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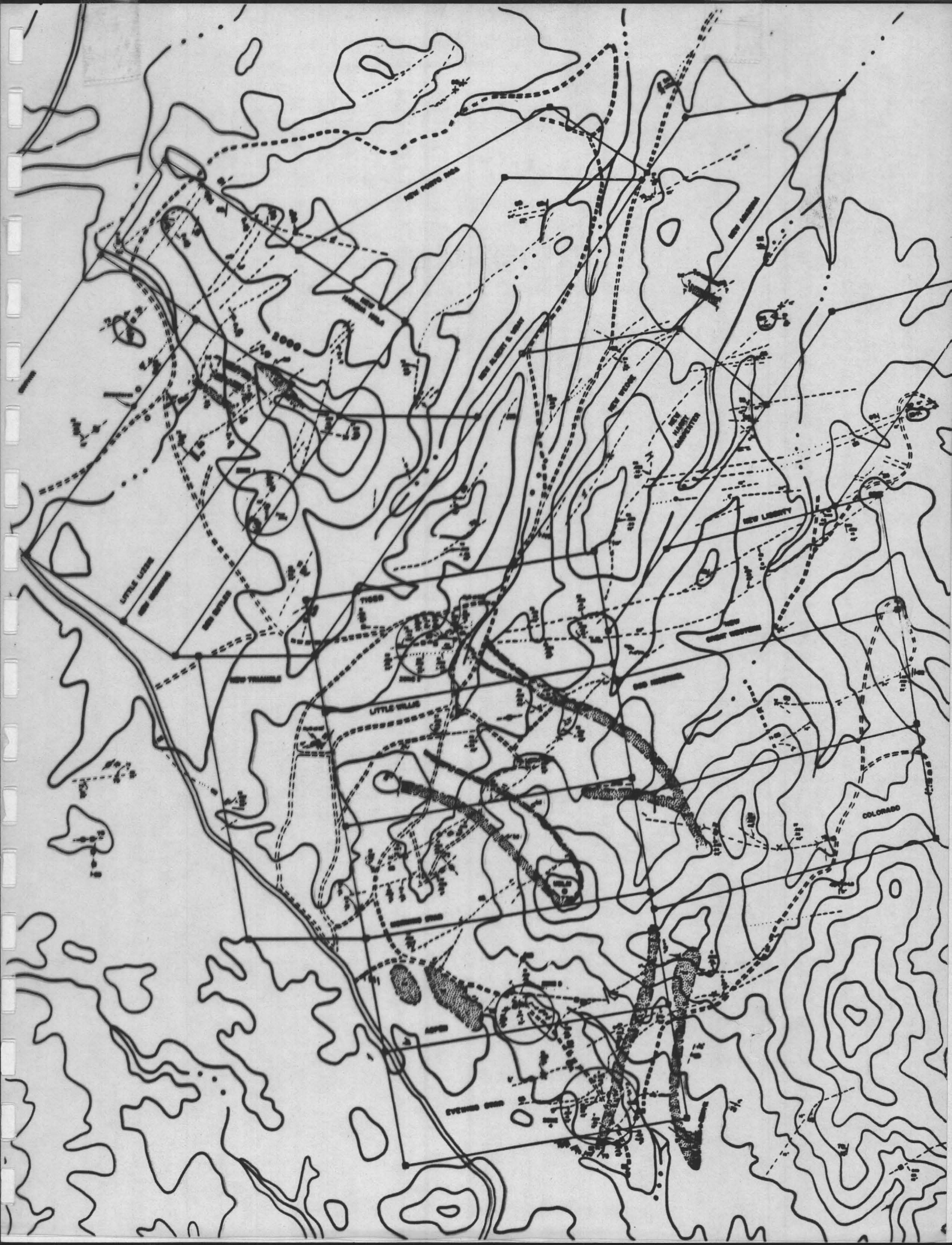
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Resources, Inc.

P.O. Box 1127 • Cortaro, Arizona 85230 • (602) 297-4330

Ted H. Eyde
Dan Eyde

A GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
OF THE RIO DEL MONTE
PATENTED CLAIM GROUP
NEAR SALOME YUMA COUNTY ARIZONA

PREPARED FOR

JAMES R. JACK

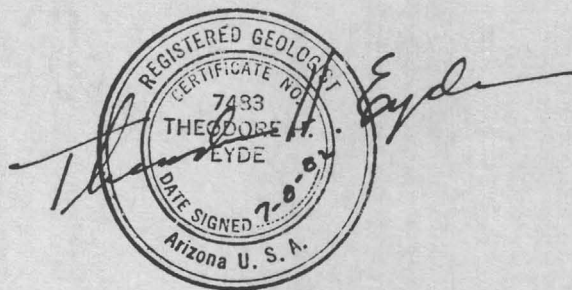
BY

TED H. EYDE
REGISTERED GEOLOGIST

DAN EYDE

MARK JOHNSON

JUNE 24, 1982





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P.O. Box 1127 • Cortaro, Arizona 85230 • (602) 297-4330

Ted H. Eyde
Dan Eyde

November 29, 1982

James R. Jack
Independent Geologist
Box 60
Sulphur, Oklahoma 73086

Dear James:

During November I reviewed the Rio del Monte report and data in conjunction with a visit to the property. As a result of this reappraisal I decided to revise the original report. The accompanying report is the product of this revision.

Much of the gold production from central and southwestern Arizona came from veins enclosed within the older Precambrian crystalline rocks. Another characteristic of these deposits was the concentration of gold-silver mineralization in distinct often high grade ore shoots within nearly barren quartz veins. A few of the large producers from quartz veins included the Congress, Octave, and Vulture mines.

It appears that both the gold-silver bearing quartz veins and the enclosing Precambrian gneiss at the Rio del Monte are similar to these deposits. Unfortunately, it is no longer possible to sample

any of the ore shoots at the Rio del Monte because these were completely mined out either during the original operation or during the scavanging of stopes and dumps which took place during the depression. Therefore, the gold silver values obtained from sampling the vein outcrops can be considered an indication of gold silver mineralization and not an accurate measurement of the gold-silver content of the ore shoots. In other words the sampling results are a guide to mineralization and nothing more.

One of the most unusual characteristics of the Rio del Monte deposit is the large number of quartz veins which crop out on the property. And which, in fact on the Little Lizzie claim resemble a stockwork of quartz veins. This may be the surface expression of a larger, low grade gold deposit which could be mined using open pit mining methods.

In summary the Rio del Monte property contains two distinct exploration targets. The first, discussed in the accompanying original report are small, podiform but possibly very high grade oxidized ore shoots within the quartz veins. Such bonanza ore shoots mined at the nearby Golden Eagle and Harquahala Mines produced 120,560 oz. of gold. The percussion drilling program should adequately evaluate the four recommended target areas.

One additional area should also be explored by drilling. The vein which strikes northeast across the northwest corner of the Morning Star claim just west of the basic dike outcrop could contain a shoot of high grade gold mineralization.

The second target is the stockwork of quartz veins which crop out on the Little Lizzie claim. This target could be evaluated by collecting closely-spaced geochemical samples of quartz veinlets and the enclosing rocks. The samples should be analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic, and mercury. If a geochemical anomaly were detected in this area it should be evaluated by drilling.

The Rio del Monte is one of the few remaining unexplored gold-silver deposits in southern Arizona. It contains several shallow exploration targets which can be evaluated by relatively inexpensive percussion drilling methods. The high silica content of the gold-silver mineralization means that the copper smelters in Arizona may purchase the production for smelter flux provided it meets their specifications. In my opinion the Rio del Monte is a gold-silver deposit which merits further exploration.

Respectfully submitted,

Ted H. Eyde

THE/mce

Enclosure



INTRODUCTION

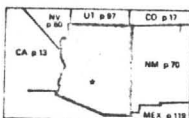
The Rio del Monte property is a group of 20 patented claims in Mineral Survey 1738 located about four miles south of Salome, Arizona. The claims cover the outcrops of a number of gold-silver bearing quartz veins discovered around 1890.

Sometime before 1900, an investor group, which included then United States Senator Ridgeway, purchased the property. The company drove an estimated 4000 feet of underground workings during this period of operation. Small scale operations consisting of hand-sorting the dumps and high grading the veins continued for many years. During the depression about 150 tons of ore assaying 0.30 oz/ton gold were produced. In 1945 the property was purchased by the Seaboard Mining Company which shipped about 49 tons of ore containing 0.40 oz/ton gold and 50 tons of milling ore containing 0.17 oz/ton gold. This operation was abandoned in 1963.

In the mid 1960's W. D. Roper, the prospector who sold the claims to Phelps Dodge Corporation covering the Dos Pobres Copper Deposit, staked about 600 claims in the Rio del Monte area. Mr. Roper maintained the assessment work for several years. He dropped the claims in 1967. The present owners Bradley James and James Jack acquired 16 of the Rio del Monte patented claims in 1966 and the remaining 4 in 1967.

8 Arizona

Area 113,417 sq. mi. (8)
Population 2,411,800 (30)
Dimensions N 5 390 miles E W 335 miles
Highest Point Humphreys Peak 12,633 ft. G 7
Lowest Point Phoenix 8 ft.
Largest City Phoenix, 8-6



Selected Recreational & Historical Sites

Arizona Sonora Desert Museum, N 8
Canyon de Chelly National Monument, E 12
Grand Canyon National Park, E 6
Lake Powell Glen Canyon Nat'l Rec. Area, C 8
London Bridge Lake Havasu City, I 2
Oak Creek Canyon, G 7
Petrified Forest National Park, N 11
Saguaro National Monument, N 9

How to Determine Distance

Scale 0 10 20 30 Miles
Scale 0 10 20 30 Kilometers
Mileage in red between red
highways in black between
intersections. Some inter-
sections indicate mileage.

Mileage Between Principal Cities

	Albuquerque	Butte	Casa Grande	Flagstaff	Phoenix	Prescott	Tucson	Yuma
Albuquerque								
Butte	326							
Casa Grande	326	349						
Flagstaff	326	349	181					
Phoenix	458	152	52	139				
Prescott	417	186	146	93	131			
Tucson	475	266	67	255	334	300		
Yuma	635	106	177	309	346	222	307	



In October 1981 Ted H. Eyde examined the Rio del Monte property for Callahan Mining Corporation. As a result of this investigation Mr. James R. Jack, co-owner of the property, retained GSA Resources, Inc. to undertake a geologic investigation of the Rio del Monte claims. This investigation included:

1. A literature search to determine whether the deposit was described in any publications or unpublished theses.
2. Preparation of a surface geologic map on a scale of 1" = 200' showing the topography, location of the claims, roads, shafts, dumps, lithologies, veins, and sample locations.
3. Sampling of the vein outcrops.
4. Preparation of this report with recommendations.

