



CONTACT INFORMATION  
Mining Records Curator  
Arizona Geological Survey  
416 W. Congress St., Suite 100  
Tucson, Arizona 85701  
520-770-3500  
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>  
[inquiries@azgs.az.gov](mailto:inquiries@azgs.az.gov)

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James Doyle Sell Mining Collection

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Buckhorn Basin  
Yavapai County

### FOREWARD

I was contacted by Mr. A. S. Murray of Wickenburg, Arizona and requested to conduct a brief examination of 15 mining claims situated east of Wickenburg. Since available capital for an examination was limited, the scope of this report must of necessity also be limited. I visited this property on March 16th and March 20, 1963. The purpose of my brief examination was to attempt to evaluate the mineral potential of the property based upon surface showings and accessible underground workings. If indications proved favorable I was to suggest a method for bringing the property into a satisfactory rate of production with a minimum capital expenditure.

The property does show promise for a profitable mining venture. A proposed initial approach toward development of the ore has been suggested. The reader of this report should be reminded, however, that the property does not at present contain proven ore reserves. Until development work has been progressed to a point that substantial reserves can be established as proven, the mining operations must be recognized as having certain attached risks. Suggestions for rapid development of the mine at relatively small cost have been made. A geologist or mining engineer should constantly check progress of the development work and reappraise the mineralized zones as depth is gained in the workings.

POST SCRIPT

Mr. Bacon was killed Mar. 25, 1963 while on a geology field trip.

I have typed this report just as he wrote it and to this I affix his seal.

Mrs. Vance N. Bacon

(SEAL)

Correction of Page 9

Vance Bacon did not get to make corrections of his notes with me, so I have therefore made these corrections.

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For the San Juan tunnel and the No. 5 shaft, which would be our first points of operation, including the above shipment and including the others listed, the average for gold would show, eighteen dollars and nine cents per ton and the copper would average 6.23 percent. This does not include the 39.79 per cent copper. All shipments that Vance has listed on page nine were mined at the points of operation which he has shown.

*A.S. Murray*  
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## SUMMARY

This mine is situated approximately 16 miles by road in an easterly direction from Wickenburg, Arizona. There are 15 unpatented claims involved (about 300 acres) with evidence of mineralization being apparent on all claims. Essentially, the area is composed of a pre-Cambrian schist which has been intruded by Cretaceous (?) quartz monzonite. Considerable fracturing and faulting, accompanied by varying intensities of mineralization, apparently occurred during the intrusions. There is some evidence of a dioritic intrusions following the quartz monzonite.

Several short shafts and drifts are in evidence on the property. The presently accessible workings of the San Juan Mine consist of about 300 feet of drift and some short stopes and winzes. An old drift is said to exist under the present level, but is presently not accessible.

Although the property at one time had a small mill, records of past production have apparently been lost. The only records available, during this examination were those from small shipments made between 1951 and 1959. These shipments consisted of about 100 tons and averaged \$28.00 per ton.

The nearby Sulphide Tunnel was driven between 1918 and 1923. The apparent purpose of this drift was to intersect the disseminated sulphides indicated by the oxidized surface capping. Following the accidental death of Mr. Nathorst in 1923, very little additional work was done on this project, although some good gold values are reported to have been encountered in some areas of the drift.

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Contemplated expenditures of \$50,000. or more toward development of water supply, construction of camp facilities, purchase and erection of used milling equipment, and purchase of adequate used mining equipment would appear justified.

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The group of 15 unpatented claims is situated approximately 16 miles by road in an east-northeast direction from Vickenburg in Yavapai County, Arizona. They are in Township 8 North, Range 3 West and appear to occupy portions of Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14. The relationship of the claims to government survey markers was not established during this examination. The San Juan Mine is situated on the north side of Buckhorn Wash about a mile down gradient from the Able Lincoln Mine (idle). It is approximately 3 miles south of the Swallow Mine (idle), at about \_\_\_\_\_ foot elevation.

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Some work was being done about 600 feet to the north of the portal of the Sulphide Tunnel at about the same time the Sulphide was being driven. It was on a well-defined fault vein structure about 4 feet in width striking N 40° E and dipping 63° westerly. This working was later to be referred to as the Gold Tunnel. It was reported that several tons from the surface workings here yielded a return from the stamp mill of 7 ounces gold per ton of ore. This same vein also was intersected by the Sulphide Tunnel. A small amount of stoping was done on the vein by a Mr. Manuel Macias. He reported he was paid \$330. by the Nathorst Mill for a 5-ton shipment (gold at \$20. per ounce.)

