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HOMEWAY REALTY
180 North Railroad Avenue
Willcox, Arizona 85643
602 384-2448

February 3, 1988

Westmont Mining Inc.
2341 S. Friebus Ave. #12
Tucson, Arizona 85713

Dear Sir or Madam:

I currently have listed for sale eight contingent patented mining claims in the Dos Cabezas Mountains. Since your company has shown an interest in mining precious metals in Arizona, I wanted to let you know of the availability of this property.

According to information I have found at the Arizona Department of Mines these claims, known as the Silver Camp Group, have never been extensively mined but contain considerable deposits of Silver, some Gold and Copper. If you are interested I will gladly forward to you a package of all the information I have been able to gather on this property to date.

If you desire more information on these claims or if I may guide your represenative to the location I will be happy to make whatever efforts necessary. Thank you for your time and consideration and I will hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

D. E. Seidel

Dale Edward Seidel

HOMEWAY REALTY
180 North Railroad Avenue
Willcox, Arizona 85643
602 384-2448

February 5, 1988

Hugo Dummett, District Geologist
Westmont Mining Inc.
2341 S. Friebus Ave. #12
Tucson, Arizona 85713

Dear Mr. Dummett:

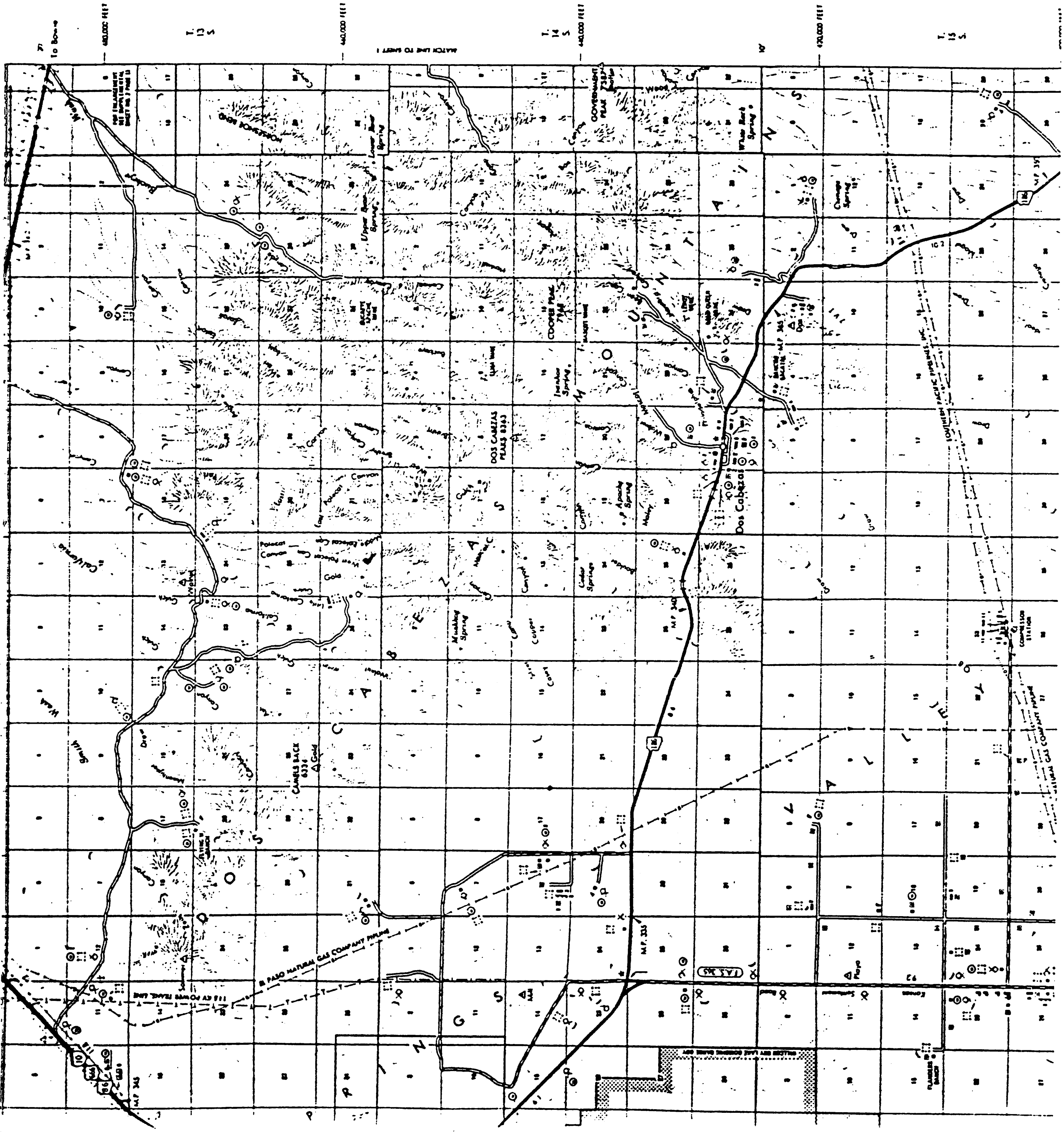
Enclosed is the information on the Silver Camp Group as per our conversation this morning. I hope this will provide some needed information for you. I do not make any judgement as to the accuracy of any of this material. I am merely passing along to you the information as I have found it on file at the Arizona Department of Mines.

I have visited the property and it is accessable by 4 wheel drive road.

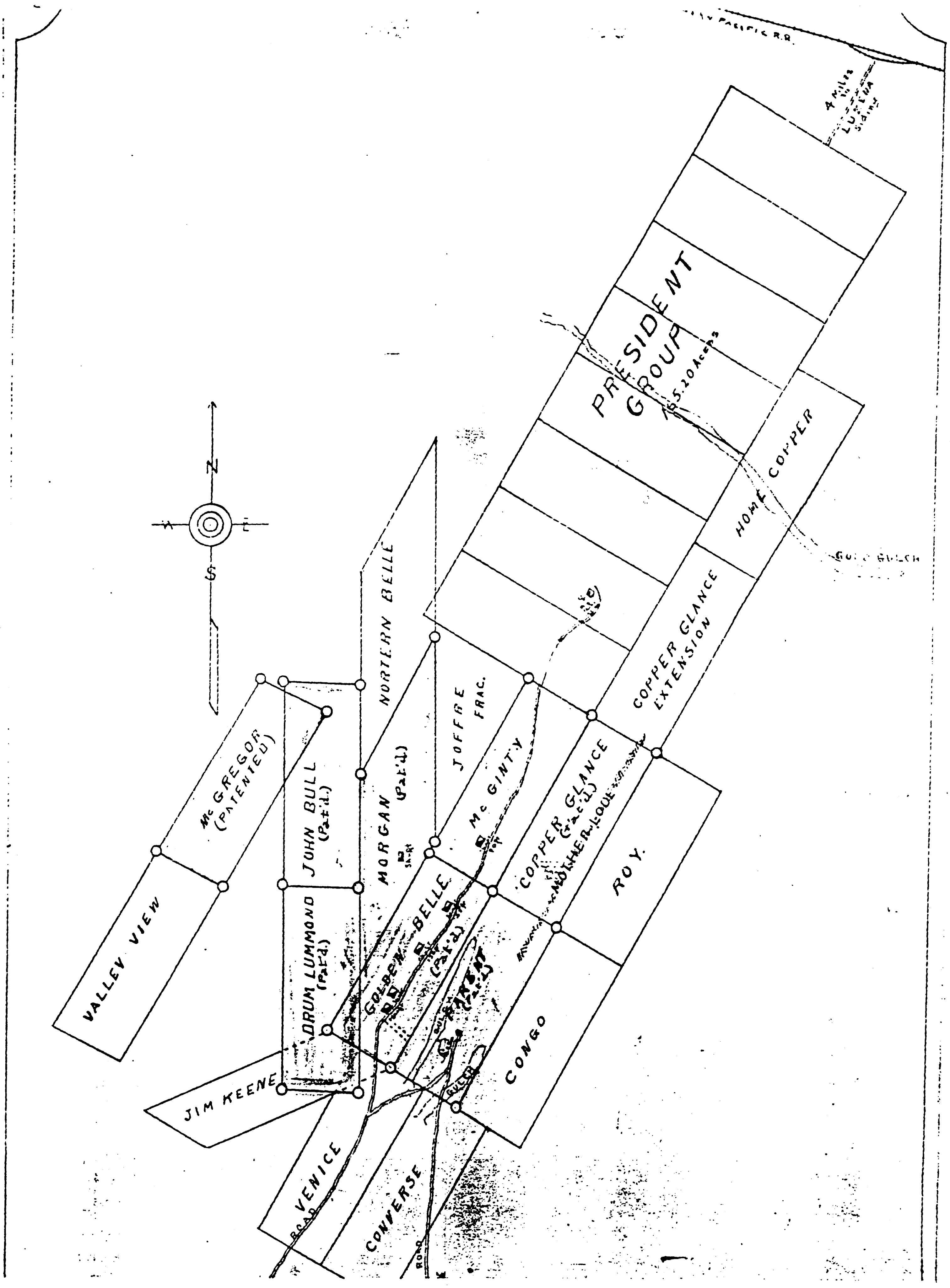
Thanks again for your call. Please contact me when I may be of further asistance to you.

