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Gray Eagle Mining Corporation

P.O. Box 56
Cottonwood, Ariz. 86326

May 10, 1974

Mr. Grover Heinrichs
Asst. Exploration Mgr.
Essex International, Inc.
1704 West Grant Rd.
Tucson, Arizona 85705

SXM

MAY 13 1974

RECEIVED

Dear Mr. Heinrichs:

In response to Mr. Paul Eimon's letter of May 6th, a copy of which was sent to you, I am enclosing a claim map and an abstract of the original report. This portion pertains only to copper, however, maps and reports are also available on the gold claims should you be interested.

The enclosed report was prepared approximately ten years ago following the finalization of our incorporation. Since that time a great deal of dozer work has been done, plus other developments. I believe the Pebble Mill group will interest you as it would not require too much capital to put it into production, and there is a considerable mount of leach ore on the property.

In addition to the Pebble Mill claims we also have 6 claims in the Ash Creek Mining District which is 7 miles east of Dewey, Arizona. There is 54 ft. of mineralization from which we have shipped 20-30% copper ore. This is separate from the Pebble Mill group. Maps and reports are available.

After perusing this report, if further information is desired won't you give me a call and I will be happy to meet with you.

Cordially,

GRAY EAGLE MINING CORP.

John C. Wilson

John C. Wilson
President

634-2680

JCW:fr

VI. PEBBLE MILL MINE AREA REPORT
GREY EAGLE MINING CORPORATION

A. Property Description.

The Pebble Mill Mine Area consists of ~~twenty~~ 19 unpatented federal lode mining claims (1500 ft. by 600 ft.) located by metes and bounds in sections 11, 14 and 15, T. 14 N., R. 3 E., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Yavapai County, Arizona. These twenty mining claims located by John C. Wilson, Dan E. Wombacher, Joe L. Wombacher and Clarence (Cherry) Wombacher, are recorded in the Yavapai County Recorder's Office at Prescott, Arizona as set forth below:

Claim Name	Date of Location	Book	Page
Nancy #1	July 1, 1955	56	15
Nancy #2	July 1, 1955	56	16
Nancy #3	July 1, 1955	56	17
Nancy #4	July 1, 1955	56	18
Nancy #5	July 1, 1955	56	19
Cottonwood	Feb. 28, 1945	152	226
Blue Chip #1	Oct. 9, 1954	38	121
Blue Chip #2	Sept. 18, 1954	38	122
Blue Chip #3	Sept. 20, 1954	38	123
Blue Chip #4	Oct. 13, 1954	40	270
Blue Chip #5	Sept. 20, 1954	36	521
Blue Chip #6	Sept. 28, 1954	40	271
Blue Chip #7	Sept. 28, 1954	37	297
Blue Chip #8	Sept. 28, 1954	37	298
Blue Chip #9	Sept. 28, 1954	38	124
Blue Chip #10	Sept. 28, 1954	40	272
Blue Chip #11	Sept. 28, 1954	38	126
Blue Chip #12	Sept. 28, 1954	38	127
Blue Chip #14	Sept. 28, 1954	40	268
Blue Chip #15	Oct. 14, 1954	40	269

B. Geography.

The Pebble Mill area is named from the fact that a pebble mill was installed there many years ago. This area includes and is referred to as the Phau Mine, or the Blue Chip Mine in previous reports.

The southern most of the Pebble Mill area claims (Blue Chip #3) is approximately one mile north of the East-West Cherry Creek-Dewey graded gravel road and two miles northeast of the center of the town of Cherry, Arizona.

The claims run along the slope of the Black Hills and the elevation ranges from 4000 feet on the east side to 4800 feet on the west side.

C. History, Previous Reports and Sample Values.

1. Francis W. Christiansen (Geologist) 1955.

(a) Introduction. "Data for this report was obtained from a one day personal inspection of part of the mineralized zones located within the boundaries of sixty unpatented mining claims. Information was also obtained from government reports, smelter sheets, assay sheets, personal communication with the owners of the claims and a large assortment of miscellaneous data.

