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REPORT ON THE CONDITION GOLD PLACER CLAIMS

ORO BLANCO MINING DISTRICT

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

for

ARIMEX MINING

by

ANNAN COOK
Consulting Mining Geologist

August 4, 1988

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Map . . . . . Attached

INTRODUCTION

The Condition gold placer claims have been described before as the Alamo placer claims. This names comes from the Alamo shaft on the property, reportedly sunk to a depth of 300 feet in gravels. Its depth, probably because of caving, is now 227 feet.

I was asked to examine and sample the property and to estimate the possible reserves of gold in the placers. For the first 1½ days I was assisted by Mr. Harrison E. Matson of the Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resource, Tucson. Mr. Matson took most of the gravel samples while he was on the property. After his departure, samples, all but one being gravel, were taken under my observation by Mr. Marvin C. Jameson, president of the Condition Placer Association.

I arrived on the property on July 23, 1988 with Messrs. Jameson, Matson, and several of Mr. Jameson's associates. While Mr. Matson and the rest of the party left the camp in the late afternoon of the 24th, Mr. Jameson and I stayed on until July 28, after spending 4½ days sampling and panning gravel samples.

Original plans were to map and sample the Alamo shaft. Unfortunately, the cage made for access to the shaft was too large. A few boulders protruding from the side of the shaft prevented the cage from getting below a depth of 18 feet.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Panning of 20 samples taken from gravel beds in Sierra Canyon and from Alamo Wash showed only occasional gold colors, the maximum being three. Because of this only six of the first eight samples taken were submitted to Jacobs Assay Office, Tucson, for determination of their free gold content. Samples that showed no colors ran zero gold, while the other three ran an estimated 0.00066, 0.0035, and 0.0020 troy ounces per cubic yard. Converted to a dollar value—using $400 per ounce

gold—these figures were $0.26, $1,40, and $0.60 per cubic yard, respectively.

Except for one sample taken down the shaft and another from an oxidized shear zone, samples in the gravels were taken over thicknesses ranging from 2.6 to 20 feet. It is thus apparent to me that whatever gold is present is probably confined to a narrow band or bands (beds or paystreaks) within the gravel beds. Because of the width of the samples of gravel taken, such a richer zone did not show up in the sampling.

It is known that the Frasier brothers worked the claims for 17 years, so their gold must have come from narrower and richer beds. This is apparent from the old workings on the property.

In addition to testing one area of gravels, some tests in 1987 by the owners of the two washes showed interesting gold content. Samples, unfortunately, were not weighed, so the results have to be considered as only field estimates.

In conclusion, there is obviously gold on the property. The questions are: How much is present and what is the grade of the placers? The owners will have to find out themselves by prospecting or treating the gravels or wash material.

SUBMITTED BY

Mr. Marvin C. Jameson, president of the Condition Placer Association, submitted all the data to me. His address is 4717 West Calle Dpn Antonio, Tucson, AZ 85746.

DATA SUBMITTED

The submitted data included:

1. A portion of the Bartlett Mtn., Arizona, topographic map enlarged to an approximate scale of 1"=1200' showing the outline of the placer claims.
2. Two USDA colored aerial photographs of the area, dated 10-12-77. Scale appears to be 1"=1000'.

3. An undated report on the claims by a Canadian placer consultant, G. M. Byerly, describing his visit to the property on 11 and 12 October 1986. (Because of misspellings and a few incorrect dates, Mr. Jameson feels that the report, except for the last page, may have been altered.)
4. Affidavit of performance of annual work on the claims for 1987.
5. A daily journal on the feasibility of the property by Barney M. Barco (one of the associates) dated 3-9-87. The journal describes the use of a Gold Claimer on seven samples taken from three different sites on the property. Three samples were from a wash running into Bonita Creek near the camp, one was from Saucito Wash, and three were from the Upper Turner Tank vicinity (all areas show on the attached map). Except for the Turner Tank samples, which were taken from a 2.6-ft-cut of the partially exposed gravels, the rest were taken from the bed of the two washes.

   Samples were not weighed, so estimates only were made of weight and cubic yardage by counting the number of 5-gallon buckets of gravel collected. Gold weight recovered was also estimated by counting the number of medium- and coarse-size particles of gold in each concentrate.

   Using a value for gold of $450 per troy ounce, estimated values were as follows:

For Bonita Creek tributary wash	$22.11 per yd^3 (average)
For Saucito Wash	$22.50 per yd^3
For Turner Tank	$ 3.00 per yd^3 (average)

LOCATION

The placer claims are located in the Coronado National Forest about 10 airline miles south of Arivaca in sections 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, and 22, R. 10 E., T. 23 S., G&SRM. Claims adjoin the Mexican border and stretch northward for an average distance of 2.7 miles. Most of the width is 1.25 miles, except in sections 21 and 22 where it is 1.0 mile

wide. A grazing lease—held by Lyle Robeson, the owner of the Tres Bellotas Ranch—overlaps the claims.

The Alamo shaft, the only deep working on the claims, is ±78 miles from Tucson; the campsite is an additional 2 miles farther south. Elevation of the claims ranges from 3,740 to 4,640 feet, a difference of 900 feet. Most of Bonita Canyon as well as about 8,000 feet of Alamo Wash, with their numerous tributaries, lies on the claims. In addition, about 2,000 feet of Sierra Canyon cuts the northwest corner of the claims.

The ground rises to the north and to the east culminating in the northwest-trending Cobre Ridge. About 2 miles north-northeast is Black Peak with an elevation of 5,086 feet, the highest point in the immediate area.

The climate is typical of that of southern Arizona. Despite occasional snow in the winter, mining operations could be carried on throughout the year—if water is available. Timber is scarce being confined to scrub oak trees.

ACCESS

To reach the property from Tucson, proceed south on I 19 to Arivaca Junction (±36 miles). From this point take a paved road to Arivaca (±23 miles). From Arivaca a gravel road continues south to the Tres Bellotas Ranch (±14 miles). The last 7 miles to the campsite is mostly a jeep trail requiring a four-wheeled-drive vehicle. Total distance from Tucson by my estimate is 80 miles.

In Mr. Jameson's loaded 1952 Dodge truck, the total trip took about 4 hours. The slowest part of the trip was the last 7 miles, which took just over 1 hour.

AREA

Fourteen (14) 160-acre "association" placer claims were stake by Mr. Jameson in 1986. Eleven of the claims are full size, while three of them are cut off by the US-Mexican border line.

Total acreage covered by the claims is approximately 2,037. All claim corners are either on USGS section corners or on quarter corners.

TITLE

Claims are owned by the Condition Placer Association under the presidency of Mr. Marvin C. Jameson. Names and addresses of the other seven associates were not obtained.

Assessment work through September 1987 was completed and filed in the Santa Cruz County Recorder's office and with the US Bureau of Land Management in Phoenix. Enough funds have recently been spent on the property to cover assessment work for the current year.

HISTORY

As is frequently the case in many mining districts, accurate records of the history and metal production are unavailable. According to Wilson and Fansett (1961) (quoting from other sources), the Oro Blanco placer district produced about $2,000 per year for eight years from 1896 to 1904. Gold price over this period was about $18 per troy ounce.

