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Yucca
Arizona

Property of
J. J. Purdy
Sunbury
Pa.

THE YUCCA MINING COMPANY

To the Stockholders:--

The mines of the Yuccan Mining Company are situated on the east slope of the Hualapai Mountains at an elevation of four thousand feet above sea level, and are in the Cedar Mining District of Mohave County, Arizona.

Access is had by way of Yucca Station on the A. T. & S. F. Railroad, which is about twenty miles north of the mines, about thirty miles east of the Colorado river and three hundred miles from the city of Los Angeles, California.

There are two wagon roads, one of thirty-six miles and the other about forty-two, with a shorter route by road and trail of twenty-four miles.

Property

The San Francisco Mine includes the San Francisco, Grey Eagle, Rene, Hidden Treasure and Fairview Mining Claims, all of which are patented.

Water claims are located in the mountain peak two miles distant, from which an abundant flow of pure water is piped for camp purposes.

The San Francisco vein traverses the three claims, Fairview, Hidden Treasure and San Francisco, for a distance of about forty-five hundred feet, of which distance only about one thousand feet has been prospected. (1)

The property includes a reduction mill, with ten stamps, concentrating and cyanide plant, electrical plant and sixty horse power air compressor to drive drills and mine machinery. Good roads have been built and a fine camp with wooden houses for employees, large boarding houses, stables, store house and a fire-proof assay and records office.

History

The San Francisco Ledge was discovered in 1888 by Tiberocia Padilla, a Mexican prospector. The outcrop was very rich and it is said that he realized eighteen hundred dollars from the first two bags of ore taken from the vein at the surface.

A discovery of this character was so notable that prospectors flocked in and the property became widely known as the "Frisco Ledge". These prospectors have generally held their locations, waiting for the Yucca to develop. The owner for many years lived on the property, content to dig out a few tons of ore when he needed funds, but doing nothing for its development aside from two ragged tunnels and one small shaft. In 1899 the property was purchased by the Yucca Cyanide Mining & Milling Company for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the

five mining claims, San Francisco, Grey Eagle, Fairview, Rene and Hidden Treasure, were patented or confirmed by the United States Land Office. (1) Other claims, to give extra territorial rights, a mill sight claim and a pure water supply claim were added.

After the acquisition of the property in 1900 the Company built roads and a camp and commenced a systematic development of the property. This development included the main tunnel (3) the 200, 300, 400 and 600 levels, a shaft and three winzes, aggregating nearly 4,000 feet, of which amount about 600 feet was on vein number one and the remaining 3,400 feet on vein designated as number three. (3)

Note: Figures in brackets refer to Map Numbers

In 1907, after running a tunnel in the 600 level on Vein Number Three, Vein Number One was discovered west of the main break in better volume and higher values than have been found elsewhere in the mine. To avoid the sinking of an extra winze and the installation of an extra hoist, the company undertook the extension of the old shaft down into this vein, and did extend the shaft to the 700 foot level, but discontinued work before reaching the vein. (3) (5)

The mine was idle for some time and In Jan. 1911 was purchased by the Yucca Mining Company, where the title now rests. The purchasers were all people who were interested in the Yucca Cyanide Mining and Milling Company, and who are now proposing to carry the work on the lower shaft to a successful completion. (5)

Reports of Engineers

Reports of Mining Engineers from 1900 to 1908 furnish a wide range of data, which has been carefully assembled and digested. The praise of the enthusiast, who has seen similar prospects develop into great mines, has been discounted; and the doubts of the conservative considered; and out of the mass of expert opinion and advice have come certain deductions which we endeavor to present as a preliminary to our own conclusions.

Digest of Reports:- The San Francisco Ledge is a true fissure vein extending for a distance of nearly a mile on the property of The Yucca Mining Company. (1) The vein is being worked on both sides of our property, beyond our lines. The values are found in what is known as the white California Quartz, lying in a porphyry dyke which fills the main fissure in the granite. (2) The vein has an inclination of about 45 degrees towards the west and lies between extremely regular walls, with the greatest uniformity of direction and pitch. Its average thickness above the 200 foot level is about 30 inches and the average value about \$5.00. Below the 200 level to the 600 level the average thickness is about 30 inches and the value about \$6.00. Below the 600 level the vein appears to be above three feet and the average value about \$50.00. The richest ore in the mine is found at the 600 level the vein is characterized by its regularity and makes it easily traced, and also contains copper sulphides. The same conditions are largely absent between the 600 and

All engineers unite in the opinion that the values will increase with depth and that the shaft should be continued to a depth of from 500 to 1000 feet in order to get beyond the disturbed ~~area~~ area which is badly broken by faults. Most of the experts say that there are two and probably three ore shoots in the mine; one beginning at the surface at number two winze and extending northward in the direction of the 600 stope; the other commencing at the discovery shaft and extending downward in a course which carries it south of the main shaft. (4) They have generally commended the property as one well worthy of thorough development and likely to produce high grade ore.

Scope of this Report

Having outlined the location and history of the Mine and given a summary of the opinion of experts who have examined it, we will try to set forth in a general way the characteristics of the property and the views of the Management in regard to it. These we state without any color but at the same time will endeavor to give you as favorable a report of the property as its ~~prospects~~ prospects warrant.

Genesis of Ore Deposits

The San Francisco Ledge consists of a single fissure or continuous fissuring tendency and extends, and is traceable for a distance of five miles in a northerly and southerly direction. (1) The veins dip about 45° toward the west, extending downward to the supposed junction with the Grande Dyke, (2) an estimated distance of four thousand feet from the collar of the shaft.

This fissuring tendency, as shown by the outcrop on the surface, commences about three miles south of our camp where it seemingly emanates from the giant fissure of the Grande Dyke and extends thence northward in a bow shape and is thought to again merge into the Grande Dyke, although its juncture is covered by displaced mountain masses. The position of the mine is shown, with relation to this dyke, by accompanying Map. No. 1.

It should be said, as part of the legitimate description of this property, that the Grande Dyke is a mineralized porphyry intrusion extending through the backbone of the Hualapai Mountains in a northerly and southerly direction, for a distance of about fifty miles, and is intimately associated with the ore bodies of the Chloride, Cerbat and Gold Flat Districts on the north, and with the Cedar Valley Silver Mines and the silver lead deposits of the McCracken Mountain to the south. It is composed of a soft, fine grained porphyry, varies in width on the surface from one hundred feet to many hundreds of yards, and is found to contain quite generally small assay values in gold and in places large deposits of silver and lead. The porphyry is in places displaced by iron stained quartz, uniformly of a low grade gold content, but which rises in value at the intersection of a ledges which emanate from it. At the southern point of intersection of the San Francisco Ledge with this dyke a shaft has been sunk to a depth of ninety feet disclosing values of over two hundred and fifty dollars per ton of gold. (1)

The formation of this dyke is softer than that of the mountain mass through which it extrudes and its course is marked by a series of valleys lying east of the main water shed of the Range. Percolating

waters sinking to great depths in the soft formation of they dyke seem to have found an outlet through the fissure of the San Francisco Ledge, imparting or perhaps contributing to the values found in the vein. Map No. 2 shows the supposed relation of the San Francisco Ledge to the Grande Dyke, and, as to the distribution of values and formation, is intended to represent theory and not ascertained fact.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LEDGE

The veins consist of a highly mineralized, close grained quartz, free milling in the upper workings and partly free and partly sulphide at the depth of six hundred feet now attained. The San Francisco Ledge, or No. 1 Vein, is a fissure in granite and is about twenty feet in width. It is filled by a porphyry dyke. This porphyry is identical in character and probably in source with the Grande Dyke. Into this dyke is intruded the quartz vein proper, lying between well defined and very regular walls which at times are entirely included within the porphyry and again coincide with one or both of the main walls of the fissure. (2)

In the 600 level below fault No. 3 a change of formation occurs, a soft diorite being substituted for the granitic country rock of the upper levels. The porphyry filling still persists and the mineralization extends to it as well as to the country rock which is found largely mineralized in places. With this change of country rock the vein increases in size and largely in value. No. 1 vein on the 600 level, new drift, ranges from two to six feet in width and in value from ten to eighty-five dollars per ton gold. At one point showing thirty inches of an average value of \$105.24, and at the south end of the new drift eight inches on the foot wall show an assay value of eight hundred dollars per ton, the higher values in gold being mostly free and finely distributed. (3)

Veins in the San Francisco Mine

The known veins of the mine (2) are Number One, or the San Francisco vein, No. 2 which is parallel to No. 1 and about forty feet above it, and No. 3 parallel to No. 1 and about ninety feet below it, and vein No. 4 which has been developed by the most northern shaft of the mine (4) and which seems to be a cross ledge.