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### GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION:

The oldest exposed rocks in the claim area are pre-Cambrian schists having a general northeast strike and dipping toward the northwest. These schists have been broken into blocks, tilted, and shifted by a later (Cretaceous?) intrusion of monzonitic rocks. The majority of rock outcrops in the claim area are composed of several varieties of monzonite. Composition of the monzonite is transitional from nearly granitic to dioritic, although most of the outcrops can be classed as quartz monzonite. The intrusive becomes noticeably more basic when occurring as narrow dikes in large blocks of schist. It sometimes resembles diorite porphyry in

appearance and gradually changes to monzonite porphyry then quartz monzonite as its distance increases from the center of the larger blocks of schist. There are a few outcrops of dioritic to andesitic dike rock which appear to have been slightly later than the main mass of monzonite. This material seldom contains evidence of mineralization.

Much faulting and fracturing has accompanied intrusive activity. The zones of strongest faulting and shearing have been invaded by mineralizing solutions which appear to have immediately followed the intrusion. In general, the mineralization appears strongest when occurring along brecciated fault zones that are also on the contact between schist and monzonite. These mineralized fault veins are quite erratic both in width and intensity of mineralization. For this reason it will be difficult to satisfactorily block out reserves with any great degree of confidence. For example, two channel samples taken 10 feet apart across the vein may vary by more than \$30. per ton.

The predominant structural trend of the area tends to parallel the bedding of the schist. Mineralized fault veins striking in many different directions may be found; the majority, however, vary from N 30° E to N 70° E in strike, and nearly all dip to the northwest 40 to 70 degrees.

The principal workings of the San Juan Mine are along a mineralized fault zone striking about N 60° E and dipping about 36 degrees. (average) to the northwest. The width of the zone averages about 3-1/2 feet, but varies from two to five feet in comparatively short distances.

The Sulphide Vein has a strike of N 40° E and an average dip of 66 degrees to the northwest. Its width also appears to average about 3-1/2 feet, although it does attain a width of 6 feet or more in places. It has been offset by a cross-fault north of the portal of the Sulphide Tunnel, the horizontal displacement along the cross-fault being about 150 feet. This same vein may then be traced through the Gold Tunnel workings. A side drift off the Sulphide Tunnel has followed the Sulphide Vein for about 65 feet, then followed the cross-fault for about 120 feet. Buckhorn Creek is a gravel filled dry wash. At the present camp area it is over 300 feet wide, however, its average width throughout the claim area does not appear to average over 150 feet. It will probably average 40 feet in depth. Three washes draining into Buckhorn Creek also contain abundant gravels. No adequate test is known to have been made on these gravels to evaluate their value as gold placer ground, although it is common knowledge that weekend prospectors have done minor amounts of dry washing of the gravels for years. These gravels (approximately one million cubic yards) should be tested during the development of the property.

#### MINERALIZATION:

The previous workings of the area have nearly all been made in the search for gold values, although some good copper values have also been encountered along the veins. The surface exposures of the veins usually display moderately strong amounts of limonite, hematite, quartz, and specularite with frequent occurrences of copper minerals of the so-called "copper-oxide" group.

It is reported that all gold recovered from the old workings was free-milling. Copper values were not recovered except in some direct smelter shipments made in recent years.

An outcrop of monzonite porphyry and quartz monzonite measuring roughly 800 feet in diameter display disseminated iron oxide mineralization that has obviously been derived from the oxidation of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The Sulphide Tunnel was driven into this mass of monzonite and was in the sulphide zone for about 210 feet. These sulphides are predominantly pyrite and do not appear to contain a sufficient ratio of copper sulfides, where thus far exposed, to be commercial for their copper values. However, this mineralized porphyry should be thoroughly tested for gold-silver values. There may be a possibility of outlining a small open-plot deposit of low-grade gold values. All present indications are that the gold and copper mineralization is associated with the more widespread pyritic mineralization.

Coarse gold has been reported along some of the veins. This has, of course, been removed in the exposed workings and in the samples taken during this examination only fine gold was visible, even this being rare. The following copper minerals were observed; chrysocolla, cuprite, malachite, azurite, malacnite, chalcopyrite, and chalcocite.

Indications are favorable that copper sulfide mineralization in interesting amounts will be encountered within 200 feet of the surface along the Sulphide Vein. Based upon the appearance of the iron and copper oxides in the gossan on the surface, I would estimate this vein to contain no less than 100,000 tons of ore within the first 300 feet below the surface with the copper content averaging over 2% (for a 4-foot average width). This, by itself, would not be commercial, but combined with the expected gold-silver values it would present a most attractive situation.

The alteration visible in the claim area is quite common to that found elsewhere in similar geological environment in which there has been hydrothermal mineralization. The oxidation of the pyritic mineralization has resulted in some bleaching and kaolinization with considerable red clay being abundant as gouge along the principal fault zones. Quartz, iron and copper sulfides, specularite, gold and silver were introduced along fractures and fault zones during the period of mineralization. Sericitization and minor silicification has occurred in the monzonite near the veins. In the monzonite zone containing the disseminated sulfide mineralization, sericitization is strong.