According to Blake (1899), in a report not seen by me, "most of the placer mining was carried out in a desultory way, often with small and wholly inadequate water supply and in certain places with dry washing machines . . ." Rainfall is quoted as being about 15 inches per year, but Mr. Jameson believes that it is closer to 20 inches.

Most of the work on the Alamo (now the Condition) claims was done from 1903 to 1920 around the Alamo shaft area by the Frasier brothers (Alex and J. A.), one of whom was said to have been a mining engineer. While no records are available on how much gold they recovered, they did work the property for 17 years before being killed in 1920 (for their gold?) by Mexican bandits. Although the Frasiers were initially being grubstaked, they must have produced enough gold to pay for the sinking of the 300-foot shaft, to pay for the cement used in the concrete to build the wall of a dam (12 feet high) on one of the washes

above the shaft, to pay for the water pipe, and to pay for all their other mining operations.

Blake (1899) also reported that "in almost every ravine or gulch gold can be found by panning." Wilson and Fansett (1961) also stated that Alamo and neighboring gulches . . . contained the richest gravels."

After the death of the Frasiers, a couple (Pearson by name) took over the store that had been erected at Ruby, Arizona. The following year—1921—they met the same fate as the Frasiers, being murdered by bandits. From 1934 to 1951 a man by the name of Joe Turner lived on the property until his death. From 1953 or 1954 until 1962 a Tucson man (Ted Wallace by name) lived on the claims. Once more no records of any gold production are available since the death of the Frasiers.

In 1986 Marvin C. Jameson staked the "association" placer claims around the Alamo shaft. Mr. Jameson had been a former US Border Patrol agent and became familiar with the area around the Alamo shaft while he was with this agency.

GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

Keith (1975) pointed out that the district has only been covered by reconnaissance-type geologic investigations, no detailed mapping having been done either by the US Geological Survey or by the Arizona Geological Survey. Most of the district, however, appears to be covered by Mesozoic rhyolite and quartz latite ash flows, intruded by quartz monzonite and granodiorite. During the Tertiary later intrusions of quartz monzonite and rhyolite intruded the preexisting rocks, while during the Quaternary the gravels began to accumulate.

Almost no time was spent looking at rock outcrops because the placer gold is all in either the gravels or in the stream beds. The gravel beds may be flat or may dip southward at about 5 degrees. They may reach an observed thickness on the hillsides of about 200 feet. The shaft evidently penetrated 300 feet of gravel, so they may also have this thickness in some of the valleys. The beds consist of alternating layers of sand with or without angular pebbles. Some places the peb-

bles reach boulder size and may even be 4 to 6 feet in diameter. Some clay is always present.

During panning, an occasional color (up to three) of gold was observed. Almost invariably a tail of black sand (hematite) was also present. The gravels were fairly well cemented but when wet (according to Mr. Jameson) become crumbly and easier to break or to sample They are exposed along the sides of the Alamo Wash, the Alamo tributary washes, and along the other canyons mentioned earlier.

SAMPLING OF GRAVELS

Twenty samples averaging 39 lb were taken from vertical cuts of clean gravel exposures. Near-surface soil was excluded as was any sloughed material. The average thickness of the samples was 9.8 feet, but actual sample width varied from 2.6 to 20 feet. One sample taken in the shaft (over 2.5 feet) is not included in the averages. Another sample taken from a narrow shear zone in quartz monzonite near the camp is also not included in these figures.

It was originally intended to treat the samples as follows:

1. Weigh and screen the material through ¼-inch screen.
2. Discard the coarse material and screen the -¼-inch through a 12-mesh screen.
3. Pan the balance of the sample and take it to Jacobs Assay office for amalgamation, retorting, and weighing of the end product.

Because of the presence of considerable clay, it became necessary to pan every sample. The 12-mesh screen was only used during the final stages of panning.

Results of the panning showed only a few samples with any colors, so only six of the first eight samples were given to the assay office.

Where no colors has been observed in three samples, no gold was found to be present. The other three ran as follows:

Number	Troy oz/yd³	Values at $400/yd³
1926	0.00066	$0.26
1927	0.0035	$1.40
1929	0.0020	$0.80

Gold figures were reported in milligrams from the gravel samples. These were converted to troy ounces per yd^3—assuming a weight of 3,000 lb of gravel per cubic yard. The sample from the shear zone averaged 0.002 oz gold and less than 0.05 oz silver per ton.

WATER SUPPLY

The Frasiers had a well above the Alamo shaft in the central tributary to the Alamo Wash. This is 22 feet deep but could have been deeper. No one knows how long their concrete dam lasted or how much water it supplied.

At the campsite Mr. Jameson has a 15-foot well, which struck water at 8 feet. After a few days of rain storms during my visit, Bonita Creek was running and the upper part of Alamo Wash had begun to flow. As with the gold, however, no records are in existence about water supply.

To operate the placers, catchment dams would have to be constructed. Only by experience can the water problem be solved.

Respectfully submitted,

Annan Cook

Annan Cook
Consulting Mining Geologist

August 4, 1988

REGISTERED GEOLOGIST
CERTIFICATE NO.
5609
ANNAN
COOK
Date Signed 8-4-88
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

