



CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
3550 N. Central Ave, 2nd floor
Phoenix, AZ, 85012
602-771-1601
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

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03/29/89

PREPARED BY: DIETZ AND ASSOCIATES, 4706 N. 31ST DRIVE
PHOENIX, AZ. 85017, (602) 841-1744

PRIMARY NAME: YORK

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 161

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 N RANGE 9 W SECTION 23 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 45MIN 31SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 09MIN 57SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: AGUILA - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS AGUILA QUAD
✓ ADMMR "U" FILE MARICOPA CU 4

03/29/89

PREPARED BY: DIETZ AND ASSOCIATES, 4706 N. 31ST DRIVE
PHOENIX, AZ. 85017, (602) 841-1744

PRIMARY NAME: BOBBY ANN

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 531

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 N RANGE 9 W SECTION 18 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 46MIN 41SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 14MIN 21SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: AGUILA - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

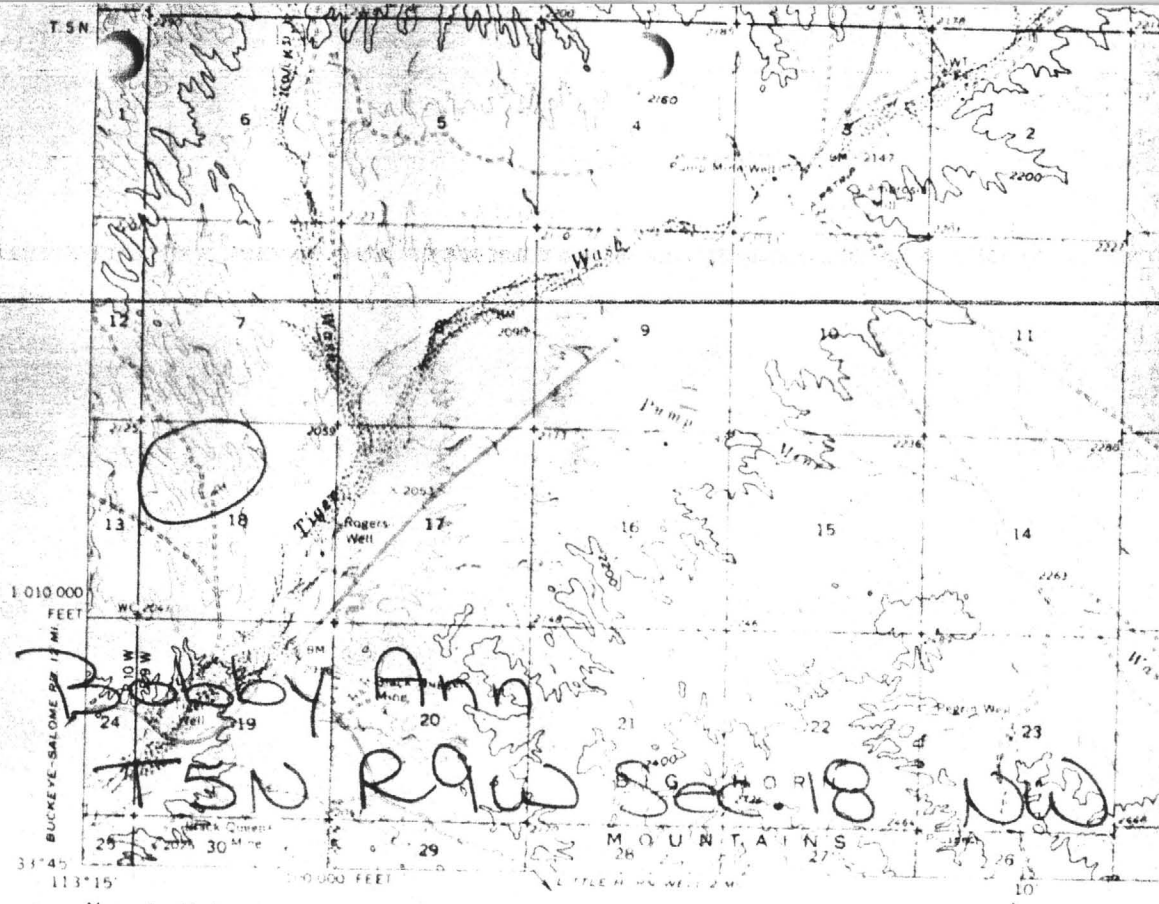
GOLD LODE
SILVER
COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS AGUILA QUAD

②ADMMR BOBBY-ANN FILE

*Ref
mills # 0040130180*



ILONE MOUNTAIN

Mapped, edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USGS
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
 photographs taken 1951 and 1960 Field checked 1962
 Polyconic projection 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system, central zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 12, shown in blue

1:50,000
 1:50,000

FOR SALE

Aguila 15'

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
OWNERS MINE REPORT

Date October 25, 1943

1. Mine ~~BOBET ANN~~
2. Mining District & County Vulture
3. Former name
4. Location
5. Owner Jointly: L. D. Frederickson
D. H. Nation and
6. Address (Owner)
7. Operator H. H. York
8. Address (Operator) 1137 E. Portland
Phoenix, Arizona
9. President
10. Gen. Mgr.
11. Mine Supt.
12. Mill Supt.
13. Principal Metals Copper, Silver
Gold, Lead
14. Men Employed Two
15. Production Rate
16. Mill: Type & Cap.
17. Power: Amt. & Type
18. Operations: Present Developing
19. Operations Planned Plan begin stoping and shipping
20. Number Claims, Title, etc. Five unpatented under lease by York from Frederickson and
Nation
21. Description: Topography & Geography Rolling foothills
22. Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition Mine in process of development. Shaft depth, 50 ft.
At 28 ft. depth, three-and-a-half feet of ore.
Both sulphides and oxides. The ore is banded, one six
inch band of sulphides, calcocytos, and balance oxides.

23. Geology & Mineralization We are entering a large pegmatite and porphyry source of the mineralization. It is a fissure vein. Step faults occur about every 15 feet.

24. Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings

24-A Vein Width, Length, Value, etc.

24-B Dimensions and value of ore body: Claim assays \$89.00 across 3 1/2 ft. width of vein.

25. Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet Installing compressor and air drills.

26. Road Conditions, Route Mine is reached by Buckeye Road, turning south at Standard Station at Aguila. Road kept in good condition, but subject to washouts after heavy rain. 1 1/4 miles from Aguila, take desert road with indicators pointing to Coy's Camp, about 2 1/2 miles.

27. Water Supply Engineers estimate that a well would produce water at depth of 50 ft. At present water has to be hauled. Nearest well, four miles.

28. Brief History

29. Special Problems, Reports Filed

30. Remarks To all appearances there is a huge body of ore. There are 12 claims in one group. There is a high grade copper showing in several different places. Huge veins intersect each other. All these veins seem to be coming from this one dyke previously mentioned. I think the main body of ore lies at about 100 ft. depth. Lack of capital is all that

31. If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate. is holding up development of this mine.

32. Signed.....

33. Use additional sheets if necessary.

/s/ Hughie H. York

03/29/89

PREPARED BY: DIETZ AND ASSOCIATES, 4706 N. 31ST DRIVE
PHOENIX, AZ. 85017, (602) 841-1744

PRIMARY NAME: LUCKY

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 175

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 N RANGE 9 W SECTION 34 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 43MIN 39SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 11MIN 20SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: BIG HORN MTS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Q*ADMMR LUCKY FILE

CAN-EX PRO

03/29/89

PREPARED BY: DIETZ AND ASSOCIATES, 4706 N. 31ST DRIVE
PHOENIX, AZ. 85017, (602) 841-1744

PRIMARY NAME: GOLD CROWN

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 783

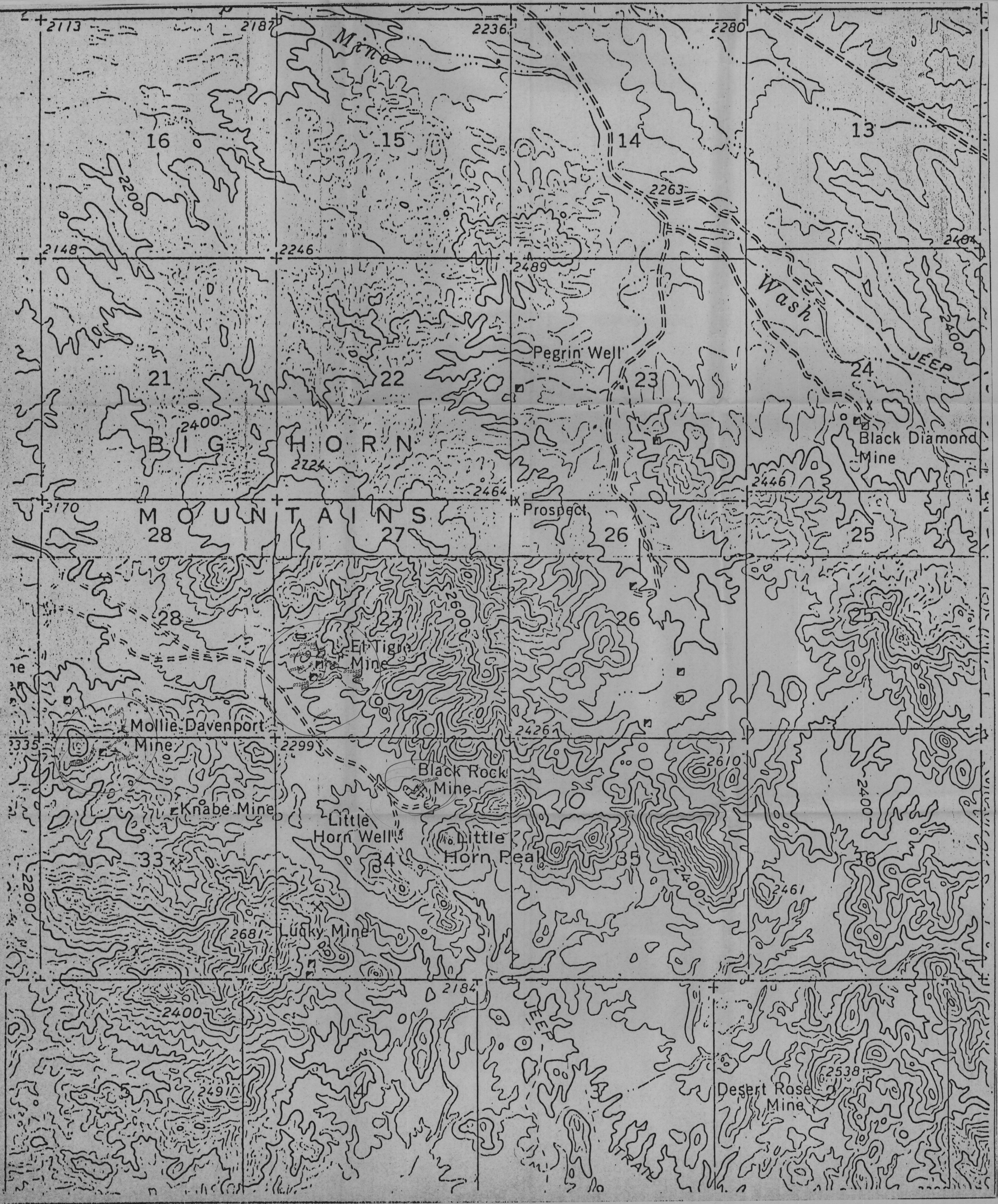
LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 N RANGE 9 W SECTION 24 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 45MIN 27SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 09MIN 17SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: AGUILA - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: RAW PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *(Circled 2)* ADMMR GOLD CROWN FILE