The amount and extent of the gold mineralization is the item of most concern during the early development work which is proposed. As previously stated, most of the near-surface occurrences have been erratic. The zones of better mineralization were mined, leaving the leaner zones. Thus it is difficult to obtain fair samples from the present exposures.

A number of samples were taken during this examination and have been split and held for future reference. A composite was made of two 4-foot channel samples taken on the San Juan Vein. It assayed .02 ounce gold and 0.1 ounce silver per ton.

Two samples were cut across a 3-1/2 foot width on the Sulphide Vein on the 1st level and one sample was taken on the surface. Splits of these three samples were combined into a composite sample. It assayed 0.01 ounce gold and 0.10 ounces silver per ton. Obviously, none of these samples were from a pay zone.



In spite of discouraging results on the above samples, the over-all indications are favorable. I recommend that an inclined shaft be sunk on either the Sulphide Vein or the San Juan Vein for at least a 150 foot depth. An accurate record could be kept of smelter shipments made from random intervals during sinking of the shaft and thereby provide a true bulk sample that could be considered fairly conclusive. The net cost of such a test could conceivably be very small if good values are encountered. This will be further discussed later in this report.

A comprehensive sampling program involving careful cutting of at least 20 samples would be helpful in outlining the most promising zones for development work as well as acquainting the miners with the appearance of the better pay zones in the veins.

#### RECENT ORE SHIPMENTS:

The following small shipments were made between 1951 and 1959. They largely consisted of dump material and vein material which had been left as waste by previous operations. The copper values are from "oxide" copper mineralization.

<u>Cro Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Weight (lbs)</u>	<u>Gold (oz)</u>	<u>Silver (oz)</u>	<u>Copper (%)</u>
San Juan Mine	1-22-51	6,160	0.520	0.70	5.70
" " "	5-12-51	8,800	0.560	0.50	4.55
" " "	7-18-52	42,700	0.535	0.07	3.55
No 5 Shaft	6-5-53	7,300	0.580	Tr.	6.58
Sierra Shaft	7-27-54	12,200	0.020	0.42	5.98
San Juan Mine	9-10-58	17,600	0.865	0.16	3.20
" " "	9-18-58	23,060	0.500	0.38	4.15
Cobre Grande	5-28-59	7,980	0.050	0.92	11.82
No. 5. Shaft	7-1-53	3,275	0.180	2.30	8.08
" " "	7-1-53	850	0.480	0.30	39.78

*Two Boxes  
Lula Brown  
Bell*

According to Mr. Murray there was an additional 40 tons of ore shipped during the above period for which he no longer held shipment receipts, but which are said to be as good or better than the above. Just over 100 tons is represented in the above shipments. Assay results indicate the total ore value to be about \$2,800., or an average of \$28. per ton of which \$11. per ton were gold-silver values. It should be possible to maintain this average value on a sustained mining operations, but more will be known as to expected average grade upon completion of a shaft on one of the veins.

The following assays are made up and taken from invoices of ores sold to ore buyers, smelters and also ores mined and in place, for future milling process. Shipments have been made from the San Juan mining property which is located in Yavapai County, Arizona, Township P-8, Range 3 W., 16 miles north easterly from Wickenburg, Arizona. Located in the Castle Creek Mining District on the east side of the Verde fault.

Sampled or Shipped by	Assayed by	Gold (oz.)	Silver (oz.)	Copper (%)
A.S. Murray	Wickenburg Ore Mkt.	0.85	0.5	9.5
	J. Sharp	0.54	1.02	7.7
	R. A. Willoughby	1.02	0.8	7.2
	R. A. Willoughby	0.74	0.9	5.7
	R. A. Willoughby	0.40	1.4	2.7
	R. A. Willoughby	0.40	1.7	4.35
	R. A. Willoughby	0.48	0.6	2.05
	R. A. Willoughby	0.20	1.0	5.5
	R. A. Willoughby	0.76	0.6	6.3
	R. A. Willoughby	0.68	0.1	1.9
	R. A. Willoughby	0.09	0.3	9.75
	R. A. Willoughby	0.52	0.6	4.4
	R. A. Willoughby	0.54	0.6	5.1
	R. A. Willoughby	0.20	0.2	1.25
	R. A. Willoughby	2.95	0.6	6.25
	R. A. Willoughby	0.18	0.6	8.3
	R. A. Willoughby	0.37	0.9	7.1
	R. A. Willoughby	0.40	1.2	7.4
	R. A. Willoughby	3.60	2.2	5.7
	R. A. Willoughby	0.52	0.7	4.55
	R. A. Willoughby	0.56	0.5	5.4
	Ariz. Test Lab.	0.44		6.30
	" " "	0.16	10.80	18.60
	" " "	1.75		3.70
	" " "	10.90		7.0
	International Smelt. & Refin. Miami, Arizona	0.30	0.52	0.78
	" " "	0.81	0.10	3.46
	" " "	0.58	0.16	6.58
	" " "	0.65	0.68	3.20
	" " "	0.50	0.92	4.15
	" " "	00.06	0.92	11.82
	Magma Copper Co. Superior, Arizona	0.42	0.20	6.80
		0.80	0.10	4.30
		0.44	0.10	4.0
		0.14	0.10	0.85
	Hawley & Hawley Douglas, Arizona	0.48	0.6	39.78
	" " "	0.11	2.8	8.08
	J. Sharpe	0.49	1.29	7.3