REFERENCES

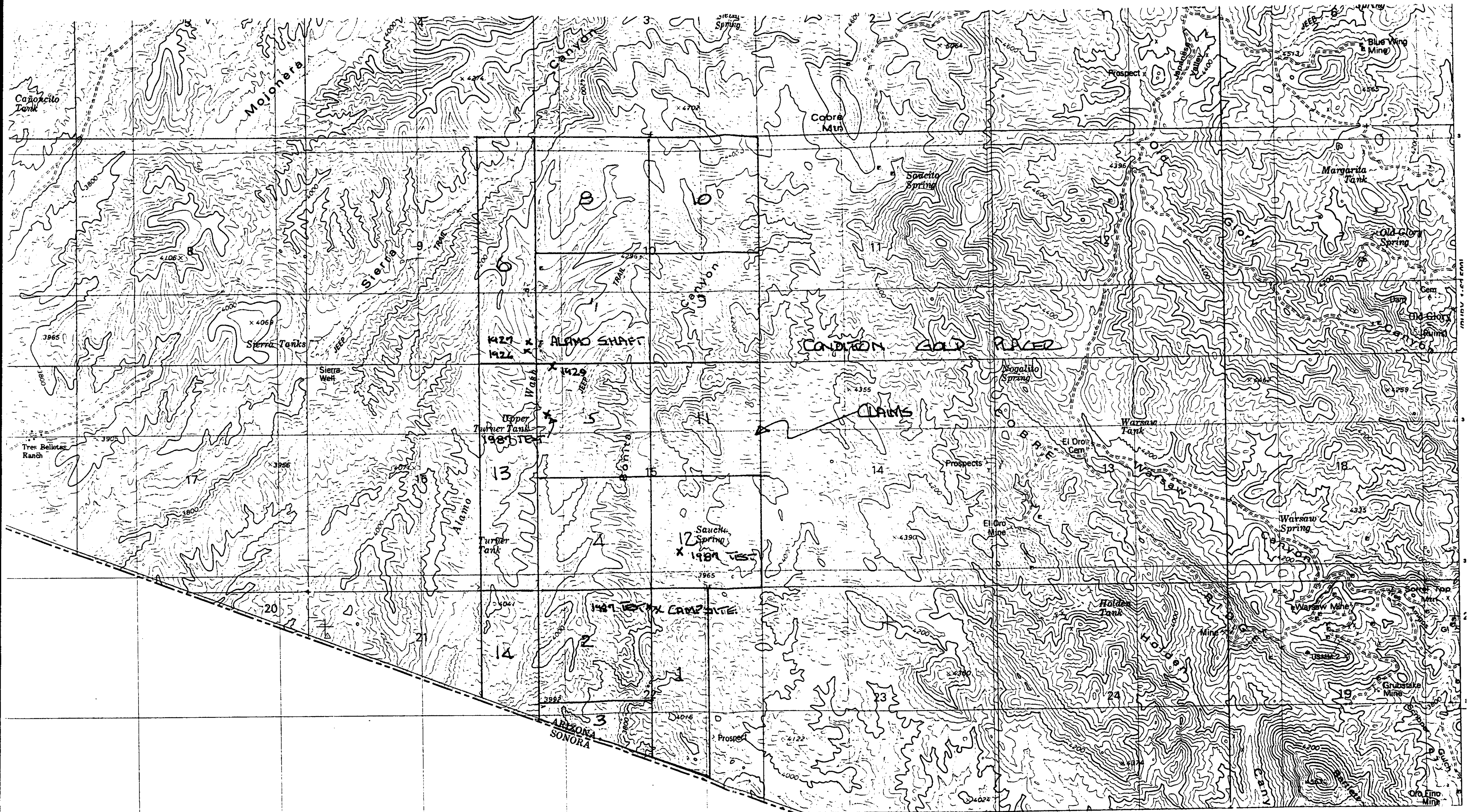
Blake, W. P., 1899, Historical sketch of mining in Arizona. Report of the Territorial Geologist, in Report of Governor of Arizona to Secretary of Interior, Washington, p. 43-153,

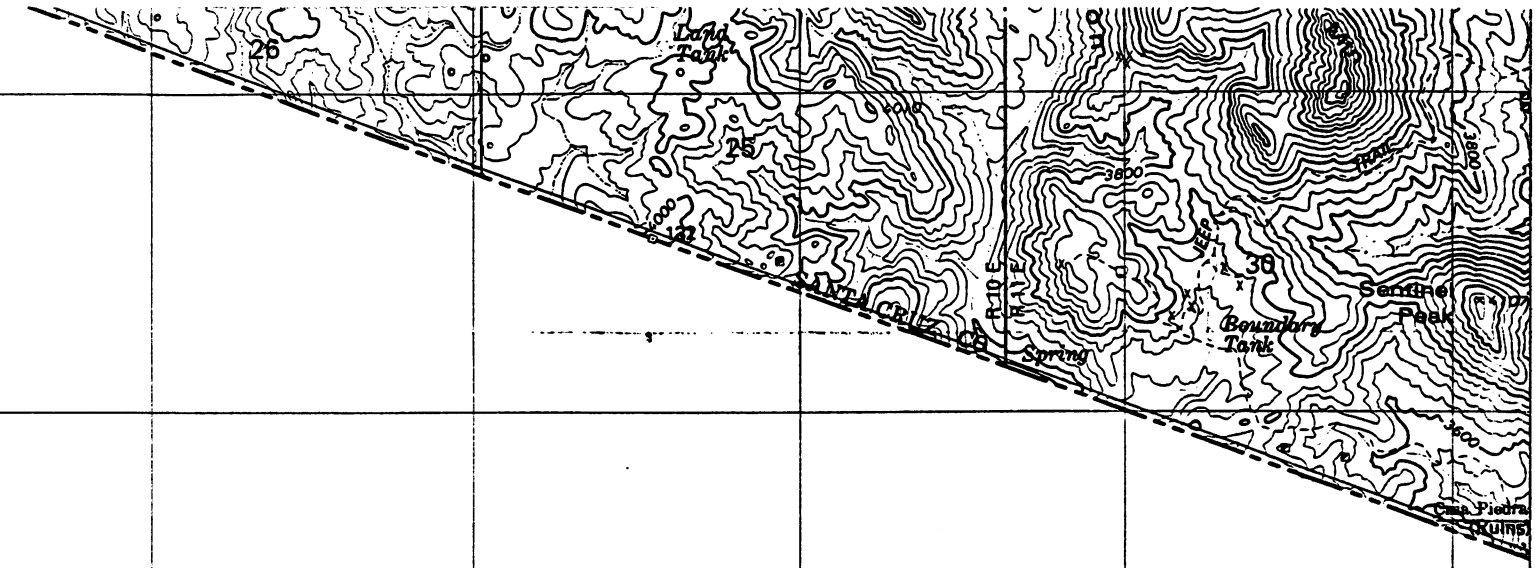
Keith, Stanton B., 1975, Index of mining properties in Santa Cruz County, Arizona: Tucson, Arizona Bureau of Mines Bull. 191.

Wilson, E. D., and Fansett, G. R., 1961, Gold placers and placering in Arizona: Tucson, Bureau of Mines Bull. 168.

MAP ATTACHED

Bartlett Mtn.: U.S. Geological Survey topographic map, scale 1"=2000'.


Cañoncito Tank
Mojonera
Canyon
Cobre Mtn
Sonacito Spring
Prospect
Japanese Valley
Blue Wing Mine
Margarita Tank
Old Glory Spring
Old Glory (Ruins)
Dam
Cem
Sierra
Sierra Tanks
Sierra Well
TRAIL
JEEP
Tres Bellotas Ranch
Alamo
Upper Turner Tank
Turner Tank
Wash
Bonita
Canyon
ALAMO SHAFT
1427
1926
1429
1987 TEST
CONDITION GOLD PLACER
CLAIMS
Nogalito Spring
Warsaw Tank
El Oro Cem
El Oro Mine
Prospects
COBRE RIDGE
Warsaw Canyon
Warsaw Spring
Warsaw Mine
Holden Tank
Holden
Mine
Sorrel Top Mtn
Grubstake Mine
Oro Fino Mine
Saucito Spring
1987 TEST
1987 TEST CAMPSITE
Prospect
ARIZONA
SONORA
21F
247
235 10E 10

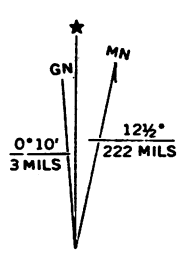


ACCOMPANYING REPORT BY ANNAN CO
ON CONDITION GOLD PLACER CLAIMS
AUGUST 4 1988

x LOCATION OF GOLD-BEARING SAMPLES.
AND 1987 TEST AREAS.

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1984

:al Survey



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

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Map photoinspected 1982
No major culture or drainage changes observed

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

BARTLETT MTN., ARIZ.

NE/4 ORO BLANCO 15' QUADRANGLE
N3122.5—W11115/7.5

1979
PHOTOINSPECTED 1982
DMA 3746 IV NE—SERIES V898

Would You Invest $5,000.00 Tax Dollars for a possible 300% return within 18 months?