Yours truly,

Dale Edward Seidel



DOS CABEZAS PEAK 8363
COOPER PEAK 7948
CAMELS BACK 8324
Dos Cabezas
EL PASO NATURAL GAS COMPANY PIPELINE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC PIPELINES, INC.
MATCH LINE TO SHEET 1



PRESIDENT GROUP
165.20 Acres
HOME COPPER
COPPER GLANCE EXTENSION
COPPER GLANCE (Pat'd.)
MOTHER LODE
ROY.
CONGO
JOFFRE FRAC.
McGINTY
NORTERN BELLE
MORGAN (Pat'd.)
JOHN BULL (Pat'd.)
McGREGOR (PATENTED)
VALLEY VIEW
DRUM LUMMOND (Pat'd.)
GOLDEN BELLE (Pat'd.)
JIM KEENE
VENICE
CONVERSE
ROAD
N
S

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Property consists of a group of eight Patetnted mining claims located in a low pass of the Dos Cabesas range of mountains in Cochise County, Arizona, about seven miles Northwest of the village of Dos Cabesas and about ten miles Northeast of Wilcox Station on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Accompanying map shows relative position of claims to each other.

Considerable development work has been done in the past while my husband was alive, but the property has never been worked on a large scale by reason of fact that my husband died before he had completed the preliminary work necessary. I do know however that values recovered, more than paid for development work which was done. There are a number of shafts, tunnels and drifts which will allow an inspection of the property and they should all be in fairly good condition as they were cleaned out and retimbered several years ago.

The important feature of the property is a great vein of soft, mineralized Porophyry extending in a Northery and Southerly direction through the entire length of the property, showing in places hundreds of feet in width. This vein, lying high and exposed to drainage by deep gulches on either slope of the mountain, has suffered greatly from leaching and shows low values on the surface for the greater part of its length, but the evidences of mineral are everywhere persistent and there is a marked increase in values with the slightest development.

On the " Copper Glance " claim is found the strongest and most extensive " upshoot " or " cropping " that occurs anywhere on this vein. This is a cropping of heavy black iron about 100 feet thick, carrying good values in gold, silver and copper. This cropping has only been developed to a depth of about 65 feet, with values increasing with depth.

Throughout the length of this main vein, numerous contact veins occur, cropping to the surface and ranging in width from a few inches to 15 feet. The contact occurs with lime, granite and in some instances quartzite, but in every vein, the Porophyry contains the mineral. These contact veins all dip towards the main vein and undoubtedly have their origin therein.

There is an abundance of good water on the property for domestic purposes and a sufficient supply for reduction purposes on a large scale can be developed if desired. A mill has recently been erected in the district, but capacity of same is not known at this time.

Eight Patented Mining Claims, known as the Silver Camp Group, Dos Cabezas District, being Copper Glance, Parent, Golden Belle, Drum Lummond, Morgan, McGinty, McGregor and John Bull, Mineral Survey No. 2371, Situated in Twp. 14 S, Range 26 E, G & S R B & M, Cochise County, Arizona, containing 158 acres, more or less.

The following is quoted from a description of the property made a number of years ago by a predecessor in interest. I cannot guarantee the accuracy of any of the statements quoted. This must be left to an examination by any person interested in acquiring the property.

"I hereby submit a crude statement and description of mining property, owned and controlled by me in Cochise County, Arizona, which may be of interest to you.

I will state that this property has had little publicity or exploitation. It has required a good many years of patient effort and many sacrifices on my part to assemble and acquire this property, and it has been my fondest hope and ambition to develop it with my own means, but advancing age and declining health has postponed the development I have so long contemplated and so ardently planned.

LOCATION OF PROPERTY

The property in question is located in a low pass of the Dos Cabesas range of mountains, in Cochise County, Arizona, about seven (7) miles northwest of the village of Dos Cabasas, about ten (10) miles northeast of Willcox Station on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and about fifty (50) miles north of the great copper mines of Bisbee and the Warren District.

The north end of the property is within about four (4) miles of "LUZENA" a small station on the main line of the S.P.R.R.

A Wagon Road traverses the entire length of the mining property. I will also state that the ground is unusually favorable for the building of a branch railroad right through the center of the mining property from [redacted] the existing railroad.

There is an abundance of good water on the property for domestic use and I believe sufficient water can be developed for reduction purposes on a large scale.

THE "MOTHER LODE"

Now, the most important feature of this property, and the one to which I particularly invite your attention is what I shall hereafter term

The "Mother Lode"

This is a great Vein of soft mineralized porphyry, which shows in places hundreds of feet in width, and extends in a northerly and southerly direction through the entire length of the property for a distance of about two miles, cutting right through the backbone of the mountain.

This Mother Lode, or vein, dips slightly to the southwest atan angle of about 45 degrees, dips under a slight gulch or "ravine", which parallels the vein about 300 feet west from its apex, and continues to unknown depths under the gradually rising ground of the hills beyond.

This great soft porphyry vein, lying high and exposed to drainage by deep gulches on either slope of the mountain, has suffered greatly from "leaching", and shows low values on the surface for the greater part of its length, but the evidence of mineral are everywhere persistent, and there is a marked increase in values with the slightest development.

However, on the "Copper Glance" claim, is found the strongest and most extensive "upshoot" or"cropping" that occurs anywhere on the "Mother Lode". This is a cropping of heavy black iron about 100 feet thick carrying values in gold, silver and copper.

The enclosed map is a copy of the original Goverment Survey, and shows the outlines of the Patented claims.

The small Gulch, or ravine, shown on the map as paralleling the "Mother Lode", and at which point said lode on its western dip has probably attained a vertical depth of perhaps 300 feet, seems to mark the point at which "leaching" has ceased and heavy mineralization has taken place.

This seems to be proven by the fact that from this point westward along and over the dip of the main vein covering the adjacent hills for a width of a half mile or more and a length of about two miles, numerous veins or ledges of porphyry, ranging in width from a few inches to 15 feet, crop to the surface.

Every one of these Porphyry veins carry high grade ore.

These are all contact veins, - Porphyry in contact sometimes with lime, sometimes with granite, sometimes with quartzite, but in every case the Porphyry contains the mineral.

Now, as these eruptions of mineral bearing Porphyry occur above and along and over the dip of the main vein, and as the character of the Porphyry seems to be identical with the Porphyry of the main vein, and as the character of the ores show a great similarity, and further - as ever one of these (as I shall call them) tributary veins dip toward or point directly into the main vein, it seems a positive and unquestionable fact that they are all tributary veins and that they all have their origin in the great "Mother Lode" underlying them.

There are perhaps 100 of these tributary veins showing on this property, each and every one of them showing high grade ore, on or near the surface, some of it assaying hundreds, and some of it thousands of dollars per ton, all of it carrying apparently the same percentage of lime and iron and otherwise showing a strong similarity as though it came from the same source, and although you may not be interested in these tributary veins for themselves alone, yet it is entirely possible, and reasonably probable that they may be made vastly profitable, for the reason these tributary veins wherever they may have been partially developed, seem to show a market increase in size, as well as a corresponding increase in the values of the ores which they contain.