Phoenix, Arizona  
May 1, 1956

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that I have made extensive examinations of the geological formations of the San Juan and Cobre Grande Mining claims that are situated in the Castle Creek mining district of Yavapai County, Arizona, which I consider to be a part of the Verde Fault.

My report to the International Smelter of Miami, Arizona, of my personal opinion of this property was:

To Wit:

The geology of the property is very similar to that of the United Verde of Jerome, Arizona, and the Cobre Grande claims have a surface formation that is almost identical of the Old Dick Mine of the Bagdad district.

The geology shows justification of extensive exploration and I sincerely believe that some depth will show a large body of Copper and Gold ore (metals based upon my surface samples.)

From sources of information that I have, which I consider as reliable, I find that Geologists have established the wide belt of Monzonite on the westerly side of the Cobre Grande Claims as the hanging wall and the Rhyolites on the easterly end of the San Juan claims as the foot wall and I am of the opinion that this is correct.

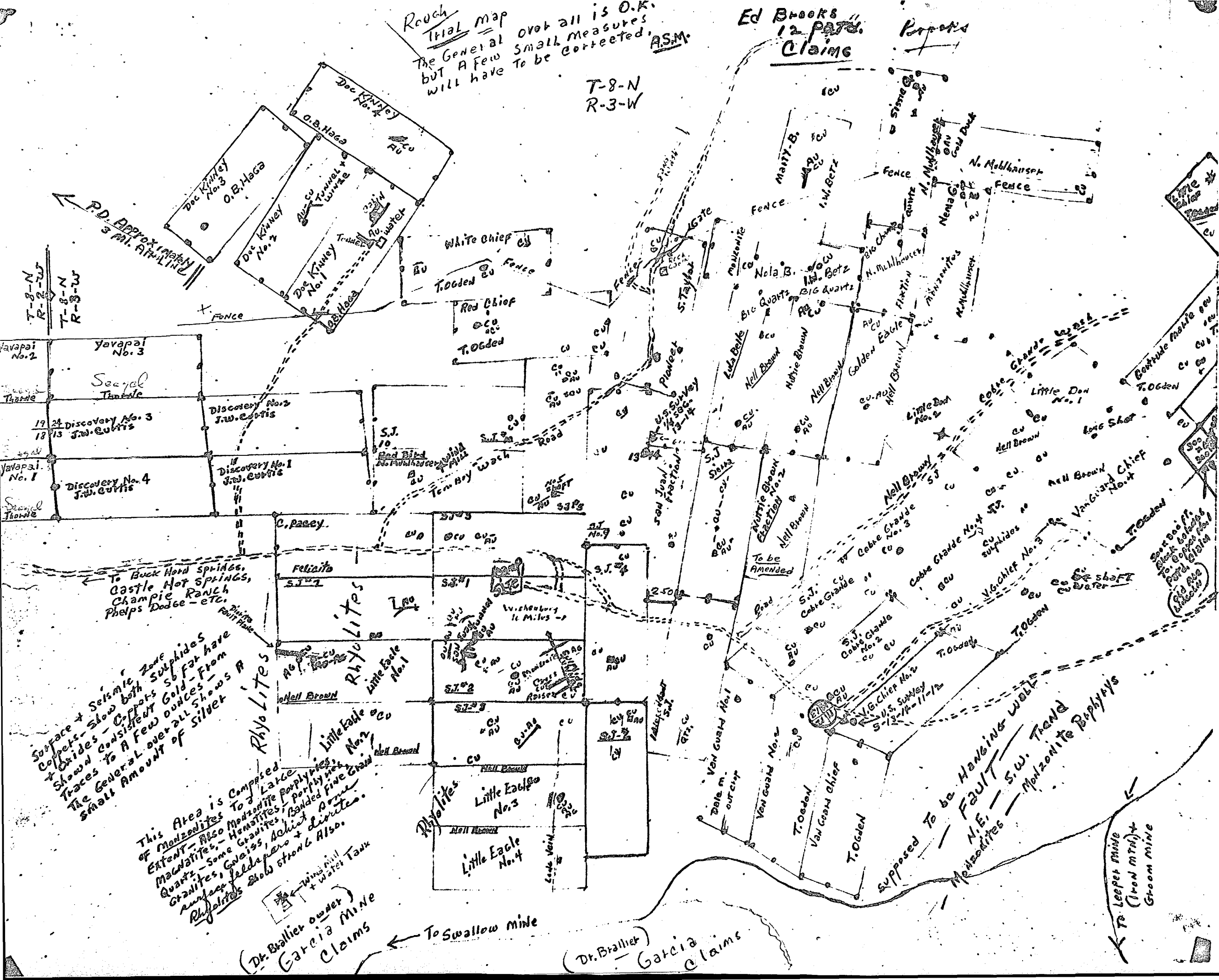
Personally, I do not hesitate to recommend this property for extensive exploration, as I have never seen better geology.

