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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: MUSIC MOUNTAIN

ALTERNATE NAMES:

ELLEN JANE
HOGUE GROUP
ARIZONA-NEVADA MINES CO.

MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 149A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 26 N RANGE 15 W SECTION 17 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 35DEG 38MIN 32SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 54MIN 43SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: MUSIC MOUNTAINS NW - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD LODE
COPPER
MANGANESE
IRON HEMA-MAGNE
LEAD

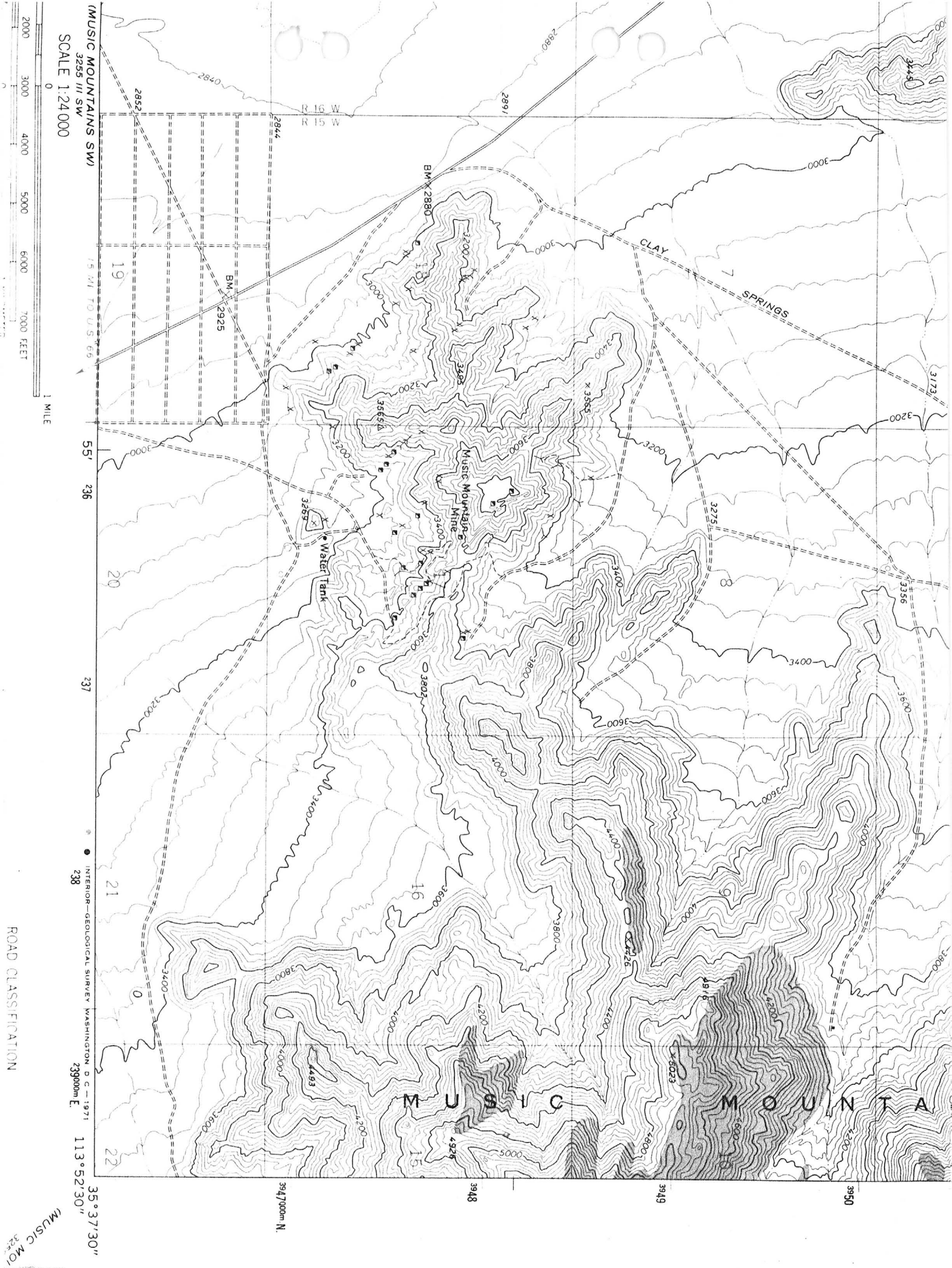
BIBLIOGRAPHY:

AZ. STATE LAND DEPT. MINERALS MAP
ADMMR MUSIC MOUNTAIN FILE
USGS MUSIC MTN NW QUAD
PRELIM. REPORT ON URANIUM-BEARING DEPTS. IN
MOHAVE CO. JUNE 1953, ADMMR FILES
SCHRADER, F.C. USGS BULL 397, 1909, P.142-148
USGS CIRCULAR 1103-A, P. 109, 1994
AZBM CLIPING FILE MUSIC MTN.

Name of Mine or Property:	26N 15W		B
Principal Minerals:	1:250,000 Quad	7.5' - 15' Quad	
Gold	Williams	Music Mtn. NW	
Associated Minerals:	District	Principal Product	
Quartz, Limonite	Music Mountain	Gold	
Type of Operation:	County	State	Type of Deposit
Underground: Shaft and Workings	Mohave	Ar.	Vein
Ownership or Controlling Interest: Consult current USBLM mining claim records			
Access: From U.S. 66 and Clay Spring Road proceed south on Clay Spring Road for 16.5 miles. Turn right on unimproved road for 1 mile. Mine is located (unnamed) on topographic quadrangle.			
Structural Control or Geological Association: "Older Precambrian Age, Granite Gneiss." ³ "The Ellen Jane vein lies in granite, chiefly in supposed post-Cambrian granite(?) It strikes about northwest and dips to the northeast at angles of about 80°. It varies from 2 to 7 feet in width, the average being about 4 feet. The gangue is principally normal vein quartz, crushed in part brecciated, together with highly crushed and altered granite and diabase, locally banded and all oxidized and iron stained to the bottom of the mine.			
Age of Mineralization:			
Production History		Geochemical Analyses	
Located 1880 Mill established 1886 700 tons of ore treated 200 foot shaft; 1500 feet of workings.		<u>Ore Average¹</u> (1909) \$10 to \$42 gold/ton	
References			
1) Schrader (1909) p. 144-148. 2) Mallach (1977) p. 40. 3) Wilson & Moore (1959) Geologic map.			

from: W.H. Crutchfield Jr. Mohave County Prospect Assessment Compilation (post 1982)

Name of Mine or Prospect: Music Mountain Mine		Township 26N	Range 15W	Section 17bdb	Priority B
Principal Minerals: Gold		1:250,000 Quad Williams		7.5' - 15' Quad Music Mtn. NW	
Associated Minerals: Quartz		District Music Mtn.		Principal Product Gold	
Type of Operation: Underground: Shaft, Tunnel		County Mohave	State Ar.	Type of Deposit Vein	
Ownership or Controlling Interest: Consult current USBLM mining claim records					
Access: From Antares, Ar., proceed north on light duty road for 15.5 miles. Then turn right on unimproved road 1.5 miles to mine. Shaft is shown on topographic quadrangle.					
Structural Control or Geological Association: "The country rock is principally granite, which in part belongs to the Precambrian gneiss and schist complex, while the greater portion seems to be younger. The country rocks are intruded by dikes and masses of both basic and acidic composition. The deposits are quartz fissures veins, which in the main dip steeply to the northeast." ¹					
Age of Mineralization:					
Production History			Geochemical Analyses		
References					
1) Schrader (1909) p. 143 (General Area Description)					



MUSIC MOUNTAINS SW

3255 III SW

SCALE 1:24,000

19

20

237

238

239000m E.