Nos. 1 and 3 have been shown to be high grade ledges, while Nos. 2 and 3 are low grade, not exceeding ten dollars per ton gold value. (2)

Vein No. 1 contains all of the work done down to Fault No. 1, and also the work done below Fault No. 3, and has not yet been opened in Section No. 2 which includes the ground between these two faults. (2)

Vein No. 2 appears on the surface and is not opened until the 600 level is reached, where it appears west of Fault No. 3 and is opened by an upraise and by two diamond drill holes, showing in the latter development a vein 14 feet wide of \$8.44 average value. This showing is in section No. 3 of the mine. (2), (3)

Vein No. 3 outcrops on the surface below the main ledge near the mill. It does not appear in the workings in Section 1 or 3 of the mine but is supposed to comprise all of the work in Section No. 2 (2), (3)

Sections and Values

We shall not attempt to go into detail as to the amount or values of all ore reserves in the mine.

The assays given are for the purpose of showing the location of the ore shoots in the mine and, as they relate to the lower workings, can all be duplicated if not improved. Some of the assays in the upper works could not be duplicated for the reason that the ore from which they were taken has been mined and the proceeds gone toward the development of the property. They serve their purpose, however, in giving us a basis for estimating the course and character of our ore shoots.

For ~~this~~ the purpose of assembling data on values the mine workings have been divided into three sections. (See Map 2, also 3 and 4). Section No. 1 consists of the shafts, tunnels and winzes from the surface to Fault No. 1. Section No. 2 consists of shafts, tunnels and winzes between Faults Nos. 1 and 3. Section No. 3 consists of the part of the mine below Fault No. 3, and includes the recovered No. 1 vein and some prospecting on Vein No. 3.

Section 1. The following samples are taken from the report of Harry V. Wheeler, Mining Engineer and U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, and include only such samples as serve to trace the main ore shoot from the discovery shaft to the 200 level. The ore shoot is much wider than the scope of these samples, extending northward a distance of two hundred feet, the values decreasing but the vein growing, in the main, larger toward the north where the maximum average values are not over ten dollars per ton. For location of samples see ~~Map No. 4~~ on Map. No. 4. Assays in this section are doubtless high ~~values~~ but can be reproduced but are given to show position and course of ore shoots.

Sample No.	Location of Sample in discovery shaft	Thickness of vein	sample Value
3	45 ft. from surface	3 ft.	\$ 5.00
5	15 ft. from surface	2 "	37.44
6	72 ft. from surface	3 "	15.00
9	In tunnel No. 3	3 "	8.40
14	In Tunnel No. 3	1 "	67.20
19	In shaft	2.5 "	39.60
20	In shaft	1.8 "	48.78
21	In tunnel No. 2	1.1 "	15.20
22	In tunnel No. 2	1.3 "	10.81
23	In tunnel No. 2	1 "	58.02
24	In shaft	0.9 "	29.40
25	In shaft	3. "	7.14
26	In shaft	3 "	15.20
27	In shaft	3 "	62.60
28	In main tunnel	2 "	59.40
29	In main tunnel	4 "	79.60
Average width, 2.3		Average value, \$32.12	

These samples do not include the total width of the vein but only of the quartz vein proper.

The following samples from the same source show the values in the main tunnel. (4)

5

Sample No.	Location of Sample in main tunnel	Thickness of Vein	Sample Value
31	63 ft. north of Adit	2 ft.	\$12.00
32	120 ft. north of Adit	1.66 ft.	12.60
33	200 ft. north of adit	1.5 ft.	13.60
34	At main shaft	3 ft.	11.58
35	9 ft. north of main shaft	2.5 ft.	13.42
36	20 ft. north of main shaft	1.5 ft.	49.33
Average width, two feet		Average value \$17.46	

Samples of Vein No. 1 on the two hundred level, completing the first section, are as follows: (4) These are Company assays and show values in section one close to break No. 1

Sample No.	Location of Sample	Size of Vein	Value
21	35 ft. north main shaft	3.1 ft.	5.17
22	40 ft. north main shaft	3 ft.	31.62
53	90 ft. north main shaft	1 ft.	33.69
54	100 ft. north main shaft	1 ft.	47.32
56	In rich stope	1 ft.	50.92
57	In rich stope	1 ft.	139.72
Average width 1.68		Average value \$37.87	

The two hundred foot level has only been developed to a distance of about one hundred feet north of the main shaft. (4)

Section No. 2 Includes development in the three hundred, four hundred and the old six hundred levels. (3), (2). The development is in Vein No. 3 and the ore is for the most part low grade, shoots appearing where the assay values go above \$35.00. In this section the four hundred level is better than the three hundred level, and the six hundred level better than the four hundred level. Work should now be done to open up No. 1 and No. 2 veins, the first of which, at least, will add very largely to the high grade supply of the mine. (2) This section shows a good stope on the 400 level (4) with three to five feet ore running about ten dollars, and a still larger body in the old six hundred level showing three to six feet of ore averaging between three and fifteen dollars. (4) However, the broken character of the ground in this section prevents the making of a reliable estimate as to quantity of ore or averaging of values.

Section No. 3. Comprising the work on the No. 1 Vein recovered in the new drift 600 level, which exhibits the same character of ore as in Section No. 1, but of greater volume and greater value. This work is on Vein No. 1, Vein No. 2 not having been opened in the section except by diamond drill and one upraise.

Company assays in this section are as follows: in each instance the width given does not represent the entire width of the vein, which in a portion of the workings includes the entire height and width of the tunnel.

Assays on No. 1 Vein

Sample No.	Location	Width	Average Value
16	20 ft. north of "A" X cut	3 ft.	\$12.40
17	10 ft. north of "A" X cut	5 ft.	13.40
18	At north end of "A" X cut	5 ft.	14.56
19	10 ft. south of "A" X cut	2.5 ft.	12.40
20	20 ft. south of "A" X cut	2.5 ft.	13.43
21	30 ft. south of "A" X cut	2.5 ft.	105.24
22	40 ft. south of "A" X cut	3 ft.	21.91
23	50 ft. south of "A" X cut	1.9 ft.	18.20
24	At south end of shaft	2 ft.	300.00
Average width, 3 feet		Average value, \$43.70	

In driving the drift from which these assays were taken seventy feet of tunnel and a small stope shown produced one thousand dollars in gold bullion, when reduced at our mill. (5)

Assays of No. 2 vein taken in diamond drill hole No. 5 cross cut "B". (3)

Sample No.	Location	Width	Value
91	"B" cross cut 600 level	3 ft.	\$ 1.03
92	"B" cross cut 600 level	3 ft..	2.03
Thickness of vein, 6 feet		Average value, \$1.53	

Assays of No. 2 Vein taken in diamond drill hole No. 4

Sample	Location	Width	Value
47	"A" cross cut	3 ft.	\$8.47
48	"A" cross cut	7 ft.	9.71
49	"A" cross cut	4 ft.	6.20
50	"A" cross cut	3 ft.	3.72
51	"A" cross cut	3 ft.	1.03
52	"A" cross cut	2 ft.	3.39

From these samples we will consider only numbers 47, 48 and 49 which show the thickness of the vein to be 14 feet and the average value \$8.44

Ledge Number 2 has increased from 6 to 14 feet in width and from \$1.53 to \$8.44 in value in its course from cross cut B to cross cut A. It will also be noted that Ledge No. 2 is approaching Ledge No. and will probably unite with it, and be cut by the shaft we are proposing to sink. (3)

Ore Shoots

There seems to be two, possibly three, ore shoots in the mine so far as the same has been developed. The main shoot extends almost directly down from the discovery shaft along the course of the main shaft. It has only been prospected so far as the two hundred level, but will be opened in the block lying between the first and third faults by the shaft worknow proposed, as indicated by the dotted lines on the maps. (3 and 4). Another ore shoot on Vein Number One commences

at the northern shaft in the old workings and extends down in the general direction of cross cut "B" and seems to be the same ore encountered in the new drift 600 level. This shoot will doubtless merge with the main ore shoot in the block between the extension of the main shaft and the lower winze where a large body of ore may be expected. (3), (4)

Present Situation

The mine is close to the climax of its development toward which the work of years and the expenditure of over \$200,000 has tended. It was opened as a high grade mine, but the loss of the high grade Vein No. 1 has kept it in the low grade class.

With the opening of the new drift on the six hundred level and the recovery of the Number One Vein the character of the mine changes, and the prospects of a high grade mine are very bright. Number One Vein, opened in the new drift, has not been lost, but having ascertained its position and value we have undertaken to sink our working shaft to the 800 level, which will enable us to run the drift both north and south on this rich vein (3 & 5). This vein, if it continues of the size and value found in the new drift in the six hundred level, will yield a net profit of \$26,000 for every 100 feet square on the vein, above the cost of mining and milling which are estimated at \$22,000.(5)

In addition to the Number One Vein we also have the Number Two Vein, the size and value of which in Section 3 are shown on page six, third and fourth paragraphs. This vein increased very rapidly in size and value toward the south and will undoubtedly unite with Vein Number One at some point under our lower winze. (3)

The lower winze which has now been sunk to the 700 level is, we believe, but 25 to 50 feet distant from Number One Vein(5) and we are proposing to determine the position and values of both of these veins with the diamond drill from the west end of the cross cut C.(5). This work to be commenced about April 1st, after the unwatering of the mine, now in progress, is completed, and future development will depend upon the facts ascertained by this diamond drill work.