"The purpose of the report is to evaluate, in a preliminary way, the belt of gold, silver and tungsten mineralization included within the boundaries of the Wilson-Wombacher claims."

(b) Location. "The sixty unpatented lode mining claims are located along the northeast margin of the Black Hills, in the vicinity of Cherry Creek. Cherry Creek is located about 12 miles southeast of Jerome, Arizona. The groups of claims are situated in an elongate belt some eight miles in length and three miles in width which roughly parallels and includes the Verde Fault zone and the Black Hills."

(c) Accessibility. "Good gravel and hard surfaced roads extend southeastward from Cottonwood along the northeast front of the Black Hills. Moderately good dirt roads extend southwestward into the canyons and foothills where most of the groups of claims are located.

In general, the topography consists of low rolling hills which steepen toward the mountain and toward the head of the canyons. This type of topography lends itself readily to mining operations of the kind anticipated in this area. Most of the workings are available by passenger car or short trails leading to the prospect pits and mine workings.

"A good source of labor, capitol equipment and maintenance, repairs and operating supplies are available at Clarkdale, Jerome, Cottonwood and Prescott. Water is available in limited amounts from spring areas on or near the claims."

(d) History. "The Cherry Creek district contains numerous quartz-gold bearing veins. The discovery and initial development dates back to the eighteen seventies. The specific history of each prospect followed a rather definite pattern. Immediately following the discovery arrastres were constructed and operated and then usually inclined or vertical shafts were sunk (50' - 300') for the purpose of developing ore. This stage near the turn of the century was followed by the construction and operation of small hammer mills and in some instances tables. Six small mills were in operation soon after the turn of the century receiving ore from seven operating mines. * * * *

"Intermittent production from the Cherry Creek district continued to 1957 with a general peak or upsurge of activity in the middle and late thirties following the change in the price of gold."

(e) Blue Chip Group. "The Ehau Mine on this group of claims was in continuous production for about nine years, andpproduced ore that averaged $30.00 per ton. A $200,000.00 mill was constructed at this time which handled the milling ore. It is reported that a noted mining engineer, John Hayes Hammond, estimated a total of 6,000,000 tons of mill grade ore. A 275 ft. diamond drill hole was reported to have intersected 27 feet of rock that assayed 10% Cu., 65 oz. Au. and 7 oz. Ag.

"In 1946 several carloads of $30.00 to $40.00 gold ore was shipped to the Clarkdale smelter. Some surface dozer work was completed in 1955 resulting in the exposure of the veins in several new areas. Gold, copper and

tungsten veins were exposed and about 200 tons of tungsten ore assaying 1.33% WO_3 was mined and stockpiled. Mr. Wilson reports that new copper veins were exposed and assayed from 2-4% and the exposed gold ledges assayed from $20.00 to $40.00 per ton."

(f) Geology. "The Cherry Creek district is located in the southeast part of the Jerome quadrangle. The main type of rock exposed in the district is a gray to white medium to coarse grained granite which has been intruded into the chloritic-mica schist which makes up basement rock of the area. The schist and the granite are Precambrian in age as are the gold, copper and scheelite veins. Locally the granite is capped by unmineralized Paleozoic limestones, shales and sandstones which in turn are overlain locally by Tertiary lava flows and tuffs.

"The veins of the district are mainly gold quartz veins with some of the veins carrying copper and tungsten. Native gold, chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite and some lead and zinc minerals along with quartz and tourmaline are the main minerals found in the veins. This mineral assemblage was found at a relatively high temperature and may therefore be expected to have a large vertical extent which is characteristic of the hypothermal mineral zone.

"Development of the veins has consisted mainly of shafts and drifts and some diamond drilling to depths in most instances less than 300 feet. At this general depth the oxidized ore changes to sulphides. Very little exploration has been carried out within the primary sulphide zone and there are also large blocks of unexplored ground within the oxidized zone. Data obtained from various reports indicate that the sulphide ore is amendable to beneficiation as is the oxidized ore which contains the free gold.

