^{property} has
 carried on by Byron Moyer & E. V.
 Schrimsher who claim to have developed
 some pay gold ore in vein which should
 extend into your Tronka Claim. This
 work I have never visited but ~~according~~
~~to the Arizona State Dept of Mineral~~
 I cannot ^{learn} find any record of ^{or} shipment
 made from these operations altho I
 am informed that ^{active} development work has
 been in progress in 1939 and has
 recently been resumed
 G. V. T.

ZONIA CONT'D.

NOTES

The six churn drill holes, varying from 427' to 900' in depth on this and the adjoining McMahan property, sunk by the Mines Development Company, (Shannon Copper Company) appear to have been put down with a view to developing a disseminated copper deposit. According to Mr. Bennie, Manager of the Shannon Copper Company, Hole No. 1, 427½' deep, showed a trace of copper; No. 2, 449½' deep averaged 0.2% copper; No. 3, 660' deep, showed 0.1% to 1.3%; No. 4 490' deep (lost), averaged 0.1%; No. 4 A, 900' deep, showed 0.19% to 0.36%; No. 5, 650' deep showed nothing for 315' then 0.1%. I think, however, that if any ore body of commercial value is found, it will be a replacement deposit in the schist, similar to those in the Mayer District, and that a shaft, sunk on one of the more favorable appearing iron-stained belts might develop such an ore body.

L. F. J. H.

NONIA COME L.D.

NOTES

delta might develop such an ore body.
of the more favorable showing iron-ore
Mayer District, and that a shaft sunk on one
deposit in the schist, similar to those in the
area above is found. It will be a replacement
I think, however, that it and ore body of copper.
No. 2, 220, deep showed nothing for 315, then 0.1%
0.1% to 1.2% copper. No. 4, 200, deep, showed 0.1% to 0.3%
0.1% to 1.2% copper. No. 4, 200, deep (lost, averaged
averaged 0.2% copper. No. 3, 220, deep, showed
deep, showed a trace of copper. No. 3, 220, deep, showed
of the Shannon Copper Company, Hole No. 1, 220, deep
copper deposit. According to Mr. Bennie, Manager
down with a view to developing a disseminated
(Shannon Copper Company) appear to have been but
property, sunk by the Mines Development Company,
to 300, in depth on this and the adjoining property.
The six main drill holes, varying from 220,

DISTRICT	PROPERTIES	LOCATION	OWNERS & OPERATORS	DATE VISITED	NOTES
Kirkland, Yavapai Co., Arizona.	Zonia	11 m. S. E. Kirkland. Elevation of camp 4325. 13 patented claims.	Zonia copper Mining Company Judge Gilling- ham, New Bed- ford, Mass. controls. Idle for many years except for drill- ing by Shannon Co. in 1910 and 1911.	October 4th and 5th, 1917	Yavapai schists and belts of diorite. On the Copperopolis claim is an old incline 60 degrees S.W., at least 200' deep. At the collar is a fault plane running N. 70 W. For a width of 50' the porphyritic schist shows chrysocolla and malachite. 20' East is another 10' belt of porphyritic schist with copper stains. On the Sunflower claim a steam hoist and upright boiler stand at the mouth of a tunnel in schist, iron and manganese stained, dipping NW about 45 degrees. Just inside the tunnel is a caved incline. A few stains of copper show on the cleavage planes of the schist here. To South is another little opening, nearly caved, running behind the incline. Still farther South is a caved tunnel or diorite dipping N. W. in contact with schist standing much straighter. At the Junction of the Copperopolis and Defiance claims, is a drill hole (4A) put down by the Shannon Copper Company on the lower edge of a mahogany colored iron stained schist belt having a flat dip and striking S 70 W. East and Northeast across the gulch are two cuts with dumps showing copper carbonates. Down hill to the East, over good looking iron stained schist, is a shaft with no timbers and unknown depth. No copper shows on the dump. Going East from the old smelter along French Gulch are intercalated belts of green and brown (iron stained) schist, generally 10'-20' wide, with some diorite. Copper stained float shows along the Creek. On the north side of the gulch is a tunnel in iron stained schist, strike NE, dip vertical, with considerable mahogany colored iron oxides. 20' in the tunnel is a shallow winze, beyond which the tunnel was inaccessible. On the south side is a tunnel running west in diorite, somewhat iron stained.