Call or Write: **ALAMO GOLD CORP.**
Marvin C. Jameson
4717 W. Calle Don Antonio, Tucson, Arizona 85746
(606) 883-9670

GOLD MINE VENTURE AND HOW IT WORKS

An association of investors have formed an Arizona Corporation which will be a wholly owned subsidiary of a Canadian Venture Capital Corporation with the intention of filing for a listing on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, to become a publicly traded company. In Canada the legal costs of filing for a public company is about $30,000.00 and usually takes between 90 and 120 days to get approval. In the United States the cost is about $250,000.00 and seven to nine months.

The Canadian Company will own 100% of the Alamo Gold Corp..... The purpose of the Public company in Canada is to have a place for original (SEE MONEY) subscribers to trade their shares.

"SEED SHARES" are offered for sale by the officers and directors of the Canadian Company to a limited number of friends and investors at a price of $.25 per share with a minimum investment of $1000.00. The Canadian Company will file for listing when $100,000.00 has been subscribed and deposited in the bank account. It is reasonable to believe that a public offering price of $1.25 per share can be expected based on the present evaluation and history of the Alamo Gold Corp.'s property. Th two WATERFALLS and the 300 FOOT ALAMO SHAFT located on approximately 300 acres of placer gold property. (see MURDER FOR GOLD news article).

CURRENT HISTORY

Mr. Marvin "Chuck" Jameson is a former Border Patrol Officer. About 11 years ago while on patrol he located the ALAMO SHAFT and started his investigation as to who controlled the ownership of the mineral claims. The mineral claims have been kept in control by the Frasier and Wallace heirs since 1920. The Frasier Brothers, the original prospectors turned miners, were murdered for their gold in 1920. In April 1986 Jameson was successful in acquiring title to the claims. Mr. Jameson has staked and worked the claims during the past year. One Geologist has inspected the property. The assessment work has been completed and recorded in Nogales County Recorders Office and filed with the Federal Bureau of Land Management. All claims are in good standing and fully recorded through September 30, 1987.

Mr. Jameson has completed the field work and has become associated with a Financial Group who are undertaking to raise sufficient funds to start commercial mining operation at the TWO WATERFALLS and complete the evaluatiion of the 300 FOOT ALAMO SHAFT. At the time of this printing the Financial Group has invested $25,000.00.

ALAMO GOLD CORP. POOLING AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT dated for reference the _____ day of _____, 1987

BETWEEN: _____ and
The Undersigned Shareholders of *** ALAMO GOLD CORP. ***

(hereinafter called the "Undersigned")

OF THE FIRST PART

AND: GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA
800 West Pender Street, , of Vancouver, B.C. V6C-2V7
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada,

(hereinafter called the "Trustee")

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS in contemplation of a public offering of shares by prospectus the Undersigned are desirous of placing in Pool the shares owned by them in *** ALAMO GOLD CORP ***(hereinafter called the "Company"), being in respect of each of the Undersigned the number of shares set opposite his name in Schedule "A" hereto attached, upon and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter more particularly set out;

1. The Undersigned hereby severally agree each with the other and with the Trustee that they will respectively deliiver or cause to be delivered to the Trustee certificates for their shares in the Company as set out in the said Schedule "A" to be held by the Trustee and released, subject as hereinafter provided, on the following basis:
(a) 25% of the shares on the Approval Date;
(b) 25% of the shares three (3) months following the Approval Date;
(c) 25% of the shares six (6) months following the Approval Date;
(d) the balance of the shares nine (9) months following the Approval Date;

2. Each of the Undersigned shall be entitled to a letter or receipt from the Trustee stating the number of shares represented by certificates held for him by the Trustee subject to the terms of this Agreement, but such letter or receipt shall not be a ssignable.

3. Except with the written consent of the Superintendent of Brokers for the Province of British Columbia (the "Superintendent") the Undersigned shall not sell, deal in, assign, transfer in any manner whatsoever or agree to sell, deal in, assign or transfer in any manner whatsoever any of the said shares or beneficial ownership of or any interest in them and, except with the written consent of the Superintendent, the Trustee shall not accept or acknowledge any transfer, assignment, declaration of trust or any other document evidencing a change in legal and beneficial ownership or of interest in the said shares, except as may be required by reason of the death or bankruptcy of any one or more of the Undersigned, subject to this Agreement for whatever person or persons, firm or corporation may thus become legally entitled thereto.

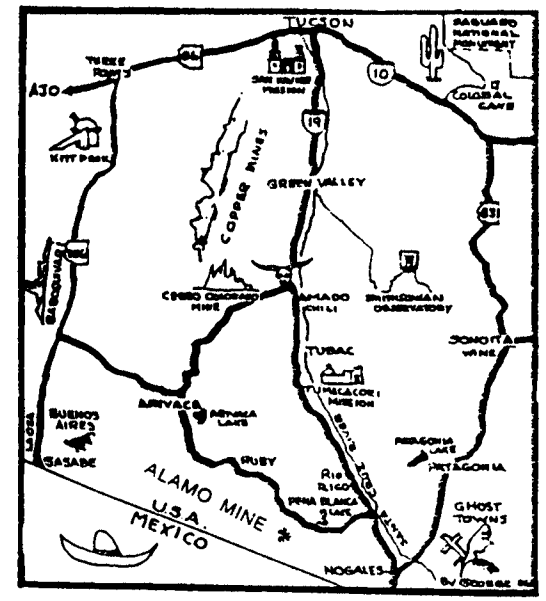
4. The parties hereto acknowledge and agree that the Superintendent shall have the right, at his sole discretion, to accelerate the releases referred to herein on a pro-rata basis and may from time to time notify the Trustee of such acceleration. Such acceleration may be based on whatever consideration the Superintendent, in his sole discretion, considers advisable, provided however that in all cases the releases shall be on a pro-rata basis.

5. It is acknowledged that the Company is preparing a prospectus whereby shares of the Company will be offered to the public and that upon completion of the sale of the said shares, the Company intends to make application to list all of its common shares for trading on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. If such listing of shares does not occur within 12 months from the date of the prospectus and the primary distribuition under the prospectus has ceased, then this pooling agreement shall be terminated and the Trustee shall release all shares deposited hereunder to the Undersigned.

6. It is further acknowledged that no pooling is required where shares sold for cash prior to the issuance of a prospectus have been sold at prices equal to or greater than 50% of the price at which shares are to be offered to the pubic on the prospectus now in preparation. Upon issuance by the Superintendent of a receipt for the said prospectus, the Trustee accordingly shall release to the Undersigned any shares deposited hereunder which were sold at prices equal to or greater than 50% of the price at which shares were distributed under the prospectus.

GOLD: MEXICAN BANDITS, ADD UP TO...

MURDER FOR GOLD...



ALAMO SHAFT is now fenced with barbed wire to protect livestock and wild game. While old stories had the shaft bottomed at 300 feet, Ted and Jim have measured it as 225. The walls appear sound, with the collar in good shape.

There are three targets on the ALAMO GOLD CLAIMS. The 300 foot shaft and two large waterfalls where the geologist believes a significant amount of gold and precious minerals have collected over the past several 100s of years.

