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PRINTED: 06/25/2001

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: FOY GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

GREAT CROSSCUT VEIN
FOY PATENTED MS 4294

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 909A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 8 N RANGE 1 E SECTION 4 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 04MIN 12SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 16MIN 13SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: COLUMBIA - 7.5 MIN

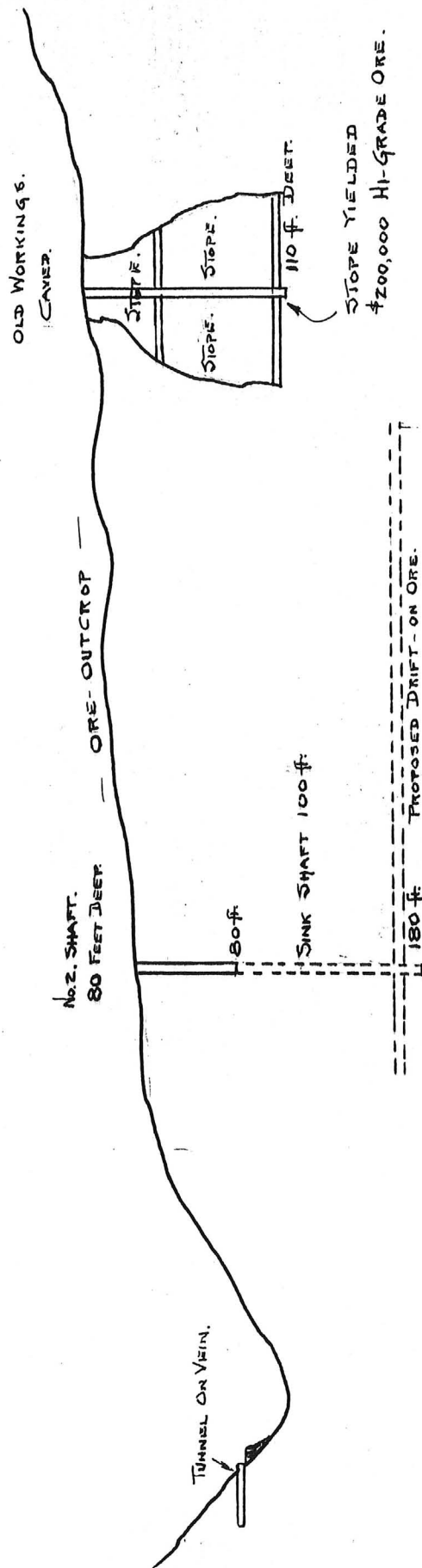
CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

TUNGSTEN
LEAD
SILVER
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS COLUMBIA QUAD
BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 3
DALE, V.B. TUNGSTEN DEPTS IN GILA, YAVAPAI &
MOHAVE CTYS USBM IC 8078 1961 P 29
ADMMR FOY GROUP FILE
CLAIMS EXTEND INTO SEC. 33 T9N-R1E AND
SEC. 5 T8N-R1E



SKETCH OF FOY WORKINGS.
IN PLANE OF VEIN.

SCALE 1" = 100 FEET.



1000 Ton Dumps
ORIGINAL SHUTTLE CAR
125' DEPTH
NEW SHUTTLE CAR
10' DEPTH
100' TUNNEL
Pinkool
200' TUNNEL

CHERRY CREEK QUARRY
VEIN

100' DRAFT
Puzzle
100' TUNNEL Midway
LATER

ARROW GROUP

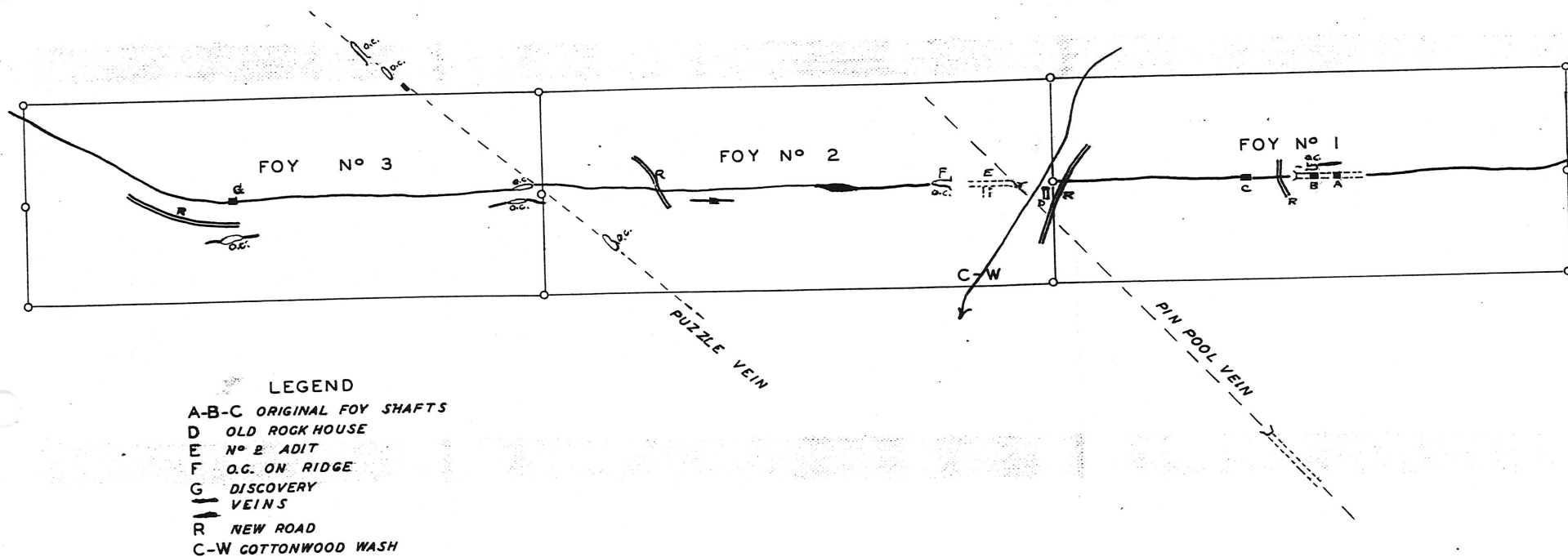
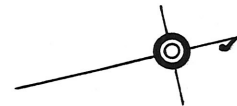
400' TUNNEL VEIN

FOR GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS
TIP TOP MINING DISTRICT
YAVAPAI COUNTY
ARIZONA

W.C.