"The general character and strength of the veins of the district would indicate that they will have a great vertical range. The high grade gold values will be spotty but as indicated on the available assay maps, the lower gold values may be expected to persist for several thousand feet vertically and laterally."

"The newly (1955) uncovered veins containing copper, tungsten and gold should be further explored. A detailed mapping and sampling program followed by surface work and perhaps some diamond drilling would assist in developing and evaluating the properties and may lead to the discovery of additional new mineralized zones and ore shoots."

2. John C. Wilson and Joe L. Dan E. and Clarence A. Wombacher, July 17, 1956. History and production of the Blue Chip Group of mining claims, formerly the Phau Group.

(a) Jim Boyer, Discovery Approximately 1900. "The Phau Mine was first discovered about the turn of the century by Jim Boyer, who operated the property on a small scale for several years. Some very high grade ore was mined, running $100.00 per ton in gold, silver and copper. Mr. Boyer sold the mine for $6,000.00.

"The people who bought the property took out $40,000.00 from the B.B. shaft the first year. No record is available as to the total production of these people while they were the owners. They sold the property to Mr. Phau.

(b) Mr. Phau. "Mr. Phau, together with some other people, formed a company. This company built a complete milling plant, installing around $200,000.00 worth of machinery. They sunk a shaft and started mining ore which averaged around $30.00 per ton. The mine was in continuous operation for nine years. During this time a noted mining engineer, John Hayes Hammond, estimated they had 6,000,000 tons of ore blocked out that was good mill ore. During this period a 275 foot diamond drill hole was sunk. The last 27 feet of the core assayed 10% copper, 0.65 ounces in gold and 7 ounces in silver. At that time copper was at a very low price and of not much interest to the company. Due to a disagreement between the officials of the company the mine was shut down and has been idle for the past 40 years."

(c) Wombacher Brothers. "About 10 years ago the Wombacher Brothers acquired the property. They shipped several carloads of ore assaying from $30.00 to $40.00 a ton, to the Clarkdale Smelter."

(d) Wombacher and Wilson, 1954. "In 1954 John C. Wilson and the Wombacher Brothers formed a partnership

on the property and took up more claims making it a 19 claim group.

"In 1955 about $10,000.00 was spent developing this group. Most of the development work was bulldozer work on the surface. The results of this work are that we have uncovered three large deposits of copper ore assaying from 2% to 4% copper, also several good ledges of gold ore assaying from $20.00 to $40.00 per ton.

"In the fall of 1955 we discovered that the south 8 claims on the property had a large amount of commercial grade tungsten ore running from 0.50% to 10% WO_3. We started mining operations on a small scale on one of the outcrops of tungsten. We mined 200 tons of 1.33% tungsten ore and stockpiled some on the property."

3. E. W. Fredell Report, January 16, 1957.

(a) Blue Chip Group. "The principal ore minerals in this group of 15 claims are tungsten and tin. Trenching and surface cuts are all that have been done on these claims to date. A conservative estimate of the ore in sight is 50,000 tons.

"Assays of various samples and a report from the Denver Equipment Company accompany this report.

"This group of 15 claims are treated separately as they have quite a deposit carrying tungsten and tin values.

"The values run approximately 1.1% tungsten and from 0.10% to 0.50% tin. The values are widely disseminated and can be easily concentrated to a shipping value of tungsten. No studies have been made on tin as yet.

"Across the northeastern side of these claims there is a strong ledge showing some values in copper. No work has been donson this ledge as yet except for surface work."

(b) Blue Chip Mine Assays by Geneva Steel Plant.