The mystery of "MURDER FOR GOLD..." will be answered in 1987. ALAMO GOLD CORP. will be an operating mine in 1987.

By Roger Bowers

Gold—That's still the "magic word" for most any prospector, rockhound or writer. Throw in the ingredients of a couple of old time miners murdered by Mexican bandits, their abandoned claim, and the fact that a modern part-time prospector is doggedly searching for the source of their gold, hoping to re-open the old mine, and you've got a bait that will make any writer of the outdoors start drooling.

It did exactly that to me when I heard of Ted Wallace and his Alamo mine... And I think it will do the same to you, once you have dug into this yarn.

Chance had it that a printed brochure Wallace put out, telling of this old property, fell into my hands. The story so intrigued me, that I contacted Wallace at his Tucson home, arranged to meet him at Arivaea (40 miles northwest of Nogales) then dug into the history of the area.

It was early one morning shortly afterward that we kept our rendezvous, and an hour and a half leaving Arivaea by Jeep found us at the old Alamo. Ted's 14 year old nephew Jim Sorell was along, and delighted in pointing out white-tailed deer, javelinas and an eagle as we jogged over a trail that led down sandy washes, across barren desert and up the side of a mountain.

After spending the day inspecting the property I returned, convinced that not only is it of great historic interest, but possibly of very real cash value. Wallace has a beautiful bottle raw gold that he has dug and panned over the years on the Alamo claim. While this writer is not enough of a geologist to pass upon the theory that the original owners were operating under in sinking their deep shaft, it seems that a bit of drilling should soon determine just how close they were to the bedrock contact. Certainly haydraulic placering would be very productive were a sufficient water supply to be developed.

Ted did such a good job of telling the history of the Alamo in his brochure that we doubt that it can be improved upon. For this reason we are printing it in its entirety. It reads:

Men have died out their lives in Arizona's desert sands seeking the gold of the Alamo mine in the rich Oro Blanco mining district, and still it lies for the taking on the deep bedrock near the bottom of a 300-foot shaft.

This area, on the Mexican border 84 miles southwest of Tucson, has claimed the lives of at least two intrepid prospectors at the hands of Mexican bandits. But they took to their death the secret of the Alamo lode--and lode

it may well be, because loose gold can be found in the surface gravel of the entire area.

A brief summary of the mine and the careers of the two murdered men can best tell the story.

The Alamo is located 84 miles south and slightly west of Tucson; it is 18 miles south of Arivaea which is the only route it can be reached by automobile. The last mountain, a mile before reaching the mine, requires a Jeep with 4-wheel drive or truck with dual wheels for added traction. The county graded road from Arivaea to Ruby lies five miles to the east of the mine; a star route mail delivery is made on this road three time weekly. Residents at the mine traveled across the mountains by burro and horseback to bring in their mail and light supplies.

The Alamo mine specifically is a 300-foot shaft located on the point of a ridge between two canyons just before they intersect and become the Alamo Wash which runs on into Mexico; the Mexican border is less than two miles south of the mine. The two canyons head on a larger crest of mountains one mile north of the mine that range up to 1,000 feet higher, and these canyons are fed by hundreds of smaller ones. The elevation is lested as 4250 feet on U.S. Geological Quadrangle map, and makes an ideal year-round climate.

The entire area around the Alamo will produce some gold on the surface. The University of Arizona College of Mines Journal makes nopte of this specific area before 1900; they referred only to th surface mining done by natives, and state the lack of water had prevented extensive mining.

While we believe the surface gravel can be worked profitably with develpment of a better water supply, we have concentrated our efforts on further extension of the shaft in hopes we could reach deep bedrock, which usually carries greater values. This apparently was the theory of the two brothers who discovered and developed the property. They were experienced placer miners from Canada and California and one of them was a mining engineer.

These two brothers were Alex and J. A. Frasier. We do not know when they first became interest in the Alamo, nor how much time and money they may have spent propecting this Oro Blanco district.

However, we pick up the story of the Frasier brothers in 1909 and follow it to February, 1920, when they were both murdered and robbed by Mexican bandits who were never aprehended for the crime. The more reasonable theory prevails that the murderers were Mexican employees of the Frasiers who had personal knowledge of the amount of gold the brothers had on hand.

Our association with the Alamo for the past five years has revealed through many sources, the activities of the Frasiers and the history of theiir 11-year tenure. Much of this we learned through Mr. Joe Turner who lived on the property for 17 years and until his death in September, 1951 at the age of 84; three of his daughters have applied for patent of the mining claims. Other in orination has been obtained from Tucson and Phoenix newspaper files relating that officers and bloodhounds were pressed into service in an effort

THAT'S GOLD, SON, says Ted Wallace to his young nephew, Jim Sorrell. Ted holds the famed old Alamo claim in southern Arizona and Jim is a constant companion on prospecting trips into the desert country. The two have dry-panned considerable color

Remains of an Old Prospectors out-**building** built out of rocks.

to track down the murderers; and still other authentic sources of information was obtained from pioneers of the area, as well as from court records in Nogales, the Santa Cruz county seat.

This was Arizona Territory in 1909—three years before Arizona became a state. It was along about this time that the Frasiers prevailed upon Mr. Noon, a pioneer in the vicinity to grubstake them. According to Mr. Turner, Mr. Noon helped them with provisions and supplies, and in due time the Frasiers were able to pay back their loan.

In the few years following, they did a tremendous amount of work. With no machinery, but with Mexican hand labor they prospected up and down the canyons and washes, in the banks and hillsides. There was some gold everywhere, but apparently much richer in the bottom of the washes as the indications even today — almost 40 years later — shows

MANY A GHOST fondly (or otherwise) recalls these dry washers that Ted and Jim have seen on the old Alamo property. Dozens of the crude wooden con-traptions are to be found scatterd about over the property, bearing mute testimony to the gold bearing qualities of the placer sands. Only a mile-and-a-half above the border from Mexico, the claims were worked extensively about the turn of the century.

HUGE dam built with hand labor by the Frasiers in hopes of holding water to wash gold-bearing gravel, "It gave way" under the onslaught of a summer rain soon after it was erected.

upheaval of dirt, gravel and rocks as if a bulldozer had been engaged.

The great need was water with which to wash the gold from the gravel; the more ample the water supply, the greater volume of dirt could be treated. They proposed to solve the water problem by building a dam across a canyon to catch the flow of the summer rains. Using wagon and team they hauled in hundreds of sacks of cement and build a dam 200 feet long and 16 feet high, with a six inch pipeline for the outlet. However, one of the heavier summer cloudbursts washed out a 20-foot span of the dam, and the men later built a smaller one in a canyon with less watershed.

They hired an old freighter with wagons and teams to haul in all their supplies. They built a large adobe house, hauling in lumber for wooden floors, doors, windows and roof. A large cement porch was added to three sides of the house and was screened in. And during these busy times, after carefully exploring the area, they decided on the spot to start the Alamo shaft, headed for deep bedrock. It is doubtful if they had any idea of the depth they would have to go to reach bedrock-and no one knows that now.