THE FOY GROUP

TIP TOP DISTRICT YAVAPAI COUNTY -
ARIZONA



SCALE 1" = 300'

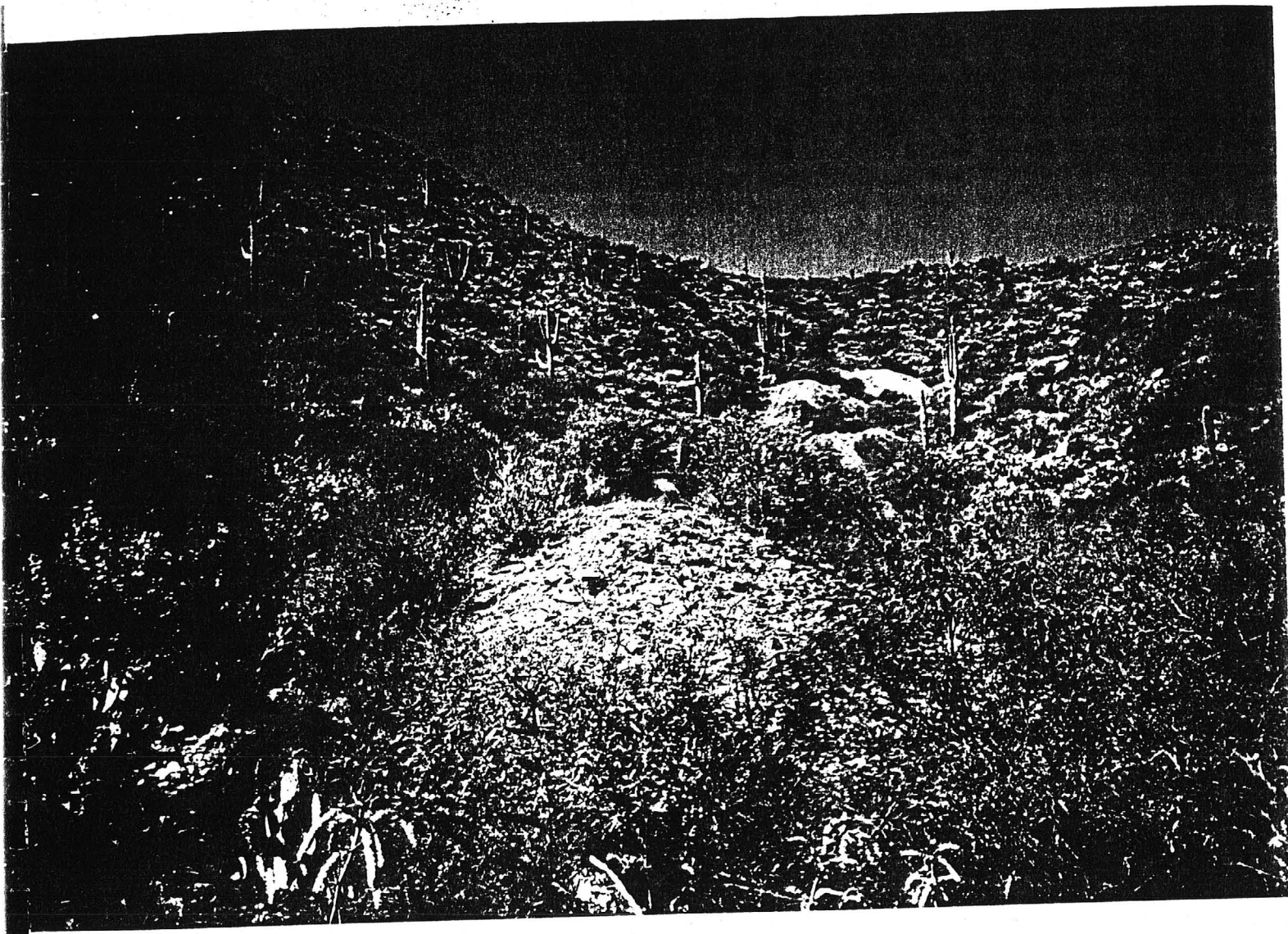


Photo Archive of the Arizona Dept. Mines and Mineral Resources

1502 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 Phone: 602-255-3791

Mine: **Foy Group**

Mils Number: **909A**

County, Place/Mine: **Yavapai, Tip Top**

Subject: **View**

Photo ID #: **50-5**

Date of Photo: **1994**

Format of Photo Image: **CP**

[CP = Color Print, B= Black and White, N = Negative]





Photo Archive of the Arizona Dept. Mines and Mineral Resources
1502 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 Phone: 602-255-3791
Mils Number: 909A

Mine: Foy Group
County, Place/Mine: Yavapai, Tip Top
Subject: Engine-Hoist

Photo ID #: 50-6

Date of Photo: 1994

Format of Photo Image: CP

[CP = Color Print, B = Black and White, N = Negative]



