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October 20, 1978

FILE MEMO

Alabandite Silver Group
California District
Cochise County, Arizona

Mr. Rich Lundin of Wallaby Enterprises (744-1722) brought the Alabandite Claim Group to our attention. The group is located at Round Mountain, northeast of Paradise, Chiricahua Range, Section 10, T17S, R31E (see attached map). Also attached is the report by Lundin (July 20-21, 1978) and the recon map. The Nartex Minerals and Chemical Corporation claim map of the district is in the drafting office.

Essentially the area is in Colina Limestone between several porphyry dikes (east-west) with quartz veins adjacent to the dikes. Fracturing of the 150-foot zone between the dikes has allowed the introduction of variable silver values, with perhaps 3-4 million tons of 5-ounce silver with high manganese content as a reported base.

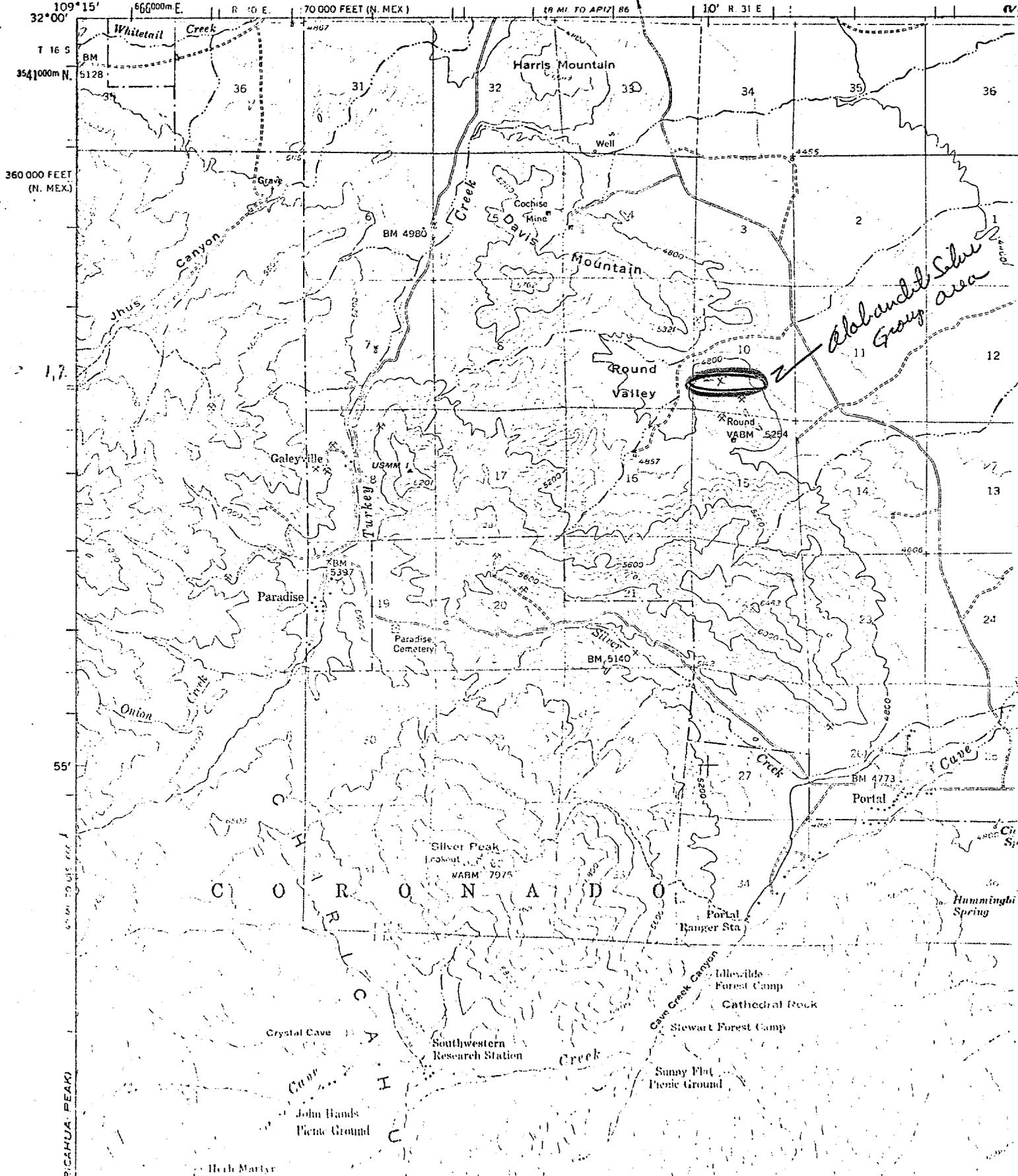
Mr. Ralph Morrow controls the property. (He is VP of Producers Minerals Corp. of the San Juan, Safford, property. They have 288 unpatented claims, 10 patented claims, and one equivalent State School section (Paragon, Sullivan, and Mordor Groups). They will allow three months free time with copies of all work done submitted to them, then a Lease-Option of all the ground for 6 months at \$5,000, followed by an extension of 6 months at \$5 per acre, then 6 months at \$10 per acre, then 6 months at \$15 per acre. End price is negotiable, with all option payments credited.

Lundin mentioned that he had conducted a barrel test of 150 pounds of dump material at the Tombstone facilities and had a 44% recovery of silver values.


James D. Sell

JDS:1b
Atts.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS

at the Alabandite Claim Group,
California Mining District,
Cochise County, Arizona

July 20 - 21, 1978

RICHARD J. LUNDIN

Mineral Exploration Consultant
Wallaby Enterprises

3425 W. Bardot Street
Tucson, Arizona 85704

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Ralph Morrow, the general area of the main workings of the Alabandite Claim Group was examined, and evaluated for its mineral potential during the period of July 20-21, 1978. These investigations were carried out by this writer and Mr. Kenneth Kral, in order to aid its owners and operators of this property in its most expedient development.