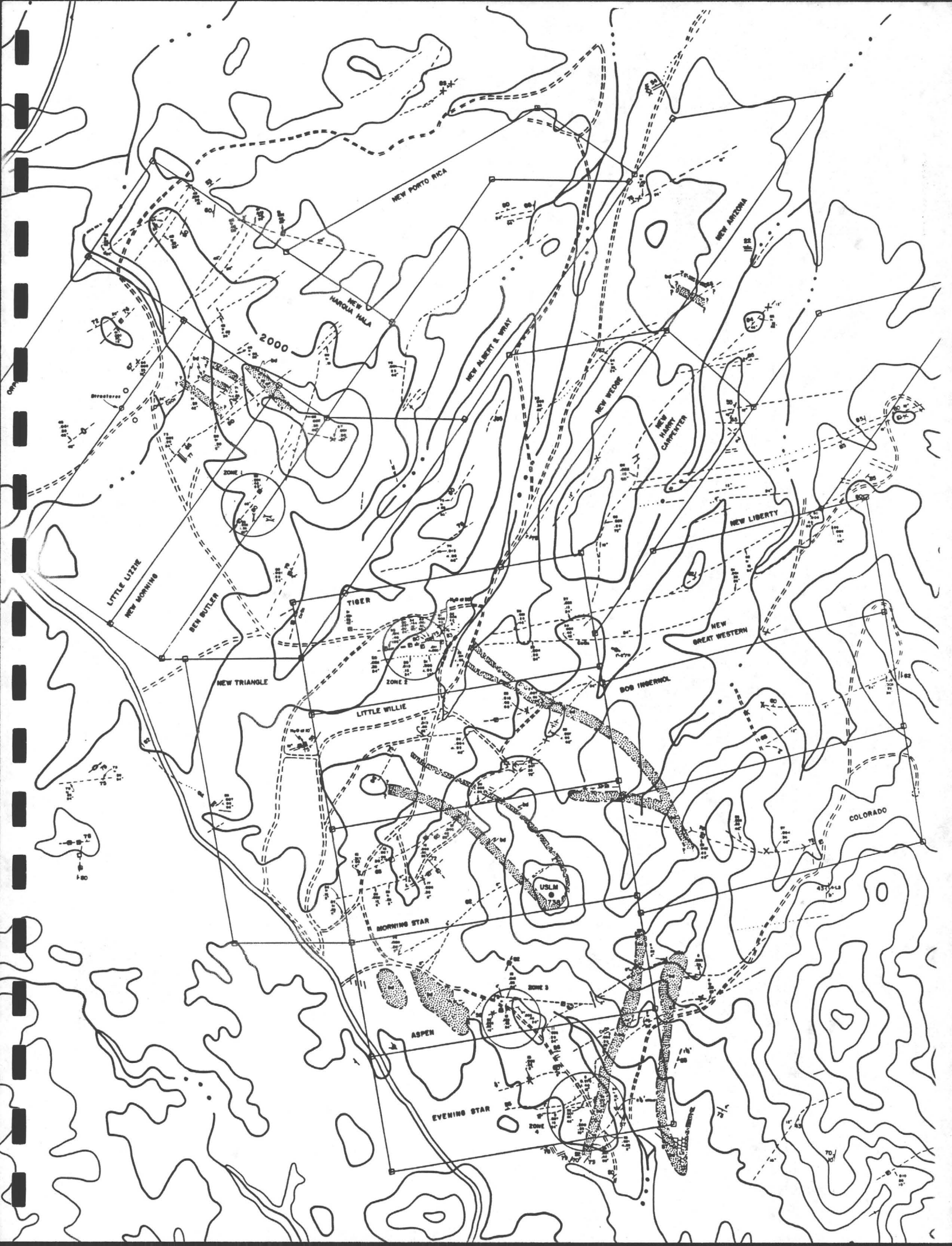
Work on the Rio del Monte property began in mid-January. Ted H. Eyde began a comprehensive literature search and obtained both topographic map and air photography coverage of the property. A 1 in. = 200 ft. scale mylar base map was prepared from the Hope 7.5' preliminary U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. A copy of Mineral Survey 1738 was obtained from the Bureau of Land Management and used to plot the Rio del Monte claims on the base map.

Although the literature search revealed several general references to the Rio del Monte and surrounding areas, except for Studies in Western Arizona published in May 1980 by the Arizona Geological Society, few comprehensive geological investigations have been undertaken in the west-central part of Arizona. In fact, little

is known about either the stratigraphy or structure of western Arizona.

An unusual series of spring rainstorms delayed the geological mapping and sampling until early April. Mark Johnson, formerly mine geologist at the Duval Corporation mines at Ithaca Peak, Arizona and Battle Mountain, Nevada, spent 10 days mapping and sampling the veins. All the samples were fire-assayed for gold and silver and the sample locations and values plotted on the base map.

The initial sampling outlined several zones of gold-silver mineralization along the veins. Mark Johnson returned to the property in early May mapped the basic dikes in greater detail and collected a series of close-spaced samples along the veins in the vicinity of the higher grade samples. Ted and Dan Eyde completed the final report in early July.



SUMMARY

The sampling and geological mapping program outlined several zones or shoots of gold and silver mineralization within the quartz veins. The underground workings are now inaccessible, consequently, only the surface outcrops of the veins could be sampled. This was accomplished in two stages.

During the initial sampling which was done concurrently with the geologic mapping a total of 76 chip-channel samples each weighing at least 20 lbs. were collected across the width of all the veins at prospect pits and workings and at intervals of 100 to 150 ft. along the strike. During the second stage of the sampling program 24 closely-spaced chip-channel samples were collected across the vein width on both sides of any gold-silver mineralization discovered by the initial sampling. All of the samples were fire assayed for gold and silver by Jacobs Assay office in Tucson, Arizona.

A total of 100 samples of the quartz veins, were assayed confirming that the highest grade gold-silver mineralization usually occurs either at or adjacent to existing workings. The samples contained from a trace to 0.570 oz./ton gold and .05 oz./ton to 1.40 oz./ton silver.

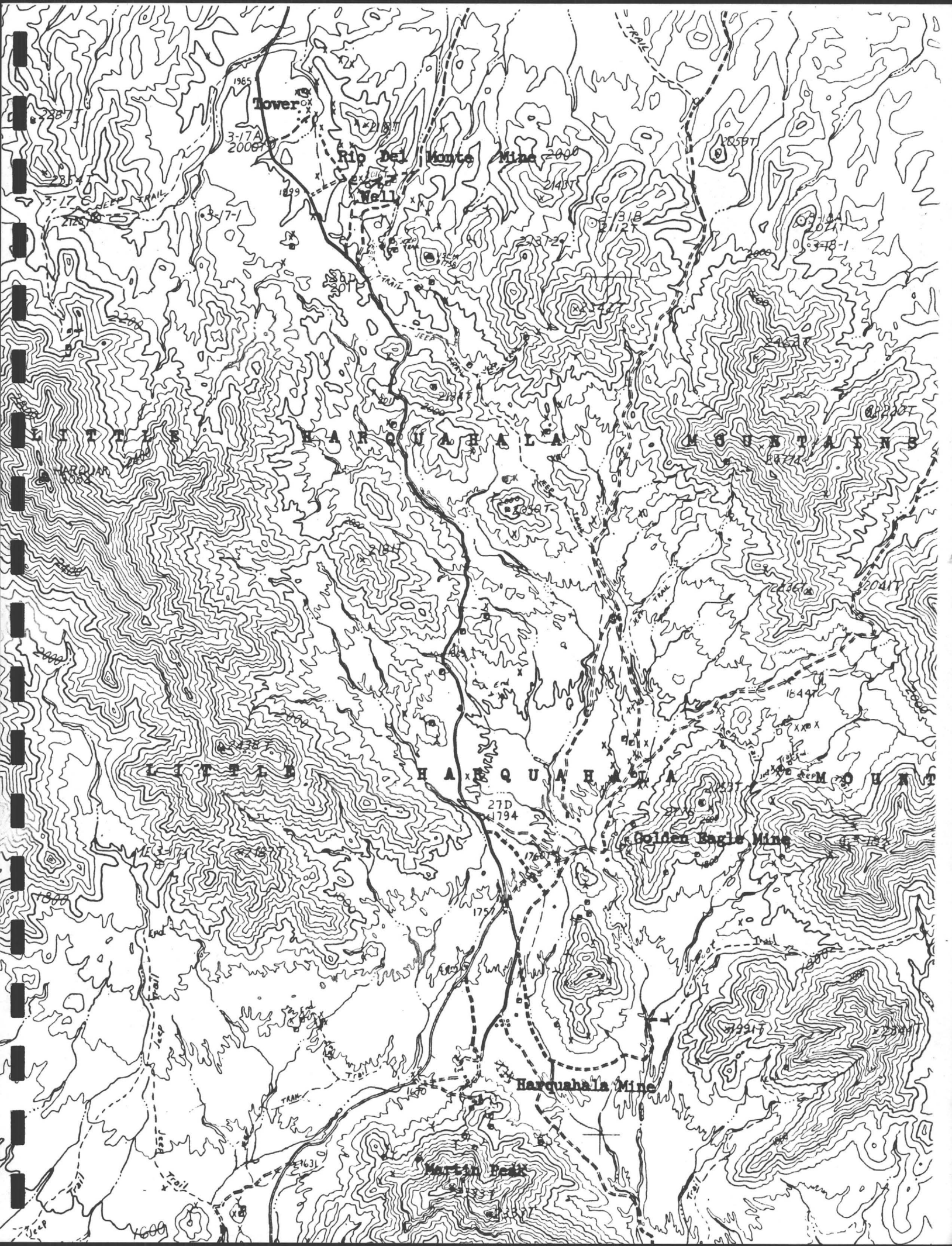
The gold-silver mineralization is localized in ore shoots which are lenticular or podiform zones in the quartz veins. According to a report prepared for Rio del Monte Mines by Travis Lane, the quartz veins have been followed for as much as 300 ft. along strike and 300 ft. down dip. The quartz veins range from less than an inch

to over 12 feet wide on the Tiger claim. At least one vein can be traced on the surface almost continuously for 2400 ft. along the strike.

Most of the veins in the northern part of the claim group strike northeasterly whereas those in the southern part of the claim group strike easterly. Most of the mine workings are developed along veins in the southern part of the claim group.

There are no measurable reserves of gold-silver mineralization blocked out on the property. In fact, neither the actual grade nor the extent of the zones of gold silver mineralization within the quartz veins ^{is} are accurately known. Most of the underground workings were still accessible when Travis Lane examined the property in 1950. He said the underground workings indicated one ore shoot had a maximum length of 300 ft. a depth of 300 ft. and a width of 2 to 5 ft. Significantly, all of the mineralized areas mined appear to have cropped out on the surface. Therefore, it seems reasonable that other mineralized zones or "blind" ore shoots of gold-silver mineralization which do not cropout remain undiscovered at depth within the quartz veins.

Locating these "blind" shoots of gold-silver mineralization will require further sampling, because surface samples only provide information in two dimensions of the quartz veins. An air track percussion drill can be used to explore for ore shoots which may occur as downward extentions of the zones of gold silver mineralization indicated by the surface sampling. These target areas are shown on the 1 in. = 200 ft. scale map.