Signed: L.W. Racine, Geologist

T-8-N  
R-3-W

Ed Brooks  
12 PAGES  
CLAIMS

Криво



Wickenburg, Arizona  
April 5, 1969.

Mr. Janson,  
1180 N. 7th Ave.,  
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Sir,

I am sending you the information about the property we spoke of on April 4<sup>th</sup>.

Our property is sixteen miles east of Wickenburg, in the Beechhorn Basin. It is surrounded by high ridges.

We have north east and south west trends and north west south east trends in this area.

There is a lot of oxidation and large dikes running across a large area.

I am enclosing a mining

(Geological) and a map of the Area. This report is of the San Juan mine which joins our property. Some of the best ore was shipped from our claims.

There are ten (10) parties in the 44 claim deal. I have legal Power of Attorney from each ~~one~~ one to make a deal.

These claims are recorded in Yavapi County, Castle Creek mining district, Prescott Arizona. The assessment work is recorded on all claims by Book and Page

Yours truly,  
John W Curtis  
P.O. Box 456  
Wickenburg, Ariz. 85358

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Through the years, the property has on various occasions attracted the attention of geologists and mining men, but has apparently never been thoroughly mapped or sampled. The sketch map accompanying this report was mostly taken from a previous sketch map made by Mr. Bert Reed for Inspiration Copper Co. in 1956. He had, in turn, taken much of his information from a claim map supplied by a Mr. Hugh Carter.

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION:

The oldest exposed rocks in the claim area are pre-Cambrian schists having a general northeast strike and dipping toward the northwest. These schists have been broken into blocks, tilted, and shifted by a later (Cretaceous?) intrusion of monzonitic rocks. The majority of rock outcrops in the claim area are composed of several varieties of monzonite. Composition of the monzonite is transitional from nearly granitic to dioritic, although most of the outcrops can be classed as quartz monzonite. The intrusive becomes noticeably more basic when occurring as narrow dikes in large blocks of schist. It sometimes resembles diorite porphyry in

appearance and gradually changes to monzonite porphyry then quartz monzonite as its distance increases from the center of the larger blocks of schist. There are a few outcrops of dioritic to andesitic dike rock which appear to have been slightly later than the main mass of monzonite. This material seldom contains evidence of mineralization.

Much faulting and fracturing has accompanied the intrusive activity. The zones of strongest faulting and shearing have been invaded by mineralizing solutions which appear to have immediately followed the intrusion. In general, the mineralization appears strongest when occurring along brecciated fault zones that are also on the contact between schist and monzonite. These mineralized fault veins are quite erratic both in width and intensity of mineralization. For this reason it will be difficult to satisfactorily block out reserves with any great degree of confidence. For example, two channel samples taken 10 feet apart across the vein may vary by more than \$30. per ton.

The predominant structural trend of the area tends to parallel the bedding of the schist. Mineralized fault veins striking in many different directions may be found; the majority, however, vary from N 30° E to N 70° E in strike, and nearly all dip to the northwest 40 to 70 degrees.

The principal workings of the San Juan Mine are along a mineralized fault zone striking about N 60° E and dipping about 36 degrees. (average) to the northwest. The width of the zone averages about 3-1/2 feet, but varies from two to five feet in comparatively short distances.

The Sulphide Vein has a strike of N 40° E and an average dip of 66 degrees to the northwest. Its width also appears to average about 3-1/2 feet, although it does attain a width of 6 feet or more in places. It has been offset by a cross-fault north of the portal of the Sulphide Tunnel, the horizontal displacement along the cross-fault being about 150 feet. This same vein may then be traced through the Gold Tunnel workings. A side drift off the Sulphide Tunnel has followed the Sulphide Vein for about 65 feet, then followed the cross-fault for about 120 feet. Buckhorn Creek is a gravel filled dry wash. At the present camp area it is over 300 feet wide, however, its average width throughout the claim area does not appear to average over 150 feet. It will probably average 40 feet in depth. Three washes draining into Buckhorn Creek also contain abundant gravels. No adequate test is known to have been made on these gravels to evaluate their value as gold placer ground, although it is common knowledge that weekend prospectors have done minor amounts of dry washing of the gravels for years. These gravels (approximately one million cubic yards) should be tested during the development of the property.