On the GOLDEN BELLE Claim (shown on map) a shaft was sunk and 500 tons, more or less of ore were taken out and shipped under a lease. This happened some years ago before I acquired the property. I have never learned the exact value of the ore shipped, but from the most reliable information I could gain I learned that the ore was rich in Gold and Silver. No estimate given of copper contents. Considerable silver values were found in Golden Belle, McGinty and Morgan.

Judging from the character of ore bodies left in this property, which I found recently while partially cleaning out the old workings, and from a personal knowledge of the whole transaction relating to said lease, I feel warranted in believing that the values given in my report are very conservative.

I cannot in this communication go into all the details of development work done on this property, other than to say it has been extensive and that all

of the work done has shown good results, and has not only furnished valuable and necessary information relating to the extent and value of the property, but the ores extracted have far more than paid the cost of these preliminary developments.

I do not believe I am too optimistic in claiming that the property, when properly developed, will make one of vast extent and richness, and therefore worthy of interest and investigation.

The extent of this property is great and there are many places on the property promising good results with development."

I do not know the present condition of the wells.

If by chance you should have occasion to refer to Mineral Survey No. 2371 you will note it is therein stated: "Approximately T 13S, R 27E Unsurveyed". whereas a subsequent survey disclosed that this is in error. However, this is not important because a title company certificate will be furnished.

For your further information I quote from the report of a Mining Engineer made a number of years ago. This was found in the papers of a predecessor in interest. I do not know the name of the Engineer, nor can guarantee any of matter therein. It is furnished merely as a possible source of interest:

"GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION."

The property is situated in the South Eastern part of the State of Arizona, in Cochise County, which contains an area of 6,147 square miles, being almost square in shape, extending 83 miles North and South, and 84 miles East and West, being slightly larger than the combined areas of the States of Rhode Island Connecticut.

The surface of the County is rugged, being traversed from North to South by three parallel ranges of mountains. In the North center of the County just South from the Railroad pass are the Dos Cabezas Mountains, upon whose flank the mining property

in question is situated. This range of mountains trend somewhat East of Southeast for a distance of about 30 miles, when viewed from the West, the Northern part of this range appears low and barren, further South it culminates in two precipitous twin peaks that rise 8,350 feet above sea level, and form the most distinctive land mark, and are known as the Dos Cabezas (two heads). At the extreme Southern extremity of the range is the well known Apache Pass.

This property is located in a pass or low draw of this range of mountains, about 12.6 miles North-east from the town of Willcox, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The property consists of eight (8) patented claims, the patented claims were surveyed in February 28, 1908, and patented July 18, 1908, under Phoenix mineral entry #424, serial #94699, mineral survey #2371, in T 14 S. R 26 E. Sec.-1-11-12. Latitude 32 09' 38" N. Longitude 109 38' 90" W. in the Dos Cabezas Mining District.

CLIMATE.

The climate is arid, or semi-arid, and most of the rain falls in a few heavy storms, between the middle of July and the Middle of September. The average temperature at Willcox during a period of 25 years was 62°F. The hottest part of the year is June and July preceding the rainy season. In Winter the temperature seldom falls below 10°F. The rare dry cloudless atmosphere allows the rays of the sun to penetrate to the earth readily, but also permits the rapid escape of heat, hence in both Summer and Winter it is warm while the Sun shines, and cool at night, the following rain fall for a period of 30 years at Willcox gives a general idea of the District:

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
9.76	.89	.81	.15	.24	.24	2.97	2.51	.94	.53	.65	.71

this gives the average rain fall for the period of 10½ inches, the greatest rain fall for this period was in 1905 when 23½ inches fell, the lowest was during 1897 when but 5.66 inches fell.

STORMS & WINDS.

Most of the storm winds come from the South-west, but the prevailing wind is from the South, South-west and West. in order of their prevalence, and owing to the high and cool dry air the wind is very penetrating at certain seasons of the year.

TIMBER & VEGETATION.

There are six distinct zones of vegetation in this district, which range from the highest flanks of the mountains to the barren alkali flat of the valley sink. The first zone might be known as the tree or forest zone, is found in the higher reaches, where usually the trees are scattered, or grow in clumps, yellow pine predominates. Lower down on the foot hills, junipers, live oaks, and cedars are common. Sycamore, cotton wood, walnut, huckleberry atc. are found along the stream courses, water being the controlling factor of growth.

The second zone is adjacent to the mountains and is composed mostly of grasses and brush, and bounded on its lower side by the third or mesquite zone, in this second zone are many different sorts of grasses and brushes, and in some places vigorous growths of yucca known as "groves of Yucca". In the Third zone the mesquite occupies the best soil of the valley. Here mesquite bushes grow 5 to 19 feet in height, below this is the Fourth zone which lies almost to the immediate East of the town of Willcox, and might be designated the sage brush area, which grows in the sandy soil of the wind built area. The fifth zone borders the margin of the barren flat Gouth of Willcox, where the prevailing growths are the salt bushes, and salt grasses and other alkali resisting plants, and the lowest part of the flat is the sixth or barren zone upon which nothing grows.

GEOLOGY

In general the mountain ranges of Arizona consist of Pre-Cambrian granites schists or an overlying series of Paleozoic quartzites and limestones with frequent intrusions of masses of Cretaceous or Early Tertiary lavas.

The Dos Cabezas mountains are flanked on the Southwest by hard Paleozoic quartzites and the later limestones that have a dip to the Southwest at a steep angle. A closer study reveals that the range consists of syenite, schists, paleozoic strata and porphyry, the syenite and schists are overlain, the schists unconformably by the Paleozoic, the syenite is not uniform in kind, but a portion is characterized by crystals of orthoclase of large size, some 1 to 2 inches in length, the schists are usually foliated, and fall under the classification of gheiss, which in the vicinity of the central mountain core contain magnetic iron. The Paleozoic strata in some places show thousands of feet of limestones, shale, and some sandstone, with Carboniferous fossils near the top of the series, and lower Silurian (?) near the base, the porphyry overlies the other rocks and is much inferior to all in mass, but constitutes the core of the range, and more especially the peaks of Dos Cabezas.

There is a strongly marked break between the Archean schists and the paleozoic beds, the Archean sediments were foliated, tilted and lifted above the ocean and eroded before the Paleozoic was laid down, one shows complete foliation, while the other retains ripple marks and fossils. The angle of discordence in dip is as great as 65° and the lowest beds of the upper system is a coarse sandstone, which was once spread over a level surface, but later revolutions have tilted the rocks into new positions in which the Paleozoic strata are inclined at all angles even passing the vertical, especially is this true near the peaks of Dos Cabezas, and also a short distance Southeast of the property under consideration. Subsequent denudation has so far removed them, that their area of outcrop are now inferior to those of the Archean, and their metamorphiam well marked, the limestones have in some places been changed to marble.

The general trend of the structural lines of the latter fold or uplift is North 65 degrees West, and the original strike of the schist was due North.

The general structure of the Dos Cabazas Mountains is monoclinal, and is demostrably due to faulting, the same may be said of the Dragoon Mountains West of the sink, or Sulpher Spring Valley, this valley representing the locality of minimum uplift, the Mountains on either side of the maximum.

"WATER"

Water seems to be plentiful, especially so above the quartzites and also in the valley Westward of the range, there seems to be quite a variation on mineral constituents between the valley or old lake bed and the mountain range, at Willcox the Bicarbonates are higher than at the property, while the latter place has more chlorides and sulphates, as is the calcium content due to the proximity of the Paleozoic limestones, this is offset by a low alkali content at the property, while at Willcox the alkali content is greater.

The old lake bed, as mentioned above, which occupies the lowest part of the valley west of the Mountains under consideration, is not to be considered a valley due to erosion, but merely the interval between lines of maximum uplift, the Dragoon Mountains on the west of the valley, and the Dos Cabezas on the East, forming the two loci of the uplift.