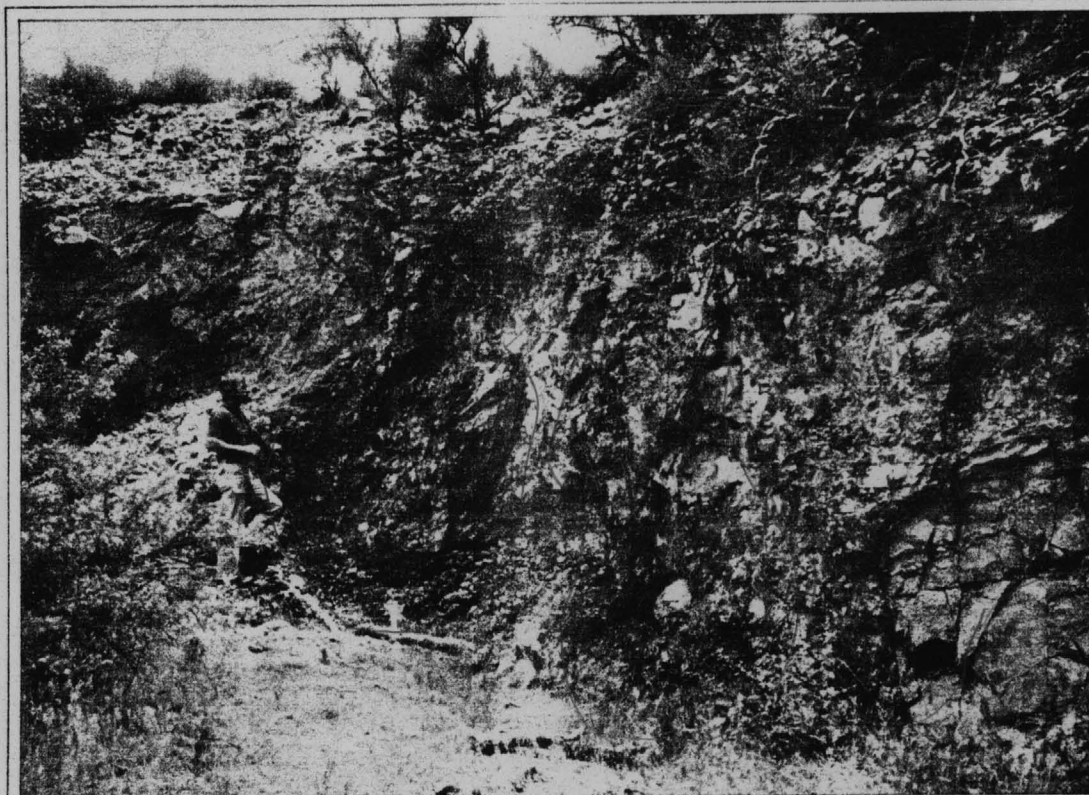
*SAME AS PAMP
CAN-EX*



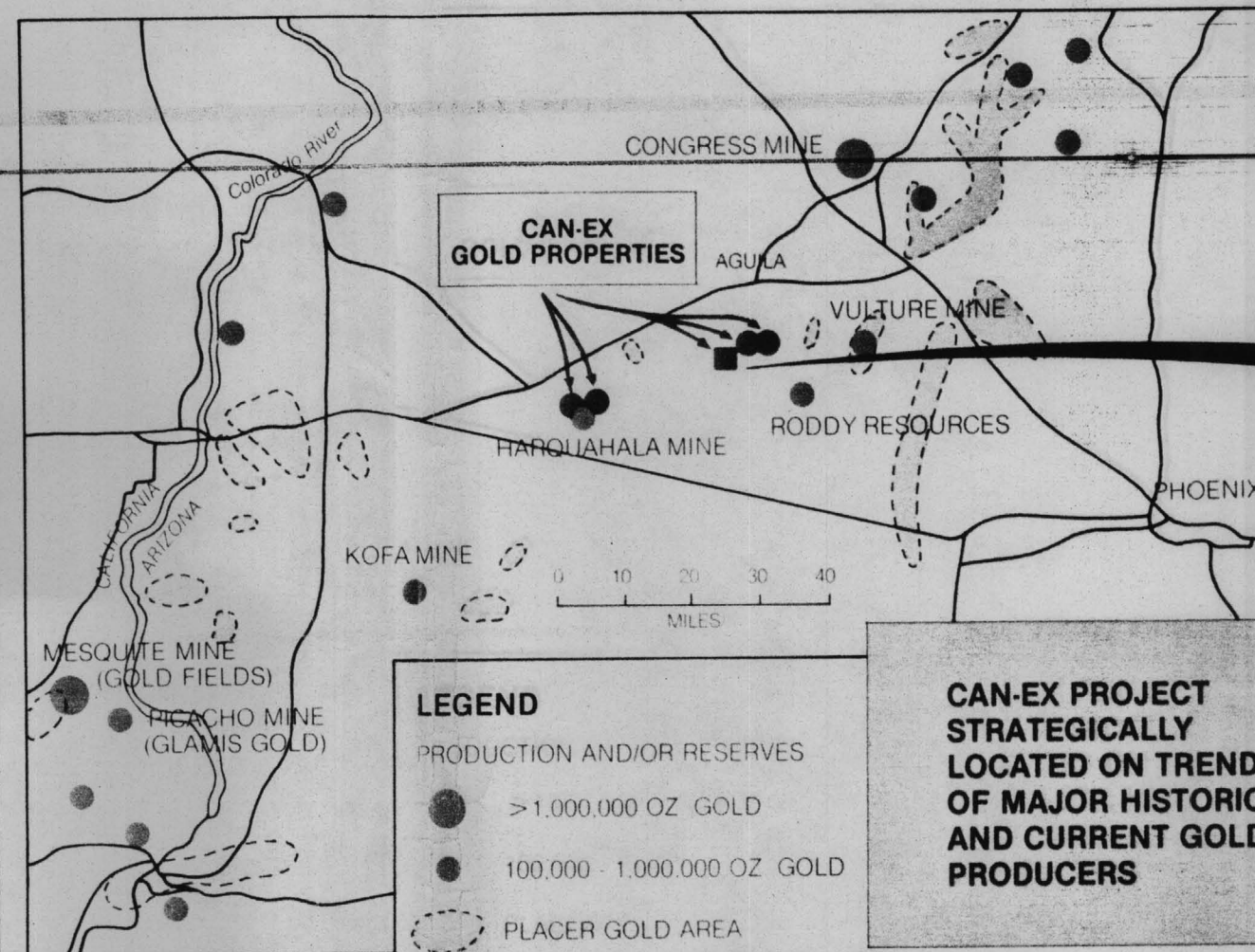


Can-Ex consultant, Gordon House, examining altered dump rock at old Mollie Davenport Mine

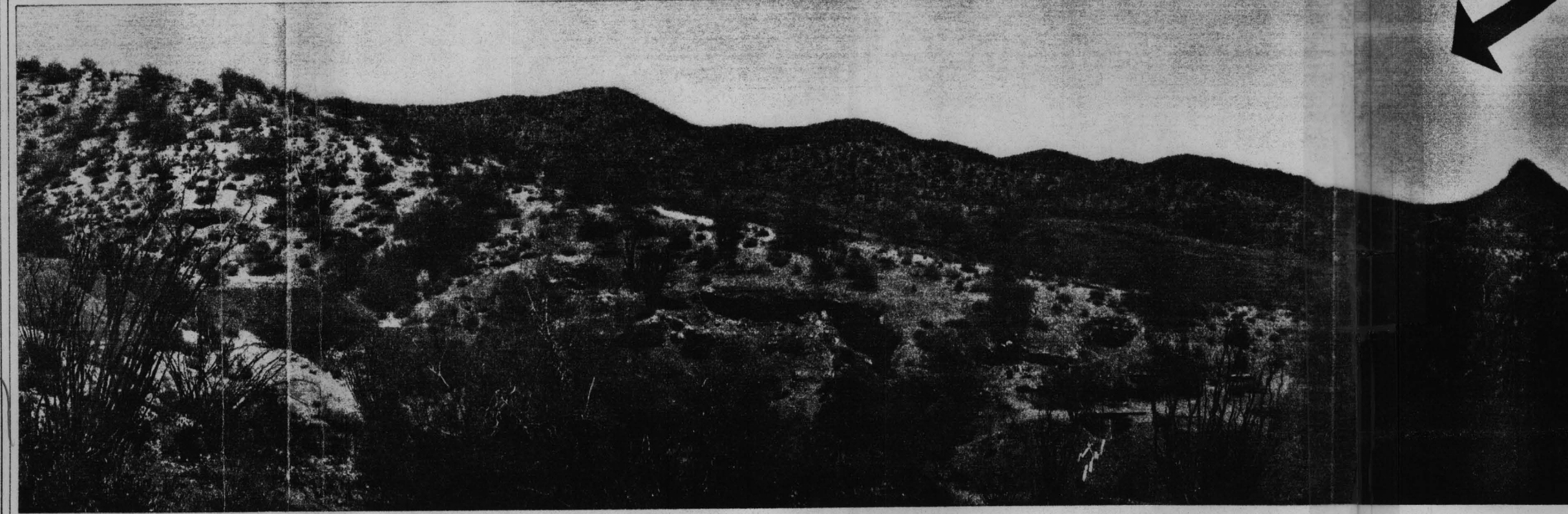
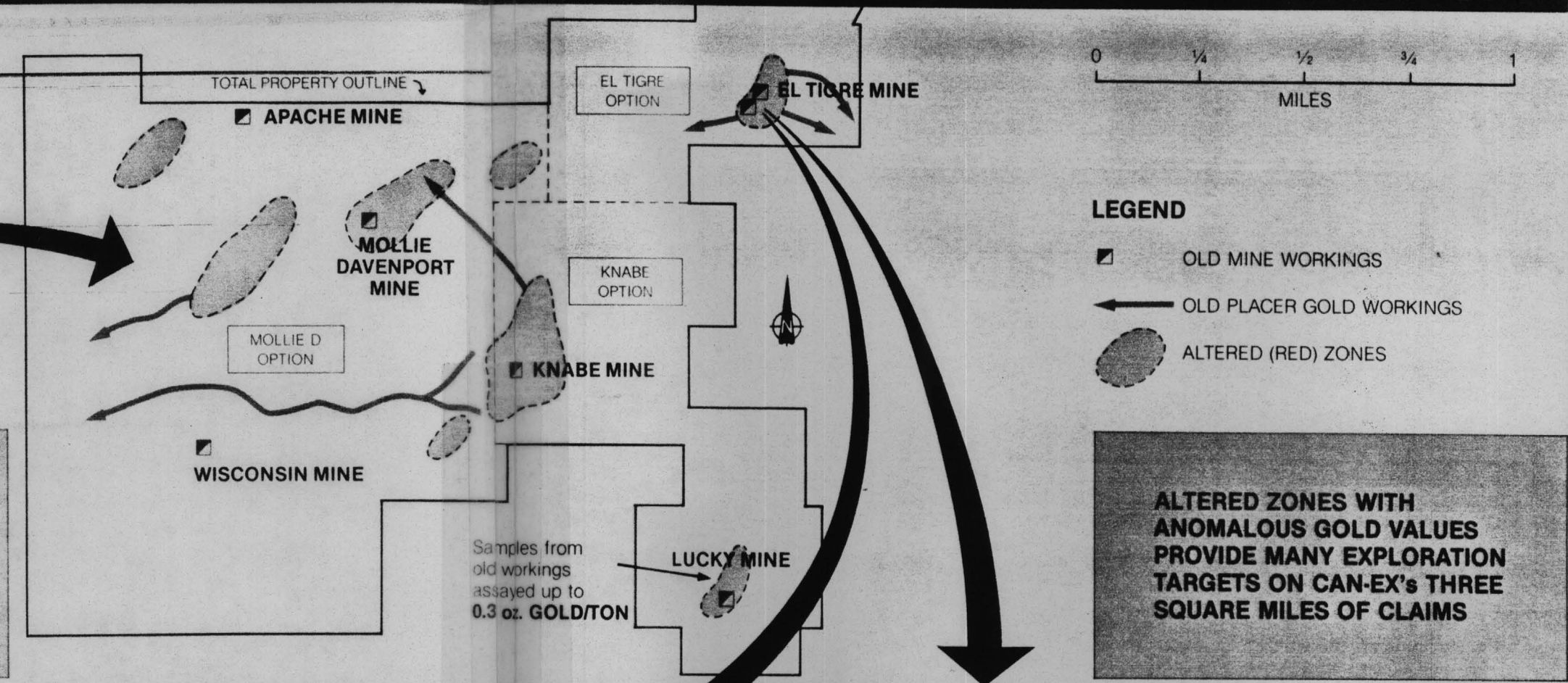
ALTERED RED ZONES ARE GUIDE TO GOLD ON CAN-EX BIG HORN GOLD PROJECT



Altered Megabreccia Zone is future gold exploration target near old Knabe Mine



CAN-EX BIG HORN GOLD PROJECT



El Tigre Mine Can-Ex's first heap leach target. Note openings into old High Grade Mine within area of extensive alteration.