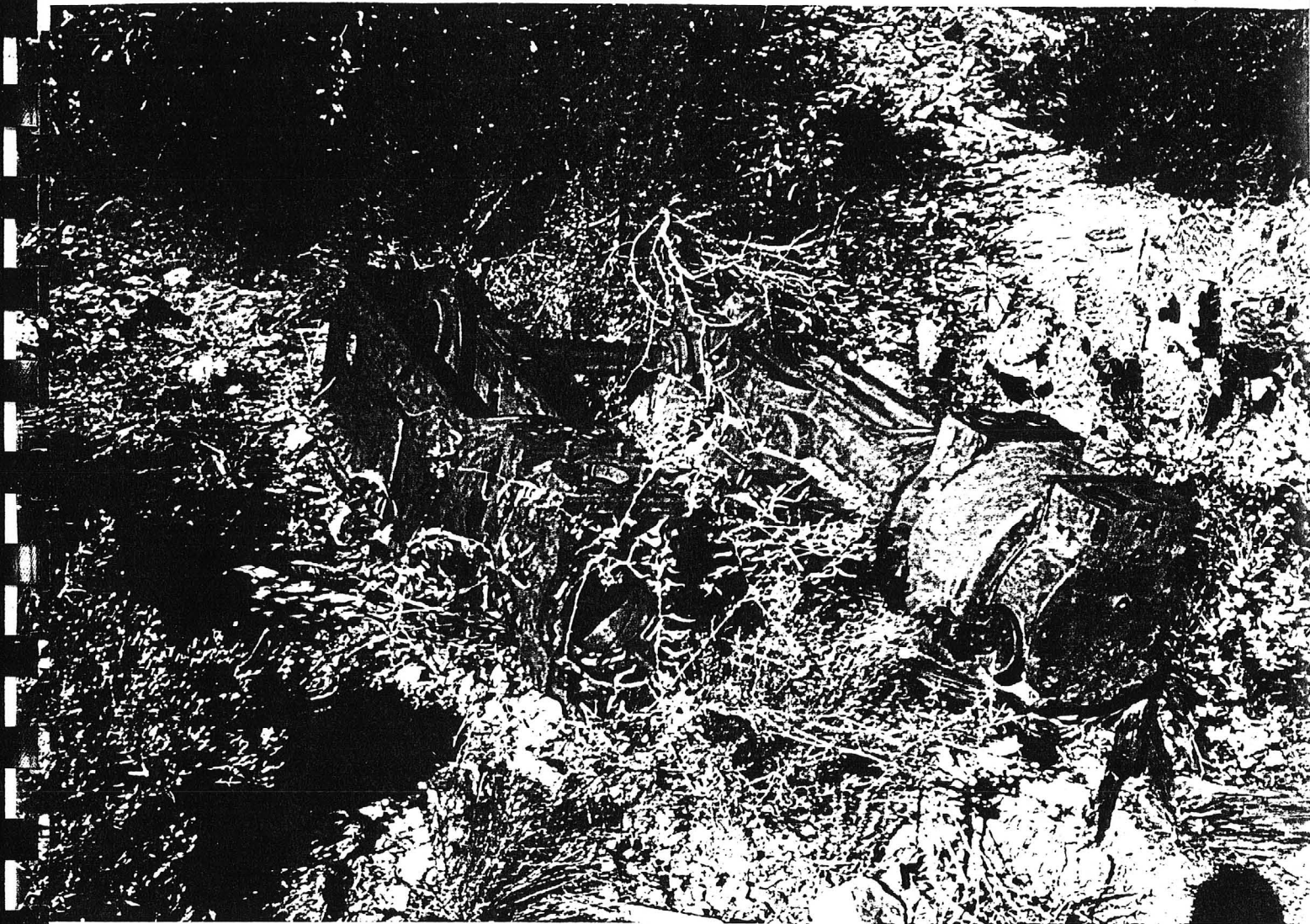


Photo Archive of the Arizona Dept. Mines and Mineral Resources

1502 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 Phone: 602-255-3791

Mine: **Foy Group**

Mils Number: **909A**

County, Place/Mine: **Yavapai, Tip Top**

Subject: **Air Compressor**

Photo ID #: **50-7**

Date of Photo: **1994**

Format of Photo Image: **CP**

[CP = Color Print, B= Black and White, N = Negative]





Photo Archive of the Arizona Dept. Mines and Mineral Resources
1502 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 Phone: 602-255-3791

Mine: Foy Group

Mils Number: 909A

County, Place/Mine: Yavapai, Tip Top

Subject: Air Compressor

Photo ID #: 50-8

Date of Photo: 1994

Format of Photo Image: CP

[CP = Color Print, B= Black and White, N = Negative]





Photo Archive of the Arizona Dept. Mines and Mineral Resources
1502 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 Phone: 602-255-3791

Mine: **Foy Group**

Mils Number: **909A**

County, Place/Mine: **Yavapai, Tip Top**

Subject: **Sampling main shaft dump**

Photo ID #: **50-9**

Date of Photo: **1944**

Format of Photo Image: **P**

[CP = Color Print, B= Black and White, N = Negative]





Photo Archive of the Arizona Dept. Mines and Mineral Resources
1502 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 Phone: 602-255-3791

Mine: **Foy Group**

Mils Number: **909A**

County, Place/Mine: **Yavapai, Tip Top**

Subject: **Shaft collar + 2 men**

Photo ID #: **50-10**

Date of Photo: **1944**

Format of Photo Image: **P**

[CP = Color Print, B= Black and White, N = Negative]



May 27, 1957

✓
FOY GROUP

YAVAPAI COUNTY

No information on this property.

MARK GEMMILL

FOY GROUP *sec 33, T9N, R1E*
sec 45, T8N, R1E YAVAPAI COUNTY
TIP TOP DIST.