We believe that Number One Vein has never been opened in Section No. 2 of the mine. Where Number One Vein was lost, at fault number one in the two hundred level(2), (4), assays show it to be of an average value of \$40.00 per ton, and where it is recovered, in Section Three in the six hundred level, assays show it to average \$43.70 per ton. There is no good reason to believe that this vein will not run as well in Section 2 between the first and third faults. The ore in this block averaging three feet in thickness could easily aggregate 500,000 tons and average \$20.00 per ton. We believe that this vein will be opened with comparatively small expense, it being paralleled by the 300,400 600 levels, and that its existence and values should be demonstrated by the diamond drill from the four hundred level.(5)

Future Development

After the diamond drill work recommended in the preceding section is completed the lower winze should be sunk to the 850 level and a drift run north under the No. 1 Vein which will provide a stoping head of over 150 feet (5). The 850 foot level should be extended southward to meet the extension of the main shaft (3 & 4) which would be run to the surface, a heavy service hoist installed and the main shaft extended on

down toward the Grande Dyke. In following this course we believe we will have a very valuable mine and one that will not play out short of a junction with the Grande Dyke, perhaps not then. (2)

Conclusions

1st. The length of the fissuring tendency, which we have called the San Francisco Ledge, and its undoubtedly origin from the Grande Dyke at a depth of 4,000 feet, confirms the probability of a continuous fissure and one increasing in value and volume to that depth. (1 & 2)

2nd. The softening of the formation in the 600 level, the large increase in values and volume of the Veins Nos. 1 and 2 toward the south and their inclination toward each other indicates a large increase in size and value of ore under our present workings.

3rd. That the main ledge of the mine is as yet unexplored in Section 2 where we may expect to find a large body of ore of the same character as in Section 3.

4th. That the main ore shoot of the mine lies south of our main shaft and should be opened after the development of our present plans.

5th. That the present plant and equipment is entirely adequate to complete the diamond drill work and that no large expenditures on this account need be made. That the judicious expenditure of ten thousand dollars should be sufficient to place the mine on a self-sustaining basis.

6th. That the Yucca Mine is essentially a high grade mine, that the value and position of its ledges have been ascertained and that the ~~valuable~~ courage and enterprise of its stockholders will be rewarded by development along the lines suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Coleman	S. H. Harman
T. J. Purdy	Thos. Chester
Geo. L. Low	Chas. H. Albert
Wm. Hardwick	Louis Janc

Directors

Sunbury, Pa., February 20, 1912

9

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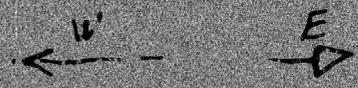
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G. DYRE.



