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# CAMBIOR USA, INC.

May 2, 1991

Mr. Brent Winters  
P. O. Box 1091  
Wickenburg, AZ 85358

RE: Sunburst Gold Mining Project  
Yavapai County, Arizona

Dear Brent:

Thank you for sending your data package on the Sunburst Gold Mining Project. I am sorry to say that Cambior does not wish to evaluate placer properties at this time. As you requested I am returning your data.

Thank you for considering Cambior for this submittal. If you are looking to interest companies in any lode occurrences in the future, please keep us on your mailing list. I am enclosing a copy of our most recent Annual Report for your information.

Good luck with your property.

Sincerely,

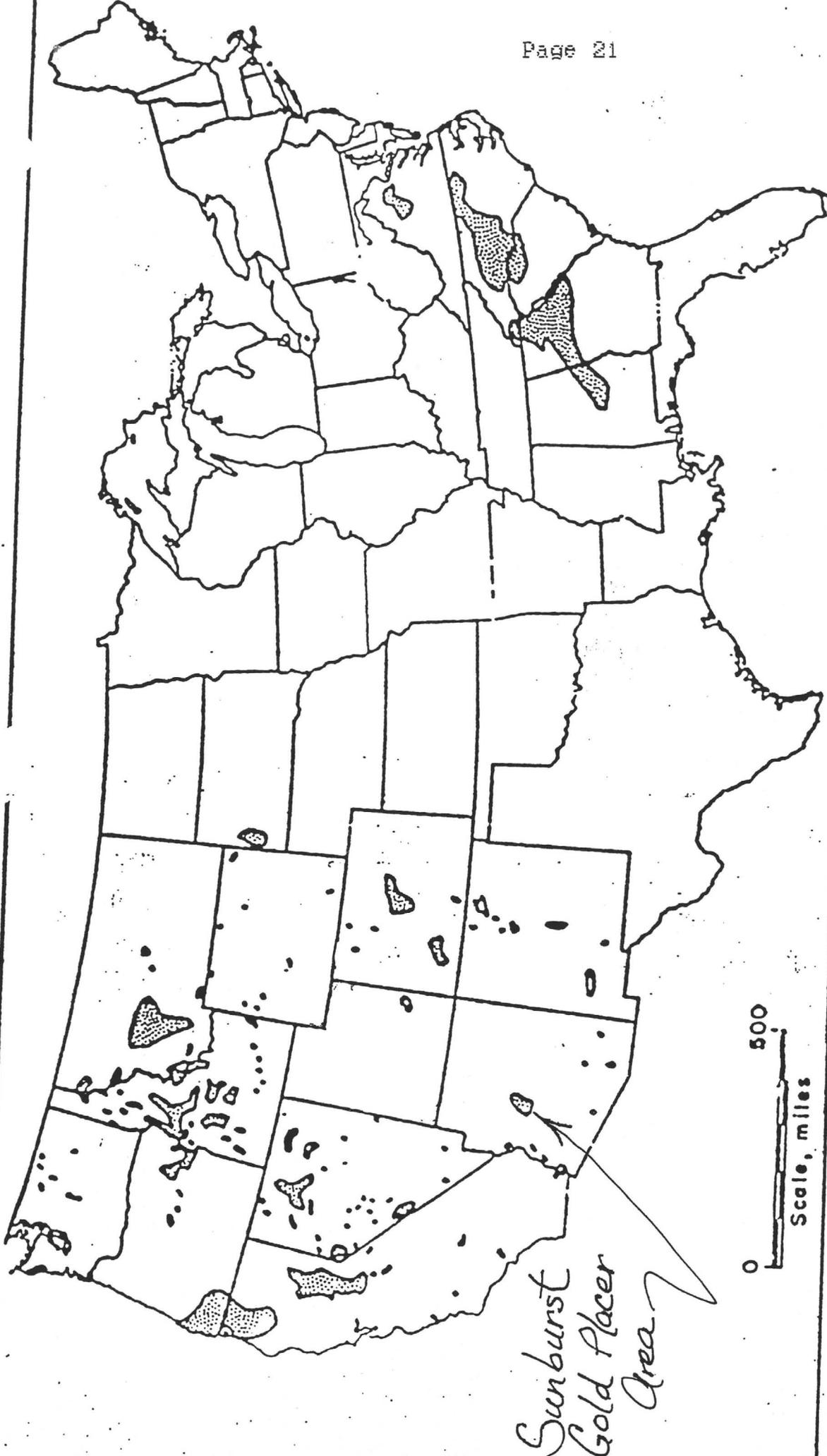
CAMBIOR USA, INC.



Randy Moore  
Senior Geologist

RM:lat  
Encl.

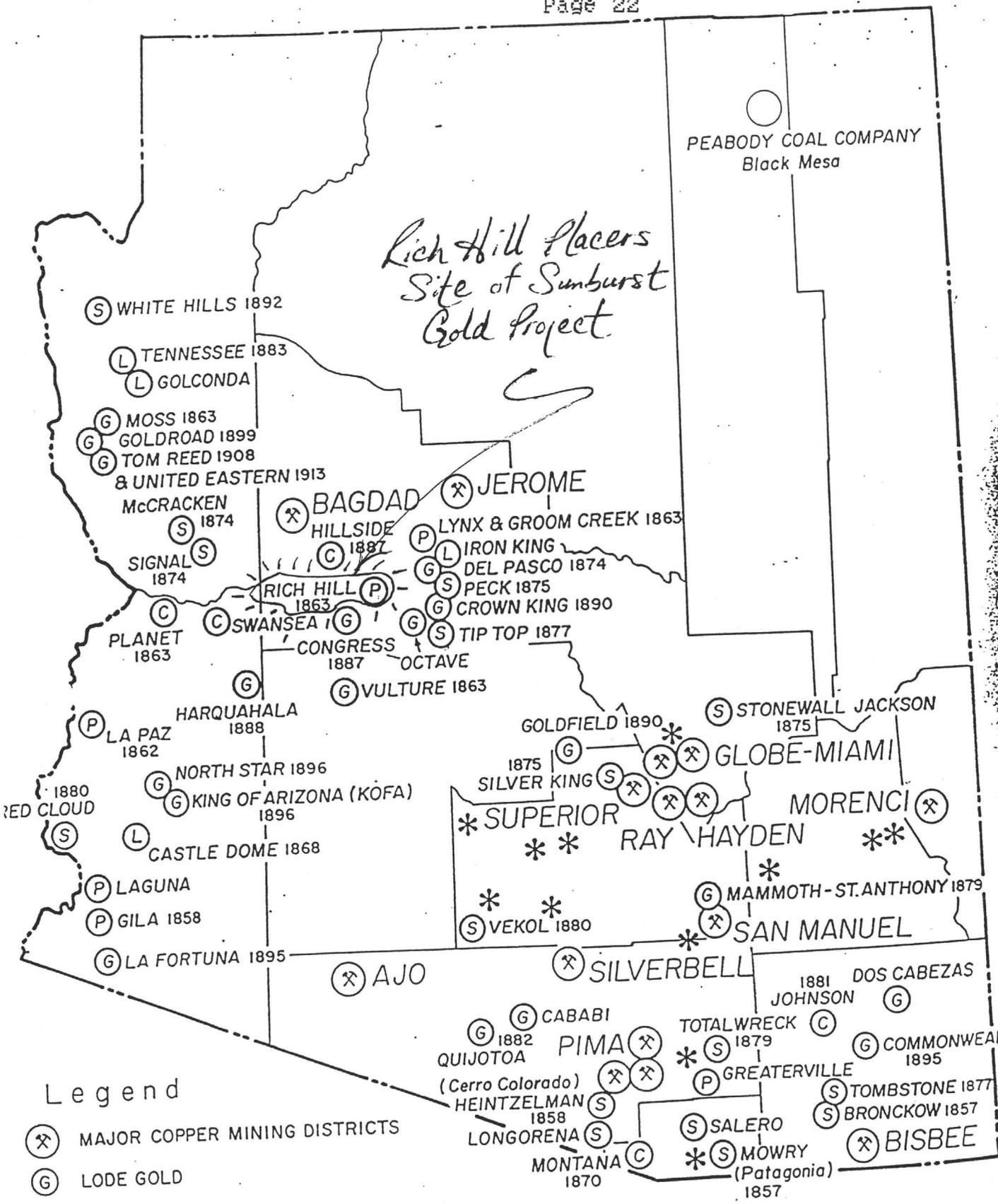
PHYSICAL  
LOCATION  
OF THE  
SUNBURST GOLD  
MINING PROJECT



2. Gold placer areas of the United States (courtesy U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Information Circular, *Prospect for Placer Gold*).