See: TIP TOP MINE (file)
S.A. Shappell Report dated 9-9-35

See: USGS BULLETIN NO. 782

Foy Group
Yavapai County
Now patented by Budd Blumh
a.

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT C10 AG, W, V, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z
 ORE MINERALS C30 SILVER, WOLFRAM, SCHEELITE
 COMMODITY SUBTYPES C41
 GEN. ANALYTICAL DATA C43 ESTIMATED TO HAVE PRODUCED \$140,000 OF SILVER ORE AND 40 UNITS OF WO₂
 COM. INFO. COMMENTS C50

SIGNIFICANCE

PRODUCER
 MAJOR PRODUCTS MAJOR AG, W, V, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z
 MINOR PRODUCTS MINOR W, V, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z
 POTENTIAL PRODUCTS POTEN W, V, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z
 OCCURRENCES OCCUR W, V, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

NON-PRODUCER

MAIN COMMODITIES PRESENT C11
 MINOR COMMODITIES PRESENT C12
 OCCURRENCES OCCUR

*PRODUCTION

PRODUCER
 PRODUCTION YES (circle) PRODUCTION SIZE SMALL MED LGE (circle one)

NON-PRODUCER
 PRODUCTION UND NO (circle one)

*STATUS

EXPLORATION OR DEVELOPMENT

PRODUCER
 STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 4

NON-PRODUCER
 STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 1

DISCOVERER L20
 YEAR OF DISCOVERY L10
 PRESENT/LAST OWNER A12 W.S. AND E.G. HUDSON (1952)
 PRESENT/LAST OPERATOR A13
 EXPL./DEV. COMMENTS L110 ORIGINALLY LOCATED IN 1880'S AS FOL GROUP. RELOCATED IN 1952

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPE(S) C40 VEN
 DEPOSIT FORM/SHAPE M10 TABULAR, PINCH AND SWELL
 DEPTH TO TOP M20 12 UNITS M21 FT MAXIMUM LENGTH M40 50 UNITS M41 FT
 DEPTH TO BOTTOM M30 12 UNITS M31 FT MAXIMUM WIDTH M50 4 UNITS M51 FT
 DEPOSIT SIZE M15 SMALL M15 (MEDIUM) M15 (LARGE) (circle one) MAXIMUM THICKNESS M60 4 UNITS M61 FT
 STRIKE M70 N 30 E DIP M80 80 NW
 DIRECTION OF PLUNGE M100
 EXP. DESC. COMMENTS M110

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

Workings are: SURFACE M120 UNDERGROUND M130 BOTH M140 (circle one)
 DEPTH BELOW SURFACE M160 30 UNITS M161 FT OVERALL LENGTH M190 UNITS M191
 LENGTH OF WORKINGS M170 UNITS M171 OVERALL WIDTH M200 UNITS M201
 DESC. OF WORK. COM. M220 OVERALL AREA M210 UNITS M211

GEOLOGY

* AGE OF HOST ROCK(S) K1 P.R.O.T. W, U/PB ZIRCON EQUAL TO 1720 MILLION YEARS; AND OLDER
 * HOST ROCK TYPE(S) K1A QUARTZ MONZONITE; QUARTZ-MICA SCHIST
 * AGE OF IGNEOUS ROCK(S) K2 P.R.O.T. W, U/PB ZIRCON EQUAL TO 1720 MILLION YEARS; PROBABLE PALEOCENE-MIOCENE
 * IGNEOUS ROCK TYPE(S) K2A QUARTZ MONZONITE; RHYOLITE PORPHYRY
 * AGE OF MINERALIZATION K3 CRET.-PALEO.
 * PERT. MINERALS (NOT ORE) K4 QUARTZ, PYRITE, TOURMALINE
 * ORE CONTROL/LOCUS K5 FAULTING, SHEARING
 * MAJ. REG. TRENDS/STRUCT. M5 BATHOLITH (QUARTZ MONZONITE) RATHER MASSIVE AND STRUCTURELESS
 * TECTONIC SETTING M15
 * SIGNIFICANT LOCAL STRUCT. M70 FOLIATION IN SCHIST ORIENTED N60E, 75 NW
 * SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION M75 NONE
 * PROCESS OF CONC./ENRICH. M80 OXIDATION AT NEAR-SURFACE
 * FORMATION AGE M30
 * FORMATION NAME M30A
 * SECOND FM AGE M35
 * SECOND FM NAME M35A
 * IGNEOUS UNIT AGE M50 P.R.O.T. W, AS LIKE K1
 * IGNEOUS UNIT NAME M50A CRAZY BASIN QUARTZ MONZONITE
 * SECOND IG. UNIT AGE M55 CRET.-PALEO.
 * SECOND IG. UNIT NAME M55A RHYOLITE PORPHYRY DIKES
 * GEOLOGY COMMENTS M85 MAYBE IS FEIN SYSTEM CUTTING PROTEROZOIC QUARTZ MONZONITE. RHYOLITE PORPHYRY DIKES OF CRET-PALEO AGE OCCUR IN DISTRICT BUT ARE NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDENT WITH VENS

GENERAL COMMENTS

GENERAL COMMENTS GEN

REFERENCE 1 FI USBM I.C. 8078 30-51

REFERENCE 2 P2 < A2 DEPT MIN RESOURCES FILE DATA

REFERENCE 3 FS <

REFERENCE 4 F4 <

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER B10

REPORT DATE G1 8 1 1 1 0
YR MO

RECORD TYPE R20 X 1 M

*INFORMATION SOURCE **BSO** (11211)

DEPOSIT NUMBER 840 <

*FILE LINK IDENT. B50<USBM 004 025 1380

REPORTER(SUPERVISOR)G2 < DEWITT, ED, H

(last, first, middle initial)

REPORTER AFFILIATION: G5 < AS6MT

SYNONYMS All FOY Group, FOY, BELCHER, MAYBY PROSPECT

(
(last, first, middle initial)

>*SITE NAME A10< 4MAYBY MINE

LOCATION

MINING DISTRICT/AREA A30 TIP TOP DISTRICT

COUNTY AGO YAU APAM

STATE ASD (A, Z)

*COUNTRY ~~A40~~ (U.S.)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV ABS 1,2,4

DRAINAGE AREA A62 1,507,010.2 sq. ft.