The sink of the valley was occupied by an ancient lake 30 miles long and 11 miles wide and had a shore line of about 50 miles, covering approximately 130 square miles, it stood at an elevation of 4,180 feet above sea level, and its deepest portion measured on the present land bottom, would be 45 feet, but no estimate can be given of the lakes depth as it existed in Pleistocene time, since no boreings have been deep enough to bring to light the Paleozoic stratas that are exposed on the mountainflanks that plunge beneath the lake, but it must have been hundreds of feet deep, if it existed today it would cover the S.P. RR Station "Hado" 30 feet and even the town of Willcox would be under water. Since it received the drainage of the mountains that hemmed it in on all sides, and having no outlet, its waters would be salty. The ancient shores can still be seen where the debris of the mountain wash had been raised up in ridge like elevations due to the action of the waves. This shows conclusively, without other existing facts, that this portion, at least, of Arizona was a much more humid place than it is today, and its high rainfall no doubt played an important part in the deposition of the ores found in the mountains on all sides, by the circulating surface waters.

"MINERALIZATION"

Igneous districts, or districts of combined igneous and sedimentary rocks, are always the geological formations in which

veins of metal occur, and as has been indicated above, the district geology shows an igneous rock which lies in juxtaposition with the limestone. It is a well known fact that many very important metaliferous deposits of Arizona occur associated with limestone and an igneous rock, the three great producing districts of Arizona, namely, Globe, Bisbee & Clifton-Morenci resemble each other in that the deposits occur in a limestone region with intrusive eruptive rocks, under conditions of extreme aridity.

The peculiar action of intrusive rocks upon adjacent sedimentary rocks is a well known fact in geology and petrography, as would naturally be expected, the sedimentary limestones would suffer a more or less intense metasomatic alteration, the gangue and ore replacing the limestone, which becoming shattered by the great dynmatic action, would allow the mineralizing solutions to find their way along the planes of fracture, and the silver lead ores would be deposited by metasomatic interchange between minerals carried in solution and the constituents of the limestone.

The original ore deposition appears to have occured mainly along great flat plains, near or adjacent to the dikes of intrusives that cut the limestones, and a sort of secondary migration has taken place along subordinate fractures, all of which evidently formed channels for the circulating mineralized waters.

Experience informs us we should expect a change of ores with depth, we can expect in the process of alteration of surface agencies the oxidation products of silver and copper combinations, which have been leached down more or less and redeposited as sulphides, and should be in greater abundance in contact with the original sulphides of the deposit, this we can readily conceive geologically, when we take a mineralized zone, such as the present one under discussion, and follow its sequences, since its metaliferous deposition down through the lapse of time, with its attending drosions and denudations, and, as the latter progressed, a lower zone would slowly change into the next one above, thus as time goes on it will be a constantly richer zone that has been raised to the surface to be oxidized, and because of the percolating surface waters, it would have part of its oxidized products carried back and re-deposited, either as oxides or sulphides, hence the longer a deposit has been subjected to denudation the greater will be the enrichment below the surface.

"DEVELOPMENT WORK"

There has been considerable prospect development work upon the property, the numerous shafts and quite large stopings would indicate that rich ore had been mined and shipped, as none remains on the dumps, with the exception of very small amounts, much development work has been useless, as the workings are driven, in some cases many feet into the Paleozoic limestones which are barren, the miners evidently not understanding the formation, and therefore expended much time and money.

In the shafts sunk upon the property, they followed the rich streaks until water prevented further work, but what has been done shows that the mineral veins are not uniform in width nor character. Therefore, one may expect a variation in the values, also a severe fluctuation in the width of the "pay streak". As no real test has been made upon the property from an engineering standpoint, we are warranted therefore, from the geological formations exposed, and from the numerous test holes put down in times past to water, that further exploration be undertaken with modern methods, and rigid assays.

No estimate of tonnage can be given in this report, nor can this be done till proper equipment is placed, to remove the water and clean out the shafts and so forth.

"CONCLUSIONS"

After crossing and recrossing the district, we find it to be very highly mineralized, with a pronounced strike of N 60° E for the mineralized zones, and a blanket vein crossing these almost at right angles with a dip of about 40°, the order or mineralization is somewhat like the following:

Near the intrusive masses, the central core of the mountains especially of it's northern portion, the highest gold values predominate, next lead, then copper, although there are off-shots or veins which have radiated from the main fractures, which carry all of the three values, silver was deposited along with the lead.

There has been many secondary minerals formed from the above with the exception of the gold, and are found throughout the rock masses.

This district has won the name of "Silver Camp" in the early days, and all the assays show that it has well won its name.

I do not hesitate to ask that money be expended to develop the property on the prospects shown."

Since the foregoing reports were found among numerous papers of a predecessor in interest, another of his reports on the property has come to light. While, again, I cannot guarantee the accuracy thereof, I do quote it below merely as a matter of information:

"Below the fault where it has been cut by"Gold Gulch" which crosses the fault near its north end, much gold has been found

by placer miners in the gulch, and many nuggets of gold and silver have been found. One silver nugget was said to weigh 60 lbs.

Mexicans have been engaged in placer mining in this gulch during the rainy seasons for many years, a great deal of placer gold having been thus mined there, many important gold nuggets being secured. There are also quite extensive placers on the south side of the mountain. These are both gold and silver placers. The black sand, according to reports, assayed from $200. to $300. per ton. However, the absence of water for sluicing has caused these placers to be inoperative.

The foregoing is just another of the many indications of the highly mineralized nature of the district in which my eight patented claims are located."

I am the sole owner of the fee of the eight patented parcels referred to above, and if additional information is desired I shall be pleased to attempt to secure it.

Mrs. Ethel M. Pidgeon,
540 So. St. Andrews Place,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90005

Telephone: 382-0569

COPY

C. H. PARENT MINING PROPERTY.

PATENTED
DOS CABEZAS MINING DISTRICT,
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

I own a group of mining claims in the Dos Cabezas Mining District of Arizona that I wish to bring to your attention. I regret that I have no comprehensive report of this property to furnish you, and I am not able to make such a report; yet as a miner of fifty years' experience in most of the mining districts of the West, I feel that this property is of enough importance to ask you to either see it or send an able engineer or geologist to make an examination of the property.

This property is located within three and one half miles of one railroad on the south side of the range and within six miles of the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad on the north side, with a downhill pull on both sides and about twelve miles from Willcox, Arizona.

The main, and unique feature of this property is an immense fault, which cuts the entire range at right angles, and can be traced readily for more than a mile on either side of the mountain. This fault lies between granite and limestone, extents in northerly and sourtherly direction and develop ments made by me show an average width of about 800 feet. This space seems filled with a soft, or crushed mass of porphyry, quartz, schist, shale and something resembling kaolin; also clay, the whole mass be mineralized.

The granite lies on the west of the fault, limestone on the east. On the west side of the fault there is a rather low hill that seems cut by many intrusions of igneous rocks, cutting through the granite in wide sections, with a strike toward and into the main fault. These intrusions are porphyry, diorite, quartzite, and something resembling shale, or schist. These intrusions show numerous veins of high-grade ore of gold and silver. All of these intrusions covering two or three hundred acres show this high-grade ore, sometimes running into thousands of dollars per ton. All of these rich veins plainly either dip into ,or extend into the main fault. Considerable development has been done on these veins, and considerable ore shipped therefrom, all of which, so far as I know, has averaged $100 per ton. I think I can confidently state that more than fifty distinct veins can be traced into the main fault, all showing high-grade ore.

There is a well defined vein of about five feet along the granite side of the fault. A shaft of 150 feet in depth was sunk on this vein about forty years ago and 600 tons, more or less, of high-grade ore were shipped from this shaft. I was on the ground at the time and saw much of this ore taken out, knew the men who were working the lease and they told me at that time, that the cost of shipment, and treatment in those days to Colorado was such that nothing under $80 ore could be shipped. They very carefully hand sorted all their ore, beating off all the right, soft ore, the chlorides, horn silver, and sulphurets, and throwing the second class ore to one side where you can find to day about 40 tons of this second class ore as they left it, mostly hard quartz and iron.

The lessors used a one horse whim for their work, which was done after an extremely rainy season. After getting below 100 feet, the surface water made it impossible for them to go further; so they stoped out above the water until they sold the mine, in the mean time, putting in small and inferior stulls and lagging, which

very soon gave way, letting in the waste from the stopes and filling the shaft, which has remained in this condition for forty years or more.