ent no . etitoid to atled bne atalnos tagetvay
seetgeb OS eniloni blo ne at mialo ailogoreqeo
a ai xalioo ent ta . qeeb '008 taset ja . W. S.
to atbiw a tot . W. O. W. ginnur enelq tllat
alioosaytals swoda talnos oititvlytoq ent '00
tled '01 tentnos ai tase '08 . etidselem bne
no . enista teqeoq ntiw talnos oititvlytoq to
tagitvly bne taled meeta a misio tewotvlyt ent
talnos ni lenunt a to ntiqem ent ja bneis telled
tvoos W. W. gniqitib . benista seeneqkman bne nort
beveo a ai lenunt ent adlani talt . seetgeb ja
ent no wona teqeoq to enista wet a . enilont
ntvoo of . etent talnos ent to senelq agetvale
ginnur . beveo yltasep gineqo alitli tentnos ai
a ai ntvo xentvrat lilt . enilont ent biled
tentnos ni . W. W. gniqitib etitoid to lenunt beveo
ent ta . talngletta nsum gnihnata talnos ntiw
enistib esenitied bne ailogoreqeo ent to notlenunt
god notnats ent yd ntvo tuj (AA) elod liltib a ai
-los ymagonem a to egbe tewot ent no ymagmoo teq
qib talt sxeven tled talnos benista nort beto
seetga tasetvton bne tase . W. O. W. gnihtita bne
teqeoq gniwone equib ntiw ntvo owt ete delvng ent
beog tevo . taseh ent ot lilt ntvo . setanodtase
on ntiw tiane a ai talnos benista nort gnihtol
no swoda teqeoq on . ntgeb ntworknu bne etedmit
gnols tettehne blo ent nort taseh gniob . qmub ent
neetng to atled betalsetvnti ete delvnt nonetv
- '01 yltarenes . talnos (benista nort) ntvo bne
benista teqeoq . etitoid enoes ntiw . eniw '08
etie ntton ent no . teetv ent gnole swoda tasetv
talnos benista nort ni lenunt a ai delvng ent to
- am elatetvtenos ntiw . tasetvnt qib . W. W. elitvta
lenunt ent ni '08 . sebtix nort betoelos ymagod
sew lenunt ent delvng bucyed . enniw wotlens a ai
lenunt a ai etie ntvo ent no . eldisseccant
benista nort tasetvneoes . etitoid ni tasew ginnur