Old underground stopes at El Tigre Mine. Can-Ex assays from this area ran up to 1.2 oz. gold/ton. Extensive alteration exists throughout this area.

Series C No 072612

DATE 4-4-89

LOCATION NENE Sta. 29
TSN R9W

REMARKS ADIT Bearing
N 25° E - 15' in length
chip sample from side wall

ANALYSIS _____

TAKEN BY Det. MINEX

Series C No 072615

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION Mollie Davenport
REMARKS Dump Sample
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY JAH MINEX

Series C No 072614

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION IVE NE 24 29
TSN 9W
REMARKS Shallow shaft
120' @ 300° from 72612
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY JAH - MINEX

Series C No 072613

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION Unknown Prospect
NE NE SEC 29 5N 1W
REMARKS chip sample from
Face of pit in 72612
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY JAH - MINEX

Series C No 072618

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION Mollie Davenport
REMARKS Chip Sample - outcrop
side of hill - 260° -
from shaft
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072617

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION Mollie Davenport
REMARKS Chip Sample
Bed cut 40' E of
shaft - white/blue rock
ANALYSIS Look
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072616

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION Mollie Davenport
REMARKS Dump Sample
Chip Sample - Road
cut 40' E of shaft
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072621

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION
REMARKS Prospect Hole
Chip Sample
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072620

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION Floor - Black
Diamond Rock
REMARKS
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072619

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION Drift
Mollie Davenport
REMARKS Drift bearing 250°
Sub wall channel sample
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072624

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION EL Tigre
~~East end Trench~~
Top of shaft
REMARKS ~~shaft~~
on what appears to be
Structure - shaft
approx 300'
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072623

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION EL Tigre
~~Top of shaft~~
~~Top of shaft~~
REMARKS Roof of Adit
Very loose - Quartz
gneiss
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072622

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION EL Tigre
Drift
REMARKS Prospect hole
~~Chip sample~~
Very loose - Quartz
gneiss
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY JAH MINEX

Series C No 072627

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION West end Trench
REMARKS chip along 10'
length
Did not get even sample
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072626

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION ~~Center~~ end Trench
REMARKS chip along 10'
length
Did not get even sample
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072625

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION EL Tigre
~~Center Trench~~
~~East Trench~~
REMARKS ~~AP~~
chip along 10'
length
Did not get even
sample
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072630

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION Prospect Pit
REMARKS 8' Vert channel
ANALYSIS
CCB-10
TAKEN BY

Series C No 072629

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION Prospect Pit
8' Vertical sample
REMARKS Looks like shift
in upper 4'
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY JAH MINEX

Series C No 072628

DATE 4-4-89
LOCATION EL Tigre
Prospect pit
REMARKS H₁ - Gneiss
8" wide
ANALYSIS
TAKEN BY JAH MINEX

Tousiment News Premier Edition Nov. 1986

03/29/89

PREPARED BY: DIETZ AND ASSOCIATES, 4706 N. 31ST DRIVE
PHOENIX, AZ. 85017, (602) 841-1744

PRIMARY NAME: EL TIGRE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 165

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 N RANGE 9 W SECTION 27 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 44MIN 37SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 11MIN 25SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: BIG HORN MTS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD LODE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR U FILE AU 8
ADMMR EL TIGRE MINE FILE
ELSING, M & HEINEMAN R AZBM BULL 140 P 94
WILSON E, CUNNINGHAM J & BULL 137 P 157-162

Maricopa

Arizona

Chief Mineral Gold

No. Au 3

County

State

Accessory Minerals Silver

Property Name: Tiger Mine (El Tigre)

Location: About 13 air mi S of Aguila

Owner: Name Address

Date Approx Sec 27, T5N, R9W

Operator:

Production:

Total More than \$15,000 from to 1923
Present Date per Date

Source of Information:

Ariz B/M Bull 137, p 163

Status

Date

USBM Report: File No.

Shown on C H Johnson's map 464.2/314

Classification:

(See other side for general information)

terns for rain water. A little gold has been found in some of the veins, but no production is reported from any of them.

On the crest of the Gila Mountains, 3 miles north of the Fortuna mine, a little prospecting has been done on quartz veins in gneiss, but operations have been greatly hampered by the ruggedness of this part of the range. These veins generally contain more pulverent, red to black, iron oxide than quartz and have irregular widths of less than one foot. Some of them outcrop over lengths of several hundred feet, and one is traceable for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The quartz is coarse and even grained but broken by many fractures that are filmed with iron oxide. In places, thin, fine flakes of gold are abundantly scattered over the fracture surfaces, and sparse rounder particles are within the more solid quartz. Small grains of pyrite are present in the quartz. A little sericite occurs in the immediately adjacent wall rock.

Certain quartz veins in the northern portion of the Gila Mountains have been found to contain small amounts of gold, but little or no production has been made from them.

ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES OF LA FORTUNA DISTRICT

The faulted segment of the Fortuna vein may eventually be found, particularly if future exploration for it is guided by thoroughly accurate, detailed stratigraphic and structural studies of the area.

Despite the fact that much search has been made for possible undiscovered gold-quartz veins in this region, further prospecting is warranted. The schist offers the most possibilities from the standpoints of permeable zones and structure, but none of the formations can yet be excluded as barren terrain. If the Fortuna vein is genetically connected with any of the stocks of the Red Top granite shown on Figure 8, the area for a few miles around these stocks is favorable ground. The best possibilities are along the margins of the range, on the pediment, particularly where the outcrops are hidden by gravels or talus.

CHAPTER VI—MARICOPA COUNTY

Maricopa County, as shown by Figure 9, comprises an irregular area about 130 miles long by 105 miles wide. It consists of broad desert plains with scattered mountain ranges that, for the most part, are made up of pre-Cambrian schists and granites and Tertiary volcanic rocks.

This county, which ranks fifth among the gold-producing counties of Arizona, has yielded approximately \$7,400,000 of gold, most of which has come from the Vulture mine.²¹⁰

²¹⁰ Statistics by J. B. Tenney.

VULTURE DISTRICT

VULTURE MINE

Situation: The Vulture mine is at the southern margin of the Vulture Mountains, about 9 miles west of the Hassayampa River and 14 miles by road southwest from Wickenburg.

History:²¹⁷ The story of the discovery of this deposit is given by Browne²¹⁸ as follows:

"A German, named Henry Wickenburg, with several companions, while prospecting upon the Hassayampa late in 1863, discovered a butte of quartz . . . After examining it closely they found traces of gold but attached no great value to the ore, and all but Mr. Wickenburg were reluctant to go to even the slight trouble of posting notices to claim the lode." During the next three years, Wickenburg treated rich portions of the outcrop ore in an arrastre at the river. The activities of the Apaches probably handicapped his operations.

Late in 1866, the Vulture Company, of New York, acquired the property, established a camp at the mine, and built a 40-stamp amalgamation and concentration mill near the site of the present town of Wickenburg. All of the machinery was shipped by water from San Francisco to Fort Mohave, a landing on the Colorado River, and hauled overland via Prescott.

This company operated steadily from 1867 until July, 1872, when the apparent pinching of the ore at water level and the \$8 to \$10 per ton charge for freighting ore from mine to mill discouraged the owners. During this period, approximately \$1,850,000 worth of bullion was obtained from ore that ranged from \$25 to \$90 in gold per ton. More than 6,000 tons of concentrates and 80,000 tons of tailings that averaged \$5 per ton were stored. Mining, milling and hauling costs amounted to \$14.93 per ton.²¹⁹ About one hundred and twenty-five men were employed at the mine and mill.

In 1873, P. Smith and P. W. Taylor located a claim on the western extension of the lode and built a 5-stamp mill at the Hassayampa River. They operated intermittently for six years and produced about \$150,000 worth of bullion.

In 1879, the Arizona Central Mining Company was formed to work the Vulture and the Taylor-Smith claims. An 80-stamp mill was built at the mine and connected with the Hassayampa River by a pipe line. This company operated on a big scale for nine years and treated a large amount of low-grade ore. Exact production figures for this period are lacking, but scattered es-

²¹⁷ Abstracted from unpublished notes of J. B. Tenney.

²¹⁸ Browne, J. Ross, Mineral resources of the states and territories west of the Rocky Mountains, p. 477, Washington, 1868.

²¹⁹ Raymond, R. W., Statistics of mines and mining in the states and territories west of the Rocky Mountains, p. 260. Washington, 1872.

KEY TO MINING DISTRICTS SHOWN ON FIGURE 9

MARICOPA COUNTY DISTRICTS

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Vulture | 5 Agua Fria |
| 2 Big Horn | 6 Cave Creek |
| 3 Midway (Saddle Mountain) | 7 Winifred |
| 4 White Picacho | 7-A Salt River |

GILA COUNTY DISTRICTS

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 8 Payson or Green Valley | 10 Globe |
| 9 Spring Creek or Young | 11 Banner or Dripping Spring |

PINAL COUNTY DISTRICTS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 12 Goldfields | 16 Mammoth (Old Hat) |
| 13 Superior (Pioneer), Mineral Hill | 17 Casa Grande |
| 14 Saddle Mountain | 18 Old Hat |
| 15 Cottonwood | 19 Owl Head |