The general area investigated encompasses parts of the Paragon Nos. 248-280 claims and the Alabandite Claim Group. These unpatented Federal lode claims are held by location, and have been held by the present claimants, J. W. Morrow and Nartex Minerals, for quite some time.

This area was examined and mapped at a scale of 1 inch to 50 feet. Various mineralized structures were noted in the course of the effort and were plotted on a map. (See figure No. 1) Where possible, the various workings were examined, and channel samples of the exposed mineralization were taken. (See figure No. 1 for the location of these samples, CD006a-CD010a) In cases where the workings were not safe to enter, representative dump samples were taken of material thought to have been mined. (See figure No. 1 for the location of these samples, CD001a - CD005a)

Five N-S traverses across the area were made so as to gather representative lithologic and alteration information, and soil samples.

A series of cross-sections were made and are included. (See figure No. 1 and cross-sections A-A' through E-E') A single N-S magnetic survey traverse was also made. (See cross-section C-C') All samples taken were then assayed for their gold and silver content. (See Appendix A)

GENERAL GEOLOGY

As this examination of the property was of a reconnaissance nature, little time was spent in examination or correlation of the various rock types outcropping in the Round Valley area. According to S. B. Keith, the limestone units visible at the main Alabandite or Humboldt workings are part of the Permian Colina formation. This writer observed that these limestone units are very fossiliferous and contain abundant brachiopod, gastropod and ammonoid cephalopod fragments. A transition from these fossiliferous units to those containing rounded, limestone cobbles was noted. The limestone units are not strongly altered; small patches of marble have been noted adjacent to mineralized veins. No high temperature alteration minerals (diopside, actinolite-tremolite, idocrase-vesuvianite, garnet or magnetite) were noted. Lower temperature alteration minerals associated with the mineralization were quartz, calcite, and ankerite.

A series of intrusive Quartz Latite Porphyry dikes cut the limestone units. These dikes strike approximately E-W and dip to the N. The dike material is essentially, unaltered.

HISTORY AND PAST PRODUCTION

The Alabandite or Humboldt mine area was a past producer of silver, copper and lead. According to S. B. Keith, the property was active from 1907 to 1930, and produced some 180 tons of ore. A 1935 report by J. A. Wilcox, indicates that the property produced some 257 tons of ore that averaged around 36 ozs. Ag per ton. At current market prices, the past production would have a value of around \$43,000.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Mineralization consists of argentiferous alabandite, argentite, galena, copper and manganese oxides, and a small amount of gold. This occurs in veins and veinlets along the contacts between the limestone, and the dikes. The mineralized zones appear to be restricted to those masses of limestone that have been trapped in these dikes, or are embayed between two igneous bodies. The area of past production lies to the north of the most southerly dike that crosses the property from east to west. Previous work was done on a series of three major paralleling veins that lie along limestone-quartz latite porphyry contacts. The northernmost vein is approximately 120 feet from the major mineralized structure. The area between these two veins is strongly fractured, and contains many smaller veins and veinlets that are mineralized.

According to the Wilcox report, mineralization occurs on both the northern and southern margins of the main dike. This mineralization appears to be related to the emplacement of the dike system, with values increasing as one approaches the limestone dike contacts. It is apparent that a very powerful epithermal system was active in the formation of these deposits. This system was silver, manganese, and copper rich, and had the capability to concentrate these metals. If one takes the average tenor of the veins as being in the neighborhood of 30.0 ozs. Ag per ton, then the factor of concentration at this deposit might be in the order of 500.

The veins themselves are formed of intergrown masses of quartz, calcite and ankerite in open spaces and fracture fillings. The gangue minerals are mostly euhedral. Manganese and minor amounts of copper oxides coat the surface exposures. Sulphides in the form of alabanite, galena and argentite (?) have been noted on the dump.

An indicator as to the depth of oxidation is the current water level; about 90' in the main shaft.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Thirty five soil and rock-chip geochemical samples were taken and assayed for their gold and silver content. (For the location and results of these samples, see figure No. 1, cross-sections A-A' through E-E', and Appendix A) Background values for gold and silver were established

as being less than .1 ppm Au and 5 ppm Ag. Eight samples showed anomalous gold values. Sixteen samples showed anomalous silver values; nine showing values greater than twice the background value. Four samples indicated mineable grade material. (CDS 014, 018, 019, 024) The distribution of the values indicates to this writer that a large anomalous area to the north of the main workings, has the potential for a low grade silver orebody. It appears that the quartz latite porphyry is not itself significantly mineralized; this being restricted to the hanging wall side of the major dike system, and is found to the south where the dikes are not exposed.

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

A single traverse was made along line C-C' with readings being taken at the geochemical sampling stations. The results were inconclusive. (For the location of this traverse and the results see cross-section C-C')

DUMP AND CHANNEL SAMPLING

Ten representative samples were taken of the various dumps and exposed outcrops of vein mineralization. (For the location and results of these samples see figure No. 1 and Appendix B) The results indicated

that the dumps would average around 5.0 ozs. Ag/ton and that the surface outcropping mineralization would average around 1.0 oz. Ag/ton.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is this writer's opinion that this property has an excellent potential for further, high-grade vein mineralization, and for development as a bulk, low grade deposit. In addition, the 3000 tons of dump material at the site might be worked via a heap leaching operation similar to what is being done at Tombstone by the State of Maine Mining Company.

The three main vein systems north of the E-W trending dike might be worked along strike through the existing workings. These workings would have to be rehabilitated and dewatered. Once this was accomplished, they would have to be mapped in detail and surveyed. It is anticipated that productive mining of the high grade veins would be below the level of oxidation. As the veins are striking E-W, a N-S development and haulage heading might be initiated from the bottom of the old shaft. This would facilitate production from more than one mineralized zone and at the same time, save on hauling and hoisting costs.