*Rich Hill Placers  
Site of Sunburst  
Gold Project*

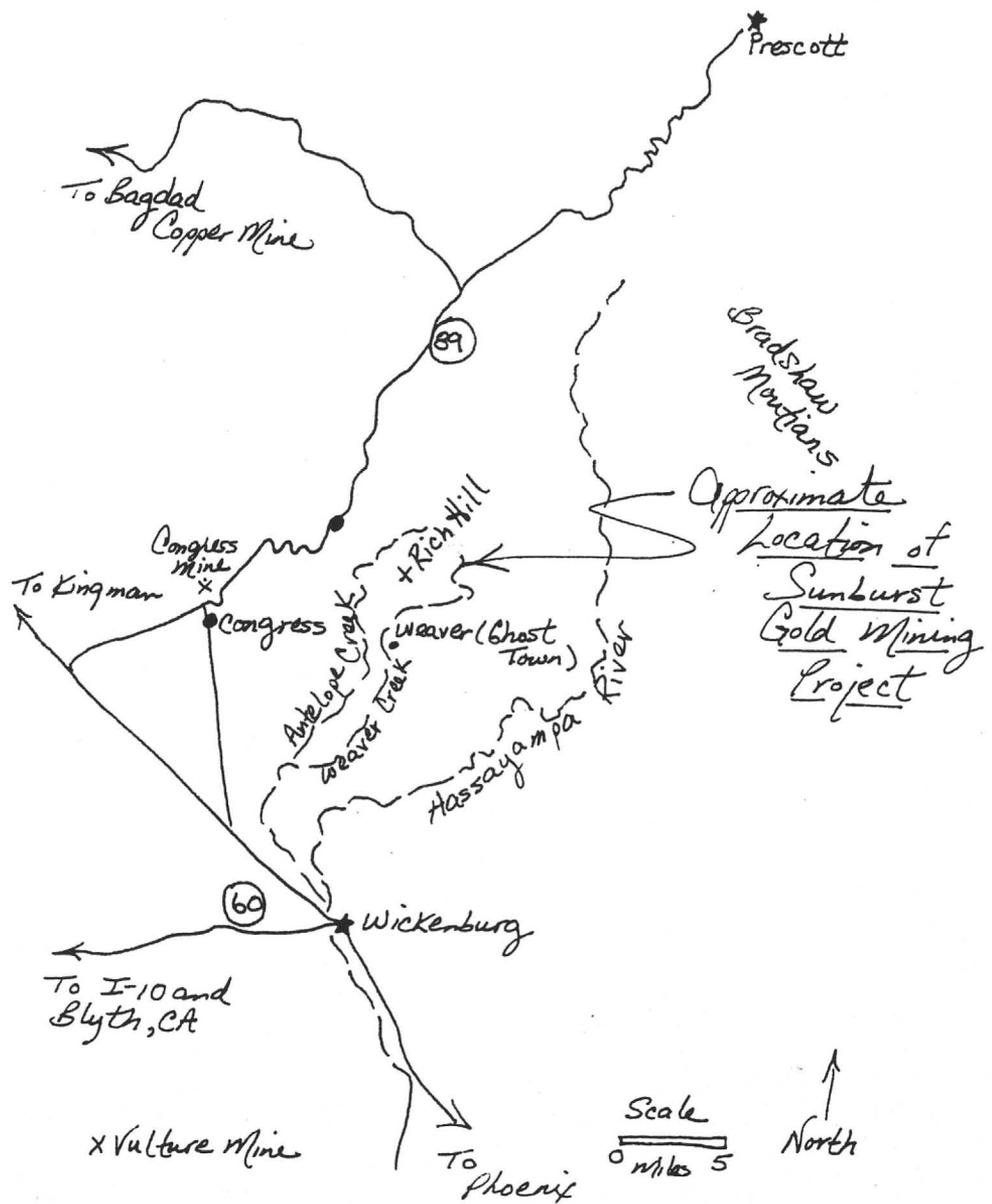
PEABODY COAL COMPANY  
Black Mesa

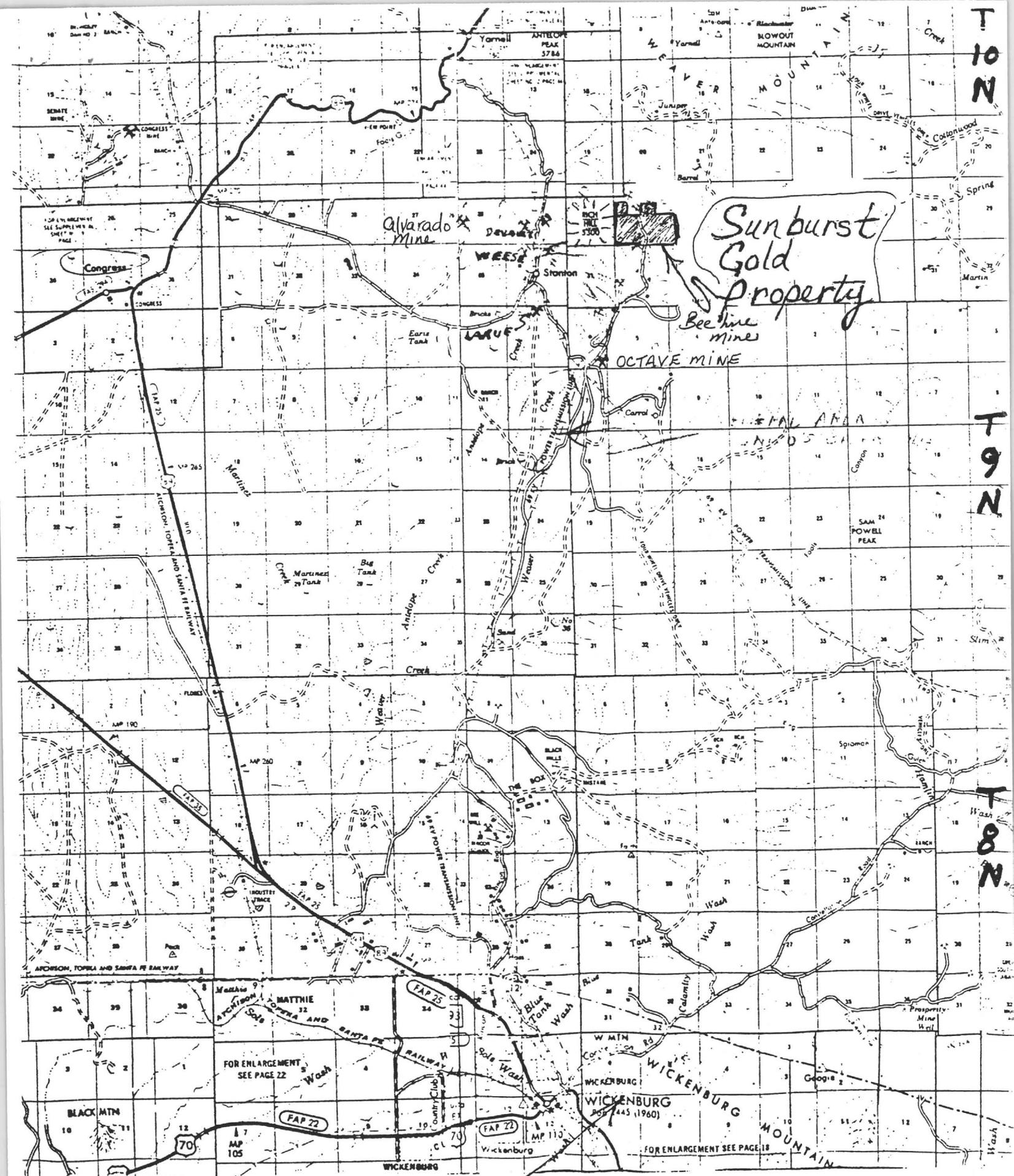


Legend

- (X) MAJOR COPPER MINING DISTRICTS
- (G) LODGE GOLD
- (P) PLACER GOLD
- (S) SILVER
- (C) COPPER
- (L) LEAD-ZINC
- \* NEW COPPER DISCOVERIES (under development)

NOTABLE MINES



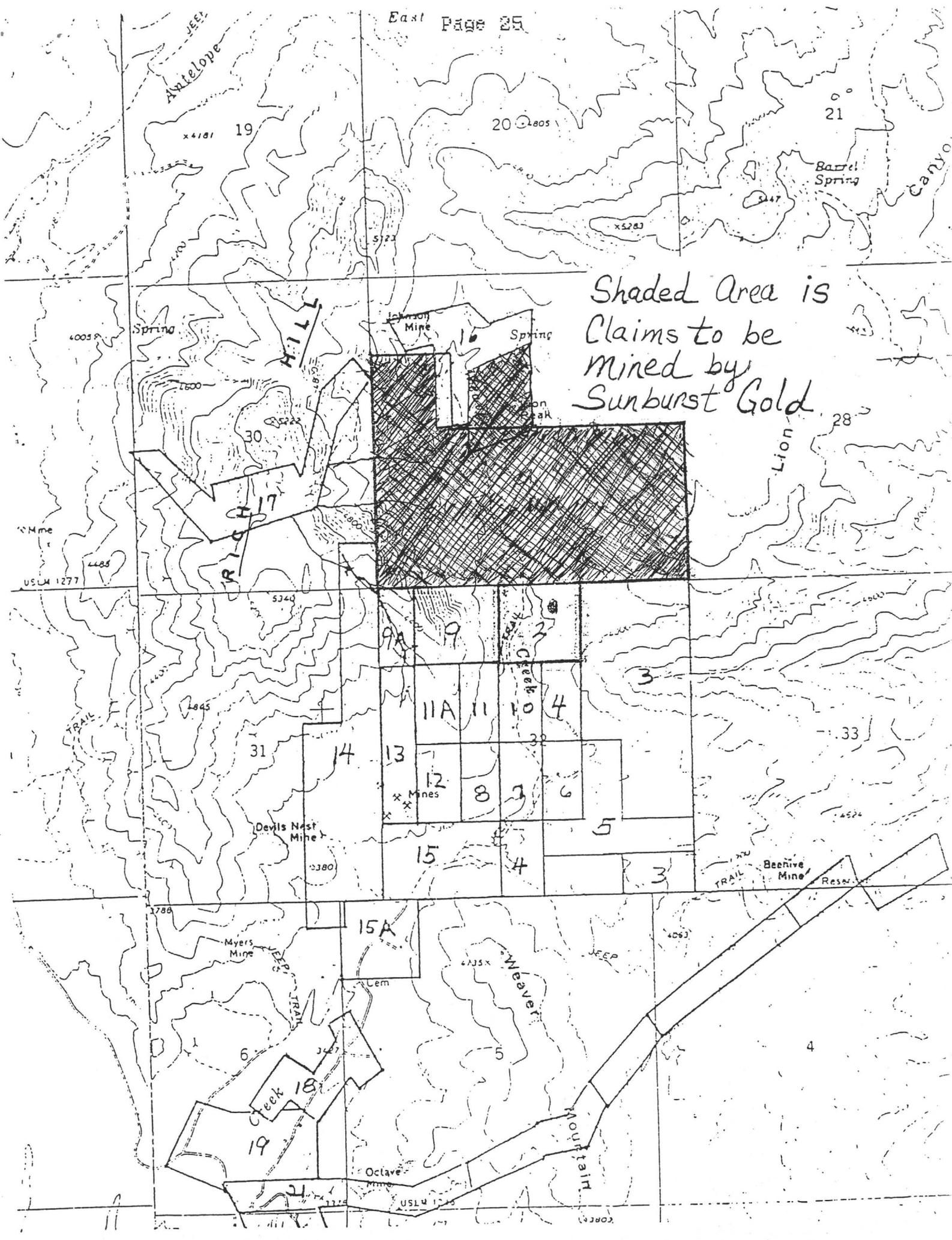


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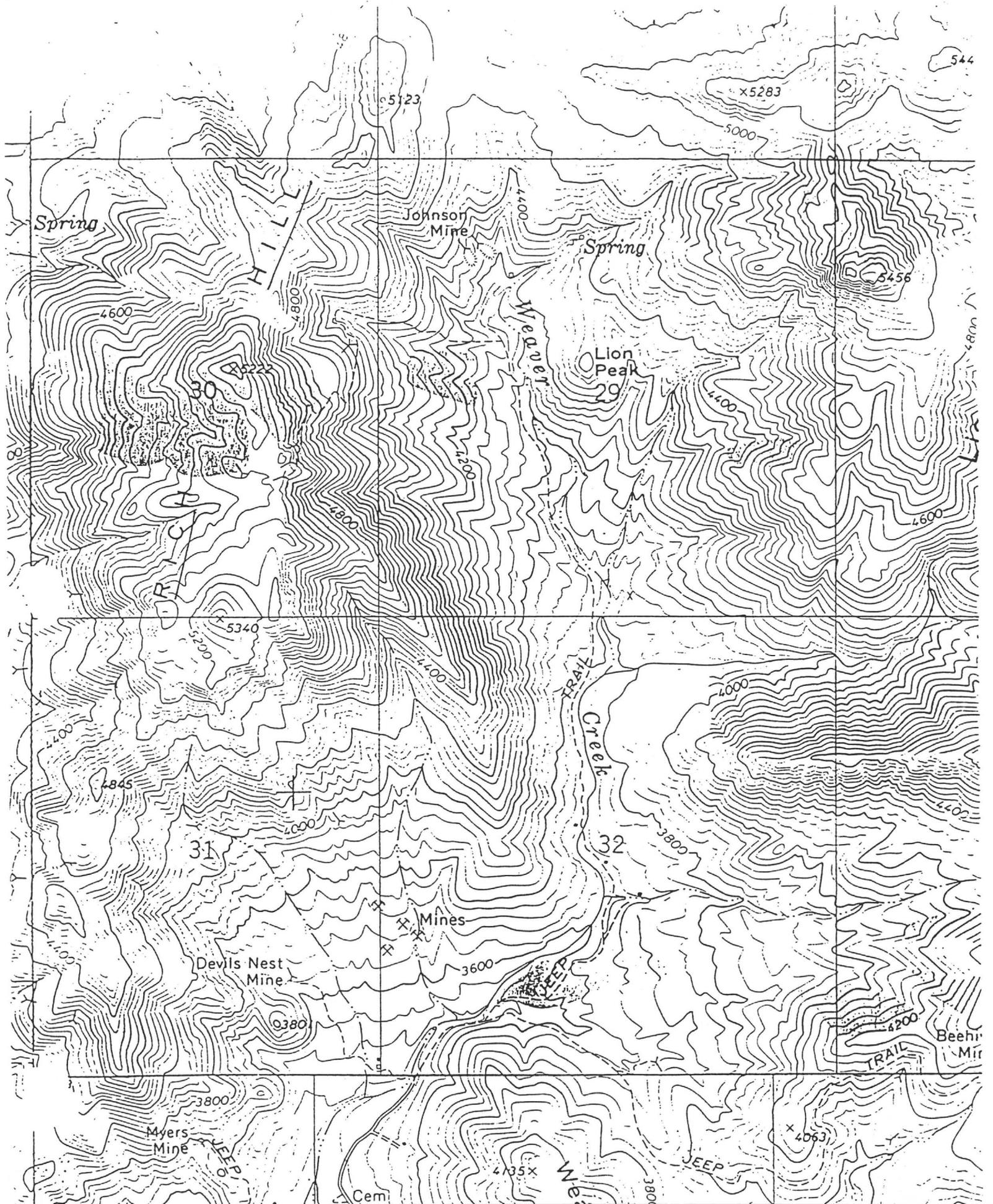
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Wickenburg