35° 37' 30"

R 16 W
R 15 W

BM 2925

BM 2880

Water Tank

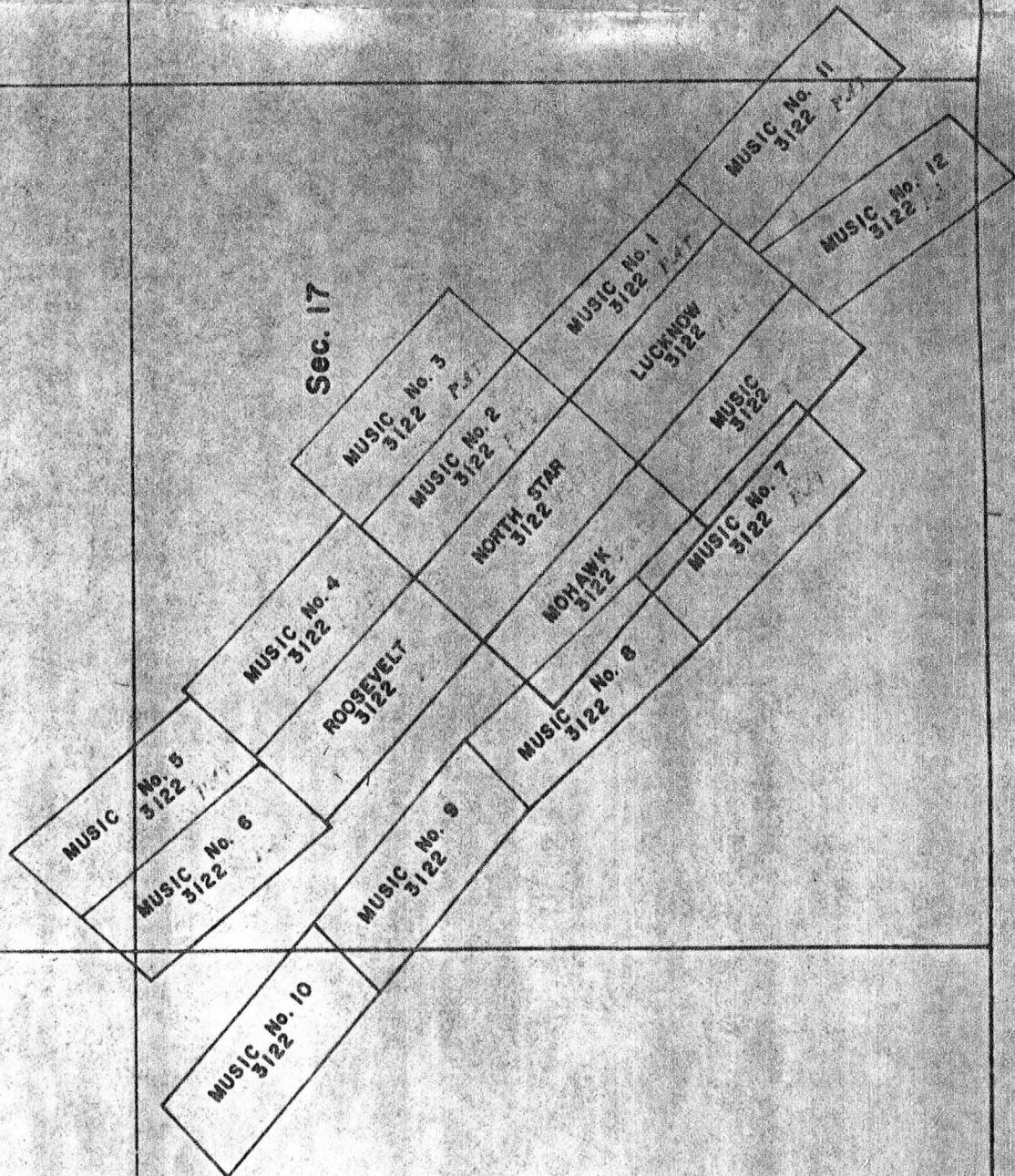
MUSIC MOUNTAINS

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

MUSIC MOUNTAINS SW

Sec. 16

Sec. 17



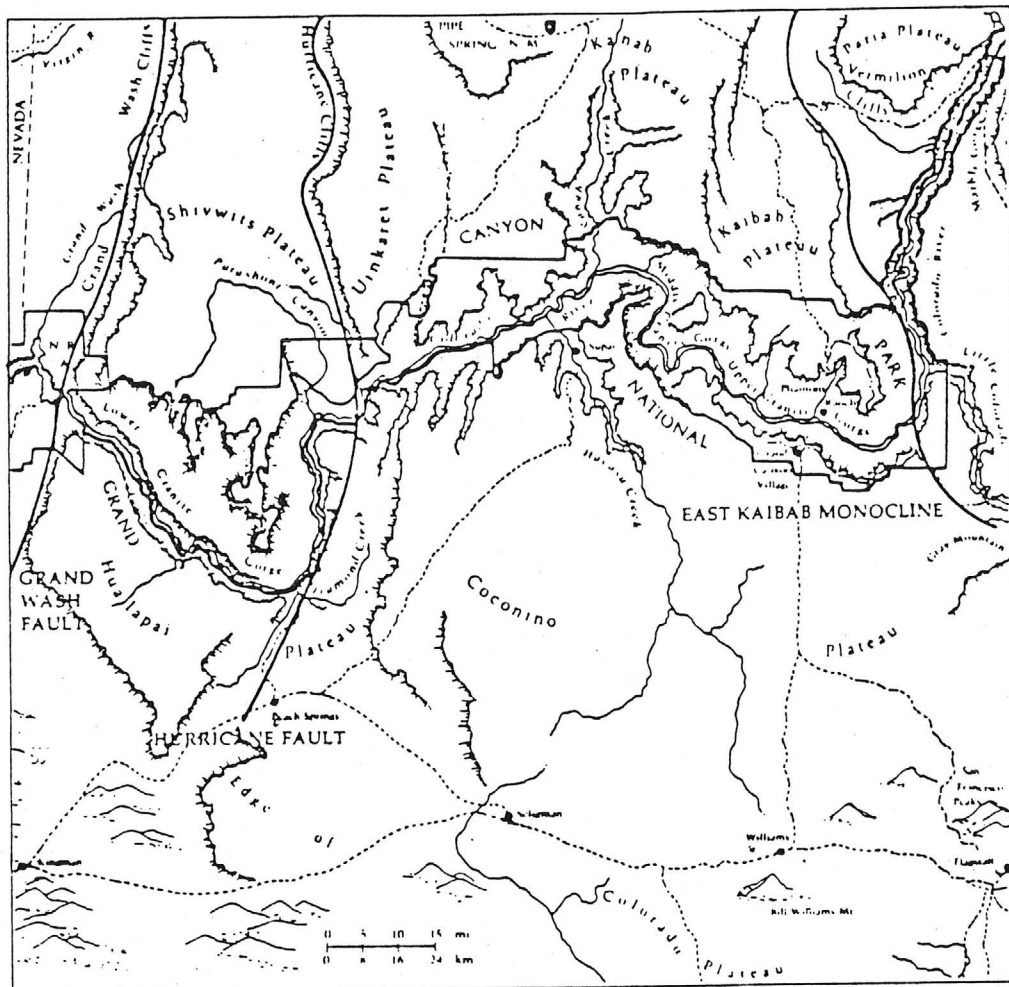


FIGURE 3: GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE AREA.

