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James E. Gaylor

6742-D E. CALLE LA PAZ
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85715

September 1979

GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Gentlemen: Re: Offer of Copper Mining Claims.

I am hereby offering my 49 copper mining claims (980 acres) which have a good showing of copper, silver, and gold. This property is located in the heart of the "Copper Porkchop" of Arizona, just five miles southeast of Kennecott's open pit copper mine at Ray. My claims come to within 1-1/2 miles of the Gila River; with the highway and railroad on my side of the river. I understand that Kennecott is building a \$9,500,000 copper refinery at Ray.

These claims include the old Alice Mine from which 50,000 tons of high grade carbonate ore was mined in 1902, running from 8 to 16% copper. Work was discontinued due to a 31% drop in copper prices, from 16¢ to 11¢ per pound, and other difficulties. They could not process sulfide ores at the turn of the century and ore under 7% was considered too low in grade for them to mine profitably. So the 200 feet of sulfide ore they found in the Pratt Tunnel, reported to average 2% copper, was too "low grade" for them to even consider. Today, it is considered high grade ore by anyone's standards. This ore, with its high silica content, could be very profitably mined today. I have the original map of the Pratt Tunnel made by Mr. Mead in 1904. The map shows that two beds of brecciated quartzite were crosscut near the end of the tunnel; the first, 30 feet wide, was drifted on for 120 feet, and the second, 260 feet wide, was drifted on for 80 feet. The old reports indicate that this quartzite ran 2% copper; and the fact that the drifts were driven on the quartzite, and at no other part of the tunnel, indicates that encouraging values were encountered. Of course, at that time ore of 2% copper content had no commercial value. It was just waste rock to the old-timers. All of the work done at the Alice Mine and Pratt Tunnel was done 77 years ago with the end in view of obtaining carbonate ores only.

The economics for mining here today are excellent; with high silica ore in the tunnel, close to the Gila River, highway, and railroad; and surrounded by 7 smelters and 2 refineries. Several firms attempted to reach the Alice ore bodies during both World Wars I and II, but they gave up when they ran out of money, the war ended and the price of copper took a sharp drop. The U.S. Government thought enough of this property to give an R.F.C. loan during World War II.

Altogether, now, the future of the property is very bright. It must be borne in mind that the condition of a number of copper properties, which today are large producers, was at one time not

at all as encouraging as is the present showing on these claims. My claims, along with surrounding claims, some of which are open for location, has every promise of becoming one of the greatest copper producers of Arizona. According to old newspaper clippings there was an operating gold mine at the turn of the century just east of my claims. There are no less than twelve porphyry dikes traversing the area, all of which have had an important bearing on the mineralization of the area, and with exploration at depth will be found to contain primary copper sulphides in sufficient quantity to be commercial ore under the present modern methods of mining and ore reduction. The dikes vary from fifty feet to over two hundred feet in width.

The mineralogical character of the ore on my claims is virtually the same as that of the ores produced in the various mines at Globe, Cananea, Clifton, Magma, Copper Queen, Ray, etc, where rich surface carbonate ores were found in limestone and other sedimentary rocks, the source of which was traceable to primary sulphide ores occurring at depth in porphyry and diabase dikes. In the Pratt Tunnel there is 50 feet (from 1600 to 1650) where the mineralization consists of fine particles of copper sulphide and native copper near the granite porphyry dike averaging 2.5% copper. This mineralization is undoubtedly the Alice vein exposed at a depth below the limestone, and the mineralization in the quartzite is traceable to the granite porphyry dike. The fact that the values are in the quartzite is conclusive evidence that further depth is required in order to reach the primary sulphide ore.

In 1900 the Troy Copper Company may have had just about the largest copper mining operation in Arizona going at that time on these claims. There was the town of Troy (now nothing but a chimney) just north of my claims where they had stores, a whorehouse, bars, and a post office. The stagecoach went right through Troy from Globe to Tucson. The old COPPER HANDBOOKS show:

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Troy Copper Company, organized in 1900 with 100,000 shares @ \$10. Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass. "Mine is working 70 men, has three shafts, deepest one is 400 feet; 6,500 feet of tunnels and drifts. Oxide and sulphide ores are found in veins 3 feet to 11 feet wide, of unknown length and depth, and averaging 12% copper. About 3,000 tons of ore is stocked at the mine. Production for 1901 was 120,000 pounds secured from a 500-ton shipment of 12% copper made to the smelter for purposes of securing a thorough reduction test. Company estimates output for 1902 at 3,600,000 pounds." (The demand for copper in 1902 wasn't so great for only about a third of the population we have today in the United States. The price of copper then was only about 10¢ per pound.)

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At this time the area was very remote without railroad or highway nearby as we have today. The Handbook states: "The expensive wagon haul of 75 miles to Casa Grande has been a serious drawback in past operations." (Sometimes in those days the rivers would flood and they would be without coking coal, petroleum, and other supplies for weeks. There was a lot more water in Arizona 77 years ago than there is now, before the man with the pale face overgrazed the land.)

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"The main working tunnel of the Alice Mine (the Pratt Tunnel) is about 1,700 feet long (later lengthened to 2,230 feet) and will intersect the lode at a depth of nearly 800 feet. Ores from the Alice Mine run from 8 to 16% copper. The company has expended \$500,000 (a lot of money in 1904) in development and equipment and the property is regarded as valuable if given the railroad facilities absolutely necessary for its profitable operation." (Of course, now, there is a railroad and a good paved highway nearby.)