Shaded Area is  
Claims to be  
Mined by  
Sunburst Gold





Johnson Mine

Spring

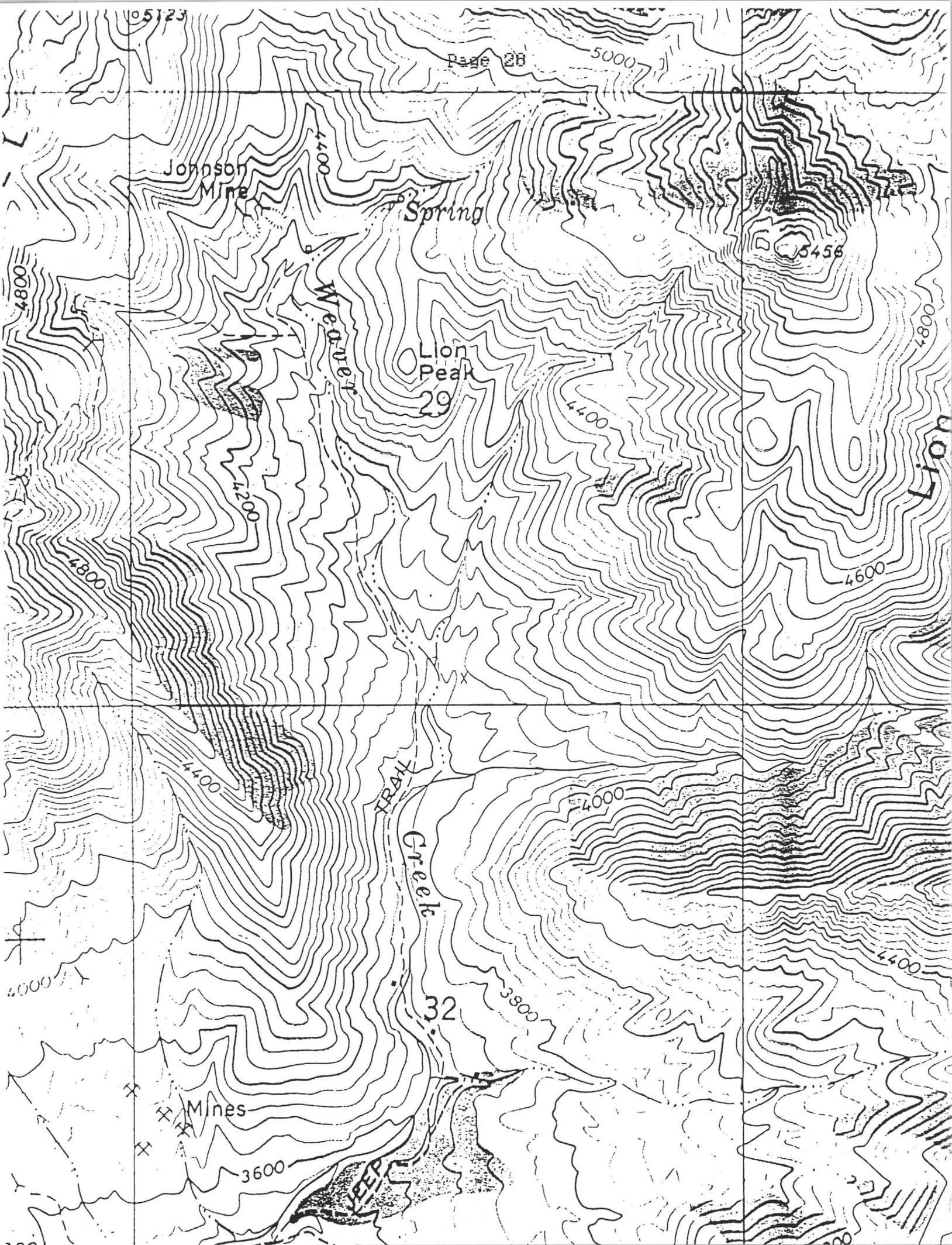
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29

Meddier

TRAH  
Creek

Mines

DEEP



Johnson  
Mine

Spring

Wagon  
Trail

Lion  
Peak  
29

TRAIL

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5000

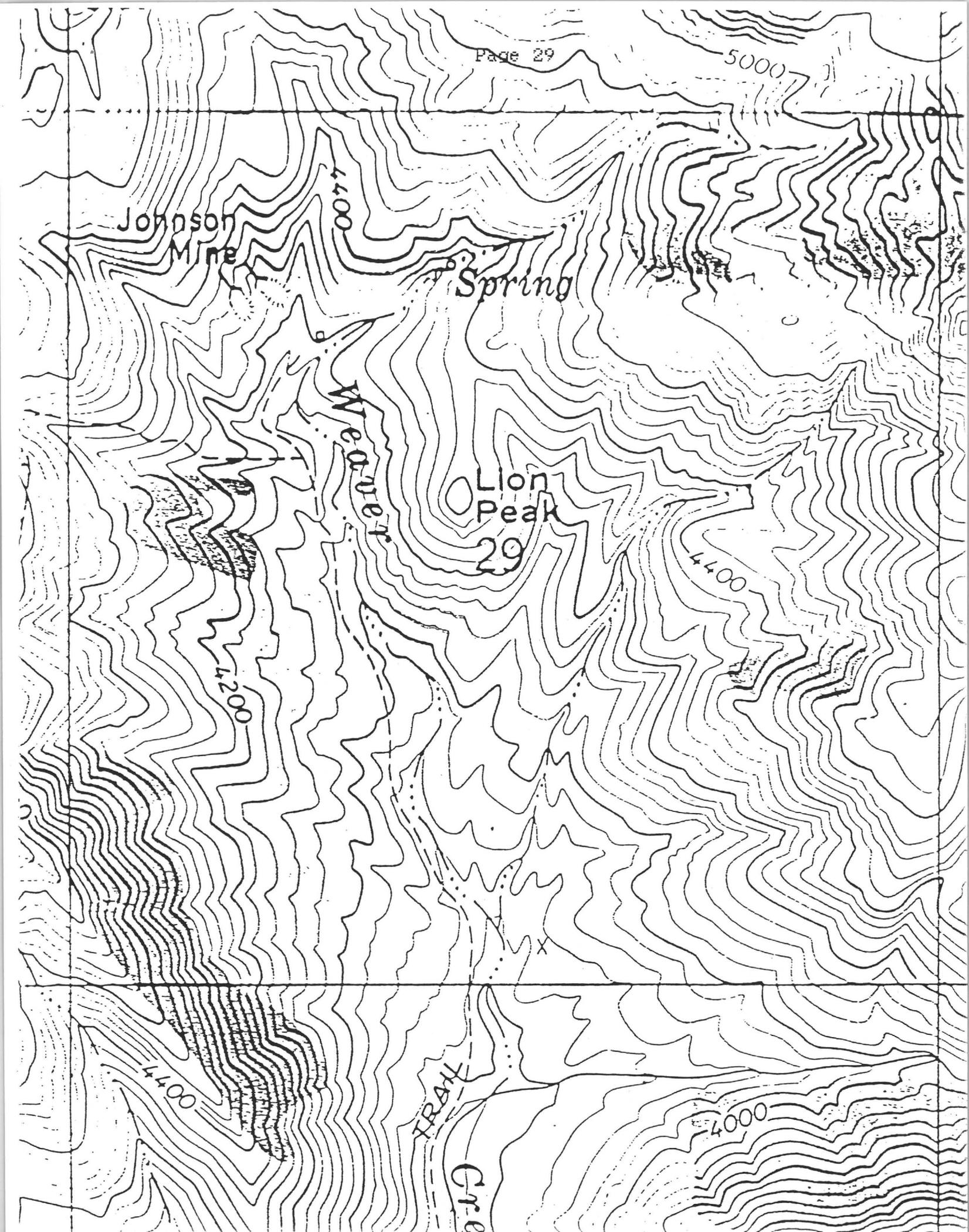
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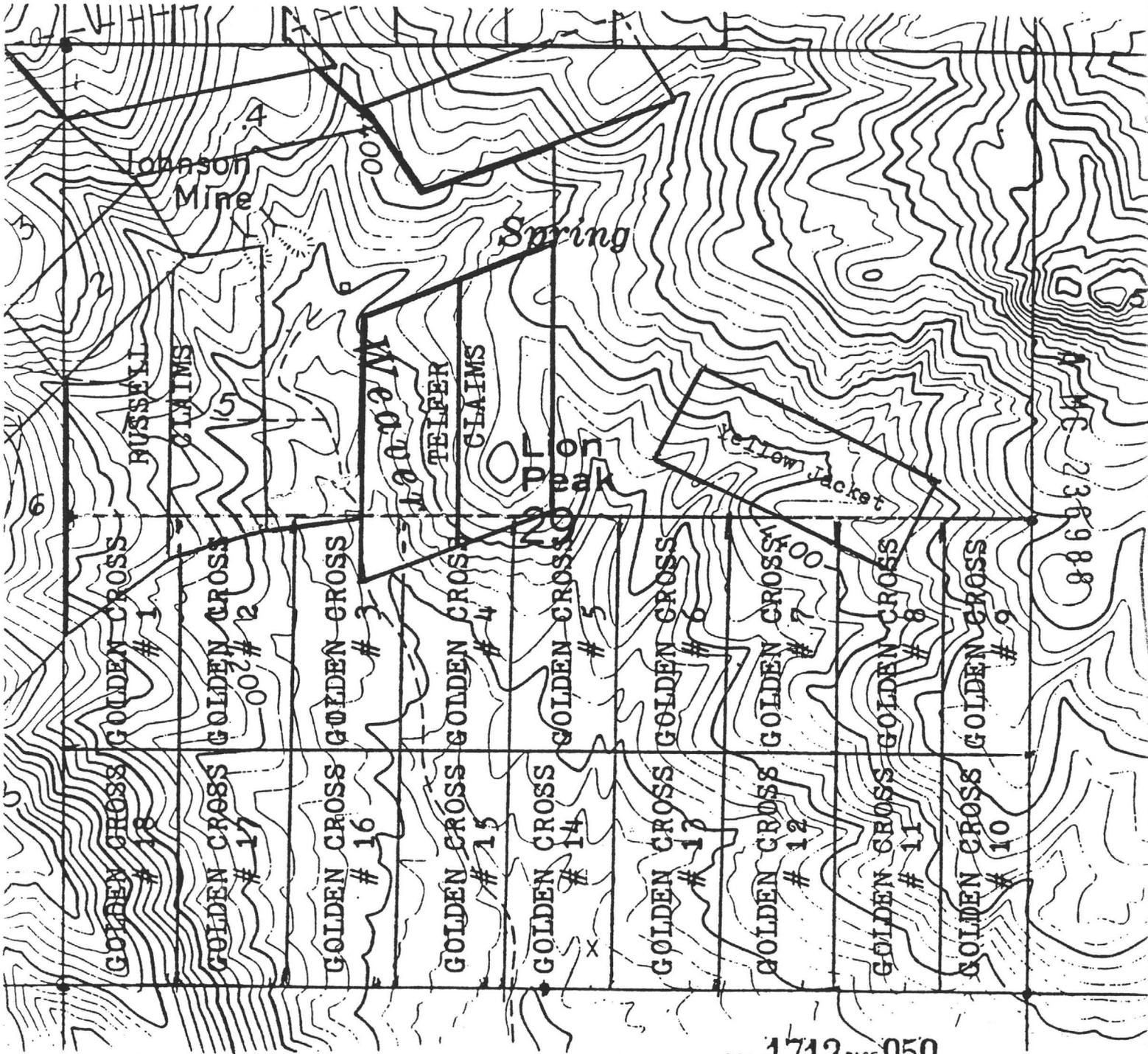
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B00A 1713 PAGE 959