Sample Number	Claims	WO_3	Sn
1	Blue Chip #9	0.92	0.56
2	Blue Chip #9	0.15	0.11
3	Blue Chip #10	0.10	0.14
4	Blue Chip #9	0.26	0.14
5	Blue Chip #10	0.10	0.18
6	Blue Chip #11	2.79	1.24

(c) Exploration, Geology and Assays. What exploration work that has been done to date, consists of trenching and one 35 foot adit on one ledge. Six ledges varying in width from four to eighteen feet have been exposed. Assays across these ledges have been made and are supported by Exhibit #1. On the dump at the 35 ft. adit are approximately 125 to 150 tons of ore assaying from 1.5 to 1.75 percent scheelite. In practically all of the scheelite samples that have been assayed, tin is present, varying in amounts from 0.10 to 1.24%. There are some old workings at least 40 years old, on these claims but caved. The scheelite seems to be in an argillized diorite, pans easily and can be concentrated to make a high grade product. On the west end of this group of claims, there is a large dike varying in width from 20 to 50 feet in width. Surface samples on this dike show 2.40 percent copper. Sample #12249 Arizona Testing Laboratories. No work has been done on this ledge.

4. Assays Submitted by John C. Wilson. The following assay sheets were submitted by John C. Wilson as being from the Pebble Mill area:

(a) Shattuck Denn. Shattuck Denn Mining Corp. Iron King Branch:

Blue Chip No. 2 claim across 50 feet - - 1.65% copper.

(b) Assays by Arizona Testing Laboratories.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold oz. Per Ton	Value	Percentages Copper
122348	W #1 Nancy No. 4	1.06	$37.10	- - -
12249	CW #10 Nancy No. 1	Trace	- - -	2.40%

(c) Assays by Chrisman & Nichols, 229 So. West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sample Number	Identification	Gold oz. Per Ton	Silver oz. Per Ton	Percentage Copper
1	J Nancy No. 4	1.15	1.00	- - -
4	Blue Chip No. 2	Trace	0.10	2.96
	Nancy No. 1	- - -	0.10	0.84

		WO_3
Blue Chip No. 10	High Grade Vein	23.60%
Blue Chip No. 11	W. Pit	1.90%

(d) Spectrographic Analysis From Geneva Steel Plant.

Date	No.		WO_3%
10/14/54	1	Surface Sampling	2.08
" " "	2	" "	0.85
" " "	3	" "	1.02
" " "	4	" "	2.56
12/10/54	1	" "	1.68
" " "	2	" "	2.84

(e) University of Arizona School of Mines.

3/4/55 Sample No. 1 Across 6 ft. ledge - 1.97% WO_3
Grab sample from 100 ton ore pile 1.03% WO_3
Hillside Mining Co. from ore pile 1.33% WO_3
Across 6 foot ledge 1.24% tin
Across 10 foot ledge .56% tin

(f) Newmont Exploration Limited.

No.		WO_3%
1 - #10 Across 8 foot to 5 foot depth		10.76
2 - #15 Across 10 foot	11/21/54	1.24
3 - #14 Across 9 foot	11/21/54	0.13
4 - #10 Across 16 foot	11/21/54	1.95

(g) Newmont Exploration Limited.

No.	WO_3%
1	1.24
2	0.30
3	0.54

(h) Mardun Company, Cottonwood, Arizona.

No.	Copper %
1	3.4
2	2.77

(i) Wah Chang Mining Corporation, 1/17/56.

Claim Number	WO_3%
#1	.35
#2	2.20
#3	.57
#4	.59
#5	.41
#6	1.03
#7	.53

D. Geological Mapping and Report, Harry E. Nelson. Nevada Registered Geological Engineer #891, February, 1963.

1. Pebble Mill Area. "No published written history is known for this area.

"Cherry Wombacher gave the following account of its history. This area was worked about 1900 and was known as the Pfau Mine Area. The old gold mill, part of the foundation which is still standing, used a ball mill lined with Swedish flint liners and Swedish flint balls. Specimens of the liners and balls were seen and collected by the writer. George White dismantled and sold the mill about 1915.