Exploration might be handled from the existing workings using underground diamond core and long-hole drilling. Deep exploration would need to be handled from the surface. It should be remembered that the best mineralization is at the contact between the limestone and the quartz latite porphyry.

In the area between the main vein and the northernmost vein there are scattered outcrops of quartz latite porphyry. This could mean that the mass of mineralized limestone between these two veins is fairly thin, or it could mean that there are additional mineralized zones that have not been prospected in the past.

The problem of the relative thickness of the limestone block mass between the main and northernmost vein is a critical one, if one is to work for the development of this property as a bulk, low grade deposit. If the dikes that are seen at the surface are merely extensions of a larger igneous mass near the surface, then the potential for the requisite tonnage needed decreases. On the other hand, if these dikes are well removed from their igneous source, then the potential for a low grade, bulk deposit below the zone of oxidation increases. The only way to test this is by drilling a minimum of three core holes. (For the location of these holes see cross-sections C-C' through E-E') These holes would be drilled at an angle of 45° and to a depth of 250'. Prior to this drilling program, a plane table map should be made of the area so as to coordinate surface and underground information. This would be critical if the need arises to conduct additional surficial and underground drilling programs so as to delineate a bulk deposit.

As exploration is a high cost proposition, it is advantageous if the property can "pay its way" while under development. A possible way of recapturing the development costs might be found in the treatment of the existing mine dumps. A heap leaching operation similar to those

set up in Tombstone might be just right for recovering appreciable amounts of silver and gold from these dumps. As there are approximately 3000 tons of dump material at the property, it might pay to have some preliminary mill tests done on the ore so as to ascertain if this process might be feasible. The silver content of these dumps would average around 5.0 ozs./ton, and would have a gross value of \$87,000 at current prices. If 40% of this value was recovered, \$30,000 might be available to defray the cost of the development and exploration program envisioned.

In conclusion, I feel that this property could be a real profit producer, if the work is done in an orderly manner and with an eye to the geology and ore controls.

RICHARD J. LUNDIN

Mineral Exploration Consultant
Wallaby Enterprises

REPORT ON THE
ROUND VALLEY MINES
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA.

This report is the result of my findings from several examinations having been made during the first week in November 1935.

This property is in Round Valley in northern Cochise County and is in the California Mining District. In the future this will be known as the Round Valley Mines.

The Round Valley Mines consists of eight and a fraction claims lying along the east side of Round Valley and extending down into the flat part of the valley where a deep covering of soil obliterates all rock formations. This report concerns only the east portion of the claims where the formations and outcrops are exposed.

Along the east side of the property a long and massive upthrust forms the east rim of the valley. Sloping to the west from porphyry summit of the rim to the floor of the valley, a distance of about fifteen hundred feet, is a zone of white fossilized limestone. Running at right angles to the porphyry upthrust and cutting through the middle of the claims is a very pronounced quartz porphyry intrusion from twenty to seventy-five feet in width and to all appearances is of deep seated origin. The general strike of this intrusion is east and west.

On each limestone-porphyry contact there is a strong and continuous quartz vein carrying alabandite (manganese sulphide), silver sulphide, complex chlorides and bromides of silver, a small amount of gold and a trace of copper.

At a distance of one thousand feet north of this dyke and running more or less parallel to it is another vein with very good silver outcrops and four hundred feet south of the dyke are two large veins also showing outcrops of silver. Samples taken on these outcrops all show silver, but due to surface leaching are of irregular value. I have taken some in the past that ran as much as one hundred ounces.

Numerous other veins paralleling the former are to be seen and on one of these is a forty-foot shaft from which I have seen some very nice assay reports.

All of these veins run from twelve to sixty inches in width with an average of about forty-two inches. Several small workings show these veins to have a general dip of from 47 to 60 degrees to the north. All the veins extend out into the valley where they become covered with earth. Their exposed lengths are from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet.

There are two shafts on the property and several small cuts. An old shaft that is in good condition around the collar is 186 feet deep on an incline of about forty-seven degrees. This shaft was sunk on the north contact of the lime and the porphyry.

At the present time the shaft below the ninety-foot level is full of water. When I was there in November, leasers had extracted practically all the ore above the ninety-foot level.

Below the ninety-foot level only one small stope was worked. The vein straightens to about 60 degrees and is strong all the way down.

The shaft was sunk to the 186-foot level only. At this point drifting was done along the vein for a total distance of 89 feet. Then a drift was run south through the porphyry a distance of 86 feet to the south contact of the lime and porphyry where a three foot vein of quartz was struck where fifteen inches of very good alabandite and silver was found. About 12 feet of drifting was done on this vein. Both of these veins are strong with fair values. A small stope was operated on the shaft vein on the 186-foot level.

I have record of net smelter returns from this property totalling 257 tons with a total value of \$5,067.00. Average returns per ton is \$19.66. This ore was shipped between 1905 and 1923. Since then other shipments were made of which I have no record.

I took several samples and all that carried alabandite and between 45 and 200 ounces of silver.

Mr. Morrow has a number of other assay reports that were taken by other engineers that consistantly show values from 5 to 50 ounces of silver per ton.

A new shaft 300 feet west of the shaft is down forty feet. This shaft is not on the same vein, but the vein is strong and a small amount of commercial grade ore was found. Surface leaching is very pronounced in this district and the new shaft is not down far enough to be out of the leached zone.

Water for mining and domestic purposes is easily available from the mine and from nearby wells. The water flow is about 100 gallons per day.