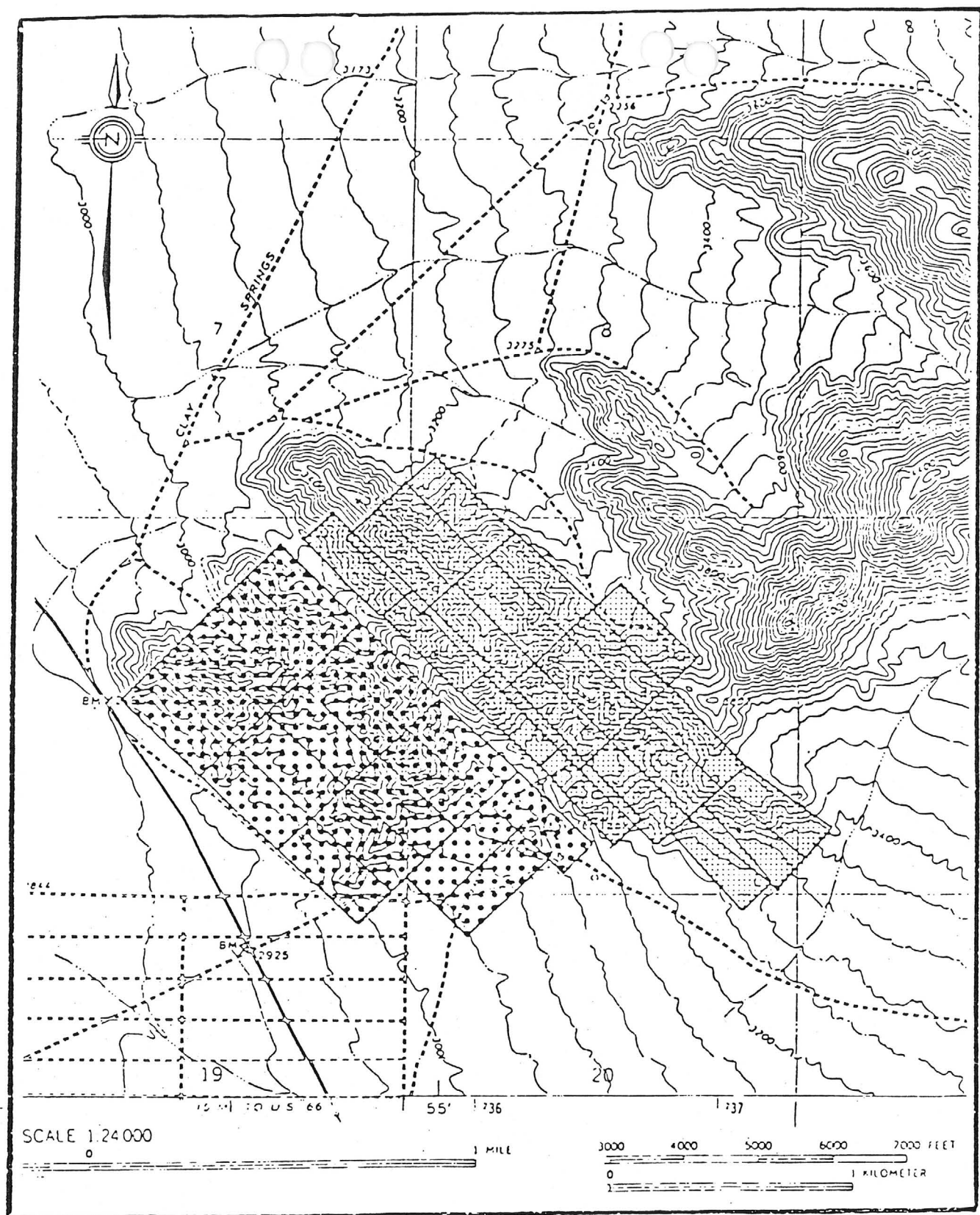


Figure 1: Outline of claims owned and leased by Stellar Resources Inc.
T26N R15W Mohave County Arizona

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

1. Information from: Bill Roper

Company:

Address: P.O. Box 390, Kingman, AZ 86402

2. Phone:

3. Mine: MUSIC MOUNTAIN

4. ADMMR Mine File: Same

5. County: Mohave

6. Summary of information received, comments, etc.:

Mr. Roper reports that Pierce International of Colorado, phone (303) 792-0719, Pierce D. Parker, President currently has a lease on the Music Mountain mine.

Date: September 20, 1988

Nyal J. Niemuth, Mining Engineer

RH

MUSIC MOUNTAIN MINE

MOHAVE COUNTY

NJN WR 8/3/84: Bill Roper with the Mohave County Board of Supervisors reported that a Mr. Neal of Kingman owns the patented part of the Music Mountain Mine (f) Mohave County. Apparently Mr. Neal has interested a group in doing some exploration there and was seeking underground maps of the mine.

NJN WR 9/21/84: It was reported that Stellar Research Corporation is planning to conduct a sampling program at the Music Mountain Mine (file) Mohave Co.

CJH WR 10/4/85: Phone call: Con Pilz (c) informed us that he has heard that a Vancouver based company, Stellar, Inc. (not listed in Canadian Mines Handbook 1985-86) is conducting a drilling program on the Music Mountain claims (precious metals) on the Neal Leonard Ranch northeast of Kingman, Mohave County. The BLM microfiche lists a Neal J. Leonard as co-claimant on the Music Remanent #1-3, in Secs 16, 17, 7, 18, T26N R15W, Music Mountain District, Mohave County. (Music Remanent spelling as on microfiche).

NJN WR 10/16/87: Don Lambert (card) visited and reported he will be able to supply us with a geological report done for Steller Resources (card) at the Music Mountain (file) and Portland Mizpah Group (file) Mohave County.

Music Mtn (F)

10/1/87
MT

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESERVES OF THE ROSEBUD
AND
MUSIC MOUNTAIN CLAIMS
MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA

prepared for
STELLAR RESOURCE CORP.

by

L.A. BAYROCK

BAYROCK SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
LIMITED

WEST VANCOUVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA

APRIL 1985

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1987
RECEIVED

OCT 19 1987
DEPT. OF MINES & MINERAL RESOURCES

ARIZONA DEPT. OF MINES & MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
416 W. CONGRESS, ROOM 161
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85701

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FIGURE 3: General Topography

MAP 1: Music Mountain and Rosebud Veins (in pocket)

TABLE 1: Rosebud Mineral Reserves

TABLE 2: Music Mountain Mineral Reserves

TABLE 3: Length of Veins

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESERVES
OF THE ROSEBUD AND
MUSIC MOUNTAIN CLAIMS
MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION

Property

The Rosebud and Music Mountain property is comprised of two groups of adjacent claims which cover the entire Music Mountain mining camp which at one time supported up to ten small producing mines.

The Music Mountain group is comprised of 17 patented claims and three unpatented remanent claims as of November, 1984. An additional four unpatented, remanent claims were staked between the Music Mountain and the Rosebud corridor to make the two properties contiguous. Staking is being conducted at the present time to the northwest and northeast of the Music Mountain claims, all unpatented claims, in order to cover possible mineralization occurring on the northwestward extension of the mountains and possible mineralization covered by bajadas gravels and sands.

The Rosebud claims group is adjacent to the southwest and is comprised of eighteen unpatented claims numbered 1 to 18. Additional staking is planned in order to cover possible mineralization extending to the northwest.

The Music Mountain claim group is leased by Stellar Resource Corporation from Mr. Leonard Neal, Kingman, Arizona, for a period of thirty years beginning as of October, 1984. - 2014

The Rosebud claims group are 98% owned by Stellar Resource Corporation with a 2-1/2% N.S.R. payable. All the claims are in good standing.

Location

The Music Mountain and Rosebud claims are located mainly in Sections 17 and 18, Township 26 N, and Range 15 W and extend into Sections 7, 8, 16, 19 and 20. Figure 1 shows the distribution of the Music Mountain and Rosebud claims as of November, 1984. Figure 2 shows the general location of the Music Mountain mining camp which is approximately 30 miles by road from the city of Kingman, Arizona.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork on the Rosebud claims was carried out from March 2 to March 9, 1984. L.A. Bayrock, Phd. P.Geol. inspected the underground workings, mapped the surface exposures of the Rosebud Mine dyke and sampled the surface exposures of Claims 1, 2 and 5. G. Ven Huizen, P.Eng. mapped and sampled the subsurface workings. A short inspection of the rest of the claims was conducted by L.A. Bayrock and G. Ven Huizen.

One hundred and thirty eight samples were collected from the surface and the subsurface in the period March 2 to March 9, 1984. These samples were assayed for gold and silver by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. G. Ven Huizen sampled the underground workings of the mine from October 20 to

21, 1983. The fifty samples collected were assayed for gold by Oro Madre Assaying, P.O. Box 360, Sutter Creek, California.

The Phase I drilling project on Rosebud vein extension was completed on June 24, 1984. A total of eight holes have been drilled with a cumulative length of 1,553 feet. The shortest hole measured 106 feet and the longest, 301 feet. The drill cores were described and split core samples were taken for assays and sixty nine core samples were submitted to Min-En Laboratories Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. for analyses for gold and silver.

Fieldwork on the Music Mountain claims was carried out from August 9 to August 20, by L.A. Bayrock, G. Ven Huizen, geologists; K.S. Wengryn and B. Starling, assistants. The purpose of the fieldwork was to examine the geology, sample mineralized outcrops, map and sample accessible underground workings, and determine in a preliminary manner ore grades and reserves of the property. A total of 467 samples were collected and these were analysed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. The assays were conducted for silver and gold exclusively.

All of the samples collected from the Rosebud and Music Mountain claims were channel samples or continuous chip samples across the whole width of the mineralized zone. Drill hole cores were split and one-half was sent for analysis. The remaining cores and splits are stored on the Rosebud property.

Previous Work

Music Mountain

The earliest and possibly the only report on Music Mountain was by F. Schrader (1909), Appendix A. He described the general geology of the area and states that gold was discovered in the area in 1879. Around the turn of the century,

10 mines were present in the surrounding two square miles and most of the mining was done until 1909. No other reports are available to the writer. The largest mine, as described by Schrader was the Ellen Jane mine. It has a shaft over 200 feet in length and two levels of workings. Most of the Mining was done between the 100 foot level and the surface and very high grade ore was recovered from the mine.

Sporadic work was carried out up to approximately 1942, at which time all mining ceased and Mr. L. Neal acquired the claims block. Although there were some parties interested in the property during the last 20 years, Stellar Resource Corporation is the first to seriously formulate mining plans and to acquire the property for exploration and mining.

Schrader (1909), asserted that the mining in Music Mountain more or less sporadic and extensive mining was carried out on the Ellen Jane mine but other veins received only minor activity. Our investigation in August, 1984 confirms the above. The exception being mining near the top of the mountain where some of the stopes are close to 200 feet high. Nevertheless, even at that location no mining was carried out below the main haulage drift where high grade ore is present. Furthermore, the Golden Serpent vein which averaged 15 to 20 oz. per ton, has hardly been touched according to our surveys.