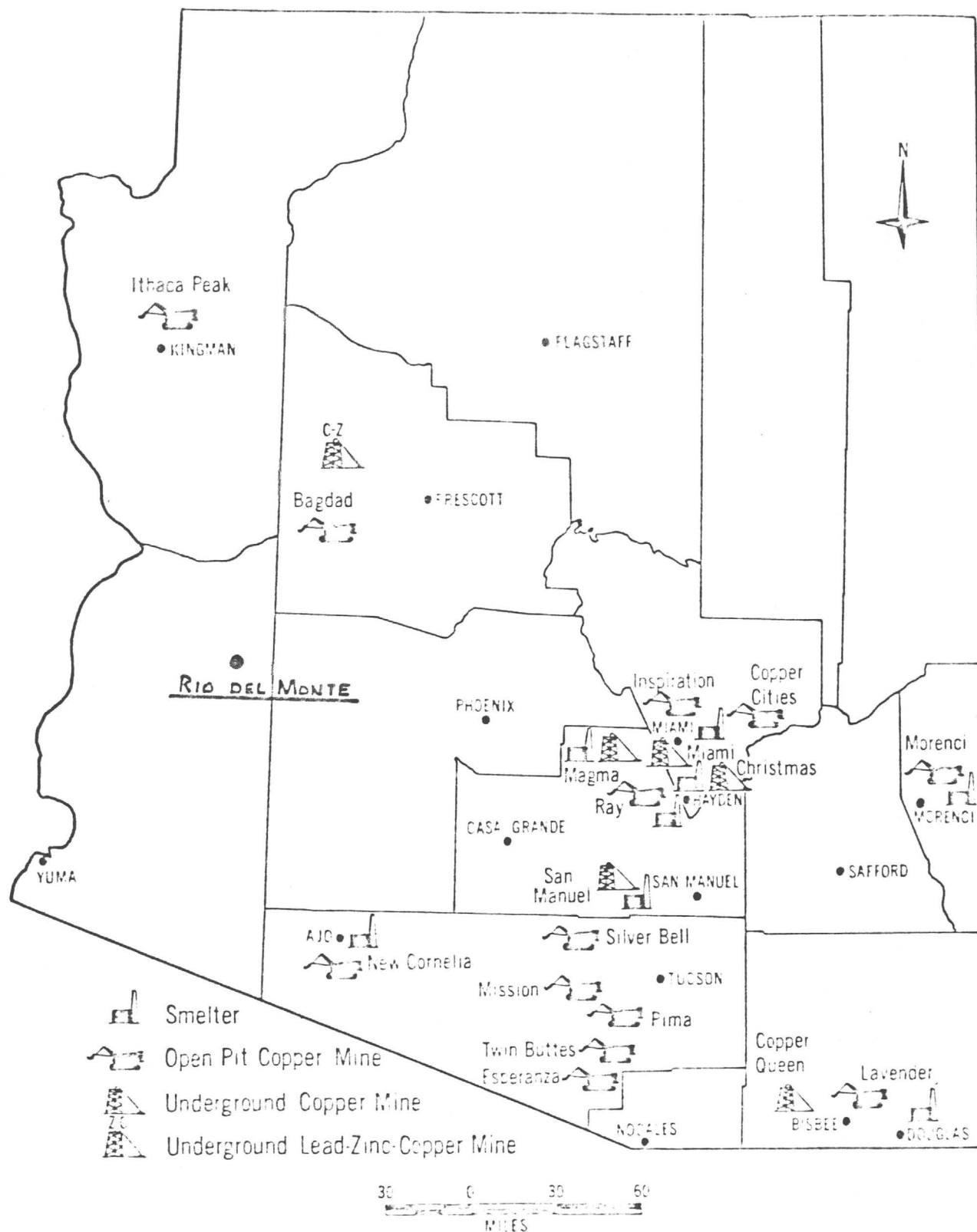
The drilling would sample gold-silver mineralization occurring in the quartz veins in the vicinity of existing workings. Seemingly a spatial relationship exists between the gold mineralization and the basic dikes which intrude the gneiss. There also appears to be a direct relationship between the silver content of the vein and the distribution of the gold mineralization. The silver mineralization extends well beyond the limits of the gold mineralization. Drilling targets were chosen based on:

1. The location of the veins in relation to the basic dikes.
2. The presence of silver mineralization in the veins.
3. The proximity to mined areas.

The first 24 holes will explore the zones of gold silver mineralization in the vicinity of the old mine workings.

Based on past production records it appears that the mineralized zones mined in the past contained no less than 0.20 - .40 oz./ton gold. There is a good possibility that high grade shoots of gold mineralization can occur within the quartz veins. Bonanza ore shoots at the nearby golden Eagle and Harquahala mines produced 120,560 oz. of gold worth about \$50 million at present prices.

It also appears that the mineralized zones can produce gold and silver-bearing silica flux. The deposit is only four miles over a well maintained county road from the Santa Fe Railroad and U.S. Highway 60 at Salome, Arizona. Therefore, silica flux mined at the Rio del Monte property could be shipped by either rail or truck to copper smelters in southern Arizona.



THE ARIZONA COPPER INDUSTRY

Historically, the price of both gold and silver have kept pace with inflation. Consequently, the property appears to be good precious metals exploration venture for the following reasons:

1. The geological mapping and sampling program has defined several shallow exploration targets.
2. The quartz veins containing the gold mineralization are entirely within the patented claim group.
3. The Rio del Monte property has produced gold and silver-bearing ores and concentrates.
4. The Rio del Monte is near the Harquahala and Gold Eagle mines which were major producers of high grade gold and silver ores.
5. The surface and minerals are owned in fee simple, therefore, the exploration and mining operations are exempt from many of the burdensome and, therefore, expensive federal and state regulations governing exploration and mining.
6. The property is easily accessible to both rail and highway transportation.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The gold-silver mineralization appears to be localized in oxidized portions of the quartz veins and spatially related to the overturned and folded basic volcanic dikes.
2. The silver content of the veins may be a more reliable guide to mineralization than gold.
3. The proven past production, fee simple ownership of both the surface and mineral estate, and the proximity of both rail and truck transportation make the Rio del Monte patented claims a good speculative gold-silver prospect.

RECOMMENDATIONS

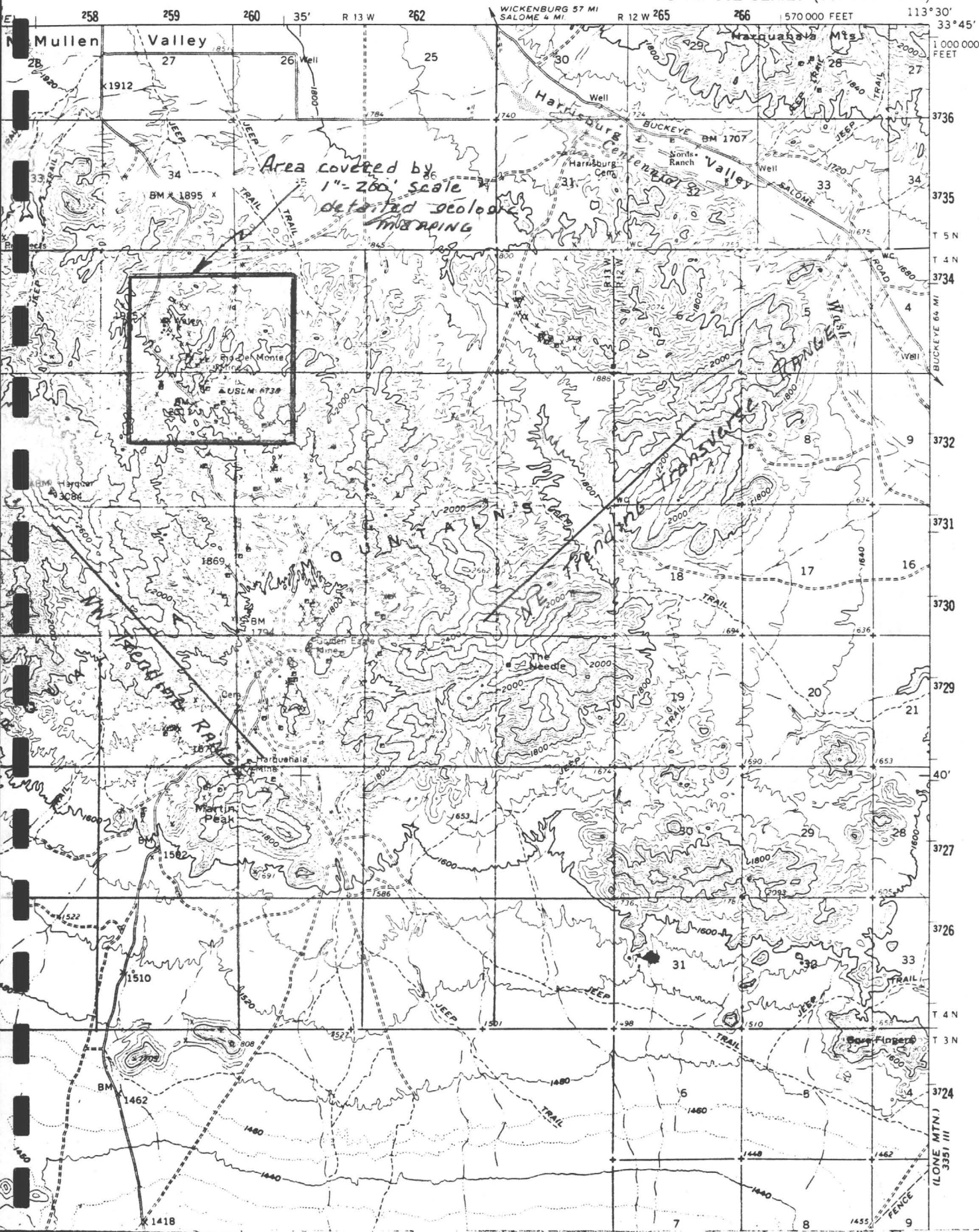
1. Drill several percussion drillholes with an air track to sample the mineralization in the quartz veins in the four target areas outlined by the geological mapping and sampling program.
2. Map the dikes on the property in greater detail. Gold-silver mineralization appears localized near the intersections between the quartz veins and the dikes.

LOCATION

The Rio del Monte claim group is a block of 20 contiguous patented lode claims covering 392.251 acres whose boundaries are defined by Mineral Survey 1738. The claims cover portions of sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, T. 4 N., R. 13 W. (unsurveyed). The property is in Yuma County, Arizona near the north end of the Little Haraquahala Mountains south of the town of Salome. The enclosed maps show Mineral Survey 1738 and a portion of the 15' U.S.G.S. Hope Quadrangle on which the boundary of the 1 in. = 200 ft. scale geologic map is outlined.

The property is reached from Salome on U.S. Highway 60 and the Santa Fe Railroad over 4.5 miles of county-maintained gravel road. The property is also accessible from the south over about 10 miles of county-maintained gravel road from the Hovatter Road exit on Interstate 10.

3351 IV
(GLADDEN)



PAST PRODUCTION

The gold-silver mineralization covered by the Rio del Monte patented claim group was discovered in the 1890's. Sometime prior to 1900 a group of investors which included United States Senator Ridgeway purchased the property. The investor group sunk several shafts, drove underground workings and excavated many shallow pits on the veins which crop out on the property. In a report prepared for the Rio del Monte Mines in 1950, Travis Lane, a consulting mining engineer, estimated that more than 4000 feet of development work were completed during this early period of operation.