Since one of the brothers was a mining engineer, it seems he was confident he would find the bedrock and the enrichment of the placer gold that is usually found on deep bedrock in gold-bearing gravel. Such is th history of some of the greatest placer mines. The future looked more promising than ever now, since they were able to repay Mr. Noon for his assistance. But still there was the greatest expense for the material they needed-cement, lumber, pipe and the long haul of the freight into the mountains by wagon and team, the nearest railroad point being 35 miles distant.

The Alamo shaft was dug by hand labor using a hand windlass; this must have been slow, but Mexican labor at that time was cheap, and in addition, they were also in pay-dirt as they went on down.

As the Frasiers' success increased, so did their ambition. In the winter of 1919 they acquired the Ruby store and post office. Not only did this operation give them additional income, but most important, it gave them a supply base for transporting mining equipment and supplies to their diggings. Ruby was about 6 miles east on the county road, and later, in the 30's, it was to become a roaring little mining town in its own right, as Eagle-Picher opened up the Montana lead, silver and gold mine, making over a million tons of ore the following 10 years.

Possibly the Frasiers were able to see further into the future of this district than we of today. For they alone knew what the promises were in the Alamo shaft; no one has been in the shaft since their murder. Anyway, one of the brothers operated the mine, the other the store and post office. Once or twice a week the brother at the mine would make the journey to Ruby with his pack mules for supplies - and no doubt, leave the gold that had been produced since his last trip.

It seems reasonably certain the Mexican workers at the mine would have fairly accurate information of the amount of gold being produced; with this knowledge it seems more than reasonable that some of them were the ring-leaders in planning the murder and robbery when both brothers would be at the store. It happended just that way.

The reports of newspapers on the escapade say that on February 20th, 1920, six or seven Mexicans rode up to the store on horses, killed the Frasiers, robbved the safe and rode across the border, a distance of only four miles. There was no one else at the store; no witnesses. All the officers had as clues were tracks of the horses that led across the border. With co-operation of Mexican officials a search was instigated but without results. No one was apprehended until after a second crime about 18 monthsa later.

This second murder involved a Mr. and Mrs. Pearson who took over the store and post office some time after the Frasiers' deaths. The Pearsons had a young 6 or 7 year old daughter, and also Mr. and Mrs. Pearson each had a sister visiting them. It was in the middle of the summer, 1921, a little over a year after the first murder, that the Pearsons mket with a like fate.

On this time there were witnesses. One of the Pearson sister took the little girl and hid under a bed, holding her hand over the child's mouoth; the other sister who was in the post office, made a run to the hills and escaped. They said there were seven Mexicans; two held the horses and kept watch, while the other five went in and killed Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, ransacked the store as well as the safe and made off across the line with their loot.

The Pearsons' murder is a story in itself—with long court trials at Nogales, which later brought Sheriff White and his deputy to their

deaths. We bring this second murder out here, and as briefly as possible, only because it had defniite connections with that of the Frasiers. Two of the Mexicans in the Pearson murder were captured and convicted; but not until the Santa Cruz county sheriff and his deputy had died trying to carry out the sentence. The names of the two prisoners were Martinez and Silvas and the authenticity can be established in both the court records and state prision. The two prisoners escaped on their way to the prison and the sheriff and deputy were killed. The biggest posse ever assembled—upwards of 600 men—were deployed in the Santa Rita mountains for five days to bring about their recapture.

There was no doubt in the minds of most of the people at this time but that these two men were also involved in the muirder of the Frasier brothers.

It was believed that the Frasier murders were committed because of the gold they were known to have on hand. One of the two murderers was hanged; the other received a life sentence, but escaped from the penitentiary at Florence, Ariz., in the late 20's and has never been caught.

The next phase of the mine's history begins some 15 years after the murder of the Frasier brothers. Turner moved onto the property in 1934. He was neither physically nor financially abit to work the property extensively,, but with a dry washer in the summer and rocker-box during the wet weather, he was able to make out. However, during the late years he did very little, devoting his time some chickens, pigs, and his five buros and a few horses. During these last few years, Mr.. Turner leased the property on several occasions, but it turned out that in most cases they were promoters interested only in promoting large sums of money for themselves, none of which ever reached the property.

Mr. Turner related that the son of the old freighter who hauled the Frasiers'supplies visited him a few years ago. Mr. Turner was unable to remember the names of the freighter or his son, saying that he only talked with him briefly while waiting for the mail carrier at his mail box on the Ruby road one day. The son promised to spend some time with him later at the mine, and Mr. Turner expected have this longer visit with him later and obtain his name and other information. He asked Mr. Turner "if he realized that he had some very valuable property over there." Mr. Turner replied that he thought so too, and the other man said, "I know it is. My father hauled all their stuff in there and was better acquainted with the Frasiers than anyone." He told Mr. Turner that "one night my father told my mother and I that one of the Frasiers had showed him half a milk bottle of gold. My father asked where it came from (which indicates they ahd mined in various places) and Mr. Frasier said, "out of the deep shaft."

Mr. Turner asked the young man why his father did not take up the claims after the Frasiers' deaths if he knew the property was so valuable. He said his father was also killed shortly afterward in a runawaky fright wagon accident, and that he himself was only 10 or 11 years of age at the time.

This article was reprinted from the February/March, 1958 edition of the *Prospector-Outdoorsman* magazine.

One of the Frasier brothers was married and his widow returned to look at the Alamo after Mr. Turner acquired the property. She told Mr. Turner that she attempted to keep the property after her husband's death. She hired a man to look out for the place while she went to California where she had relatives and to seek aid to continue the mine operations. When she returned a few months later, the man she had hired was in town and apparently had never stayed at the mine. She found that the house had been ransacked, the wooden floors, doors, roof and windows had been pilfered, as well as all the vast stockpile of supplies—lumber, pipe and cement—had been hauled away. She said, "So what could I do? I just had to give up." She told Mr. Turner that they were confident they were near bedrock in the deep shaft because the black sand (iron) had been increasing.

All these years Mr. Turner had been packing water on his buros 2½ mils from a spring for his camp use during the dry summer months before the rainy season. Mrs. Frasier was astonished at this and said theyk never had to pack water except a short distance up the canyon where they had a 20-foot well.

With this information regarding the water so near at hand, we hired two Mexicans from Susebe to help dig another well. We started it about 10 feet from the old well and hit water just over 15 feet in depth. We went on to about 17 feet and as the water seemed to be coming in quite strong, we concluded it would be ample. However, before the summer rains began it went dry on us and we again sunk down another five feet, making the total depth about 22 feet. There has been ample water for domestic purposes ever since, and we watered the five buros at the well and packed 30 to 40 gallons to the house daily for the chickens and household uses.

Here we have a 22 foot well about a quarter of a mile above the house, and down the same canyon less than a quarter of a mile below the house, a 300 foot shaft with no water. This would certainly indicate that the Frasiers picked a large basin in which to sink the shaft, and a seemingly natural place for the gold-bearing gravel to accumulate. So the quest for the secret of the Alamo continues, and who could doubt that the bedrock will hold the greater concentration of the precious metal ...

Small "breached" DAM on Claim No. 7 6" from pipe used for "Hydraulicing". Dam built in 1918, no reinforcing rod. Concrete hauled in by donkey 40 miles.