SEC. 3,

DISCOVERY SHIP
MILL

SECTION 1,

NO. 2 VEIN

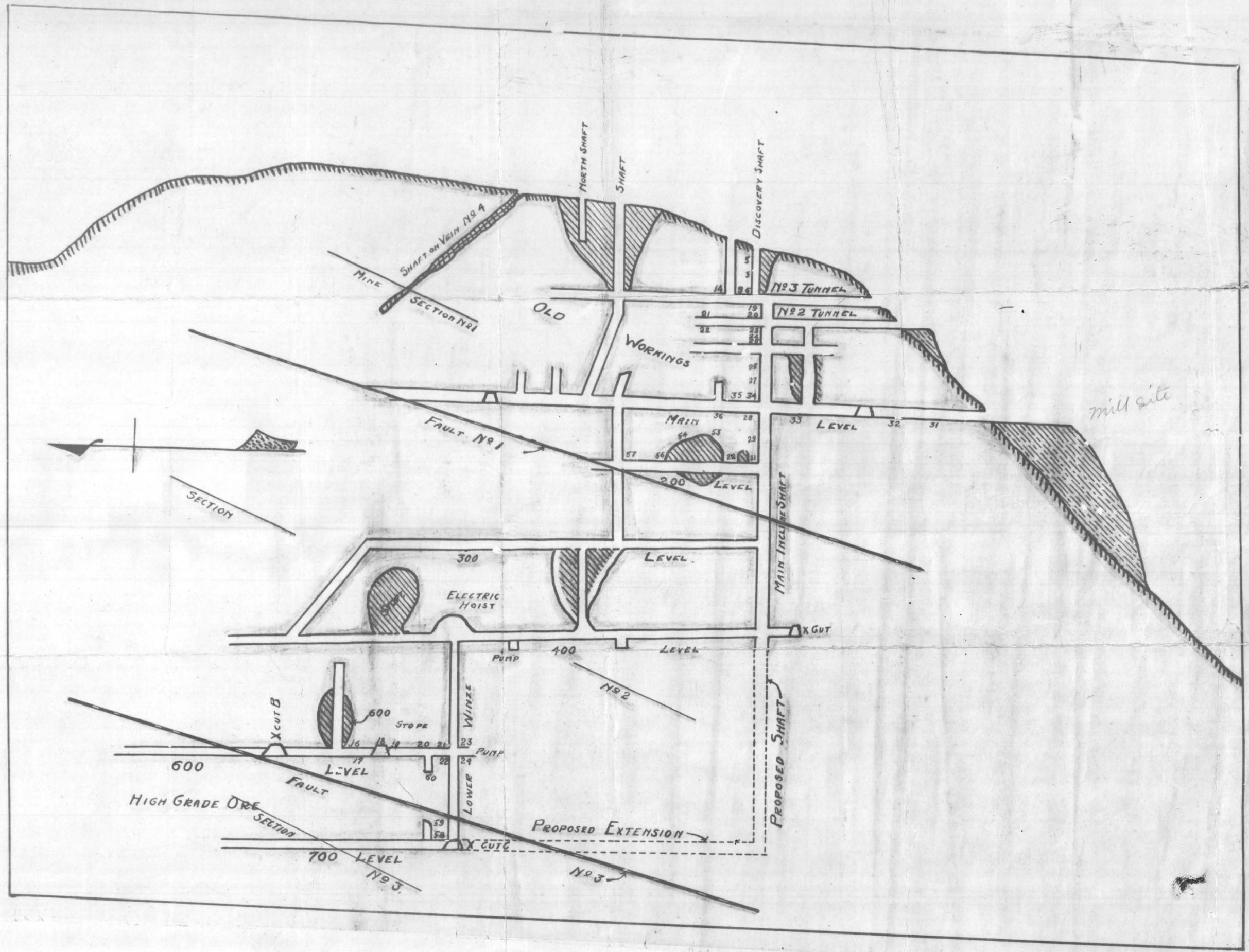
X CUT NO. 40
LEVEL

SUPPOSED VEIN

SEC. No 1

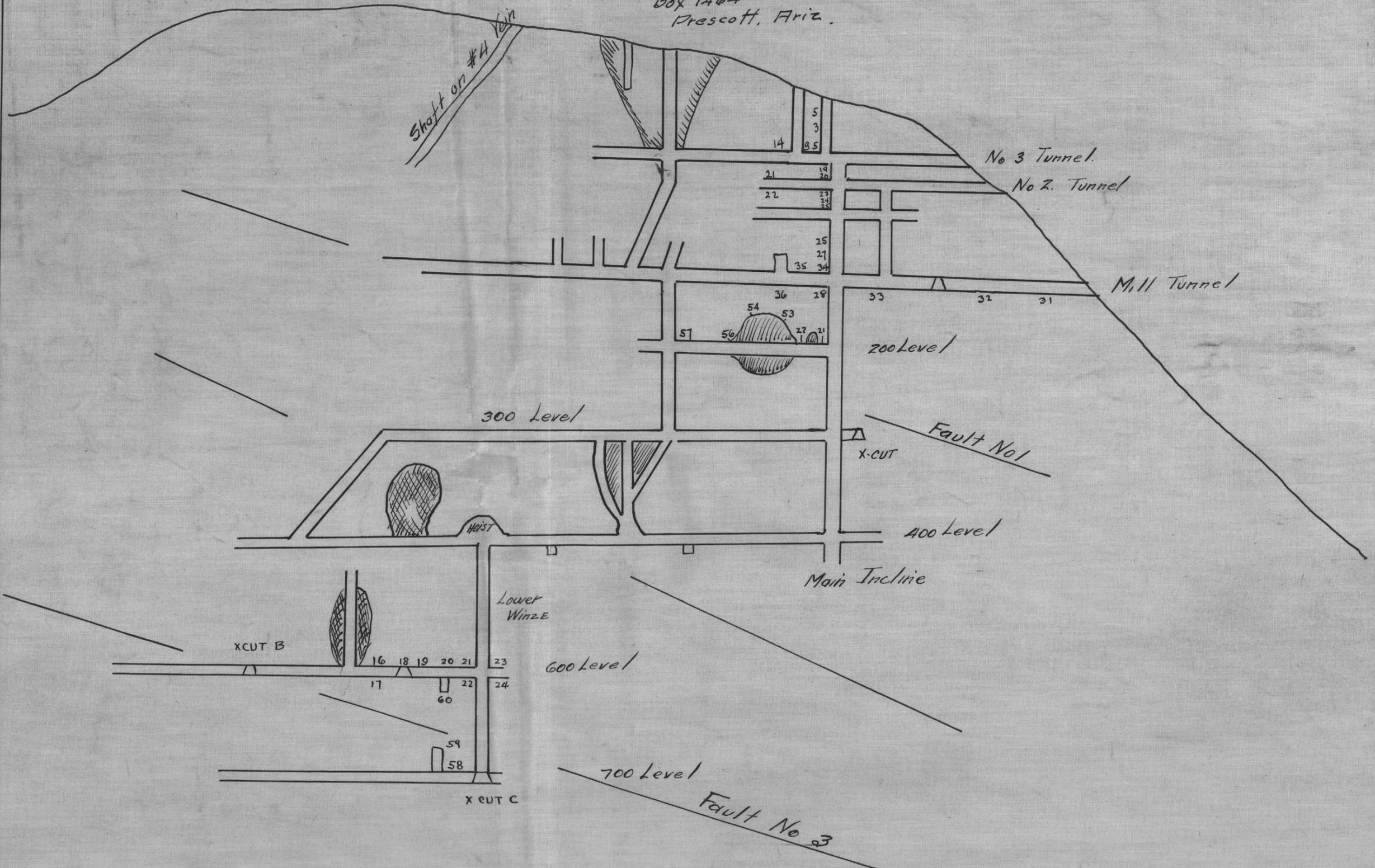
VALUES OF SAMPLES
THICKNESS - VALUE

3	30	5.00
5	2.0	37.44
6	3.0	15.00
9	3.0	8.40
14	1.0	67.22
19	2.5	39.60
20	1.8	48.78
21	1.1	15.20
22	1.3	10.81
23	1.0	58.02
24	0.9	29.40
25	3.0	7.14
26	3.0	15.20
27	3.0	67.60
28	2.0	59.40
29	4.0	79.60
31	2.0	12.00
32	1.7	12.60
33	1.5	13.60
34	3.0	11.58
35	2.5	13.42
36	1.5	49.33
21	3.1	5.17
22	3.0	31.62
53	1.0	33.69
54	1.0	47.32
56	1.0	50.92
57	1.0	139.72
16	3.0	12.40
17	5.0	13.40
18	5.0	14.56
19	2.5	12.40
20	2.5	13.43
21	2.5	105.24
22	3.0	21.91
23	1.9	18.20
24	2.0	300.00
58	3.0	40.00
59	4.0	75.00
60	5.0	125.00
25	43.30	
AVERAGE		



Location of Samples - The Yucca Mg. Co.

A.S. Konselman
Box 1464
Prescott, Ariz.

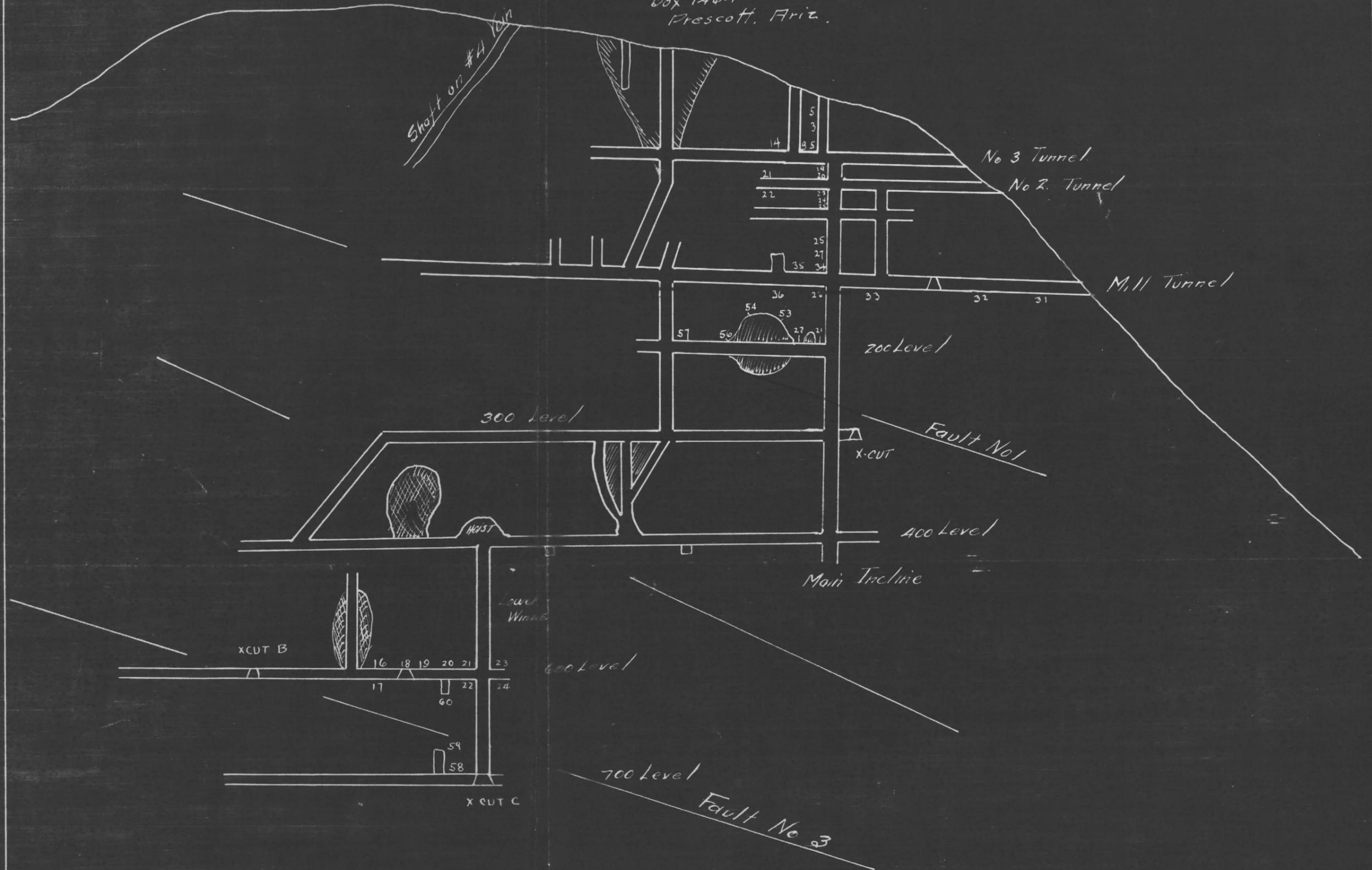


#	Samples	
	Width	Value
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18	5.0	14.56
19	2.5	12.40
20	2.5	13.43
21	2.5	105.24
22	3.0	21.91
23	1.9	18.20
24	2.0	300.00
58	3.0	40.00
59	4.0	75.00
60	5.0	125.00

#	Samples	
	Width	Value at \$20.00
3	3.0'	5.00
5	2.0	37.44
6	3.0	15.00
9	3.0	8.40
14	1.0	67.22
19	2.5	39.60
20	1.8	48.78
21	1.1	15.20
22	1.3	10.81
23	1.0	58.02
24	0.9	29.40
25	3.0	7.14
26	3.0	15.20
27	3.0	62.60
28	2.0	59.40
29	4.0	79.60
31	2.0	12.00
32	1.7	12.60
33	1.5	13.60
34	3.0	11.58
35	2.5	13.42
36	1.5	49.33
21	3.1	5.17
22	3.0	31.62
53	1.0	33.69
54	1.0	47.32
56	1.0	50.92
57	1.0	139.72
16	3.0	12.40
17	5.0	13.40
18	5.0	14.56
19	2.5	12.40
20	2.5	13.43
21	2.5	105.24
22	3.0	21.91
23	1.9	18.20
24	2.0	300.00
58	3.0	40.00
59	4.0	75.00
60	5.0	125.00

Location of Samples - The Yucca Mq. Co.

F.S. Konselman
Box 1464
Prescott, Ariz.



This property consists of 5 patented claims - taken
in period since 1928 ± from + to 1500⁰⁰ in 1934. Worked
out above will turn level + probably below.
Tunnel open - water in shaft to tunnel level
Road from Wickiup via Echo mine - east 6 miles
near + east 2 miles unpassable.

Equipment + Buildings absolutely worthless.

Portals of tunnel covered but entrance and tunnel
open. All ore above level stopped out + shaft
filled.