After this operation shut down, several small operations which consisted of high-grading the veins and sorting the dumps continued for several years particularly during the depression. About 15 tons of ore, containing 0.30 oz./ton gold, was shipped in 1931. Seaboard Mining Company acquired the Rio del Monte Mines property in 1945 and shipped about 49 tons of ore containing 0.40 oz./ton gold. An additional 50 tons of ore was milled, recovering about 0.17 oz./ton gold. The source of both shipments was the dumps. The Seaboard Mining Company venture shut down in 1963 and no ore has been shipped since then.

During the mid-1960's W.D. Roper staked about 600 claims surrounding the Rio del Monte patented claim group. Mr. Roper built access roads, drilled the validation holes, and maintained the assessment work on his unpatented claims for several years. Mr. Roper believed his claims covered a major porphyry copper system similar to the

Dos Pobres deposit near Safford, Arizona. Mr. Roper sold the Dos Pobres deposit to Phelps Dodge Corporation for over \$1,000,000 in 1959. However, because of failing health he dropped his claims around the Rio del Monte group in 1967.

Bradley James and James Jack purchased 16 of the Rio del Monte patented claims in 1966 and the 4 remaining in 1967. No exploration or development work has been done on the property since it was acquired by Bradley James and James Jack.

GEOLOGY

The gold-bearing quartz veins on the Rio del Monte claims cropout along the northeast flank of the Little Harquahala Mountains, one of the four transverse ranges in southwestern Arizona. The transverse ranges are the Harquahala, Harcuvar, Buckskin, and Rawhide Mountains, all of which are composed of Precambrian age metamorphic-plutonic core complexes intruded by late Cretaceous to Tertiary age granitic rocks. Metamorphosed Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic rocks often overlie and flank the core complexes.

Until petroleum, uranium, and precious metals exploration began in the transverse ranges during the mid 1970's virtually nothing was known about their geology. The stratigraphic correlations between the rocks in the transverse ranges and those in central and eastern Arizona are ~~still~~ tenuous, nevertheless, the exploration programs have generated valuable information about the structural setting of the transverse ranges.

It appears that the transverse ranges in southwestern Arizona are more complex than the northwest-trending ranges. The rocks in the transverse ranges are often tightly folded along two axes, overthrust and block faulted. The Rio del Monte claims are near the intersection of a transverse range and a northwest trending range. The emplacement of the dikes and mineralized quartz veins may be related to this tectonic setting.

The bedrock underlying the Rio del Monte claims is a foliated porphyritic Precambrian gneiss. Several basic dikes, probably diabasic in composition which strike north to northwest intrude the gneiss. The mineralized quartz veins which strike east to northeast transect both the gneiss and the basic dikes.

Results of the detailed mapping and sampling indicate that the gold-silver mineralization is concentrated in shoots within the quartz veins where the veins are either in contact with or in close proximity to the dikes. Also, most of the quartz veins appear to occur near dike outcrops. The quartz veins generally strike northeast to east and cross the dikes normal to their strike. The highest grade gold-silver assays appear to occur in samples collected to the southwest of these intersections.

The dikes may actually be sills emplaced along paleobedding planes. ~~It appears that~~ ^{the} present outcrops of the dikes indicate strong folding of the enclosing bedrock, followed by rotation into their present position. Detailed mapping of the dikes could lead to the identification of additional exploration targets.

Gold-silver mineralization appears to be confined to the oxidized portions of the veins. The mine workings indicate that the ore bodies were podiform or lenticular, localized concentrations of gold and silver mineralization. Past production indicates the individual mineralized zones were as much as 300 ft. long, 2 - 5 ft. wide, and possibly extend as much as 300 ft. down dip.

The quartz veins are composed of dense white milky quartz. The outcrops, which are stained by iron oxides, frequently extend several feet above the gneissic bedrock. The principal minerals in the oxide zone are limonite and minor amounts of malachite and azurite. Native gold appears to occur in the limonite. The principal minerals in the sulfide zone appear to be pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. It appears that the gold and silver mineralization was introduced with the sulfide minerals and later concentrated in the oxidized portion of the veins.

There is a good possibility that other shoots of gold-silver mineralization, ^{occurs} which do not crop out, occur in the quartz veins. These blind ore shoots can only be discovered by drilling and sampling the quartz veins at depth at a number of points along strike. These ore shoots will probably be discovered in the vicinity of existing workings near the basic dikes, outcrops.

EXPLORATION

One hundred samples were collected from the quartz veins on the Rio del Monte claims. The samples are chip-channel and collected across the width of the veins. Sample numbers were spray-painted on the veins and marked on the map.

The first group of 76 samples were collected concurrently with the geological mapping. All of the major and many of the narrower veins were sampled at intervals of 100 to 200 ft. along strike. A second group of 24 more closely spaced samples were collected around zones of gold-silver mineralization located by the initial sampling.

The sample locations, width, and gold-silver content of the veins are posted on the 1 in. = 200 ft. scale map. Most of the higher values occur in the vicinity of existing mine workings.

~~Mike Jacobs~~ of Jacobs Assay Office in Tucson fire-assayed the samples for gold-silver. These results are shown on the following pages.

The sampling program outlined four exploration targets. Additional surface sampling would not yield as much useful data as an ~~air track~~ percussion drilling program which could sample these targets at depth.

To insure a representative sampling of the veins, each target will require at least six exploration holes drilled from two drillsites

in a fan pattern. The enclosing wall rock should be sampled on five foot intervals. However, veins should be sampled on two foot intervals. All of the cuttings from each interval must be collected and assayed.

Percussion drilling using an air track drill is a reasonably- priced, rapid exploration method which insures a representative sample of the vein. Holes can be drilled to a depth of 100 ft. along nearly any azimuth or inclination. No access roads or drillsites will have to be constructed to complete the drilling program.

1435 S. 10th AVE.

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers



PHONE 622-0813

Certificate No.

6731

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713

22 April

1952

Sample Submitted By Mr.

Gino Scuris

MR. Dan Eyde

SAMPLE MARKED	Hu OZ/TON	X	Ag OZ/TON	SAMPLE MARKED	Hu OZ/TON	X	Ag OZ/TON
RDM-1	0.010		0.20	RDM-42	Trace		0.25
2	Trace		< 0.05	43	0.038		0.20
3	0.008		0.20	44	Trace		0.25
4	Trace		0.30	45	Trace		0.30
5	0.006		0.30	46	Trace		0.40
6	Trace		0.20	47	0.042		0.40
7	0.290		0.25	48	Trace		< 0.05
8	0.570		1.40	49	Trace		< 0.05
9	0.007		0.15	50	Trace		0.35
10	0.005		0.35	51	0.052		0.40
11	0.036		0.20	52	Trace		< 0.05
12	0.164		0.45	53	0.005		0.30
13	0.015		< 0.05	54	Trace		0.35
14	0.009		0.20	55	0.048		0.65
15	0.317		1.05	56	0.056		0.30
16	0.027		0.40	57	0.004		0.30
17	0.036		0.30	58	0.009		0.20
18	0.068		0.50	59	0.002		0.15
19	0.040		0.45	60	0.008		0.40
20	0.008		< 0.05	61	0.001		0.30
22	0.007		0.35	62	Trace		0.15
23	0.007		< 0.05	63	Trace		0.15
24	0.007		< 0.05	64	0.002		0.15
25	0.018		0.40	65	0.003		0.20
26	0.004		< 0.05	66	0.008		0.25
27	0.013		0.60	67	0.001		0.20
28	0.007		0.40	68	0.002		0.25
29	0.036		0.30	69	Trace		0.15
30	0.015		0.15	70	Trace		0.20
31	0.008		< 0.05	71	Trace		< 0.05
32	0.011		< 0.05	72	Trace		0.25
34	0.144		0.10	73	0.005		0.20
35	0.014		0.40	74	0.010		< 0.05
36	0.001		0.20	75	Trace		< 0.05
37	0.003		0.15	76	0.001		0.25
38	0.008		0.40	77	Trace		0.20
39	0.004		0.20	78	Trace		0.25
40	0.001		0.20				
41	0.080		0.50				

FIRE ASSAYS ALL H₂O - 1/1000 TON CHARGE
 = Less than Sample

Very respectfully,

11800

JACOB

Charges \$570.00

7/2/52 Jacobs

15004

OTHER EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Several exploration companies are active in the area around the Rio del Monte property. The Rea Petro Corporation, a Canadian company based in Vancouver, B.C. drilled several rotary/core exploration holes south of Salome. Apparently, the targets are mineralized quartz veins similar to those on the Rio del Monte claims.

Phelps Dodge's Small Mines Division is also looking at precious metal prospects in southwestern Arizona. Gold Fields Mining Corporation, American Exploration Division, completed a geological reconnaissance of the Little Harquahala Mountains in 1980. An exploration company with headquarters in Arvada, Colorado, either Gulf Resources and Chemical Corporation or Amoco Minerals, staked a large block of claims surrounding the Rio del Monte claims and another group south of the Harquahala Mine.

Most of the current exploration activity appears to be south of the Rio del Monte claims in the vicinity of the Golden Eagle and Harquahala Mines. In April 1982 a rotary drill was being operated on the Harquahala property.

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MAPS AND SURVEYS

This section contains copies of the original survey notes for Mineral Survey 1738 including a plat of the claim group. Copies of the regional geologic map prepared by Reynolds and Coney (1980) and the 1" = 200' scale detailed geologic map are also enclosed.

General Land Office

No. 45243

Mineral Certificate

No. 742.

The United States of America.

To All to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, In pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Chapter Six, Title Thirtieth, and legislation supplemental thereto, there have been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States the Plat and Field Notes of survey, and the Certificate, No. 742, of the Register of the Land Office at Tucson in the Territory of Arizona, accompanied by other evidence whereby it appears that the Rio del Monte Gold Mining Company did, on the eighth day of September, A.D. 1903, duly enter and pay for that certain mining claim or premises, known as the Tiger, Ben Butler, New Triangle, New Harry Carpenter, New Widge, New Great Western, New Hargua Hala, New Albert S. Wray, New Porto Rico, New Arizona, New Morning, Little Bigge, Optin, Little Withe, Morning Star, Asper, Evening Star, Bob Ingersol, Colorado and New Liberty lode mining claims, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 1738 embracing a portion of the unsurveyed public domain, in the Elterovich Mining District in the County of Yuma, and Territory of Arizona, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Tucson and bounded, described, and platted as follows, with magnetic variation fourteen degrees and five minutes east.

Beginning for the description of the Tiger lode claim at corner No. 1 a quart stone 24 x 20 x 8 inches marked 1738 H, with mound of stone, from which U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears south fourteen degrees and eight minutes west one thousand two hundred and thirty and seven tenths feet distant.

Thence, first course, south eighty degrees

west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 F2, with mound of stone.

Thence, second course, north ten degrees, west three hundred feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north eighty degrees east four hundred and eighty nine feet distant; six hundred feet to corner No. 3 a porphyry stone 30x24x8 inches, marked 1738 F3, with mound of stone.

Thence, third course, north eighty degrees east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 4, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 F4, with mound of stone.