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"The Buckeye winze (now on my property) is said to show a 25-foot vein of malachite, giving smelter returns of 6 to 10% copper. The new smelter was blown in January 1905, but closed down after 10 days, owing to washouts which prevented receipt of coke and petroleum."

Very little mining was done in the area after that time, and all of the good sulphide ores which was just so much waste rock to them in those days are still there. Thirty-two tons of ore was shipped as a test in January 1914 from the Rattler Mine (just northeast of my claims) to American Refining smelter at Hayden assayed 5.22% copper.

During World War I Mr. John C. Devine, who had been employed by the Ray Mine (then called Ray Consolidated Copper Co.) for ten years, voluntarily resigned from his job as Assistant Superintendent and raised money to reopen the Alice Mine and Pratt Tunnel, because he had worked there before, and he was the best informed man about the underground conditions there. In an old newspaper clipping found at the University of Arizona he stated: "Eventually the main Troy workings will be on the west end of the group. The Buckeye shaft is down 500 feet and a cross-cut will be run from the bottom to tap the Climax Fault, 1,000 feet distant, which has an excellent copper showing on the surface. The Alice Shaft is down 400 feet and passes through 50 feet of 4% sulphide ore, too low in grade (in 1902) to be handled profitably at the time it was opened. This ore will be developed through what is known as the Pratt Tunnel."

Mr. Devine spent nearly a year trying to reach the ore in the back of the tunnel, toward the end of World War I, but he had uncaved only 1200 feet from the portal when the war ended and the price of copper dropped 33% and he gave it up. Mr. Devine apparently was considered a highly respected and conservative mining man at that time. He is now deceased.

In another announcement to the newspaper on November 30, 1918, Mr. Devine stated: "Three shifts of men are now at work opening up the old Pratt Tunnel at the Alice Mine in order to reach some large ore bodies of low grade (now high grade) concentrating ores that are known to exist in this portion of the property. It is expected that the first of these large ore bodies will be reached early in January at the rate the work is progressing. A commercial mine of considerable size will be opened up through the Pratt Tunnel." Devine had worked in the tunnel in 1902 when it was open and clean (before more than 50 years of contamination and leaching from the spring water coming down from the Alice workings) and he had taken samples. He obviously knew there were good copper values to go after. Unfortunately, he never reached the ore bodies. Today the tunnel is caved in 700 feet from the portal, and it is considered too dangerous to reopen.

Devine further stated: "The Pratt Tunnel which was driven a distance of about 2,230 feet some years ago, has opened up some ore in two different places. The elevation of this tunnel is about 250 feet deeper than the Alice Shaft, and just brings the development to the primary zone, where both primary and secondary sulphides are in evidence quite abundantly. This part of the property offers a better opportunity than any other for the opening up of a mine of large proportions, and there is no doubt in my mind that any development extended to the east from this tunnel following the present low grade ore, will from time to time encounter deposits of high grade ore, the existence of which was fairly well determined by the work done from the Alice Mine shaft.

"The work done on the east side of the Alice shaft on the lowest level cut a porphyry fault running somewhat across the general trend of formations, and it is this fault that produced some very high grade ore, and appeared to be making downward with increasing strength. It would require driving the Pratt Tunnel five or six hundred feet east in order to cut this ore, and considering the pitch of the orebody a stoping backing of about 400 feet would result from this development. The limit or volume of ore that could be mined here once the property is properly opened up should be very extensive, and judging from a comparison of the formations here with those of other large producers in the district, mining costs could be maintained as low or lower than those of any other property now producing on a large scale. Due to the possibility of considerable high grade ore running 10% or better being encountered on cross faults

throughout the area, it can be stated beyond the adventure of a doubt, that commercially the property will average better than 5% copper on a very large scale of operation.

Devine continued: "The property is so situated with relation to the railroad that transportation facilities should be ideal. It has been suggested in this connection that an aerial tramway might be considered to deliver supplies to the portal of the Pratt Tunnel and to transport ore from this end of the property to the railroad. The project is entirely feasible and the distance would be reduced to three miles--all down grade to the railroad and highway. The proximity of the Hayden Smelting plant just a few miles away is an economic factor of more than ordinary value. The short railroad haul together with the efficient method of transporting ores and concentrates that could be developed, would contribute largely to the profitable marketing of the low grade ores now available on the property, which have been heretofore not considered commercial, primarily due to inadequate transportation facilities." Of course, today, an ore belt and/or trucks on a paved road with a concentration mill on the Gila River would be the best way to go.

Mr. G. G. Wald, an engineer of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, reported, sometime around 1916, as follows: "The property lies in the mineral belt of the Southwest, and surface indications and geological conditions are favorable for the mineralization of the Climax Vein, especially at its intersection with the various NE to SW cross faults. The fact that the faults intersect at acute angles is a favorable condition, as the zone of shattering is larger than if they cut at right angles. These shattering zones, and also the limestone beds are most likely to contain ore bodies." The Climax Fault, on my claims, is a very strong fissure. The prominent features are its strength and regularity traceable on its surface for a distance of 2,000 feet. Copper values are to be seen along its surface. I, personally, picked up a 3-pound lump of ore that assayed 36.5% copper. A large sample taken from the Pratt Tunnel dump assayed 5.1%.