Mining Claims  
Under option for  
purchase and  
mining are labeled:

- 1) Golden Cross # 1 thru # 18
  - 2) Russell Claims
  - 3) Telfer Claims
- Total Acreage 400

Sunburst Gold  
Mining Project

RECORDED  
 DEPT. OF STATE  
 DIVISION OF CONSERVATION  
 AND LAND MANAGEMENT  
 PHOENIX, ARIZONA  
 APR 11 1997

MS 236988

GEOLOGIC  
DESCRIPTIONS  
OF THE  
SUNBURST GOLD  
MINING PROJECT

**Geology**

Rich Hill is a granite mountain which is cut by numerous gold-bearing quartz fissure veins, some of which are up to 10 feet in width. The crest of the mountain is somewhat flat, with a swale in the SE/4 of section 30, T.10N., R.4W., Yavapai County. In the swale, there are numerous boulders and cobbles, with patches of reddish sand, which most geologists feel are the remnants of an old high-level pediment gravel. Flakes and nuggets of gold were originally in full view, or were found underneath cobbles and boulders. Over 300 ounces of gold were found under a single large boulder. Whereas most feel that the gold is associated with the remnants of an old pediment gravel, some feel that the gold was derived directly from nearby quartz fissure veins. A prominent east-west shear zone, with quartz fissure veins, cuts directly through the little swale at the crest of Rich Hill.

Regardless of origin, a 10-acre area that included the swale produced over 12,500 ounces of gold by the end of the first month of activity, making it perhaps the richest placer gold area in Arizona. One acre of that land, known as the "Potato Patch", ultimately produced over 25,000 ounces of placer gold. The gold had an average fineness of 0.910, with the principal impurity being silver. The hilltop deposits were largely worked-out within 5 years, but additional rich gold gravels were found on the slopes of Rich Hill. The slope gravels have been worked, off-and-on, up to the present time. In addition to Rich Hill itself, large amounts of placer gold have been found in Antelope and Weaver Creeks, and the mining camps of Stanton, Weaver and Octave spring up, all of which are now abandoned. Weaver was so lawless that it shot itself out of existence, with the remaining residents fleeing for their lives in 1899. Since there was no water to work with on the crest of Rich Hill, it is possible that some high-level gravels on the hill remain unworked. The message is clear that remnants of high-level gravels should be examined and tested elsewhere in the region.

In addition to placer gravels, gold-bearing quartz fissure veins have been mined, off-and-on, since the 1880s. Many veins in the district averaged between 0.35 and 1.35 ounces of gold per ton, but only the Octave Mine

in the SW/4 of section 5, T.9N., R.4W., was an important producer. Most quartz veins contain pyrite, galena, and native gold, with most gold being associated with the galena.

**Production**

The summit of Rich Hill produced

over 50,000 ounces of placer gold prior to 1883, and the district as a whole has been credited with the production of approximately one million ounces of lode and placer gold. The district remains sporadically active, with much exploration and testing of lode and placer gold possibilities.

**MINERALS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT**

Evaluation • Examination • Lode • Open Pit • Placer

Project Conception from Initial Prospect

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- Above and below water winching techniques
- Commercial testing and paystreak evaluation procedures
- How to safely take apart deep gravel deposits
- Production dredging techniques
- Advanced black sand processing—including the use of charged mercury
- Demonstrations of centrifuge, shaker table, rod mill, screening plant, continuous feed amalgamator, hydro-matic jig and continuous feed of material
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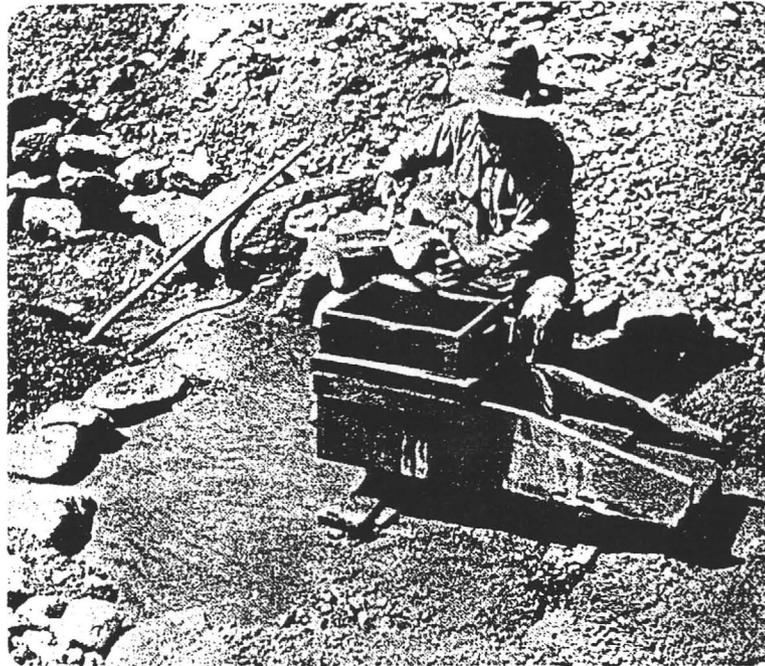
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ VHS copies and/or  
\_\_\_\_\_ BETA copies of this instructional  
video. My check is enclosed. (Calif. residents  
send \$52.95 (includes sales tax))

**MJ**

# GOLD PLACERS AND PLACERING IN ARIZONA

by  
Eldred D. Wilson



Bulletin 168  
Reprinted 1981



**State of Arizona**  
**Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology**  
**Geological Survey Branch**

A Division of the University of Arizona  
Tucson

**DENEX**

# GOLD PLACERS AND PLACERING IN ARIZONA

by  
Eldred D. Wilson

**State of Arizona**

**Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology**

**Geological Survey Branch**

**845 N. Park Ave., Tucson, Arizona 85719**

Bulletin 168  
Reprinted 1981

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basalt of Bald Hill. The youngest formation consists of gravel, sand, and boulders that occupy the bed and flood plain of Lynx Creek. This material, which contains the placer gold, is generally well-rounded except in the upper reaches of the stream.

From near Walker to a point about 8 miles in air line down-stream, or 2 miles below the Dewey highway bridge, the placers occur as thin relatively narrow benches or bars. Down-stream from that point, in the bottom of the steep-walled gulch formed in the conglomerate fill of Lonesome Valley, the placers attain a maximum width of over ¼ mile and a thickness of 8 to 24 feet. Although some gold is present throughout this thickness, the richest material commonly is at the conglomerate bed-rock and in a streak 4 feet thick about 2 feet above the bedrock.

Lindgren<sup>23</sup> states that the average value is reported at 18 cents per cubic yard. "At Walker the placers yielded nuggets worth as much as \$80, at about \$16 an ounce. Lower Lynx Creek produced a finer-grained gold of higher value, worth about \$18 an ounce. Such an enrichment in the value of the gold is common and indicates a solution of the silver by the waters." The gold of lower Lynx Creek ranges from finely divided material up to \$6-\$8 nuggets, and is associated with considerable hematitic and magnetitic black sand.

The placer gold of Lynx Creek apparently was derived from disintegration of numerous gold-bearing quartz veins contained in the pre-Cambrian rocks of the Walker area.

#### WEAVER AND RICH HILL PLACERS

**Physical features:** The Weaver and Rich Hill placers are in southern Yavapai County, a short distance northwest of Octave and 6 to 8 miles east of Congress Junction.

This placer area is at the southern margin of the Weaver Mountains, which rise to more than 5,000 feet above sea level or more than 2,000 feet above the adjacent desert plain on the south. Rich Hill attains an elevation of 5,200 feet above sea level between the deeply eroded canyons of Antelope Creek on the west and Weaver Creek on the east. Since the higher portions of the Weaver Mountains receive at least 18 inches of rainfall per year, these two south-flowing creeks often have some water in their upper courses and are subject to torrential floods during rainy seasons.

**History and production:** In the early sixties a party consisting of Capt. Pauline Weaver, Maj. A. H. Peeples, and others, happened to camp at the base of Rich Hill, after their guide had deserted them on the desert north of Wickenburg. A Mexican of the party, while looking for their strayed animals, discovered loose gold nuggets on top of Rich Hill. This discovery led also to the finding of placers on Weaver and Antelope creeks.

This whole area soon became the scene of intense activity, and in five years, according to Hall,<sup>10</sup> produced about \$500,000. The loose gold underneath boulders and in crevices of rocks on Rich Hill was easily gathered, but more effort was required to work

A2 Bur. of Geology  
Subl. 168

the bouldery gravels of Weaver and Antelope creeks by panning, rocking, and sluicing. As much as \$40,000 is said to have been taken from a certain acre, and the production of the whole area prior to 1883 was estimated by Hamilton<sup>4</sup> at \$1,000,000. The town of Weaver, on Weaver Creek, flourished until about 1896 but is now marked only by crumbling ruins. Blake, in 1899, stated that the score or so of men who were working these placers from year to year were supposed to be recovering over \$2,000 per month.

The value of known output from the Weaver and Rich Hill placers since 1900 has been approximately \$150,000, of which \$83,975 was recorded for the years 1905-31, and \$62,049 for 1934-49.

According to the late Carl G. Barth, Jr.,<sup>10</sup> the yield for the year prior to June, 1933, was valued at about \$1,800. Approximately fifty men were carrying on sluicing and rocking in this field during the winter of 1932-33, but their number decreased to eighteen with the advent of summer. Because the gravels are mostly coarse (Plate IV) and have been repeatedly worked, the average daily earnings were not more than 30 cents per man.