QUADRANGLE NAME A90 COLUMBIA

SECOND QUAD NAME . A92 <

ELEVATION A197 3,240.4ELEVATION RTG/

UTM

* NORTHING A120<3.7,7.0,4.0,0>

EASTING A130 (392800)

ZONE NUMBER **A110** (+ 1, 2)

ZONE NUMBER: AT-10

CADASTRAL

*TOWNSHIP(S) ATZCO.S.N.I.E.

TOWNSHIP(S) A77< 1010101010101010

*SECTION(S) A78< 04

SECTION FRACTION(S) A76¹ NW OF NW

PRIDIAN(S) AB1 < GILA AND

XIDIAN(S) ASIA _____

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY AND DISTANCE: 1.5 miles N. of ...

LOCATION COMMENTS A83 <_____

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

+ ESSENTIAL SOMETIMES OR HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

2

55 (35)
51

THE FOY GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS /AND THEIR OWNERS,
TIP TOP MINING DISTRICT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

Near the center of this District lies what is known as the Great Cross Cut Lode or Vein. The general course of this vein is slightly East of North and West of South. It has been traced and located for at least seven miles or to where it is covered by malapies at its Southern end. This great dyke or vein appears to be up to 300' wide in places. However, the ores contained therein are of the same general character as the ores of the Tip Top series of veins in this District. Sometimes, however, gold is found in the ores. These ores are susceptible to the same treatment as the ores of the Tip Top series of veins viz by concentration and cyanide treatment.

The Foy group of claims consists of four claims, viz: the Foy claim, The Ferrel claim, The Belcher claim, and The Puzzle claim, of which I am the sole owner; that is, my wife and I are the sole owners. All in the family. Geographically, the Tip Top mines lie in Sections 3 and 10, Town 8. However, this Township is unsurveyed. The Foy group of claims lie partly in Section 33 Town 9 and partly in Sections 4 and 5, Town 8 NR 1E-Gila and Salt River Meridian, or about one and one-half miles, airline from the Tip Top mines. The South 2/3rd of Town 9 is surveyed land.

THE FOY:- Of this, the Foy group, I consider the Foy the principal claim; however, the Belcher on the Tip Top series of veins is a strong second. The first or original work on this claim was a 98 foot shaft containing 3 feet of \$300. ore at the time it was driven down along the foot wall of the vein. Later, an adit was driven along the

hanging wall of the vein for a distance of 210 feet, by chloriders, and several shipments of approximately 500 oz ore taken therefrom and shipped to smelters. - About 500 feet from the initial shaft another shaft was sunk and many tons of \$400. ore was extracted and shipped. Between these two shafts are thousands of tons of a high grade concentrating ore. In places, on the Foy, the vein is all of 12 feet wide and a shipping grade of ore is found throughout its width, that will make the whole output a high grade concentrating ore. I have seen 5' 10" of ore in this vein for which the smelter paid us for 587.60 oz per ton of 3000# of ore. More or less ore with values of 70 oz per ton can be found throughout the entire length of this claim. Aside from the ores in place, there are about 1000 tons of dumps. My samples of these dumps, taken some time since, ranged from 32 to 36 oz per ton. A recent sample of these same dumps are reported to be 42 oz per ton. I herewith quote the result given me of 7 samples of ore taken of a lot of about 30 tons of ore on the Foy dumps, that I wanted concentrated at Aquisition Mill, a gold mill, nearby which has no cyanide plant attached thereto:-

Samples	Gold	Silver per T.	Gold	Silver per T
Head No 1	0.84 oz-\$12.80-	44.60	0.96 oz or	\$19.20- 182.64 oz
" " 2	0.58 11.20	21.28	0.96	16.80 122.24
" " 3	0.54 10.80	63.54	0.81	16.20 254.20
" " 4	0.48 9.60	74.48	0.72	14.40 146.88
" " 5	0.56 11.20	155.44	0.84	16.80 233.20
" " 6		127.00		308.00
" " 7		121.50	-From Belcher claim--	619.80

The above figures were given me by the Mill Foreman. Silver was then .60¢ per oz. It stands to reason I did not take my ore to that gold mill, as it would require at

least 5 tons of this ore to make one ton of concentrates, the average values of this ore is \$11.12 gold or \$55.60 in 5 tons-gold, of which this mill could only save 16.96 or a loss of \$38.75 in gold per ton of concentrates. While the average value of the silver was 80.83 oz per ton or 404.15 oz silver per 5 tons ore, of which the mill would only save me 266.71 oz per ton of concentrates, or a loss of 137.34 oz silver per ton of concentrates. Practically, in concentrating 5 tons of this ore into one ton of concentrates, this mill would today, save me 263.96 oz and put into the mill pit 176.19 oz silver per ton of concentrates. Sacking, packing and concentrating this would have cost me \$73. per ton of concentrates, leaving me 210.96 oz silver per ton of cuts, whereas with a mill at home, I could save, first-\$4. per ton on transportation, second-\$3. per ton on sacking, third \$3. per ton on cost of concentration, or a total of \$10. per ton of raw ore. Also by saving, with cyanide, 90% of the ore values remaining in the tails, I would have \$6.97 gold, and 31.86 oz silver per ton of raw ore. Or \$34.85 gold and 159.30 oz silver per ton of concentrates to add (to the Aquisition saving of gold and silver amounting to \$16.86 gold and 263.96 oz silver per ton of concentrates, I would have saved \$51.71 gold and 443.26 oz silver per ton of concentrates. In other words, I would gain and save \$220. per ton of concentrates (at a home mill) over what the Aquisition mill would have saved me.