Mr. Roy G. Mead, who was employed from 1912 to 1916 by the Department of the Interior as Mineral Examiner of the General Land Office, stated in a report written about that time: "The Alice Vein is a contact vein having a limestone hanging wall and a granite porphyry dike for a footwall. The general strike of the vein is about north 60 degrees east, and the dip about 45% to the northwest. The vein filling is iron oxide accompanied with copper carbonate ores. This vein has been explored to a depth of about 350 feet by means of the Alice incline shaft and the Pratt Tunnel, and a large tonnage of carbonate ores extracted which had a copper content in excess of 10%. The development work on this vein, while quite extensive, was done for the purpose of extracting the carbonate ores, and not with the view of developing the primary ore bodies; there-

fore, sufficient depth has not been attained to reach the primary ores. A map compiled by the writer several years ago when the ore body was exposed, is a geological section of the ore exposure of the shaft of the third and fourth levels of the Alice Mine. The ore exposed at that time was high grade and assayed from 6 to 12% copper." I have the map showing the four working levels in the Alice Mine.

When the old caved-in Pratt Tunnel was reopened by me in 1958 (after four years of work) to 1,600 feet from the portal the Phelps Dodge geologist cut a 9-foot sample that assayed 1.55% copper. At about the same time Magma Copper took a 14-foot sample that ran 1.20% copper, with a good showing of gold and silver and 82% silica. The 200 feet of sulphide ore was later exposed when the tunnel was opened further back, but they never came back for further sampling, because in 1958 this was considered too "low grade" to satisfy them. Today most Arizona copper companies are mining ore of less than 1% copper-- much of it in the open pits closer to 1/2 of 1%. I took samples of good high grade ore in the Pratt Tunnel that assayed 3.04, 2.12, 2.01, 2.42, 1.47, 5.00, 5.14, 5.70, 4.73, 21.25, 7.54, 7.95, and 3.41% copper. See attached Assay Report.

Geologist F. L. Croteau of Canada inspected and reported on my claims February 1971 for Rimrock Mines of Canada, who had an option on the property at that time:

"The main copper bearing areas of Arizona have been subjected to considerable faulting and fissuring which originated from broad tectonic movements and from the more local intrusions of igneous rock. The faults and fissures thus created have proven to be excellent sources for ore deposition within the sedimentary rock sequence. The intrusive diabase and porphyry bodies were the likely carriers of primary sulphide material from the main igneous mass and should act as focal points for copper ore concentration. The Alice Mine area shows pronounced faulting to occur in a NE to SW trending direction and this together with the resultant fissuring has proved to be the locus for the ore bodies that occurred in the Alice Mine. A pronounced north-southerly fault occurs in the more westerly portion of the claim block and creates a sharp demarkation line between the limestone and quartzite bodies and gives definite indication that the quartzite body to the west formed the up-thrown side of the fault.

"Previous geological work reported from the Alice Mine-Pratt Tunnel indicate a descending series comprised as follows: Martin Limestone (Devonian), Troy Quartzite (Cambrian), Diabase Sill (Mesozoic), with the entire series intruded intermittently and irregularly by Quartz Monzonite Porphyry (possibly Tertiary) occurring both fairly massively and as definite dykes. The subject area has a record of production from oxide ore bodies and old reports indicate that primary sulphides were encountered

during extraction of the oxide ores. Structural conditions on the property are favorable for the accumulation of ore bodies. The igneous intrusives are essentially diabase and quartz monzonite porphyry which occur as dykes ranging from a few feet to around 200 feet and wider in thickness. Recorded information shows that minor copper oxide occurrences will commonly lead to major bodies both in the horizontal and vertical planes, and that oxidation is not merely a near-surface phenomenon. The substantiation of primary sulphide bodies on the claim group is a feature that requires deep-seated geological techniques."

Mr. Croteau went on to recommend geophysical work and drilling. The above report is similar to a report in PAY DIRT for June 1975 pertaining to the Pinto Valley's 350-million ton orebody: "The Pinto Valley orebody, like most of the large copper deposits, is of the porphyry or disseminated type. The principal ore mineral is chalcopyrite, occurring in very small grains and veinlets throughout the rock mass. A small amount of molybdenite is also present. Most of the mineralization occurs in an uplifted block of quartz monzonite porphyry."

Mr. George A. Checklin, B. Sc., P. Eng., carried out geological work on the Alice Mine claims between May and November 1972, and was the geologist recording the two drill holes for Rimrock Mining Co. He had no financial interest, either directly, or indirectly, in the lands or securities of Rimrock. He stated: "Silver, zinc and copper mineralization is present through much of the drill core, as well as molybdenite more locally. The quartz monzonite porphyry intrusives are potential mineralizers of adjoining silica-rich rocks, and may themselves be mineralized. Among the sediments the Troy Quartzite in particular is susceptible to mineralization. Other bodies of quartz monzonite porphyry, besides those encountered in the drill holes, outcrop on the property. Exploration of this property should continue. More geological mapping and another program of diamond drilling are recommended." (Drilling was terminated by the Metler Bros. Drilling Company before the drilling program was completed, because of some disagreement with Rimrock, and not by the Rimrock Mining Company. Rimrock, a small company with limited funds, bought an oil rig and hit several dry holes which broke them financially. They gave up this property very reluctantly.)