This shaft is centrally located on the line of contact with the granite and can be used for much of the development of the mine property, as most of the veins of rich ore seem to concentrate in the line of the dip of this shaft, so that it will be entirely feasible, and practicable to connect most of the property by drifting and crosscutting from this shaft, thus insuring a very economical development, at least for the gold and silver ores, which seem to lie principally west of the main fault as well as for the crosscutting and otherwise developing the main fault.

About 600 feet north of this shaft on the east side of the main fault, near the line there occurs a blowout, or outcropping of black iron about 100 feet wide, coming to the surface for less than 300 feet in length). A crosscut at about 65 feet depth shows a strong streak of copper ore of about six feet width, showing oxidized iron, chalco-pyrite and bornite copper ore, some of which shows value of 24%, 28% to 36% copper, with considerable gold and silver. This crosscut was extended to the line about 100 feet or more east through porphyry, showing some copper all the way, - the line being apparently a solid mass nearly vertical. However, the indications at this point promise a big copper mine, as well as a big silver and gold mine. Unfortunately this crosscut is at present caved in so that it can not be seen.

There is another feature which I, as a miner, deem of great importance. This great fault is located in a low pass, or draw, in the mountain; it is the lowest point in the range -about 6,000 feet altitude. Directly east of the fault the ground rises rapidly into high hills reaching an altitude of 8,300 feet in about two miles. There are many mineral veins in this area, some showing immense croppings, many of them showing evidence of extreme leaching. These veins all seem to point unerringly downward toward this fault. It has become a settled conviction with miners who have spent most of their lives in looking for minerals in the bosom of Old Mother Earth that it was at some remote period "Some hot place" and that at the time these ledges and veins were formed that this earth of ours was largely in a molten, or at least fluid, state. Is it not feasible, or at least probable, that these liquid minerals or mineralized waters found their way to low places for lodgement? On the principle that Placer Gold finds lodgement in the stream-beds, or that molten minerals settle to the bottom of smelter furnaces, or to the bottom of assayers' crucibles? Therefore if these theories are worth anything or are in any way applicable to the case in point, is it not probable that this great fault and its tributaries, lying as it does at the lowest point at the base of this great mineral range, may have accumulated greatly increased enrichments from those leached mineral deposits above? I am writing as only an untutored miner, - is there any one able to question or dispute these theories?

I have mentioned that this great fault was easily traceable for more than a mile. On the north side of the mountain, a 5 by 8 feet shaft sunk 80 feet deep on this northern extension in the soft porphyry showed value 1/4 to 1% on average of the whole shaft, occasionally nuggets of chalcopyrite being found. A vein of high-grade silver ore of from six to twelve inches has followed this fault persistently, almost its entire length, on the granite side.

Below the fault, where it has been cut by "Gold Gulch" which crosses the fault near its north end, much gold has been found by placer miners in the gulch, and many nuggets of gold and silver have been found, - one silver nugget, weighing 60 lbs., was taken from a hole drilled through it, drillings assaying over $12,000 in silver and gold. Ores taken from the various shafts and tunnels on this property have averaged .39 troy oz. gold and 473.1 troy oz. of silver to the ton.

The Mexicans have been engaged in placer mining in this gulch during the rainy season for more than forty years; a great deal of placer gold having been thus mined

here, many important gold nuggets being secured, some worth, and sold for, at from $100 up to $700 each. There are also quite extensive placers on the south side of the mountains, directly under my quartz claims. These are both gold and silver placers, the black sand, as found, assaying $200 to $300 and more per ton. These placers, being directly below and under my claims, unquestionably represent erosions from said claims. However, the absence of water for sluicing has caused placers to be inoperative.

I own eight patented claims covering the main fault, or about 158 acres, which cover a part of these placers, which should become quite valuable, when water from the operation of the mines may be stored for sluicing.

There is a well of water within 300 feet of the hoisting plant which will furnish good, palatable water for plant and domestic needs. Other water may be secured by gravity. There is a comfortable cabin twelve by twenty-four on the ground, and a fairly good wagon or auto road from Willcox to the property.

My property covers a solid body of land of about 158 acres.

In conclusion I will say, it has been my intention to make only truthful statements, as I, a miner, understand the property. I am very anxious to have this property fall into able and capable hands, people who are able to develop it into one of the great mines of the country.

BAVERSTOCK & PAYNE ASSAYERS

Los Angeles, 10 - 15 - 17

	Values	Gold Oz.	Gold Value	Silver Oz.	Silver Value	Au Ag Total	%	Copper Value
1.	Copper Glance	.12	$2.50	8.6	$ 7.74	$ 10.14	24.2	$121.00
2.	Copper Glance	.16	3.30	5.0	4.50	7.80	15.2	76.00
3.	Copper Glance	.14	2.90	2.0	1.80	4.70	8.6	43.00
4.	Copper Glance	--	--	8.2	7.38	7.38	28.7	143.50
5.	Golden Belle	.12	2.50	55.2	49.68	52.18	2.6	13.00
6.	Golden Belle	.39	8.05	223.3	199.07	207.12	1.4	7.00
7.	McGinty Mine	.07	1.45	288.3	259.47	260.92	0.8	4.00
8.	McGinty Mine	.11	2.20	106.6	95.94	98.14	7.7	38.50
9.	Morgan Mine	.06	1.25	98.5	88.65	89.90	8.2	41.00
10.	McGregor Mine	.07	1.45	40.8	36.72	38.17	0.3	1.50

Silver 90¢ per oz.

Copper 25¢ per lb.

COPY

ASSAY CERTIFICATE
BAVERSTOCK & PAYNE
223 West First Street
Los Angeles, California

For Mr. C. H. Parent

Our No. 4040 Entered for Record Sept. 16-21

Owner's Mark or Description	Gold Per Ton Oz. Troy	Gold Per Ton Value	Silver Per Ton Oz. Troy	Silver Per Ton Value	Total Bullion Value
#1. Morgan Mine	.04	$0.85	250.2	$250.20	$251.05
2. McGinty Mine	.08	1.65	473.1	473.10	474.75
3. McGinty Mine	.09	1.85	228.8	228.80	230.65
4. McGregor Mine	.02	0.40	55.1	55.10	55.50
5. Morgan Mine	.03	0.60	26.1	26.10	26.70
6. McGinty Shaft	.05	1.05	142.8	142.80	143.85

All values based on current New York quotations.

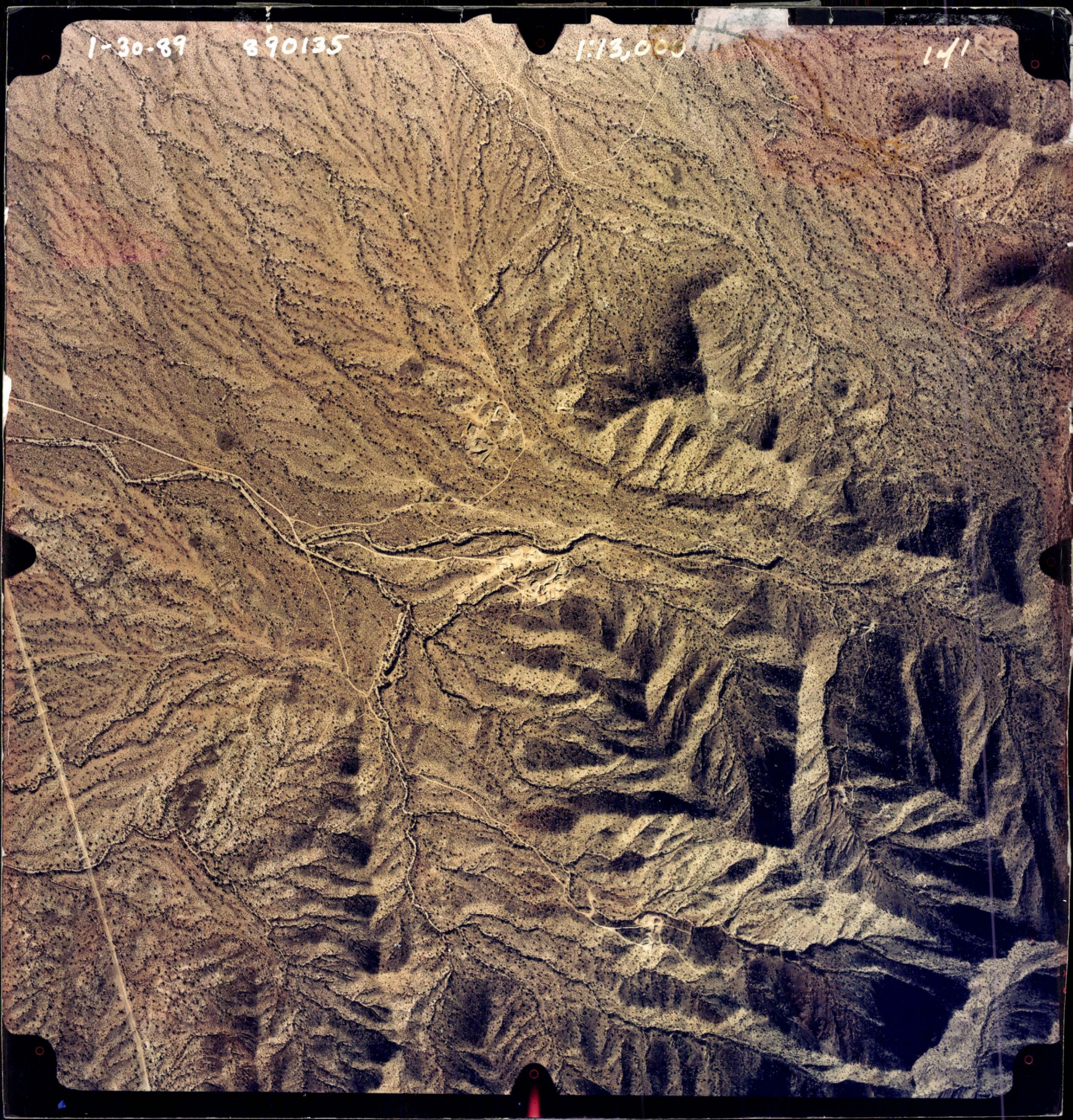
Gold $20.67 per oz. Troy.
Silver 1.00 cts. per oz. Troy.