It is estimated by conservative men that over 200,000 oz silver was taken from this claim above the 100 foot level.

1940

THE FOY GROUP.

The Foy Group of mining claims is located in the Tip Top mining district, Yavapai county, Arizona. The relative position in the State is shown on Plate I. The claims are unsurveyed but lie approximately in Sec. 33, Tp 9 N, R 1 E, and Sec. 4 and 5, Tp 8 N, R 1 E. The Tip Top district is in a very rugged region along the southern slopes of the Bradshaw Mountains.

The original Foy camp is approximately 52 miles from Phoenix, over the Black Canyon Road or Highway 89. Ten miles is paved road. The remaining 30 miles over Route 89 is on all good surface with almost no grades. After leaving the Black Canyon road four miles of new road brings one to the Agua Fria River and the county line. The remaining distance is over a mountain road. This road needs some repairs though it is in constant use for heavy hauling.

There are three claims in the group: Foy No. 1, Foy No. 2 and Foy No. 3. None of the claims are patented. The Foy No. 1 is the original Foy location, which is credited with a production of over 200,000 ounces of silver above the 100-ft level. The Foy No. 2 was known originally as the Farrell. The claims are located to cover 4500 feet in length along the Foy or "Great Crosscut" vein.

There are unsupported claims that Jesuit missionaries were the first to mine in the Tip Top district during the late seventeenth century. The known history of the Tip Top district begins about 1860. Jack Swilling, who was identified with the founding and early development of Phoenix was one of the earliest locators in the district. For a number of years high grade ores were packed out of the district. In that period transportation and treatment costs were over \$100 per ton. In the late '70s the Tip Top owners built a mill on the Agua Fria river at Gillette. Later this mill was moved to the mine. All ores from the Foy, excepting the 28.8 tons mentioned later in this report have been packed out as the road was brought to the Foy claims only during the past year, 1939.

The Tip Top district comprises an area of steep canyons and sharp ridges, carved out of a complex of granitic rocks, - granites, gneisses and schists, all intruded by strong dikes of rhyolite and lesser dikes of aplite. It is possible that the mineralization is genetically related to the rhyolite intrusion. Little, or not work had been done on such problems in the district. It is impracticable to try to differentiate between the types and phases of these granitic rocks even on small scale mine plans.

The Foy or Great Crosscut vein is by far the widest vein in the whole district. Its length is several miles. The other veins are all narrow, ranging in thickness from a tight seam to three or four feet at the widest spots. The vein filling is principally quartz, probably of two generations, carrying pyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, and possibly some of the more complex silver sulphide minerals, these containing either arsenic or antimony or both. Other mines in the district have produced varying amounts of these "ruby" silver ores. Horn silver or cerargyrite and native silver are found in the oxidized zone. Tungsten is found in wolframite. Surface indications point to relatively long ore shoots. In the tight quartz sulphides are preserved close to the surface. Oxidation in general seems to persist to a depth of about two hundred feet throughout the district.

The total known development work on the Foy group is probably not over thousand feet. The original shaft, - Shaft B, Plate II, was either 85 or 100 ft deep. To the north, Shaft A, Plate II, is another shaft, estimated to be about

sixty-five feet deep. South of the B shaft is a third shaft, Shaft C, perhaps a hundred feet deep. These three shafts, an adit connecting shafts A and B at shallow depth, some open cuts and shallow trenching constitute the work done on the original Foy claim. On the No. 2 claim is an adit about 150-ft long (E) which is open. There are also a few other shallow holes. On the Foy No. 3 are two very shallow shafts and several open cuts, none very extensive.

The inspection of the Foy Group on which this report is based was begun at the terminus of the newly constructed (1939) road connecting with the old road at a point near the Silver Coin claims. This road ends at the middle of "B" shaft (see Plate II) on the Foy No. 1 claim. While passable for trucks even taking out five ton loads this road requires re-alignment in some sections.

Shafts A and B on the Foy No. 1 claim are both partially filled. One old map shows the B shaft 125-ft deep but the most authentic information states that it is only 85-ft deep. This is the original shaft on the Foy group.

In the early days an adit was driven on the vein from a point 45-ft below and about 50-ft south of the collar of the B shaft. Recently this adit has been cleaned out in part. This adit continues on in the direction of the A shaft, but it is not known how far. The drift is filled with gob or waste and there is probably a large stope between the two shafts.

At the port 1 of the adit the vein is about twelve feet wide. There is a quartz streak, called the "sulphide vein" on the foot-wall. This is about twenty-four inches wide. The gangue is quartz, lightly stained by hematite and carrying finely disseminated sulphides. It is thought that this is the high-grade streak of earlier days. The foot-wall strikes N 10 E and has a 72 deg dip west.

Lying next to the sulphide vein is a crushed and altered zone about ten feet wide, yellowish in color. Portions of this were mined in early days and used for stope filling. Recent samples of this material, taken from the dump, are said to assay 12 oz silver. On the hanging-wall is a narrow streak of quartz rich in chlorides which assays 1000 oz silver and higher. This streak rarely exceeds two inches in thickness, and is most prominent in the vicinity of the B shaft.

Beyond the B shaft in the back of the adit the vein is full three feet wide and a small amount of ore is in place. Two sets of timber have been put in at this point but the adit has not been cleaned out much beyond to the north.