There is a very good country road to within a mile of the property and a road over which motor vehicles may pass goes right to the mine. Ore hauled from the mine would go to San Simon, Arizona for shipment on the Southern Pacific Railroad to the custom smelter at El Paso, Texas. The mine is 29 miles from San Simon, with a slight down hill grade all the way.

Summary and Opinion.

Because of the well fractured limestone with its porphyry intrusions, and the strong veins of commercial width, and the extensiveness of the mineralization all along the veins, this property from surface indications alone is worth prospecting. Other properties at Hilltop and Paradise, which were not far distant produced much ore. Then the showing in the several small workings tend to verify the opinion that a very nice body of commercial ore can be found.

The entire Round Valley district has no extensive workings, but the prospective feature along with the record of ore shipments makes me believe that a good examination is justified.

Copied from: Joseph A. Wilcox Report,
Engineer.

ALVA H. GUNNELL
 CIVIL ENGINEER

MINES

(Later known as Round Valley Mine)

PRODUCTION DATA

COMPILED BY

Date	Assays Ag. Oz.	Cu. %	Total Payments	Treatment charge	Net per ton	Tons in Lot	Val. of Lot
1905	25.6		\$17.94	\$7.14	6.60	12.675	101.71
1906	33.10		22.37	6.00	13.70	13.70	193.90
"	105.80	4.27	73.27	7.00	73.17	6.600	637.80
"	59.20		40.66	6.70	32.62	22.245	928.67
"							
"	28.40		20.35	6.00	12.81	10.425	
1907	57.10		32.02	7.00	10.44	10.045	
			41.00	7.00	30.60	3.360	
1908	57.60		31.70	6.00	30.10	2.905	
"	35.60		20.65	7.00	13.35	3.480	
1911	40.30		21.88	7.00	14.00	11.000	
1912	52.40		31.10	7.00	23.60	6.000	
1920	16.80	(dump)	15.90	4.00	21.17	45.000	
"	14.98	"	12.34	3.30	9.20	28.710	
1922	47.20		47.02	12.00	30.22		
"	29.60	1.51	50.00	14.00	71.30	4.8000	
"	33.20		38.65	6.00	30.05		
1923	14.80	2.10	9.75	3.00	5.75	9.100	

5,067.32

Total Tons, . . . 257.75
 Total Returns, . . \$5,067.32
 Average " per ton \$19.66

above stated
 to of

should be noted
 and under treatment
 billing for the
 stations per ounce

above compilation
 liquidation sheets.

and under treatment
 billing for the
 stations per ounce

above compilation
 liquidation sheets.



13. Homestake mine (Boeckler Mng. Co.)	178	31E	Con. 35	Cu, Ag	Siliceous copper oxide and sulfide ore along a fault zone separating Pennsylvanian-Permian Naco Group limestone from Cretaceous volcanics near a Tertiary porphyry stock.	Pit and shaft workings. More than 140 tons of ore produced in 1912 and about 22 tons in 1919-1920.	ABM file data
14. Horace mine (Douglas & Cross, McClellan)	168	31E	NE ¼ 32	Pb, Cu, Ag	Lead and copper carbonates and oxides in irregular replacement orebodies in folded and faulted, silicified Mississippian to Permian limestones.	Pit, adit, and shaft workings. More than 60 tons of ore shipped in 1917-1918.	USGS Min. Res. of U.S., 1917, 1918 ABM file data
15. Humboldt mine (Bradshaw Arizona; May, Hyda & Scott; Bradshaw-Arizona Mng. Co.)	178	31E	So. Con. 10 No. Con. 16	Ag, Cu-, Pb-	Spotty silver chlorides and silver values associated with alabandite and minor base metal sulfides in a shear zone and in pyrometamorphosed Permian Clinton Limestone bordering an intrusive porphyry dike.	Shaft workings. Some 180 tons of ore produced intermittently between 1907 and 1930.	USGS Min. Res. of U.S., 1908, 1911-1912, 1922 Mines Handbook, 1926, 1931 ABM file data
16. King Ainsworth mine group (Ainsworth, Cochise, Cochise-Bullion, Oregon group; King Copper Co., Ainsworth Copper Co., Cochise Consolidated Copper Co., Portal Mines Development Co., Coronado Copper Co., Arizona Consolidated Metal Producers Corp.)	178	31E	Con. 10 446	Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Au, W-, Mo-	Irregular and spotty base metal oxides, carbonates, and sulfides with minor scheelite along shear zones and disseminated in silicified and pyrometamorphosed Mississippian to Permian limestone along a zone of thrust faulting.	Shaft and tunnel workings. A total of at least 1150 tons of ore produced intermittently from the 1880's to 1962.	USGS Min Res of U. S., 1906-1907, 1918 USBM Min. Res. of U. S., 1927-1929 USBM Min. Yearbook, 1948 Mines Handbook, 1926, 1931 USAEAC Prelim. Res. Rpt. A-P-47, 1953 Date et alia, 1960, p. 15-16 ABM file data
17. King of Lead mine (Morrow, Taylor, Pursley)	168	30E	NE ¼ 18	Pb, Ag, Zn, Cu- Au-	Base metal carbonates and sulfides in fault zones and in disseminated bedded in thrust blocks of Permian limestones.	Tunnel workings. A total of about 300 tons of ore were produced between 1927 and 1970.	ABM file data
18. Leadville mine group (Chamberlain & Morrow, California & Paradise Consolidated Mng. Co., Nebraska & Arizona Copper Co.)	178	30E	SE ¼ 24 Protracted 31E SW ¼ 19	Pb, Ag, Cu, W-	Lead and copper carbonates and sulfides with spotty scheelite in weakly silicified, locally sheared, Permian limestone intruded by porphyry dikes.	Shaft workings. A total of about 500 tons of ore produced intermittently between 1904 and 1961.	USGS Min. Res. of U.S., 1907, 1915, 1923 USBM Min. Yearbook, 1949-1951 Date et alia, 1960, p. 14 ABM file data
19. Manhattan mine group (Manhattan Development Co.)	178	30E	3, 10	Cu-, Pb-, Zn-, Ag-, Au-	Relatively weak base metal carbonates and sulfides with some high grade spots along a shear zone and as disseminations in metamorphosed Permian limestones and Cretaceous beds.	Relatively shallow workings. A small amount of ore produced during 1926 and 1927.	Mines Handbook, 1926 ABM file data
20. Morning Star mine group (Paradise Mng. Co., Bisbee & Sonora Development Co., Paradise Mng. & Miling Co.)	178	31E	No. Con. 6	Cu, Pb, Ag, Au	Copper and lead carbonates and sulfides in spotty, pyrometamorphic deposits in Mississippian to Permian limestones along an intrusive porphyry contact.	Tunnel and shaft workings. A total of some 85 tons of ore produced during 1916, 1942 and 1948.	Copper Handbook, 1912-1913 ABM file data