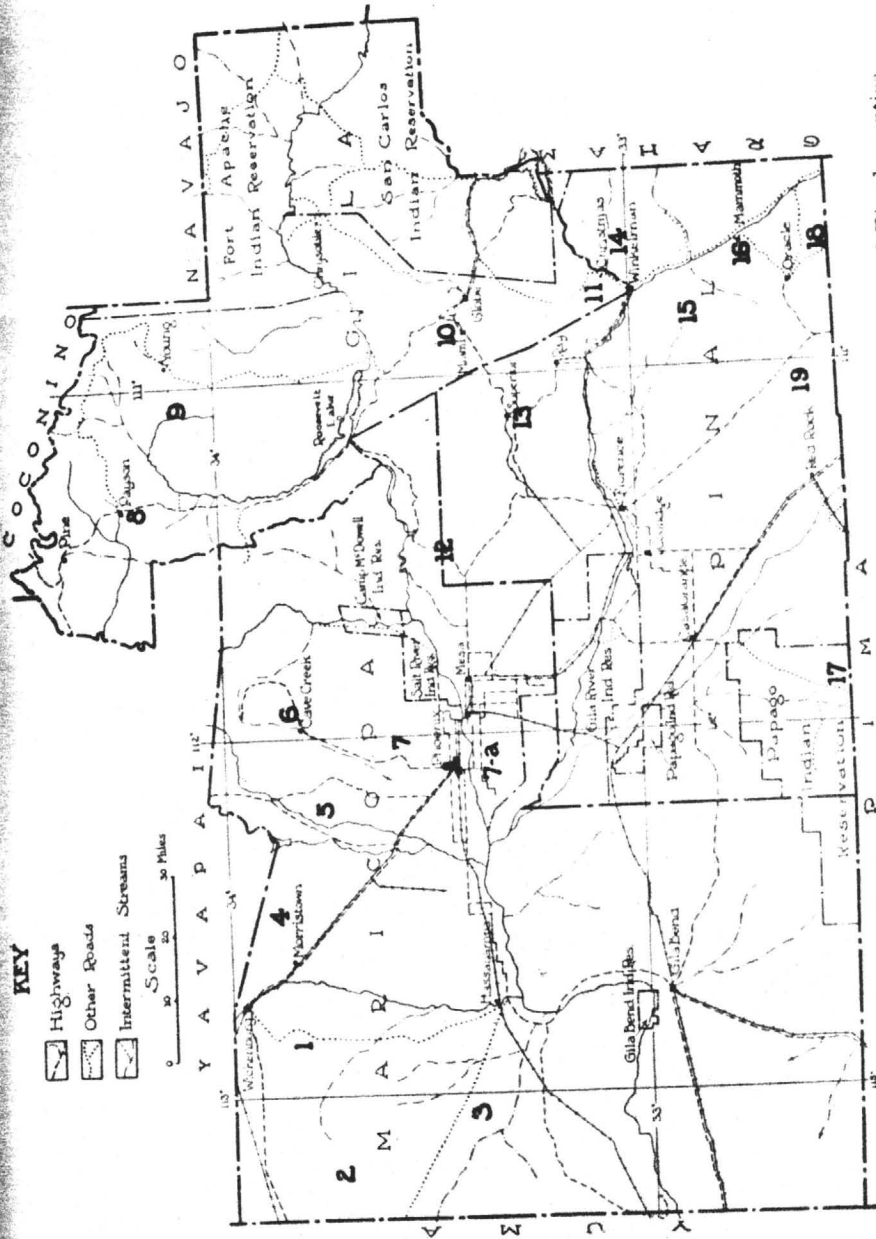


Figure 9.—Map showing location of lode and gold districts in Maricopa, Gila and Pinal counties.

timates by the Arizona Daily Star and U. S. Mint reports indicate a probable yield of about \$2,000,000. The ore body was lost at a fault on the 300-foot level, and the mine was closed in 1888. During several ensuing years, the property was worked by lessees who made a production of probably \$500,000.

In 1883, shipments of the old concentrates and tailings of the original mill yielded probably \$500,000.

In 1908, the Vulture Mines Company acquired the property and, after a comprehensive geological study, found the faulted segment of the ore body. This company built a 20-stamp mill in 1910 and operated the mine until 1917 when the vein was again lost at a fault. The production by this company amounted to \$1,839,375 of which 70 per cent was in bullion and 30 per cent was contained in concentrates. About two hundred men were employed. Water was pumped from two deep wells near the mine.

In 1927, D. R. Finlayson acquired the property and organized the Vulture Mining and Milling Company. Ore from old pillars was treated in a 5-stamp mill. Diamond drill exploration for the second faulted segment of the ore obtained encouraging results. The United Verde Extension Mining Company became financially interested in the property and, in 1930-1931, sank a 500-foot shaft to supplement the diamond drilling. More than 1,000 feet of lateral work was done, but the results were disappointing.

Recent operations: Since 1931, the property has been worked by A. B. Peach and D. R. Finlayson, of the East Vulture Mining Company. From September, 1931 to October, 1933, they produced about 10 tons of concentrates per month with a 10-stamp mill. When visited in February, 1934, this company was operating a 125-ton amalgamation and concentration mill for which ore was obtained by quarrying the unmined portions of the vein. The old tailings dump was being run through a 100-ton cyanide leaching plant.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY ²²⁰		
1866 to 1872	\$1,850,000	Vulture Company
1873 to 1878	150,000 (est.)	Taylor & Smith
1873 to 1890	1,000,000 (est.)	Lessees; ore and old concentrates.
1879 to 1888	2,000,000 (est.)	Arizona Central
1908 to 1917	1,839,375	Vulture Mining Company
Total.....	\$6,839,375	

²²⁰ Figures compiled by J. B. Tenney.

Topography and geology: The high southeastern portion of the Vulture Mountains is made up of andesitic and rhyolitic lavas which lie upon a basement of schist and granite. In places, granite and rhyolite-porphyry dikes are abundant. The Vulture mine is near the southern or outer margin of a moderately hilly pediment, at an altitude of 2,000 feet. This pediment is floored with quartz-sericite schist, intruded by granite and rhyolite-porphyry. Complex faulting, partly pre-mineral and partly post-mineral, has affected these formations.

Vein and workings: The Vulture vein occurs within a fault zone that, at the surface, strikes slightly north of west and dips 45° N., nearly parallel to the lamination of the schist in the foot-wall. The hanging wall is partly a granite-porphyry dike, up to 80 feet wide, and partly schist. Near the vein, these rocks contain abundant sericite and some calcite and pseudomorphs of pyrite metacrysts.

Raymond,²²¹ who visited the mine in 1870 or 1871, says: "The croppings of this remarkable lode rise 80 feet above the level of the mesa . . . Eighty-five feet in width of this is vein matter which lies between well-defined walls. These croppings at the surface show gold everywhere; but there are here four distinct quartz layers which are richer than the remainder and have the following widths: The 'Red' or 'Front' vein, 12 feet; the 'Middle' vein, 6 feet; the 'Blue' vein, 9 feet; and the 'Black' vein, 5 feet; total width, 32 feet. These are not mined, but quarried, all above the level of the mouth of the main shaft being taken down together. Even in the talc (sericite) slate horses, between the pay-quartz, is gold . . . (In the slate) there are also numerous small quartz seams, from an inch to one foot thick, which contain much gold.

"At the 240-foot level the thickness of the vein is 47 feet. The richest ore lies here nearest to the walls."

The typical vein quartz is coarsely crystalline, locally cellular, and grayish white to white. Hutchinson²²² says: "In the oxidized zone the quartz is stained with iron oxide, and some wulfenite in characteristic tabular crystals is found in openings in the quartz . . . Below the zone of oxidation the vein minerals, other than quartz, are pyrite, galena, blende, and chalcopyrite. The proportion of these is indicated by the ratio of concentration, which was about thirty to one, and the assay of the concentrates, which was 12 to 15 per cent of lead, 8 to 12 per cent of zinc, one to 2 per cent of copper, and from \$120 to \$200 in gold. Metallic gold was found in all parts of the mine. Even in the deeper

²²¹ Raymond, R. W., *Statistics of mines and mining in the states and territories west of the Rocky Mountains*, pp. 257-58, Washington, 1872.

²²² Hutchinson, W. S., *The Vulture mine*: *Eng. and Min. Jour.*, vol. 111, no. 7, pp. 298-302. Feb. 12, 1921.

workings where the ore was not oxidized but was made up of characteristic quartz with associated sulphides, coarse gold was present . . . This gold had a fineness of 760 to 780 . . . The galena was usually rich, so that, when the average mill concentrates assayed \$150 per ton, the clean galena concentrate assayed \$600.

"The outcrop was 1,000 feet long, but . . . the upper parts of the vein have been quarried in two large open pits. The westerly pit is 300 feet long and the easterly one 500 feet, with low-grade vein matter, which consists mostly of white quartz, remaining between them."

As indicated by areas of stoping shown on maps of the mine workings, the quarry pits were on the outcrops of two steeply eastward-pitching ore shoots of which the western one was mined to the 600-foot level, and eastern to the 1,000-foot level. Westward, the vein extends into granite and splits into several small but locally rich branches. Hutchinson continues:

"Granite of identical character was encountered in the westerly end of the 950 level, in the easterly end of the 1,550 level, and in a diamond drill hole put down from the latter. These points of exposure of granite indicate a probable easterly pitch of the contact."

Besides numerous faults of small displacement, two large faults, the Talmadge and Astor, have cut the vein. Hutchinson states that the Talmadge fault, which cuts the vein above the 450-foot level of the east shaft, dips 80° NE. and has a vertical displacement of 300 feet. The Astor fault, which cuts off the vein below the 950-foot level, is reported to be nearly parallel to the Talmadge fault, but its displacement remains unknown. Cross-sections of these features are given by Hutchinson, in the article already cited, and by A. P. Thompson, in *Min. Jour.*, vol. 14, pp. 9-11, 28-30, 1930.

SUNRISE MINE

The Sunrise mine is in northwestern Maricopa County, about 18 miles west of Wickenburg and 2½ miles south of U. S. Highway 60.

This deposit was located in 1915. In 1927, it was purchased by W. M. Ebner and associates who sank a 330-foot incline and did about 2,000 feet of development work. C. W. Mitchell obtained the property late in 1933 and, from March 1 to May 16, 1934, shipped 600 tons of ore that averaged \$24 in gold per ton.²²³ About fourteen men were employed. Water for all purposes is hauled from Aguila, 11 miles distant.

The mine is at the southern base of some low hills that are composed of schist intruded by granitic porphyry. The vein strikes S. 20° W., dips about 45° NW., and occurs within a fault zone with granitic porphyry on the hanging wall and schist on

²²³ Oral communication from Mr. Mitchell.

the foot wall. The vein is a stockwork, from 10 to 20 feet wide, of lenticular quartz veins, from a few inches to a few feet thick, in schist. Its outcrop is largely mantled by detritus.

The main adit or 200-foot level includes about 600 feet of drifts, and the 330-foot level about 150 feet of drifts. Most of the stopes extend above the 200-foot level. At the time of visit, the largest stope was some 45 feet high by 15 to 20 feet long by 4 to 5 feet wide.

The ore shoots appear to occur where the vein flattens and is intersected by transverse fractures. The ore consists of coarse, locally honeycombed to platy, brecciated white quartz with abundant limonite and hematite. In isolated places, a little pyrite is present. Most of the gold occurs as mediumly fine to coarse grains and flakes, mainly with pinkish-red hematite and limonite in fractures and cavities. The honeycombed and platy quartz with the hematite and limonite is reported to be of particularly high grade. According to Mr. Mitchell, the ore contains less than 0.25 ounce of silver per ounce of gold.

Wall-rock alteration along this vein consists of sericitization, silicification, and carbonatization.

BIG HORN DISTRICT

EL TIGRE MINE

El Tigre property of twelve claims, in the northwestern Big Horn Mountains mining district, of northwestern Maricopa County, is 15 miles by road south of Aguila.

This deposit was located in 1914 by the Sisson Brothers. According to local people, it was worked mainly between 1918 and 1924. During 1921, some bullion was produced in a 10-stamp mill built near a well, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the mine. In 1922, ore was run through this mill, and old tailings were treated by cyanidation. According to J. B. Webb, the January, 1923, yield amounted to \$14,454 worth of gold.²²⁴ Figures on the total production are not available.

At the mine, fine-grained gneissic granite, intruded by basic dike rocks, floors a hilly pediment. The ore, which occurs within a nearly flat fault zone, consists of massive to coarse-grained shiny quartz with abundant specularite and limonite. The wall rock has been notably altered to sericite.

Most of the production came from drifts and stopes which extend for a few tens of feet into the vein. These workings indicate that the ore body was very lenticular, with a maximum width of about 5 feet. Three inclined shafts, 50, 197, and 200 feet deep, respectively, were sunk below the outcrop. They are reported to have cut two separate veins, but little or no production was made from them.

²²⁴ Oral communication.

