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REPORT ON MAYA GROUP OF MINING

CLAIMS.

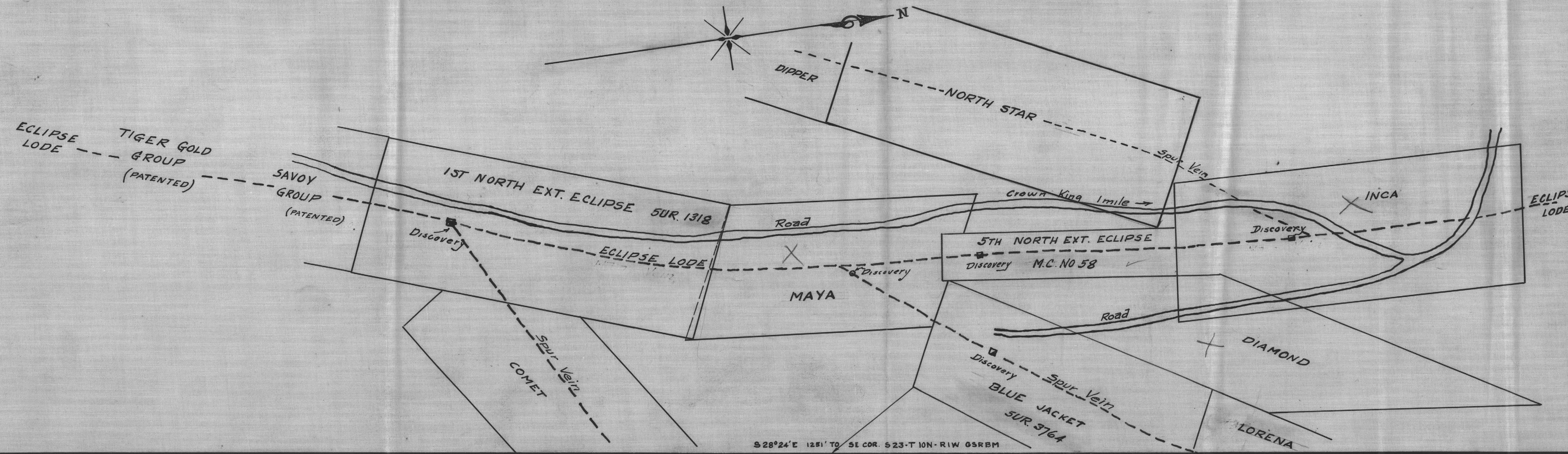
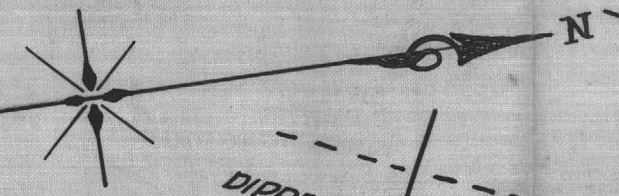
by

ALBERT S. KONSELMAN,

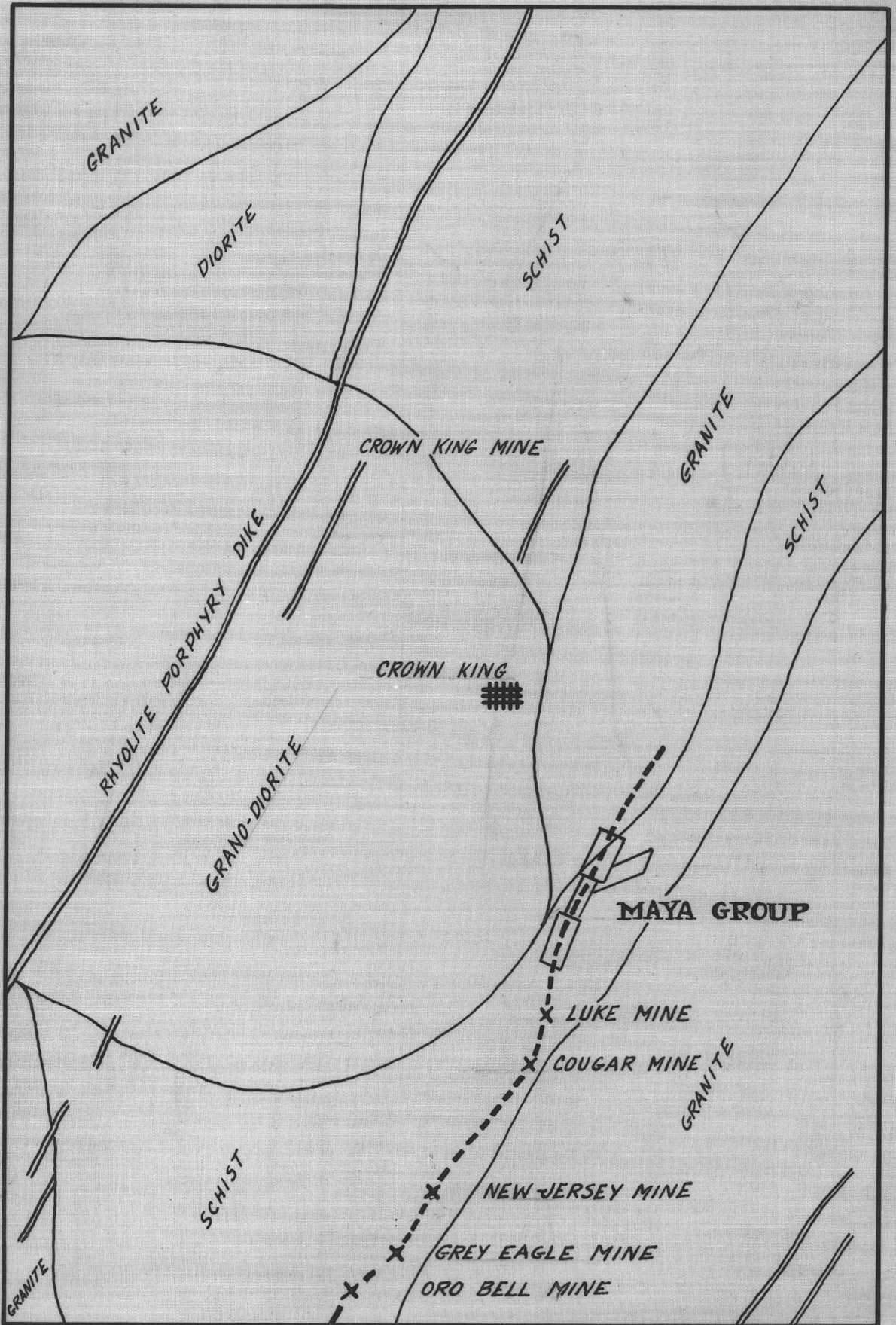
Mining Engineer.

Prescott, Arizona,  
July 1, 1933.

**MAYA GROUP**  
 PINE GROVE - TIGER MINING  
 DISTRICT  
 YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZ.  
 Scale 1" = 300'



S 28° 24' E 1251' TO SE COR. S 23-T 10N-R1W GSRBM



REPORT ON MAYA GROUP OF MINING

CLAIMS

by

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Mining Engineer.

Prescott, Arizona,  
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I N D E X

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Development	VII	5
Sampling	VIII	6
Possibilities for ore	IX	10
Conclusions	X	10

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MAYA GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS.

I.

THE MAYA GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS is situated in the Tiger-Pine Grove Mining Districts,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of the settlement of Crown King in Yavapai County, Arizona, in  $W\frac{1}{2}$  -  $SE\frac{1}{4}$  - and the  $SW\frac{1}{4}$  -  $NE\frac{1}{4}$  - Sec. 23, R. 1 W, T. 10 N. G. & S. R. B. & M.

II.

The Group is comprised of four claims:

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Recorded.</u>
Maya (unpatented)	Book of Mines 140 page 112
Inca "	" " 140 " 157
Diamond "	" " 140 " 208
5th N. Ext. Eclipse (patented)	Book of Deeds 19 " 391

The Maya, Inca and 5th N. Extension Eclipse claims extend for 3500 ft. along the Eclipse Lode. The Diamond was located for its advantageous tunnel sight.

III.

Crown King,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the property, is the nearest settlement. This has telephone, telegraph and mail service and a general store where food and light mining supplies may be purchased.

The nearest railroad shipping point is Cordes, the terminal of the Crown King Branch of the Santa Fe R. R. This is 25 miles from the property.

Prescott, sixty-one miles away, is the nearest town of size. This is the County Seat and most of the business in connection with the mines of the District is transacted at that point.

A good automobile road which is maintained by the State, County and forest service connects all points mentioned.

A powerline, serving the Crown King and Lincoln Mines, passes within two miles of the Property.

Situated at an elevation of 6500 ft., climatic conditions are excellent. Crown King is a summer resort for people wanting to escape the heat of the desert. Snow falls and lays during three or four months of the year but only causes temporary inconveniences which foresight can prepare against. As a consequence, the country is fairly well watered and timbered. Lorena Gulch, which passes through the property, flows for much of the year. A well and spring on the ground will supply sufficient water for domestic and ordinary mining purposes. Many mills have operated in the District, obtaining much of their water requirements from the mines themselves, which make water at moderate depth.

Several smelters serve the district. The United Verde Extension Mining Company's plant at Clemenceau is the closest. This is not a custom's smelter



but does handle outside ores. Two custom's smelters serving the District are the A. S. & R. plant at Hayden and The Magina Copper Company's Plant at Superior. Lead ores are shipped to Douglas, Arizona, or El Paso, Texas.

Taken as a whole, natural conditions and facilities are excellent.

#### IV.

The Crown King area, which embraces the Tiger and Pine Grove Mining District, has been highly productive. It had its greatest productivity prior to 1900. Available records give \$1,800,000.00 as the production since then and its total would approximate \$4,000,000.00. Of this sum over \$1,000,000 or 25% was mined from the Eclipse Lode.

#### V.

The 5th North Extension Eclipse Claim was originally located by E. G. Peck (who afterward located the famous Peck Mine in the adjoining Peck Mining District). Peck sold the claim to Capt. Alexander Gilmore, Army Chaplain at the Military Post in Prescott. Gilmore obtained a patent to the property in 1881 and title has remained with the family ever since. The Maya and Inca was located and held by the same owners under different names. During the life of A. C. Gilmore (a son), efforts were made to

finance the property, but with little success. At his death the unpatented claims were relinquished and located by the writer and an associate. They have secured an option on the patented claim so that working the Group under one ownership is again possible.