Checklin continues: "An induced polarization survey was carried out by Scintrex Mineral Surveys in June 1971. This survey encountered difficult ground contact problems (dryness, rock outcroppings, etc.) and severe telluric current noise, and coverage, therefore, was rather incomplete. However, one complete anomaly was outlined to the east of the Alice Shaft and part of another anomaly was outlined in the Buckeye Shaft area. Diamond Drill Hole 61 was evidently drilled into an unstable area. The hole passed through several slips and faults and these

included a wide fault zone near the bottom. There was over 500 feet of intruded quartz monzonite porphyry in this hole. Hole No. 81 went down into a relatively stable area but the target was not reached because the hole was not completed. Pyrite is found in all the rocks. Pyrite is particularly important in the Quartz monzonite porphyry and the Troy quartzite. The Troy quartzite seems to be fairly susceptible to the deposition of sulphides, since this type of mineralization occurred in much of the drill core from this formation in both holes. The supposed Mescal sediments also seem to be somewhat susceptible to mineralization. A band of such sediments sandwiched between two of four thin fine-grained porphyry intrusives in a strong fault zone carried marked chalcopyrite, cuprite, and native copper. Some sections carried some disseminated molybdenite. Apparently more important, however, were sections of porphyry which carried a red or reddish-brown mineral which had an adamantine lustre and a bright orange-red streak. Although tentatively identified at first as suprite, this is more likely to be ruby silver. Other mineralization included native copper and a little yellow-brown sphalerite. The latter was generally surrounded by dark sulphide. In other rocks besides the quartz monzonite porphyry chalcopyrite occurred in a number of places. The diabase and the volcanics contained some very fine-grained chalcopyrite. Some malachite was present in the top part of the Troy quartzite and locally further down. A little gold is present locally. In summary, silver, zinc, and copper minerals are present through much of the Troy quartzite and the quartz monzonite porphyry in the two holes drilled, and molybdenite is present locally."

Scintrex Mineral Surveys found two impressive anomalies, while covering only a tiny portion of the claims. Their report is available for your inspection at my home. One of the two drill holes went through over 200 feet of silver. The holes did not hit the targeted copper ore body; however, the good mineralization in the holes indicated that we were close. Rimrock was anxious to continue drilling because they received so much encouragement from the two holes, but, unfortunately, they were unable financially to continue.

The Checklin report continues: "The widespread silver-zinc mineralization raises the possibility that large low-grade silver deposits, as well as copper deposits, may exist within the area of the claims. The main base-metal sulphide appearing in the two drill holes is dark-grey sphalerite, with which the silver minerals are probably closely associated. Galena (lead) was not seen in the core. In a number of cases (as in Bingham, Utah, and Butte, Montana) copper deposits lie closer to the parent intrusion, while silver, lead and zinc deposits are further out toward the perimeter. Silver, zinc, and lead occurring together suggest fringe areas of copper mineralization. The lead will be found further out than the zinc. Silver deposits were being mined early in the history of Globe, Arizona.

The Silver King Mine at Superior was an important producer of silver before it became a copper mine. The Ray copper deposits produce silver-bearing ores. Apart from the Alice vein porphyry dike there are numerous other porphyry bodies to be seen on the claims. There is a large body of quartz monzonite porphyry about 700 feet SW of the Alice Shaft. Malachite was found on the surface. A width of 350 feet is indicated. East of the Alice Shaft there is a proliferation of porphyry dikes, some of which apparently stem from the Alice Vein. At the east end of the claims a large body of quartz monzonite porphyry parallels a diabase body, and both of these intrusives lie within an area of Troy quartzite. Since the Troy quartzite can carry sulphide mineralization there is a possibility of a zone of enrichment at some depth below the surface. On this group of claims there are numerous drill targets. The two holes drilled in 1972 indicate that the area north of the Alice Mine is underlain by rocks carrying widespread sulphide mineralization. All other quartz monzonite porphyry bodies in the area were potential mineralizing agents and may carry metallic minerals themselves."

The way the faults and beds, especially the Alice vein, are making nearly straight down into the earth they could very well go down for a mile as the ore did at the Magma Mine at Superior, not far away. After 50 years of mining they are still taking out extremely high-grade copper ore from a depth of over 5,000 feet. All they had to start with at the turn of the century was a little vein of silver. They didn't look nearly as good then as the Alice Mine looks today. Yet they have sold nearly two billion dollars worth of copper--with no end in sight!

Dr. Bill Lacy, Professor of Geology at the University of Arizona, stated to me after examining the property: "There could be 2,000,000 tons of high-grade ore just in and around the Alice Mine." If this averaged 5% copper at today's prices it would approximate \$200,000,000 worth of copper, plus some gold, silver, and moly. This is good copper ore to process because in places the silica runs as high as 95%. Our National Defense Stockpile is depleted of copper while large amounts of copper is being used in solar energy collectors. The \$33,000,000,000 MX and other stepped-up defense programs will chew up a lot of copper. Any kind of military emergency could quickly push the price of copper up to two or three dollars per pound. In the future we will have to reckon with inflation caused by over-population and the "Unthinkable War."

All claims are contiguous. Maps, plats, and claim notices and Work Affidavits are filed in both the Bureau of Land Management in Phoenix and the Pinal County Courthouse in Florence. I am asking \$495,000 cash, or \$95,000 down with balance four years at 9%. No free options.