"Mr. Boyer, grandfather of Cherry Wombacher, worked the Boyer and Differ Mine (the $40,000 Gold Hole) in the schist capping on the west edge of the area mapped, about 1900.

"Production from this area is unknown. High grade gold ore is known to be present, for many specimens of quartz and limonite were broken and seen to contain visible gold. A good example is Sample No. 543, a quartz vein of 2.0-feet true width, left as a pillar in the old workings assayed 1.48-oz. Au, 1.1-oz. Ag, 0.015% Cu, Nil in Pb, and 0.20% Zn.

"This area is the most colorful of the Precambrian rock areas mapped. The rocks for about 4000 feet in strike length west of the Verde Fault have been altered from the normal tan color to a light pink to deep reddish color. While some of the color is from hematitic iron oxide it is thought the major portion of the color is from the discoloration of the white feldspars to a pink to reddish color. The cause for this change in color is not known, but it is postulated that perhaps this color represents a halo, an alteration in color form, caused by an underlying magmatic mass that has intruded into the area. There are several reasons for this idea."

(a) Tungsten. "The tungsten mineral scheelite is found in this area, as well as what is thought to be a scheelite carrying molybdenum, rather than a true powellite. This occurrence of scheelite is a local affair and is not an ordinary thing for the Precambrian rocks of this district.

"The scheelite is found occurring in two forms; first, in dense little veinlets with a greenish mineral thought to be epidote, and secondly along shear planes that have been subject to hydrothermal alteration forming sericite. In both instances the scheelite fluoresces a good blue white, indicating a very small percentage of molybdenum. A good example of the altered shear planes are the following assays:

No. 488 -	3.5-ft.	Trace of Ag, None in Au, 100 PPM Cu, 4 PPM Mo, and 0.062% W.
No. 489 -	20-in.	Trace of Ag, None in Au, 50 PPM Cu, 1 PPM Mo, and 0.016% W.
No. 490 -	2.0-ft.	Trace of Ag, None in Au, 20 PPM Cu, 5 PPM Mo, and 0.024% W.

"A good example of the scheelite in dense little veinlets with greenish epidote (?) is the following assay:

No. 487 - Trace of Ag, None in Au, 50 PPM Cu, 8 PPM Mo, and 0.019% W.

"Thus it is thought that the tungsten in this area represents material that has escaped from an underlying magmatic mass that has intruded into this area.

(b) Molybdenum. "Molybdenum is found in this area, both as contained molybdenum in scheelite or as powellite (?), and as molybdenite. A good example of the former is the following assay:

No. 611 - 330 PPM Mo, and 0.061% W.

"Interesting samples that indicate molybdenum is along silicified structures are the following assays:

No. 550 - 5.0-ft. 0.20-oz. Ag, 0.005-oz. Au, 0.01% Cu, Nil in Pb, 0.10% Zn, 0.07% Mo.
No. 547 - 4.0 ft. 0.10-oz. Ag, Trace Au, 0.005% Cu, Nil in Pb, 0.20% Zn, 0.06% Mo.

"A very interesting sample that indicates that molybdenum may be disseminated is the result of the assays of the 30 pound grab sample of the "Core", which follows:

No. 500 - 30-lbs. Grab 0.10-oz. Ag, Trace of Au, 600 PPM Cu, and 70 PPM Mo."

(c) Zinc. "Zinc is found in the area. Nearly all assays indicate that zinc is present from amounts of 0.10% up to as high as 1.10% Zn. Even the red granite of Sample No. 561 shows the following:

No. 561 - grab sample of red granite - Trace of Ag, Trace of Au, 0.01% Cu, Nil in Pb, 0.10% Zn, and Nil in Mo.

"The zinc content of these rocks is thought to be high above the norm, when compared with the data noted on pages 641-642, 'The Data of Geochemistry, U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 770.'"

(d) Copper. "Copper is found in the area. Green copper minerals, while in small amounts, are found widely distributed. The 40-foot copper area represented by

samples No. 551 to and including No. 560, averages 40-feet at 0.035% Cu. The copperopolis area represented by samples No. 567 to and including No. 578, averages 54-feet at 0.027% Cu.