#### VI.

The Eclipse Lode (also known as the Grey Eagle Vein) is a strong, well defined formation, striking north and dipping to the west. It is in the approximate center of a narrow belt of schist about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide, which forms the wall rock. On the East this schist belt contacts a mass of granite. On the west it is in contact with Granite and quartz Diorite..

The Lode has been located for a length of 14,000 ft., all locations being patented except the Maya and Inca Claims. It has been productive right to the Luke Mine, which adjoins the Maya Claim on the south. The lode was most extensively worked on the Grey Eagle Claim about one mile south of the Maya. This claims worked to a depth of 600 feet, produced more than \$800,000.00 in gold and silver. Approaching the Maya, one crosses the Savoy, Cougar and Eclipse Claims, each of which had a substantial production of \$50,000 to \$100,000. Adjoining the Maya Claim on the south is the Luke Mine. This mine worked on a small scale produced over \$200,000.00 in high grade ore. This production came from the intersection of the Eclipse Lode with a

spur vein striking off the the northeast. A precisely similar condition exists on the Maya and (except for the strike) also on the Inca Claims. (See print)

#### VII.

Little development has been done on this ground other than cuts and shallow shafts dug for surface prospecting. In all of these, the vein is shown to be from 3 to 12 ft. in thickness, highly colored with the oxides of iron and manganese. The gangue minerals are quartz and ankerite and on the Inca claim, sulphides of iron, lead and zinc are found. The spur vein on the Maya, called the Blue Jacket Vein, has been traced by shallow cuts but except in the Blujacket Mine itself and in the location hole on the Maya, it is not well exposed.

On the Diamond Claim a crosscut tunnel was run. This intersected the Eclipse Lode but little drifting was done. Its face is inaccessible but specimens picked from the dump show that sulphide ore was found.

On the Patented Blue Jacket Claim which is located on the spur vein and adjoins the Maya on the northeast, a 300 ft. shaft was sunk and a short tunnel driven. The workings are now caved and not enterable. The production from the spur vein at that point was small but reported to be high in grade. Samples #1 and

#2 taken from the dump and from a small streak in the tunnel tend to confirm this report.

### VIII.

In going over the ground it was immediately recognized as being a likely prospect. Though there were no real exposures of ore that could be sampled, the strength and appearance of the Eclipse Lode, its production on adjoining ground, the similarity of geological conditions to those where profitable ore shoots existed were taken into consideration.

Therefore, for the most part, type samples were taken to determine whether certain type rock carried values, and from the assays, determine what reasonable deductions could be made.

These samples are listed and described:--

#### SAMPLES TAKEN ON MAYA GROUP

Values Calculated - Gold \$20.00 per oz. Silver 35¢ per oz.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Oz. Gold</u>	<u>Oz. Silver</u>	<u>Value.</u>
# 1	1.66	37.3	\$46.30
# 2	2.76	29.7	65.60
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#4	.03	13.2	5.20
#5	.42	4.2	9.87
#6	.17	2.4	4.24
#7	.32	.5	6.57
#8	.04	4.6	2.40

#9	.22	1.2	4.82
#10	.76	.5	15.37
#11	.30	.02	6.07
12	1.36	1.0	27.55
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#### DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES

SAMPLE #1. Taken from the dump of the Blue Jacket Tunnel and was evidently left from ore shipped to the smelter.

SAMPLE #2. A 3 inch streak left in the back of a stope in the Blue Jacket tunnel; bands of sulphide then quartz. The distance between walls was about 2 ft. The quartz occurring in stringers then the softer material. These narrow, higher grade stringers are characteristic of the spur vein.

SAMPLE #3. In building the location monument of the Maya, honeycombed surface rocks were used. The vein is here obscured by soil and pine needles. The rock had been leached of its sulphides and the values represent residual gold. It was gratifying to find that condition.

SAMPLE # 4. On the dump of one of the shallow workings of the Maya Claim, a silicified rock having a blue stain. Instead of being copper hydroxide, it is evidently a silver stain derived from oxidation of small specs of silver sulphide.

SAMPLE #5. On the Inca Claim, float was found containing galena.

SAMPLE # 6. In the botton of the location hole on the Inca the vein is 3 ft. wide. One foot, on the hangingwall, showed galena and pyrite and a sample of this was taken.

SAMPLE #7. The location hole on the Maya was sunk on the Spur Vein. Toward the bottom a highly leached 4" streak on the hangingwall was picked out and sampled. This is comperable to the 3 inches of sulphide taken as Sample #2.

SAMPLE #8. Pieces of float rock from the 5th N. Extension Eclipse Claim.

SAMPLE #9. On the dump of the crosscut tunnel, starting on the Diamond rock containing sulphide ore was found. This had evidently come from the Eclipse Lode.

SAMPLE #10. Taken 12" across Spur Vein in Maya location hole four feet below surface. The vein here was highly leached and of porous or honeycombed structure.

SAMPLE #11. Rock, showing much iron sulphide and a little galena, found on the dump of a shallow hole on the Inca Claim.

SAMPLE #12. Concentrates from sample #11. Practically all iron sulphide; with depth the sulphides will occupy the voids in the honeycombed rock and this sample indicates the value that may be expected from the iron sulphides.

Since taking these samples the writer has read a description of the property written some years ago when certain of the prospect pits were sunk and sampled. Samples reported are:--

a) From hole on Inca Claim, 125 ft. north of the Eclipse line, 2 streaks of galena in a five foot vein, panned concentrates of sample across vein, gold 1.1 ounces, silver 13.4 ounces, lead 40%, value gold and silver \$26.90, lead at 4¢ per lb. \$32.00.

b) Five samples cut from four openings, location not given, 3 to 6 ft. wide, averaged \$6.00 in gold and \$8.00 in silver (value per oz. not given). *13.4 oz Ag*

c) Sample across 3 ft. in Eclipse, discovery, \$6.12 gold.

d) Sample across 3 ft. near center of Eclipse, gold \$16.00, silver \$10.68 (value per oz not given). *17.8 Ag*

e) Dumps at old shaft (location not given) \$10.00 in gold.

f) Numerous samples from Eclipse Lode (location and widths not given) ranging between \$6.00 and \$8.00 in gold.

g) Six openings along 1200 ft. average \$8.00 in gold.

These samples are in line with what can be expected and for that reason are cited.

Because of no development, no systematic sampling can be done, but what has been done and from the ex-

perience of other mines on the Lode, future possibilities on these claims are shown to be:

#### IX.

I. The finding of a high grade orebody on the Maya Claim at the intersection of the Eclipse Lode with the Blue Jacket Spur Vein.

II. A long ore shoot on the Eclipse Lode that will yield a sustained production of mill grade ore with substantial values in lead as a by-product.

The intersection can be explored by a shaft 100 ft. deep sunk near by with necessary laterals.

The tunnel on the Diamond Claim can be repaired and extended to <sup>develop</sup> the Eclipse Lode.

When further depth is needed the topography of the country permits tunneling at deeper levels.

#### X.

As to which value predominates, it appears that gold is the principal valuable metal. However, the reputation of the vein is that it produces high grade silver ore and with a higher price for that metal, the silver could easily become dominant.

As to the possibilities on the Maya, I look for very high grade ore. The adjoining claim on fht south, produced over \$200,000 in shipping ore; about one mile south on the Eclipse Lode, over \$1,000,000 was produced. This ore was milled in a stamp mill. It was high grade



but at that time, there were no other facilities and ore had to be processed on the ground. Undoubtedly low grade ore will also be found which will necessitate a plant. For the time being it is the high grade ore that I am considering.

Past experience with ore on the Eclipse Lode indicates it to be very easy to treat. Probably the floatation method, following amalgamation will be found best.

It is therefore my opinion that this proposition has all the elements of an attractive speculation - big vein - perfect geology - nearby producers on the same vein - convenient local conditions and a reasonable business deal; in short, a splendid set-up all around.



ALBERT S. KONSELMAN,  
Registered Professional Mining  
Engineer,  
Bank of Arizona Building,  
Prescott, Arizona,  
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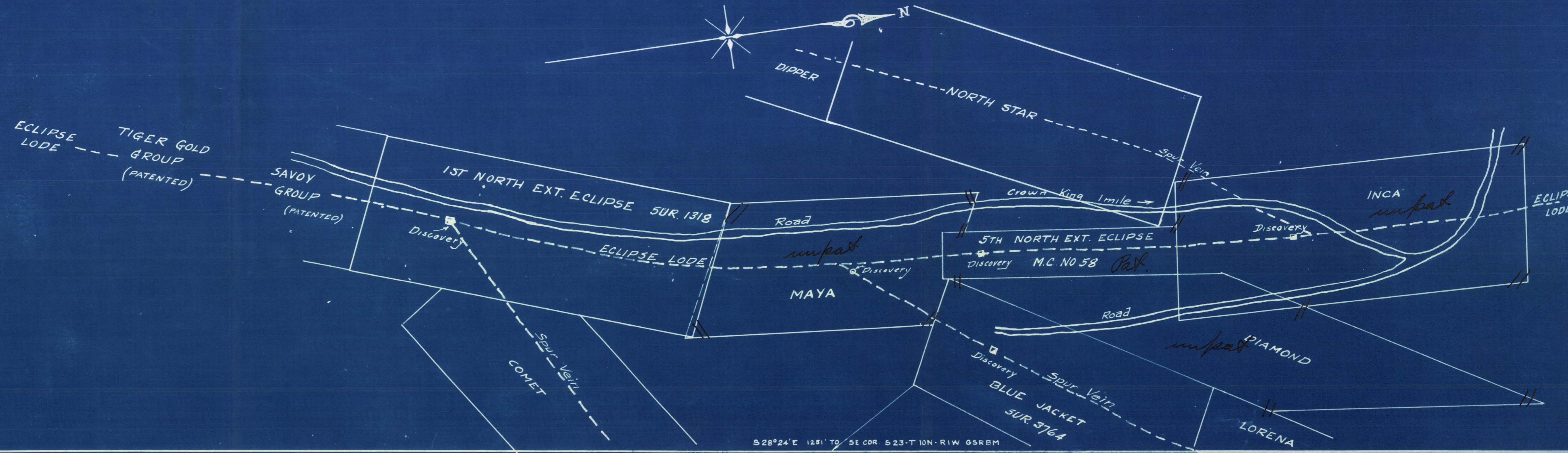
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ALBERT S. KONSELMAN,  
Registered Professional Mining  
Engineer,  
Bank of Arizona Building,  
Prescott, Arizona,  
July 1st, 1933.