TUCSON OFFICE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEOCHEMICAL CORP.

2561 EAST FORT LOWELL ROAD • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85716 • PHONE: (602) 795-9780

Certificate of Analysis

Page 1 of 3

Date: August 5, 1978
Client: Wallaby Enterprises
3425 W. Bardot
Tucson, AZ 85704

RMGC Numbers:
Local Job No. 78-13-5T
Foreign Job No.:
Invoice No. 8147

Client Order No.:

Report On: 35 Rock Samples

Submitted by: R. Lundin

Date Received: July 28, 1978

Analysis: AU and Ag

Analytical Methods: Determined by Atomic Absorption

Remarks:

cc: Enc:
RMGC: SLC
file

PDW/pw

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Au ppm</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>
CDS-001	-0.1	-1
-002	-0.1	-1
-003	-0.1	1
-004	-0.1	1
-005	-0.1	-1
-006	-0.1	1
-007	0.2	1
-008	-0.1	3
-009	-0.1	3
-010	0.2	8
-011	-0.1	7
-012	-0.1	4
-013	0.2	5
-014	-0.1	140
-015	-0.1	5
-016	-0.1	3
-017	-0.1	5
-018	-0.1	200
-019	0.1	360
-020	0.1	15
0021	0.2	8
-022	0.1	2
-023	-0.1	4
-024	0.1	425
-025	-0.1	12



<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Au ppm</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>
CDS-026	-0.1	11
-027	-0.1	8
-028	-0.1	5
-029	-0.1	4
-030	-0.1	7
-031	-0.1	3
-032	-0.1	7
-033	0.1	10
-034	-0.1	22
-035	-0.1	6

By *Parry D. Willard*

Parry D. Willard



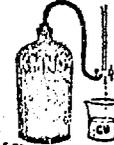
1435 S. 10th AVE.

P. O. BOX 1889

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers

PHONE 622-0813



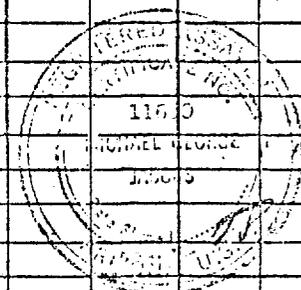
Certificate No. 59994

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85702

¹³ 28 July 1978

Sample Submitted by Mr. Wendell Enterprises

SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	Percent Wet Assay	Percent Wet Assay
		\$					
<u>CD 021A RL-78</u>	<u>0.005</u>		<u>1.30</u>				
<u>2</u>	<u>0.005</u>		<u>7.30</u>				
<u>3</u>	<u>0.010</u>		<u>3.75</u>				
<u>4</u>	<u>0.040</u>		<u>3.75</u>				
<u>5</u>	<u>0.005</u>		<u>1.40</u>				
<u>6</u>	<u>Trace</u>		<u>0.55</u>				
<u>7</u>	<u>Trace</u>		<u>0.20</u>				
<u>8</u>	<u>0.005</u>		<u>0.20</u>				
<u>9</u>	<u>0.005</u>		<u>1.45</u>				
<u>CD 010A RL-78</u>	<u>Trace</u>		<u>4.55</u>				



• Gold Figured \$100.00 per oz. Troy

Charges \$ 50.00

Very respectfully,

W. Jacobs

Hillway Arizona 5/19/54

to whom it may concern
 I will here make a short Report on the
 Humbolt mine
 situated and located in the California mining
 district in Cochise County State of Arizona
 it consists of 9. Unpatented mining claims
 Country Rock massive Limestone
 2 shaft on north contact of a basaltic
 porphyry intrusion 68 feet thick shaft
 depth 200 feet on a 45 degree dip to
 the north following the ore all the way
 down the ore not frozen to either wall
 both walls salvage
 at 90 feet down in shaft one drift
 seen on the vein 38 feet and a drift
 45 feet

at the 200 Level of Shaft One
Crosscut Run south 65 feet which
cuts through the Porphyry and
Ricks up the Top Edge of the same
ore and Inasty Gang that rise
on the North contact
also from the Bottom of the Shaft a
Drift Run a Burst 35 feet on the
Nin and a Raise a Burst 40 feet

from the Drift
Strike of Nin East West Dip
at a Burst 45 degrees to the North

this is Easy of access a Burst 13 miles
from Railroad at Reddy New Mexico
a good Road in $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the mine
a distance of 10 miles to the Pull

+ 400 feet of development work
Done and it all except 65 feet is
Run in a contest vein carrying
a Trasty Gang and a alibandite
ore in a White Trasty Gang
in all the Working the Ore will
average 5 feet 6 inches thick
The Gang don't carry anything