1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.
 8.
 9.
 10.
 11.
 12.
 13.
 14.
 15.
 16.
 17.
 18.
 19.
 20.
 21.
 22.
 23.
 24.
 25.
 26.
 27.
 28.
 29.
 30.
 31.
 32.
 33.
 34.
 35.
 36.
 37.
 38.
 39.
 40.
 41.
 42.
 43.
 44.
 45.
 46.
 47.
 48.
 49.
 50.
 51.
 52.
 53.
 54.
 55.
 56.
 57.
 58.
 59.
 60.
 61.
 62.
 63.
 64.
 65.
 66.
 67.
 68.
 69.
 70.
 71.
 72.
 73.
 74.
 75.
 76.
 77.
 78.
 79.
 80.
 81.
 82.
 83.
 84.
 85.
 86.
 87.
 88.
 89.
 90.
 91.
 92.
 93.
 94.
 95.
 96.
 97.
 98.
 99.
 100.
 101.
 102.
 103.
 104.
 105.
 106.
 107.
 108.
 109.
 110.
 111.
 112.
 113.
 114.
 115.
 116.
 117.
 118.
 119.
 120.
 121.
 122.
 123.
 124.
 125.
 126.
 127.
 128.
 129.
 130.
 131.
 132.
 133.
 134.
 135.
 136.
 137.
 138.
 139.
 140.
 141.
 142.
 143.
 144.
 145.
 146.
 147.
 148.
 149.
 150.
 151.
 152.
 153.
 154.
 155.
 156.
 157.
 158.
 159.
 160.
 161.
 162.
 163.
 164.
 165.
 166.
 167.
 168.
 169.
 170.
 171.
 172.
 173.
 174.
 175.
 176.
 177.
 178.
 179.
 180.
 181.
 182.
 183.
 184.
 185.
 186.
 187.
 188.
 189.
 190.
 191.
 192.
 193.
 194.
 195.
 196.
 197.
 198.
 199.
 200.
 201.
 202.
 203.
 204.
 205.
 206.
 207.
 208.
 209.
 210.
 211.
 212.
 213.
 214.
 215.
 216.
 217.
 218.
 219.
 220.
 221.
 222.
 223.
 224.
 225.
 226.
 227.
 228.
 229.
 230.
 231.
 232.
 233.
 234.
 235.
 236.
 237.
 238.
 239.
 240.
 241.
 242.
 243.
 244.
 245.
 246.
 247.
 248.
 249.
 250.
 251.
 252.
 253.
 254.
 255.
 256.
 257.
 258.
 259.
 260.
 261.
 262.
 263.
 264.
 265.
 266.
 267.
 268.
 269.
 270.
 271.
 272.
 273.
 274.
 275.
 276.
 277.
 278.
 279.
 280.
 281.
 282.
 283.
 284.
 285.
 286.
 287.
 288.
 289.
 290.
 291.
 292.
 293.
 294.
 295.
 296.
 297.
 298.
 299.
 300.
 301.
 302.
 303.
 304.
 305.
 306.
 307.
 308.
 309.
 310.
 311.
 312.
 313.
 314.
 315.
 316.
 317.
 318.
 319.
 320.
 321.
 322.
 323.
 324.
 325.
 326.
 327.
 328.
 329.
 330.
 331.
 332.
 333.
 334.
 335.
 336.
 337.
 338.
 339.
 340.
 341.
 342.
 343.
 344.
 345.
 346.
 347.
 348.
 349.
 350.
 351.
 352.
 353.
 354.
 355.
 356.
 357.
 358.
 359.
 360.
 361.
 362.
 363.
 364.
 365.
 366.
 367.
 368.
 369.
 370.
 371.
 372.
 373.
 374.
 375.
 376.
 377.
 378.
 379.
 380.
 381.
 382.
 383.
 384.
 385.
 386.
 387.
 388.
 389.
 390.
 391.
 392.
 393.
 394.
 395.
 396.
 397.
 398.
 399.
 400.
 401.
 402.
 403.
 404.
 405.
 406.
 407.
 408.
 409.
 410.
 411.
 412.
 413.
 414.
 415.
 416.
 417.
 418.
 419.
 420.
 421.
 422.
 423.
 424.
 425.
 426.
 427.
 428.
 429.
 430.
 431.
 432.
 433.
 434.
 435.
 436.
 437.
 438.
 439.
 440.
 441.
 442.
 443.
 444.
 445.
 446.
 447.
 448.
 449.
 450.
 451.
 452.
 453.
 454.
 455.
 456.
 457.
 458.
 459.
 460.
 461.
 462.
 463.
 464.
 465.
 466.
 467.
 468.
 469.
 470.
 471.
 472.
 473.
 474.
 475.
 476.
 477.
 478.
 479.
 480.
 481.
 482.
 483.
 484.
 485.
 486.
 487.
 488.
 489.
 490.
 491.
 492.
 493.
 494.
 495.
 496.
 497.
 498.
 499.
 500.
 501.
 502.
 503.
 504.
 505.
 506.
 507.
 508.
 509.
 510.
 511.
 512.
 513.
 514.
 515.
 516.
 517.
 518.
 519.
 520.
 521.
 522.
 523.
 524.
 525.
 526.
 527.
 528.
 529.
 530.
 531.
 532.
 533.
 534.
 535.
 536.
 537.
 538.
 539.
 540.
 541.
 542.
 543.
 544.
 545.
 546.
 547.
 548.
 549.
 550.
 551.
 552.
 553.
 554.
 555.
 556.
 557.
 558.
 559.
 560.
 561.
 562.
 563.
 564.
 565.
 566.
 567.
 568.
 569.
 570.
 571.
 572.
 573.
 574.
 575.
 576.
 577.
 578.
 579.
 580.
 581.
 582.
 583.
 584.
 585.
 586.
 587.
 588.
 589.
 590.
 591.
 592.
 593.
 594.
 595.
 596.
 597.
 598.
 599.

IF M. S. E.
KIRKLAND
TO KOLSTVEDT
CAMP 2828
PATENTED
CLAIMS.