Signed Baverstock & Payne
This Date Sept. 17 - 21

	oz.	Gold	Silver		Total	% Copper	Value
Copper Glance	.12	$2.50	8.6	$ 7.74	10.04	24.2%	$121.00
Copper Glance	.16	3.30	5.0	4.50	7.00	15.2	76.00
Copper Glance	.14	2.90	2.0	1.80	4.70	8.6	43.00
Copper Glance	--	--	8.2	7.34	7.38	28.7	143.50
Golden Bell	.12	8.50	55.2	49.68	58.18	2.6	13.00
Golden Bell	.39	8.05	223.3	199.07	207.12	1.4	7.00

San Marcos

air photos with
mylar overlays
showing geology
& sample sites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* 248°, 23N } cut by joint
288, 84N } 348, 38N
248°, 23N
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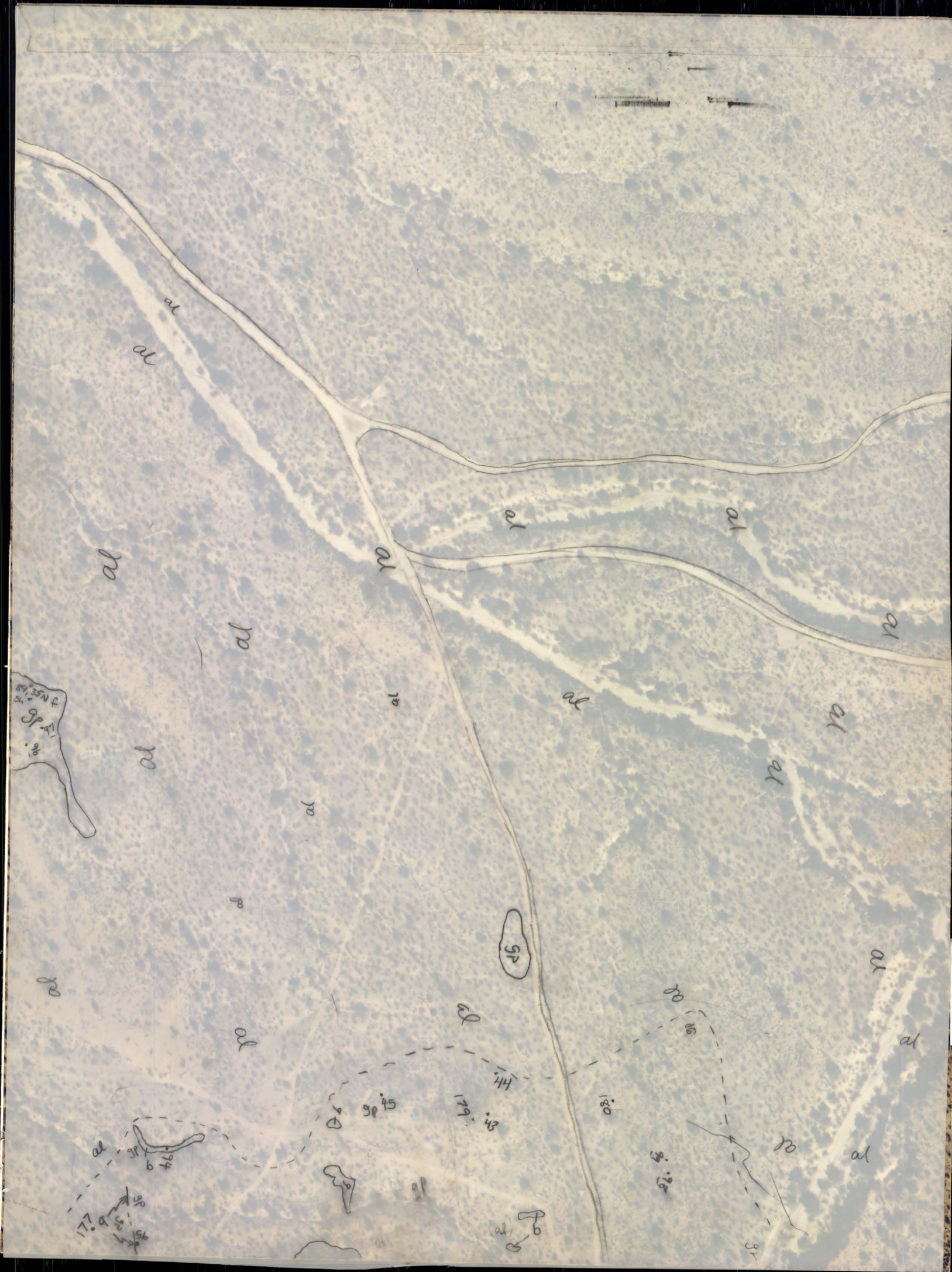