In the past, exploration of the mineralized veins, which outcrop on the surface in the Music Mountain area, was performed by shallow trenching and occasionally by a shallow shaft. It has been found that in the adjacent Rosebud Mine that weathering has removed most of the gold from the surface outcrops to a depth of approximately 50 feet. It is evident that shallow trenching and even some of the shallow shafts, averaging 25 feet, could not have explored the mineralization of the veins effectively. Exploration by drifting by the old miners was ^{2 NO-} ~~very costly~~ and was not carried out to any large extent. In addition, even drifting was not successful as it was terminated whenever a "pinch-out" of a vein occurred, although surface exploration by us showed that the veins

continued for a great distance beyond the "pinch-outs". L.A. Bayrock wrote a report in November, 1984 on the Music Mountain property presenting Stellar Resource Corporation exploration of the property in August, 1984.

Rosebud Mine

R.C. Jacobson wrote a report covering the Rosebud mine operations from May, 1928 to January, 1930 in which he outlines the underground workings of the mine.

The next report is by G.L. Kirwan, dated July 5, 1973, and addressed to Kevin Resources Ltd. This report does not give any new data and apparently is based on Jacobson's writeup and map. Kirwan recommends drilling to establish ore reserves.

A.R. Allen wrote the next two reports dated December 24, 1973 but they are of a general nature and recommend drilling and mapping. No new sampling had been performed for these reports and the evaluation of the property in these reports is based entirely on Jacobson's assays.

The following two reports are by Al Sookochoff, P.Eng., the first dated July 5, 1976 is concerned with the idea of using heap leaching for the ore as sampled, assayed and reported by Jacobson. No new sampling or mapping had been performed. The same applies to Sookochoff's June 25, 1977 report.

Finally, the last report on the property is by J.P. Elwell, dated April 26, 1983. This report is basically a re-evaluation of Jacobson's report with additional mine grab samples, predominantly from surface exposures and dumps. No new mapping or exploration was conducted but the report recommends extensive mapping, sampling and drilling for evaluation of the property. In April of 1983, Gordon Keep produced a map of the surface showings of the Rosebud mine. The map is to a scale of 1:600 and is primarily a sketch map of a pace and compass

survey showing the locations of surface workings and identifying major geological units. L.A. Bailek, 1984, wrote a report on the Rosebud property describing Stellar Resource Corporation performing in March of 1984

Access

The Music Mountain mining camp lies 34 air miles from Kingman, Arizona, in the N15 E direction. It may be reached from Kingman by Highway 66 for 17 miles, then northwards on the Pierce Ferry road for about 15.5 miles and then for about one mile towards the northeast on a track across the desert. Because of numerous arroyos crossing the track, a four-wheel drive vehicle is recommended.

Climate

The climate of the area is basically arid to semi-arid, being dry with clear skies with little or no precipitation for long periods. Vegetation is sparse being either cactus or dry land grass and sage. Precipitation is by thunderstorms resulting often in flash floods. The flash floods are responsible for large accumulations of alluvium in fans, and bajadas, and the production of numerous arroyos. The land is used primarily for ranching.

Topography

The hills on which the Music Mountain camp is located, constitute erosion remnants of the Plateau on which the Hualapai Indian Reservation is located and the Grand Wash cliffs form the upper edge of the Plateau. The hills surrounding the Rosebud Mine are remnants of the lower slopes of the cliffs (Figures 1).

The erosion of the hills is characterized by arid erosion cycle landforms but the erosion of the uplands is by the uniform slope recession. The weathering products of the uplands are carried away during storm runoffs. At the head of the gullies are alluvial fans which upon coalescing produce bajadas. Bajadas have thick accumulations of gravel and downslope they grade into playas and salinas. Unconnected erosion remnants, buttes or inselbergs, are often present and these are surrounded by bajadas. Arroyos extend from the heads of alluvial fans or bajadas to the playas, where occasionally immature deltas may be present.

The recession of the escarpments is only weakly to moderately dependent on lithology and competence of the rocks. Thus, rocks underlying alluvial fans or bajadas may be of identical composition of those of the lower reaches of escarpments, buttes or inselbergs.

The Rosebud mine is located on an erosion remnant of the Grand Wash Cliffs escarpment. The Music Mountain and the Rosebud Mines are on a dissected hill which is almost separated from the escarpment (Figure 2). The hill on which the Music Mountain mine is situated may be called a butte. The area on the flat lands immediately south of the shaft of the Rosebud mine and continuing northwards towards Music Mountain Mine is an extensive bajada. The thickness of gravel in this alluvial deposit may be over 100 feet. The small hill to the southeast of the mine shaft is an inselberg (Figure 3).

The weathering of the formations composing the escarpment is both physical and chemical. Slow disintegration of the rocks due to changes of temperature and accompanied by some chemical weathering produces a shallow regolith on the slopes. The regolith contains numerous large clasts up to boulder size. The accumulation of weathering products on the slopes is almost non-existent and are removed almost entirely by flash floods. The flash floods produce turbidity torrents which carry away even large boulders. Thus the slopes of the erosion remnants provide a nearly continuous outcropping of rocks.

The weathering of sulfides, in contrast to other rocks, is extremely rapid. Everywhere on the surface only gossan indicates former presence of sulfide. The production of strong acids by the weathering of the sulfides, particularly sulfuric acid, effectively removed heavy metals at the surface as evidenced by the sample assays. Figure 4 shows the weathered mineralized shear zone of Trench C.

Water

Water is sparse in the area. The main shaft of the Rosebud mine is flooded below the 250 foot level. There is about 30 feet of water present at the bottom of the shaft. Clay incrustations on the walls at the 250 foot level of the mine indicate that the water level at one time was 8 to 10 feet higher than at present. The water present at the bottom of the shaft may be sufficient for drilling purposes in the mine.

Apparently water problems were encountered in the Ellen Jane mine (Music Mountain mine) at the 200 foot level, as reported by F.C. Schrader, 1909.

The groundwater table in the two above mining operations is present in the shear zones or fault zones and may be related to the regional groundwater table.

The relatively flat bajadas lying at the foot of the Rosebud mine and the Music Mountain mine may have a depth of over two hundred feet in places and could contain readily available water. The drilling for such water would have to be preceded by geophysical investigations. It is thought that there is probably sufficient groundwater present for a mill.

Energy

Electrical power could be obtained from transmission lines located 15 miles to the south, alternatively, generators could be used.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Music Mountain mining camp is located at the foot of the Grand Wash Cliffs which form the southwestern rim of the Hualapai Plateau. The Lower Granite Gorge of the Grand Canyon is located north of the Plateau (Figure 3). The district is thus located on the southwest margin of the Colorado Plateau. The succession of geological formations in the Music Mountain area is identical to that of the Lower Granite Gorge.

The rocks of the Music Mountain area belong to the Precambrian granites. The top of the Grand Wash Cliffs is formed by the Paleozoic succession of sandstones, shales and limestones which overlay the Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks and are separated from these by the Great Unconformity. The unconformity is present approximately a mile to the northwest of the Music Mountain property.

Local Geology

Local geology of the Music Mountain district, its mining history and mineralization has been described by Schrader (1909). Appendix A gives the reproductions of the pertinent pages of the report (pp.142 - 149).

Generally, the Precambrian granites and associated rocks have been intruded by steeply dipping dykes of diabase to granite composition. Intermediate acid dykes are porphyritic.

Of main importance are the diabase dykes which strike approximately northwest and dip steeply towards the southwest and are variable in thickness but are generally between three and six feet wide.

After the intrusion of the diabase dykes regional shearing and faulting crushed the dykes. The shearing was only subparallel to the dykes and occasionally the shear zones leave the dykes and continue in the granite.

Hydrothermal activity pervaded all of the shear zones producing significant alterations and mineralizations with sulfides, gold and silver. No visible gold or native silver has been observed as these metals occur as microscopic particles.

Hydrothermal activity may be divided roughly into two broad categories, being propylitic and kaolinitic alterations. Propylitic alteration is evident as a light greenish fine grained rock devoid of mafics. It occurs in the altered diabase and also in the granite. Kaolinitic alteration is expressed as a fine grained tan to which colored rock devoid of mafics and occurs also in the diabase and in the granite.

The propylitic alteration is assumed to be of mesothermal and the kaolinitic alteration of epithermal origin. Characteristically, high gold values are associated predominantly with the kaolinitic alteration. Also, there is a stratification of the different alteration processes. Propylite occurs below kaolinite in the veins, in some cases at the lower boundary of the epithermal alteration, the centers of the shear zones are altered to kaolinite with some propylite being present in the adjacent walls. Such a sequence indicates general cooling of the hydrothermal solutions with time.