#### MINERALIZATION:

The previous workings of the area have nearly all been made in the search for gold values, although some good copper values have also been encountered along the veins. The surface exposures of the veins usually display moderately strong amounts of limonite, hematite, quartz, and specularite with frequent occurrences of copper minerals of the so-called "copper-oxide" group.

It is reported that all gold recovered from the old workings was free-milling. Copper values were not recovered except in some direct smelter shipments made in recent years.

An outcrop of monzonite porphyry and quartz monzonite measuring roughly 800 feet in diameter display disseminated iron oxide mineralization that has obviously been derived from the oxidation of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The Sulphide Tunnel was driven into this mass of monzonite and was in the sulphide zone for about 210 feet. These sulphides are predominantly pyrite and do not appear to contain a sufficient ratio of copper sulfides, where thus far exposed, to be commercial for their copper values. However, this mineralized porphyry should be thoroughly tested for gold-silver values. There may be a possibility of outlining a small open-pit deposit of low-grade gold values. All present indications are that the gold and copper mineralization is associated with the more widespread pyritic mineralization.

Coarse gold has been reported along some of the veins. This has, of course, been removed in the exposed workings and in the samples taken during this examination only fine gold was visible, even this being rare. The following copper minerals were observed; chrysocolla, cuprite, malachite, azurite, melaconite, chalcopyrite, and chalcacite.

Indications are favorable that copper sulfide mineralization in interesting amounts will be encountered within 200 feet of the surface along the Sulphide Vein. Based upon the appearance of the iron and copper oxides in the gossan on the surface, I would estimate this vein to contain no less than 100,000 tons of ore within the first 300 feet below the surface with the copper content averaging over 2% (for a 4-foot average width). This, by itself, would not be commercial, but combined with the expected gold-silver values it would present a most attractive situation.

The alteration visible in the claim area is quite common to that found elsewhere in similar geological environment in which there has been hydrothermal mineralization. The oxidation of the pyritic mineralization has resulted in some bleaching and kaolinization with considerable red clay being abundant as gouge along the principal fault zones. Quartz, iron and copper sulfides, specularite, gold and silver were introduced along fractures and fault zones during the period of mineralization. Sericitization and minor silicification has occurred in the monzonite near the veins. In the monzonite zone containing the disseminated sulfide mineralization, sericitization is strong.

The amount and extent of the gold mineralization is the item of most concern during the early development work which is proposed. As previously stated, most of the near-surface occurrences have been erratic. The zones of better mineralization were mined, leaving the leaner zones. Thus it is difficult to obtain fair samples from the present exposures.

A number of samples were taken during this examination and have been split and held for future reference. A composite was made of two 4-foot channel samples taken on the San Juan Vein. It assayed .02 ounce gold and 0.1 ounce silver per ton.

Two samples were cut across a 3-1/2 foot width on the Sulphide Vein on the 1st level and one sample was taken on the surface. Splits of these three samples were combined into a composite sample. It assayed 0.01 ounce gold and 0.10 ounces silver per ton. Obviously, none of these samples were from a pay zone.

In spite of discouraging results on the above samples, the over-all indications are favorable. I recommend that an inclined shaft be sunk on either the Sulphide Vein or the San Juan Vein for at least a 150 foot depth. An accurate record could be kept of smelter shipments made from random intervals during sinking of the shaft and thereby provide a true bulk sample that could be considered fairly conclusive. The net cost of such a test could conceivably be very small if good values are encountered. This will be further discussed later in this report.

A comprehensive sampling program involving careful cutting of at least 20 samples would be helpful in outlining the most promising zones for development work as well as acquainting the miners with the appearance of the better pay zones in the veins.

#### RECENT ORE SHIPMENTS:

The following small shipments were made between 1951 and 1959. They largely consisted of dump material and vein material which had been left as waste by previous operations. The copper values are from "oxide" copper mineralization.

<u>Ore Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Weight (lbs)</u>	<u>Gold (oz)</u>	<u>Silver (oz)</u>	<u>Copper (%)</u>
San Juan Mine	1-22-51	6,160	0.520	0.70	5.70
" " "	5-12-51	8,800	0.560	0.50	4.55
" " "	7-18-52	42,700	0.535	0.07	3.55
No 5 Shaft	6-5-53	7,300	0.580	Tr.	6.58
Sierra Shaft	7-27-54	12,200	0.020	0.42	5.98
San Juan Mine	9-10-58	17,600	0.865	0.16	3.20
" " "	9-18-58	23,060	0.500	0.58	4.15
Cobre Grande	5-28-59	7,980	0.050	0.92	11.82
No. 5. Shaft	7-1-53	3,275	0.180	2.30	8.08
" " "	7-1-53	850	0.480	0.60	39.76