Minor amounts of dry-washing have been carried on in the vicinity of Oro Fino Gulch, in the southern portion of the area.

In 1938 the chief producer was Universal Placer Mining Corporation, which operated a power shovel and dry-concentrating plant at the Thunderbird property.

**Geology:** The Weaver Mountains are made up mainly of old granite and schist, overlain in places by younger sediments and lava. These mountains contain the Congress, Fool's Gulch, Octave, Yarnell, and numerous smaller gold-bearing veins. The placer ground covers an area of approximately 8 by 5 miles. According to local people, the most productive portions were in the northern half of this area and included about 10 acres on top of Rich Hill; portions of the sides of Rich Hill; channels and benches of Weaver, Antelope, and other washes; and gravel benches that lie between these washes.

Rich Hill, which rises steeply for about 2,000 feet above the plain, consists of rather intensely jointed granite. In places, it is traversed by thin, lenticular quartz veins which carry pyrite, galena, and gold. The top of this mountain is a hilly mesa, about 3/8 mile long by 3/8 mile wide, that evidently represents an erosional remnant of the elevated Weaver Mountain pediment. It includes several acres of broad, shallow basins and drainage channels whose granite floors are mantled with granite boulders and very thin, rusty, sandy soil. A few angular pebbles of quartz and of hematite are locally present. The once-abundant occurrence of placer gold within the shallow basins and drainage channels is proclaimed by numerous old workings that scoured every square foot of their surface. (See Plate V.)

Along washes and benches below Rich Hill, the placer material consists of iron-stained gravel and sand, up to 10 or more feet

→  
Subburst  
Gold  
Claims

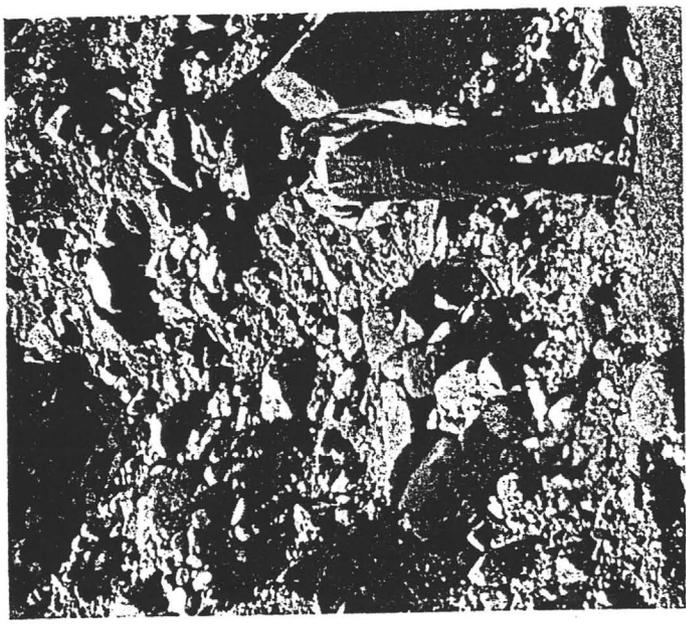


Plate IV.—Typical gravels of Weaver Creek placers.

thick, together with abundant subangular boulders that are 2 to 6 feet in diameter (Plate IV).

**Character of the gold:** According to Heikes,<sup>14</sup> the fineness of the Rich Hill and Weaver placer gold is 910. On Rich Hill, according to Blake,<sup>24</sup> one nugget worth \$450, and three worth a total of \$1,008, were found. C. B. Hosford,<sup>10</sup> of Octave, stated that the largest nugget found on upper Weaver Creek was worth \$396, and that two chunks of quartz contained \$450. In the spring of 1931, a large nugget was brought into the office of the Arizona Bureau of Mines from the Weaver region. This nugget was described by Heineman<sup>25</sup> as follows:

The nugget is in general outline shaped somewhat like a human molar. It measures approximately 53 mm. across the widest portion of the 'roots,' and 47 mm. from the bottom of the 'root' to 'the crown.' Several fragments of slightly iron-stained quartz remain in the center of the mass. The total weight is 270.90 grams, and it may be calculated that the nugget consists of 252.38 grams of metal and 18.52 grams of quartz. . . worth \$152.62 in gold and 22.71 grams of silver worth 21 cents at date of writing.

During the 1932-33 season, a few nuggets ranging up to more than 3 ounces each in weight were obtained from Weaver Creek. Two nuggets, each weighing more than 5 ounces, were found on upper Antelope Creek.

Away from the margin of the mountains, coarse gold becomes progressively more rare.



Plate V.—Top of Rich Hill in 1933.

**Origin:** These placers probably were derived by erosion of many small veins within the vicinity and concentrated by local streams. Such large, angular boulders (Plate IV) and such generally coarse gold could not have been transported far in ancient river channels.

#### COPPER BASIN PLACERS

**General features:** The Copper Basin placers are north of Copper Basin Wash, between Skull Valley and the Sierra Prieta. They are accessible from the Santa Fe Railway at Skull Valley and Kirkland by a few miles of road.

Here, a plain slopes southwestward from an elevation of 5,500 feet at the base of the Sierra Prieta to 4,000 feet at the junction of Skull Valley and Copper Basin Washes. Most of this plain is floored with extensive deposits of gravel, sand, and clay, locally interbedded and mantled with volcanic tuffs and flows, but its easternmost 1 to 3 miles of width is a pediment that has been carved on granite. The whole area is dissected by many southwestward-trending gulches which are tributary to Skull Valley Wash. Part of Copper Basin Wash carries a small flow of water throughout the year, but the other gulches are dry except for occasional short periods.

The bedrock of the placers generally consists of cemented gravels, but, in certain areas relatively far from the mountains, it is hard clay.

The gold-bearing gravels are made up largely of granitic sand together with various amounts of boulders and clay. Near the mountains, the boulders are relatively abundant and coarse but,

in the western part of the basin, the boulders are smaller in diameter and the clay content is greater toward the Copper Basin Wash.

The gold-bearing gravels are found in ridges, but are not more than a few feet in thickness but rest on bedrock. The gold-bearing ground with an average yield of per cubic yard.

The gold, however, is of a wide range in size and weight. In some cases more than 25 centigrams are contained in a single nugget.

Associated with the gold are copper minerals in the upper part of the deposit and natural cinnabar vein concentrates.

Erosion of the placers is particularly marked towards the west.

**History** of the placers has been in operation since the beginning of the century.

During the early years of the century in the Copper Basin.

In the early years of the century and Smith operated a small plant with power for amalgamating. The plant closed in 1913. R. Cassendyke operated a plant worth less than \$12,000 to \$15,000. Cassendyke's plant, which was closed in 1933, is illustrated in the following photograph.

During the early years of the century power shown in the following photograph Mexican G.

ENGINEERING  
REPORTS  
SUNBURST GOLD  
MINING  
PROPERTY

Sonoita, Arizona  
September 6, 1986

Mr. Dale Tucker  
Kiowa, Kansas

Dear Mr. Tucker:

At the request of Dan Kokanovich and in regard to my personal knowledge of those certain Federal mining claims and State leases near the headwaters of Weaver Canyon, Yavapai County, Arizona, the following statements from recollections, personal papers and reports of Charles H. Dunning, Registered Mining Engineer, I believe to be fact.

Between early 1961 and late 1964 the Federal claims and State leases now held by you were then held and operated by the Golden Goose Prospecting Company of which I was a Director and the mill operator. During this period we developed 3 water wells, one dug and two drilled, the deepest I believe to 120 feet in the area of the confluence of Weaver and Lion Canyons which were natural watershed passages. I believe the original wells would be on your State leases in the N $\frac{1}{2}$  N $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 32 T 10 N R 4 W. All water for our mill operations was derived from these sources.

In regard to any springs in the immediate area, none were evident during my experience with the property or from old records we had. Water is only available during a short period of the year and it was logical for us to tap a natural underground waterway, hence the location of our wells.

I hope this clarifies matters for you. Do not hesitate to contact me at (602) 394-2309 if I can be of any further help.

Sincerely,



Robert J. Urman

CHARLES H. DUNNING

MINING ENGINEER  
PHOENIX, ARIZONARESIDENCE  
1635 W. EARLL DR.  
PHONE AMHERST 3-1132OFFICE  
617 W. MADISON ST.  
PHONE ALPINE 3-5272Preliminary ReportGOLDEN GOOSE MINE

To: Mr. Leland Kelley, 6540 North Black Canyon Highway, Phoenix, Arizona

Persuant to your request and accompanied by Mr. Jim Zito, Mr. Russel Jackson, and yourself, on March 2, 1961, I made an inspection of certain gold placer claims.

Location and Holdings

These placer claims are located in Weaver Canyon, about 12 miles in a north-easterly direction from Congress Junction, Arizona.

The area in question consists of three placer claims of 20 acres each. They are contiguous lengthwise in the bed of Weaver Creek near its head. The area is thus 3960 feet long, along the creek bed, and 660 feet wide. Approximately half the width is on each side of the creek bed.

Purpose of Examination

The purpose of the examination was to determine from the history of the area, from results of preliminary testing, and from visual aspects, whether or not a thorough, scientific, but rather expensive testing of the area is justified. Such a test plan should determine within a high degree of accuracy the amount of yardage available, and the average content per yard in recoverable gold.

Such positive and detailed information is essential. There are some problems that must be met to economically mine the area. They are the very problems that have inhibited the mining of the area in the past except in a very small way. None of these problems are insurmountable, but they will require considerable capital. In order to justify such capital, positive determination must be made as to the net dollars that can be recovered.

History

Weaver Creek was discovered by the Peeples-Weaver Party in the summer of 1863. Weaver Creek was one of the riches in Arizona history. The fact however that the creek bed contained a large proportion of heavy boulders, and the fact that there was water only during a short period of the year, inhibited the old-timers (or later comers) from doing any extensive mining, or of mining to bed rock.

CHARLES H. DUNNING  
MINING ENGINEER

Page 2 -  
Preliminary Report - Golden Goose Mine

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Rich Hill, which constitutes the west wall of upper Weaver Canyon, was more spectacular. Here was nugget gold lying on top of the ground and one acre is reported to have produced over \$1,000,000. This was the richest deposit of such type ever found anywhere.

Geologists have various theories regarding the origin of that deposit which will not be discussed here.

During the depression of the '30s the area of Weaver Creek came alive again. Many hundreds of men eked out a living by the use of merely a hand shovel and rocker. Probably they did not average over a half yard per day, and were still confronted with the mass of boulders, bed rock difficult to reach, and lack of water.

Total recorded production as reported by the mint, from Rich Hill and Weaver Creek is over \$2,200,000. However, very little of the early day production ever reached the mint, and even today only a small portion gets to the mint, or is recorded anywhere, as will be shown later.

It might also be added here that it is an old rule in placer mining (it may or may not be true at any one location) that the last two inches above bed rock will contain more gold than twenty feet above it.

Weaver Gulch and Rich Hill have long been famous for producing a nugget type gold. Such gold is of course recovered easier by crude methods than fine gold. ~~There is nothing on which to base an estimate of the amount of fine gold which was included in the yardage but not recovered.~~

Even yesterday, an old timer operating a little sluice and rocker, and merely picking out the nuggets remarked that he was losing half the total gold.