Detsimental

Condition the mine is in at
Present it have a Plant of washing
all in place a hoist is comprises
all under a good Roof and I Believe in
Good shape
the collars of the Shaft has a Bant
10 feet down is some what out of
line - a little and a full 200

⁴
the galley frame with some Refuse
will work
the shaft has 60 feet of water
in it crosscut 68 feet and a 20
feet drift and a 40 foot drift
and a 35 foot Raise full of water
it I mattered this mine once 3
men and $\frac{1}{2}$ to bucket and it took
8 days and then it sent me out
a Bunt 100 Gallon per day

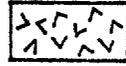
I believe plenty of water a Bunt
1000 feet away from shaft to
Run a 20 ton mill a man can
get a good @ Idea of the mine
By firing the holes up the shaft

I was operating this mine a Bout 15-
Years past for some parties that
had it leased and I taken 5 assay
samples Below the 40 foot level cut
a cross the 5 foot ~~6~~ inch vein
and it made a average of 20 OZ
Silver per ton

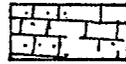
This mine can be taken over on a
Long Lived Bond and Lease at a Low Price
the little use all in good shape
iff I was a Bit Better Financed I would
fix the collar of the shaft and
fix the Ladders down to the Bottom
and run water the shaft

W. W. W. W.

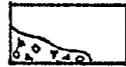
Explanation of symbols used on the Cross-Sections



Quartz Latite Porphyry



Limestone



Dump Material



Breccia



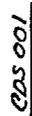
Fossiliferous material



Strongly Anomalous Ag value



Strongly Anomalous Au value

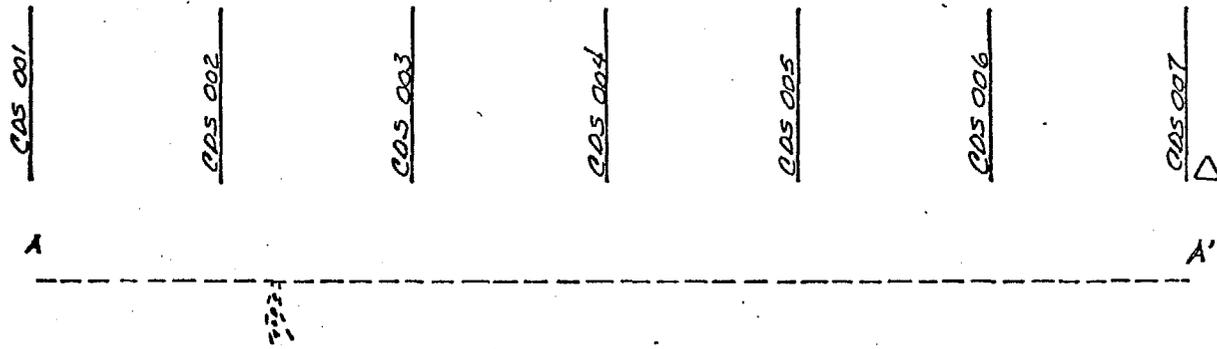


Sample No



Veins

Cross Section A-A'
(Looking West)