Large kaolinitic alterations have been observed to coincide with significant gold mineralization in the diabase dykes. Mineralized shear zones in granite do not show any propylite and have only relatively narrow kaolinite zones.

The relatively porous structure of the shear zones permitted the deposition of quartz veins of variable widths. In the diabase dykes the quartz veins are surrounded by the kaolinitic zone which is brown to reddish in color. The reddish color is due to hydrothermal hematite. Such zones may have considerable width and may permeate the entire diabase. As gold is associated not only with the quartz veins but also with the kaolinite and hematite-kaolinite alterations, significantly wide ore zones are present.

The kaolinite and hematite zones surrounding the quartz veins in the granite shear zones are generally narrower, nevertheless, they compensate for the narrowness by the high grade of ore.

The Rosebud mine differs somewhat from all of the other veins in the mining camp, as the main structure of the mine is a cyanite porphyry dyke which runs almost the whole length of the Rosebud claims from the southeast to the northwest. The dyke varies in width from 10 to over 30 feet. On both sides of the dyke discontinuous bodies of diabase dykes are located and two persistent shear zones bound the porphyry dyke on each side and shear the diabase. At some locations, the shear zones are located in the adjacent granite or in the cyanite porphyry. The shear zones have been extensively altered by epithermal fluids and are mineralized almost continuously. The shear zones vary in width from less than a foot to over 16 feet and the wide portions of the shear zones are the locations of the ore shoots.

Map I shows the distribution of known and postulated mineralized veins (shear zones) on the Rosebud and Music Mountain properties. The veins are shown in three categories: surveyed, observed and postulated. The surveyed veins have

been mapped to a scale of 1 inch to 20 feet, (1:240). The 'observed veins' were seen up close or from a distance. The 'postulated veins' represent deduced extensions of the known veins. A total of over 70,000 feet of the three categories of veins are represented on Map I, of which only 12,000 feet have been mapped.

In detail, the veins are subparallel to each other and may even intersect under rare conditions. Branching was observed at some locations and feathering or horse tailing is present.

Mineralization

No visible native gold or silver has been observed nor reported in literature. According to the assays gold is associated both with quartz veins and kaolinized wall rocks and shear zones. Numerous samples containing high gold values had no quartz vein associated with them. On the other hand, the quartz veins in the granite (shear zones with quartz veins) have high gold values predominantly in the quartz.

Only low values of gold were found in the propylitic zones and the quartz veins in the propylitic zones also do not carry interesting gold or silver values. Nevertheless, in some places the quartz veins have large crystals of galena and sphalerite, besides pyrite. Such mineralization in the propylitic zone is believed to be of mesothermal origin and below the epithermal gold mineralization. The basis of mineralizations thus are delineated by the propylite but this being only for shear zones in the diabase or dacite.

The gold mineralization in the granite shear zones and the associated quartz veins apparently has a very large and as yet unknown vertical extent. No propylite has been seen in any location in the granite veins of a vertical extent of at least 400 feet. On the north slope of the Mountain very high gold

mineralization is present in the granite at least 200 feet below the top of the propylite zone in the adjacent diabase dyke.

The vertical mineralization in the diabase dykes is at least 200 feet as measured on top of the mountain of the claims block. Thus, we may assume that the vertical extent of the ore shoots in the diabase in the area should be at least 200 feet. The vertical extent of mineralization in the diabase on the Rosebud property has been determined to be at least 300 feet and it should follow that the vertical extent of the ore shoots on Music Mountain should have the same value discounting removal by erosion. The mineralization in the granite shear zones should be at least 400 feet. Schrader (1909) reported that some very high gold values were obtained from the Golden Serpent vein which averaged from \$300. to \$400. a ton, or 15 to 20 oz. per ton. Our survey has encountered a ten inch wide quartz vein in the granite with the highest value being 15 oz. per ton, and an average value of over 3 oz. per ton, for a tonnage of proven ore of 1,882 tons. The foregoing serves as an example of extremely high grade ore present in some of the veins under discussion. Generally, our results show that the granite shear zones have significantly higher gold values than the diabase zones.

The mineralized shear zone in the Rosebud mine as examined on levels 100, 200 and 250 feet are oxidized and limonite and goethite are present throughout. The occasional presence of unoxidized sulfide pods at the 250 foot level indicates that the primary unoxidized mineralization may be present only a short distance below.

The potential mineralization thus is of two types: oxide and sulfide. At and below the 250 foot level the two mineralization types may be mixed and at an unknown distance below, pure sulfide ore should be encountered.

Music Mountain Claims

A preliminary survey of the Music Mountain claims group was conducted between August 9 through 20th, 1984. The survey was aimed at a rapid appraisal of the property delineating some proven and probable ore and a postulation of potential in the area. Two parties were engaged in sampling and mapping. The first party was concerned primarily with detailed sampling and mapping of all of the accessible underground workings. Sampling was performed by channel sampling or continuous chip samples across mineralized zones at intervals of ten feet, the geology being mapped at the same time. All of the accessible stopes were mapped and sampled as well as the shafts by the use of a 200 foot long rope ladder. The results of the survey were plotted on maps to a scale of 1 inch to 20 feet showing the geology, mineralized zones, sample widths and assay results. A total of about 4,500 feet of underground workings were mapped and sampled.

The surface survey concentrated on following the surface outcrops of the shear zones and veins and the sampling of the mineralized portions of the outcrops and descriptions of the surface workings. The results of the survey are shown as vertical projections (topographic) of the veins and at the same time of a planametric map of the veins. The results were plotted on maps to a scale of 1 inch to 20 feet both vertically and horizontally. Assay results and the width of sampling was plotted on the map. Approximately 8,340 feet of veins and their outcrops were mapped. The sampling was aimed at ten foot spacing but in practice it was far from it. Often no samples could be taken for intervals of over 200 feet. The reason for the sparse sampling is a shallow colluvium cover over the outcrops, which hindered the sampling although individual veins could be traced.

Survey of the Rosebud claims was limited only to the underground workings and the surface outcrops of the two veins for a length of approximately 1,200 feet, or from near the Rosebud mine headframe northwestwards to the top of the ridge.

Extensive surface and subsurface sampling was conducted in the period between the 2nd and 9th of March, 1984. All of the samples collected were of the continuous chip or channel type. Only a few others (grab samples) were collected and these were either from outside of the Rosebud Mine area or from quartz vein heaps. Each sample was collected across the shear zone and the width of the shear zone is given on the maps. All maps and cross sections are on file with Stellar Resource Corporation.

Samples collected during March, 1984, were assayed for gold and silver. G. Ven Huisen sampled the 250 foot level of the Rosebud Mine in October of 1983.

MINERAL RESERVES

The mineral reserves of the Rosebud and the Music Mountain claim blocks are calculated separately. Two types of mineral reserves will be shown, the indicated and the inferred reserves. All mineral reserves are calculated only for the oxide ore, sulfide ore may be extensive at depth on the two properties, but because it will require a modified flow sheet it is not presented here.

Indicated mineral reserves have been calculated on the basis of extensive sampling and encompass "proven" and "probable" mineral reserves as defined by Policy #2 (54-839) in the Canadian Securities Law Reports. Inferred reserves are geological extrapolation of the mineralization in the unsurveyed and unsampled extensions of the vein.

Eight separate veins are present in the Rosebud area and one prominent double vein, the Southwick veins, which extend from the northwest corner to nearly the northeast corner of the claims block.

Each of the Southwick veins is located on one side of a very long and uniform syanite pophyry dyke. The dyke is bounded on each side by discontinuous diabase dykes. Two shear zones follow each side of the pophyry dyke and cut the diabase or the surrounding granite. The shear zones are mineralized throughout and vary in width from less than one foot to over sixteen feet. The Rosebud mine is located near the southeastern extremity of the Southwick veins and has a lateral extent of the drifts of 800 feet. Detailed sampling and sections through the Rosebud mine are given in the report of April, 1984 entitled "Geology of the Rosebud Claims". The Southwick vein outcrops were mapped on the surface in detail for seven hundred feet beyond the second shaft of the mine, as also the surface expression of the veins was mapped from one hundred feet southeast of the first shaft to the second shaft. Thus a total of about 1,400 feet of the length of the double veins were mapped. The Southwick double veins extend another 4,400 feet to the northwest beyond the surveyed area and about 600 feet to the southeast beyond the limit of mapping. Thus the total length of the individual veins is about 12,800 feet.