The finegold must be picked up with mercury, ~~but when so amalgamated the law requires that it be sent to the mint which will pay approximately \$34.85 (on a 100% purity basis. Weaver creek gold brings about \$32.50.) This old timer couldn't bother with such low grade stuff. Rather than extract it all it was easier to run another yard and pick out the nuggets.~~

Nugget gold is "gold in its natural state" and is a free commodity. Due to the law of supply and demand it is salable at a much higher price than gold per se.

CHARLES H. DUNNING  
MINING ENGINEER

Page 3 -  
Preliminary Report - Golden Goose Mine

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The Area - More Details

The lower two thirds of the acreage comprises Weaver Creek, its unreached bed rock, and old small workings. There are also several unmined gravel banks to the side of the main wash. As one approaches the upper third of the acreage it is apparent that a large area of what was once a mountain top, or mountain mesa, and part of Rich Hill, has slid into the canyon. It is delineated by both physical and botanical features.

And yet it has had some stream action. The boulders are rounded and the gold is mostly in stream bed style rounded nuggets. This implies that it has undergone some washing concentration which would increase its gold content per yard. The yardage is quite large but there was evidently too much low grade overburden to appeal to the old timers.

Another virgin spot is of special note. Near the upper end of the lower claim there is a place where a shear zone in the bed rock crosses the creek bed. This bed rock material is very soft but the lower wall of the zone, as exposed in the wall of the canyon, is very hard. The result should be a deep and rather large depression in the creek bed that would be a natural gold trap. It has never been reached.

Altogether you have an area 1320 yards long by 220 yards wide. Probably 25% of the area, such as canyon walls, or outcropping rock on the hillside has no overlying gold bearing gravel, and therefore no value. But you do have some 300,000 square yards of potent area. The depth is guess work. Very few pits have reached bed rock. Most, along the creek bed show a depth of from 8 to 20 feet, or say 4.0 yards. In the area of the big slide the thickness is much greater - probably over 100 feet in places. An average thickness of four yards would seem quite conservative.

And that would make a total of over 1,000,000 cubic yards.

The average gold content can only be determined by the extensive and expensive test work you are planning. Your preliminary testing of about 40 yards showed an average of \$15.00 per yard. I consider that you hit a rich spot and no such average is probable.

However, every element of fact which we can put together to complete the picture indicates that the yardage you have is plenty large enough, and the value per yard plenty high enough, to justify the thorough testing per your plan.

CHARLES H. DUNNING  
MINING ENGINEER

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Preliminary Report - Golden Goose Mine.

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Some might say: "If it looks that good why bother with expensive testing?" Besides the basic reason of making sure, another important reason is that if you know exactly the yardage, exactly the gold content, and exactly the physical characteristics, you can then solve in advance any problems such as boulder handling, waste disposal, plant site, water supply, etc., with positive intelligence - and thus avoid many costly mistakes often made even on good ore deposits, when the urge is to get the cart before the horse.

Your final capital needs may run as high as a half million dollars. Surely the installation of an excavation and pilot milling operation which you propose for the test work, and in which I concur, should first be made to avoid making any costly mistakes.

The plan is to put three complete trenches across the gravel beds - each to bedrock. Selection of the sites will be made mathematically, not by anyone's choice by placing them at the center of each claim. You will find that the problem of excavation in these keyed-in river channel boulders will be sufficiently difficult to justify the early purchase of the same sized 2½ yard mine type power shovel needed for later full scale operations. You should also have available one heavy duty mine type truck sufficiently rugged to haul away boulders. The fine material should be handled as you would in a commercial plant and the pilot mill should have a capacity of about 100 yards daily. As a means of caution and conserving capital until the testing is completed, most of the equipment should be purchased used.

I can recommend that such a line of procedure and positive tests be undertaken.

To those who might join you I can say that while the initial steps in any mining enterprise are highly speculative, this enterprise appears to give one an excellent run for his money, and chance of very high profit. The property has the potential of becoming a large open pit mine.



Respectfully Submitted,

*Charles H. Dunning*  
Charles H. Dunning.  
Mining Engineer.

March 2, 1961

May 4, 1963

Progress ReportGOLDEN GOOSE MINE

Golden Goose Prospecting Company  
6540 North Black Canyon Highway  
Phoenix 17, Arizona

Dear Sirs:

Per request of your prospector/president Mr. Lee Kelley, on April 30, 1963, I made a new inspection of your 400 acre Golden Goose holdings in Weaver Creek. The purpose was to review what had been accomplished since my preliminary examination and report of March 2, 1961, and to advise as to further procedure.

Mr. Kelley has accomplished a great deal considering the limited funds available. He has built a good road up the canyon, the entire length of the claims over a mile long; has put down three water wells-- one dug, and two drilled; has obtained a 3/4 yard shovel and other essential equipment, and dug several test pits along the deposit; and has built a small screening plant for testing the gravel as excavated, and making a practical clean-up of high grade gold.

The results stemming therefrom have been very important. The wells have proven a much better water supply than expected. Lack of water has always been a draw-back to operations in Weaver Creek. While no exact estimate of the water supply he has developed has been made or can be made at present, it now appears to be ample for operations as planned.

In my previous report I stated that most all the gold should be found close to bedrock. This would be especially true where there are ridges across the canyon bottom, or rough spots, or pot holes.

Mr. Kelley has excavated to bedrock with the small shovel at several places along the creek bed, testing primarily the high ridges of bedrock, and due to the limitations of too small equipment, having difficulty in reaching the deep channels of bedrock, where most of the gold is presumed to be. This work was done primarily for testing purposes, but has definitely proven the above. The bedrock has usually been found to be very rich whereas the overburden is so low grade that it would only be profitable to recover gold from it with a very large plant.

CHARLES H. DUNNING  
MINING ENGINEER

Page 2-  
Progress Report-Golden Goose Mine

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As stated in my Preliminary Report, such a plant, with extra heavy excavation and assessory equipment, would require large capital.

Because of the concentrated and pockety nature of the gold, as now proven by his test pits, (and also the shortage of funds), I would now advise a different procedure. But it is an especially interesting one.

I suggest starting at the lower end of your claims and running a shovel trench, following the bottom of the creek bed, on up thru the mile long channel, on your claims. Follow the very "V" bottom of the ancient creek. The overburden, nearly down to bedrock, would be cast aside for future treatment. Following the overburden removal the bedrock bottom of the canyon would be cleaned as you go and the cleanings run thru your present little plant, which, with some improvements, should be adequate. (Furthermore, the larger nugget type gold that you will get from the deep channels has an open market value considerably greater than ordinary gold).

This would require a much larger shovel, ie 2½ to 3 yards. The reason for this is that the depth of excavation (15 to 18 ft) requires a shovel with a casting height and distance only possible with a shovel of that size. It would be impractical, in fact quite impossible with your present little shovel, as the material would have to be rehandled several times, or hauled away in trucks. A larger shovel could also dispose of the extra large boulders with less effort, and operate at a lower cost per yard of overburden removed. Mr. Kelley advises that he has a line on such a shovel, at a bargain.

After the big shovel had cut its swath through the overburden, your smaller shovel could follow up and clean the bedrock. A back-hoe or dragline attachment might be useful.

The width of this trench should be held to the minimum required to operate this larger shovel, but should follow the bottom of the old creek bed, for that is where the greatest concentration of gold should occur. But I would advise that at regular intervals (say every 50 ft.) short cross cut trenches be run in the same manner, which would lend valuable information on which to base future plans.

WEAVER CREEK / RICH HILL EAST  
FLANK

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Progress Report-Golden Goose Mine

5-4-63

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Another important discovery has recently been made, which would require relatively little capital, and could be of immediate importance. Near the area of the old tunnel there is a slide of clayey material (locally called the avalanche) the probable source of which was Rich Hill. It is similar in character to the gold bearing gravels which made Rich Hill famous. (Production from Rich Hill is not definitely known, but one acre is reported to have produced over a million dollars in gold nuggets).

Everytime this avalanche material has been tested at the Golden Goose it has been found to contain gold, two test runs producing rich results, even with the test plant not being adequate to handle this clayey material. Mr. Kelley tells me he has tried to run some thru the plant, but most of it, as mined, comes in chunks the size of a baseball, and up to a foot thru; the plant is not able to screen it and break it up sufficiently to release the nuggets stuck in the clay. (The plant effectively handles the other gravels, probably missing most of the fine gold, but getting the nuggets, but is inadequate for this avalanche clayey material.) There is an old fashioned machine called a log-washer designed especially for such problems, and which should thoroughly disintegrate this clay, thus releasing the gold. Such a machine is not expensive to buy, to build, or to operate.

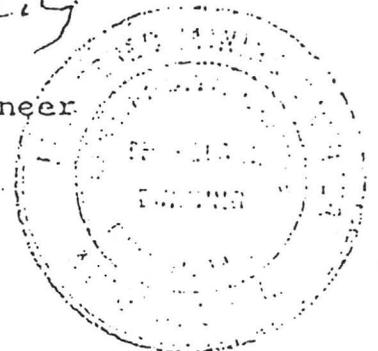
Altogether, this new approach of going after the high grade on bedrock, rather than a big scale operation on low grade, becomes very alluring. It fulfills both ideas of testing and preserving the low grade for the future, and building to that with a minimum of capital.

It is technically sound, and in my opinion spectacular concentrations of gold will be found.

Respectfully Submitted

*Charles H. Dunning*

Charles H. Dunning,  
Registered Mining Engineer





EVALUATION OF THE DALE TUCKER PROPERTY  
WEAVER CREEK DISTRICT  
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA



EVALUATION OF THE DALE TUCKER PROPERTY  
WEAVER CREEK DISTRICT  
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA  
November 22, 1984

Purpose and Scope of Evaluation

This evaluation was made at the request of Mr. Dale Tucker, with the purpose of this examination to: 1) perform an on-the-ground evaluation to confirm the conclusions and other data generated by previous examinations; 2) examine the property from a geological standpoint for additional information which may enhance the property; and 3) compile and condense these past reports and my new findings into an overall evaluation which could serve as a basis for the proposed sale of this property.

Land Status

The Tucker property consists of approximately 360 acres of placer claims, 40 acres of Arizona state leases, and 5 lode mining claims covering approximately 80 acres. Overall the property covers the S/2, Section 29; the SW NW, Section 29; the W/2 NW NE, Section 32; and the E/2 NE NW, Section 32, Township 10N, Range 4W (figure 1). These mineral rights are owned by Mr. Dale Tucker of Kiowa, Kansas and have recently had their title litigated and now are free from any past conflicts.

Location and Access

The property examined is located approximately 12 miles northeast of Congress Junction, Arizona. Access to the property is good and may be obtained by following the Octave/Stanton gravel road which is located just past Congress, to a point east one quarter mile past Weaver Creek, then turning north on another gravel road marked Weaver Creek. The south boundary of the property may be reached by following this road approximately two miles in a generally north direction along Weaver Creek. The continuation of this road roughly bisects the property and a 4-wheel-drive vehicle is recommended for the last mile of the journey.

### Physical Description of Property

This property lies in the upper reaches of Weaver Creek with elevations ranging from 3800 feet along the south end near the bottom of Weaver Creek to almost 4800 along the East flank of Rich Hill. A length of almost 4400 feet of Weaver Creek and the associated placers are controlled by this property as well as the east flank of Rich Hill and its associated gravels and slide material.