"The copper content of these rocks is thought to be high above the norm.

"It is thought that the most important sample taken is the 30-pound grab samples taken of the "Core". The results of this sample are as follows:

No. 500 - 30-lbs. grab, 0.10-oz. Ag, Trace of Au, 600 PPM Cu, and 70 PPM Mo."

2. Pebble Mill Rocks in Addition to Bradshaw Granite.

(a) Pebble Mill Andesite. "Approximately 1300 feet southeast of the old Pebble Mill foundation along the road to the Cherry Creek highway is found a black basic dike. The dike strikes east, is about 30 feet thick, and is apparently cut by the Verde Fault to the east. Megascopically the rock consists of a fine-grained black groundmass with white phenocrysts.

"A five foot dike of this rock was found about 900 feet S. 50° W. of the old Pebble Mill foundation. The dike strikes S. 75° E. and is vertical. The rock is highly altered, was water soaked, and is soft. It is a light brownish-gray in color. Phenocrysts could be seen. A specimen of this rock, sample No. 563, was submitted with the recommendation that it be made into a thin section for petrographic identification."

(b) Metamorphic Rocks. "This area is thought to be mainly highly weathered granitic rocks.

"Rocks mapped as schist were done so because of their highly sericitized alteration and the thin sheared partings of the rocks. One such zone of tan rock classified as a schist is in the Pebble Mill area, where iron stained quartz stringers were mined for the gold content. The schist appears to be islands capping weathered tan Bradshaw granite. One area near the crest of the hill appears to be a small synclinal structure about 1000 feet long in a northerly direction and about 300 feet wide. This schist zone is thought to plunge to the north."

3. Faulting. "Several strong faults were mapped in the Pebble Mill area. These are as follows:

(a) At S. 55° W. 800 feet from the Pebble Mill foundation, a fault strikes N. 40° W. and dips 45° NE. There appears to be a 30 foot broken zone in the hanging wall of this fault. There is a 4.0-foot true width silicified zone on the fault; this material was sampled and recorded as Sample No. 547.

(b) At S. 25° W. 900 feet from the Pebble Mill foundation, a fault strikes N. 30° E. and dips 63° SW. This fault forms the boundary between tan Bradshaw granite on the west and highly altered granitic rock with scheelite on the east.

(c) At N. 80° W. 900 feet from the Pebble Mill foundation, the surface opening of an old stope is found, Very strong faulting could be seen in the walls of this opening, however it was impossible to obtain strikes or dips. It is thought that one of these structures strikes about N. 25° E. and dips about 45° SE. This structure is in the schist and was mined for gold.

(d) At S. 5° E. 1100 feet from the Pebble Mill foundation, a fault strikes N. 20° W. and dips 30° NE. This fault has highly weathered soft Bradshaw granite above and a hard, white altered rock, cut by many small quartz stringers stained with tan iron oxide and some black manganese below. A 30 pound sample of pieces of the rock below the fault was taken and recorded as Sample No. 500.

(e) At S. 8° W. 2200 feet from the Pebble Mill foundation, a fault strikes N. 5° W. and dips 25° SW. Quartz vein material is found on this fault, the granite is seritized."

4. Recommendations.

(a) "It is recommended that this area be drilled. It is thought that the first hole should be drilled on the core to a depth of about 1500 feet.

(b) "It is recommended that serious thought be given to cleaning out and timbering the old shaft about 500

feet northwest of the old Pebble Mill foundation; with the thought in mind of sampling the walls of the shaft for the molybdenum content.

(c) "It is recommended that the mapping be completed, and that serious consideration be given to mapping the gold schist area in detail at a scale of about 1-inch to 50-feet, for visible gold was seen in more pieces of broken rock on the dumps than in any of the areas mapped or studied in the district."