[illegible]

SEPTOM

ASSISTED
 DVT

ОБЩЕСТВО
ЗНАЮЩИХ

NOT A BOOK

2011年10月19日

POSTAL

Stringers and small veins containing silver-lead-copper values have been found on several of the claims surrounding the Zonia. These showings are all small. Siliceous iron ores with good gold values occur on some of the porphyry contacts and a few of these are of sufficient size to warrant their further investigation.

CLASSES OF MINERALIZATION: Five mineralized zones are shown on the map; of these four have been roughly surveyed and the fifth, on the Navy No. 1 claim, is very approximate. The areas in green are classed as probable ore-bearing ground and those in yellow are less mineralized. In the event that payable primary ores are found some of the latter may contain ore. This may be called possible ore-bearing ground but should not be given much weighting at present.

SIZE OF MINERALIZED ZONES: The five known zones have the following areas in acres on the Zonia property.

	<u>Probable</u>	<u>Possible</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Cuprite	21.8 acres	--	21.8
Copperopolis	8.6 "	9.3	17.9
Tourmaline	32.4	5.4	37.8
Black Copper	11.1	5.6	16.7
Navy No. 1	3.3		8.3
Total	82.2	20.3	102.5 acres

The Navy No. 1 will be somewhat larger giving a probable total, as far as the property has been surveyed, of about 85 acres of probable ground and 20 acres of possible ground; a combined area of mineralized ground of 107 acres. As stated before, 85 acres is all that need be considered at present. Such an area would contain 30,000,000 tons for each one-hundred feet of depth.

The adjoining properties now controlled by H. O. Howard and associates contain about 12 acres of probable ground on the Tourmaline zone and 5 acres of possible ground on the Black Copper zone.

OXIDATION & SECONDARY ENRICHMENT: Oxidation and leaching of the mineralized zones has been unusually complete and very little copper and no sulphides have been left in the outcrops. Oxidation is found to considerable depths below the elevations of the present valleys indicating a recent raise in the water level and a probable submerged ore-zone. Remnants of the old topography as it existed before this recent elevation show a well-worn down appearance, a condition which combined with the depth of the old water-level should be conducive to a strong and long continued secondary enrichment.

Previous to the recent elevation of the water-level the country probably drained into the Kirkland valley. This outlet was apparently closed in Quaternary times by basalt flows and possibly by accompanying faulting and uplift near the Zonia. This rejuvenated the streams

to the south and a new drainage in this direction was established. This young drainage system has not as yet cut down as far as the old water level which governed the depth of the secondary enrichment.

-3-

to the south and a new drainage in this direction was established.
This young drainage system has not as yet cut down as far as the
old water level which governed the depth of the secondary enrich-
ment.

July 15, 1936

copy sent

MEMO

RE: RECENT WORK ON BRAGG CLAIMS, visited July 13, 1936

The mill is practically completed but they are waiting for some parts for the new engine.

On the Bragg Claims a good road has been built to the Sentinel and Massachusetts and it is planned to shortly extend this to the north and east end of the group.

A head-frame has been built over the Sentinel Shaft which is 35' deep and a serviceable hoist and 120 cubic-foot portable compressor has been installed and is ready to operate. A trestle and ore storage bin with truck-loading facilities is under construction.

It is intended to sink this shaft and connect up with the adit level at a depth of some 60' below the collar and then to hoist the ore thru the shaft and run the waste out thru the adit.

The ore occurs here as a replacement in schist and values vary from \$25.00 to \$5.00 per ton in gold and copper. It is expected by Russell that a considerable tonnage of \$12.00 ore can be developed, mined and shipped to his mill from this point.

No recent work has been done on other portions of the property but Russell plans to soon resume development on the Massachusetts Claim where he has some promising showings and intends to do some work in one of the old shafts and then to run an adit to crosscut a vein which appears to be an extension of the Sentinel vein and some other showings which

are parallel to it. Subsequently he plans to continue his work on the Navy and Blackbird.

Russell's operations have been proceeding steadily but very slowly with only some six or eight men employed. By speeding up his work he might have been mining and milling ore in June but it now appears that he will make no substantial production before August. He tells me that he has spent over \$20,000 to date, including the mill, and this is quite plausible but it seems quite certain that the parties who are backing him financially did not put up any substantial sum of money at the outset but are advancing just about so much every month and his activities have been limited accordingly.