Thence, fourth course, south ten degrees east six hundred feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. The survey of the lode claim as above described, including one thousand five hundred feet in length, a long said Tiger vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the Ben Butler lode claim at corner No. 1 a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1735 B.B. 1, with mound of stone, from which corner No. 3 of said Tiger lode claim bears north ten degrees west two hundred and ninety six and one tenth feet distant, and said No. 1 location monument No 1738 bears south forty four degrees and fifty five minutes east one thousand seven hundred and forty and five tenths feet distant.

Thence, first course, north eighty nine degrees and twenty five minutes west three hundred and fifty seven and nine tenths feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north thirty three degrees and thirty eight minutes east five hundred and fifty five feet distant; seven hundred and fifteen and eight tenths

put to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 B.B. 2, with mound of stone.

Thence, second course, north thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 B.B. 3, with mound of stone.

Thence, third course, south eighty nine degrees and twenty-five minutes east seven hundred and fifteen and eight tenths feet to corner No. 4, a pine ^{post} three feet long, 4x4 inches, marked 1738 B.B. 4, with mound of stone.

Thence fourth course, south thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 4 the place of beginning. The survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said Ben Butler vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the New Triangle lode claim at corner No. 1, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square marked 1738 N.T. 1 with mound of stone, from which said U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears north seventy five degrees and forty-seven minutes east nine hundred and ninety-eight and nine tenths feet distant.

Thence, first course, north eighty nine degrees and twenty-five minutes west six hundred and ten and three tenths feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N.T. 2, with mound of stone.

Thence, second course, north ten degrees west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3, a porphyry stone 24x16x12 inches, marked 1738 N.T. 3, with mound of stone, and situate on line 1-2 of said Ben Butler lode claim.

Thence, third course south eighty nine degrees and twenty-five minutes east three hundred and five and fifteen hundredths feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears south ten degrees east four hundred and seventy-five feet distant; six hundred and ten and three tenths feet to corner No. 4, identical with corner No. 1 of said Ben Butler lode claim, also marked 1738 N. T. 4 and situate on line 2-3 of said Tiger lode claim.

Thence fourth course, south ten degrees east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 1 the place of beginning; the survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said New Triangle vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the New Harry Carpenter lode claim at corner No. 1, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N. H. C. No. 1 with mound of stone, and situate on line 4 1 of said Tiger lode claim, from which said U. S. location monument No. 1738 bears south eleven degrees and forty-four minutes west one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight and four tenths feet distant.

Thence, first course, north fifty degrees and six minutes west six hundred and three and six tenths feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N. H. C. No. 2, with mound of stone.

Thence, second course, north thirty three degrees and thirty eight minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3 a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N. H. C. No. 3, with mound of stone.

Thence, third course, south fifty degrees and six minutes east three hundred and one

and eight tenths feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears south thirty-three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west seven hundred and seventy-two feet distant; six hundred and three and six tenths feet to corner No. 4, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N.H.C. No. 4, with mound of stone.

Thence fourth course south thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning; the survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said New Harry Carpenter vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the New Widge lode claim at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 2 of said New Harry Carpenter lode claim, also marked 1738 N.H.C. No. 1 and situate on line 2-4 of said Tiger lode claim, from which said N.H.C. location monument No. 1738 bears south six degrees twelve minutes east one thousand seven hundred and twenty seven and three tenths feet distant.

Thence first course, south eighty degrees west for hundred and fourteen and forty five hundredths feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes east two hundred and sixty feet distant; eight hundred and twenty-eight and nine tenths feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N.H.C. No. 2, with mound of stone, situate on line 4-1 of said Ben. Luther lode claim.

Thence second course north thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3, a porphyry stone 26x12x8 inches

marked 1738 N.W. 3 with mound of stone.

Thence, third course, north eighty degrees east eight hundred and twenty eight and nine tenths feet to corner No. 4. Identical with corner No. 3 of said New Harry Carpenter lode claim, also marked 1738 N.W. No. 4.

Thence, fourth course, south thirty three degrees and thirty eight minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 1, The place of beginning; The survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said New Wedge vein of lode.

Beginning for the description of the New Great Western lode claim at corner No. 1, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches, marked 1738 N.W. No. 1, with mound of stone, from which said U.S. location, No. 1238 bears south sixteen degrees and twenty minutes west one thousand one hundred and thirty four and one tenth feet distant.

Thence first course, north ten degrees west one hundred and seven feet to corner No. 1 of said Tiger lode claim; two hundred and forty five and four tenths feet to corner No. 1 of said New Harry Carpenter lode claim; ~~three~~ hundred and one feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north seventy five degrees and eighteen minutes east six hundred and thirty feet distant, six hundred and two feet to corner No. 2 a porphyry stone 26x14x12 inches, marked 1738 N.W. No. 2, with mound of stone, situate on line 4-1 of said Tiger lode claim.

Thence second course north seventy five degrees and eighteen minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches, marked 1738 N.W. No. 3, with mound of stone.

Thence third course south ten degrees east six hundred and two feet to corner

No. 4, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N. G. W. No. 4, with mound of stone.

Thence, fourth course, south seventy-five degrees and eighteen minutes west one thousand and five hundred feet to corner No. 1 the place of beginning. The survey of the lode claim as above described extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said New Great Western vein or lode;

Beginning for the description of the New Hargua Hala lode claim at corner No. 1 identical with corner No. 3 of said Ben Butler lode claim also marked 1738 N. H. H. No. 1 from which said U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears south twenty-four degrees and seven minutes east two thousand seven hundred and twenty-six and six tenths feet distant.

1. Thence, first course, north fifty six degrees and twenty-two minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 2, a granite stone 22x14x12 inches, marked 1738 N. H. H. No. 2, with mound of stone.

Thence, second course, north thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes east six hundred feet to corner No. 3, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N. H. H. No. 3, with mound of stone.

Thence, third course, south fifty six degrees and twenty-two minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 4, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N. H. H. No. 4 with mound of stone.

Thence fourth course, south thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west three hundred feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north fifty six degrees and twenty-two minutes west seven hundred and fifty feet distant, six hundred feet to corner No. 1 the place of be-

beginning; The survey of The lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said New Hargua Hala vein or lode.

Beginning for The description of The New Albert S. Wray lode claim at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 4 of said Ben Butler lode claim, also marked 1738 N. U. S. M. No. 1 and situated on line 2-3 of said New Wedge lode claim, from which said U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears south nine degrees and seven minutes east two thousand five hundred and thirteen and one tenth feet distant.

Thence, first course, north eighty nine degrees and twenty-five minutes west seven hundred and fifteen and eight tenths feet to corner No. 2, identical with corners Nos. 3 and 4 of said Ben Butler and New Hargua Hala lode claims respectively also marked 1738 N. U. S. M. No. 2.

Thence, second course, north thirty three degrees and thirty eight minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3, a pine post four feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N. U. S. M. No. 3, with mound of stone.

Thence, third course, south eighty nine degrees and twenty-five minutes east three hundred and fifty seven and nine tenths feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears south thirty three degrees and thirty eight minutes east five hundred and thirty six feet distant, seven hundred and fifteen and eight tenths feet to corner No. 4, a granite stone 24x12x8 inches marked 1738 N. U. S. M. 4, with mound of stone.

Thence fourth course, south thirty three degrees and thirty eight minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 1 the place of beginning. The survey

of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said New Albert S. Wray vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the New Porto Rico lode claim at corner No. 1 identical with corner No. 4 of said New Hargua Hala lode claim, also marked 1738 N. P. R. No. 1, from which said U. S. location monument No. 1738 bears south fourteen degrees and forty minutes east three thousand and eighty-eight and seven tenths feet distant.

Thence, first course, north fifty six degrees and twenty-two minutes west six hundred and sixty-eight and five tenths feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N. P. R. No. 2, with mound of stone.

Thence second course, north fifty nine degrees and fifty seven minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3, a pine post three feet long 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N. P. R. No. 3, with mound of stone.

Thence third course, south fifty six degrees and twenty-two minutes east three hundred and thirty-four and twenty-four hundredths feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears south fifty nine degrees and fifty seven minutes west three hundred and forty-five feet distant, six hundred and sixty-eight and five tenths feet to corner No. 4, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N. P. R. No. 4, with mound of stone.

Thence, fourth course, south fifty nine degrees and fifty seven minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 1. The place of beginning. The survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said New Porto Rico vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the

New Arizona lode claim at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 3 of said New Wedge lode claim, also marked 1738 N.A. and situate on line 4-1 of said New Albert S. Wray lode claim, from which said U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears south three degrees and thirty minutes east two thousand eight hundred and twenty three and four tenths feet distant.

Thence, first course north thirty three degrees and thirty eight minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 2 a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N.A. No. 2 with mound of stone.

Thence, second course, north eighty degrees east eight hundred and twenty eight and nine tenths feet to corner No. 3, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N.A. No. 3 with mound of stone.

Thence, third course, south thirty-three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west, one thousand, five hundred feet to corner No. 4, identical with corners Nos 3 and 4 of said New Harry Carpenter and New Wedge lode claims, respectively, also marked 1738 N.A. No. 4.

Thence, fourth course, south eighty degrees west four hundred and fourteen and forty five hundredths feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north thirty-three degrees and thirty-eight minutes east two hundred and twenty feet distant, eight hundred and twenty eight and nine tenths feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. The survey of the lode claim as above described extending one thousand and five hundred feet in length along said New Arizona vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the new

Morning lode claim at corner No. 1 identical with corner No. 2 of said Ben Butler lode claim, also marked 1138 N.M. No. 1 from which said U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears south fifty-seven degrees and twenty-eight minutes east two thousand three hundred and six and three tenths feet distant.

Thence, first course, north fifty six degrees and twenty-two minutes west three hundred and twenty-two feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1138 N.M. No. 2, with mound of stone.

Thence, second course, north thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3, a quartz stone 24x12x3 inches, marked 1138 N.M. No. 3, with mound of stone also in line 1-2 of said New Hargua Hala lode claim.

Thence third course, south fifty six degrees and twenty-two minutes east one hundred and sixty one feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears south thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west five hundred and fifty feet distant, three hundred and twenty-two feet to corner No. 4, identical with corners Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of said New Hargua Hala, New Albert S. Worby and Ben Butler lode claims, respectively, also marked 1138 N.M. No. 4.

Thence, fourth course, south thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 1. The place of beginning, the survey of the lode claim as above described extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said New morning vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the

Little Lizzie lode claim at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 2 of said New Morning lode claim, also marked 1738 L.L. No. 1, from which said U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears south fifty seven degrees and twenty one minutes west two thousand six hundred and twenty-eight and three tenths feet distant.

Thence, first course, north fifty six degrees and twenty-two minutes west six hundred feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 L.L. No. 2, with mound of stone.

Thence, second course, north thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3 a quartz stone 22x14x12 inches marked 1738 L.L. No. 3 with mound of stone.

Thence, third course, south fifty six degrees and twenty-two minutes east three hundred feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears south thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west one hundred and fifty feet distant; six hundred feet to corner No. 4, identical with corner No. 3 of said New Morning lode claim, also marked 1738 L.L. No. 4, with mound of stone.