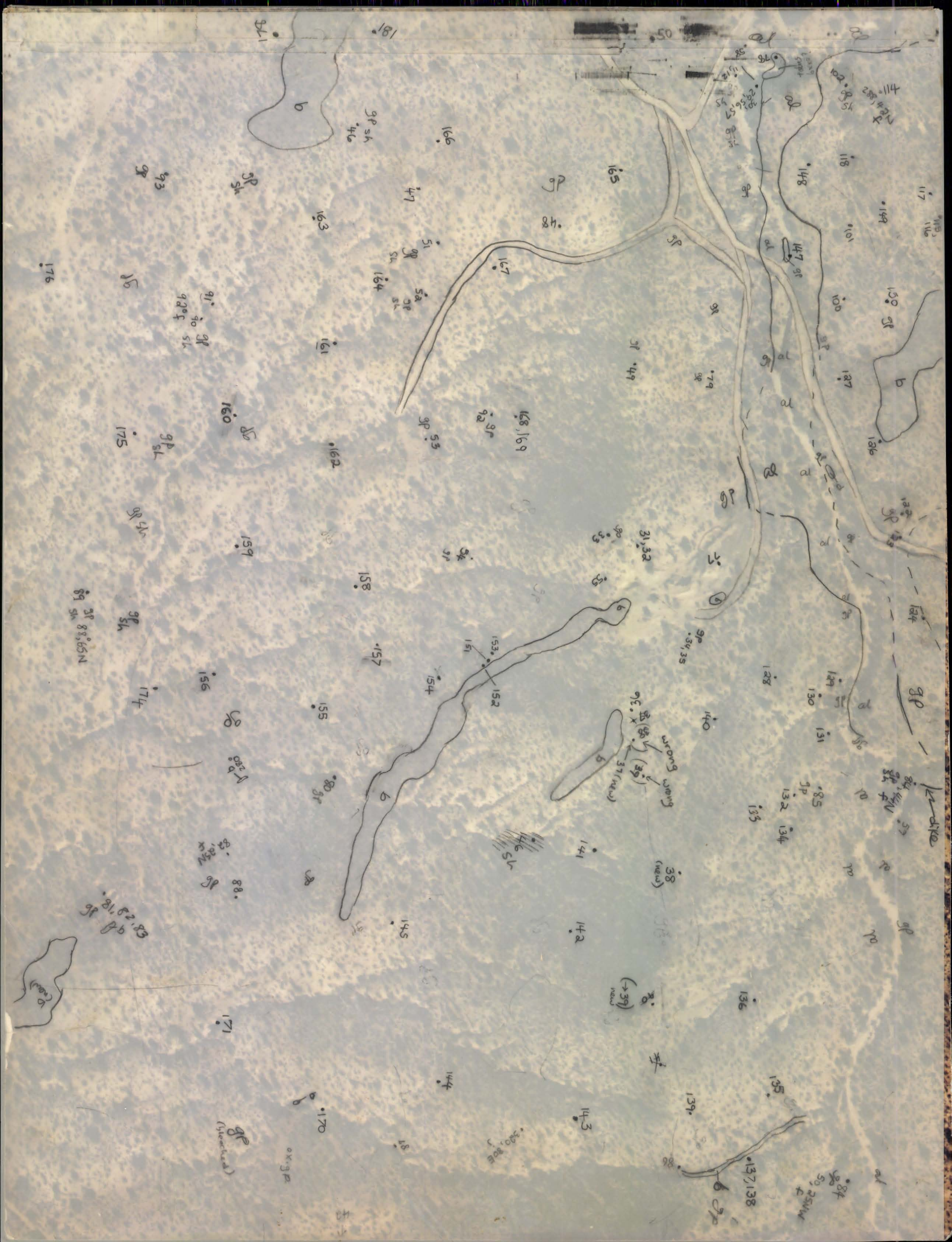

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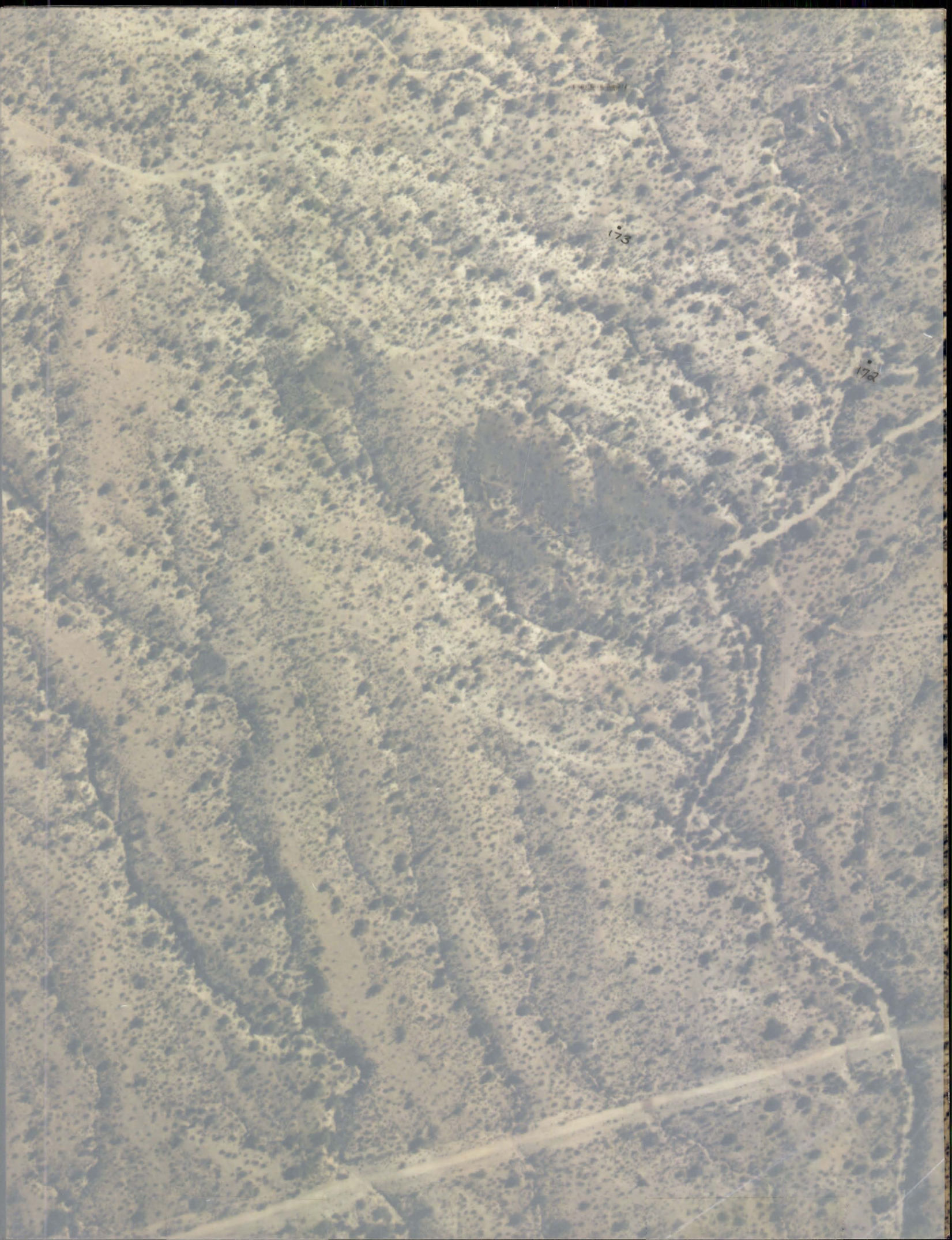
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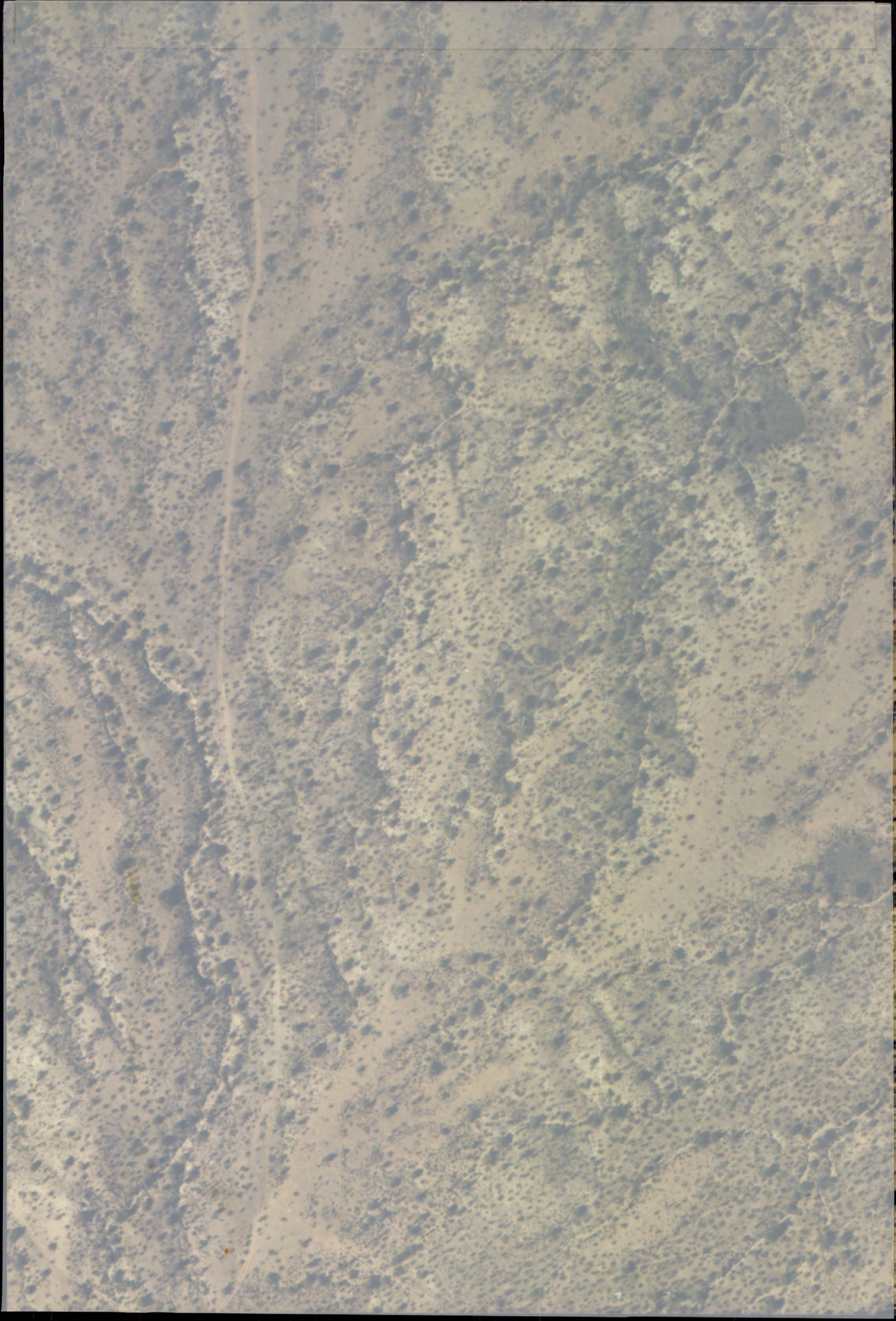