- - - - - -

PLACER CLAIMS
Checked ARE NOT GREYEAGLE PROPERTY.
PLACER CLAIMS
MONARCH MINE AREA
CONGER MINE
ETTA MINE AREA
GREY EAGLE MINE AREA
PEBBLE MILL MINE AREA
LOGAN MINE AREA
qd Quartz diorite
gdp Granodiorite porphyry dikes
si Quartz or jasper lenses, pods & veins
Qg Younger gravels
Thv Volcanic rocks - Hickey formation
QTvg Gravels - Verde formation
QTvi Fine grained lake deposit - Verde formation
Dm Martin limestone
Ct Tapeats sandstone
HAZEL D No. 1
HAZEL D No. 2
HAZEL D No. 3
HAZEL D No. 4
HAZEL D No. 5
HAZEL D No. 6
HAZEL D No. 7
HAZEL D No. 8
HAZEL D No. 10
HAZEL D No. 11
HAZEL D No. 12
HAZEL D No. 14
HAZEL D No. 15
HAZEL D No. 16
HAZEL D No. 18
HAZEL D No. 19
HAZEL D No. 20
HAZEL D No. 21
HAZEL D No. 22
HAZEL D No. 24
ETTA No. 6
MONARCH No. 1
MONARCH No. 2
MONARCH No. 3
MONARCH No. 4
MONARCH No. 5
LUCKY BOY
LUCKY BOY 2
RED BIRD
QUEEN
QUEEN No. 2
CONGER
GOLDEN BEE No. 1
ETTA No. 3
ETTA No. 4
ETTA No. 5
ETTA No. 7
ETTA No. 8
ETTA No. 9
ETTA No. 10
ETTA No. 12
ETTA LODE
ETTA 1
ETTA 2
DAISY
DAISY No. 3
DAISY No. 4
COTTONWOOD
NANCY No. 1
NANCY No. 2
NANCY No. 3
NANCY No. 4
NANCY No. 5
BLUE CHIP No. 1
BLUE CHIP No. 2
BLUE CHIP No. 3
BLUE CHIP No. 4
BLUE CHIP No. 5
BLUE CHIP No. 6
BLUE CHIP No. 7
BLUE CHIP No. 8
BLUE CHIP No. 9
BLUE CHIP No. 10
BLUE CHIP No. 11
BLUE CHIP No. 12
BLUE CHIP No. 14
GREY EAGLE
GREY EAGLE No. 2
GREY EAGLE No. 3
GREY EAGLE No. 4
GREY EAGLE No. 5
GREY EAGLE No. 6
GREY EAGLE No. 7
GREY EAGLE No. 8
GREY EAGLE No. 9
GREY EAGLE No. 10
GREY EAGLE No. 11
GREY EAGLE No. 12
GREY EAGLE No. 13
GREY EAGLE No. 14
GREY EAGLE No. 15
GREY EAGLE No. 16
GREY EAGLE No. 17
GREY EAGLE No. 18
BIG CHIEF
BIG CHIEF No. 2
BIG CHIEF No. 3
BIG CHIEF No. 4
BIG CHIEF No. 5
BIG CHIEF No. 6
BIG CHIEF No. 7
BIG CHIEF No. 8
BIG CHIEF No. 9
BIG CHIEF No. 10
SUNDANCE
SUNDANCE No. 2
SUNDANCE No. 3
SUNDANCE No. 4
SUNDANCE No. 5
SUNDANCE No. 6
SUNDANCE EXTENSION
HES No. 473
HES No. 478
SUNDOWN pat.
VESSIE pat.
ADDIE pat.
BEATRIE pat.
GOLD BAR pat.
GOLDEN pat.
GOLDEN pat.
POTOMAC pat.
GOLD THING pat.
CROSS CUT
Thv
Dm
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GRAY EAGLE MINING CORPORATION
T14N, R3E, G&SRB&M
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
BY
MADDOCK ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL
Scale 1" = 1000'
Contour Interval 25'