This situation should change and improve as soon as he actually starts to ship his concentrates. Meantime, he has been doing his work in a proper and orderly manner and living up to all of his obligations under the lease-agreement including the payment of the minimum monthly royalty.

Name - Zonia & McMahan
Date - Feb. 15, 1920
Report - Additions to report of L.F.S.
Holland, of August 1917.

Geology -

A series of schistose intrusives among which quartz monzonite; quartz porphyry and quartz diorite were recognized. A few isolated areas of schist presumably sedimentary.

The intrusives have been greatly fractured and sheared the resulting schistosity is more pronounced in the softer rocks. Fracturing was followed by mineralizing solutions and chalcopryite deposited largely in the fracture planes in the various rocks. The area over which this mineralization occurs is great tho the principle mineralization is confined to five distinct zones more or less lenticular in shape and showing on the Zonia ground considerable copper carbonate in cleavage planes as a replacement of the sericite developed from alterations of feldspar during matamorphism. The solutions from which the carbonate was deposited probably originated from leaching of narrow bands of primary chalcopryite high in iron which now appear within the areas mentioned as stringers of iron oxide and quartz. One of these areas near the 100' shaft mentioned in Holland's report shows five feet of material that has possibilities of developing in depth into a body of commercial ore of fair grade. It is doubtful, however, if deep work will develop any larger bodies of ore and from the grade of ore encountered at the surface on the various outcrop it is more than likely that depth will show small lenticular bodies of ore ranging from 2 to 3% copper and larger areas of 1 to 1.5% ore.

The possibilities for development of disseminated ores over areas large enough to permit of cheap mining is poor.

Properties previous to examinations had been optioned by Dr. Richelts and associates and preparations were under way for the sinking of a shaft on the McMahan group.

W. V. D.

Humboldt, Arizona.
April 6, 1920.

NOTES RE WORK DONE BY RUSSELL ON BRAGG ESTATE CLAIM

Re: Non Liability Notice (Is this properly posted on claims.

Record Copy of Lease and Non Liability notice with
County Redorder in Prescott

On Massachusetts Claim the old shaft has been dewatered to a depth of 60' but the good values in the vein only went down about 40'. Near the collar of this shaft the vein had a width of over 4' and sampled \$31.00.

On the Sentinel Claim an old shaft was cleaned out to a depth of 80' and the vein appeared to be strong and well mineralized for a considerable distance and judged by panning carried \$20 - \$30 per ton, but here also it lost values in depth.

A tunnel runs in near to this shaft through a wide body of mineralized schist and some values are noted over a width of nearly 100 ft. The pay streak is about 15' wide and Russell thinks it will carry \$10 - \$12 per ton.

On Sentinel there is also a shallow shaft near the top of the ridge and all the vein at this points pans well but no assays have yet been made.

On Blue Bird Claim there are also some good surface showings.

Sig. Mr. C. C. C. 2/14.47

Extracts from Reports on
Gold Placer Ground on
Claims of Bragg Estate

March 17, 1932

On the 15th instant, being in the vicinity of Prescott, I arranged to visit your property at Placeritas Gulch and took with me William Forbach who is operating a gold placer some distance further west and also Frank Brent, part Indian, who was raised in the vicinity of Placerita and was familiar with all the old gold diggings in that neighborhood.

With some difficulty we located one of the old corner posts on your Massachusetts claim and then worked down to Placerita along some of the cross washes and followed down the Placerita Gulch for some distance.

The claims on which placer ground was noted are particularly the Harrison, Black Bird, Blue Bird, Horn Spoon, Nugget, Slipper, Growler, Morning Star, Sentinel, Sunshine and Morning Light. This ground comprises the benches along Placerita Creek, the sides of the gulch and small benches along a number of little creeks which run into Placerita from either bank.

Time did not permit a thorough examination nor any attempt to sample the ground, but it was evident that some gold occurred at various places as determined by the finding of a few specks of gold along the bed rock and particularly by noting that a considerable amount of gravel had been recently washed and the persistence with which these

operations had been continued indicated that the operators must at least have made wages.

Brent informed us that some of this ground had been placered back in the '90s and that the gold was generally coarse and several large nuggets, some worth as much as fifty to eighty dollars, had actually been found. Traces of this old work were still in evidence, but more prominent were the diggings which evidently had been conducted during the last two or three winters when water was temporarily plentiful in the little side washes.