Very sincerely yours,


James E. Gaylor

30 So. Main St.
P. O. Box 1889

JACOBS ASSAY OFFICE

REGISTERED ASSAYERS

PHONE Main 2-9813

Certificate No. 53452 Tucson, Arizona. April 4th 1958
 Sample Submitted by Mr. Universal Copper Corp

SERIAL	SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	PERCENT Per cent Wet Assay
156231	0		\$		304		
32	1				212		
33	2				201		
34	3				242		
35	4				042		
36	5				147		
37	6				500		
38	7				514		
39	8				570		
40	9				473		
41	1				018		
42	2				020		
43	3				094		
44	4				21.25		
45	5				754		
46	6				795		
47	2				341		

* Gold Figured \$35.00 per oz. Troy

Very respectfully,

Dw P. Jacobs

Charges \$ 25.50
3.00
 +
28.50

*Kennett
open pit*





(KEARNY)
3850 III SW

FBM: GQ Map 1021 - Geol. of the Sonoma Quad.

SCALE 1:24 000

507 55'

508

D-910

280 000 FEET (EAST)

911 000m.E

110° 52' 30"

1 MILE

Geology mapped in 1965-70

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During World War I Mr. John C. Devine, who had been employed by the Ray Mine (then called Ray Consolidated Copper Co.) for ten years, voluntarily resigned from his job as Assistant Superintendent and raised money to reopen the Alice Mine and Pratt Tunnel, because he had worked there before, and he was the best informed man about the underground conditions there. In an old newspaper clipping found at the University of Arizona he stated: "Eventually the main Troy workings will be on the west end of the group. The Buckeye shaft is down 500 feet and a cross-cut will be run from the bottom to tap the Climax Fault, 1,000 feet distant, which has an excellent copper showing on the surface. The Alice Shaft is down 400 feet and passes through 50 feet of 4% sulphide ore, too low in grade (in 1902) to be handled profitably at the time it was opened. This ore will be developed through what is known as the Pratt Tunnel."

Mr. Devine spent nearly a year trying to reach the ore in the back of the tunnel, toward the end of World War I, but he had uncaved only 1200 feet from the portal when the war ended and the price of copper dropped 33% and he gave it up. Mr. Devine apparently was considered a highly respected and conservative mining man at that time. He is now deceased.

In another announcement to the newspaper on November 30, 1918, Mr. Devine stated: "Three shifts of men are now at work opening up the old Pratt Tunnel at the Alice Mine in order to reach some large ore bodies of low grade (now high grade) concentrating ores that are known to exist in this portion of the property. It is expected that the first of these large ore bodies will be reached early in January at the rate the work is progressing. A commercial mine of considerable size will be opened up through the Pratt Tunnel." Devine had worked in the tunnel in 1902 when it was open and clean (before more than 50 years of contamination and leaching from the spring water coming down from the Alice workings) and he had taken samples. He obviously knew there were good copper values to go after. Unfortunately, he never reached the ore bodies. Today the tunnel is caved in 700 feet from the portal, and it is considered too dangerous to reopen.

Devine further stated: "The Pratt Tunnel which was driven a distance of about 2,230 feet some years ago, has opened up some ore in two different places. The elevation of this tunnel is about 250 feet deeper than the Alice Shaft, and just brings the development to the primary zone, where both primary and secondary sulphides are in evidence quite abundantly. This part of the property offers a better opportunity than any other for the opening up of a mine of large proportions, and there is no doubt in my mind that any development extended to the east from this tunnel following the present low grade ore, will from time to time encounter deposits of high grade ore, the existence of which was fairly well determined by the work done from the Alice Mine shaft.

"The work done on the east side of the Alice shaft on the lowest level cut a porphyry fault running somewhat across the general trend of formations, and it is this fault that produced some very high grade ore, and appeared to be making downward with increasing strength. It would require driving the Pratt Tunnel five or six hundred feet east in order to cut this ore, and considering the pitch of the orebody a stoping backing of about 400 feet would result from this development. The limit or volume of ore that could be mined here once the property is properly opened up should be very extensive, and judging from a comparison of the formations here with those of other large producers in the district, mining costs could be maintained as low or lower than those of any other property now producing on a large scale. Due to the possibility of considerable high grade ore running 10% or better being encountered on cross faults

throughout the area, it can be stated beyond the adventure of a doubt, that commercially the property will average better than 5% copper on a very large scale of operation.

Devine continued: "The property is so situated with relation to the railroad that transportation facilities should be ideal. It has been suggested in this connection that an aerial tramway might be considered to deliver supplies to the portal of the Pratt Tunnel and to transport ore from this end of the property to the railroad. The project is entirely feasible and the distance would be reduced to three miles--all down grade to the railroad and highway. The proximity of the Hayden Smelting plant just a few miles away is an economic factor of more than ordinary value. The short railroad haul together with the efficient method of transporting ores and concentrates that could be developed, would contribute largely to the profitable marketing of the low grade ores now available on the property, which have been heretofore not considered commercial, primarily due to inadequate transportation facilities." Of course, today, an ore belt and/or trucks on a paved road with a concentration mill on the Gila River would be the best way to go.