The extensive sampling in the Rosebud mine shows 15,560 tons of indicated mineral reserves of a grade of .587 Au oz/ton and 1.89 Ag oz/ton. Inferred reserves for the extension of the Southwick veins are assumed to be .500 Au oz/ton and 1.50 Ag oz/ton. Keeping in mind that not all of the vein extensions may have economic mineralization, only 132,500 tons are postulated.

The grade for the remaining Rosebud veins are assumed to be similar to the average grade of the inferred reserves of the Music Mountain claim block. Table 1 gives the mineral reserve calculations for the Rosebud claim block.

TABLE I

TOTAL OXIDE MINERAL OF THE ROSEBUD CLAIM BLOCKS

VEIN	AU OZ/TON	AG OZ/TON	TONS	TOTAL AU	TOTAL AG	MINERAL CATEGORY
ROSEBUD MINE	.587	1.89	15,560	9,134	29,408	INDICATED
ROSEBUD VEINS (1 to 8)	.497	1.96	1,009,656	501,799	1,978,892	INFERRED
SOUTHWICK EXTENSION	.500	1.50	132,500	66,250	198,750	INFERRED
TOTAL	.587	1.89	15,560	9,149	29,408	INDICATED
TOTAL	.497	1.91	1,142,156	568,049	2,177,642	INFERRED

Music Mountain Claims

Music Mountain has a total of nineteen veins recognized at the present time, seven of which are named and the names are shown on Map 1. Most of the names have been extracted from literature.

Indicated mineral reserves of the surveyed portions of the following veins: Contention, Hilton, Luck Cuss, Golden Serpent, and a very small portion of Ellen Jane are given in detail in the Music Mountain report of November, 1984 and are 119,000 tons at .547 Au oz/ton and 2.96 Ag oz/ton. The inferred reserves for each named vein were calculated by extending the indicated reserves and grades to the extensions of the veins. Table 2 gives the indicated and inferred mineral reserves for the named veins, the grades and length of veins. Veins #1 and #12 were assigned the average of the surveyed veins and their extensions.

The Hilton vein received most mining and development. It has a branching drift at the two hundred foot level from which mining was carried out to the surface. The Hilton vein is intersected by the Contention vein. The north branch of the Contention vein was mined extensively from the two hundred foot level of the Hilton vein. No mining was carried out below the two hundred foot level. An adit on the south side of the mountain leads to the Hilton vein at the four hundred foot level. No mining was carried out from this level as most of it is located below the gold and silver mineralized zone of the vein. Nevertheless, high grade ore is present between the four hundred and two hundred foot levels. It is this extensive development of about 2,200 feet of drifts which permits ready access for mining of the ore of the Hilton vein. Over 80,000 tons of the ore in the Hilton vein may be mined with minimal expenditure on development.

The Contention vein intersects the Hilton vein (Map 1). Mining of the north branch of the Contention vein was carried out from the two hundred foot Hilton level to the surface. Only one half of the vein was mined. The rest of the vein could be mined using the developed two hundred foot Hilton level. At the

four hundred foot Hilton level only minimal mining of the Contention vein has taken place. Thus, the Contention vein between the four hundred foot and the two hundred foot Hilton levels is accessible for mining. The south branch of the Contention vein has not been mined at all. Sporadic samples at the surface indicate that high grade ore should be present in the south branch. The Contention vein also extends a considerable distance to the northwest where it is accessible from the north side of the mountain.

TABLE 2

MUSIC MOUNTAIN MINERAL RESERVES

VEIN	AU OZ/TON	AG OZ/TON	TONS	TOTAL AU	TOTAL AG	MINERAL CATEGORY
LUCKY CUSS	.314	.87	3,847	1,209	3,347	INDICATED
	.314	.87	30,400	9,546	26,448	INFERRED
CONTENTION	.511	3.17	41,693	21,305	132,167	INDICATED
	.500	3.00	40,000	20,000	120,000	INFERRED
ELLEN JANE BRANCH	.400	1.00	7,000	2,800	7,000	INFERRED
MARIE E.	.500	1.00	60,000	30,000	60,000	INFERRED
HILTON	.576	2.97	43,588	25,105	129,456	INDICATED
	.440	2.64	48,000	21,120	126,720	INFERRED
GOLDEN SERPENT	.727	3.23	12,470	9,066	40,278	INDICATED
	.500	2.00	60,000	30,000	120,000	INFERRED
ELLEN JANE	.124	2.08	3,619	449	7,528	INDICATED
	.500	2.00	75,000	37,500	150,000	INFERRED
VEINS #1 to #12	.494	2.42	400,000	197,600	968,000	INFERRED
TOTAL	.541	2.96	105,619	57,154	312,776	INDICATED
TOTAL	.483	2.19	720,400	348,566	1,578,208	INFERRED

Ellen Jane Vein

The Ellen Jane vein has been mined extensively from the one hundred foot level to the surface (Schrader, F.C. 1909). It has been mined for about four hundred feet to the northwest from the main shaft and approximately one hundred feet to the southeast. Examination of the workings at the surface indicate that no additional mining was carried out on the vein after Schrader's report (Appendix A). No significant mining has taken place on the rest of the Ellen Jane vein. Considerable reserves, over 75,000 tons, may still be present in the Ellen Jane vein.

Lucky Cuss Vein

The Lucky Cuss vein is located 1,000 feet southwest of the Ellen Jane vein. Three short shafts are situated along it, although only small scale mining has taken place in the past. Surface samples indicate good potential.

Marie E. Vein

The Marie E. vein has been developed by cuts in the drifts to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet (Schrader, 1909). At the present time the shaft has collapsed and no underground access is available. The vein has a postulated length of 3,100 feet. It has yielded high grade ore of 15 Au oz/ton. In spite of being relatively narrow, the high grade should be economical at the present time even with considerable dilution.

Golden Serpent Vein

The Golden Serpent vein is situated to the north and down hill from the Hilton vein. Although it is relatively narrow, average ten inches over one hundred feet, it is very rich. Our highest value showed close to 15 Au oz/ton and the average for the one hundred foot exposed length in the underground yielded an average of over 3 Au oz/ton. The continuation of the vein towards the northwest showed values of gold up to .496 Au oz/ton. The geological structure of the Golden Serpent vein is that of a typical bonanza. It is possible that a wide zone of the vein could be located with a grade running into many ounces per ton of gold.

Ellen Jane Branch

The Ellen Jane branch is a short vein situated 800 feet north of the Ellen Jane vein. It has no past development except for some trenching at the surface.

Veins #1 to #12

A total of twelve additional veins to those described above are present. The total length of the veins is 22,200 feet of which 1,300 have been surveyed, 3,800 feet observed and 17,100 feet postulated. Some of these veins have adits, drifts and shafts and some of them show considerable mining activity in the past. For example, vein #8 has a shaft of eight feet by eight feet and numerous large cement foundations and a waste pile around it. Vein #9 has two large adits. Vein #10 has a large shaft and numerous trenches. The inferred ore reserves for the numbered veins are taken to be the average of the described veins. The inferred tonnage, shown in Table 2, is estimated to be 400,000.

Length of Veins

The individual veins are shown on Map 1. Portions of some veins have been surveyed by compass and chain, and partly sampled, other portions have been observed on the ground or at a distance, and finally, extensions of the veins have been postulated. Table 3 gives the length of the veins for Music Mountain and the Rosebud divided into the three different categories. The grand total of all the veins as shown on Map 1 is 75,500 feet, of which only 12,500 feet have been surveyed, or 16 per cent of the total. It is thus necessary to survey all of the vein to plan future development.

TABLE 3

LENGTH OF VEINS IN FEET

<u>MUSIC MOUNTAIN</u>	SURVEYED	OBSERVED	POSTULATED	TOTAL
LUCKY CUSS	750	--	1,600	2,350
CONTENTION	1,500	400	700	2,600
ELLEN JANE BRANCH	450	--	700	1,150
MARIE E.	800	400	1,900	3,100
HILTON	2,100	700	1,800	4,600
ELLEN JANE	2,100	--	100	2,200
GOLDEN SERPENT	800	--	800	1,600
VEINS 1 to 12.	1,300	3,800	17,100	22,200
Total Music Mountain	9,700	5,300	24,700	39,700

ROSEBUD

SOUTHWICK	2,800	5,500	4,400	12,700
VEINS 1 to 8	--	7,700	15,400	23,100
Total Rosebud	2,800	13,200	19,800	35,800
GRAND TOTAL	12,500	18,500	44,500	75,500

DEVELOPMENT TARGETS

In the area of the Rosebud and Music Mountain claims, two main development targets stand out. These targets are the Hilton - Ellen Jane veins, the adjacent Golden Serpent and the intersecting Contention veins. The second development area is focused on the extension of the Southwick vein on the Rosebud property for the first 1,000 feet beyond the surveyed area. At that location, the veins balloon out up to sixteen feet in width over considerable length. At the surface a channel sample over a ten foot width of the vein, yielded a value over .25 Au oz/ton.