Thence, fourth course, south thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning the survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said Little Lizzie vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the Lizzie lode claim at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 2 of said Little Lizzie lode claim, also marked 1738 C. No. 1, from which said U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears south fifty seven degrees and ten minutes

east Three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight and three tenths feet distant, Thence, first course, north fifty six degrees and twenty-two minutes west six hundred feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 C. No. 2, with mound of stone.

Thence, second course, north thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 C. No. 3 with mound of stone.

Thence, third course, south fifty six degrees and twenty-two minutes east three hundred feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears south thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west three hundred and twenty-eight feet distant, six hundred feet to corner No. 4 identical with corner No. 3 of said Little Lizzie lode claim, also marked 1738 C. 4.

Thence, fourth course, south thirty three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 1 the place of beginning. The survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said Ophir vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the Little Willie lode claim at corner No. 1, a pine post three feet long 4x4 inches square marked 1738 L.W. No. 1, with mound of stone, from which said L.W. location monument No. 1738 bears south thirty three degrees and fifty three minutes west seven hundred and twenty six feet distant.

Thence, first course, south eighty degrees west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked

1738 L.W. No. 2. with mound of stone, situate on line 4-1 of said New Triangle lode claim.

Thence, second course north ten degrees west three hundred feet to a point from which the center of face of discovery tunnel bears north eighty degrees east two hundred and sixty feet distant; six hundred feet to corner No. 3. identical with corner No. 2 of said Tiger lode claim, also marked 1738 L.W. No. 3.

Thence, third course, north eighty degrees east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 4 identical with corner No. 1 of said Tiger lode claim, also marked 1738 L.W. 4.

Thence, fourth course, south ten degrees east one hundred and seven feet to corner No. 1 of said New Great Western lode claim, six hundred feet to corner No. 1. The place of beginning. The survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said Little Pit vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the Morning Star lode claim at corner No. 1, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 M.S. No. 1 with mound of stone from which said U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears south eighty-eight degrees and thirty-nine minutes west five hundred and eight and eight tenths feet distant.

Thence, first course, south eighty degrees west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square marked 1738 M.S. No. 2 with mound of stone.

Thence, second course, north ten degrees west three, and nine tenths feet to corner No. 1 of said New Triangle lode claim. Three hundred feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north eighty degrees east three hundred and fifty feet distant;

six hundred feet to corner No. 3, identical with corner No. 2 of said Little Willie lode claim, also marked 1738 M.S. No. 3.

Thence, third course, north eighty degrees east one thousand ~~four~~ five hundred feet to corner No. 4, identical with corner No. 1 of said Little Willie lode claim, also marked 1738 M.S. No. 4.

Thence, fourth course, south ten degrees east six hundred feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning; the survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said Morning Star vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the Aspen lode claim at corner No. 1 identical with corner No. 1 of said Morning Star lode claim, also marked 1738 A. No. 1.

Thence, first course, south ten degrees east six hundred feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 A. No. 2, with mound of stone, from which U.S. location monument No. 1 survey Nos. 1079, 1080 and 1081 A. and B, bears south twenty-five degrees and one minute east ten thousand and twenty one and three tenths feet distant.

Thence, second course, south eighty degrees west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 A. No. 3, with mound of stone.

Thence, third course, north ten degrees west three hundred feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north eighty degrees east seven hundred and thirty feet distant; six hundred feet to corner No. 4, identical with corner No. 2 of said Morning Star lode claim, also marked 1738 A. No. 4.

Thence, fourth course, north eighty degrees east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning; the

survey of the lode claim as above described extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said Aspen vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the Evening Star lode claim at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 2 of said Aspen lode claim, also marked 1738 E.S. No. 1, from which said U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears north forty-six degrees and thirty-eight minutes west eight hundred and forty-three distant.

Thence, first course, South ten degrees east six hundred feet to corner No. 2, a porphyry stone $24 \times 10 \times 8$ inches marked 1738 E.S. with mound of stone, from which said U.S. location monument No. 1, survey Nos. 1079, 1080, and 1081 A and B, bears South twenty-five degrees and fifty-eight minutes east nine thousand four hundred and forty-three feet distant.

Thence, second course, south eighty degrees west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3, a pine post three feet long, 4×4 inches square marked 1738 E.S. No. 3 with mound of stone.

Thence, third course, north ten degrees west three hundred feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north eighty degrees east nine hundred feet and sixty feet distant, six hundred feet to corner No. 4 identical with corner No. 3 of said Aspen lode claim, also marked 1738 E.S. No. 4 with mound of stone.

Thence, fourth course, north eighty degrees east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 1. The place of beginning the survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said Evening Star vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the Bob Ingersoll lode claim, at corner No. 1 a pine post three feet long, 4×4 inches square

marked 1738 B.S. No. 1, with mound of stone, situate on line 4-1 of said Morning Star lode claim, from which said U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears south forty degrees and thirty-one minutes west six thousand and fifty-one and eight-tenths feet distant.

Thence, first course, north ten degrees west three thousand and one feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north twenty-five degrees and eighteen minutes east eight thousand and fifty-five feet distant; six hundred and two feet to corner No. 2, identical with corner No. 1 of said New Great Western lode claim, also marked 1738 B.S. No. 2.

Thence, second course, north seventy-five degrees and eighteen minutes east one thousand and five hundred feet to corner No. 3 identical with corner No. 4 of said New Great Western lode claim, also marked 1738 B.S. No. 3.

Thence, third course, south ten degrees east six hundred and two feet to corner No. 4, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 B.S. No. 4, with mound of stone.

Thence, fourth course, south seventy-five degrees and eighteen minutes west one thousand and five hundred feet to corner No. 1. The place of beginning, the survey of the lode claim as above described, standing one thousand five hundred feet in all along said Bob Ingersoll vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the Colorado lode claim at corner No. 1, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 C. No. 1 with mound of stone. Situate on line 1-2 of said New lode claim from which said U.S. location monument No. 1738 bears north seventy-nine degrees and thirty-three minutes west five hundred and thirty-six and eight-tenths feet distant.

Thence first course, north ten degrees west three hundred and one feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north seventy five degrees and eighteen minutes east three hundred and forty two feet distant, six hundred and two feet to corner No. 2, identical with corner No. 1 of said Bob Ingersol lode claim, also marked 1738 G. No. 2.

Thence, second course, north seventy five degrees and eighteen minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 3, identical with corner No. 4 of said Bob Ingersol lode claim also marked 1738 G. No. 3.

Thence, third course, south ten degrees east six hundred and two feet to corner No. 4, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square marked 1738 G. No. 4, with mound of stone.

Thence, fourth course, south seventy five degrees and eighteen minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. The survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said Colorado vein or lode.

Beginning for the description of the New Liberty lode claim at corner No. 1, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N.L. No. 1, with mound of stone, situate on line 4-1 of said New Harriet Carpenter lode claim, from which said U.S. location monument No 1738 bears south seventeen degrees and fifty two minutes west one thousand eight hundred and sixty five feet distant.

Thence, first course, north thirty three degrees and thirty eight minutes east one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 2, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N.L. No. 2 with mound of stone.

Thence, second course, north seventy-five degrees and eighteen minutes east nine hundred and two and four tenths feet to corner No. 3, a pine post three feet long 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N.E. No. 3, with mound of stone.

Thence third course, south thirty-three degrees and thirty-eight minutes west one thousand five hundred feet to corner No. 4, a pine post three feet long, 4x4 inches square, marked 1738 N.E. No. 4, with mound of stone.

Thence, fourth course, south seventy-five degrees and eighteen minutes west four hundred and fifty one and two tenths feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears north thirty-three degrees and thirty-eight minutes east, five hundred and eighty feet distant; nine hundred and two and four tenths feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. The survey of the lode claim as above described, extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said New Liberty vein or lode.

Said lot No. 1738 containing three hundred and ninety-two acres and two hundred and fifty-one thousandths of an acre of land, more or less.

Now show up, that there is therefore hereby granted by the United States unto the said Do. Monte Gold Mining Company, and to its successors and assigns, the said mining premises hereinafter described and not expressly excepted from these presents, and all that portion of the said Tiger, Ben Butler, New Exchange, New Liberty, New Wedge, New Great Western, New Margaria Lode, New Liberty S. Vein, New Rio Rico, New Arizona, New Morning, Little Agave, Ophir, Little Willie, Morning Star, Export, Turning Star, Bob Sargent, Colorado and New Liberty, veins, lodes, or ledges, and of all other veins, lodes and ledges,

throughout their entire depth, the tops or apex of which lie inside of the surface boundary lines of said granted premises in said Lot No. 1738 extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges in their downward course may so far depart from a perpendicular as to extend outside the vertical side lines of said premises:

Provided, That the right of possession to such outside parts of said veins, lodes, or ledges, shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward through the end lines of said Lot No. 1738, so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of said veins, lodes or ledges: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the grantee herein to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another.

To Have and To Hold said mining premises together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatever nature hereunto belonging unto the said grantee above named and to its successors and assigns forever; subject nevertheless to the above mentioned and to the following conditions and stipulations:

First, That the premises hereby granted with the exception of the surface, may be entered by the proprietor of any other vein, lode or ledge, the top or apex of which lies outside of the boundary of said granted premises, should the same in its dip be found to penetrate, intersect or extend into said premises, for the purpose of extracting and removing the ore from such other vein, lode or ledge.

Second, That the premises hereby granted shall be held subject to any vested and accrued water rights for

mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local laws, customs, and decisions of the courts. And there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

Third. That in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the Legislature of Arizona may provide rules for working the mining claim or premises hereby granted, involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to its complete development.