## A PRELIMINARY REPORT

### HASSAYAMPA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

I submit herewith the results of my preliminary investigation of the properties of the Hassayampa Gold Mining Company.

Arrived at the property late in the afternoon, March 26th; spent March 27th and March 28th going over the property. A comfortable camp, consisting of a headquarters building, a five room bunk-house, a boarding house and several small frame buildings are located at the Malapai Group.

The properties are in the Walnut Grove mining district, Yavapai county, State of Arizona. By road approximately 99 miles to Malapai camp from Phoenix. Seven miles from the White Spar highway, the principal State road between Phoenix and Prescott. Road situation not difficult.

Holdings consist of Malapai Group, 26 claims; Contact Group, 11 claims; Gold Spring Group, 5 claims; all are unpatented. Contact and Gold Spring Groups are contiguous claims, distant from Malapai Group about 5 miles, by the present roads which are only fair.

No water in Malapai camp. Abundant water at Contact Group and a fine spring on Gold Spring Group.

Equipment on all property is of little value. On stamp Nisson mill at Malapai Group.

Development at Malapai Group consists of an incline shaft 430 feet deep, with levels (drifts, north and south) at 120, 208, 285, 355 and 430-ft below the collar. Shaft is out of commission now. Can be reconditioned at a moderate cost. Reports of a miner who worked in this shaft indicate that vein is predominantly narrow but values in gold are high though unevenly distributed. Fair agreement among the reports as to width of ore: three feet believed to be the maximum stoping width. Reports as to values disagree to this extent (a) very high grade ore in small bunches, widely scattered; (b) one or two well defined shoots, exceptionally high values in gold; shoots not over 25 to 35-ft in length and probably about the same vertical extent.

As an area to be prospected immediately the Malapai Group is not recommended, for the reason that the other groups give promise of a much greater return in ore developed per foot of prospecting. However, in the event of the successful outcome on the rest of the property the Malapai Group, then, might yield a small amount of profitable ore.

The Contact Group is on Arrastre Creek and includes, in part at least, the old town of Placerita, a busy gold mining community about 1870 to 1880. The principal workings are 4.5 miles by road from the Malapai camp. Water is abundant all the year in Arrastre Creek.

Mineralization on the Contact Group is apparently in a contact fissure between diorite (south) and granite (north). The vein filling varies in width from 1.5 to 5.0 feet and consists of a schistose quartz-porphyry and vein quartz. Additional stoping width is a probability because the sheared quartz-porphyry shows values, sometimes for widths of twenty feet.

The principal development consists of a two compartment shaft 70-ft deep, on the Crosscut Contact Group. North of this shaft is an old one 35 feet deep, at present in bad condition. Another shaft, now completely filled, over 50 feet deep, yielded some ore which was treated in a small 2 stamp mill on the ground. The bullion minted showed \$18.00 recovered by amalgamation. From the bottom of the 35-ft shaft a crosscut has been made off the 35-ft drift to the west or south-west. This crosscut, 28-ft long, exposes the whole formation from diorite on the south to granite on the north.

This crosscut was sampled in six cuts, five of which were five feet in length, the sixth being only three feet. The gold content of these samples was 1.14 oz; 1.00 oz; .02 oz; .01 oz; and .03 oz. This gives an average of \$16.06 for the first fifteen feet of crosscut or \$17.69 for the whole crosscut, shaft and drift. A sample at the north side of the bottom of the shaft across 29 inches of quartz assayed 1.37 oz gold.

Surface indications justify the conclusion that there is a shoot in excess of 100-ft in length. Underground indications show a southerly rake and indicate that the shoot will probably go very deep. It seems likely that at least ten feet, possibly fifteen feet will be a fair stoping width in this shoot. On a basis of 100-ft stope length, there would be from 12,000 to 20,000 tons in this Cool vein above the 200-ft level.

On the Gold Bug Claim of the same group is a shallow open cut showing vein quartz 14 to 24 inches wide. A sample of this material assayed 1.12 in gold. This vein is indicated for about 3000-ft along the surface and is a very promising development area.

Approximately 75-ft south of the above open cut is a tunnel 180-ft long. Tunnel mouth closed. The vein quartz is said to be narrow in this tunnel and not to exceed \$6.00 in gold values.

On the crest of hill is an intersection of two veins. Width about 3-ft. Filling shattered schist, with 2 to 6 inches of vein quartz. It is opened by a 10-ft hole. Dump from the hole assayed 3.72 oz gold.

Near the east end of the Gold Bug claim, about 450-ft east of the location is a cross vein cutting the Gold Bug vein, having the appearance of a shattered monzonite, about 3-ft wide. This seems to carry high silver values. A sample from a 10-ft hole assayed 17.7 oz silver.

There is very little accessible work on the Pay Streak claim which adjoins the Gold Bug on the north but there is a very attractive outcrop which shows 2-ft of vein quartz, 2-ft of green schistose material and 3-ft of sheared monzonite. The schist and monzonite are interlaced with veinlets of quartz. The 2-ft of vein quartz assays 0.17 oz gold.

Most of the work on the Gold Spring group is old and is now inaccessible. Recently an adit crosscut has been started to tap at depth of 30 to 50-ft a belt of yellowish schist which stands almost vertical and has a strike of S 22 E. In the schist are narrow seams of deep red oxide of iron and irregular streaks of quartz, most of which are more or less shattered. Very little drifting has been done so far on this belt. This is a peculiar occurrence of gold. Deep yellow, thin flakes of gold usually quite small are in the foliations of the schist. The pulverulent red oxide material in seams mentioned above will assay from 6 to 14 ounces gold. Selected pieces of the schist will assay better than 6 ounces in gold.

The holdings of the Hassayampa Gold Mining Company justify the necessary expenditure for a complete and thorough examination. The most extensive development, that on the Malapai Group, seems to be of little value or importance right now. On the Gold Spring there is an uncommon mode of occurrence of gold which is not fully understood but it is worth investigating for the ore is easily mined and easily treated, probably. There are surface indications that this gold bearing belt might prove to be ten to twenty feet in width.

By far the most attractive showing on all the holdings are those on the Contact Group, particularly the Cool vein, the Gold Bug, and, to a lesser degree, the Pay Streak. It is believed that an expenditure of from \$30,000 to \$50,000 on this group would develop a large tonnage of mill ore. The Cool ore shoot seems to offer the greatest number of advantages and has many signs of length and permanence. The Gold Bug, developed independently, will no doubt show a reasonable tonnage.

If the further development of the Contact and the Gold Spring Groups is undertaken a new camp should be constructed at or near the old site of Placerita, a location close to the Cool workings and not too far from the Gold

Spring work now in progress. It will be advisable to consider the rebuilding of the old Bragg road out to Peeples Valley to improve the road conditions. The indications at the Contact and Gold Spring Groups justify both of these improvements.

Phoenix, Arizona,  
April 4th, 1928.

Respectfully submitted,

*W. L. Flagg*

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

The foregoing preliminary report was made at the request of a well-known Pacific Coast engineering firm for one of its clients. It resulted in a detailed examination of the property by the senior member of the firm. The conclusions reached in this report respecting the potential value of the property bear out the conclusions of the writer in the preliminary report. The widest difference between the results of the two examinations was that the more extensive sampling done at the time of the final examination indicated a generally higher gold content.

In fairness to the Hassayampa Gold Mining Company it should be noted that negotiations for the purchase of the property following this examination failed only because of a lack of agreement as to terms and the conditions of a sale.

Since the above report was prepared an active development campaign has been in progress at the Gold Spring Group. Drifting from the cross-cut mentioned in the preliminary report proved an ore shoot in the schist for a distance of more than 100-ft in a southerly direction. A winze sunk 50-ft proved the gold bearing belt of even greater width to that depth and of an equal horizontal extent.

Thereupon a shaft was raised through to the surface, drifting continued on the two levels, the shaft deepened to 200-ft and drifting done on that level. The total amount of development done on the Gold Spring Group since the preliminary report was made amounts to 1351.5 feet, distributed as follows: shaft, 198.5-ft; drifts 1042 ft; raises 111 feet.

No work of any consequence has been done on other parts of the property. The Company's holdings have not been changed though claims in the Contact and Gold Spring Groups have been surveyed and any discrepancies or errors in marking or description have been corrected.

Phoenix, Arizona,  
November 21st, 1932.

Respectfully submitted,

*W. L. Flagg*

Consulting Engineer,  
Hassayampa Gold Mining Company.

REPORT ON SAMPLING

HASSAYAMPA GOLD MINING COMPANY

April 21, 22, 1933.

Arthur L. Flagg, Cons. Eng.