At the time of my visit, water was flowing in parts of Weaver Creek on the property as well as ponded in one place. Three wells exist on the property which reportedly have sufficient water to support a moderate size operation.

### History

The Weaver Creek district was discovered in the early 1860's by Captain Pauline Weaver and Major A. H. Peeples when one of their party discovered loose nuggets on Rich Hill. This discovery was further expanded by the discovery of placers on both Weaver and Antelope Creeks. Reportedly, within five years, \$500,000 or about 25,000 ounces of gold had been produced. The loose gold that laid underneath boulders and in crevasses was easily gathered but later sluicing became the prominent activity in the creek placers. By 1883 production was estimated to have totaled over \$1,000,000 or over 50,000 ounces of gold.

Past operations on the Tucker property have been sporadic, limited, and small with only a few percent of the placer material appearing to have been processed, primarily for the large nuggets which have come from this property. The primary reason for the limited activity is probably that not only does the gold nuggets get larger as one goes up stream but so do the boulders associated with the placers. Past miners could not have handled the larger boulders present in an efficient manner so they were forced to concentrate on small scatter pits and tunnel in the alluvium. Verbal information on these past operations indicates that, overall, the average grade of the material was very good, far above those being mined today. In the past, several other small operations restricted their work to mining under some of the large boulders present. They reported recovering good quantities of large nuggets from these areas. One such example is a 7-by-40 foot trench which reportedly yielded over 100 ounces of nugget gold from this property.

Sporadic activity has continued throughout the past years with several operations still active today. Total recorded production today is conservatively estimated at over \$2,000,000 with most of it prior to 1933 when the price of gold was fixed at slightly over \$20 per ounce.

Present day operations are of relatively small size and appear to be recovering only a few ounces per day. Most of the gold recovered ranges in size from coarse flakes to nuggets. All of the present operations appear to be reworking material in and along Weaver Creek which undoubtedly has been worked at least once in the past.

#### Property Geology

Rocks within the prospect area are composed predominately of Precambrian Granite and Quartz Diorite with some fine grained mafic dikes present. A few miles away similar appearing dikes rocks have been identified microscopically as diabase dikes. This is probably also true for those found on the Tucker property.

Alteration and quartz veins, which in places could almost be described as stockwork, occur on the property along the east flank of Rich Hill. Both of these features could represent broad low grade mineralization which could have contributed some gold to that derived from upper Rich Hill to form the placers along Weaver Creek.

Two quartz veins were found occurring near the center along the south line of Section 29. Both of these veins dipped at approximately 45 degrees west and had a strike of N10E. These veins were almost pure quartz with some pyrite and limonite after pyrite present. This mineralogy is different from the veins in the Weaver Creek district that produced gold. Reportedly, only the mesothermal base metal veins produced gold in which the gold values were carried in not only the quartz but in the galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite. Samples were taken of these veins to determine the gold content and will be discussed in more detail later.

#### Sampling

A total of 14 new samples were taken, 4 to test the lode potential and 10 to test for the presence of significant fine gold. These samples were used to complement random samples taken in March of 1983 by Mr. Robert Teller as part of the 1983 assessment work. There were no specific locations given for these earlier samples but it is assumed that they were taken from the present stream bed. Overall, these 24 samples averaged .48 ounces of gold per ton which when all samples over 1 ounce per ton are subtracted (cut) the average is still a respectable .26 ounces of gold per ton (table 1). This figure is considered very good and would certainly render almost any placer deposit of this grade economic.

## Reserves

Preceding my evaluation in November 1984, there were two reports prepared on the property in 1961 and 1963 by Mr. Charles Dunning, an Arizona Certified Mining Engineer. In the first report, he made a reserve estimate of the yards of material he believed to be present. Mr. Dunning stated:

"Altogether you have an area 1320 yards long by 220 yards wide. Probably 25% of the area, such as canyon walls, or outcropping rock on the hillsides has no overlying gold bearing gravels, and there for no value. The depth is guess work. Very few pits have reached bedrock. Most along the creek bed show a depth of from 8 to 20 feet, or say 4.0 yards. In the area of the big slide thickness is much greater probably over 100 feet in places. An average thickness of four yards would seem quite conservative.

And that would make a total over 1,000,000 yards."

In my, field investigation, I found no reason to disagree with Mr. Dunning's reserve estimates, and I believe them to be as he stated "quite conservative." I found the approximate length to be 4400 feet (1466 yards), width 360 feet (210 yards), and thickness probably did average 20 feet but at the time of my visit bedrock could only be observed in a few places and would not be a significant sampling. The so-called "slide area" would undoubtedly be much thicker than the normal gravels but only testing will determine the thickness and extent of the economic gravels in this area. However, it appears quite possible that sufficient thickness may occur in this area to potentially double his projected reserves. In light of the previous discussion, the 1-2,000,000 yard range of reserves seems highly probable.

The grade of these reserves is probably much more a point of conjecture than the volumes present. As I have previously mentioned under the heading of sampling, Mr. Teller's 1983 samples had an uncut averaged of .48 ounces of gold per ton and reportedly, from another source, one small trench only 7x40 feet which contained only a few dozen yards of material yielded 110 ounces of nugget gold much like that shown in figure 2. When Mr. Dunning again revisited the property in 1963, he found a small operator doing some placer mining on a limited scale. He stated:

"Preliminary testing of about 40 yards showed an average of \$15.00 per yard."

*at today's gold prices this  
would approach \$200 per yard*

Although he considered this a rich spot, the equivalent grade at \$15 per yard is .42 ounces of gold per yard or very close to Mr. Teller's uncut average of .48 ounces of gold per ton.

Another interesting part of Mr. Dunning's report concerns the well-known fact that in most placers, most all of the gold occurs at or close to bedrock. In this same 1963, report he stated relative to this fact that on the Tucker property:

"This work was done primarily for testing purposes, but has definitely proven the above. The bedrock has usually been found to be very rich whereas the overburden is so low grade that it would only be profitable to recover gold from a very large plant."

At the time Mr. Dunning visited the property, the operation was only using a 3/4-yard shovel and his idea of a very large plant may be more in line with the size of operation that should be contemplated for this size property.

From the previous discussion, it appears that the limited work in the past has encountered economic, especially at today's prices, concentrations of placer gold. More important than assays which have only had limited value in evaluation placers, actual test mining has recovered good quantities of placer gold and also found the to-be-expected enrichment on and close to bedrock.

#### Conclusions and Recommendations

Based upon the work performed thus far, it is logical to assume that a placer gold deposit of sufficient size and grade to be economic may exist on this property. Additional testing is recommended to better determine the size and grade of this deposit so that the main plant can be designed for the appropriate rate and for any problem material which might exist. This testing program should utilize equipment of sufficient size to reach bedrock or the program will be of questionable value.

More detail work and additional sampling should take place in the vicinity of the iron-stained granite. As previously discussed, a .019 ounce per ton gold sample may be significant in this type of environment.

Respectfully submitted,



Lee Halterman  
Certified Professional  
Geologist #3444

## SUNBURST GOLD PROJECT

### Initial Study Report

The results of our exploration study were positive. The purpose of the study was fourfold: 1) to determine the volume and nature of the ore body 2) to determine the type of gold present so as to ascertain the best recovery method 3) to determine the availability of water, which during the past century has been a great hindrance to mining the property 4) to understand the history of the property and to arm ourselves with knowledge that will better enable us to overcome past obstacles.

#### A Brief Evaluation

##### The Volume And Nature Of The Ore Body

For this mining project to be safely worth our effort we calculated that we needed 250,000 cubic yards of gold bearing ore. This amount of ore would enable us to process 400 yards per day for almost three years (eight hour days and five day weeks) and provide a prospect of 50,000 ounces of gold reserves. Ore reserves appear to be much greater.

In 1963, in one of his more well known reports, Charles Dunning concluded that this property contained more than 1,000,000 cubic yards of economically profitable ore. Other engineers and geologists since that time have viewed this figure as overly conservative and have placed the figure nearer 2 million cubic yards (Halterman, 1984).

Based upon our observations of two trenches and test holes, one cutting across the yoke of the flow channels of Weaver Creek, about 1000 feet long and the other bearing North and South along the lower Eastern flank of Rich Hill, about 750 feet long, a series of test holes bearing from East to West near the Northern boundary of the claims, and other test holes in the channels of Weaver Creek, we calculate 1,371,624 cubic yards of gold bearing ore. Although this figure is a fence diagram approximation, it substantiates the results of Charles Dunning and those who follow.

The nature of this ore body has revealed to us one reason why the property has not been mined in the past. The gold on this property has been placed in a vault. Up until the 1930's no one possessed a key that would open it. The boulders were so large that no one could move them. Mules were not strong enough and dynamite was ineffective due to the overburden of gravel above the boulders. In order to mine the gold the boulders had to be mined first and this proved prohibitive. When the progress of technology provided equipment that set miners to thinking about moving the boulders economically, the Roosevelt administration slapped a cap upon the price of gold at \$35.00 an ounce. This situation prevailed until 1973, and with every passing

year inflation made \$35.00 an ounce worth less and less and gold mining became less profitable.

The nature of the ore on this property is rocky and with large boulders. But now, with the price of gold hovering between \$350 and \$425 per ounce and with our present technology of equipment, these boulders are no longer able to entomb the gold.

#### The Type of Gold Found On The Claims

This property yields free, coarse gold. When we first began this exploration study we had hopes that our tailings could be retained, after the recovery of nuggets, and leached with cyanide for fine gold. Our tests have shown that this is not initially economically feasible. Not enough fine gold exists in proportion to free gold in this ore to justify cyanide extraction - at least until we become established.

In testing approximately 100 of our samples we utilized the time proven method of fire assay. Even though the average of these assays calculated at the very high mark of .044 ounces per ton, many of the test samples revealed smaller amounts but a few showed up to 1/2 ounce per ton. In these cases small flakes must have been present in the samples. This points to the fact that the gold on these claims is for the most part coarse and relatively large. All past assay reports we have dug out since 1934 have also shown coarse gold to dominate this property.

Gold nuggets we have obtained from this property often contain quartz and are very angular. This indicates that the source of these nuggets is relatively near. From all indications the gold emanates from quartz vein outcroppings all over the East flank of Rich Hill. These veins all strike and dip about the same direction.

An early fear upon obtaining this property was that placer deposits would weaken as one progressed upstream. All factors available tend to indicate the opposite. Nugget gold has been found all over the property and with greater frequency as one moves upstream.

Our study substantiates a geological report of our property dated 1901, quoted in "The Prescott Prospect," January, 1902:

The gold deposits of Weaver are celebrated for their richness and their coarseness or weight of the grains of gold. ... They have been worked for many years, thirty or more. The deposits of gravel are not deep and heavy. The gold appears to be broken from a not far distant vein. The soil is red with iron oxide and the gravel is chiefly quartz veinstone. The deposit on the top of Rich Hill was found in value from an area of less than one acre of ground along an old river channel. A score of men are now working these placers from year to year, and it is supposed that they get from \$2000 to \$4000 in value per month. The

Rich Hill channel is noted for its coarse, heavy gold. Small scale gold does not occur there. It has not been transported far from its original matrix. The same observations apply to the placers of which Rich Hill was supplied. It seems strange, however, to get such coarse gold on the top of a mountain. Tom Connell, who mined extensively on the top of the hill assured me that he could not get over \$10 worth of fine scale gold, but he took it out in coarse masses and nuggets. One of the largest nuggets found was worth \$400, another one \$300, and \$150 in round figures. Three lumps taken out by him were worth \$1008. Nuggets to the aggregate value of some \$3000 were taken out within a small area. Pedro Lucero, at Weaver, found one piece worth \$450.