Indicated mineral reserves of the two properties are 135,000 tons. In the next phase of development, it is planned to enlarge the indicated reserves to over 300,000 tons, thus primarily drilling is recommended for the Golden Serpent, Ellen Jane, Hilton and Contention veins on the Music Mountain claim block, and on the Southwick extension on the Rosebud claim block.

DEPTH TO MINERALIZATION

At two locations on the Rosebud mine (Southwick vein) it has been noted that surface samples yielded rather low gold values, whereas ten to twenty feet below the surface the grade improved drastically. Similarly, at over ten locations on Music Mountain where the surface and the immediate underlying subsurface could be sampled, the surface samples, with only one exception, were considerably lower in gold as compared to the subsurface samples. It is thus apparent that surface weathering and leaching has depleted in gold the top ten feet of the mineralized veins and that surface sampling may be misleading as to the true value of the mineralization. This was found to be true not only in the veins contained in the diabase, but also for veins in the granite. The above observations necessitates drilling for the determination of grades of the mineralized zones.

CONCLUSIONS

The Rosebud and Music Mountain claim blocks cover the entire Music Mountain mining camp, which at one time supported numerous gold mines. Sporadic and uncoordinated mining in the past, without proper geological exploration resulted in only a very small portion of the gold bearing mineralization being mined.

Initial geological exploration programs carried out by Stellar Resource Corp. revealed 29 mineralized veins on both properties, of which only a small number have received attention in the past. The total length of surveyed, observed and postulated veins on the property is over 75,000 feet, of which only 12,500 have been surveyed and mapped by compass and chain. This represents 16 per cent of the total.

The property contains a swarm of epithermal veins striking northwest to southeast. The veins are shear zones which follow some of the diabase dykes or cut the country rock (granite). The veins vary in width from less than a foot to over 16 feet. In vertical extent, mineralization is present from near the surface to about 300 to 400 feet below the surface, depending on local topographic position. The mineralization is predominantly of sub microscopic gold and silver.

Quartz veins are present with the mineralization. In the diabase dykes most of the mineralization is encountered in the argillitic (kaolinitic) alteration zone. Propylitic alterations seem to be the base of the gold and silver mineralization. Most of the mineralization is oxidized. Sulfide ore is present at depth, but because it would require different treatment from the oxide ore, it has not been included in any of the mineral reserve calculations.

In the surveyed portion of 12,500 feet of the veins, indicated mineral reserves have been blocked out, totalling 121,000 tons of an average grade of .547 Au

oz/ton and 2.83 Ag oz/ton. Inferred mineral reserves total 1,862,566 tons of an average grade of .492 Au oz/ton and 2.02 Ag oz/ton. Certain veins, for example the Golden Serpent vein, may carry very rich mineralization of over 10 oz of gold per ton and 20 oz of silver per ton. This is in agreement with the high gold values mined at the turn of the century and reported in past literature (Schrader, 1909).

An extensive network of adits, shafts and drifts exist on the Music Mountain and to a lesser extent in the Rosebud mine. The 3,400 feet of development work on the Hilton vein could be rehabilitated at a low cost and a short time. This is of importance because at least 80,000 tons of indicated mineralization in the Hilton vein could be readily mined using the existing drifts.

The large tonnage of inferred mineralization shows that there is a potential for a medium to large scale mining operation. For this purpose, exploration and mining development programs should be initiated.

The most developed area is the portion of the Music Mountain encompassing the Hilton, Golden Serpent, Contention and Ellen Jane veins. Only minimal drilling will be required in this area to triple the indicated mineral reserves. The second area of interest is the extension of the Southwick veins to the northwest, where at the surface, mineralized shear zones are from 10 to 16 feet wide, with a high gold value at the weathered surface.

The rationale for Phase I exploration and development is to increase the indicated mineral reserves to at least 300,000 tons, and to map and explore the rest of the unsurveyed portions of the property.

The objective of the Second Phase of exploration should result in increasing the indicated mineral reserve to 600,000 tons, and prove 200,000 tons for mining purposes. The Third Phase of exploration should again encompass the development

of an additional 300,000 tons of indicated mineral reserves. At this time the feasibility study should be completed.

The Phase I exploration, because of existing and accessible mine workings, will necessitate only 4,800 feet of diamond drilling and should be completed in approximately a two month time span. The results of this investigation will be used for planning the next phases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A rapid pace and compass survey of all the veins in the Music Mountain and Rosebud claim blocks should be carried out in order to define the locations and extensions of the observed veins. Further, additional new veins may be located. Some surface sampling in select areas should be carried out.

Drilling of the Music Mountain veins (Hilton, Ellen Jane, Golden Serpent and Contention) should be carried out in order to enlarge the indicated mineral reserves. This area is best suited for immediate mining development because of at least 3,400 feet of underground development already present.

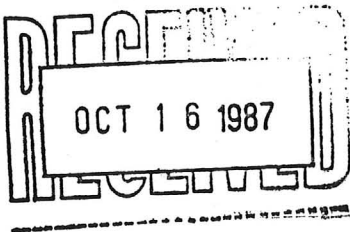
Drilling of the extension of the Southwick vein may yield considerable mineral reserves suitable for open pit mining. Consequently, the drilling of the extension should be done during the initial phases of the proposed development plan.

Portions of the 200 foot level Hilton development will have to be rehabilitated for underground drilling of the south branch of the Contention vein.

Rehabilitation of the existing roads will have to be undertaken in order to facilitate access to the drilling sites.

PHASE I BUDGET

1) Mapping		\$ 2,500.00
2) Drilling Music Mountain		
Surface	2,600 feet	80,080.00
Underground	940 feet	28,952.00
Drilling Rosebud		
Surface	1,200 feet	36,960.00
	sub-total	\$ 145,992.00
3) Sample of Waste Dumps etc.		2,000.00
4) Rehabilitation of Drifts		1,000.00
5) Rehabilitation of Roads		7,000.00
6) Rosebud Road Building		14,000.00
7) Salaries, Subsistance, Air Fare		17,444.00
8) Gas, Car Repairs, Equipment		4,580.00
9) Sample Analyses		15,000.00
	Total	\$ 207,516.00
	Contingency 10%	20,752.00
	GRAND TOTAL	\$ 230,268.00



REFERENCES CITED

- Schrader, F.C. (1909): U.S.G.S. Bulletin #397
- Jacobson, R.C. (1928): Short Letter Report
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- Kirwin, G.L. (1973): Kevin Resources Ltd., Gold Holdings, Mohave County, Arizona
- Allen, A.R. (1973): The Rosebud Property, Report for Arican Holdings Ltd.
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- Sookochoff, L. (1976): Report on Proposed Leaching Program on the Rosebud Property, Report for Arican Holdings Ltd.
- Sookochoff, L. (1977): Geologic Report on Rosebud for Tricor Resources Ltd.
- Elwell, J.P. (1983): Report on the Rosebud Property
- Bayrock, L.A. (1984): Geology of the Rosebud Claims #1 to #10
- Bayrock, L.A. (1984): Geology and Mineral Reserves, Music Mountain claims

CERTIFICATE

I, L.A. Bayrock, of 1899 Queens Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia, certify that:

1. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
2. I graduated from the University of Alberta majoring in geology in 1953, B.Sc., and 1954, M.Sc., and the University of Wisconsin in 1960, Ph.D.
3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.
4. Neither I, nor any member of my family has any interest in Stellar Resource Inc., or Stellar Resource Corporation.
5. The information contained in this report is based on the examination of Rosebud and Music Mountain claims and the surrounding terrain and supplemented by a review of published and unpublished data.
6. This report may be used in full or in part by Stellar Resource Corporation in connection with a Prospectus or a Statement of Material Facts.

Dated at West Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, this 9th day of April, 1985.

L.A. Bayrock Ph.D., P.Geol.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Music Mountain Mine

Mine Roosevelt Patented Claim

Date March 7, 1983

District Music Mountain, Mohave County

Engineer Ken A. Phillips

Subject: Recorded Production

Recorded production for the Roosevelt Mine, Music Mountain District, Mohave County according to an abstract of U.S. Bureau of Mines data was obtained from the Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology.

Production is recorded for the period 1926-1942.