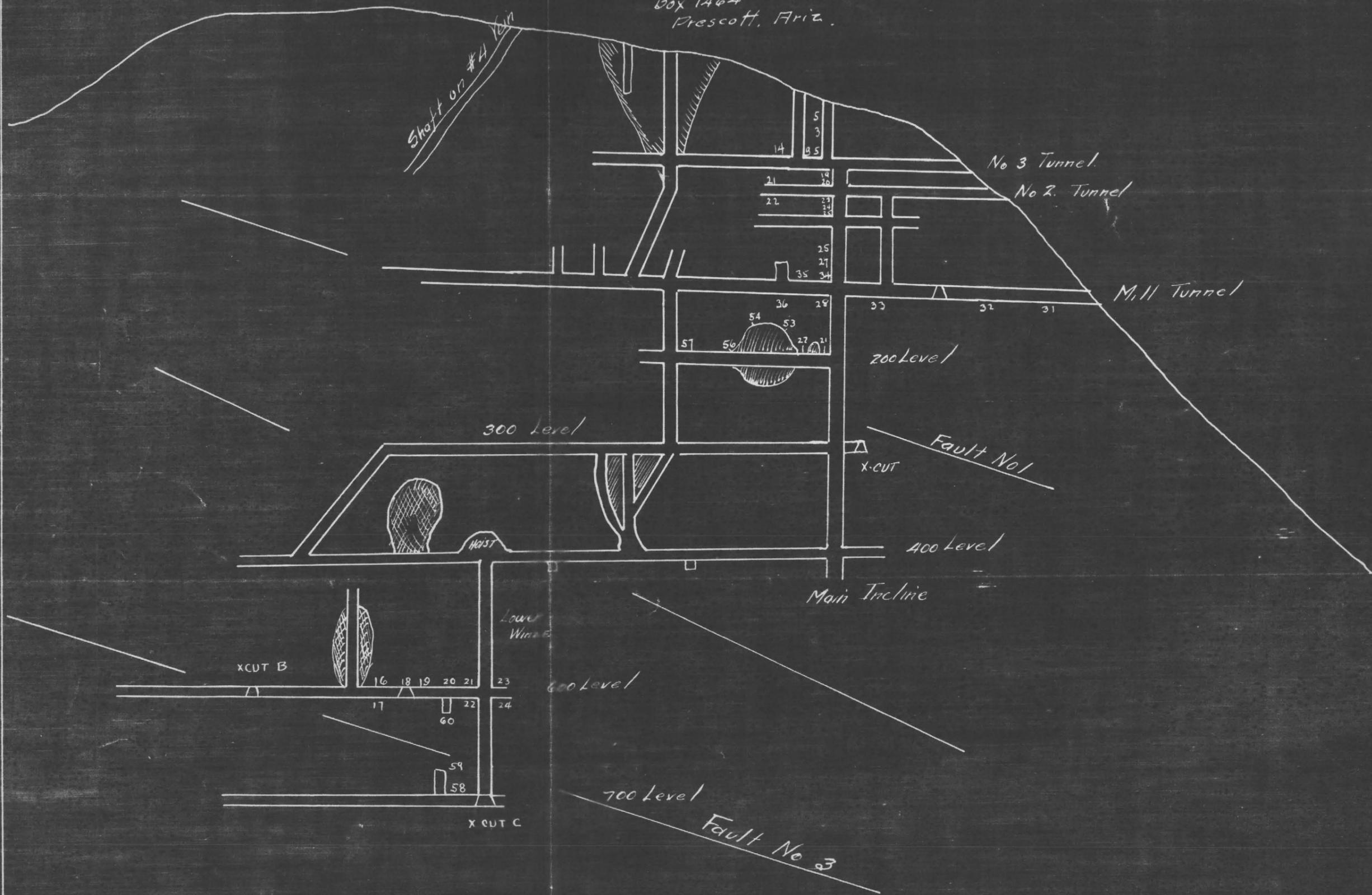
Rain freezes out in Forks of Tunnel
water up to level.

Stratification Scientific

#	Samples	
	Width	Value
3	3.0'	5.00
5	2.0	37.44
6	3.0	15.00
9	3.0	8.40
14	1.0	67.22
19	2.5	39.60
20	1.8	48.78
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58	3.0	40.00
59	4.0	75.00
60	5.0	125.00

Location of Samples - The Yucca Mq. Co.

F. S. Kinselmann
 Box 1464
 Prescott, Ariz.



9147
68670
477
54
3 / 423
14.1

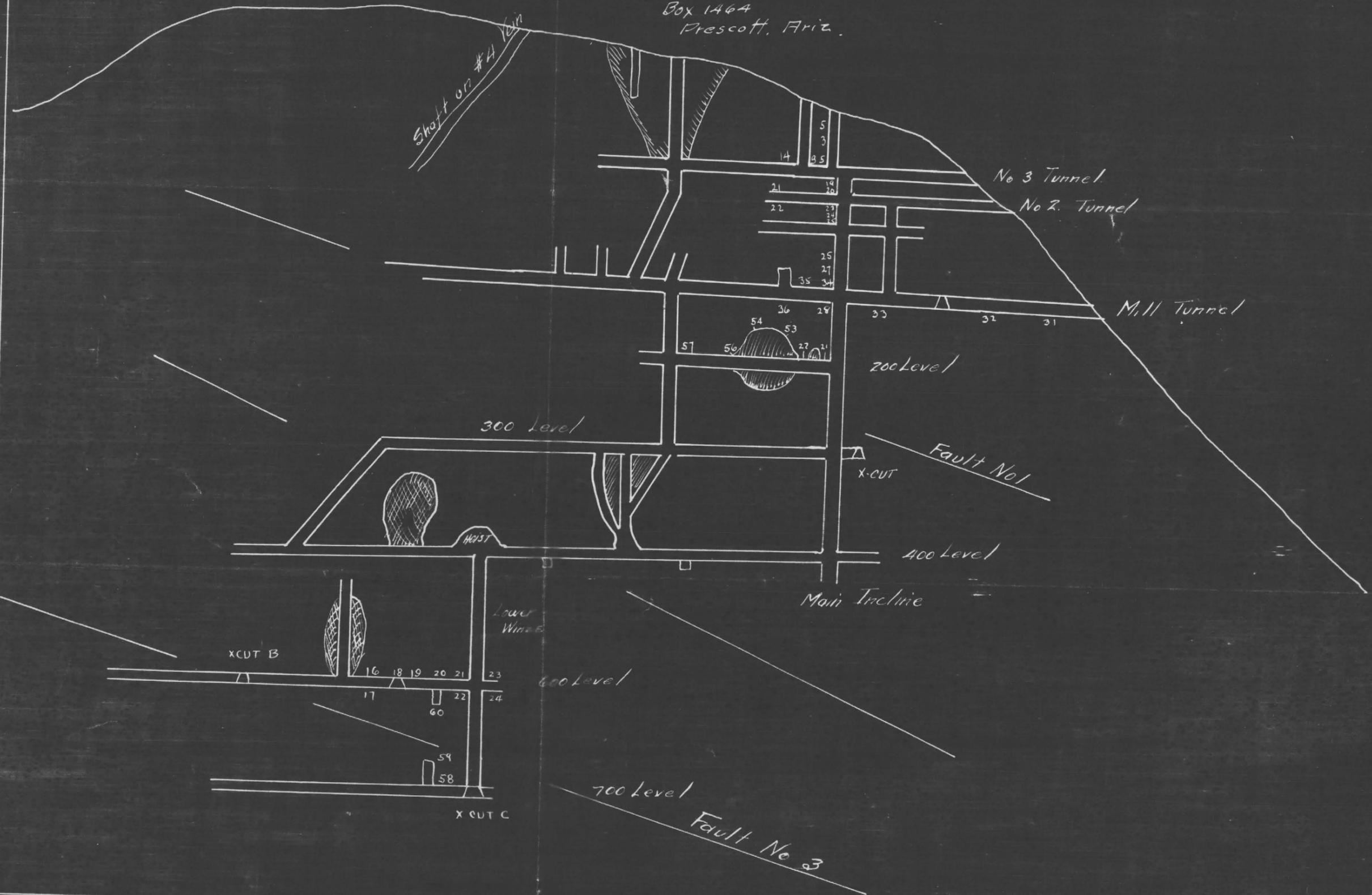
982
952
30

69147 ✓
68892
255
225

169
14
153

#	Samples	
	Width	Value at \$20.00
3	3.0'	5.00
5	2.0	37.44
6	3.0	15.00
9	3.0	8.40
14	1.0	67.22
19	2.5	39.60
20	1.8	48.78
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33	1.9	18.20
24	2.0	300.00
58	3.0	40.00
59	4.0	75.00
60	5.0	125.00