- (1) On 50-ft level, in drift, 3-ft SW of B-5, from back of drift, across 3' 6", relatively soft schist with small number of narrow iron oxide streaks, usually very narrow. 0.26 oz Gold \$5.20
- (2) On 50-ft level, in drift, 10-ft SW of B-2, from back of drift, across 4' 6". On foot-wall side 2' light colored, sericitic schist, soft; next 2' 6" darker, harder and not so closely laminated. 0.29 oz Gold \$7.80
- (3) On 50-ft level, in short crosscut on N side of drift, about 22-ft NE of B-3, across 7' 6" light, sericitic schist, banded with iron oxide streaks, especially close to drift. 0.56 oz Gold \$11.20
- (4) On 50-ft level, in drift, across the back, continuing Sample No. 3 for 3-ft; dark, closely foliated schist, with some streaks of iron oxide; relatively hard. 0.25 oz Gold \$5.00
- (5) On 50-ft level, in drift, from back over NE side of winze to 100-ft level, across 9' 6". Relatively hard, uniform and closely foliated, dark schist, with little oxide. 0.10 oz Gold \$2.00
- (6) On 50-ft level, in drift, from back, across 3' 6", directly over SW side of winze to 100-ft level. Hard, dark schist, rod on the foot-wall side. 0.06 oz Gold \$1.20
- (7) On 50-ft level, in drift beyond winze to 100-ft level, about midway to face, from back of drift. Across about 1' 3" light colored schist, very slightly colored, hard, closely foliated. 0.36 oz Gold \$7.20
- (8) On 50-ft level, in drift beyond winze to 100-ft level, at same location as Sample No. 7, beginning at left end of Sample No. 7 and taking next 2-ft in back to left wall; harder material. 0.29 oz Gold \$5.80
- (9) On 50-ft level, in drift beyond winze to 100-ft level, from face; about 2-ft above floor. Across 3-ft hard, light colored schistose material. 0.50 oz Gold \$10.00
- (10) In winze from 50-ft level to 100-ft level. At a short drift, on SW side of winze, about 10-ft below 50-ft level. Across 18" of black, hackly material in face, on footwall side. 0.36 oz Gold \$7.20
- (11) In winze from 50-ft level to 100-ft level, same location as Sample No. 10, next 18" towards hanging-wall, light banded schist, sericitic, with some streaks of iron oxide. 0.19 oz Gold \$3.80
- (12) In winze from 50-ft level to 100-ft level, same location as Samples Nos. 10 and 11, across next 18" to hanging-wall. Banded light and dark schist, dark predominating. 1.72 oz Gold \$34.40
- (13) On 100-ft level, at foot of winze from 50-ft level, across the breast of the drift, about 4 feet above the floor. Across 5 feet, hard, dense schist. 0.20 oz Gold \$4.00
- (14) On 100-ft level, from back of drift, at foot of winze from the 50-ft level, on SW side. Across 4-ft, narrow banded, light colored, sericitic schist, evenly foliated, alternating with red and black bands 1/2 to 1 inch wide, Relatively hard. 0.69 oz Gold \$13.80

- (15) On 100-ft level, in drift, from back of drift, 18.5 feet NE of C-3. Across 4 ft 6 inches, dark schist with some bands of darker red iron oxide, narrow. 0.23 oz Gold \$4.60
- (16) On 100-ft level, in drift, on NE side of crosscut from shaft, in back. Across 6 feet, of which 3 feet on the right side (N) is dark schist, banded with "black iron" ore; the remaining three feet dark schist with a little oxidation. 0.29 oz Gold \$5.80
- (17) On 100-ft level, in drift, approximately 1 foot SW of C-3, in back of drift. Across 4' 6". First foot on footwall side light sericitic schist with heavy red oxide bands; remaining 2' 6" light schist, with more narrow and less numerous oxide bands. 0.30 oz Gold \$5.80
- (18) On 100-ft level, in back of drift, on NE side of raise beyond 3-C, across 7-ft light schist with numerous bands of iron oxide and some mashed lenses of quartz, very small. 0.27 oz Gold \$5.40
- (19) On 100-ft level, in back of drift, midway between raise and face of drift. Across 6' 0". On footwall side 2-ft dark schist, with a few "black iron" streaks; next 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft dark, much contorted schist, no oxide streaks; last 18" on hanging-wall side, lighter schist, some iron oxide streaks. In lighter schist some small quartz lenses. 0.56 oz Gold \$11.20
- (20) On 100-ft level. In face of SW drift, about 5' above floor. Four feet wide. Three feet on footwall, light schist; considerable red oxide of iron. One foot on hanging-wall, darker; rare oxide bands and schist much more contorted. 0.27 oz Gold \$5.40
- (21) In raise about 15-ft above floor of 100-ft level. On NE side (manway) across 4' 6" of soft, light schist with considerable iron oxide. Still heavily oxidized into footwall. 0.54 oz Gold \$10.80
- (22) In winze from 50-ft level to 100-ft level. Approximately 35-ft above 100-ft level, on SW side of winze. On footwall, one foot black, much contorted schist, no oxide. 0.27 oz Gold \$5.40
- (23) In winze from 50-ft level to 100-ft level. Same location as sample No. 22, next 2' 6" on hanging-wall side. Light schist, in part somewhat banded, small amount of oxide. 0.29 oz Gold \$5.80
- (24) At B-4 plus 55-ft, on 50-ft level. Quartz vein crossing drift. Across 1-ft sericitic schist, footwall side of the vein, about eighteen inches above floor of drift. 0.49 oz Gold \$9.80
- (25) In 50-ft level, at location of sample No. 24, across 3' 6" of crushed quartz next to sample No. 24. 0.25 oz Gold \$5.00
- (26) Tailings pile, Cool Shaft. 0.19 oz Gold \$3.80
- (27) Longitudinal cut, Cool ore pile. 0.50 oz Gold \$10.00
- (28) Transverse cut, Cool ore pile. 0.89 oz Gold \$17.80

#### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS.

In computing the average value of the several sections sampled the value in dollars is multiplied by the width of the sample. The sum of these products divided by the sum of the widths sampled gives the average value of the section. The sum of the widths sampled divided by the total number of samples in the section gives the average width.

This method may be expressed by the following formula:

A-Width sampled; B-Ounces gold per ton; C-Value per ton  
 V-Average Value. W-Average width.

Substituting, 
$$\frac{(A1 \times C1) + (A2 \times C2) + (A3 \times C3) \text{ etc}}{A1 + A2 + A3} V$$

$$\frac{A1 + A2 + A3 + A4 \text{ etc}}{\text{Number of samples}} W$$

50 - Ft LEVEL.

No.	Width	Assay	A x C
1	3' 6"	5.20	18.20
2	4' 6"	7.80	35.10
3	7' 6"	11.20	84.00
4	3' 0"	5.00	15.00
5	9' 6"	2.00	19.00
6	3' 6"	1.20	4.20
7	1' 3"	7.20	9.00
8	2' 6"	5.80	11.60
9	3' 0"	10.00	30.00
	<u>38' 3"</u>		<u>226.10</u>

$226.10 \div 38' 3"$  \$5.911 Av. Value.

$38' 3" \div 9$  samples 4' 3" Average Width.

100-Ft LEVEL.

No.	Width	Assay	A x C
13	5' 0"	4.00	20.00
14	4' 0"	13.80	55.20
15	4' 6"	4.60	20.70
16	6' 0"	5.80	34.80
17	4' 6"	6.00	27.00
18	7' 0"	5.40	37.80
19	6' 0"	11.20	67.20
20	4' 0"	5.40	21.60
	<u>41' 0"</u>		<u>284.30</u>

$284.30 \div 41'$  \$6.946 Average Value.

$41' \div 8$  samples 5' 1" Average Width.

WINZE.

No.	Width	Assay	A x C
10	1' 6"	7.20	10.80
11	1' 6"	3.80	5.70
12	1' 6"	34.40	51.60
22	1' 0"	5.40	5.40
23	2' 6"	5.80	14.50
	<u>8' 0"</u>		<u>88.00</u>

$88 \div 8'$  \$11.00 Average Value.

$8' \div 2$  samples 4' 0" Average Width.

RAISE.

No.	Width	Assay	A x C
18	7' 0"	5.40	37.80
19	6' 0"	11.20	67.20
21	4' 6"	10.80	48.60
	<u>17' 6"</u>		<u>153.60</u>

$153.60 \div 17' 6"$  \$8.777 Average Value.

$17' 6" \div 3$  samples 5' 10" Average Width.

AVERAGE OF SECTIONS.

Section	Av.Width	Av.Value	A x C
50-ft level	4' 3"	5.911	25.21
100-ft level	5' 1"	6.946	45.289
Winze	4' 0"	11.000	44.000
Raise	5' 10"	8.777	34.730

Average Value \$8.127 per ton

Average Width 4' 6"

A sample submitted to the American Cyanamid Company for testing purposes consisted of material taken from the drift on the 100-ft level of the Gold Spring shaft, the raise from the 100-ft to the 50-ft level and in the 50-ft level drift, at intervals of about 15-ft. When broken down this was taken to the surface in separate sacks. Large pieces showing any visible free gold were taken out. The several hundred pounds were broken down by hand, then quartered to a final sample of slightly more than fifty pounds. This was later crushed and ground in the American Cyanamid Company laboratory, and sampled.

The assay showed \$12.96 in gold which is a little more than the average obtained by this present sampling. Due to the fact that the rich iron oxide streaks show a tendency to occur in groups irregularly distributed but most often along the walls, and due to the fact that the width of the drift is usually less than the width of the mineralized ground, it is quite possible that the average value of the ore broken will be higher than the \$8.127 average mentioned above, probably ten dollars per ton at least.

Though the average width of ground sampled is 4' 6" the indications are that the stope widths will probably be more than eight feet. It is not always possible to determine the limits of the ore by the eye alone, and sampling was confined to drift widths.

Though it is not clearly indicated by the above sampling it is believed that the best gold values lie in the lighter colored, sericitic schist, more or less banded, parallel to strike and dip, by narrow seams of a pulverulent deep red iron oxide. The experience by panning from day to day bears this out. A previous sampling in 1929 showed that the powdery red oxide of iron carries from 12.56 ounces to 13.20 ounces of gold, while the more or less regularly laminated, light colored, sericitic schist, with the frequent seams of iron oxide will assay from 0.25 oz to 6.58 ounces.

Type samples, recently taken, support the above conclusion, in a measure, but the exceptions which occur, such as Sample No. 14 tend to make less certain any generalization regarding the exact character of the ore.

The sample taken from the face of the SW drift on the 50-ft level, Sample No. 9, indicates the probable extension of pay values beyond this point. Though the corresponding face on the level below does not assay as well (Sample No. 20) still, it compares favorably with the other samples on the same level, and it is worth while to continue drifting here.

Samples Nos. 24 and 25 indicate considerable value in the quartz cross-vein, on the 50-ft level, about 55-ft south of survey station B-4. The physical condition where this vein was cut makes it difficult to form much of an opinion about the vein but the sampling clearly indicates that it is advisable to prospect this vein.