In Testimony whereof I Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made patent and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

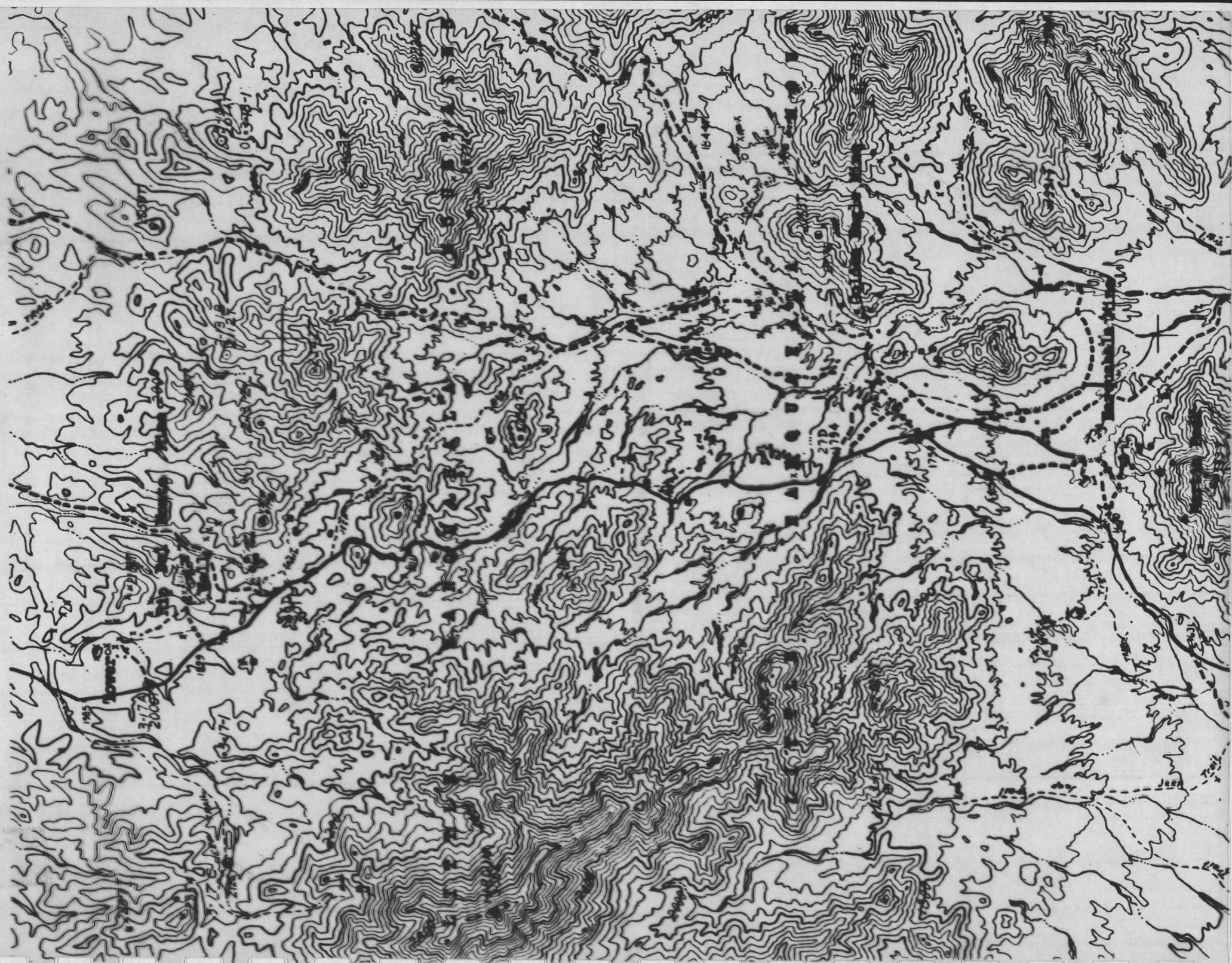
By The President: T. Roosevelt
By F. M. McKean, Secretary
Fred Bennett

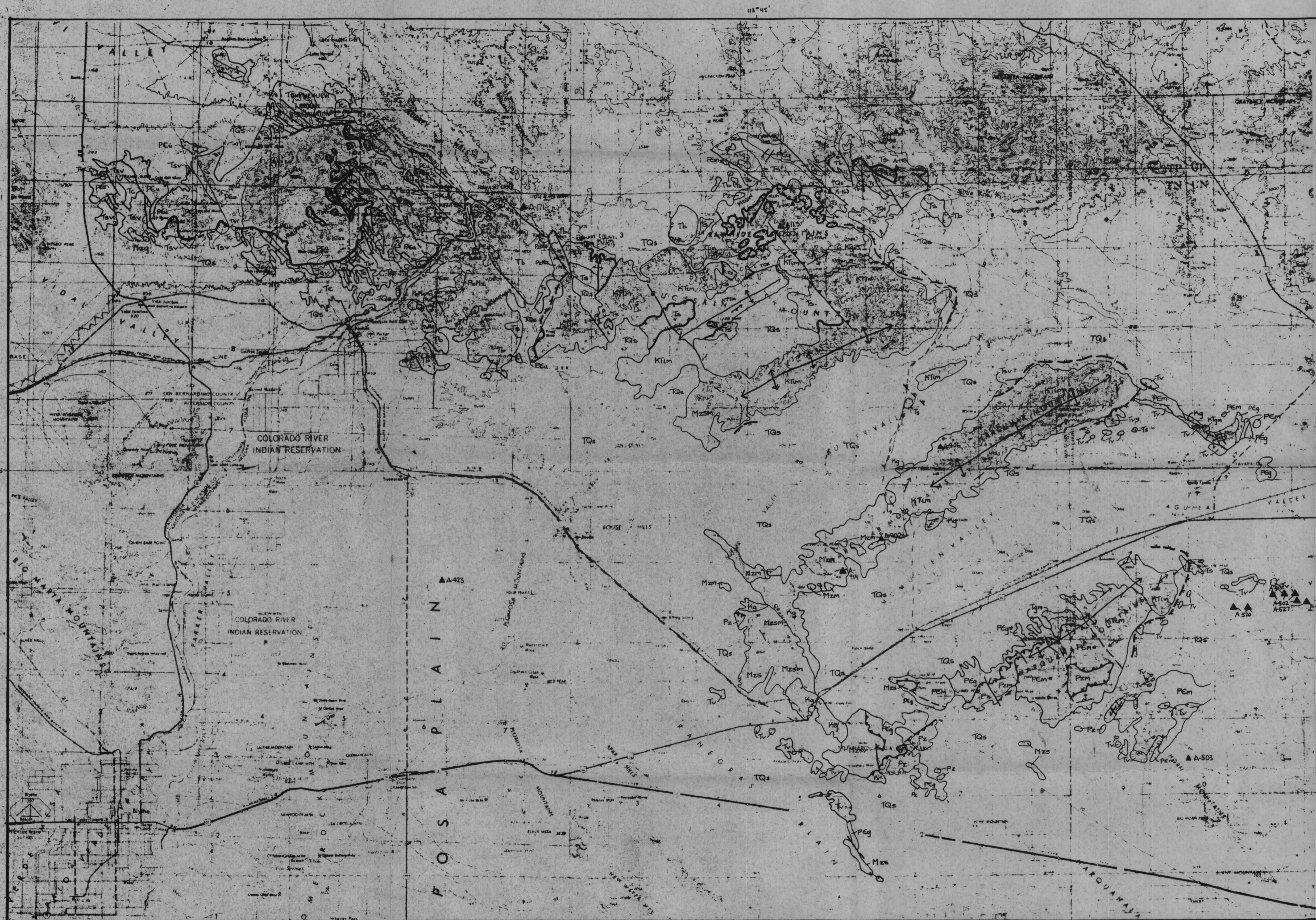
Acting Secretary to the President

Recorded Vol. 771, page 177 to 216 inclusive.

Recorded at request of J. S. Pettigrew,
July 6, 1907 at 4 A. M.

J. M. Richmond
County Recorder.





EXPLANATION

MAP UNITS:

- TQs Late Tertiary-Quaternary surficial deposits
- Tb Late Tertiary basalt with interbedded sediments
- Tc Late Tertiary clastic rocks
- Ts Middle Tertiary sedimentary rocks
- Tv Tertiary volcanic rocks
- Tsv Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- Tgm Tertiary muscovite-bearing granite
- KTim Cretaceous-Tertiary igneous and metamorphic rocks
- Kg Cretaceous granitic rocks
- Mzs Mesozoic sedimentary rocks (Mzsm where metamorphosed)
- Mzsv Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- Mzg Mesozoic granitic rocks
- Pz Paleozoic sedimentary rocks (Pzm where metamorphosed)
- Peg Precambrian granitic rocks (Peg* where mylonitic)
- Pem Precambrian metamorphic rocks (Pem* where mylonitic)
- Peu Precambrian metamorphic and granitic rocks undifferentiated

SYMBOLS:

- Contact, dashed where approximately located
- Fault, dashed where approximately located
- Low-angle normal fault
- Low-angle thrust fault
- Dislocation surface
- tie leader
- Uranium occurrences

SCALE 1:250,000
 Kilometers

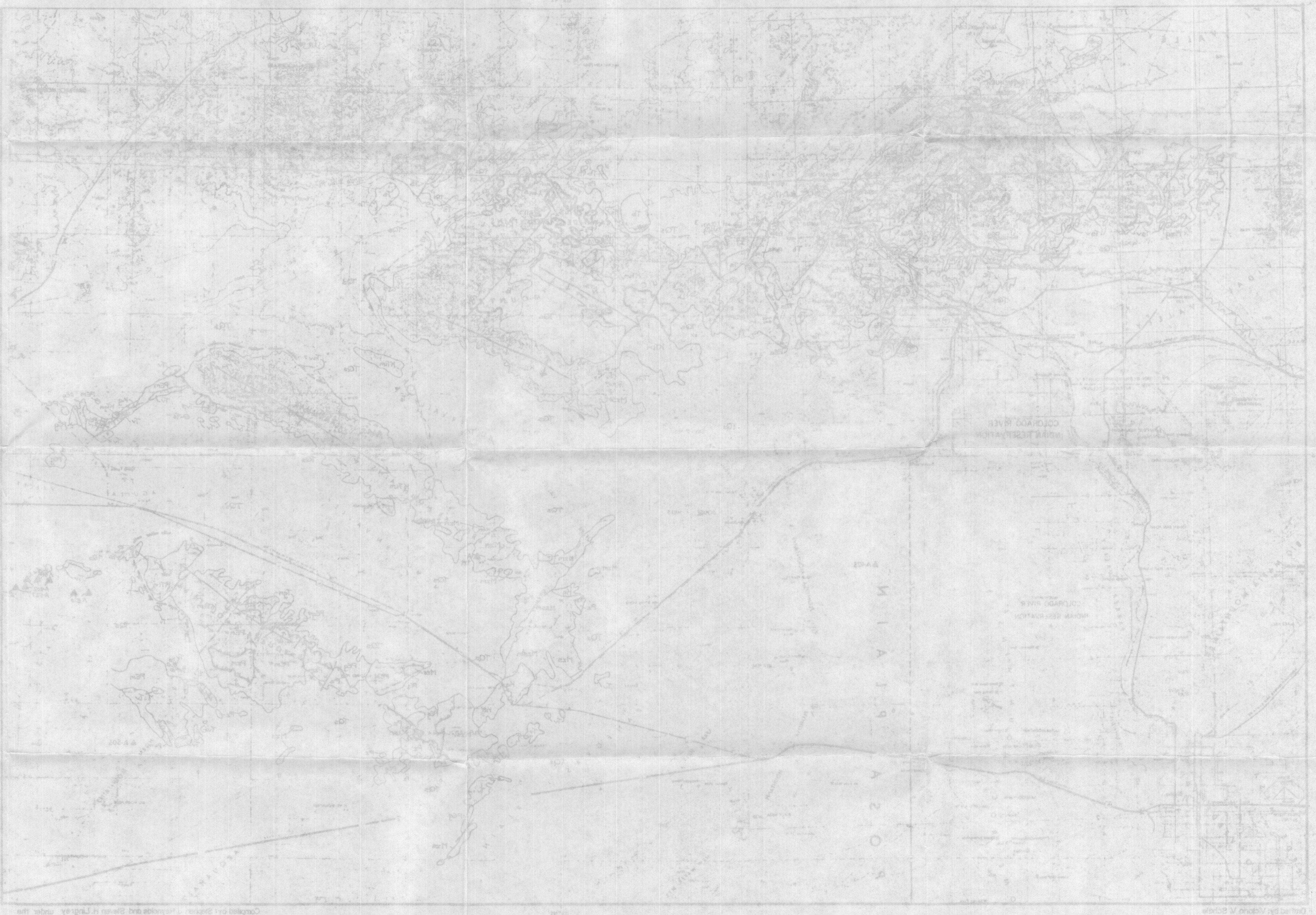
Drafted by: Victoria V. Schale

Compiled by: Stephen J. Reynolds and Steven H. Lingrey under the direction of Peter J. Coney