I could not note any one point at which a large yardage seemed likely to be developed or which would justify any substantial capital expenditure prior to starting mining operations, but several areas were suitable for working on a small scale.

It is my general opinion that the values in your ground are spotty and aside from the occasional nuggets that the average gold content would be rather low. The conditions are not well suited to any large scale operation and the property would not be likely to interest any large company. In working the small patches of pay gravel it would be necessary to either transport this down to Placerita, where a fair quantity of water was running, or otherwise to pump up the said water to the point of operation.

It is, of course, impossible to give you any estimate of the average value of the gravel without a thorough sampling so that I am merely stating an opinion which might require serious revision.

Extracts from letter written in January 1934
in Answer to Specific Questions

I will try to answer the questions in your letter. First, the depth of the gold bearing sand and gravel varies from a few inches to perhaps 15 or 20 feet. It may be deeper than this on some of the benches. There are values in practically all of this gravel from the surface down to the bed rock and a number of shallow test pits have been sunk in places or worked out by placer miners. So far as I know there has never been any systematic testing or drilling of this ground but the indications are that there is practically no barren over-burden although the values are naturally lower near the surface and increase as the bed rock is approached.

Second, - Since the ground has never been tested, it is difficult to form any idea of the yardage but considering the benches along the edge of the creek and along the tributary creeks which empty into Placeritas and also the bed of the creek itself, I think it probable that the yardage is in excess of 10,000 and eventually a much larger quantity might be developed. The average value of this dirt is however very uncertain since in spots it has yielded as much as \$2.00 per cubic yard, elsewhere practically nothing, and it has never had any systematic exploration.

Third, - Placerita Creek runs through the mining claims and at times there is a small flow of water on the surface and nearly always some water can be found by sinking holes in the sand wash. However the flow during the greater part of the year is insufficient to permit sluicing or washing any substantial quantity of gravel. I know of no type of washer which could be operated to advantage here except on a very small scale. Dry washers have been tried but the recovery is

always unsatisfactory and the men who have worked from time to time with rockers and long-toms have had to cease operating entirely during the dryer portions of the year.

In order to procure as much as 100 gallons of water per minute it would be necessary to put in quite a pipe line and pumping plant and probably to sink wells further down the gorge and on property belonging to others. This would involve quite an expenditure and no one has tried it out to date. The lack of water is really the principal obstacle to working the placer ground in this vicinity.

Fourth, - This question has been partly answered in reply to your number one. No systematic tests have ever been made but from time to time various parties had tested the ground by panning and use of rockers and have mined small quantities of gravel at the points where they believed the best value to exist. The bed rock has also been scalped in certain spots and it is stated that several years ago a number of nuggets, one containing as much as four ounces of gold, were found on this property, but I have no records of any of this work.

The last party to whom I leased the property made a number of tests and several small runs with a machine which he tried to operate as long as water was available. He later skipped out without paying royalty or giving me any detailed information concerning the results of his work although he told me when I last visited him on the property that his sampling had been satisfactory and that he figured that a considerable yardage would average as much as \$1.00. I do not consider that this man's statements were reliable.

In reference to the lodes and veins on other portions of Mrs. Aubert's property I should perhaps explain to you that the question of whether or not an ore is free milling depends only upon the

character of the metallic mineral in the vein which is often but not always composed of quartz. Most of the veins on Mrs. Aubert's claims carry some quartz and some of them are nearly pure quartz. The metallic minerals are gold mixed with copper and iron sulphides and oxides. I do not think that any of these veins have been properly tested to determine whether the gold is free milling, at least in recent years, but from the records of other properties in this district and my experience with similar ores, I should judge that from 50% to 70% of the gold could probably be recovered by amalgamation (i.e. free milling) and the balance would have to be recovered as concentrates together with the copper and iron sulphides with which it is intimately mixed. The present milling practice at smaller properties involves the use of amalgamators and also of tables and flotation cells and the latter generally give the best results.

When I first sampled the property in 1924, I obtained a number of assays on small exposures of ore which yielded from \$7.00 to \$15.00 per ton and on some larger exposures of low grade ore \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton.

All the figures given above are based on the old price of gold (\$20.67 per ounce) and now that gold is worth over \$34.00 per ounce they should be increased pro rata.