Mr. G. G. Wald, an engineer of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, reported, sometime around 1916, as follows: "The property lies in the mineral belt of the Southwest, and surface indications and geological conditions are favorable for the mineralization of the Climax Vein, especially at its intersection with the various NE to SW cross faults. The fact that the faults intersect at acute angles is a favorable condition, as the zone of shattering is larger than if they cut at right angles. These shattering zones, and also the limestone beds are most likely to contain ore bodies." The Climax Fault, on my claims, is a very strong fissure. The prominent features are its strength and regularity traceable on its surface for a distance of 2,000 feet. Copper values are to be seen along its surface. I, personally, picked up a 3-pound lump of ore that assayed 36.5% copper. A large sample taken from the Pratt Tunnel dump assayed 5.1%.

Mr. Roy G. Mead, who was employed from 1912 to 1916 by the Department of the Interior as Mineral Examiner of the General Land Office, stated in a report written about that time: "The Alice Vein is a contact vein having a limestone hanging wall and a granite porphyry dike for a footwall. The general strike of the vein is about north 60 degrees east, and the dip about 45% to the northwest. The vein filling is iron oxide accompanied with copper carbonate ores. This vein has been explored to a depth of about 350 feet by means of the Alice incline shaft and the Pratt Tunnel, and a large tonnage of carbonate ores extracted which had a copper content in excess of 10%. The development work on this vein, while quite extensive, was done for the purpose of extracting the carbonate ores, and not with the view of developing the primary ore bodies; there-

fore, sufficient depth has not been attained to reach the primary ores. A map compiled by the writer several years ago when the ore body was exposed, is a geological section of the ore exposure of the shaft of the third and fourth levels of the Alice Mine. The ore exposed at that time was high grade and assayed from 6 to 12% copper." I have the map showing the four working levels in the Alice Mine.

When the old caved-in Pratt Tunnel was reopened by me in 1958 (after four years of work) to 1,600 feet from the portal the Phelps Dodge geologist cut a 9-foot sample that assayed 1.55% copper. At about the same time Magma Copper took a 14-foot sample that ran 1.20% copper, with a good showing of gold and silver and 82% silica. The 200 feet of sulphide ore was later exposed when the tunnel was opened further back, but they never came back for further sampling, because in 1958 this was considered too "low grade" to satisfy them. Today most Arizona copper companies are mining ore of less than 1% copper--much of it in the open pits closer to 1/2 of 1%. I took samples of good high grade ore in the Pratt Tunnel that assayed 3.04, 2.12, 2.01, 2.42, 1.47, 5.00, 5.14, 5.70, 4.73, 21.25, 7.54, 7.95, and 3.41% copper. See attached Assay Report.

Geologist F. L. Croteau of Canada inspected and reported on my claims February 1971 for Rimrock Mines of Canada, who had an option on the property at that time:

"The main copper bearing areas of Arizona have been subjected to considerable faulting and fissuring which originated from broad tectonic movements and from the more local intrusions of igneous rock. The faults and fissures thus created have proven to be excellent sources for ore deposition within the sedimentary rock sequence. The intrusive diabase and porphyry bodies were the likely carriers of primary sulphide material from the main igneous mass and should act as focal points for copper ore concentration. The Alice Mine area shows pronounced faulting to occur in a NE to SW trending direction and this together with the resultant fissuring has proved to be the locus for the ore bodies that occurred in the Alice Mine. A pronounced north-southerly fault occurs in the more westerly portion of the claim block and creates a sharp demarkation line between the limestone and quartzite bodies and gives definite indication that the quartzite body to the west formed the up-thrown side of the fault.

"Previous geological work reported from the Alice Mine-Pratt Tunnel indicate a descending series comprised as follows: Martin Limestone (Devonian), Troy Quartzite (Cambrian), Diabase Sill (Mesozoic), with the entire series intruded intermittently and irregularly by Quartz Monzonite Porphyry (possibly Tertiary) occurring both fairly massively and as definite dykes. The subject area has a record of production from oxide ore bodies and old reports indicate that primary sulphides were encountered

during extraction of the oxide ores. Structural conditions on the property are favorable for the accumulation of ore bodies. The igneous intrusives are essentially diabase and quartz monzonite porphyry which occur as dykes ranging from a few feet to around 200 feet and wider in thickness. Recorded information shows that minor copper oxide occurrences will commonly lead to major bodies both in the horizontal and vertical planes, and that oxidation is not merely a near-surface phenomenon. The substantiation of primary sulphide bodies on the claim group is a feature that requires deep-seated geological techniques."

Mr. Croteau went on to recommend geophysical work and drilling. The above report is similar to a report in PAY DIRT for June 1975 pertaining to the Pinto Valley's 350-million ton orebody: "The Pinto Valley orebody, like most of the large copper deposits, is of the porphyry or disseminated type. The principal ore mineral is chalcopyrite, occurring in very small grains and veinlets throughout the rock mass. A small amount of molybdenite is also present. Most of the mineralization occurs in an uplifted block of quartz monzonite porphyry."

Mr. George A. Checklin, B. Sc., P. Eng., carried out geological work on the Alice Mine claims between May and November 1972, and was the geologist recording the two drill holes for Rimrock Mining Co. He had no financial interest, either directly, or indirectly, in the lands or securities of Rimrock. He stated: "Silver, zinc and copper mineralization is present through much of the drill core, as well as molybdenite more locally. The quartz monzonite porphyry intrusives are potential mineralizers of adjoining silica-rich rocks, and may themselves be mineralized. Among the sediments the Troy Quartzite in particular is susceptible to mineralization. Other bodies of quartz monzonite porphyry, besides those encountered in the drill holes, outcrop on the property. Exploration of this property should continue. More geological mapping and another program of diamond drilling are recommended." (Drilling was terminated by the Metler Bros. Drilling Company before the drilling program was completed, because of some disagreement with Rimrock, and not by the Rimrock Mining Company. Rimrock, a small company with limited funds, bought an oil rig and hit several dry holes which broke them financially. They gave up this property very reluctantly.)