The ore pile at the Cool shaft, estimated to contain something like from 75 to 125 tons, was sampled by a long trench along the longest diameter of the pile, and in five cuts, spaced five feet apart, and extending all the way across the dump, at right angles to the long trench. The last sample contained more of the coarser material which makes up the dry wall supporting the pile. The higher value of the transverse sampling is believed to be due to the inclusions of this coarser material.

The calculated average of the Cool ore pile, \$16.50 per ton, is in close agreement with the figures obtained in 1928 as an average of the vein at a depth of 35-ft, when the old shaft, close to the ore pile, was open to that depth, and the works could be entered for sampling. At the same time the vein was sampled in sections, six samples in all, from which an average gold value of \$16.06 was obtained.

The writer was assisted in sampling by Mr. Brunswicker. The samples were assayed by H. C. Smoot, of Prescott, Arizona.

#### TONNAGE OF ORE AVAILABLE.

##### GOLD SPRING GROUP.

There are 630 tons of ore on the dump. Above the 100-ft level, from a shoot opened up for 100-ft by 10-ft average stoping width, the recovery should be not less than 6000 tons. This is proven ore.

Between the 100 and 200-ft levels there is indicated at least as much more ore, though not completely blocked out by raises.

Therefore a reasonable estimate of the ore blocked out and in sight for milling at this writing in the Gold Spring workings is 15,630 tons of an average value of \$8.127 per ton, a gross value of \$126,915.60.

##### CONTACT GROUP.

At the completion of the proposed development work at the Cool shaft, i.e., sinking to 200-ft with drifts not less than 50-ft each way at the 100 and 200-ft levels, and connecting raises, not less than 15,000 tons of ore, now indicated will be blocked out. The gross value of this ore is \$147,500.00.

Open cuts on the exposed shoots of ore on the Gold Bug claim, which is a part of the Contact Group, even if mined by underhand stoping under contract to a depth of 25-ft should yield another 5000 tons of a gross value of not less than \$10.00 per ton.

The minimum ore which should be ready for stoping by the time a mill is ready to operate may be estimated safely at 35,630 tons, having a gross value of not less than \$324,415.60.

#### OPERATING COSTS.

Based on experience in mining ore from similar sized ore bodies under similar conditions, the following costs are indicated:

Labor	1.082
Supervision	0.086
Explosives	0.304
Timber	0.034
Air and steel	0.250
Power	0.070
Taxes, Insurance etc	0.126
Total stoping, per ton	1.972
Development	1.628
Total mining per ton	3.600
Cyaniding	1.500
Contingent	.760
Total mining and treating	\$5.86



INDICATED PROFITS.

Using the minimum gross values for the proven and indicated ore as given above and using a total mining and treatment cost of \$5.86 per ton the net profit to be realized is:

Gold Spring Group	15630	(8.127 - 5.86)	35,323.80
Cool shaft	15000	(16.50 - 5.86)	159,600.00
Miscl. Contact	5000	(10.00 - 5.86)	20,700.00
Total net			\$215,623.80

This sum is equivalent to slightly more than 50% of the total capital stock outstanding and in addition the amount estimated to be necessary to put the property into production.

CONCLUSION.

The outlook for the property is very encouraging. A definite tonnage of known value has been opened up and the prospect of the extension of these and other ore bodies to considerable extent along the strike and to a greater depth are favorable. The company is conservatively and efficiently managed. With due consideration of all the factors entering into the problem, the potential profits to be realized from the venture are sufficient to justify any risks that may be involved.

Respectfully submitted,

*A. L. Flagg*  
Consulting Engineer,  
Hassayampa Gold Mining Co.

Phoenix, Arizona.  
May 1st, 1933.

Old Reports on Maya.

*Agreement @ 6000*

THE TOLTEC GROUP OF MINES,

--Owned By--

--A. C. Gilmore and J. C. Bradbury,--  
Of Prescott, Arizona.

O.O.O.O.O.O

The claims are situated about 1 1-2 miles southerly from Crown King mill, on eastern slope of Watson's Peak.

The group comprises three claims--

The Toltec---1500 feet.

The Eclipse--1000 feet, [Patented.]

The Aztec---- 700 feet.

-----  
3200 feet.

These claims are all located upon the Eclipse, or Grey Eagle, lode and adjoin on end lines, the Toltec being farthest north, the Eclipse in the center and the Aztec on the south. The latter joins John Luke's claim. Then to the south are the claims of Brittingham, Shekels, E. S. Junior, T. W. Otis, Morris, P. Kearney, John Dawson and the Grey Eagle--showing over two miles of continuous locations. Four of the above claims, besides our Eclipse are patented.

The vein is a contact between granite and syenite, and varies from four to eight feet between walls. The pay streak is from one to three feet, where exposed. It shows quartz carrying galena and iron pyrites; brown spar rock, manganese, yellow ochre, red oxide of iron. In places farthest up hill the quartz shows considerable lead indications, while on the lower ground, on the Toltec, about 125 feet from the Eclipse line, there are two streaks of galena ore, with a streak of spar between. The vein from wall to wall is here about five feet wide. The ore from this place we recently concentrated by panning, with the following result:

	ozs.	Value,
Gold	1 1-10	\$22.00
Silver	13 4-10	8.04
Lead	40 Per Cent	18.00
		-----
		\$48.04

About 500 feet south of last mentioned cut is a gulch where ore crops in a solid streak some three feet wide. Pieces broken from this out-crop assayed:

Gold	\$16.00
Silver	10.68
	-----
	\$26.68

This is not a fair test, of course; it merely shows that the vein carries SOME good ore at this point. We were not, however, looking for specimens--this is not that kind of a vein. There is no work done at this point. Erosion in gulch exposes ore streak, and the writer never happened to find it until his last visit to the ground. This ore is near the center of patented ground.

Still further south some 300 feet is an old shaft. Here the pay streak is two feet or more of solid quartz carrying iron pyrites, with lead stain.

Further south is another old shaft, (162 feet from south end of Eclipse). Here we sampled across three feet of vein, just under the grass roots. The sample included spar, quartz, ochre and gangue--everything, with a result of \$6.12 per ton. The yellow ochre, of which there is a six-inch streak next to the hanging wall, assays \$2.40 gold, 90c silver=\$3.30. This ore crops until it runs off the Eclipse and into Aztec ground--the plat says it is 162 feet.

It would appear that (1) either there are four ore chutes on our ground within 1200 feet; or (2) there is one continuous chute and we have exposed it in only four places.

The owners are of opinion that sinking from 200 to 400 feet at UP-HILL points will lead to galena, since there are lead indications in the surface ore and since we have galena further down the mountain.

The ore is of admirable character for concentration.

The blossom of the vein is similar--in fact, identical--with that of Crowned King. The vein is in same belt as the Crowned King, and the vein is fully as strong as the King--but we only hope it will prove half as profitable as the King has been.

We think a wagon road can be built to Crown King mill for \$500. It would be a gradual down grade and quite straight.

There is water in shafts on top of the mountain, at Luke's, Brittingham's and Junior's. It is probable that, this being an open vein and the water course of that neighborhood, deep workings will encounter more water than is needed for milling purposes. This was the case in the Crowned King.

If the railroad be built to the point indicated by the survey, the Crowned King depot will be at foot of mountain upon which our group is situated and 1 1-2 miles distant.

The timber question is easy. A very extensive belt of large pine extends for miles to the south. There is enough pine on the Eclipse and Aztec to last a year or two and oak for camp purposes in abundance.

At a point about in middle of Toltec claim, the New Jersey vein would seem to connect with the main vein. The New Jersey vein is very rich in places--notably in the old "Oro Bella" and the "New Jersey" patented claim. It is not so large as the Eclipse lode, but is of fair size and very persistent, extending through the country for over two miles. After sinking shaft on Eclipse lode, this vein can be tapped by a short cross-cut.

DESCRIPTION OF  
BRADSHAW FISSURE MINING COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

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The company's ground, a part of which is held under United States patent, is situated about three-fourths of a mile from Crown King, Arizona, and about forty miles south of Prescott.

The property comprises four claims: The Fifth North Extension of Eclipse (patented), the Aztec, Toltec and the Zephyr. These claims are located upon what is known as the Bradshaw Fissure or Tiger Gold lode, except the Zephyr claim, which is located upon a spur vein and upon which is the company's tunnel site. The company owns about 3700 feet upon the main vein--the Tiger Gold vein above referred to.

This vein extends several miles through the country, and, as shown by the Bradshaw Quadrangle of the U. S. Geological Survey, follows the contact between Yavapai schist and a coarse-grained granite (pegmatite). This main vein has many spur veins running from it, several of which make contact with the mother lode upon the ground of Bradshaw Fissure Company. The main vein is eight to twenty feet between walls. The ore streak is from one to eight feet in width.

There are about twelve openings upon the veins, most of them upon the main vein. These openings upon the main vein all show ore, and indicate that the ore is practically continuous for a distance of 1200 feet, while other outcroppings at other points on the property show that other ore shoots exist.

One of the spur veins which runs into the main vein from the west shows three feet of ore, while one of the spurs running to the east has produced very high grade ore at a point about 200 feet from our company's side line. This vein has not yet been explored within our company's boundaries. This vein, like another spur vein which joins the main vein upon the next claim south of our holdings, carries ore running 50 to 700 ounces silver, together with considerable lead percentage.

It is a characteristic of this series of veins that the spurs carry ore in which the silver value predominates, while the main vein has gold as the predominating value at and near the surface. Even the galena of the main vein

carries gold, which was the case in the somewhat famous Crown King mine, near by.

The principal working upon Bradshaw Fissure Company's ground is a cross-cut tunnel some 200 feet in length which taps the vein, but only about 100 feet of drifting was done. Quite recently the mouth of this tunnel caved and closed the tunnel.

Another tunnel has been started at a point which will give about 100 feet greater depth and which will also tap the main vein at a point where ore outcrops. It is believed by the writer that this tunnel, when it reaches the main vein, will encounter the permanent sulphide ores. This tunnel has its portal upon the Zephyr claim and is driven upon a side vein, or spur. It is the purpose of the company to extend this tunnel, because of greater depth afforded, rather than to do further work in the upper tunnel.