Cumulative Totals are: Troy ounces gold 1000 1000

Troy ounces silver 3500

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

State of Arizona

MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date 9/24/46

1. Mine: Hogue Group
2. Location: Sec 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 20 Twp 26 N Range 15 W Nearest Town Antares
Distance 1.7 Direction S Road Condition Fair
3. Mining District & County: Music Mtn. Mohave
4. Former Name of Mine:
5. Owner: Dean M Hogue
Address: Kingman, Ariz
6. Operator: Same
Address:
7. Principal Minerals: Au Ag Pb Cu
8. Number of Claims: 9 Lode ☒ Placer
Patented ☒ Unpatented
9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: Moderately Rough
Foothills Grand Wash Cliffs
10. Geology & Mineralization: Gneiss & Granite
Quartz vein Fissure
Strike N 42° W Dip 80° S.W.
11. Dimension & Value of Ore Body:
21 Assays show average 0.338% Au
21 " " " 1.7% Ag

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight": None

Ore Probable:

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition:

No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts <u>1</u>	<u>18</u>	
Raises		
Tunnels	<u>250'</u>	
Crosscuts		
Stopes		<u>same stoping</u>

14. Water Supply: Piped from Cloy springs 2 1/2 miles
1 1/2 to 2" pipe line

15. Brief History: Patented 1917 by Nevada-Ariz. Mining Co.
Mineral Survey 3122
Hogue purchased thru tax sale 1938

Small amalgamation mill on property 1943
some small shipments 60 tons since 1935
est. gross value \$2400.00

16. Signature:

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms:

W- 8-8 B - A 46
Mohave

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
State of Arizona
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date 9/23/46

1. Mine: Nevada-Arizona Mines Co.
2. Location: Sec. 8, 17 Twp. 26 N Range 15 W Nearest Town Antares
Distance 17 Direction S Road Condition Fair
3. Mining District & County: Music Mt. M. Dist, Mohave
4. Former Name of Mine:
5. Owner: State of Arizona
Address: Phoenix, Ariz. (Bd. Supr., Mohave Co.)
6. Operator: None
Address:
7. Principal Minerals: Au
8. Number of Claims: 7 Lode ☒ Placer ☐
Patented ☒ Unpatented ☐
9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: Moderately Rough
10. Geology & Mineralization: Pre Cambrian gneiss
slaty fissure veins
11. Dimension & Value of Ore Body:

NEVADA-ARIZONA MINES CO.

Au

Mohave

8 - 8

Sec. 8, 17, T 26 N, R 15 W

State of Arizona, Phoenix

'46

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight":

Ore Probable:

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition:

No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts..... 18	1238	3000' Dev. workings
Raises.....		
Tunnels..... 6	1385	
Crosscuts.....		
Stopes.....		

Considerable on adjoining unpatented claims

14. Water Supply:

15. Brief History:

16. Signature:

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms:

MISCELLANEOUS

War Dept Records certify Title to
State of Arizona

S R T X stops

15
200
16
50
20
50
20
15
40
45
55
100
400

16
70
50
60
16

1236

140
700
245
50
100
150
1353

W- 8-8 B - A. 46 W.D. Files

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
State of Arizona
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date 9/23/46

1. Mine: Nevada-Arizona Mines Co.
2. Location: Sec. 8, 17 Twp 26 N Range 15 W Nearest Town Antares
Distance 17 Direction S Road Condition Fair
3. Mining District & County: Music Mt. M. Dist., Mohave
4. Former Name of Mine: _____
5. Owner: State of Arizona
Address: Phoenix, Ariz. (Bd. Super., Mohave Co.)
6. Operator: None
Address: _____
7. Principal Minerals: Au
8. Number of Claims: 7 Lode ✓ Placer _____
Patented ✓ Unpatented _____
9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: Moderately Rough
10. Geology & Mineralization: Pre Cambrian gneiss
Narrow fissure veins
11. Dimension & Value of Ore Body: _____

NEVADA-ARIZONA MINES CO. ✓

Au

Mohave

8 - 8

Sec. 8, 17, T 26 N, R 15 W

State of Arizona, Phoenix

46

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight":

Ore Probable:

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition:

No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts..... 18	1238	3000' Dev. workings
Raises.....		
Tunnels..... 6	1385	
Crosscuts.....		
Stopes.....		

Considerable on adjoining unpatented claims

14. Water Supply:

15. Brief History:

16. Signature:

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms:

Date 9/24/46

1. Mine: Hogue Group.
2. Location: Sec. 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 20 Twp. 26 N Range 15 W Nearest Town Antares
Distance 17 Direction S Road Condition Fair
3. Mining District & County: Music Mtn. Mohave
4. Former Name of Mine:
5. Owner: Dean M Hogue
Address: Kingman, Ariz
6. Operator: Same
Address:
7. Principal Minerals: Au Ag Pb Cu
8. Number of Claims: 9 Lode ☒ Placer ☐
Patented ☒ Unpatented ☐
9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: Moderately Rough
Foothills Grand Wash Cliff
10. Geology & Mineralization: Gneiss & Granite
Quartz vein Fissure
Strike N 42° W Dip 80° S.W.
11. Dimension & Value of Ore Body:
21 Assays show average 0.338% Au
21 " " " 1.79% Ag

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight": None

Ore Probable:

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition:

No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts..... 1	18	
Raises.....		
Tunnels.....	250'	
Crosscuts.....		
Stopes.....		same stoping

14. Water Supply: Piped from Clay Springs 7 1/2 miles
1 1/2 to 2" pipe line

15. Brief History: Patented 1917 ^{by Nevada-Ariz. Mining Co.} Mineral Survey 3122
Hague purchased thru tax sale 1938

Small amalgamation mill on property 1943
some small shipments 60 tons since 1935
est. gross value \$2400.00

16. Signature:

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms:

W- 8-8 Mohave B - A. 46 W.D. Files

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
State of Arizona
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date 9/23/46

1. Mine: Nevada-Arizona Mines Co.
2. Location: Sec. 8, 17 Twp. 26 N Range 15 W Nearest Town Antares
Distance 17 Direction S Road Condition Fair
3. Mining District & County: Music Mt. Mn Dist, Mohave
4. Former Name of Mine: _____
5. Owner: State of Arizona
Address: Phoenix, Ariz. (Bd. Super., Mohave Co.)
6. Operator: None
Address: _____
7. Principal Minerals: Au
8. Number of Claims: 7 Lode ✓ Placer _____
Patented ✓ Unpatented _____
9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: Moderately Rough

10. Geology & Mineralization: Pre Cambrian gneiss
Narrow fissure veins

11. Dimension & Value of Ore Body: _____

NEVADA-ARIZONA MINES CO. ✓

Au

Mohave

8 - 8

Sec. 8, 17, T 26 N, R 15 W

State of Arizona, Phoenix

'46

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight":

Ore Probable:

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition:

No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts..... 18	1238	3000' Dev. workings
Raises.....		
Tunnels..... 6	1385	
Crosscuts.....		
Stopes.....		

Considerable on adjoining unpatented claims

14. Water Supply:

15. Brief History:

16. Signature:

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms:

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

State of Arizona

MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Kingman Range
1112

Date 9/24/46

1. Mine: Hogue Group

2. Location: Sec. 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 20 Twp. 26 N Range 15 W Nearest Town Antares

Distance 17 Direction S Road Condition Fair

3. Mining District & County: Music Mtn. Mohave

4. Former Name of Mine:

5. Owner: Dean M. Hogue

Address: Kingman, Ariz.

6. Operator: Same

Address:

7. Principal Minerals: Au Ag Pb Cu

8. Number of Claims: 9 Lode ☒ PlacerPatented ☒ Unpatented

9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: Moderately Rough

Foot hills Grand Wash Cliff

10. Geology & Mineralization: Gneiss & Granite

Quartz vein Fissure

Strike N 42° W Dip 80° SW

11. Dimension & Value of Ore Body:

21 Assays show average 0.338% Au

21 " " " 1.7% Ag

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight": None

Ore Probable:

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition:

No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts..... 1	18	
Raises.....		
Tunnels.....	250'	
Crosscuts.....		
Stopes.....		same stoping

14. Water Supply: Piped from Clay springs 7 1/2 miles
1 1/2 to 2" pipe line

15. Brief History: Patented 1917 by Nevada-Ariz. Mining Co.
Mineral Survey 3122
Hogue purchased thru tax sale 1938

Small amalgamation mill on property 1913
some small shipments 60 tons since 1935
est. gross value \$2400.00

16. Signature:

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms:

Map

Scale
Date

Section

Scale
Date

MISCELLANEOUS

War Dept Records certify Title 10
State of Arizona

S	R	T	X	Stops
15		140		
200		700		
16		245		
50		50		
20		100		
50		150		
20		<u>1353</u>		
15				
40				
75				
55				
100				
400				
16				
70				
50				
60				
<u>16</u>				
1238				