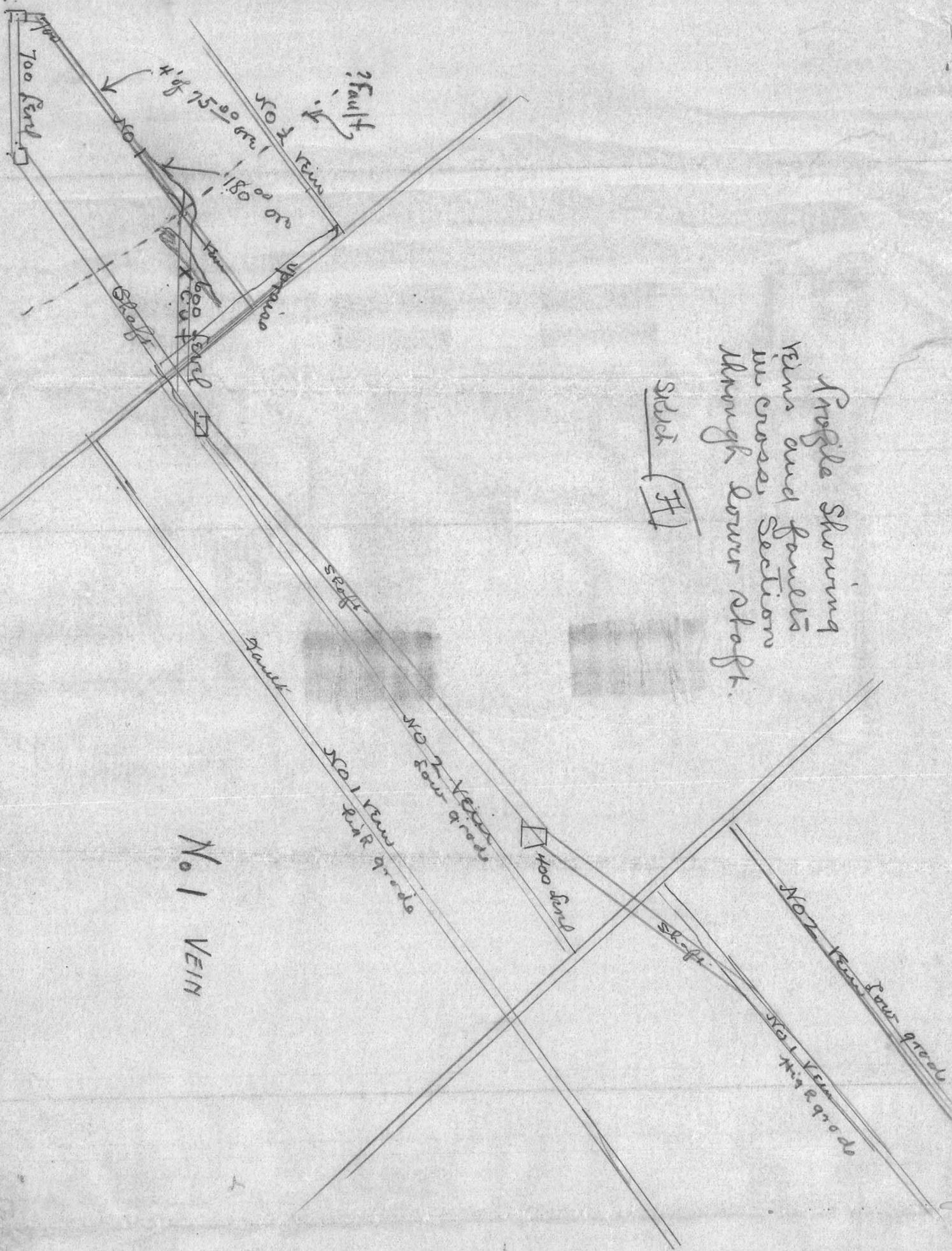
Location of Samples - The Yucca Mg. Co.
 F.S. Konselman
 Box 1464
 Prescott, Ariz.



San Francisco Mine
Mohave Co, Ariz.

\$2,500.00 Tax Lien on property

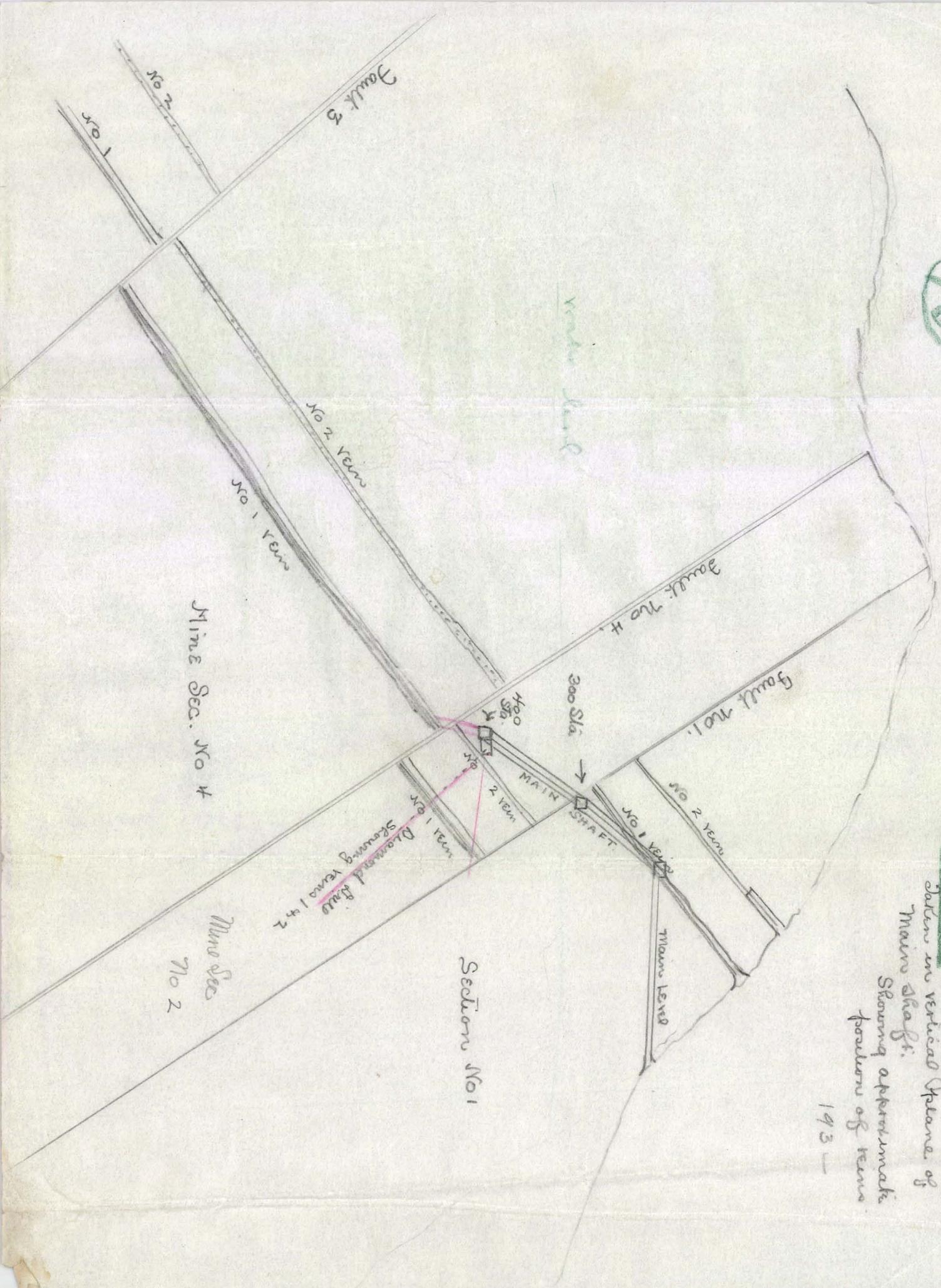
San Francisco Mine
Yucca Mining Co.
Mohave Co, Arizona