There are also two shafts, 30 and 50 feet deep respectively, and also small pits and shafts, all showing ore. The dumps of these smaller workings are practically all ore.

As Crown King Basin is about 700 to 900 feet lower than the outcrop of the main vein upon Bradshaw Fissure ground (the vein running up the side of Wasson Peak), and as there is a deep gulch which runs nearly parallel to the vein, great depth can be had upon the whole series of veins by tunneling. In other words, it is feasible to deliver the ore taken from more than a mile of veins at a reduction plant in the Crown King Basin. At present the first undertaking would be the further development of ore bodies in order to determine (1) the quantity, (2) the character of the deeper ore, (3) the kind and size of reduction plant needed.

Lorena gulch, a portion of which is upon Bradshaw Fissure Company's ground, affords not only tunnel sites but also water for milling purposes. It is not a permanent water course, but drains two very large mountains which in winter are buried in two to four feet of snow. This flow-off can be readily dammed. Summer rains would also augment the water supply; also a spring upon the Aztec claim, by piping the water down hill. This spring is within a few feet of the wagon road, and is the proper place for establishing camp. The water is excellent for domestic purposes. The spring is surrounded by heavy timber--pine, oak, juniper.

The reader will kindly disabuse his mind of the idea that this is a bunch of desert claims. On the contrary, the property is at an elevation of over a mile above sea level, is in a section which is pine clad. Upon our ground are pines two feet in diameter, junipers and oaks four feet at base. Cooler than Los Angeles or New York in summer--and not enough snow in winter to interfere with mine work. Torrential rains occur in July and August.

Only two months ago the Forestry Service repaired the wagon road from Crown King to and across our property. This road parallels the main vein for 3000 feet on our property. It runs across the dump of our upper tunnel, and is fit for automobile travel.

Immediately to the north of our ground are the holdings of Silver Crown Company. They are at this writing installing a mill with 100 tons capacity. Their mine is upon the same vein as ours. Also upon the same vein, and two miles farther north is the property of the Lincoln Company. They have just completed the installation of flotation cells. Immediately to the south of our company's ground is the Eclipse patented claim, from which, in early days, over \$100,000 worth of ore was shipped. It is reported to have averaged about 300 ounces silver per ton. This ore was mined from a spur from the main vein. The main vein shows a large outcrop of lower grade ore. Also, to the south of our property, and about one mile distant, are the extensive holdings of Tiger Gold Company, which has extracted more than \$1,000,000 gold from the same vein. Ore is said to have averaged about \$15 in gold. A 20-stamp mill, with old-fashioned concentrating tables, produced concentrates averaging over \$100 per ton.

These mines, ours included, are upon a very strong mother lode which makes shoots of ore varying in content and character. It is possible that, with depth, the ore of our particular section of the big lode may carry lead or zinc in excess of the gold value. The outcropping ore, which is quartz with manganese and iron, carries \$7.00 to \$12 in gold. The dump of an old shaft was sampled by a disinterested party and found to carry something over \$10 gold per ton.

Respectfully submitted,

*A. C. Gilmore*  
Sec'y Bradshaw Fissure Co.



Prescott, Arizona, Feb. 3, 1905.

Mr. E. S. Clark,  
Prescott, Ariz.

Dear Sir:-

Will write you as I found the Gilmore & Bradbury property. This property is located in the Bradshaw Mountains about one and one-half miles from the S.F. R. R. Station at Crown King.

Country formation is granite and slate with porphyry dykes cutting through. The vein makes in a black micaceous slate, and it is a fissure traceable fully two miles.

On this property there has been very little work done, but in all places along the surface where the vein has been cut shows good and strong from three to six feet wide, mostly solid quartz carrying iron with a value of \$6.00 in gold and \$8.00 in silver, which showed from five different samples that I cut from four different openings on the vein, and I believe from the make up of the vein and the country formation it is in, the values will increase at depth, as every other mine in the district has done so.

The property is also located in one of the best mineral zones in the territory, and it is joined on the south by the Luke property, which has produced over one hundred thousand dollars. And the Luke property is joined on the south by the Gray Eagle & Oro Belle Mines, which are big producers.

There are many other mines in this district that I could name. The Gilmore & Bradbury location covers about 3,200 feet on this vein, and I believe will make a paying mine rightly developed.

Yours very truly,

*Lester Jackson.*

Galtee Group -  
Achill and Bradbury -  
Report of Lester Jackson -  
2/3/05.

The property is located in the Bradbury Mountains about one and one-half miles from the S. F. R. R. Station at Cedar King. The country is mostly a granite and gneiss with locally some of the limestone. The vein is a fine grained limestone and is a fine grained limestone. On this property there has been very little work done, but to all appearances the surface is the same as the vein has been seen at other places and extends from about 100 feet to 200 feet. The property is also located in one of the best mineral zones in the Bradbury Mountains and is bounded on the south by the lake property, which has produced over one hundred thousand dollars. The lake property is bounded on the east by the G. W. Lake and the Bradbury Mountains. The climate is Bradbury location about 2,500 feet on this vein, and I believe this vein is a very richly developed vein.

Lester Jackson

OWNERS' DESCRIPTION OF

BRADSHAW FISSURE GROUP OF MINES.

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There are three claims in the group--the "Toltec," "Aztec," and "Fifth North Extension of the Eclipse," the latter being patented.

The three claims are adjoining, are upon the "Grey Eagle" or "Bradshaw Fissure" vein, and the length upon this vein is about 3,500 feet.

As shown by the accompanying plat, the claims are situated about 4,000 feet from Crown King depot on the Bradshaw Mountain Railroad, Yavapai County, Arizona.

The plat also shows wagon road running from Crown King station and traversing the entire length of our ground. This road is a very good one and is now being used by the Savoy Mining Company, who are developing a group of claims about one-half mile south of our ground (the "Kadish," "Apache Panther," etc.).

There are several veins upon our ground, the locations, however, having been made upon the strongest vein--the "Bradshaw Fissure". This vein therefore traverses the center of our ground throughout its entire length. Two other known veins come into our ground through the north west side line, and intersect our vein, or appear so to do, judging from their strike. These side veins we call the New Jersey vein (which comes from the "New Jersey" patented claim to the south, shown on plat) and the Black vein. Both are strong veins, from two to six feet between walls, while the main vein, or "Bradshaw Fissure," is anywhere from four to twenty feet between walls. (They have had ore 20 feet wide in the "Grey Eagle" mine).

Upon this main vein there is a continuous chain of claims located for a distance of about 15,000 feet, many of the claims being patented. To the south of our ground more than a mile are the mines of the Tiger Gold Company (locally known as Oro Belle camp). From their "Grey Eagle" claim this company has mined and milled ore to the value of

more than \$800,000--and are still running. Also on the same vein as our claims, and only about one-half mile south of our "Aztec" claim, the Savoy Company are opening up a group of claims; have spent about \$125,000 and have a fine showing of ore. Immediately adjoining our "Aztec" claim is the claim of John Luke. From a spur or side vein on this ground has been mined high-grade silver ore to the value of about \$100,000. The ore from said side vein was shipped to Denver and other smelting points, and much of it ran as high as 1,000 ounces to the ton.

The ores of the main vein are gold-bearing, mainly, although there are also silver and lead in places. In our "Toltec" claim we have galena ore which carries more value in gold than in silver. There is only one place, however, where the galena occurs, the ore in the main being quartz with much iron and manganese.

Upon our ground the main vein out-crops with great regularity and persistence. There are twelve or fifteen openings, and every one shows ore from two feet to five feet wide. This out-crop or surface ore, according to samples taken and assays by disinterested parties, averages \$8.00 per ton. These samples were taken from five or six places, widely separated--along a section of the vein about 1200 feet long.

The vein which we call the Black Vein also shows ore at the two places where it has been cut, and the values are practically the same as those of the main vein. This vein shows much manganese in an oxidized form.

Upon the "New Jersey" vein we have done no work; but the vein is exposed by the cut made when building the wagon road, at a point very close to the N. W. corner of the patented ground ("Eclipse"). Its strike would indicate that it intersects the main vein on "Toltec" ground.

The workings of the Savoy are considerably lower than our out-crop, and their ore, we are told, averages about \$25.00; the workings of the Tiger Gold Co. are at least 1,800 feet lower than our out-crop, and their ore for thousands of tons has been of good milling grade, with occasionally ore rich enough to stand shipment. The Tiger outcrop is not better in grade than ours--in fact, not as good, we have been informed by a ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ former employee of that company, while in the Savoy their best chute of ore is "blind"--that is, does not show on the surface. We therefore reason that there is every probability that ore at depth in our ground will be

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of higher grade than the out-cropping ore; and even the surface ores should yield a good profit when treated on a sufficiently large scale.

The lay of the ground is such that the veins can be tapped by means of cross-cut tunnels from Lorena gulch, which runs nearly parallel with the main vein the entire length of our ground. such cross-cuts would at no point need to be longer than 350 to 400 feet to reach the main vein; and a cross-cut about under the north line of the patented ground would, by extending it 150 to 200 feet beyond where it cut the main vein, also tap the new Jersey and Black veins. Such a cross-cut tunnel would tap the main vein and the Black vein at points directly under where ore out-crops, and drifts run both ways for several hundred feet would also be under points where ore shows upon the surface. The vertical depth of tunnel at point of intersection with main vein would be about 300 feet, while the "backing" on the vein would be greater, for the reason that the vein dips into the mountain (Wasson Peak). This method of opening up the ground is the cheapest possible, no machinery being needed until such time as the best ore chutes have been exposed to the depth of the tunnel level. By up-raising for air, such tunnel could be continued throughout the entire length of our ground and also through the Luke ground (if that were acquired), and depth would be gained as the drift or tunnel is driven to the south, while depth would not be lost when drifting north, because the point of intersection of tunnel with vein is under a saddle in the mountain.

Long before power is needed to work our claims, the Arizona Power Company will have wires strung into Crown King camp, and more than likely right over our ground, on the way to Savoy and Tiger Gold Co. camps. Telephone wire to Savoy, etc., now runs over our ground.