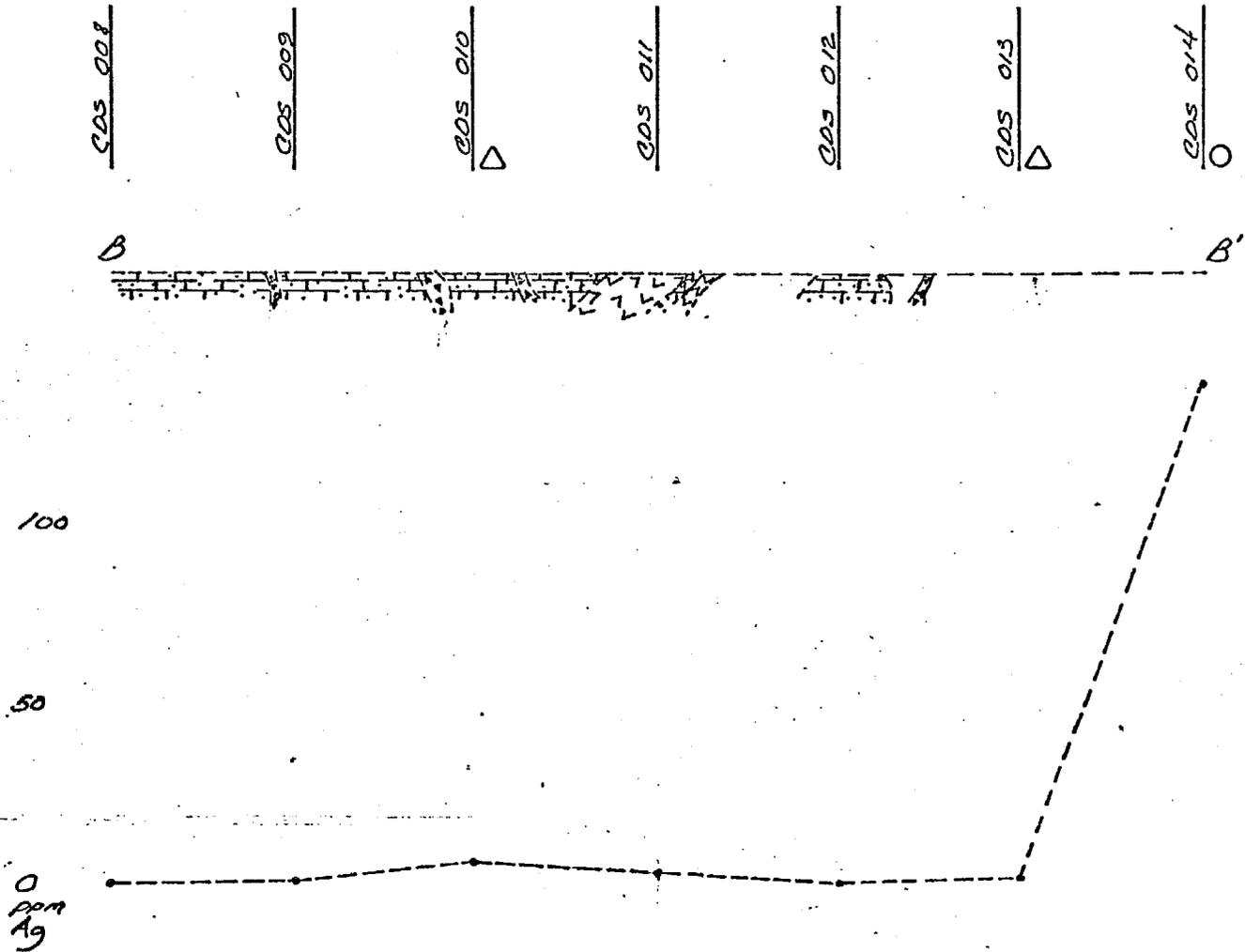


Scale:
hor. & vert. 1"=50'

0
ppm
Ag

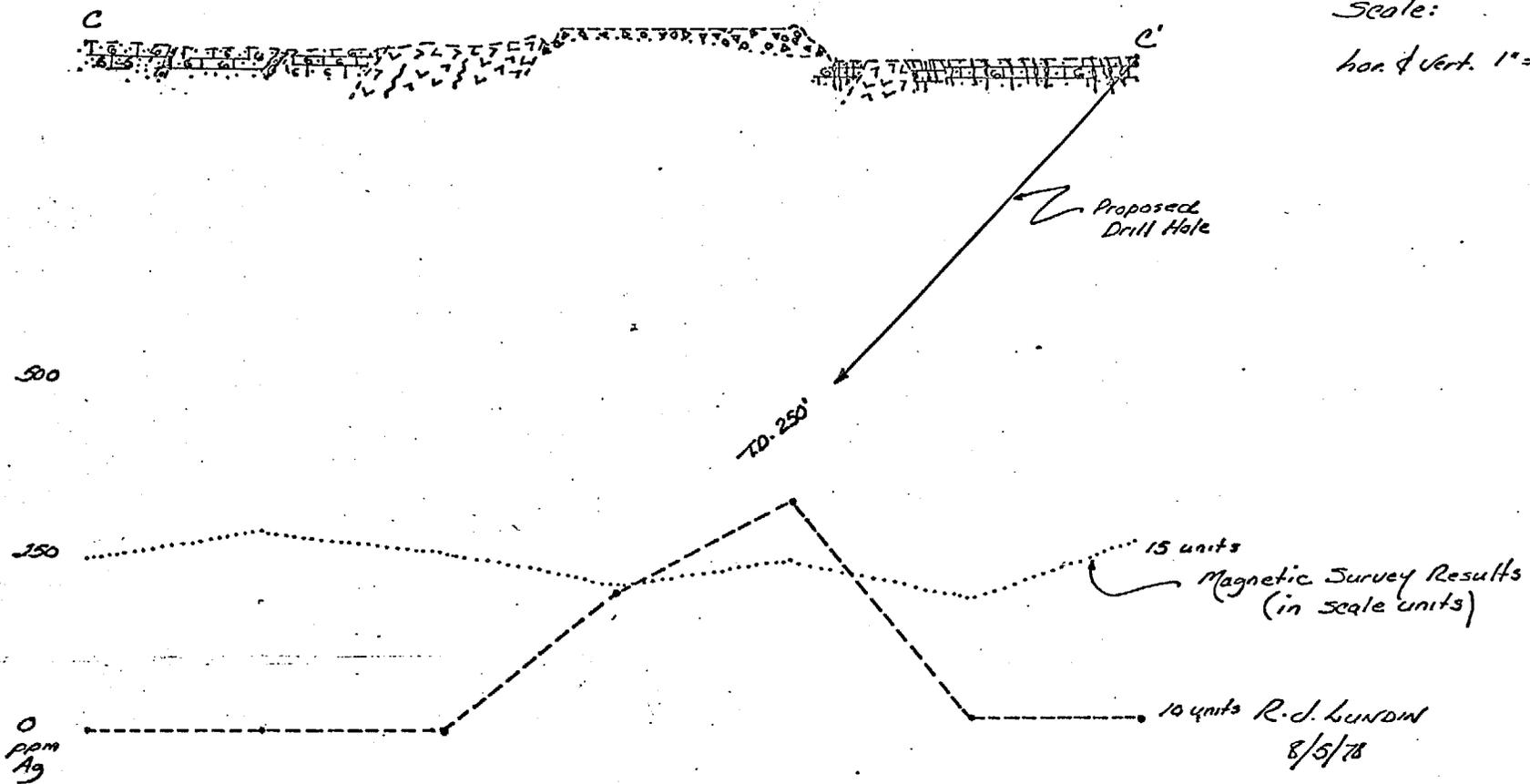
R. J. Denton
8/5/78

Cross Section B-B'
(Looking West)



Cross Section C-C'
(Looking West)