Checklin continues: "An induced polarization survey was carried out by Scintrex Mineral Surveys in June 1971. This survey encountered difficult ground contact problems (dryness, rock outcroppings, etc.) and severe telluric current noise, and coverage, therefore, was rather incomplete. However, one complete anomaly was outlined to the east of the Alice Shaft and part of another anomaly was outlined in the Buckeye Shaft area. Diamond Drill Hole 61 was evidently drilled into an unstable area. The hole passed through several slips and faults and these

included a wide fault zone near the bottom. There was over 500 feet of intruded quartz monzonite porphyry in this hole. Hole No. 81 went down into a relatively stable area but the target was not reached because the hole was not completed. Pyrite is found in all the rocks. Pyrite is particularly important in the Quartz monzonite porphyry and the Troy quartzite. The Troy quartzite seems to be fairly susceptible to the deposition of sulphides, since this type of mineralization occurred in much of the drill core from this formation in both holes. The supposed Mescal sediments also seem to be somewhat susceptible to mineralization. A band of such sediments sandwiched between two of four thin fine-grained porphyry intrusives in a strong fault zone carried marked chalcopyrite, cuprite, and native copper. Some sections carried some disseminated molybdenite. Apparently more important, however, were sections of porphyry which carried a red or reddish-brown mineral which had an adamantine lustre and a bright orange-red streak. Although tentatively identified at first as suprite, this is more likely to be ruby silver. Other mineralization included native copper and a little yellow-brown sphalerite. The latter was generally surrounded by dark sulphide. In other rocks besides the quartz monzonite porphyry chalcopyrite occurred in a number of places. The diabase and the volcanics contained some very fine-grained chalcopyrite. Some malachite was present in the top part of the Troy quartzite and locally further down. A little gold is present locally. In summary, silver, zinc, and copper minerals are present through much of the Troy quartzite and the quartz monzonite porphyry in the two holes drilled, and molybdenite is present locally."

Scintrex Mineral Surveys found two impressive anomalies, while covering only a tiny portion of the claims. Their report is available for your inspection at my home. One of the two drill holes went through over 200 feet of silver. The holes did not hit the targeted copper ore body; however, the good mineralization in the holes indicated that we were close. Rimrock was anxious to continue drilling because they received so much encouragement from the two holes, but, unfortunately, they were unable financially to continue.

The Checklin report continues: "The widespread silver-zinc mineralization raises the possibility that large low-grade silver deposits, as well as copper deposits, may exist within the area of the claims. The main base-metal sulphide appearing in the two drill holes is dark-grey sphalerite, with which the silver minerals are probably closely associated. Galena (lead) was not seen in the core. In a number of cases (as in Bingham, Utah, and Butte, Montana) copper deposits lie closer to the parent intrusion, while silver, lead and zinc deposits are further out toward the perimeter. Silver, zinc, and lead occurring together suggest fringe areas of copper mineralization. The lead will be found further out than the zinc. Silver deposits were being mined early in the history of Globe, Arizona.

The Silver King Mine at Superior was an important producer of silver before it became a copper mine. The Ray copper deposits produce silver-bearing ores. Apart from the Alice vein porphyry dike there are numerous other porphyry bodies to be seen on the claims. There is a large body of quartz monzonite porphyry about 700 feet SW of the Alice Shaft. Malachite was found on the surface. A width of 350 feet is indicated. East of the Alice Shaft there is a proliferation of porphyry dikes, some of which apparently stem from the Alice Vein. At the east end of the claims a large body of quartz monzonite porphyry parallels a diabase body, and both of these intrusives lie within an area of Troy quartzite. Since the Troy quartzite can carry sulphide mineralization there is a possibility of a zone of enrichment at some depth below the surface. On this group of claims there are numerous drill targets. The two holes drilled in 1972 indicate that the area north of the Alice Mine is underlain by rocks carrying widespread sulphide mineralization. All other quartz monzonite porphyry bodies in the area were potential mineralizing agents and may carry metallic minerals themselves."

The way the faults and beds, especially the Alice vein, are making nearly straight down into the earth they could very well go down for a mile as the ore did at the Magma Mine at Superior, not far away. After 50 years of mining they are still taking out extremely high-grade copper ore from a depth of over 5,000 feet. All they had to start with at the turn of the century was a little vein of silver. They didn't look nearly as good then as the Alice Mine looks today. Yet they have sold nearly two billion dollars worth of copper--with no end in sight!

Dr. Bill Lacy, Professor of Geology at the University of Arizona, stated to me after examining the property: "There could be 2,000,000 tons of high-grade ore just in and around the Alice Mine." If this averaged 5% copper at today's prices it would approximate \$200,000,000 worth of copper, plus some gold, silver, and moly. This is good copper ore to process because in places the silica runs as high as 95%. Our National Defense Stockpile is depleted of copper while large amounts of copper is being used in solar energy collectors. The \$33,000,000,000 MX and other stepped-up defense programs will chew up a lot of copper. Any kind of military emergency could quickly push the price of copper up to two or three dollars per pound. In the future we will have to reckon with inflation caused by overpopulation and the "Unthinkable War."