ARIZONA BUREAU OF MINES

APPROXIMATE PRODUCTION OF MARICOPA COUNTY BY MINES

	Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)	Gold (value)	Silver (value)	Total value
Vulture District					
Vulture, 1863-1933			\$6,775,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 7,125,000
Belmont-McNeill, 1926-30	700,000	6,000,000	210,000	120,000	610,000
Total	700,000	6,000,000	\$6,985,000	\$ 470,000	\$ 7,735,000
Cave Creek District					
Phoenix, prior 1900			\$ 100,000		\$ 100,000
Maricopa, prior 1900			75,000		75,000
Mormon Girl			26,000		26,000
Copper Top			10,000		10,000
Total			\$ 211,000		\$ 211,000
Magazine District					
Red Rover, 1882-1917	800,000			\$ 75,000	\$ 200,000
Agua Fria District					
Sunrise-Relief, 1907-8			\$ 20,000		\$ 20,000
Big Horn District					
El Tigre, 1923 (partial)			\$ 15,000		\$ 15,000
Winifred District					
Jack White, 1928			\$ 10,000		\$ 10,000
Salt River District					
Max Delta			\$ 15,000		\$ 15,000
Summary of Production by Mines					
Total lode mines	1,500,000	6,000,000	\$7,256,000	\$ 545,000	\$ 8,206,000
Total placer mines			37,236		37,236
Undistributed	4,030,717	1,856,317	390,751	19,411	1,299,115
County total	5,530,717	7,856,317	\$7,683,987	\$ 564,411	\$ 9,542,398

ARIZONA METAL PRODUCTION

APPROXIMATE PRODUCTION OF MOHAVE

	Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)
Orbat District		
Golconda, 1902-30	1,000,000	10,000,000
Golconda Ext. (Oro Plata), 1875-1930		1,000,000
Golden Gem, 1871-1907		
Vanderbilt, 1871-1905		
Idaho, 1871-1905		
Flores, 1871-93		
Esmeralda, 1880-1900		
Cerbat, 1869-1906		
Alpha		
Night Hawk, 1888-1905		
Twins		
Paymaster		
Big Bethel		
Total	1,000,000	11,000,000
Florida District		
Tennessee, 1890-1930	1,000,000	30,000,000
Schuykill, 1900-1930		2,000,000
Elkhart, 1885-1917		8,000,000
Distaff, 1900-1917		
Mollie Gibson, 1900-1917		200,000
New Jersey, to 1917		200,000
Empire, 1885-1906		
Lucky Boy, 1873-1906		
Rainbow, 1881-1917	100,000	250,000
Samoa, 1880-1903		500,000
Minnesota-Connor, 1880-1917		
Altata	800,000	
Towne, 1882-1916		
June, 1885-1917		
Merrimac, 1885-1917		
Payroll, 1887-1917		
Silver Hill		700,000
Tintic, to 1917		
Total	1,900,000	41,850,000
Merical Park District		
Queen Bee, 1876-1917		
Ark, 1880-1907		
San Antonio, 1880-1907		
Metallic Accident, 1880-1907		
Keystone, 1870-1917		
Golden (Lone Star), 1870-?		
Windy Point, to 1917		
Total		
Rockton Hill District		
Banner, 1880-1916		1,000,000
Cupel, 1863-91		500,000
Prince George, 1880-90		
Little Chief, 1875-1900		
Treasure Hill, 1890-1900		
Sixty Three, 1863-99		
C.O.D. (Rico) 1878-1902		1,000,000
Total		2,500,000

Section F
Section G

6,000 tons at \$49.00 \$568,000.00
6,000 tons

12,000 tons

Section I

1,500 tons at \$30.00 \$107,000.00

\$1,202,280.00

I am not figuring Section H, as this is also probable ore; being between the 100 foot lines south of No. 2 shaft, and North of No. 1 shaft.

A great deal of ore can be expected in the development of sections D, E, and H; but at present no width can be determined to estimate the tonnage. The length is about 270 feet.

As mentioned previously, an ideal test would be a mill run on various points; -this can be followed out later.

You have ore of sufficient value to warrant a plan at this time; while the indicated mine is below No. 1 shaft workings.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

From past experiences, I advise moving the mill and camp to a location near the mine, a site near the boarding house being an excellent location. I believe water can be developed from a driven well; but if this should fail, plenty of water can be pumped from the present well to the mine much more economically than handling of ore to the present mill site.

I believe new development should be confined to sinking No. 1 shaft to at least 500 feet; then drifting on the vein both north and south. At this shaft, -the deepest workings on the property, the vein shows very strong, with excellent values.

CONCLUSIONS:

Your property shows great merit. Conditions are similar to the Gold Camps in Arizona, in the desert district. Hot, dry days in summer, and fine winter weather. The distance from the railroad is short; with good roads connecting.

You have a valuable property, warranting the expenditure of at least half a million dollars to develop and equip.

I unhesitatingly advise you to go ahead on the outlined plan.

Very respectfully yours,

/s/ CHARLES H. DONAHUE, E.M.

Registered Engineer No. 189

COPY for

**Harry Williams
H - S - H**

**CHARLES M. DONAHUE,
MINING ENGINEER,
PHOENIX, ARIZONA,
JUNE 25th, 1925.**

**Mr. Wm. M. Ebner,
Tiger Mines, Inc.,
Aguila, Arizona.**

Dear Sir:-

I hereby submit my final report on the property of your company, recently examined at your request:

HOLDINGS:

Mine lode claims and one millsite, held by location and assessment work in accordance with the State and U.S. laws. The claims are divided into two groups, - one Lode Claim and one Millsite; and eight claims in a south-easterly direction from the present camp location.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The mine is located in the west foothills of the Little Big-Horn Range of mountains. These foothills are low and rolling at the mine; and are easy of access by trucks or auto. There is a good desert road with easy grade from the paved highway, to the mine. (About 13 miles south, and then 3 miles east, of Aguila).

GEOLOGY:

The country rock of this area is of Pre-Cambrian complex, - granite, gneiss, and schist. On the claims, the principal rock is granite gneiss, which has been intruded by the diorite on the east; and by an andesite dike on the west. The diorite extends easterly and westerly, while the andesite trends northeasterly and southwesterly. The intrusion of the diorite is the evident cause of the fissure; and to its influence the mineralization is due.

The faults show on the east and west sides of the block, and are the cause of the series of step-faults in the vein; three throws being apparent from six to eight feet.

The vein in shaft No. 1, shows no influence as yet of the steps; but depth may show them to extend to the andesite. Where the shaft reaches the ore; the ore is twisted and crushed.

MINERALOGY:

The composition of the ore is ideal for amalgamated and cyanide treatment; the ore being an easily crushed quartz, impregnated with iron oxides. At some points, magnesite is in evidence; but no mineral shows, which would render the ore difficult or complex of treatment.

I believe, from my samplings, that the ore in the lower workings is firmer; and that in future depth an average can be arrived at much better than in the broken up and crushed zone now influenced by intrusions and faults.

EQUIPMENT: There is no equipment in 19 (illegible).

h

DEVELOPMENT:

A great deal of work has been done on the group; principally on the #1 claim where the ore is exposed on a ridge along the southerly half of the claim. ~~This ore was first opened along the south point of the ridge; and followed along the east and west slopes of the hill.~~

A series of tunnels on the ore give an excellent opportunity to determine the deposition, with the strike and dip of the vein; and to sample the deposit. Approximately, the ore is developed in an area of three acres, in what is referred to as Block, as per Sketch #1.

Along the west side of the ridge, four shafts have been sunk. The main workings are now No. 1 and No. 2. - 200' and 197' respectively. The others, of shallower depth, have been abandoned. Number 3 shaft is sunk along the north slope of the ridge, approximately 800' from No. 2 shaft. The ore shows well in the bottom of Number 1; and is a wide, strong vein ... the upraise shows 16 feet of ore.

SAMPLING:

My sampling was done first, with the view of determining the tonnage and value of the ore in sight; - and secondly, to determine the probable and possible tonnage indicated by the various openings on the property.

The samples were channel cut on new canvas, and carefully placed in new sacks; and kept under my Supervision.

I found the average width of milling ore in the various blocks under the ridge to be about three feet; so am using this figure in estimating ore tonnage in these Blocks (See Sketch No. 1).

In the shafts, the ore in No. 1 averaged five (5) feet in width. In No. 2 it is three (3) feet wide. In the various tunnels, 3' wide. In Shaft No. 3, my sampling cuts were five (5) feet wide. In the tunnels of the Block, much ore is still left hanging; and foot walls of mill grade.

VALUATION:


As stated under Sampling, I am using three (3) feet as the average of the mill ore in the Block. This ground I have divided in three sections - marked A, B, and C. This is "ore in sight". Sections D and E are extremely probable ore of the same width as measured at available points;

Section A	has a tonnage of	3,498 tons.
Section B	" " " "	10,600 "
Section C	" " " "	12,366 "

As stated above, D and Section E are extremely probable; but I am not figuring their value until further development is done.

In estimating value of ore in sight, in the shaft sections, I am using depth from the point where the ore enters No. 1 shaft -- about 60 feet; therefore 140 feet of ore.

In estimating the ore in sight, I am taking Sections A, B, and C in one block; with an average thickness of three feet as sampled.



The total figures 26,634 tons. The values vary as the ore has been crushed, and twisted by intrusions; rendering channel cuts hard to make on account of the soft ore running. The values are good, and considerable ore can be milled over the three-foot width.

At the bottom of Shaft No. 1, the ore is changing; evidently getting away from the crushed zone. The vein is firm and strong.

I consider the values all very high; but such class of ore as now exposed...a mill test is the only way to get an average tonnage value.

From No. 2 shaft, I am leaving out all the ore to the east towards Sections D and E, as extremely probable ore; and am not making valuation at present - altho No. 3 shaft shows top ore to have excellent value.

At No. 1 shaft, my average factor is \$49.00 over five (5) feet of width; and Sections F and G, - 100 feet on each side of the shaft - gives tonnage of about 12,000 tons at \$49.00 or \$568,000.00.

Taking average width at three feet, and Section I at 140 feet deep, 100 feet towards No. 1 shaft, gives a tonnage of about 3,500 tons at \$30.80 - or \$107,800.00.

Section A - -	3,428 tons	
B - -	10,500 "	
C - -	<u>12,364</u> "	
	26,364 tons at \$20.00	\$527,280.00
Section F - -	6,000 tons at \$49.00	568,000.00
G --	<u>6,000</u> tons	
	12,000 tons	
Section I - -	3,500 tons at \$30.00	<u>107,000.00</u>
		\$1,202,280.00

I am not figuring Section H, as this is also probable ore; being between the 100 foot lines South of No. 2 shaft, and North of No. 1 shaft.

A great deal of ore can be expected in the development of Sections D, E, and H; but at present no width can be determined to estimate the tonnage. The length is about 270 feet.

As mentioned previously, an ideal test would be a mill run on various points; - this can be followed out later.

You have ore of sufficient value to warrant a plan at this time; while the indicated mine is below No. 1 shaft workings.

4

RECOMMENDATIONS:

From past experiences, I advise moving the mill and camp to a location near the mine, a site near the boarding house being an excellent location. I believe water can be developed from a driven well; but if this should fail, plenty of water can be pumped from the present well to the mine much more economically than handling of ore to the present mill site.

I believe new development should be confined to sinking No. 1 shaft to at least 500 feet; then drifting on the vein, both North and South. At this shaft - the deepest workings on the property, the vein shows very strong, with excellent values.

CONCLUSIONS:


Your property shows great merit. Conditions are similar to other Gold Camps in Arizona, in the desert district. Hot, dry days in summer, and fine winter weather. The distance from the railroad is short; with good roads connecting.

You have a valuable property, warranting the expenditure of at least half a million dollars to develop and equip.