TECTONIC MAP OF THE WHIPPLE, RAWHIDE-BUCKSKIN, HARCUVAR, AND HARQUAHALA METAMORPHIC CORE COMPLEXES, CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

Map D-8

TECTONIC MAP OF THE WHIPPLE, RAWHIDE-BUCKSKIN, HARCUIVAR, AND HAROUAHALA METAMORPHIC CORE COMPLEXES, CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA



EXPLANATION

MAP UNITS:

- Tos Late Tertiary (unconsolidated) deposits
- Td Late Tertiary (consolidated) deposits
- Tc Late Tertiary clastic rocks
- Ts Middle Tertiary sedimentary rocks
- Tv Tertiary volcanic rocks
- Tsv Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- Tgtm Tertiary igneous and metamorphic rocks
- Ktm Tertiary igneous and metamorphic rocks
- Kd Tertiary igneous and metamorphic rocks
- Mzs Mesozoic sedimentary rocks (mostly where metamorphosed)
- Msv Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- Mzd Mesozoic igneous rocks
- Pz Paleozoic sedimentary rocks (mostly where metamorphosed)
- Pcd Paleozoic igneous rocks (mostly where metamorphosed)
- Pcm Paleozoic metamorphic rocks (mostly where metamorphosed)
- Pcu Paleozoic igneous and metamorphic rocks (mostly where metamorphosed)

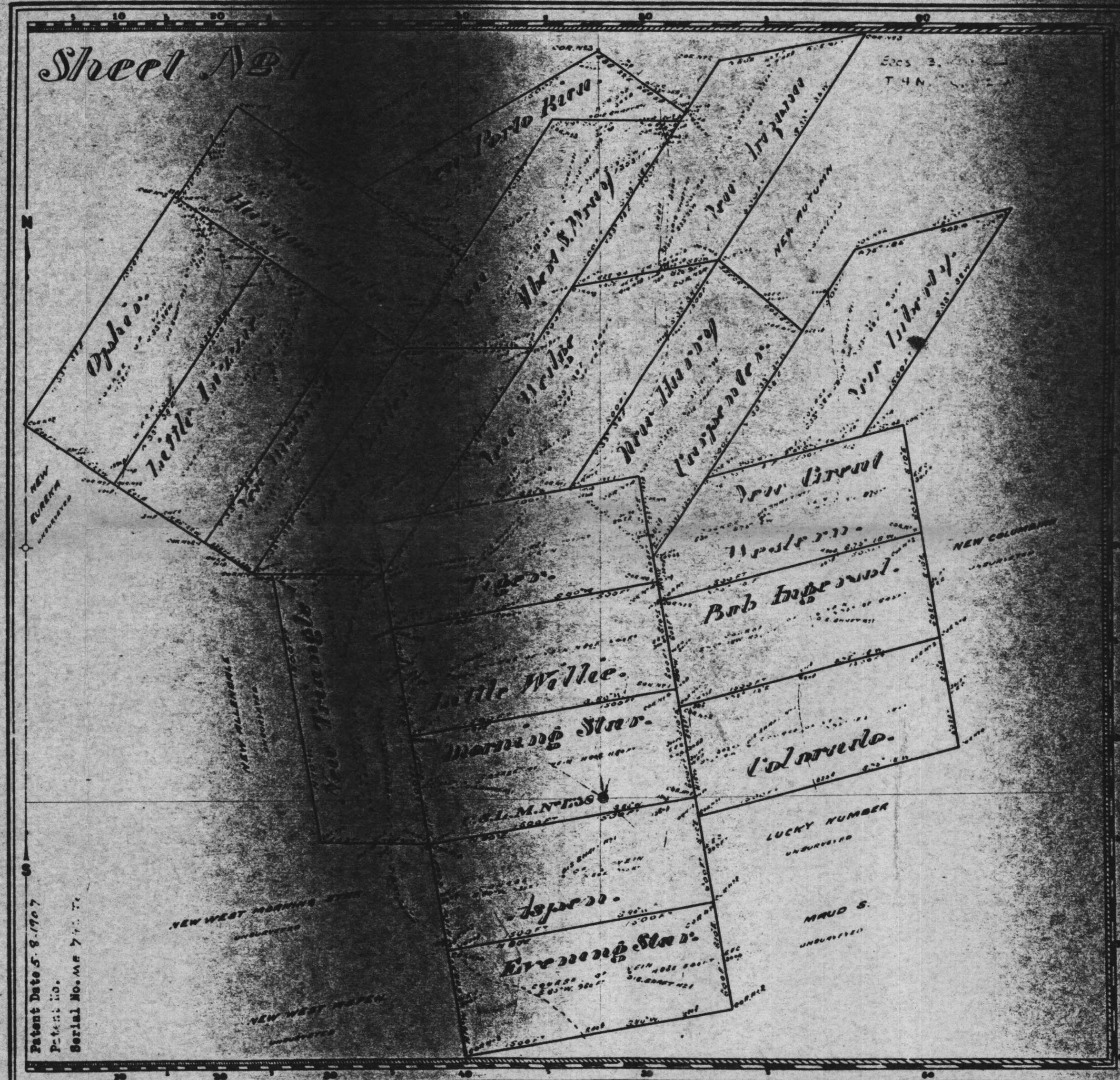
SYMBOLS:

- Contact, dashed where approximately located
- Fault, dashed where approximately located
- Low-angle normal fault
- Low-angle thrust fault
- Dislocation surface
- Lineament
- Unconformity

66 chari

C-162

Patent Date 5-8-1907
Patent No.
Serial No. 448,740-741-742



LOT NO
File

Land District

OF THE CLAIM OF
Monte Gold Mines Co

KNOWN AS THE

[illegible]

S. 500 ft. to the inch.
 Variation 14° 05' E
 Dec. 10 to 31. 1902. H
 Frank S. Inghalls
 T. S. Mearns Mineral Surveyor,

[illegible]

the estimate of said improvements is correctly shown; provided that said estimate includes no portion of said labor or improvements that have been included in the estimate of expenditures against said labor claim.

It is further verified that this is a correct plat of said Mining Claim made in conformity with said original field notes of the said survey, and the same is hereby approved.

T. S. Sargent General for
 Phoenix, Ariz. }
 May 16th, 1902 } T. S. Sargent General for
 Arizona

6/20/10 OLL

NOT SCANNED 6/20/10 OLL

(4-675)

CLAIMS LOCATED			CORNER OF CLAIMS TO U.S.L.M. NO. 1738		
TIGER	1000	1000	TIGER, U.S.L.M. NO. 1738 BEARS S. 1/4 COR. 1738	1000	1000
NEW GREAT WESTERN	1000	1000	BEN BUTLER, U.S.L.M. NO. 1738 BEARS S. 1/4 COR. 1738	1000	1000
NEW ALBERT S. WART	1000	1000	NEW TRIANGLE	1000	1000
NEW ARIZONA	1000	1000	NEW HARRY CARPENTER, U.S.L.M. NO. 1738 BEARS S. 1/4 COR. 1738	1000	1000
BEN BUTLER	1000	1000	NEW GREAT WESTERN	1000	1000
NEW LIBERTY	1000	1000	NEW HARRY CARPENTER	1000	1000
NEW TRIANGLE	1000	1000	NEW ALBERT S. WART	1000	1000
NEW HARRY CARPENTER	1000	1000	NEW PORTO RICA	1000	1000
NEW WEDGE	1000	1000	NEW ARIZONA	1000	1000
NEW HARRY CARPENTER	1000	1000	NEW MORNING	1000	1000
NEW PORTO RICA	1000	1000	LITTLE LIZZIE	1000	1000
NEW MORNING	1000	1000	OPHIR	1000	1000
LITTLE LIZZIE	1000	1000	LITTLE WILLIE	1000	1000
OPHIR	1000	1000	MORNING STAR	1000	1000
LITTLE WILLIE	1000	1000	ROSEN	1000	1000
MORNING STAR	1000	1000	EVENING STAR	1000	1000
ROSEN	1000	1000	BOB INGERSOL	1000	1000
EVENING STAR	1000	1000	NEW WEDGE	1000	1000
BOB INGERSOL	1000	1000	COLORADO	1000	1000
COLORADO	1000	1000	NEW LIBERTY	1000	1000
NEW LIBERTY	1000	1000			

AREAS		
TOTAL AREA NEW HARRY CARPENTER CLAIM	10,000	ACRES
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA NEW HARRY CARPENTER CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA BEN BUTLER CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA BEN BUTLER CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA NEW GREAT WESTERN CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH NEW HARRY CARPENTER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA NEW GREAT WESTERN CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA NEW PORTO RICA CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH ALBERT S. WART CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA NEW PORTO RICA CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA NEW TRIANGLE CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA NEW TRIANGLE CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA NEW WEDGE CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA NEW WEDGE CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA NEW ARIZONA CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA NEW ARIZONA CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA NEW MORNING CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA NEW MORNING CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA LITTLE LIZZIE CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA LITTLE LIZZIE CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA OPHIR CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA OPHIR CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA LITTLE WILLIE CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA LITTLE WILLIE CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA MORNING STAR CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA MORNING STAR CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA ROSEN CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA ROSEN CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA EVENING STAR CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA EVENING STAR CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA BOB INGERSOL CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA BOB INGERSOL CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA NEW WEDGE CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA NEW WEDGE CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA COLORADO CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA COLORADO CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL AREA NEW LIBERTY CLAIM	10,000	
LESS CONFLICT WITH TIGER CLAIM, THIS CLAIM	1,000	
NET AREA NEW LIBERTY CLAIM	9,000	
TOTAL NET AREA SUR. NO. 1738	100,000	ACRES

Sheet No. 2.

100

Mineral Survey No. 1738

Lot No. 1

Land District.

PLAT

OF THE CLAIM OF

KNOWN AS THE

COUNTY, MINING DISTRICT.

Containing an area of 100 Acres.

Scale of 1/4 inch = 100 feet.

100

U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

The Original Field Notes of the Survey of the Mining Claim of

Known as the

from which this plat has been made under my direction, have been examined and approved, and are on file in this office, and I hereby certify that they furnish such an accurate description of said Mining Claim as will, if incorporated into a patent, serve fully to identify the premises, and that such reference is made therein to natural objects or permanent monuments as will permanently and fitly identify the same.

I further certify that the hundred dollars worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon said Mining Claim by the claimant or grantors, and that said improvements consist of

that the location of said improvements is correctly shown upon this plat, and that no portion of said labor or improvements has been included in the estimate of expenditures upon any other claim.

I further certify that this is a correct plat of said Mining Claim made in conformity with said original field notes of the survey thereof, and the same is hereby approved.

U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

U.S. Survey General for