At the same level about fifteen feet west of the collar of the B shaft is an open cut on a parallel vein. This vein, at this point appears to strike N 30 E and dip west at 72 degrees. On the footwall is a narrow streak of dense quartz having the characteristics of Tip Top grey ore. On the hanging wall is a streak of quartz ten inches wide, similar to the "sulphide vein" mentioned above. Between the two quartz streaks is a fine grained gneiss, heavily stained by iron oxide and carrying numerous shattered quartz stringers more or less mineralized.

The A shaft lies north of the B shaft, its collar being about 25-ft higher than the B shaft. From whip tracks it is estimated that the A shaft must have been about 65-ft deep. The shaft is completely filled with waste. In the dumps around these two shafts one can see about one thousand tons of material, said to have been sampled several times by competent engineers, who rate this tonnage at from ten to twelve dollars per ton.

About 200-ft south of Shaft B is another shaft, said to be 85-ft deep, which was partly cleaned out a few years ago. This shaft, the collar of which is about 75-ft lower than the collar of the C shaft must reach the lowest point developed in the early days on this claim. The collar set is in bad condition but the retimbering to about 45-ft in depth seems to be in good condition.

Along the strike and up the slope to the north of the C shaft are several shallow prospect holes. In one such opening, approximately 100-ft north of the shaft, the "sulphide" vein is identified. Here it is wider than at the portal of the adit below which connects with the B shaft. In these openings both brecciated and ribbon structure of the vein are conspicuous.

Continuing down the slope in a southerly direction along the strike the extension of the vein is clearly indicated. The weakest spot appears to be just as it breaks over the slope, just above the remains of an old stone house of the first development period. Here the vein disappears and crosses the Cottonwood Wash. From shaft A to the south end center of the claim, where the vein disappears, is about 750-ft. Over all but the last feet the Foy vein system stands out in a very strong manner, indicating the probable existence of an ore shoot of considerable proportions between these two points.

Across Cottonwood Wash, on Foy No. 2, perhaps 200-ft south of the north end center of this claim which just west of the old stone house remains, an adit (E Plate II) has been driven southerly some 200-ft. This adit is reported to have started on the Pin Pool vein which should intersect at about this point. The geology is not so simple here. However, it would seem that the Foy vein occupies a younger fissure which cut the Pin Pool vein.

On the crest of the ridge above the adit just mentioned is a shallow open cut (F Plate II) on the Foy vein. The apex of the plane of intersection of the Foy and Pin Pool veins is supposed to lie on the slope just below the north end of this open cut. Though the Foy vein is narrow in this cut the foot wall is good.

From the crest just above this open cut, on down the slope to the road, a distance of about 800-ft, the vein crops conspicuously. One particularly bold, wide outcrop just about 100-ft below the crest is reported to assay \$5.00 in silver. Closer to the road the parallel vein is much in evidence.

The Foy vein system continues noticeable strong on down the slope to the south, crossing the road into a shallow draw to the south end of the Foy No. 2 claim. About 250-ft northeast of the south end center of the Foy No. 2 a cross vein is opened up to a small degree in shallow holes on the east of the draw. On the west side of the draw, above the road, more extensive workings have been made and some small lots of ore shipped. In this cross vein the values are very irregular. Some gold assays as high as \$11.00 have been obtained. As the intersection of the two veins has not been found it is not known whether there is any enrichment.

At the discovery (G Plate II) on the Foy No. 3 claim, which is 600-ft from the south end center there is a showing of 5-ft of ore having the general characteristics of the sulphide vein noted in the first adit. The parallel vein is almost 100-ft to the east of the Foy vein at this point. This is the most southerly showing of any importance on the Foy claims. The same vein system continues on for a mile or more. However, from this discovery shaft northward the Foy vein system can be traced almost without a break for 5000-ft to the original workings. South of the discovery on No. 3 claim the vein begins to swing to the west slightly.

No samples for assay were taken but considerable number of certificates covering recent sampling by Mr. Shaffer were reviewed. From these and shipment records it would seem that the dump ore and possibly the gob on the Foy No. 1 might carry about \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross value and that shipping ore assaying from 50 to 1000oz can still be mined (and sorted) out of the property.

As has been said before the Foy vein system appears to be the widest and strongest in the Tip Top district. The vein is consistently wider in limited workings and in all outcrops. In the length and depth of the shoots in the Foy vein system are of the order of the major shoot on the Tip Top which was stoped for 600-ft in length and nearly 800-ft in depth for an average width of 18 inches then the outlook for a large tonnage on the Foy is very encouraging and the production from the Foy might conceivably outstrip the Tip Top record.

No definite estimate of tonnage or grade of ore can be made because there is little dependable information on the extent of the old workings. The old stopes are filled with gob; probably much of it is mill ore today. On the Foy No.1 claim at least 1000 tons of dump ore are available. Conservative estimates agree on from \$7.00 to \$10.00 silver content of these ore. A bulk shipment of unsorted ore in May 1939 of approximately 20 tons (19.6) bears this out for it showed by smelter sampling 10.54 oz silver. Some samples of the stope fill have shown over \$20 in silver.

There are several points at which development work might be begun. If adequate adequate milling facilities were available, close at hand, it might be most practical to clean out either the A or B shafts and the tributary stopes or at least drifts under stopes. This material with that on the adjoining dumps might amount to as much as 1500 tons or even more. When the shaft has been cleaned out and reconditioned prospecting of the Foy vein system can start from that beginning. Much greater depth can be gained by prospecting through the C shaft or an adit even lower than that. Such a program might be more economical though more expensive. Regardless of the point of attack both the original Foy and the parallel vein should be explored.

On the Foy No.2 the adit driven south from the original camp could be continued or prospecting could be carried on from the other side of the ridge. While either plan would not produce immediate results as compared with sinking on the indicated ore shoot on the crest of the ridge the lower initial as well as subsequent lower operating costs would probably more than offset the extra drifting expense.