*Mr. Brown*  
*Lula*  
*Bell*

According to Mr. Murray there was an additional 40 tons of ore shipped during the above period for which he no longer held shipment receipts, but which are said to be as good or better than the above. Just over 100 tons is represented in the above shipments. Assay results indicate the total ore value to be about \$2,800., or an average of \$28. per ton of which \$11. per ton were gold-silver values. It should be possible to maintain this average value on a sustained mining operations, but more will be known as to expected average grade upon completion of a shaft on one of the veins

The following assays are made up and taken from invoices of ores sold to ore buyers, smelters and also ores mined and in place, for future milling process. Shipments have been made from the San Juan mining property which is located in Yavapai County, Arizona. Township P-8, Range 3 W., 16 miles north easterly from Wickenburg, Arizona. Located in the Castle Creek Mining District on the east side of the Verde fault.

Sampled or Shipped by	Assayed by	Gold (oz.)	Silver (oz.)	Copper (%)
A.S. Murray	Wickenburg Cre Mkt.	0.85	0.5	9.5
	J. Sharp	0.54	1.02	7.7
	R. A. Willoughby	1.02	0.8	7.2
	R. A. Willoughby	0.74	0.9	5.7
	R. A. Willoughby	0.40	1.4	2.7
	R. A. Willoughby	0.40	1.7	4.35
	R. A. Willoughby	0.48	0.6	2.05
	R. A. Willoughby	0.20	1.0	5.5
	R. A. Willoughby	0.76	0.6	6.3
	R. A. Willoughby	0.68	00.1	1.9
	R. A. Willoughby	0.09	0.3	9.75
	R. A. Willoughby	0.52	0.6	4.4
	R. A. Willoughby	0.54	0.6	5.1
	R. A. Willoughby	0.20	0.2	1.25
	R. A. Willoughby	2.95	0.6	6.25
	R. A. Willoughby	0.18	0.6	8.3
	R. A. Willoughby	0.37	0.9	7.1
	R. A. Willoughby	0.40	1.2	7.4
	R. A. Willoughby	3.60	2.2	5.7
	R. A. Willoughby	0.52	0.7	4.55
	R. A. Willoughby	0.56	0.5	5.4
	Ariz. Test Lab.	0.44		6.30
	" " "	0.16	10.80	18.60
	" " "	1.75		3.70
	" " "	10.90		7.0
	International			
	Smelt. & Refin.			
	Miami, Arizona	0.30	0.52	0.78
	" "	0.81	0.10	3.46
	" "	0.58	0.16	6.58
	" "	0.65	0.68	3.20
	" "	0.50	0.92	4.15
	" "	00.06	0.92	11.82
	Magma Copper Co.			
	Superior, Arizona	0.42	0.20	6.80
		0.80	0.10	4.30
		0.44	0.10	4.0
		0.14	0.10	0.85
	Hawley & Hawley			
	Douglas, Arizona	0.48	0.6	39.78
	" "	0.11	2.8	8.08
	J. Sharpe	0.49	1.29	7.3

Phoenix, Arizona  
May 1, 1956

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that I have made extensive examinations of the geological formations of the San Juan and Cobre Grade Mining claims that are situated in the Castle Creek mining district of Yavapai County, Arizona, which I consider to be a part of the Verde Fault.

My report to the International Smelter of Miami, Arizona, of my personal opinion of this property was:

To Wit:

The geology of the property is very similar to that of the United Verde of Jerome, Arizona, and the Cobre Grande claims have a surface formation that is almost identical of the Old Dick Mine of the Bagdad district.

The geology shows justification of extensive exploration and I sincerely believe that some depth will show a large body of Copper and Gold ore (metals based upon my surface samples.)

From sources of information that I have, which I consider as reliable, I find that Geologists have established the wide belt of Monzonite on the westerly side of the Cobre Grande Claims as the hanging wall and the Rhyolites on the easterly end of the San Juan claims as the foot wall and I am of the opinion that this is correct.

Personally, I do not hesitate to recommend this property for extensive exploration, as I have never seen better geology.