I unhesitatingly advise you to go ahead on the outlined plan.

Very respectfully yours,

/Signed/ CHARLES M. DONAHUE, E.M.,
Registered Engineer No. 189.



APPROXIMATE PRODUCTION RECORD

Bullion recovered from ores milled by Sisson Bros., as per statement made by E. L. Sisson, from whom the property was purchased.

300 tons of ore - - - - - \$22,000.00

Ore Milled by The El Tigre Mining Co. - 4,200 tons.

Ore, good, bad and indifferent...averaging from \$6.00 to \$40.00 - 3,200 tons

Ore, milled by Leasors who sorted the ore, -- 970 tons; which averaged \$36.00 per ton.

Above by Assayer - Chas. A. Diehl, Phoenix, Ariz., April 6, 1925.

Samples submitted by Mr. C. M. DONAHUE, E.M.

COPY OF ASSAY REPORT ON SAMPLES FROM EL TIGRE MINE -- GOLD then @ \$20.00 oz.

No.	No. 1 Shaft	No. 2 Shaft	No. 3 Shaft	No.	Blocks	Remarks
11	\$ Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	5	\$	6.80
12	11.80	2 .80	21 32.60	6		3.60
13	.60	3 14.40	22 33.68	7		5.00
14	296.40	4 3.00	23 .80	8		2.40
15	166.80	A 268.00	A 33.60	9		.40
34	1.40	A 41.40		10		.20
35	177.00	A 64.40		16		176.80
36	255.60			17		220.40
37	84.80			18		2.40
38	.40			19		278.20
A	47.00			24		.20
	\$ 1,078.00	431.20	141.68	26		5.60
11	98.00	7 61.60	5 28.33	27		6.60
2	49.00	2 30.80		28		1.00
	1,225.00	523.60	170.01	29		4.80
				30		44.20
				31		61.60
				32		.80
				33		10.20
				39		3.60
				40		.60
					\$	835.40
				21		Illeg.
				2		"

REMARKS:

Samples marked "A" were taken during preliminary examination.
Ore from Block averaged six (6) feet.

No. 289 D

CHAS. A. DIEHL

Phoenix, Ariz.

ARIZONA ASSAY OFFICE

June 23, 1925

315 North First Street

P.O. Box 1148

Phone 4447

This is to certify that the samples submitted to me for Assay by Mr. C. M. DONAHUE contain as follows, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Avair.

MARKS

GOLD

VALUE

Ounces - Hundths

At \$20.00 per oz.

33	0.51	\$ 10.20
34	0.57	1.40
35	3.35	177.00
36	13.28	265.60
37	4.24	84.80
38	0.02	.40
39	0.18	3.60
40	0.03	.60

Charges \$40.00 Paid
/s/ Assayer Chas. A. Diehl

EL TIGRE MINE

MARICOPA COUNTY

RRB WR 2/4/83: Phillip Evans and Douglas Evans, Box 176, Aguila, Arizona 85320 report that they are filing claims on the El Tigre Mine in Section 27, T5N R9W, Big Horn District, Maricopa County.

RRB WR 3/18/83: Dan Patch, P.O. Box 124, Quartzsite, Arizona 85346, phone 927-6577, reports that he is considering the purchase of the El Tigre Mine out of Aguila from John Brusco. He also reports that he has acquired the Gold Nugget east of Quartzsite and that he is leasing out the Jackpot claim in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 9, T3N R18W and that the lessess's are operating it. He is also connected with the Copperstone property and reports that Amoco has resumed drilling.

MG WR 4/29/83: Discussed the Gold Nugget property, La Paz County and the El Tigre Mine, Maricopa County with Mr. and Mrs. Dan Patch, P.O. Box 124, Quartzite, AZ 85346, phone 927-6577. They will look at files on these properties in the Phoenix office.

NJN WR 5/13/83: Assisted Doug Evans in filling out location forms and map for claims to be located in Section 27, T5N R9W. These claims will cover the El Tigre Mine, Maricopa County.

NJN WR 1/13/84: Gene Pantuso (c) of Ken/Pan Ltd (c), 2182 E. Alton Ave., Irvine California 92714 (new mailing address), P.O. Box 18823, Irvine, California 92713 Ph: 714-660-1744, called seeking data on the El Tigre Mine, Maricopa County. He reported that this property is now covered by the Vance Claims, owned by Douglas Evans. He will have Bob Kennealy visit to see our data.

NJN WR 3/ 2/84: John LaRue visited and reported he has leased the Gold Belle claims in Sec. 27, T5N R9W covering the north part of the El Tigre Mine, Maricopa County.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

1. Information from: Parry Willard

Company:

Address: 3821 N. Bear Creek Circle

Tucson, AZ 85749

2. Phone: 749-2101

3. Mine: EL TIGRE

4. ADMMR Mine File: Same

5. County: Maricopa

6. Summary of information received, comments, etc.:

Mr. Willard reports drilling by Can-Ex (c) and Billiton (c) identified a 50,000 ton resource of gold mineralization at the El Tigre. This occurs in the dipping zone penetrated by the old underground works. To the south across the wash a rotary hole drilled in the granite intersected 140' of .01 - .02 oz/ton Au. As this was not cored little was learned of the nature or controls on the mineralization. Although Billiton has withdrawn from the joint venture Can-Ex plans additional work on the property.

Date: September 29, 1988Nyal J. Niemuth, Mining Engineer

El Tigre Gold Mining Co.

Mining Properties
Aguila, Arizona

Office of the Secretary
6404 Hollywood Blvd.

Hollywood, California

January 26, 1922

Mr. Chas. W. Trainer
323 East Nutwood,
Englewood, Cal.

Dear Mr. Trainer;-----

The officers of El Tigre G. M. Co. take pleasure in handing you herewith the Second Annual Report to the Stockholders of this Corporation. In addition to this, there is the Auditing Committee's report of the Corporation's financial standing from the beginning of incorporation, or since October 1919. These reports are intended as information and data appertaining to the Corporation's affairs and Stockholders are therefore requested to file them away for future reference as the subject matter therein conveyed will not be repeated in future reports.

It is desirous to explain the importance of the sale of the 15,000 shares of Treasury Stock as mentioned in Notice and the request that Stockholders take advantage of this unprecedented price.

The purpose for which this stock is sold and money raised is for two reasons: First, to pay for the sinking of Shaft No. 1 which is being sunk 200 feet under contract. The expense of this work will be approximately \$2800.00. Second, for the purpose of having our mining claims officially surveyed by a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, the cost of which will run in the neighborhood of \$2400.00. This work will constitute the first step toward procuring a U. S. Patent.

Shaft No. 1 was originally started and sunk to a depth of 34 feet by parties who held a lease on the royalty plan, last summer. They cut the ledge and then made a raise to the old workings extracting 17 tons of ore that gave a result of \$23.85 per ton as shown by the U. S. Mint receipts. This shaft is now being sunk to 250 feet below the surface, and at this writing, at the 100 foot level, shows a lode (vein) 9 feet in thickness, carrying good values, and having widened from 18 inches near the surface to the thickness indicated.

The property as originally located and marked by "monuments" by the "locators" is always open to some question. When the property is officially surveyed and marked by the U. S. stakes, the question of title as a rule is settled.

The Company's property is becoming more valuable as work progresses and therefore, subject to controversy, which might end in litigation if the proper steps are not taken to prevent same.

The value of ore taken from Shaft No. 3 is mentioned in the report.

EL TIGRE GOLD MINING COMPANY

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

To January 16, 1922

RECEIPTS

Received from Sale of Stock	\$26.225.00
Received from Sale of Bullion	
Clean Up #1 to #20 inclusive	11.334.97
Received from Sale of 3 HP Engine	50.00
Profit on Leasing	41.91
Hauling Manganese	285.29
Gasoline Sold to Contractors	18.29
Miscellaneous Corrections	18.50
Miscellaneous Receipts	64.40
Received on Notes	2.000.00
	<u>\$40.038.36</u>

EXPENDITURES

Equipment	\$30.756.20
Mining	3.842.66
Milling	4.928.91
Development	9.108.55
Road Building	1.095.00
Expense	3.746.38
Note Paid	1.037.50
	<u>\$54.515.20</u>

Signed:

T. J. Protheroe

T. C. Kratz

Ellis W. Bliss

January 18, 1922

For the benefit of the Stockholders it may be well to explain the different expenditures.

The account designated as Equipment consists entirely of moneys paid and expended in the erection and installation of the ten stamp mill, the engine, the mill building and all the machinery together with water tanks, tools and pipe lines; also the pumping plant together with the engine pump, buildings and tools. It also includes all buildings of every nature and description, both at the mine and at the mill, together with the trucks and automobiles.

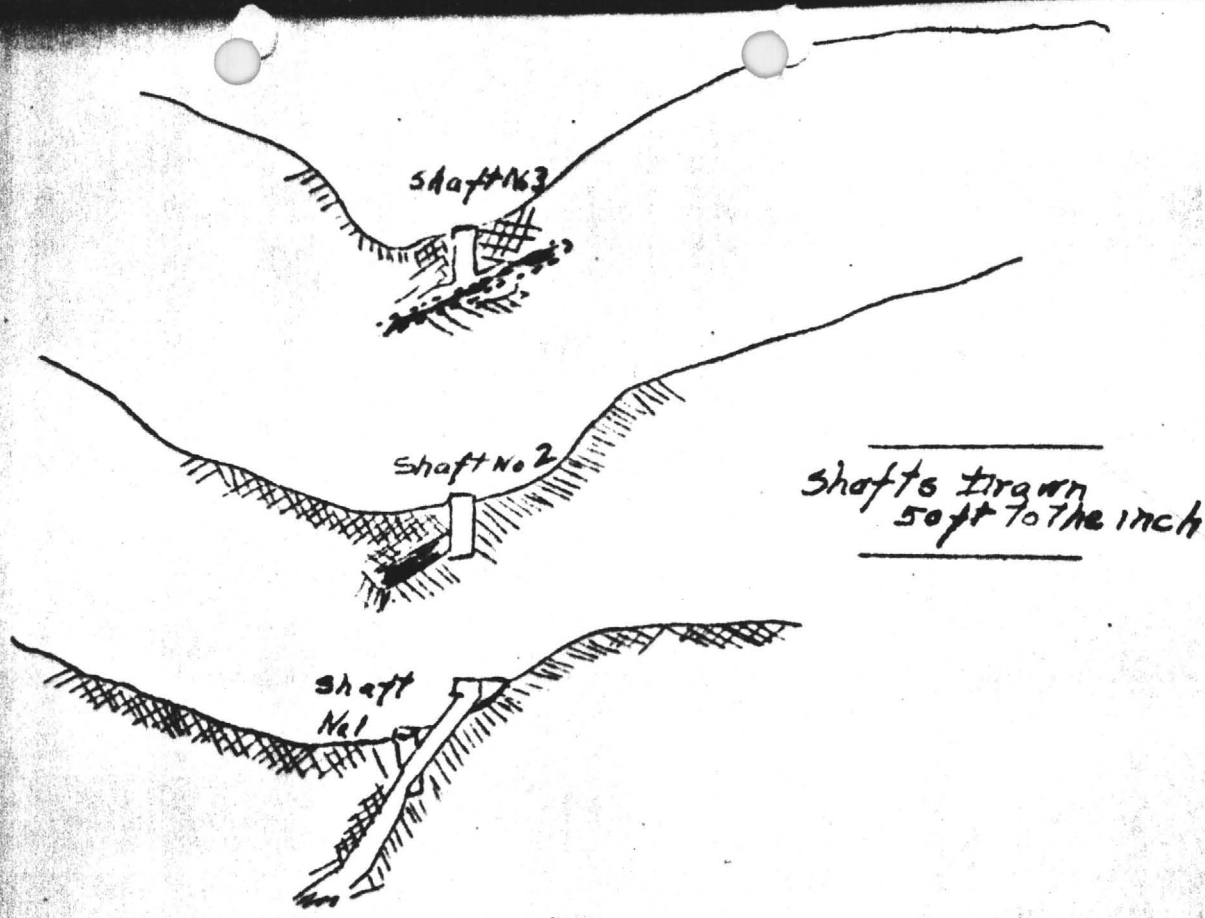
Mining consists of that which is directly charged to mining and extracting the ore at the mine.