#### Gold Ore Content

One and one-half yards of bank material from the lower Eastern flank of Rich Hill were randomly dug and tested in bulk fashion. Nuggets totaling .67 ounces were recovered. This provides an assay figure of .42 ounces per yard. If this is averaged in with other assay figures obtained in this study, the result is .09 ounces per ton, an extremely respectable figure.

Of course, the nature of statistics lends them to be used to demonstrate conflicting conclusions but these assay results, no matter how construed, clearly demonstrate the presence of a very economic gold content.

It is a well-known theory among mining engineers that the more sample results taken into consideration, the truer the understanding of gold values present. Therefore, as a final exercise I averaged all past assay results available with our own results taken from the Sunburst Gold property excluding any samples that were shown to contain over one ounce per ton (of which there are seven). The resultant average is .15 ounces per ton. A finer gold content figure could not have been made to order. If the assays showing over one ounce per ton are calculated in (these are legitimate assays) the average of gold per ton computes at .35 ounces. (This is excluding the assay sample submitted by Mr. Leland Kelly contain 48.64 ounces per ton. I considered this to be too rich to be representative.)

If these averages are computed at 400, 800 then 2000 yards per day (Weaver gravels weigh in at 2500 to 3000 pounds per yard), the prospective results are extremely encouraging.

#### The Availability Of Water

Without water this property cannot be mined. It is safe to estimate that 400 yards of ore per day will require

between 150,000 and 400,000 gallons of water per day. Wells are already in place capable of handling this need.

According to the Arizona State Water Department we have rights to four wells for the purpose of mining; one has the potential of 10 gallons per minute., another can produce 15 gallons per minute, a third at 35 gallons per minute and the fourth will yield 50 gallons per minute. With a one million gallons storage pond and recycling of water, we will be able to run any volume of ore we need to. According to the record the capacity of these wells has been proven by La Paz Mining Company of Tucson, AZ who used them to mine during 1987-88. Our claims are situated in an area not designated by Arizona as a water control zone. This means that we have unlimited access to available water wells. All of our wells are properly registered and adjudicated through the Arizona State Water Department.

#### History Of The Sunburst Gold Property

Lastly, our time in Arizona has put us in close proximity to records and information sources concerning our claims.

Following the discovery of the Weaver Mining District in 1863, forty years of intense surface mining depleted the District of much surface gold. In spite of some tunneling, (drift mining) the greater part of the bedrock of Weaver Canyon has yet to be mined and this is where the greatest concentrations of gold occur (due to its high specific gravity - 19.11)

Apparently, the first to seriously consider mining close to the bedrock on any of Weaver Canyon was Mr. George S. Moore of David Mines, Inc., Monterrey, California. An engineer was hired from New York City - G.M. Colvocoresses - and in his engineering report dated August 4, 1934, Mr. Colvocoresses stated:

"...I can visualize only two reasons why this venture might fail. First - the impossibility of handling any substantial yardage with steam shovels or any other type of mechanical equipment. .... Second, - the absolute failure of the water supply."

Of course in our day both of these obstacles are easily surmounted.

As it turned out David Mines was not able to mine in Weaver Canyon to a lack of an accessible water supply.

Even in 1892 when it was apparent that the surface nuggets of the Weaver Mining District would soon play out, a large dam was built above the Weaver Mining District to collect water on the Hassayampa River for hydraulic operations in Weaver Canyon. This dam burst destroying the town of Wickenburg and killing over 150 persons.

After the 1930's the price of gold was capped and with the advent of WWII all gold mining was suspended by the U.S. Government as an industry non-essential to the war effort.

When the war over gold was still limited to \$35.00 an ounce and with every passing year inflation reduced the value of that figure. By the late 1950's most of the major gold mines in the United States were forced to close. Even the largest gold mine in America, the Empire Mine of Grass Valley, California, reported in 1958 that their cost for producing an ounce of gold worth approximately \$35.00 was \$48.00. The Empire Mine has been closed every since.

The next substantial attempt on record to mine the Upper Weaver Canyon Claims was made by Mr. Lee Kelly who held these claims from the late 1950's until 1962.

According to a 1961 Phoenix Newspaper article Mr. Kelly was "...a big 36 year old, good looking in a moon-faced, Midwestern clodhopper way." During the annual Gold Rush Days celebration in Wickenburg Mr. Kelly won the gold panning contest and on a tip from James C. Lewis, an Arizona prospector, he obtained the claims on the Upper Weaver Canyon. The newspaper article quotes Mr. Kelly:

"At one spot on Weaver Creek the early placer miners never reached bedrock. They took \$1 million off a single acre of nearby Rich Hill, and hundreds of them survived the Great Depression by washing the gold from a half yard of gravel a day. But the boulder jams prevented the early miners from digging deep with hand tools."

the writer continues by observing that Kelly believes:

...his claims are virgin. By the time durable power shovels were invented, the country was off the gold standard and the people were uranium crazy. Kelly's notions are supported by mining engineers. One, Phoenix's Charles Dunning, has given a preliminary report that Kelly's bedrock was never mined....

Mr. Kelly set out to raise \$500,000 but his deal fell through due to circumstances now clothed in obscurity.

The next party to hold the mineral rights with intentions of getting to bedrock on these Upper Weaver claims was an oil driller and producer from Olney, Illinois - Mr. Harold Brinkley. He and his sons invested substantially in time, materials, and money in preparation to mine the property. The first road to the property was built that enabled the movement of larger equipment. Wells were drilled, water storage tanks erected and explorations were made. Then, according to Mr. Brinkley, Mrs. Brinkley turned seriously ill and had to be removed back to their home in Illinois. After that Mr. Brinkley put the claims up for sale.

Mr. Dale Tucker of Kiowa, Kansas eventually purchased the claims. In July of 1986 lease arrangements were made

with La Paz Mining Company to mine the property. By June 1987, La Paz Mining Company was in production on State Land also owned by Mr. Tucker just below and adjacent to our federal claims. Due to internal problems operations were terminated.

When the Weaver Mining District was discovered by the Pauline Weaver Party in 1863, gold was abundant on and near the surface. This 6000 acres of land was worked in these upper zones consistently for nearly forty years. Weaver Canyon boasted of 6000 residents. Gold was abundant for easy pickings but the greater concentrations of gold remained near the bedrock and out of reach. Charles H. Dunning, one of Arizona's most well known mining engineers has pointed out in his preliminary report on our property:

It is an old rule in placer mining...that the last two inches above bedrock will contain more gold than 20 [sic] feet above it.

By the time the technology was available to economically mine the boulder jams, water sources sufficient to sustain a mining operation had not yet been discovered. WW II then broke out and all American gold mining was suspended as a non-essential industry. While gold was capped at \$35.00 an ounce the rest of the economy was characterized by inflationary prices until 1973 when the \$35.00 cap was removed.

Since 1973 two serious attempts have been made to mine the property. The first failed due to an unexpected illness and the second failed before it even began.

Respectfully submitted,



Brent Allan Winters  
Geologist for  
SUNBURST GOLD MINING PROJECT



# THE INCORPORATORS

THUMB-NAIL AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

Mr. Brent Allan Winters

1. Age-----36
  - a. Born and raised on a corn, soybean, hog and cattle farm about six miles from Martinsville, Illinois.
2. Education:
  - a. Casey High School, Casey, Illinois. Graduated 1972
  - b. B.S. Geology - Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois. Graduated 1981.
  - c. ThM Degree emphasis in ancient languages - Biola University, La Mirada, California. Graduated 1987.
  - d. Attended Law School - University of Missouri Columbia, Missouri.
3. Experience and Expertise: Ten years affiliated with the U.S. Navy as an Aviation Ordnanceman and as a SCUBA and deep sea diver, etc.. He served as an air gunner aboard fast attack Carrier USS Coral Sea and dive team member, Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit One Pearl Harbor, Det 319, Long Beach, California. Apprenticed as summer clerk for Illinois Fourth Appellate District Court Judge. For the past 1 1/2 years he has been researching placer gold mining. His geological training has helped him here.
4. Hobbies: Reading, history, law and conversation. So far Brent has not met a stranger.
5. Religion: Protestant  
Has had a ministry in a non-denominational church in Terre Haute, Indiana for approximately three years.
6. Family: has a wife and four children.
  - Wife, Susan K. (Armstrong) Winters
    1. Caleb, a boy, age 8
    2. Jeremiah, a boy, age 6
    3. Cacey, a girl, age 4
    4. Jennifer, a girl, age 2

## THUMB NAIL AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

Mr. Joe Q. Armstrong

i. Age-----73

- a. Born and raised in Sunset, Texas. After graduating from high school, he joined the U.S. Navy in order to have a job and to see the world. He was raised in hard times so knows what it is to do without. In the Navy, he made 2nd Class Shipfitter in four years. He was the ship's welder (USS Northampton) and a qualified 2nd Class deep sea diver for which he received \$8 extra per month. Sea stores cigarettes were 10 cents per pack. He got out of the Navy in March 1941 after serving a four year hitch and then shipped out in the Merchant Marines to keep from being drafted by the Army. Joe worked for Bethlehem Steel corporation as a master welder, and then for Shell Oil Co. as a welder in the pipe shop, while waiting to go to Aviation Cadet training for the Army Air Forces in April of 1943. He took Bombardier training at Victorville Army Airfield, Victorville, California and graduated as a 2nd Lt on October 23, 1943. He then proceeded to join the Aircrew of a B-17 flying with the 8th air Force out of England. On his first mission his plane was shot down and ditched in the English channel. It was rescued by an English trawler on patrol duty. Joe flew 14 more missions and on the 15th mission was shot down again, deep in the heart of Germany. Joe was captured by civilians and spent the rest of the war in Stalag Luft III and Stalag 7A, until the end of the war on May 8, 1945.
2. Education: Graduated from Sunset High School, Sunset, Texas, May 1935. Five persons graduated. In those days all you had to do was study, and maybe take in a movie twice a month.
  - a. Compton Junior College, Compton, CA. Graduated 1971. Attended evening classes while working full-time for the State of California.
  - b. Juris Doctor Degree from Pacific Coast University, Long Beach, California. Graduated in May, 1976.
  - c. Held a California Real Estate License from 1959-1988.
3. Experience and Expertise: 24 years of military service, combined Navy and Air Force time. Held eleven different military specialties from First Mate on a 95 foot Torpedo Boat to NCOIC of the USAF Recruiting Detachment ranked in size with that of Chicago and New York. Retired as a Senior Master Sergeant in 1961. Worked for the State of California Employment Development Department as a supervisor, Contract Writer, etc. for 17 years after retiring from the

military.

4. Hobbies: Working in the yard, fixing things, playing tennis, water skiing and fishing.
5. Religion: Protestant Non-Denominational
6. Family: Has a wife and 3 children
  - Wife, Virginia May (Woolsey) Armstrong. Age, 70.
  - 1. Joe Q. Armstrong, Jr., a boy, 43 years old.
  - 2. Michael D. Armstrong, a boy, 39 years old.
  - 3. Susan Kay (Armstrong) Winters, a girl, 35 years old.