While the old price for gold maintained, I did not believe that any of these gold copper veins could be worked with profit and so advised Mrs. Aubert, but under present conditions I am inclined to think that a small operation based on the mining and treatment of better portions of the veins could probably be made profitable. This statement, however, is merely an opinion and could not be confirmed without a very thorough sampling of all of the exposed ore and considerable cleaning out of the old workings, many of which are now entirely or partly inaccessible.

NOTES REGARDING BRAGG ESTATE.

Interview in Prescott June 4, 1928, with Amos J. Peaslee, attorney, of 501 Fifth Avenue, New York, representing Mrs. Marion Aubert, and other heirs of the late Mr. Bragg.

Mr. Peaslee advised that since I reported on the property in 1924 Norris and Norris of Prescott have been looking after the mining claims on behalf of the owners. Some two years ago they arranged for a lease to Serafino and Matthis, and included in this lease was an option whereby the leasers could purchase the property for the sum of \$8,000. The leasers shipped a little ore, but did not live up to their obligations in respect to paying minimum royalty and carrying out development work, and accordingly the lease agreement was forfeited, although formal notification of such forfeiture was apparently not given.

Meantime, W. J. Loring and others operating as the Arizona Metals Corporation, have been developing a large body of oxidized copper ore on the McMahon and Zonia properties, adjoining the Bragg estate, and a certain Mrs. Rose, apparently an intimate friend of the Lorings and living with them, approached Serafino and Matthis and suggested that they purchase the Bragg property which she would repurchase from them, giving them a 10/15% interest as their commission.

Serafino and Matthis believing that their option to purchase was still in force drew up an agreement for sale to Mrs. Rose, and sent this back to the owners for signature, but Mrs. Aubert on advice from

Peaslee refused to sign, and recently sent out an engineer named Walter A. Rukeyser of 342 Madison Avenue, New York, to examine the situation. Rukeyser advised her for the first time of the quite extensive operations of Loring, but appears to have been largely ~~magnetized~~ ^{hypnotized} by Loring who made him believe that the Bragg property was actually of

no value or interest to his company, but that on account of his personal friendship to Mrs. Rose he would like to see her make the purchase and would give her the benefit of his advice and friendly assistance in developing and operating the property. Mrs. Rose altered her proposal to the leasers in such a manner that she would agree to expend \$90,000 in developing the Bragg property over a period of 5 years (I think) and in addition would leave to Mrs. Aubert a 15% interest in the property after it had passed into the hands of a new company which she proposed to organize.

On examining the situation Peaslee found it very strange that Norris and Norris had never advised Mrs. Aubert concerning the operations of Loring or the possibility of her property being valuable to this neighboring company, although they, Norris and Norris, had apparently acted for both the owner and the leaser in drawing up the new sale and purchase agreement (which, however, has never been signed by the owner) and in further acting directly on behalf of both Serafino and Matthis and also Mrs. Rose in drawing up the purchase and sale agreement between these last two parties. Also, Norris and Norris, retained as attorneys by the owners, were to receive a commission of \$2,000 from the leaser when the purchase was effected. In other words, they were acting for everybody and feathering their own nest from all parties to the bargain. At the present time Norris and Norris claim, or pretend to claim, that Mrs. Aubert is actually committed to the sale and cannot withdraw without legal liability, although Mr. Peaslee is firmly of the opinion that such is not the case.

Peaslee also found it strange that Loring should so emphatically state that the property was of no interest to him, but should appear so anxious that it should be acquired by his intimate personal friend, and

presumably business associate, Mrs. Rose, who is said to be financed by some real estate people in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Aubert had become greatly excited by the report of Rukeyser and is now convinced that she has an exceptionally valuable mine, from which she may hope to receive hundreds of thousands of dollars, and against the advice of her brother (who has given up his share in the mining property to her) she is rather disposed to definitely refuse to sell to Serafino and Matthis and through them to Mrs. Rose, and to spend her own money in developing and perhaps later operating the property. Mrs. Aubert is a woman of very considerable wealth, and also has wealthy friends who might associate themselves with her, but is absolutely ignorant on mining and business matters, and Peaslee is anxious to protect her interests and prevent her from either uselessly spending large sums of money or making a sale to Loring at a considerably lower price than the property might appear to be worth.