Milling includes the charges for hauling the ore to the mill, the expense of milling the same, pumping the water and every item connected therewith including express on bullion to the mint.

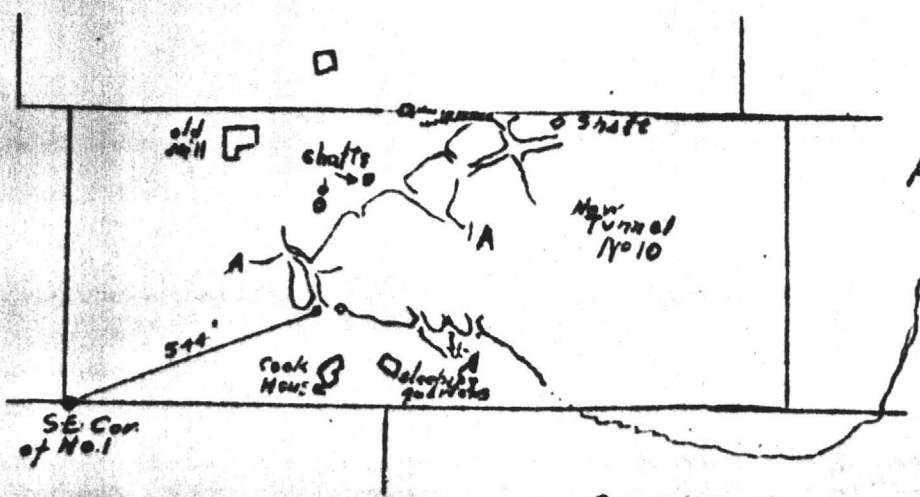
Development includes those charges and expenditures in the sinking of shafts and driving of tunnels.

The Expense Account is such as has not been segregated and includes railroad fares, litigation, assessment work and other expenditures which will later be charged to the proper departments.

The item of Road Building speaks for itself and is moneys expended in the last eighteen months in building extensions and repairing the roads, but not the original charge of building the same in the first place.

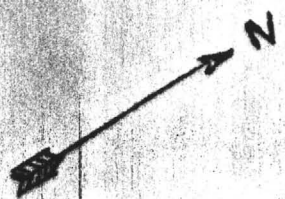
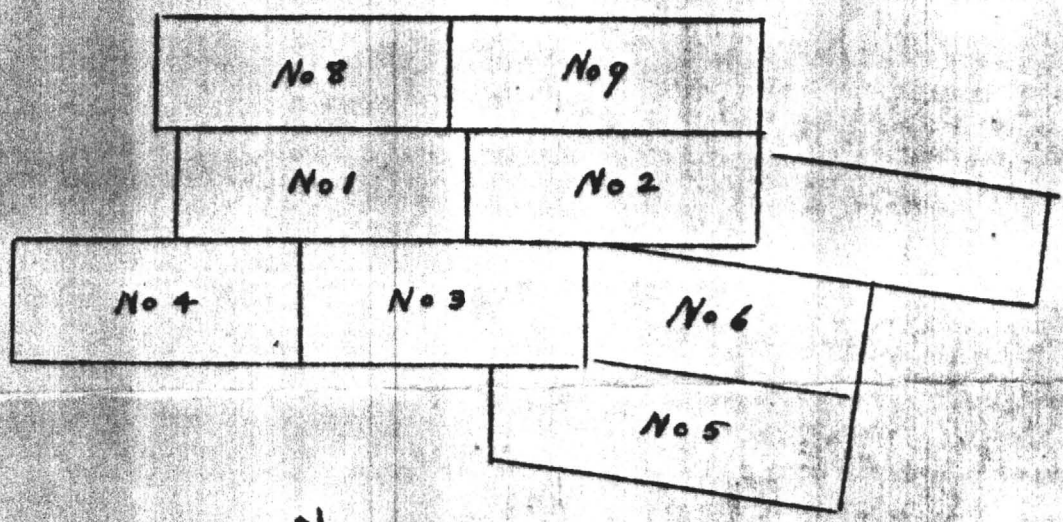


Shafts drawn
50 ft to the inch



A = cuts thru
outcrop

CLAIM NO. 1
scale one inch = 400 ft.



MAP SHOWING ELTIGER
GOLD MINING MINES
scale one inch = 1000 ft

The proportion that each Stockholder is entitled to is two (2) shares for every fifteen shares held, and a response is requested from every Stockholder within the time limit as to whether or not they desire to take their proportion and all stock not taken will be sold to remaining Stockholders.

Shaft No. 3 was dug on the leasing plan to a depth of thirty-six (36) feet where a two (2) foot ledge was cut and the leasers gave up. This shaft is now being sunk and drifted on by a set of leasers, the ledge having widened to four feet, and eight tons milled recently from this shaft, gave a net result of \$35.32 per ton as shown by the Mint receipts. This shaft is still being worked by the leasers, the ore continually widening and carrying very high values.

Shaft No. 2 was originally started by the locators and no work has been done on the same by this Company owing to its location.

Shaft No. 1 was originally started on the leasing plan and disclosed ore of good value, an upraise from the bottom of the perpendicular shaft giving returns of ore milled \$23.85 per ton. A contract was let on Shaft No. 1 about two months ago, from a point where the original shaft cut the ledge, to be driven to a depth of two hundred (200) feet. The contractors have driven seventy (70) feet and the ledge has widened from five feet to nine feet carrying good values all the way and increasing with every foot in depth.

Up to the present time all of the ore mined and milled by the Company has been taken from the blanket vein, which carries the better values on the bottom or next to the foot wall. Mining ore from this blanket ledge is not only expensive, but to a certain extent dangerous because it is so near the surface and is simply a waste of time in mining the same, as it carries a fair value and will pay handsome profit from foot wall to grass roots with a large mill of 100 tons capacity or more, but will not pay with a ten stamp mill. This blanket ledge is referred to by all mining engineers, who have made an examination, as being a steam shovel proposition.


We have quite a number of leasers who are getting out ore all the time and we are extracting ore from the different portions of the mine and expect in a short time to be in a position to keep our mill going continuous for twenty-four hours per day.

You will find enclosed herewith a map of the mining properties, one showing all of the claims drawn on a very small scale; one showing a portion of Claim No. 1 and three cross sections showing all three of the shafts together with Tunnel No. 10.

Respectfully submitted,

By The Board of Directors

Dated at Hollywood, Cal.
The 28th Day of January, 1922


Sec'y. of Board

REPORT AND DESCRIPTION OF GOLD PROPERTY.

El Tigre Gold Mining Company.

LOCATION.

This property is located in the Vulture Mining District, Maricopa county, Arizona and is along the same line of outcrops as the Vulture, Pump, and Marquahala mines.

This property consists of eight (8) mining claims, all contiguous; most of the work has been done on the claims numbered 1, 2 and 4.

OUTCROP OF VEIN.

The vein has an outcrop for a distance of over 1500 feet and a trend from the northwest to the southeast. On the northwest end of the blanket portion of the vein is where most of the work has been done and ore mined. The vein averages all the way from one to three feet in thickness and is the richest near or on the footwall. The blanket portion of the vein has a width of about 100 feet on the northwest end widening to over 1000 feet on the southeast end, or as far as the same has been exposed by tunnels and open cuts along the outcrop, and most all of the ore that has been mined and milled comes from this position of the vein. There are about 600 feet of tunnels and crosscuts exposing the blanket vein and for a distance of 800 feet from northwest to southeast.

SHAFTS.

On the northeast portion or along the line of footwall, the ledge takes a sudden turn and straightening up to an angle of from 55 to 65 degrees. On the line of the footwall there are three shafts at a distance of 470 feet between the northwest and the southeast extremes. The shaft designated as No. 1 on the map is at this writing 96 feet in depth from the surface, showing a vein approximately 12 feet in thickness with a porphyry footwall and a layer of from several inches to eighteen inches of green schist between the footwall and the ore. Eight samples taken from this shaft give an average value of \$12.60 in gold. Shaft No. 2 has a depth of about 30 feet from the surface. The width of the vein has not been ascertained as there are no crosscuts, but it is the size of the shaft, the same being in ore on all sides. Shaft No. 3 as shown on the map is 470 feet distant from Shaft No. 1 and is down 28 feet from the surface. At this writing the same is being operated by leasers and there is a showing of about 3 1/2 to 5 feet of ore and I am informed by the leasers that it is high-grade, of which I have no doubt.

LOCATION OF MINE AND MILL.

Three miles in a northwesterly direction connected by a good road is located the milling plant which consists of a ten stamp Fraser & Chalmers mill together with engine and all necessary equipment to make same a complete plant. Fourteen hundred feet in a northerly direction from the mill is located the pumping plant and I am informed that there is ample water to operate a large plant. There is also at the mill a boarding house, blacksmith shop, several cottages and I am informed that everything is equipped with a full complement of tools. The Company also owns several trucks, automobiles etc, etc.

REMARKS.

My examination of the above property, more particularly the 1 foot depth and from the general characteristics of the formation

The sinking of a shaft is a very important procedure in gold mining and should have been done long ago, but our company lacked the funds. Labor is cheaper now and the officers of the Company feel justified in spending money for such purpose because it means the making of our mine. The indications in Shaft No. 1 are the same as those found in the Vulture, from which \$20,000,000 were taken. The outlook presented in the excavation of this one shaft is very promising and is the best sign of constant values yet found on our property.

The lowering of our selling price from \$2.00 to 50¢ does not mean that our stock has decreased in value; our property is worth today more than ever, but we have reached an emergency in the operation of our mines which calls for funds now. As the money market is close, we could not afford to wait on sale of stock at \$2.00 per share and therefore, after two meetings of Stockholders for the purpose, decided to let the limited amount of 15,000 shares go at 50¢ as an inducement to prospective purchasers to buy and thus get the needed amount quickly.

The stock is being offered only at present to Stockholders in the proportion as mentioned in the Notice, namely, two (2) shares for every 15 shares owned. This plan keeps the stock from going outside the Company and also enables the Stockholder to maintain his pro-rata to the capitalization.

This is the most liberal price offered since the Company was organized in 1919 when stock sold for the same price. This will probably be the last time El Tigre stock will sell at so low a figure; for with the opening of this shaft, the values, as indicated, will give enough bullion to run the mines, buy and install more and needed equipment and finally produce dividends, which is the ultimate object of the corporation.

The officers of the Company do not feel that there will be any difficulty in selling all there is to sell within the allotted time -- 15 days. Most all of the Board of Directors are going to take more. One man wants 4000 shares and his allotment is only about 500. Our President, Mr. Ebner, told the writer that he would take all the Stockholders failed to take.

The stock of the El Tigre Gold Mining Co. is non-assessable. This is not an assessment; it is an offer to sell you more stock at a very reduced figure. \$50.00 will buy 100 shares. All who can should take advantage of this opportunity. Those who do not take advantage when they can, will regret it later, because our mine is going to be the best gold producer in Arizona.

Yours for a \$1,000,000 a year mine,

J. Marshall Phillips
Secretary

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
214 Cregue Bldg., 6404 Hollywood Blvd.,
Hollywood, California.