On the Foy No.3 claim tunnel sites comparable to those on the other two claims are not available. However, some advantage could be gained by more shallow prospecting on this claim. The development outlined for the other two claims would probably put in sight a sufficient amount of mill ore to enable plans to be made for actual production of from twenty to fifty tons daily.

Without specific tests on this ore no definite mill plans can be laid down. However, there is nothing to indicate any unusual qualities in the ore which would complicate a treatment plan. Such milling as has been done on similar ores of this district indicate probable high recoveries at reasonable costs.

From the standpoint of potential tonnage possibilities, the Foy vein system appears to be the most promising in the whole Tip Top district. The great length of the system, coupled with the surface indications of probable long individual shoots is most encouraging. Prospecting on a progressively expanding scale seems to be justified, starting at the suggested adit south of Shaft C on the Foy No.1 claim. It would be more economical, of course, to carry on prospecting on the No.2 claim at the same time. The indications are that a comprehensive development program will disclose a considerable volume of milling grade ore sufficient to justify definite plans for milling operations.

Respectfully submitted,

Phoenix, Arizona,
May 22nd, 1940.

Consulting Engineer.

Ore Shipments from the Foy Group, during 1939.

Date	Dry Wt.	Oz. Gold	Oz Silver
5 /27	38357	0.01	10.54
6 /14	1054	0.03	106.20
6 /16	7100	0.02	55.40
6 /24	20000	0.06	58.10
8 /7	6270	0.02	61.50
12/20	2150	0.02	55.20
1/15/40	1754	0.04	66.90
Total	28,812 tons	1.71	1270.05
Average Gold	0.059 oz		
Average Silver	44.08 oz		

THE FARRELL:- Is the first south extension of the Foy claim and on the great cross cut vein. As no shipping ore was found on this claim, very little work has been done thereon. On the surface, two or more veins show. The larger vein is from two to seven feet in width, carrying hematite of iron ore, but is low grade in silver. The smaller or foot wall vein shows from one-half to 4' of ore. This ore shute appears to be about 1000 feet long and two samples taken about 800 feet apart assayed 30-35 oz silver per ton. This claim should yield a large tonnage of concentrating ore.

THE PUZZLE:- This claim lies across the Great Cross Cut vein and at the southern end of the Farrell claim. This claim is one of the Gold series of veins with a trend of strike from the West of North to the South of East, and shows some free gold, and some zinc and lead. At the intersection or crossing of this vein and the Great Cross Cut vein is a great mass of iron croppings and silver lead ores too low to stand transportation; therefore, this claim is undeveloped. However, I have started an open cut for an adit to tap the ground beneath the iron capping.

THE BELCHER:- This claim covers one of the Tip Top series of veins, and one of the best high grade ore shutes in the District. It has this distinction from most of the veins of this series in that it carries gangue with the ore vein from the surface down, as far as penetrated. After gouging some rich shipping ore from the hillside of this vein, where I have seen 30 inches of vein matter including 18 inches of ore that averages 800 oz silver per ton. Select pieces of this ore showing nuggets of horn

silver embedded in the "chloride ore", so called, that would assay from 3000 to 4000 oz silver per ton. This ore shute seems to pitch or dip into the hill at an angle as flat as 45 degrees. The real initial work on this vein was an adit 275 feet in depth. As this tunnel or adit did not penetrate the rich ore body, the next move was to sink a shaft above the ore discovery on the hillside; this shaft gave better results than was had in the adit, as the leasers working it shipped several tons of ore. This shaft was sunk to a depth of 126 feet down along the vein and a drift or level penetrates the hill to the east from near the bottom. In this level some shipping ore and quite a lot of 100 and 120 oz ore was found. Now, the adit is in the hill 275 feet. The port of this adit is 127 feet below the level of the collar of the shaft and 275 feet away from the shaft surface measurement; therefore, the face of the adit and the bottom of the shaft must be very close together - I presume about the difference between a shaft sank on an incline of 70 degrees and a perpendicular line from the collar of the shaft downward - 126 - I am very anxious to clean out these old workings and connect the adit and shaft for air, etc. Then, I can penetrate the hill as far as necessary without foul air, and recover this shute of rich ore. This ore body can be tapped about 100 feet deeper by adit in the future. This ore is an ideal concentrating and cyaniding ore, as it contains very little but iron, iron pirites and silver. There is about 200 tons of 60 oz ore in the different dumps.

CONVENIENCES AND INCONVENIENCES OF THIS DISTRICT:-

Water can be had for a 50 ton per diem concentrator at three or four localities in the District. All the ores of this District are known as "dry" ores and should be concentrated, thus eliminating the silica in the ores before the metals contained in the ore are transported.

POWER:- The first power plants used were of the steam variety, using native wood for fuel, but lately oil or gasoline combustion engines are favored. Now, however, a branch of the Arizona Power Company's electric lines passes within 7 miles of the Foy Group of mines.

TRANSPORTATION: - At present, the most available railroad connections are the Salt River Valley, either at Glendale or Phoenix. The cost of transportation to and from the valley to the mines are unsettled. Before war times the freight rate was \$25. per ton to the mines, and outgoing or backfreight one-half that sum; however, with the improvement of the roads by the State and Counties, these conditions should improve. We have promise of a railroad within seven or eight miles of this camp.

PERSONAL:- Since first coming to this District in 1878, I have expended over \$2500. on trails to the mines and Pine Forests on the main range of the Bradshaw Mountains, 12 miles above us. Also, I have expended thousands of dollars in and upon the mines of the District of my own means, and yet have hopes and great faith in the future for the District.

NOTE. Also, I have expended over \$5000. of my own means on our road

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