My advice to Peaslee was to the effect that in my opinion this property was not valuable as a mine, and was not likely to become valuable unless after the expenditure of a very considerable sum of money, but, on the other hand, it undoubtedly has a value to Loring and his associates, particularly if they are planning to organize a large stock company and the acquisition of additional territory would appear to give their property a considerable greater value at least ~~which~~ ^{than} any one unfamiliar with the actual location and economic conditions governing the development and opening up of a valuable mining property. I accordingly advised Peaslee to investigate the situation thoroughly and then decide whether Mrs. Aubert should accept the present offer or should endeavor to secure a better price, or possibly should expend a certain limited amount in development on the chance that this would make her

property appear more favorable and enable her to secure more money than Loring would pay at the present time. It is not my opinion that Loring or his friends have any great amount of cash available, and I would expect that after making one or more payments they would endeavor to substitute stock for cash, and further I do not believe that their stock is likely to have any great ultimate value, although it may command a good market for a limited time and, such being the case, it would seem advisable for Mrs. Aubert to act quickly and get as much as she can from sale of her property while Loring and associates are still able to pay for it, but it is above all essential that she should get cash rather than stock and should not associate herself with Loring in an enterprise which does not appear to me likely to be particularly creditable or successful.

Peaslee is proceeding to the property and thence to California where he will investigate matters more carefully, particularly in reference to Loring, and will later advise me if he desires to have me again examine the Bragg property or the work of Loring, and we both agree that it would not be advisable to have such examination made until after he had completed the investigation and the financial responsibility of Loring and associates, and the legal status of the deal between Mrs. Aubert and the leasers.

In conversation with A. A. Stock, who formerly ran a garage at Dewey and more recently been employed as a truck man and also in other capacities by Loring, Stock indicated that he had had a row with Loring and was no longer in his employ. Stock gave as a reason for leaving his opinion that Loring was nearly broke, and told me that Loring had insisted on throwing out all of the low grade samples that Stock and others obtained from his property and on reporting only high samples to his associates in San Francisco. Stock was of the opinion that

Loring's backers have been very discouraged, for while he had proved up a certain amount of oxidized ore near the surface of the McMahon and Zonia properties, the values in depth were extremely poor (as those previously discovered by the Shannon people and Spilsbury) and it appeared that there was no secondary enrichment and that commercial ore was only confined to a limited zone and would not consist in any great mass and tonnage. Stock was further of the opinion that the Bragg property might contain some very good oxidized copper ore extending over from the Zonia claims, and that this property should be of considerable value to Loring, as tending to greatly increase his ore reserves. Stock further advised me ^{that} the Coral mine, belonging to a man named McKenzie, who is at the Pioneer's Home, or in care of the County in Prescott; that this is a good property and should be further developed. That the Bonanza and adjoining properties belonging to Major Pickrell and to the Riley Estate and that George Kingdon of Jerome was executor of the Riley estate and could deal for these properties on behalf of Pickrell. ^{Harrison & Harrison} ~~H. H. Amburg~~ claims, which are said to be also of value belong to McGillian, now acting Secretary of State in Phoenix, and McGillian is a reliable man and knows all of this district very thoroughly. It was Stock's opinion that Loring would probably not last much longer, and that any responsible concern acquiring the present Loring holdings, plus the Bragg property and other claims might have a chance to develop a very large tonnage of silicious oxidized copper ore, which he knows would be of great value to the United Verde Copper Company, whom he believed to be searching actively for an ore deposit of this character. (NOTE: Will check this).

Stock also mentioned that Serafino and Matthis were said to have recently ^{found} made a showing of high grade ore on the Bragg property but he did not know on which claim, although he thought it was the

Blackbird.

From past experience with Stock I do not consider him at all reliable or competent to pass any opinion on a mining property, but information relative to the ownership of claims is useful and his statements in regard to Loring, backed with reports that I have heard from other sources, although Loring is apparently still financed to an extent where he is able to purchase equipment and proceed with his plans to erect a leaching plant, which Loring states will have a capacity of 600 tons per day.

- - - - -

Blackbird.

From past experience with Stock I do not consider him at all reliable or competent to pass any opinion on a mining property, but information relative to the ownership of claims is useful and his statements in regard to Loring, backed with reports that I have heard from other sources, although Loring is apparently still financed to an extent where he is able to purchase equipment and proceed with his plans to erect a leaching plant, which Loring states will have a capacity of 600 tons per day.