A mining engineer, speaking of this vein, says: "the Eclipse vein, or Bradshaw Fissure, as it is locally called, is strong and decidedly continuous and persistent. It varies in width along its course of two miles or more, and has running from it off-shoots or side veins. On the Bradbury-Gilmore claims the vein varies in size from five to eight feet in width, and the ore streak varies too. Much work has been done on the vein south of this property, and as the surface indications at these points are similar to the indications on the Bradbury-Gilmore ground, I would expect at depth

( 4 )  
to find similar conditions. In opening up thre Eclipse vein it has been found that below the oxidized zone, which is only two to four hundred feet in this country, the ores become essentially a gold-bearing sulphide containing some little lead and copper.".....

"The country hereabouts consists of an old micaceous sericite schist which has been intruded by a younger boss of coarse granite and still later by diorite and porphyry dikes which have the same direction as the lines of schistosity. The occurrence of the granite is striking, as it lays in great masses or bosses, more or less circular in shape. The dikes, however, have a north and south direction similar to the vein, and are apparently the cause of the fissuring. At places these dikes, which are in cases very fresh and unaltered, appear as one of the walls of the vein."

"On the Toltec claim there is a small shaft put down on the vein and here the vein shows exceedingly well. The vein material consists of a great deal of spar, both borite and calcite, and mixed throughout is a great deal of galena. A sample taken from this shaft showed a value of \$8.00 in gold and \$2.00 in silver per ton. On the dump at the present day there is a pile of this kind of ore which will show for itself. South of this point, on the Eclipse, patented claim, there are several small openings and open-cuts on the vein, but nothing to show any depth on the vein. The vein material is greatly oxidized-iron stained. An average sample taken at the opening on the north end of this claim gave an assay of \$7.50 in gold and \$1.00 in silver. Two hundred feet south of this open pit a small cross-cut has been run on the vein, showing it to be well defined and strong. A sample here yielded \$6.00 in gold and \$1.00 in silver. On the Aztec claim very little work has been done, although the vein is traceable throughout. A sample taken on the vein showed a value of \$6.00 in gold and \$3.80 in silver.""

As to the water supply, there is a spring upon the vein which will furnish water for camp purposes throughout the year; water will also be developed in the vein as depth is attained. should a very large milling and concentrating plant be found necessary--and we deem that this will ultimately be the case-- such plant could be placed in the flat near Crown King depot, and should there still be more water needed, the water of Horse Thief gulch could be utilized. There is some pine timber on the

claims suitable for mining timbers, but not enough to do more than prospecting work. The nearness of the railroad, however, renders the transportation of timbers and all other supplies easy.

Concentrates and ores of a smelting character, if any be encountered, can be shipped by rail to the smelter at Humboldt or elsewhere.

Taking into consideration the size of our veins, the uniform values contained in the surface ores, the close proximity to railroad, the wagon road already built, the telephone line already stretched across the ground, the electric power which will soon be delivered at the mines, and the feasibility of opening up the ground to considerable depth by tunnel (1,000 feet if tunnel be driven on the vein from Poland creek), we think we have in the Bradshaw Fissure Group the essential elements necessary to the making of a big paying mine.

A. C. Gilmore,  
211 Cortez St.,  
Prescott,  
Arizona

211 Cortez Street,  
Prescott, Arizona,  
August 2, 1915.

Mr. Harrison Yarnell,

Dear Sir: Following is a description of the Bradshaw Fissure group of gold claims:

There are three claims on the veins, and a mill site and water right alongside the claims.

The main vein, upon which the three quartz claims are located, is the Grey Eagle lode,

Upon this lode, about one mile south of our ground, is the property of the Tiger Gold company. This property has produced \$1,000,000.

Upon this lode is also the Lincoln mine, two or more miles north of our ground. This mine has produced about \$400,000.

Immediately adjoining our ground on the south is the Luke "Eclipse" claim. It has produced \$100,000 of shipping ore from a spur from the main vein.

The vein is remarkably strong. On our ground it is eight to twenty feet between walls.

On our ground the ore is two to six feet in width.

The ore outcrops almost continuously for a distance of at least 1400 feet.

There are perhaps a dozen shallow workings within this zone. Every one of them shows ore, never less than two feet. There are at least four places where the ore is five feet wide.

The ore is mostly an iron pyrite, but at the north end of the ground there is some galena in the ore.

This galena, however, is a gold ore. That is to say, the gold value predominates, even in the ore carrying galena. This ore runs \$10 average. Samples of a pile of ore on the dump yield \$11 to ~~X2~~ \$12, without figuring the value of the galena, which would be easy to concentrate.

There are signs of copper at the surface, at the south end of our ground. A copper pyrite is apt to occur when depth is attained at this point. The galena occurrence and the copper occurrence are about 2,000 feet apart.

There are signs of lead for about 300 feet along the surface at the north end. Between the lead zone and the copper zone (the latter not so marked as the former, although there is a little copper pyrite and



carbonate), the ore outcrop shows strong in iron pyrite--an ore which would probably concentrate 8 or 10 into 1. There is also at the north end what appears to be oxidized manganese.

One of the claims--the middle one--is 1,000 feet long, and it is patented. Other claims are 1500 and about 1200 feet long respectively, making a length upon the main lode of about 3700 feet.

This main vein has branches which join the main vein on our ground.

One of these branches is itself a rather strong vein. It makes connection with the main vein at the point/where we propose to tap the main vein with a cross-cut tunnel. This tunnel, if projected a distance of 50 to 100 feet beyond the main vein, would also tap the side vein, which we call the black vein.

Both veins could thus be opened up from the cross-cut tunnel. The length of the cross-cut to the first vein is estimated at 300 feet; to the Black vein, 350 to 400 feet.

The cross-cut tunnel would tap the veins at a point vertically beneath a "saddle." Therefore additional depth would be gained when drifts either north or south are run.

We estimate that the main vein would be tapped at a depth of about 250 feet, on the dip. The dip, I think, is about 20 degrees.

The cross-cut tunnel would ~~come~~ come under the ore chute, near its north end, as indicated by the outcrop.

The outcrop shows ore for about 1200 feet south of this point of intersection, and 200 feet north of the point of intersection.

Therefore a vein which shows ore in many places for a distance of 1400 feet on the surface can be opened up by tunnel alone.

As the drift is extended, the depth increases, until a depth of perhaps 450 feet is reached.

This drift can be extended the full 3700 feet, if desired. Indeed, the next claim south (the Luke claim) could also be exploited through this tunnel by simply keeping on the vein. The Luke claim also has an excellent outcrop.

It is my opinion that most of the rock taken from the drift would be ore, as the paystreak is in many places as wide as the drift would be.

In the Tiger Gold mine, which is 1700 feet lower than our ground,

the ore streaks (sometimes they had three of them) were from two to twenty feet wide.

The vein is a contact between pegmatite and what has been called Bradshaw schist by the Geological Survey.

ABOUT FACILITIES FOR WORKING.

I doubt if there is a group of undeveloped claims in the state which have better natural and artificial facilities.

The ore chute on our ground is just one mile by wagon road from Crown King station on the Bradshaw Mountain railroad.

The haul from mine to railroad is down hill all the way.

There would be no machinery to buy until a long ore chute had been exploited <sup>by tunnel</sup> to a depth of 250 to 450 feet on the main vein, and several hundred feet on the other veins, if desired.

Air can be had by raising out from the drift.

Water would run out of the tunnel.

Water for milling can be had by damming the gulch. Snow piles up two to four feet deep on the two very large mountains between which the gulch runs. The dam would cost but little, as a dyke forms a natural anchorage.

~~The tunnel mouth would be below the dam. So would a mill.~~ The ore would come from the tunnel into the mill. Or the ore could be taken to Crown King, alongside the railroad, where oil fuel would be cheapest. Transportation by about a mile of aerial tram. This detail could be determined later.

The claims are <sup>well</sup> timbered. Pine, 12 to 30 inches in diameter; juniper and oak for firewood.

A spring of good water for camp purposes.

The elevation is over a mile above sea level. It is a delightful climate in summer; not cold enough to interfere with operations in winter.

A car, track, ordinary mining tools, a cabin for a few men, comprise the sum total of equipment required *for initial work.*

TERMS OF SALE.

The price is Ten Thousand Dollars, net.

Time allowed for development, 18 months. First payment, \$2,000 in six months after signing contract; second payment, \$3,000, twelve months after signing contract; final payment, \$5,000, 18 months after signing contract.

Ground to be timbered where needed. Timber may be cut from our claims for this purpose.

Assessment work to be done on the two unpatented claims during life of contract, and this assessment work to be completed prior to September 1 of ~~XXXXXX~~ each year.

In case lease and bond be forfeited, then car, track and any building erected by second party shall be <sup>our</sup> property. Tools, kitchen utensils, and furniture may be removed by second parties.

In case shipping ore be encountered in the mine, lessees may remove same. Royalty, 10 per cent. But stoping will be permitted only to a height of fifty feet. Back-hand or underhand stoping not allowed. Winzes or upraises may be made, of ordinary size. In short, we are willing to ~~szandzz~~ allow every reasonable opportunity to prove the existence of ore, but in the event of rich ore being found, do not wish it to be all gutted out overhead. Therefore the limitation to fifty feet.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

The property is owned by an incorporated company--the Bradshaw Fissure Mining Company.

The company owns all its treasury stock. Not a share has been sold. ~~xxxxxxx~~ There are 500,000 shares. There are also 500,000 shares of individual stock, held by myself and my sisters and brother-in-law. It is a "close corporation." It may be called a family corporation. We incorporated as a matter of convenience. We can treat the property as we choose-- as a corporate holding, or as our private property, for we are the board of directors and the whole thing, and can vote to sell outright, if we choose.

If preferred, we will sell 100,000 shares of the treasury stock for \$5,000. This \$5,000 we will use in driving the cross-cut tunnel and in doing such drifting on the vein as can be done with the money remaining after the vein is encountered. And in addition, we will give to those who furnish this \$5,000 working fund, 25,000 shares of our personal stock. This would be four cents a share. It would also be one-eighth interest in the mine-- and the money, the \$5,000, would all be spent in improving the mine. Should you wish to get control of the mine after this work is done, we will sell all our holdings and the company's treasury stock for \$15,000, if paid within two months after the \$5,000 fund is expended, we to keep work going continuously so long as the fund was not exhausted.