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SIMMONS PEAK QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA—COCHISE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW/4 DOS CABEZAS 15' QUADRANGLE

4048 IV (WILLCOX 1:62 500)
4048 I SE (LIZZENA)
4048 I SW (RAILROAD PASS)
4048 III (COCHISE 1:62 500)
4048 II (DOS CABEZAS)
4048 II NE
4048 II SE (PAT HILLS NORTH)
(COCHISE 1:62 500) 4048 III
(DOS CABEZAS SW) 4048 II SW

109°45′ — 42′30″ — 40′ — 109°37′30″
32°15′ — 32°07′30″
660 000 FEET — 630 000 FEET — 410 000 FEET — 450 000 FEET
R 25 E — R 26 E — R 27 E

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Arizona coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

A portion of the southwest quarter of this map lies within a subsidence area
Vertical control based on latest available adjustment

UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
0°42′ 12 MILS — 12½° 222 MILS

SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ARIZONA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

SIMMONS PEAK, ARIZ.
NW/4 DOS CABEZAS 15' QUADRANGLE
N3207.5—W10937.5/7.5

1978

AMS 4048 II NW—SERIES V898

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DOS CABEZAS QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA—COCHISE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 DOS CABEZAS 15' QUADRANGLE

4048 I SW (RAILROAD PASS)
4048 I SE (LUZENA)
4146 IV SW (BOWIE)
4048 II NW (SIMMONS PEAK)
4148 III NW (BOWIE MTN. NORTH)
4148 III SW (BOWIE MTN. SOUTH)
(DOS CABEZAS SW) 4048 II SW
(PAT HILLS NORTH) 4048 II SE

109°37'30" 32°15' 109°30' 32°07'30"

R 27 E R 28 E

700 000 FEET 670 000 FEET 450 000 FEET 420 000 FEET

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974. Map edited 1978

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Arizona coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ARIZONA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978

DOS CABEZAS, ARIZ.
NE/4 DOS CABEZAS 15' QUADRANGLE
N3207.5—W10930/7.5

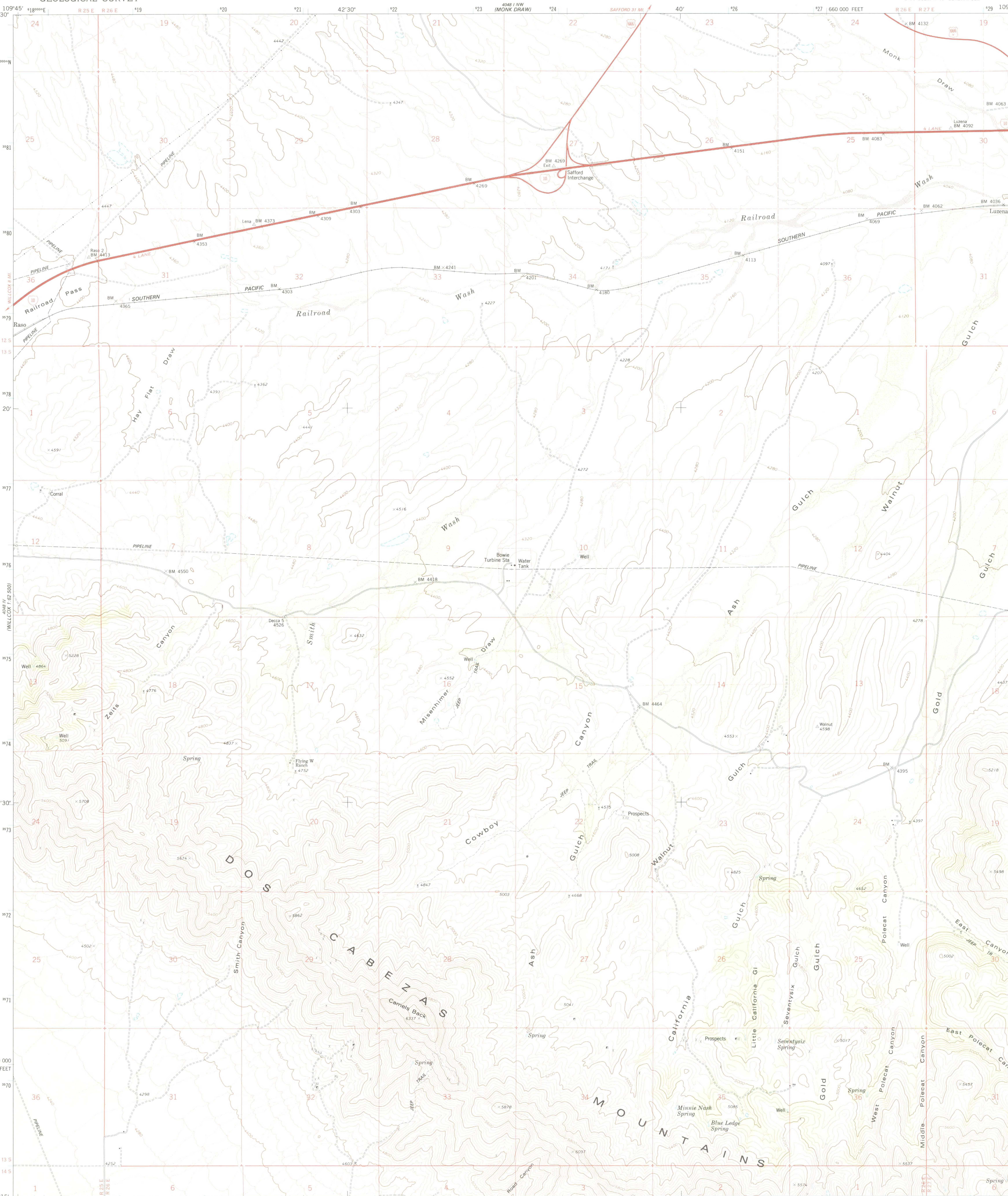
1978

AMS 4048 II NE—SERIES V898

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

RAILROAD PASS QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA—COCHISE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 LUZENA 15' QUADRANGLE

4048 IV (WILLCOX 1:62 500)
4048 I NE (FISHER HILLS)



(COCHISE 1:62 500) 4048 III
(DOS CABEZAS) 4048 II NE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974. Map edited 1979

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Arizona coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 7 meters south and 59 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

GN MN
0°42' 12 MILS
12½° 222 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 ½ 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ARIZONA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
State Route	

RAILROAD PASS, ARIZ.
SW/4 LUZENA 15' QUADRANGLE
32109-C5-TF-024

1979

DMA 4048 I SW—SERIES V898

Tucson's Map & Flag Center
2.85
RAILROAD PASS 7.5'