All claims are contiguous. Maps, plats, and claim notices and Work Affidavits are filed in both the Bureau of Land Management in Phoenix and the Pinal County Courthouse in Florence. I am asking \$495,000 cash, or \$95,000 down with balance four years at 9%. No free options.

Very sincerely yours,

James E. Gaylor
James E. Gaylor

30 So. Main St.
P. O. Box 1839

JACOBS ASSAY OFFICE

REGISTERED ASSAYERS

PHONE Main 2-9813

Certificate No. 53452

Tucson, Arizona. April 4th 1958

Sample Submitted by Mr. Universal Copper Corp

SERIAL	SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore *	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	PERCENT Per cent Wet Assay
156231	0		\$		304		
32	1				212		
33	2				201		
34	3				242		
35	4				042		
36	5				147		
37	6				500		
38	7				514		
39	8				570		
40	9				473		
41	10				078		
42	2				020		
43	3				094		
44	4				21.25		
45	5				754		
46	6				795		
47	7				341		

* Gold Figured \$35.00 per oz. Troy

Very respectfully,

Ben P. Jacobs

Charges \$ 25.50
3.00
28.50

11,007

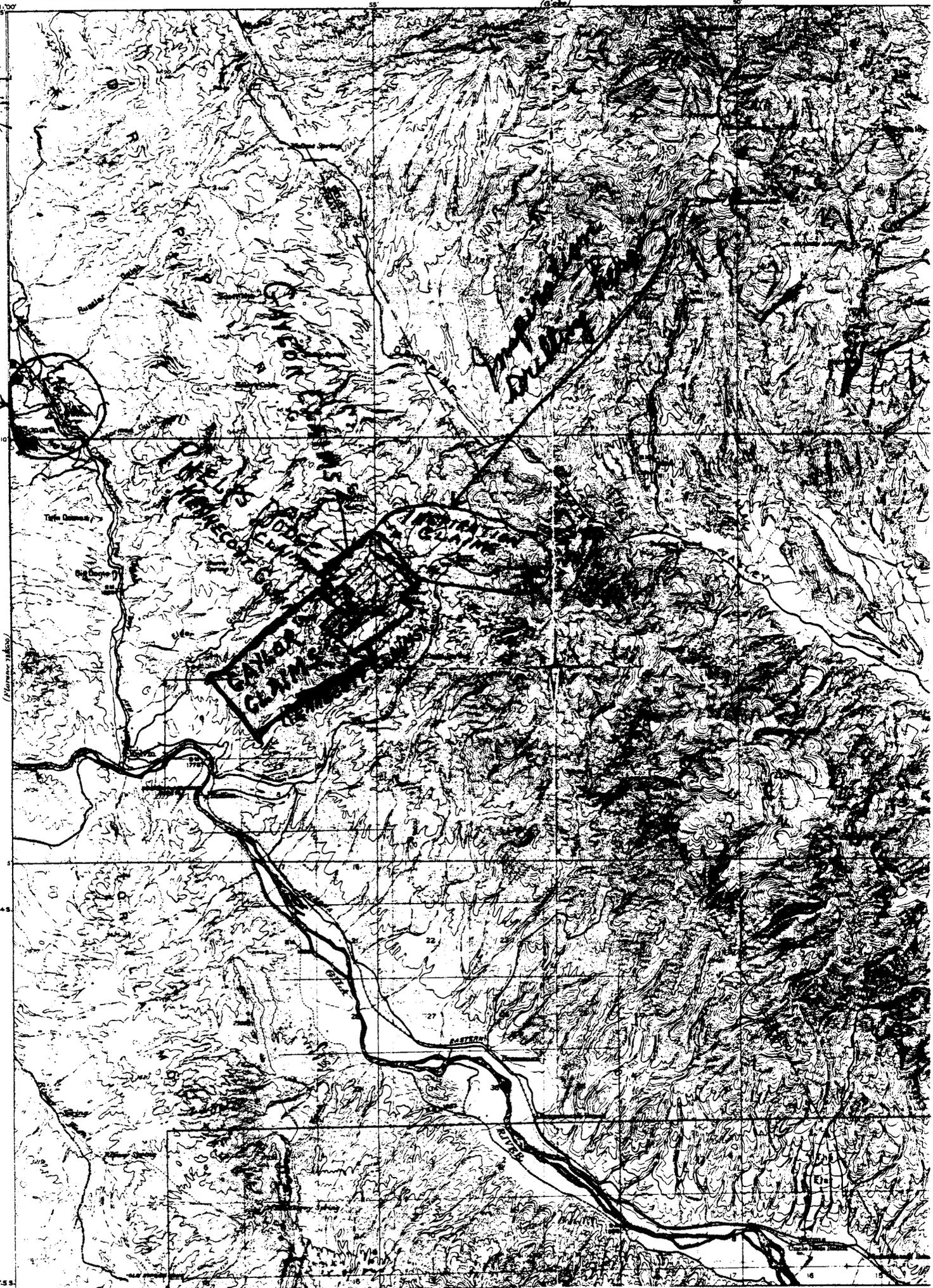
3374

55

62

50

*Kennecott
open pit*



7.5 5.1