We believe we have the making of a big mine. We cannot handle the financial end ourselves. We will do anything that is within reason to get it going.

Respectfully yours,

OVER

Yarnall sent this letter to W. D. Hamman,  
1227 Marsh-Strong Bldg, Los Angeles

In case lease and bond be forfeited, then car, track and any building erected by second party shall be property. Tools, kitchen utensils, and furniture may be removed by second parties. In case shipping one be encountered in the mine, lessee may remove same. Royalty, 10 per cent. No stoping will be permitted only to a height of fifty feet. Back-hand or underground stoping not allowed. Winzes or upraises may be made, of ordinary size. In short, we are willing to stand as allow every reasonable opportunity to prove the existence of ore, but in the event of rich ore being found, do not wish it to be all gusted out overhead. Therefore the limitation to fifty feet.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

The property is owned by an incorporated company--the Bradshaw Treasure Mining Company. The company owns all the treasury stock. Not a share has been sold. There are 500,000 shares. There are also 500,000 shares of individual stock, held by myself and my sisters and brother-in-law. It is a "close corporation." It may be called a family corporation. We incorporated as a matter of convenience. We can treat the property as we choose--as a corporate holding, or as one private property, for we are the board of directors and the whole thing, and can vote to sell outright, if we choose. If preferred, we will sell 100,000 shares of the treasury stock for \$8,000. This \$8,000 we will use in driving the cross-cut tunnel and in being such drifting on the vein as can be done with the money remaining after the vein is encountered. And in addition, we will give to those who furnish this \$5,000 working fund, 25,000 shares of our personal stock. This would be four cents a share. It would also be one-eighth interest in the mine--and the money, the \$8,000, would all be spent in improving the mine. Should you wish to get control of the mine after this work is done, we will sell all our holdings and the company's treasury stock for \$15,000, if paid within two months after the \$5,000 fund is expended, we to keep work going until so long as the fund was not exhausted. We believe we have the making of a big mine. We cannot handle the financial end ourselves. We will do anything that is within reason to get it going.

OVER

Respectfully yours,

211 Cortez Street,  
Prescott, Arizona,  
August 31, 1915.

Mr. W. D. Hamman,  
1227 Marsh-Strong Bldg,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Harrison Yarnell, of this city, tells me that he forwarded to you a letter written by me to him, in which I undertook to describe the Bradshaw Fissure group of gold mines in the Bradshaw mountains, at Crown King; and Mr. Yarnell also suggests that I communicate with you directly concerning the matter, and he states that whatever arrangement we may make will be satisfactory to him.

In my letter to Mr. Yarnell you will note that the price asked for the group is \$10,000 net, allowing 18 months for development.

I also offered ~~to~~ another proposition: to sell 100,000 shares of the treasury stock for \$5,000, and in addition to give 25,000 shares of our personal stock in order to obtain said \$5,000, the money thus obtained to be used in driving the cross-cut tunnel and in doing such additional drifting upon the vein or veins as could be done with the money then in hand.

After such a partition of the stock had been made, it would be distributed as follows:

	Shares.
We would have.....	475,000
You would have.....	125,000
Treasury would have.....	400,000
	<u>1,000,000</u>

Under this proposition, or method of working the property, we made the price \$15,000, if paid within two months after the \$5,000 initial development fund had been expended. The difference in the price of \$10,000 under the terms of a bond and lease, and \$15,000 under the ~~new~~ stock-selling proposition is obvious. In the latter case we would have given up a large portion of our stock at four cents a share.

I suggest that you might be able to get together a bunch of men who would furnish this \$5,000 development fund, payable at the rate of, say, \$500 each month for ten consecutive months; also that you put the price of the mines at \$20,000. This would give you \$5,000 in the event that the option be taken up, and also 25,000 shares of the stock; it being understood by the purchasers that you were receiving said 25,000 shares as your commission--to which they would not object, as ~~it~~ the stock would be a part

of our personal stock, and would not deplete the treasury. Can you not put this proposition over, and can you not do it promptly? The weather is now the finest ever; it is time to begin assessment work. If we have to do the assessment work at our own expense, we will be relieved of the crimp we are now in, of course, and can wait and perhaps make a better bargain, as, even as I write, there are preparations making for the installation of a plant at the old Crown King mill, said plant to be used for the treatment of tailings and later for the treatment of ores. This plant will be only a mile from our ground. There are several other things stirring in our immediate neighborhood. A mill is being put up at the Saratoga, Murphy, owner of the Crown King, is on a deal for that property and the Wildflower group, a big cross-cut tunnel proposition is being financed and a small force of men are at work, and there is every probability that before snow flies the Tiger Gold will be sinking a new shaft, with new management and new ownership. It is really a great mine, and is on the same vein as our property. So is the Lincoln, which is being worked with a small force, and which is one of the first veins which will be tapped by the cross-cut tunnel above referred to. All of which would not put a pound of ore in our ground, nor take a pound away; but of course people prefer to be where there is "something doing"--and there is a great deal more doing than there was a year ago in the Crown King section, with indications that it will be again one of the big camps of the state. Peck, Tiger silver, Tiger Gold, Crown King have in the aggregate produced at least \$8,000,000. This to show that it is a mineral section. Virgin mines in the same section, opened up by degrees since the above were in their prime, are Gladiator-War Eagle, Nelson, Lincoln, the latter with a record of over \$500,000 from grass-root workings. It is on the same vein as our Toltec, Eclipse and Aztec.

Kindly let me know whether or not you can put this proposition over. True, we offer prospects. But the ore sticks out the ground in many places, and it is all there yet. I do not see that an old mine is better than a new one, any more than an old horse is better than a first-class colt. The old mines around us ~~is~~ "will never turn the mill with the water (or ore) that is past." We need a little money to break in the colt. See if you cannot get it for us.

Yours respectfully,

Description of property is inclosed.

33.20

# THE CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Chas. G. Barth, Jr.,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA 4-14-33

Samples submitted were found to contain:

~~Au 20~~ <sup>35.</sup>  
~~Ag 25~~

Lot	DESCRIPTION	Au.Oz.	Ag.Ozs	Cu.%	Pb.	Zn.	Insol	Fe.	Cao	S
①	Sample	1.66	37.3		<del>#</del> 33.20			<del>#</del> 13.05		
								<del>#</del> 42.55		
								#46.25		
	Blue Jacket - Crown King									
	Sorted Ore on Dump.									
	(Mahogany Ore - banded some Sulphides									
	Quartz gangue									

Charges \_\_\_\_\_

*N. O. Sweet*

Registered Assayer.

# THE CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

A. S. Konselman,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

5-22-33

\$

20.00

35¢

Au

Ag

Total

Samples submitted were found to contain:

Lot	DESCRIPTION	Au.Oz.	Ag.Ozs	Cu.%	Pb.	Zn.	Insol	Fe.	Cao	S
2	Blue Jacket Grude	2.76	29.7		55.52		10.40		65.92	
3	Maya Honeycomb	.60	0.6		12.00		21		12.21	
4	Maya Dump Specimen	.03	13.2		.60		4.60		5.20	
5	Porter Galena	.42	4.2		8.40		1.47		9.87	

Charges \_\_\_\_\_

*H. O. Lusk*

Registered Assayer.



# THE CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA 6-24-33

A. S. Konselman,

Samples submitted were found to contain:

Lot	DESCRIPTION	Au.Oz.	Ag.Ozs	Cu.%	Pb.	Zn.	Insol	Fe.	Cao	S
6	Inca	.17	2.4		1 ft		bottom			Loc Hole
7	Maya	.32	0.5		4 "		"			"
<p style="font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">Taken by Brown</p>										

Charges \_\_\_\_\_

H. C. Swood

Registered Assayer.

# THE CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

70  
40  
340  
50

A. S. Konselman,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

6-24-33

Samples submitted were found to contain:

Au 20 - Ag 35

Lot	DESCRIPTION	Au.Oz.	Ag.Ozs	Cu.%	Pb.	Zn.	Insol	Fe.	CaO	S
6 7	Inca	.17	2.4					4.24		
	Maya	.32	0.5					6.57		

Charges \_\_\_\_\_

H. C. Inwood

Registered Assayer.

# THE CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA 6-21-33

A. S. Konselman,

\*20-35d

Samples submitted were found to contain:

Lot	DESCRIPTION	Au.Oz.	Ag.Ozs	Cu.%	Pb.	Zn.	Insol	Fe.	Cao	S
8	1 Float from Eclipse	.04	4.6		<del>#</del> 2.41					
9	2 Eclipse Tunnel	.22	1.2	✓	<del>#</del> 4.82					
10	3 Maya Location	.76	0.5		<del>#</del> 15.37 ✓					

5.10  
1.17

4.40

Charges \_\_\_\_\_

W. C. Sweet

Registered Assayer.

# THE CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

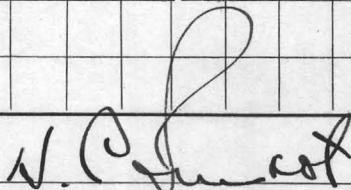
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA 7-17-33

A. S. Konselman,

Samples submitted were found to contain:

Lot	DESCRIPTION	Au.Oz.	Ag.Ozs	Cu.%	Pb.	Zn.	Insol	Fe.	CaO	S
<del>13</del> 1	<del>12" vein on Inca</del>	<del>.02</del>	<del>Trace</del>							
<del>14</del> 2	<del>Spec. &amp; stained with tin</del>	<del>.04</del>	<del>Trace</del>							
17 3	Rock on dump	.30	0.2							
19 4	concentrates of #13	1.36	1.0							

Charges \_\_\_\_\_

  
 W. P. Prescott  
 Registered Assayer.

# THE CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

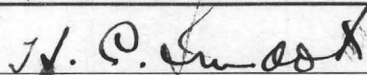
A. S. Konselman,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA 4-14-33

Samples submitted were found to contain:

Lot	DESCRIPTION	Au.Oz.	Ag.Ozs	Cu.%	Pb.	Zn.	Insol	Fe.	Cao	S
15	Panned Concentrate	.12	1.2							
	Rock containing sulphide from dump of									
	Maya.									

Charges \_\_\_\_\_

  
 Registered Assayer.