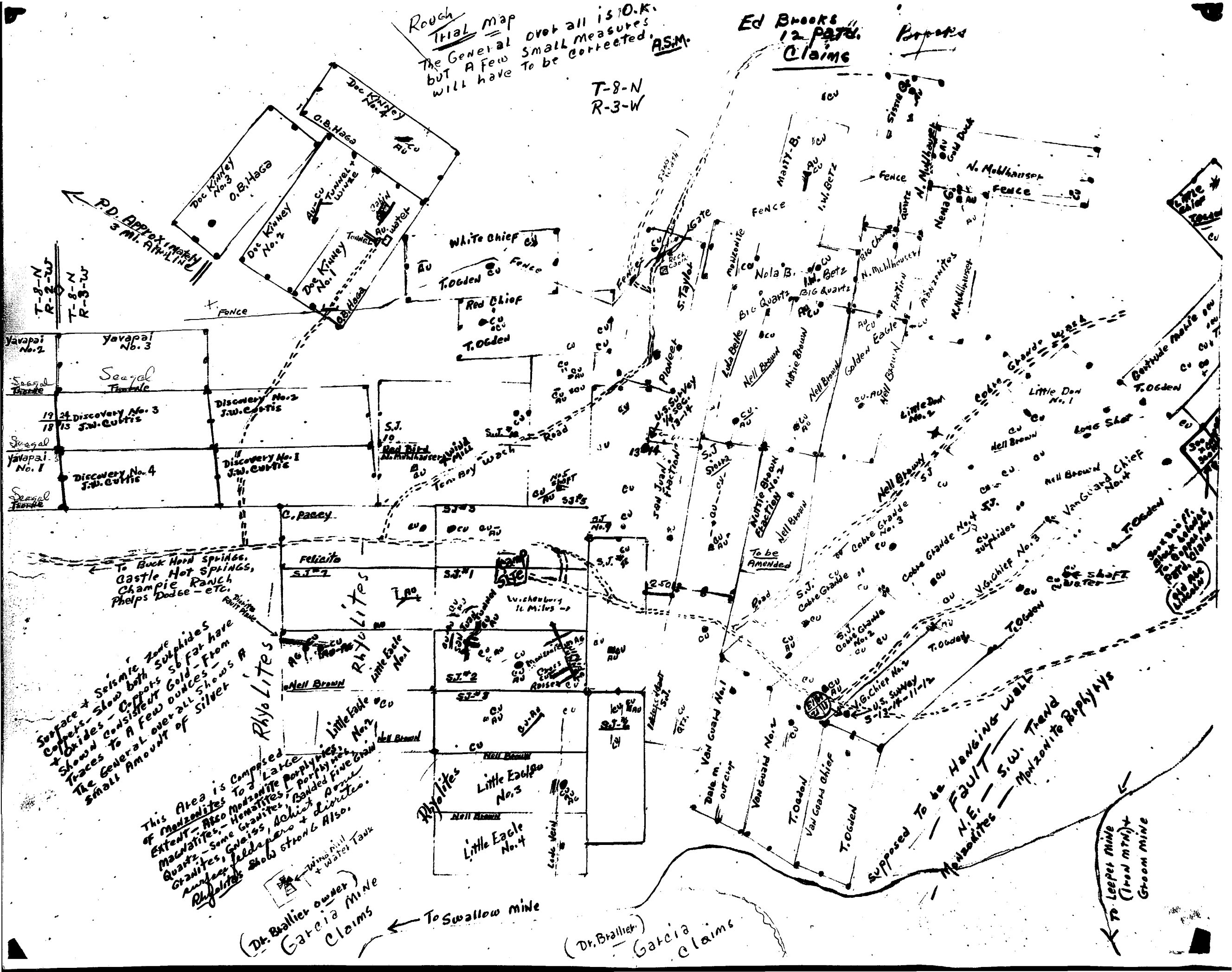
Signed: L.W. Racine, Geologist



Rough  
trial map  
The General  
but A few  
will have  
over all is O.K.  
small measures  
to be corrected.  
A.S.M.

T-8-N  
R-3-W

Ed Brooks  
12 parts  
Claims



P.D. Approximately  
3 mi. Airline

T-8-N  
R-3-W  
T-8-N  
R-3-W  
T-8-N  
R-3-W

Yavapai No. 2  
Yavapai No. 3  
Seagal  
Seagal  
Discovery No. 3  
J.W. Curtis  
Discovery No. 2  
J.W. Curtis  
Discovery No. 1  
J.W. Curtis  
Discovery No. 4  
J.W. Curtis

To Buck Horn Springs,  
Castle Hot Springs,  
Champer Ranch,  
Phelps Dodge - etc.

Surface & Seismic zone  
Coppers - show both  
sulphides & oxides - C. spots  
show consistent Gold - from  
Traces to a few ounces -  
The General over all shows a  
small amount of Silver

This Area is composed  
of monzonites to a large  
extent - Also monzonite porphyries,  
Mylonites - Hematites, Banded fine grain  
Quartz, Gneiss, schist, some  
andesite, feldspars & diorites.  
Rhyolites show strong also.

(Dr. Brallier)  
Garcia Mine  
Claims

To Swallow mine

(Dr. Brallier)  
Garcia  
Claims

supposed to be Hanging wall  
Fault - S.W. Trend  
Monzonite Rhyolites

To Leeper mine  
(Iron mtn) +  
Groom mine