13

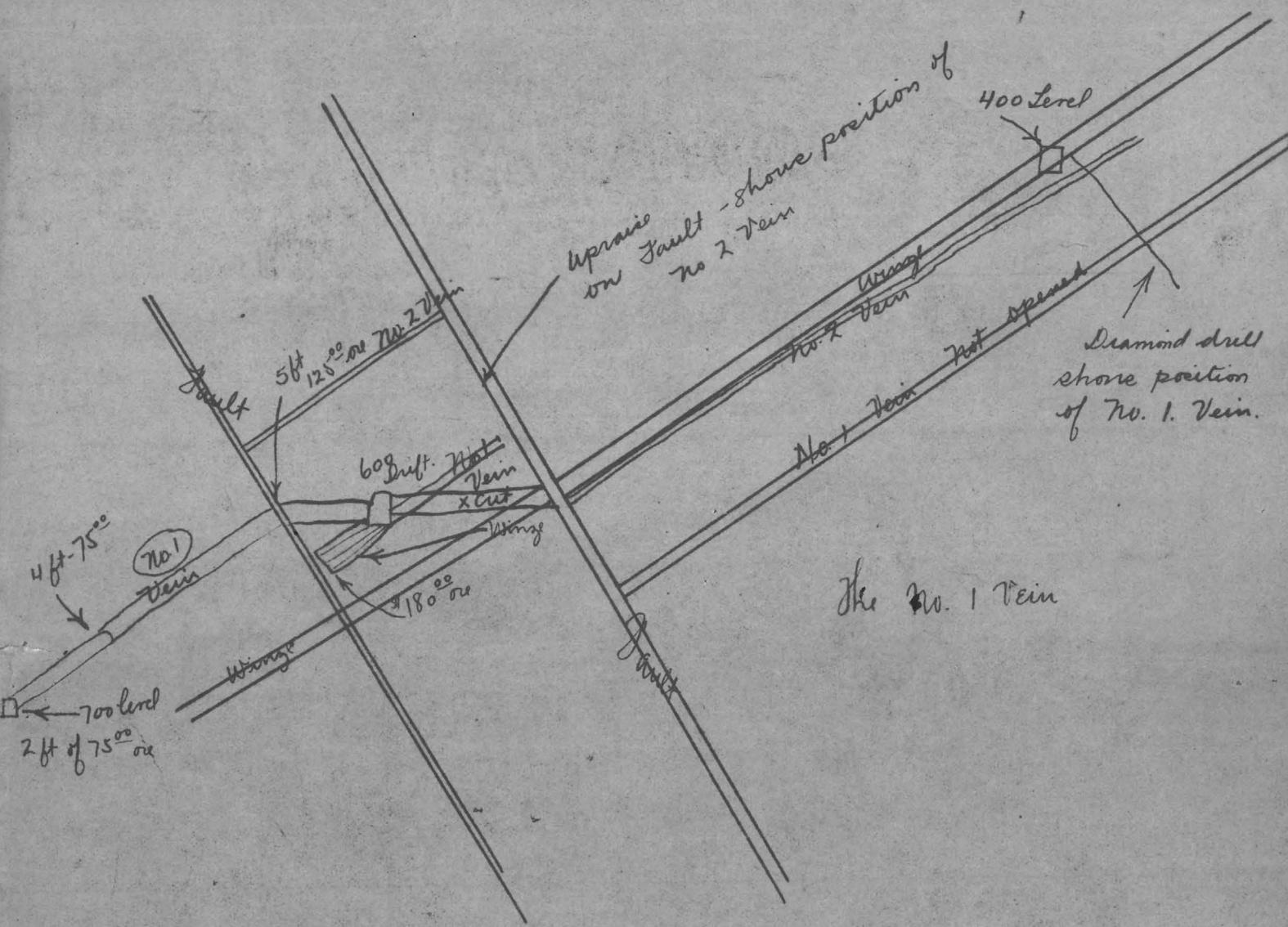
Copies of maps given to me Dec 1932

Water level

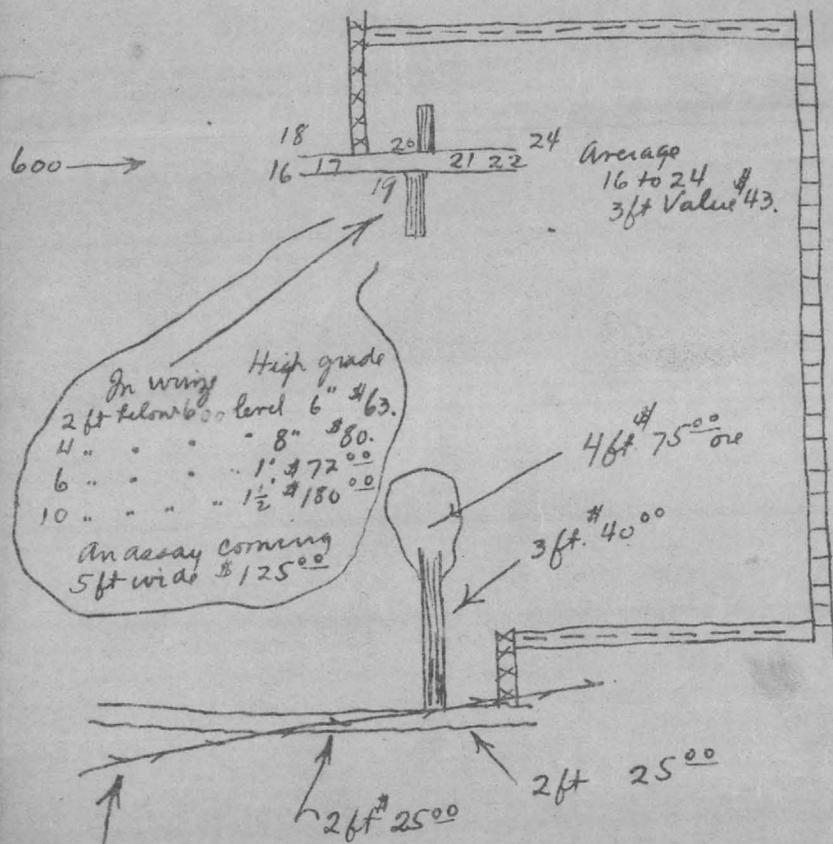


Sheet "B" accompanying Map 5.
 Taken in vertical plane of
 Main shaft.
 Showing approximate
 positions of veins

193



Assays and sketch of the No 1 vein in the 600 level, and in the 700 level in the #1 and no 2 veins.



XXXXX X cut not on vein
 === Drift not on vein
 ||||| Wing not on vein
 ===== Up raise or wing on vein
 >>> Strike of vein
 Assays A. Page 6