Comments from new Claims in 1986 — Unfortunately neither the Frasier family heirs nopr the Turner family heirs were in a financial position "to work the claims" since 1920. IIt has been a qustion all of these 66 years. Now that Mr. Marvin C. Jameson and his ALAMO GOLD CORP. has acquired the claims in April, 1986, this is expected to change. Mr. Jameson says "I will be mining at the bottom of that 300 foot shaft by April 1987."

Mr. Jameson stated that there are 3 targets on the ALAMO GOLD CLAIMS. The 300 foot shaft and two large waterfalls where the geologist believes a significant amount of gold and precious minerals have collected over the past several 100s of years.

The mystery of "MURDER FOR GOLD..." will be answered in 1987. ALAMO GOLD COPR. will be an operating mine in 1987.

REPORT ON
ALAMO GOLD CORP'S
ARIZONA, U.S.A.

Prepared by G.M. Byerlay, M.E.A.C.
Placer Consultant

1. INTRODUCTION

The writer visited the Alamo Gold Corp's placer claimes in Oro Blanco Mining District, Arizona, U.S.A. The claims are located in Coronado National Forest, 18 miles south of Arivaca, 84 miles S.W. of Tucson, Arizona, 3 miles north of U.S. - Mexican Border. I was guided and accompanied by Mr. C. Jameson, Mr. Schott and Mr. R. Fast. This visit took place 11th and 12th of October, 1986.

2. HISTORY

a. Early history of the Oro Blanco placers is summarized in the Arizon Bureau of Mines Bulletin No. 191. Placer mining was active in the area as early as 1806. Most of the production was the result of dry washing methods due to scarcity of rainfall - about 15 inches per year.

b. W. P. Blake report of the Territorial Geologist, Arizona 1899, states that in almost every ravine or gulch, gold can be found by panning, and every hillside and on the surface generally, especiially where the soil is reduced by decomposed pyrite, gold can be obtained by dry washing.

3. BASIC GEOLOGY OF AREA

a. The property, 14 quarter section claims lies on the west side of the Oro Blanco Mountains at an elevation of 4000 feet above sea level.

b. The area is described as consisting mainly of pre-Cambrian granite, cretaceous sedimentary rocks, tertiary lavas and minor Intrusives; and containing numerous gold bearing Quartz veins and stringers, which have formed placers in most of gulches that issue from the Mineralized Zone.

c. In the Alamo Gold area sand and gravels cover a weak consolidated conglomerate and no Igenous rock out crops were observed. Placer gold is found not only in stream beds but also in gravel banks along gulches.

4. CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

a. While an elevation of 4000 above sea level makes the Alamo Gold area cooler than flanking valleys in Arizona and Sonora, normal rainfall is insufficient to support a timber cover. The landscape presents grass slopes broken by occasional clumps of scrubs trees, with heavier growth in the gravel bottoms of the gulches.

5. THE ALAMO MINE

a. The Alamo Mine specifically is a 300 ft. shaft located on the point of a ridge between two canyons just before they intersect and become the Alamo wash. The two canyons head about 1 mile higher in the mountains where the elevation is approximately 1000 feet higher. The canyons are fed by hundreds of smaller ones providing an excellent base for concentration in the main wash during natural runoff periods.

b. The shaft was sunk through a weak consolidated conglomerate as mentioned in paragraph 3c above. Dug by hand using Mexican labor and a hand windlass. From 1909 until 1920 a depth of 300 feet had been achieved with the last report being the owners -were into heavy black sands and felt they were getting close to bedrock. It has been reported and recorded that there was pay all the way down. With the best to be found on bedrock.

c. While on the site, the author with the other principals inspected the shaft. A light was shone down the shaft, we could see the bottom and several shiny cans that had been thrown in the hole. The shaft was measured an found to be 223 feet deep. The original owners were murdered for their gold in 1920 and the shaft has never been worked since that time. During the past 66 years it is reasonable to assume that the annual rains has caused the sides to sluff into that depth.

d. While on the shaft site a discussion was had as to the best method to determine exactly what depth bedrock was at. It was decided the quickest method would be to set a diamond drill on timbers over the shaft and drill to bedrock and about 20 feet into it. This would give us the depth and samples all the way down. Two bids were requested from Boyls Brothers and Joy diamond drilling companies. At the time of writing a contract to have this done is being arranged. Another method to determine exactly what depth the shaft is and to find bedrock is to crib the present shaft thaking samples from both sides of the shaft as the cribbing to the bottom of the shaft is completed. The samples taken, after assay, will reveal the real values of the gold bearing gravels and black sand concentrates.

e. It is the writers opinion that the shaft is in a large basin providing a natural spot for the gold bearing gravels to accumulate after washing at fair speed out of the steep canyons. This happened during the Tertiary period about 100 million years ago, since that time the errosion and rains have carried the materials down the canyons and has meandered across this basin filling it in and building higher in depth the material in the basin. The older materials over the years became weakly cemented together to become a conglomerate. If this theory proves true, then there is a large body of conglomerate gravels in the basin and should be just as rich as the material in the shaft.

6. TESTING

a. *Jameson Camp* This is the site where the first samples submitted for testing were obtained from. I had Jameson and his personnel along with Mr. Fast, run a duplicate sample over the vibrating screen deck and sluice box that had been used the first time. The material came from the Face where they had quit after the first test. At no time was bedrock reached during the test, although bedrock is exposed on both banks. Results gave 10 lbs. of black sand concentrate to the cubic yard of material with a gold value in the $16.00 U.S. per cubic yard being obtained. This would increase on bedrock and likely much less near the surface. It was agreed by all that it would likely average 16+ dollars per cu. yd. for the length of the Ravine.

b. Water was obtained from a well that was dug on the site. Bedrock is exposed in the main wash area where a simple dam could be errected to catch water during the rainy season and recycled for a local mining operation.

c. *Water Falls* There are two sites where

i. The water during the seasonal runoff pour over a Rock Face into a fairly large basin approximately 95 feet in diameter before running on down the washes or going underground. The basin below this water fall should provide a rich pocket of precious metals.

ii. *Waterfall No.1* is approximately 1200 yards down stream from the Jameson Camp towards the Mexican Border; it is fed from two (2) main canyons with numerous small ones feeding the larger ones. Large boulders are visible in the beds of the washes. The basin, approximately 75 feet in diameter, below this water fall should provide a rich pocket of precious metals. Pan tests were carried out all along the wash and from the sides with gold colour being obtained in each pan.

iii. *Water Fall No. 2* is 1½ miles up the canyon from the Jameson Camp and is similar to the first falls, except the basin is 2 times larger. Sufficient water was available in the pool below the falls for panning. Five pans were sampled, all showed fine gold colour.

7. FINDINGS

a. The writer found the claims to be as reported by the owners and geological reports and articles.

b. Gold was found on the surface, in the banks and beds of the washes. Several short canyons in the Jameson Camp area can be successfully hydraliced from recycled water that can be captured in 3 settling ponds during the runoff period, suplimented from well water for clean up. A 3" pump would be sufficient for a small operation. The nature and narrowness of the canyons prohibits a backhoe or loader for feeding. These canyons should be profitable.

c. Several sites exist where rock filled earth covered dams with rock spillways can be easily constucted with mainly man hours and equipment. These would retain sufficient water for several months operation, recycling the water.

d. Water has been found at 15 and 25 feet in the Alamo Wash and a dug well should provide sufficient water for the Alamo shaft.

8. CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that:

a. Gold does exist on the claims and can be recovered using normal methods.
b. In the past, lack of water has prevented a sustained mining programme.
c. Water can be captured and retained with minimum expenditure of time and funds.

d. Bedrock depth in the Alamo shaft can be determined quickly by drilling.
e. By cribbing from surface to the bottom of the Alamo shaft and taking samples as the cribbing progresses, the resulting assays will provide information to complete a plan for commercial mining operations.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

a. It is recommended that catchment dams be constructed at Jameson Camp, that plans and equipment for a small Hydraulic programme on the 2 short canyons be completed before the seasonal runoff happens.

b. That the drilling, cribbing sampling of the Alamo shaft be carried out. This will provide information for drawing up a plan of operations and priority programme.

Beaver Research and Analytical Labs Phone (604) 823-6730

6295 Sumas Prarie Road
Sardis, B.C. V2R 1B3

RE: Analysis of Geological Samples from
Alamo Gold Claims, Arizona, U.S.A.

1. **General**
   a. The writer received 1 place sample for testing at the lab.
   b. The sample is described as follows:
      i. One bag weighing 10 lbs. of fine gravel and black sand, panned concentrate from a sluice concentrate. Sample was from the site refered to as Jameson Camp.
2. **Sample Preparation**
   a. The sample was weighed and washed through a #4 mesh screen to remove coarse material.
   b. The sample was run through the Vardax Reverse Spiral Concentrator, at the lab, to upgrade the concentrate. Concentrate was reduced to 1 pound. Visable gold was seen throughout the concentrate.
3. **Testing**
   a. Several fire assays were run on this sample and fired in our Aldergrove Laboratory. Beads were obtained from each sample.
   b. A 1 assay ton sample (29.6 gms.) was fired in our laboratory and the bead was taken to Quanta Trace Labs of Vancouver, B.C. for parting.
   c. The above steps were witnessed by Mr. Schott, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. Smith and Mr. Rowe at the Aldergrove Laboratory.
4. **Results**
   a. Two Fire assays ran in lab resuslted in the following: 75.02 oz. per ton of total metals, and 51.6 oz. per ton of total metals.
   b. The bead from the 1 assay ton submitted to Quanta Trace for analysis resulted in: Gold 35.9 plus ozs. per ton concentrate Silver 115.4 ozs. per ton concentrate.
5. **Conclusions**
   a. The sample concentrated well. A higher ration could be expected in the field, usng full size equipment.
   b. Samples the writer conducted during October, 1986 on site verified the above results.
   c. Values obtained certainly warrant a mining operation on a scale that local water will support.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. Byerlay, M.E.A.C.
Placer Consultant

7. This Agreement shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto, their and each of their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and permitted assigns.

8. This Agreement may be executed in several parts in the same form and such part as so executed shall together constitute one original agreement, and such parts, if more than one, shall be read together and construed as if all the signing parties hereto had executed one copy of this Agreement.

9. The parties hereto agree that in consideration of the Trustee agreeing to act as Trustee as aforesaid, the Undersigned do hereby covenant and agree from the time to time and at all times hereinafter well and truly to save, defend, and keep harmless and fully indemnify the Trustee, its successors and assigns, from and against all loss, costs, charges, damages and expenses which the Trustee, its successors or assigns, may at any time or times hereafter bear, sustain, suffer or be put to for or by reason or on account of its acting as Trustee purssuant to this Agreement.

10. It is further agreed by and between the parties hereto and, without restricting the foregoing indemnity, that in case proceedings should hereafter be taken in any Court respecting the shares hereby pooled, the Trustee shall not be obliged to defend any such action or submit its rights to the Court until it shall have been indemnified by other good and sufficient security in addition to the indemnity hereinbefore given agaisnt costs of such proceedings.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Undersigned and the Trustee have executed these presents as and from the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED
by

X_____
Authorized Signature
Name of Shareholder

_____
Authorized Signature
Guarantee Trust Company of Canada

Please sign at the X and complete SCHEDULE "A" Below.

SCHEDULE "A" (see Paragraph 8 above)

Social Security of FID No. _____

Amount of Check $ _____ Ck # _____

No. of Shares _____ Date _____

_____
Print Shareholder's Name

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Telephone (____) _____

Mail signed copy with check:
ALAMO GOLD CORP.
4717 W. Calle Don Antonio
Tucson, Arizona 85746
Tel: (602) 883-9670

YOUR CHECK IS YOUR RECEIPT — KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR FILE.

THE ALAMO GOLD PERSONNEL TEAM

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Victor V. Spencer, Canadian Director, 24-2214 Folkstone Way, W. Vancouver, B.C. V7F-2X7 (604) 926-4426

ALAMO GOLD CORP.

To complete the Exploration of the 300 FOOT ALAMO SHAFT and to recover the gold from the TWO WATERFALLS the following expenses are anticipated.

Cash bond to National Forest Service	$3,000.00
Bulldozer rental 30 days	6,000.00
Set up temporary camp	2,000.00
Clean out and test drinking water well	1,000.00
Shaft winch and installation	4,000.00
Communications to bottom of shaft	800.00
Materials to crib shaft	8,000.00
Labor to crib shaft (3 men contract $15.00 per foot)	4,500.00
Taking samples assays every 3 feet both sides	1,200.00
Generator	2,500.00
Rental water pumps and hoses	3,000.00
Build sluice boxes	4,000.00
Fuel for dozer, backhoe, trucks and generator	4,400.00
3 men x 30 days = 90 days x $50.00 per day	4,500.00
Rental Backhoe or small dragline for waterfall 30 days	8,000.00
Food and rations 6 men x $5.00 x 30 days	900.00
SUBTOTAL	57,800.00
20% contingent overrun	11,560.00
TOTAL ESTIMATE OF EXPLORATION COSTS	69,360.00

ESTIMATED COSTS OF TAKING COMPANY PUBLIC IN CANADA	6,000.00
INCORPORATION FEES	1,200
LEGAL FEES & OPINIONS	15,000,00
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FEES	7,000.00
TITLE OPINION	3,500.00
GEOLOGISTS REPORTS ON THE PROPERTY	6,000.00
PRINTING PROSPECTUS, STATIONERY, miscellaneous	5,000.00
Administration	3,000.00
Travel expenses	2,000.00
Total estimate of Legal etc. to be Public Comapny	48,700.00
15% contingent overrun	7,305.00
TOTAL ESTIMATE OF LEGAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	56,005.00

Money needed to ALAMO GOLD PROJECT	125,365.00
Funds invested by Financial Group	25,000.00
Funds to be raised by "seed money subscribers"	100,365.00

This Plan has been presented to:

Arizona Bureau of Mines, Mr. Hicks tel. 628-5399
Tucson Chamber of Commerce tel 792-1212
Tucson Better Busines Bureau tel 622-7651