CDS 015 CDS 016 CDS 017 CDS 018 CDS 019 CDS 020 CDS 021
 ○ ○ ○ △

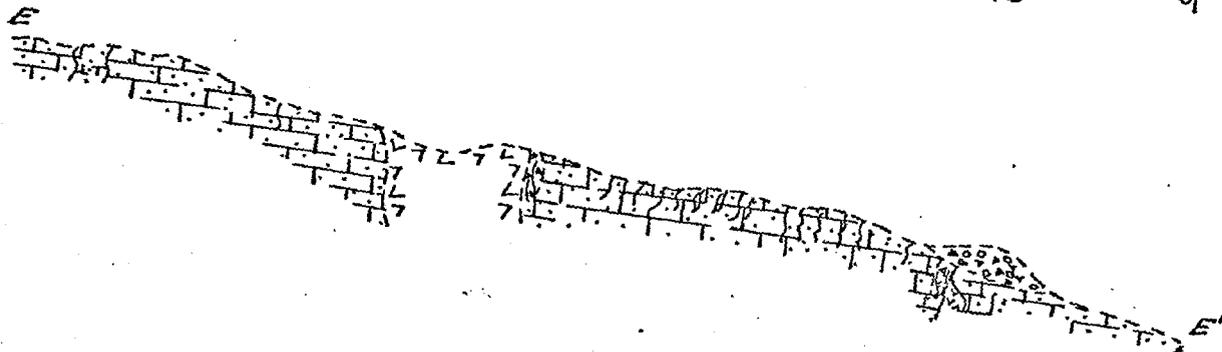


Scale:

hor. & vert. 1" = 50'

Cross Section E-E'
(Looking West)

CAS 029
CAS 030
CAS 031
CAS 032
CAS 033
CAS 034
CAS 035



Scale:
hor. & vert. 1" = 20'

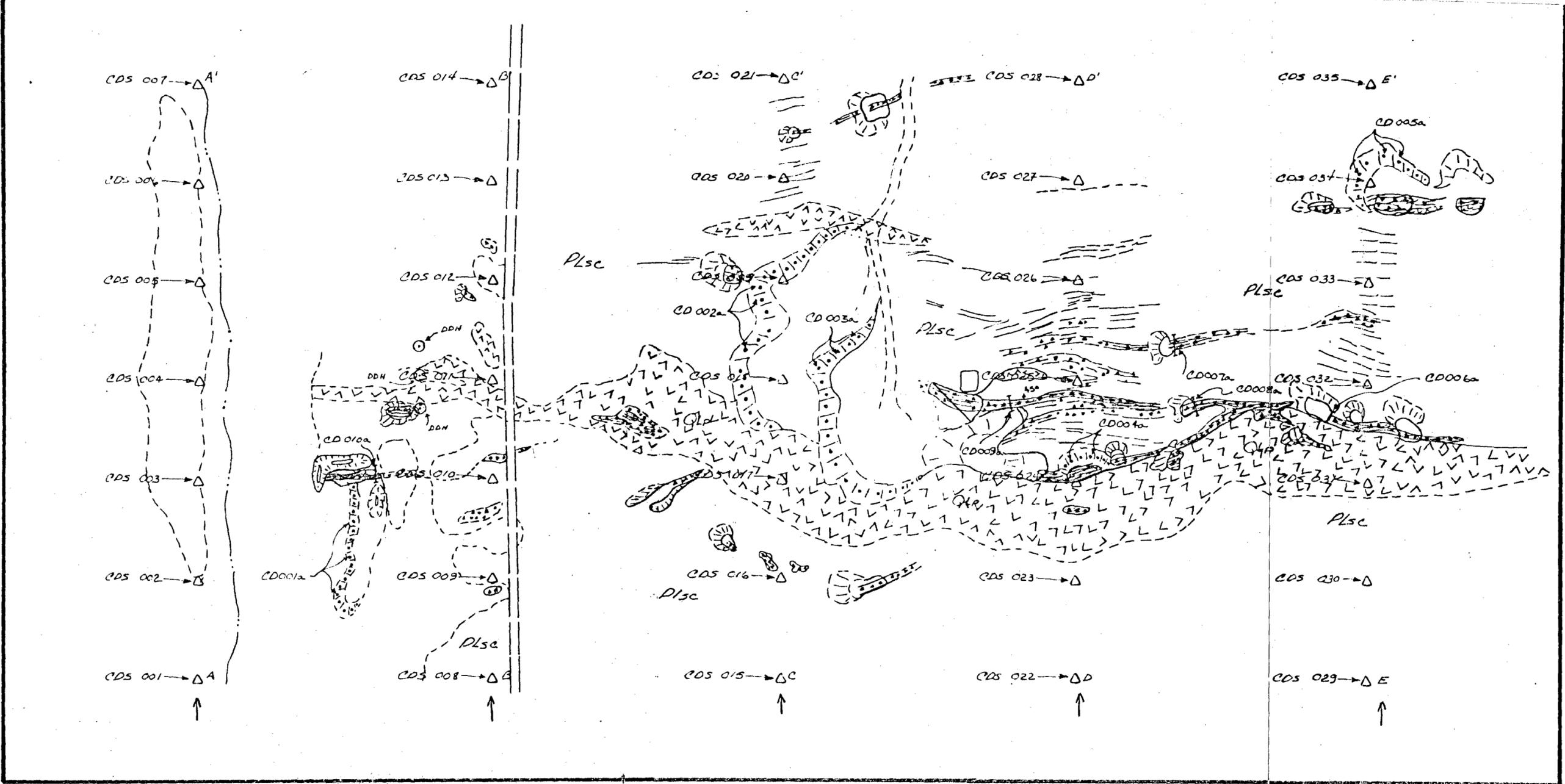
Proposed Drill Hole

T.O. 250'

50
0
ppm
Ag

R.D. LUNDIN
8/5/78

Fig. One



LEGEND

- X Q P X Laramide? Quartz Latite Porphyry
- Plsc Colina Limestone (Permian)
- Sample Sites
- Veins
- Brecciated Zones
- Dumps
- Roads
- Shafts

SCALE: 1" = 50'



R.J. LUNDIN
WALLABY ENTERPRISES
8/5/78

PRELIMINARY RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGIC MAP
Main Workings, Alabandite Claim Group,
California Mining District,
Cochise Co., Arizona

Figure One