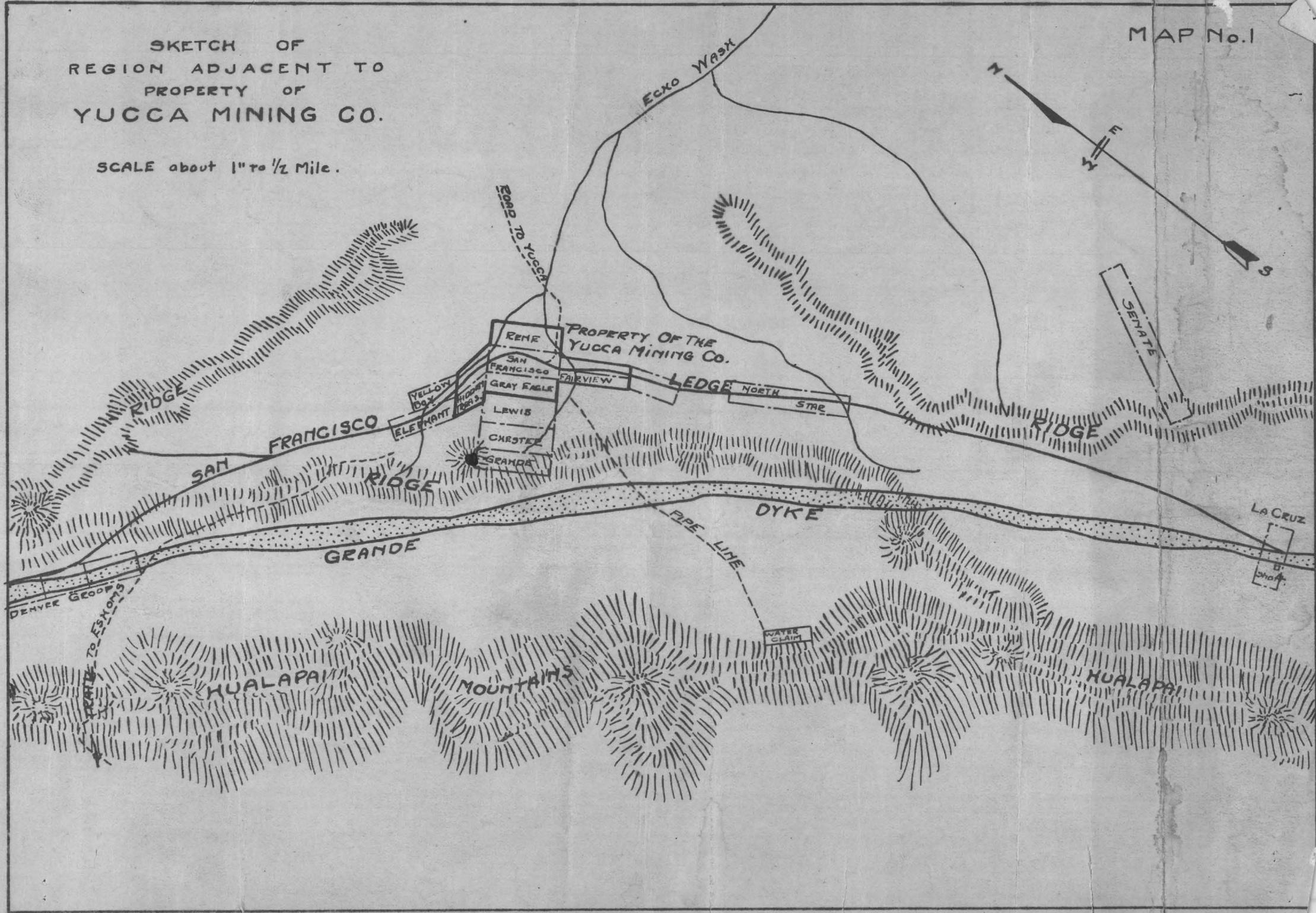
Drift left vein and went into foot wall

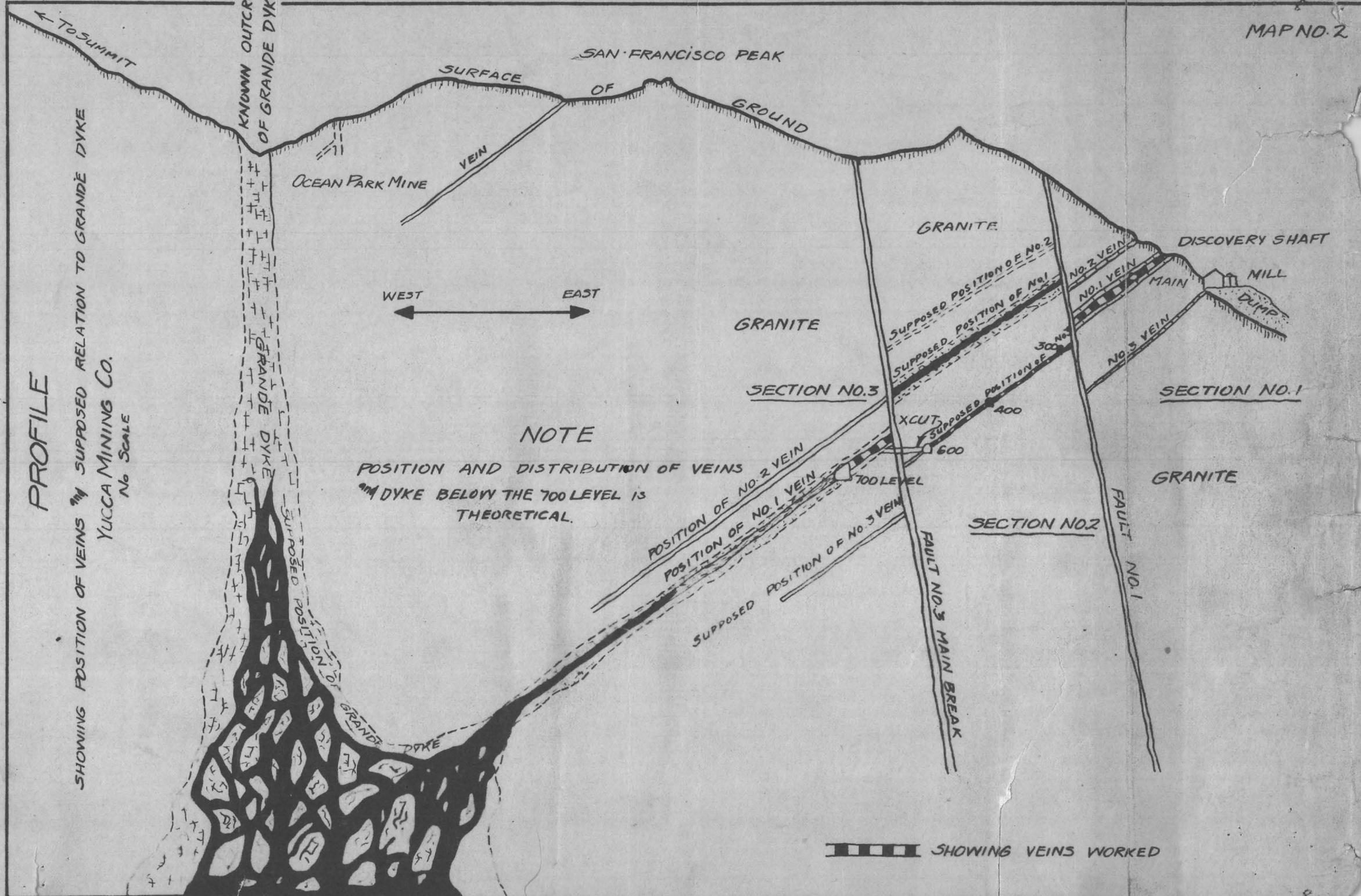
One chute should develop drifting north on this vein

SKETCH OF
REGION ADJACENT TO
PROPERTY OF
YUCCA MINING CO.

SCALE about 1" to 1/2 Mile.

MAP No. 1





PROFILE

SHOWING POSITION OF VEINS IN SUPPOSED RELATION TO GRANDE DYKE
YUCCA MINING CO.
No. Scale

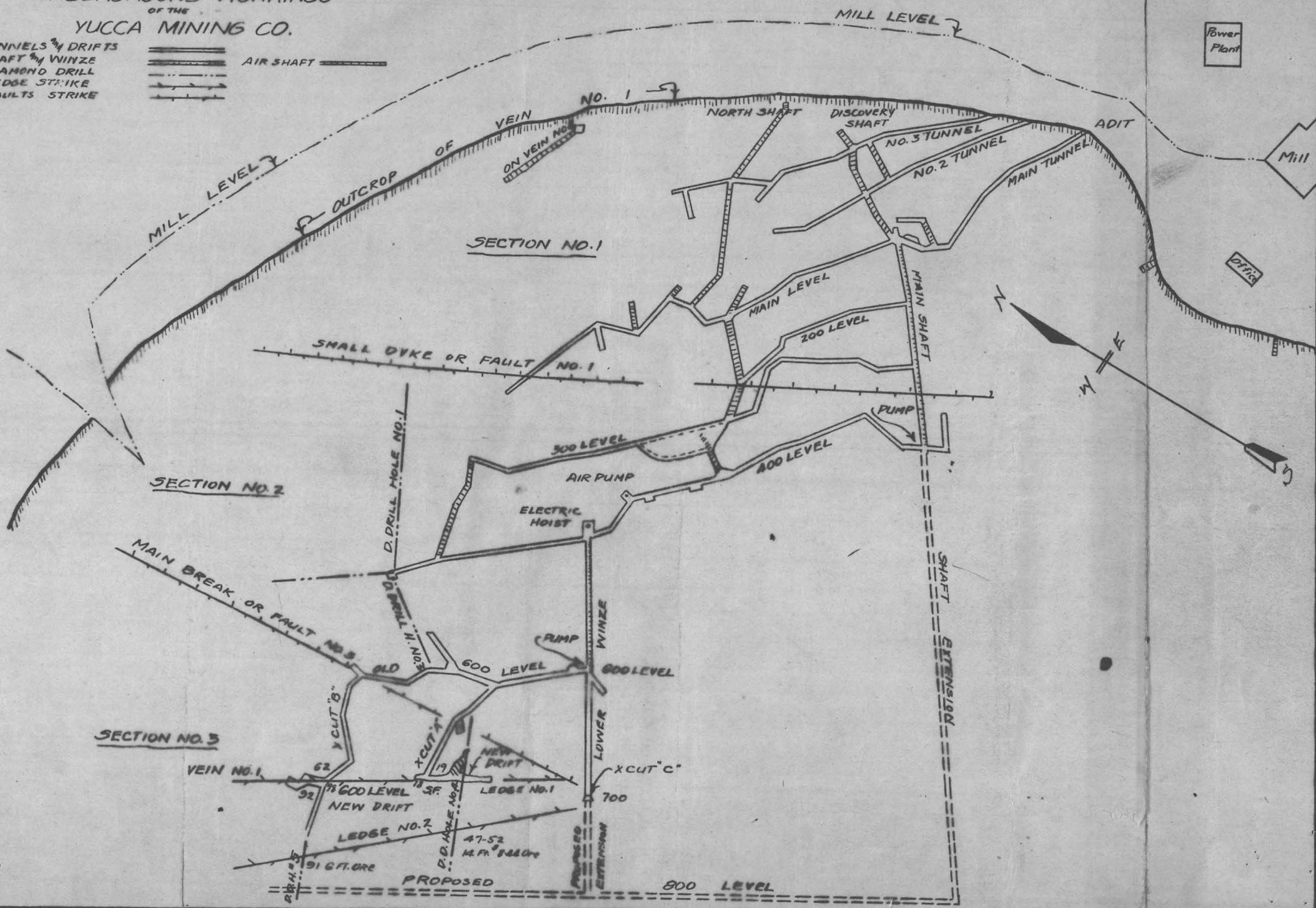
NOTE
POSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF VEINS
AND DYKE BELOW THE 700 LEVEL IS
THEORETICAL.

SHOWING VEINS WORKED

PLAN OF
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
OF THE
YUCCA MINING CO.

MAP NO. 3

- TUNNELS & DRIFTS
- SHAFT & WINZE
- DIAMOND DRILL
- LEDGE STRIKE
- FAULTS STRIKE
- AIR SHAFT



SKETCH
SHOWING 600th 700 LEVELS

Map No 5

PROPOSED DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Scale 1" to 100'

NO. 1.
SKETCH-SHOWING HIGH GRADE VEIN
WORKED OUT ABOVE 600 LEVEL UP TO
THE FAULT. WE SHOULD RUN LEVELS
AT 750 AND 850

NO. 2
CROSS SECTION (THROUGH DOTTED LINE NO. 1)
SHOWING SUPPOSED POSITIONS OF VEINS AND
PROPOSED DIAMOND DRILL WORK