* * * * *

January 18, 1926.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
EL TIGRE GOLD MINING COMPANY:

You are hereby notified, that C. Martin Stoddard, of Phoenix, Arizona, has been appointed by the Board of Directors of this Corporation, to act as Trustee, for the purpose of exchanging certificates for shares of stock, of the El Tigre Gold Mining Company, for those of The Tiger Mines, Incorporated, on the basis of three (3) shares of Tiger Mines, Incorporated for each one (1) share of El Tigre Gold Mining Company.

You are hereby requested to endorse, in blank, your certificate or certificates of stock, of the El Tigre Gold Mining Company, place in the enclosed self-addressed envelope, and mail. Please be sure to register the same before mailing.

The said Trustee will hold your new certificate or certificates, until after February the 1st, 1926, when it is hoped that a pro rata distribution of the remaining funds of the first payment for the purchase of the property will be made.

You will receive your new certificate for shares of stock of The Tiger Mines, Incorporated, together with a check for your proportion, direct from the Trustee.

You will find enclosed, a notice of a Stockholders' Meeting, to be held in the City of Phoenix, State of Arizona, on the 3rd day of February, 1926, for the purpose of considering the voluntary dissolution of the El Tigre Gold Mining Company, which company has neither assets nor liabilities, and to transact any other business which may properly come before such meeting.

You will also find enclosed herewith, a proxy blank, which you will please sign and date, and fill in the number of shares you own in the El Tigre Gold Mining Company, and enclose the same with your stock certificate or certificates, in the self-addressed envelope, to be mailed to C. Martin Stoddard, Drawer 1321, Phoenix, Arizona.

It is hoped that the first payment for the sale of the property, which falls due on February 1st, will be carried out, and the distribution made as stated above, when you will be furnished with a statement of the entire transaction.

Yours respectfully,

J. Marshall Phillips
Secretary.

The equipment at the mine consists of one boarding house, sleeping quarters, ore bunkers, cars, track, tools, etc.

The development at the mine consists of shafts and tunnels aggregating about 800 feet.

The apex or outcrop of the ledge has been traced for a distance of 1600 feet, and has been opened up at intervals with tunnels and open cuts.

The ore body, or about 30 acres of it, is what is usually termed a blanket ledge, and tilts to the North and Northwest at an angle of 20 to 25 degrees, and carries values from the bottom or foot wall to the surface or grass roots, and varies in thickness from 3 to 15 feet and will all pay a handsome profit with a large mill.

Running parallel to the outcrop the ore body takes a sudden dip and assumes an upright position of about 60 degrees, going down and widening in depth.

The rock on the foot wall is a wide, deep seated birdseye porphyry, and the hanging wall is schist and dyorite, forming what is termed a contact lode.

Shaft No. 1 is now being sunk by contract and on the 100 foot level shows a lode 9 feet in thickness carrying good values and having widened from 18" near the surface to the thickness indicated.

Located 107 feet in a northeasterly direction from Shaft No. 1 is Shaft No. 2. This shaft is down about 50 feet from the surface, was originally followed along the hanging wall side, carries fair values and as far as known, the ore is about 7 feet thick although no work has been done on this since the property was acquired from the locators, owing to its being located in an unfavorable position.

Two hundred feet in a northeasterly direction from Shaft No. 2 is located Shaft No. 3. This shaft is sunk perpendicular to a depth of 36 feet, where it cuts the ore body and is now being sunk and drifted on by leasers and carries very high grade ore. All three of the shafts are located on the same foot wall and in the same formation and identical contact.

The tunnel marked No. 1 is driven on the blanket ledge in a southeasterly direction for a distance of 170 feet, together with a cross cut on each side 90 feet long to the north and to the South, all showing ore of good value.

This is the second annual report, and as it contains a full description of the property, together with the improvements and developments to the present time, it would be well for the Stockholders to preserve the same, as it was gotten out for the express information to those who have never visited the plant.

At a Stockholders' meeting duly called and held on the 19th day of January 1922, it was voted that the Company dispose of 15,000 shares of its Treasury stock and the same to be offered to the Stockholders of record only, for a period of fifteen days at a price of Fifty cents (50¢) per share. This leaves over 20,000 shares in the Treasury.

STOCKHOLDERS'
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
EL TIGRE GOLD MINING CO.

The El Tigre Gold Mining Co. is a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Arizona, with a capital stock of \$150,000 divided into 150,000 shares of \$1.00 each. 114,000 shares of the capital stock have been issued and are outstanding. The remainder is designated as Treasurer's Stock owned by the Corporation, to be sold from time to time for development, and equipment purposes, and 15,000 shares of the same are now offered to the Stockholders only as set out farther on in this report.

The Company's property is located in the Vulture Mining District, Maricopa County, Arizona, sixteen miles in a southwesterly direction from Aguila, a station on the Parker cut off of the Santa Fe railroad, north of the Harquehala range of mountains, and in the foothills of the Little Big Horn range.

The elevation at the mine is 2400 feet, and at the mill which is located three miles in a northwesterly direction, the elevation is 2,150 feet, giving a downhill haul for the ore.

The mining property is connected with the mill by a good automobile and truck road and consists of eight mining claims of about 150 acres in area.

The milling plant, or mill, is located upon a 20 acre lode claim, and the pumping plant upon a 5 acre mill site.

The improvements at the pumping plant consist of one drilled well 255 feet deep one dug well 45 feet deep, one 12 Horse Power engine, and a giant pump, connected with the milling plant by a 4" water pipe line, 1450 feet in length where the water is discharged into a large tank holding 4,500 gallons. The pipe line continuing from this point for a distance of 350 feet, is discharged into an 800 gallon high reservoir, from which the water is piped to the boarding house and the other buildings for domestic and fire purposes.

The improvements on the milling plant consist of an ore bin, 250 tons capacity; located on a hillside, at the foot of the ore bin and connected with the same, is the building, containing a 20 Horse Power engine, together with circulating pump, circulating tank, and fuel tank, the latter being located some distance outside of the engine room. A ten stamp Frazier & Chalmers stamp mill, consisting of two mortars, containing 5 stamps each, weighing 1,000 pounds apiece, automatic ore feeders, amalgam tables, rock breaker, shafting pulleys, etc.

The ore is automatically dumped at the top of the ore bin, where it goes by gravity through the ore bin gates into the ore feeders, where it is automatically fed into the stamps.

The other improvements consist of automobile and truck shed, storehouse, boarding house, two cottages, guest house, and two sleeping tents; office, blacksmith and machine shop.

The Company owns one three-ton automatic dump Packard Truck, one 1-ton Ford Truck, and one Ford automobile. A full complement of tools for the pumping plant, the mill and engine room, blacksmith and machine shop, and for each truck and automobile.

SPECIAL REPORT

Can-Ex's El Tigre gears up for production

AGUILA, AZ—Can-Ex Resources Ltd.'s El Tigre mine, part of the Big Horn gold property, has been slated for production with work to commence immediately.

Garry L. Anselmo, president, says that enough reserves have now been outlined to warrant this decision with drilling to continue to outline further reserves. The ore is being defined within an area that covers only 10% of a known gold-bearing zone which is approximately 1,000 feet long by 300 feet wide. Locations within this zone, accessible to sampling, exhibit heap-leach ore grades and there is potential for 150,000 to 250,000 tons of ore in this near-surface zone, says Anselmo.

By ELLSWORTH E. DICKSON
Editor

Recent drilling has intersected the ore body at or just below surface. These intersections are 33.5 feet grading 0.15 ounces of gold per ton, 10.0 feet grading 0.18 ounces of gold per ton, 15.0 feet grading 0.04 ounces of gold per ton, and 5.0 feet grading 0.05 ounces of gold per ton. The prior two holes of 40.0 feet grading 0.15 ounces of gold per ton and 15.0 feet grading 0.08 ounces of gold per ton combined with the underground sampling ranging from 0.09 ounces of gold per ton to 1.0 ounces of gold per ton have delineated a block of ore that is open in all directions.

The company reports that there is further potential around this area and at depth that would significantly increase the tonnages. Drilling and underground sampling are developing an orebody that appears to be higher grade than the originally targeted 0.1 ounces of gold per ton.

Located 15 miles south of Aguilá, Arizona, Can-Ex's optioned Big Horn property encompasses five old mines: the El Tigre, Mollie Davenport, Knabe, Lucky and the Wisconsin.

Easily accessible by road, the Big Horn Mining District, as it is known, saw mining activity in the early 1900s. The El Tigre Mine was discovered in 1914 and worked until 1924. It is believed that the other mines in the area were worked at about this time, although old records are hard to come by. The El Tigre itself does have a recorded gold production of 2,300 ounces.

The Big Horn property lies in an overthrust and detachment fault belt extending from southern California northeast through Arizona. Numerous old and current gold mines are located along this belt. A total of eight alteration zones are known on the property. Typically, the gold-bearing zones are stained with hematite.

The early production from the El Tigre was from a high-grade flat-lying vein or ledge that varied from a few inches to over 10 feet in thickness.

Exposed on the surface for at least 1,000 feet, the El Tigre ore body then dips underground and has a potential thickness of approximately 300 feet from the hematite footwall to the hanging wall of the high-grade vein. Recent samples of the remnants of the high-grade vein ranged up to 1.22 ounces of gold per ton.

A sample taken from the tailings of the

old Lucky Gold Mine assayed 0.08 ounces of gold per ton. Samples from old pits on this mine property assayed up to 0.32 ounces of gold per ton.

The Vulture Mine 20 miles to the northeast of the Big Horn is in a similar geologic setting with a recorded production of 300,000 ounces of gold, however, some old reports suggest that some 800,000 ounces of gold were mined.

Preliminary metallurgical tests have shown that the gold in the El Tigre ore is extractable by cyanidation, the process used in heap-leaching. Currently, further metallurgical testing is underway to determine the parameters for the greatest efficiency in the leaching process. It has already been determined that the gold is fracture-controlled and the ore has little or no clay to impede percolation of solutions. In addition, the ore has no other minerals to consume cyanide in the leaching process. In spite of the desert environment, adequate water is available to carry on operations.

Other areas of the property, yet to be drilled, contain several old hardrock and placer mines that are underlain by widespread brecciation and hematite alteration. These areas are anomalous in gold values. With Can-Ex's land holdings at some 1,800 acres, the total property is in its early stages of exploration and provides an attractive target for a multi-million ton gold deposit, says Anselmo. Gold has been discovered over half a mile to the northwest of the El Tigre on an outcrop that assayed 0.06 ounces of gold per ton, and new claims have been staked to encompass this area.



Parry Willard, M.Sc., left, Can-Ex geologist, and A.G. Anselmo, shareholder, inspect part of the El Tigre underground workings where values have graded up to 0.5 ounces of gold per ton.

Can-Ex holds an option on four other properties in the vicinity of the big Horn that cover 66 claims containing several old gold mines. At the Pump Mine, drilling has encountered ore-grade mineralization and test leaching has been completed with good gold recovery and gold bars have been poured. On the nearby properties known as Gold Crown, Gold Hill West and Over-shot, underground sampling and drilling have been done with encouraging results. The company plans further work on these properties.

The company, which is incorporated in Alaska under Can-Ex Resources (U.S.) Inc. with a business licence in Arizona, has begun the process of obtaining the necessary permit to mine on Federal Land. Anselmo says a private placement is cur-

rently being negotiated to enable production to proceed as soon as possible.

Symbol: CXZ
Market: Vancouver Stock Exchange
Current Price: C\$0.50 US\$0.37

Price Ranges: Canadian Dollars (US\$0.73)

	High	Low
1986	C\$1.23	C\$0.10

Capitalization

Authorized: 10,000,000

Shares Outstanding 4,119,000

Fully diluted: 4,001,000

Contact:

Ron J. Gilchrist, Blackwell-Suchy Inc.

Suite 500, 610 S.W. Broadway,

Portland, Oregon 97205

(503) 223-3633; (800) 225-7540

