SALERO METALS CORPORATION
(AN ARIZONA CORPORATION)

SALERO, ARIZONA

MAIL ADDRESS
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

November 30, 1950

Mr. J. H. East, Jr.,
Regional Director
Bureau of Mines,
Denver 2, Colorado.

Dear Mr. East:

Attached hereto is brief information in respect to the 1,715 acres out of the Mineral Segregation which we have designated as 'Montezuma Division'.

We are not interested in developing the small mine suggested in Mr. Coupal's report. We believe the property merits a complete test and examination with the idea in view of its development as a power shovel operation.

There are many millions of tons of ore known to exist on the property, but no test of its mineral content has been made, and we have no data in regard thereto.

It is, in the opinion of several persons, highly probable a large supply of copper can be produced from the property that would be of much value in connection with the metals program contemplated under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

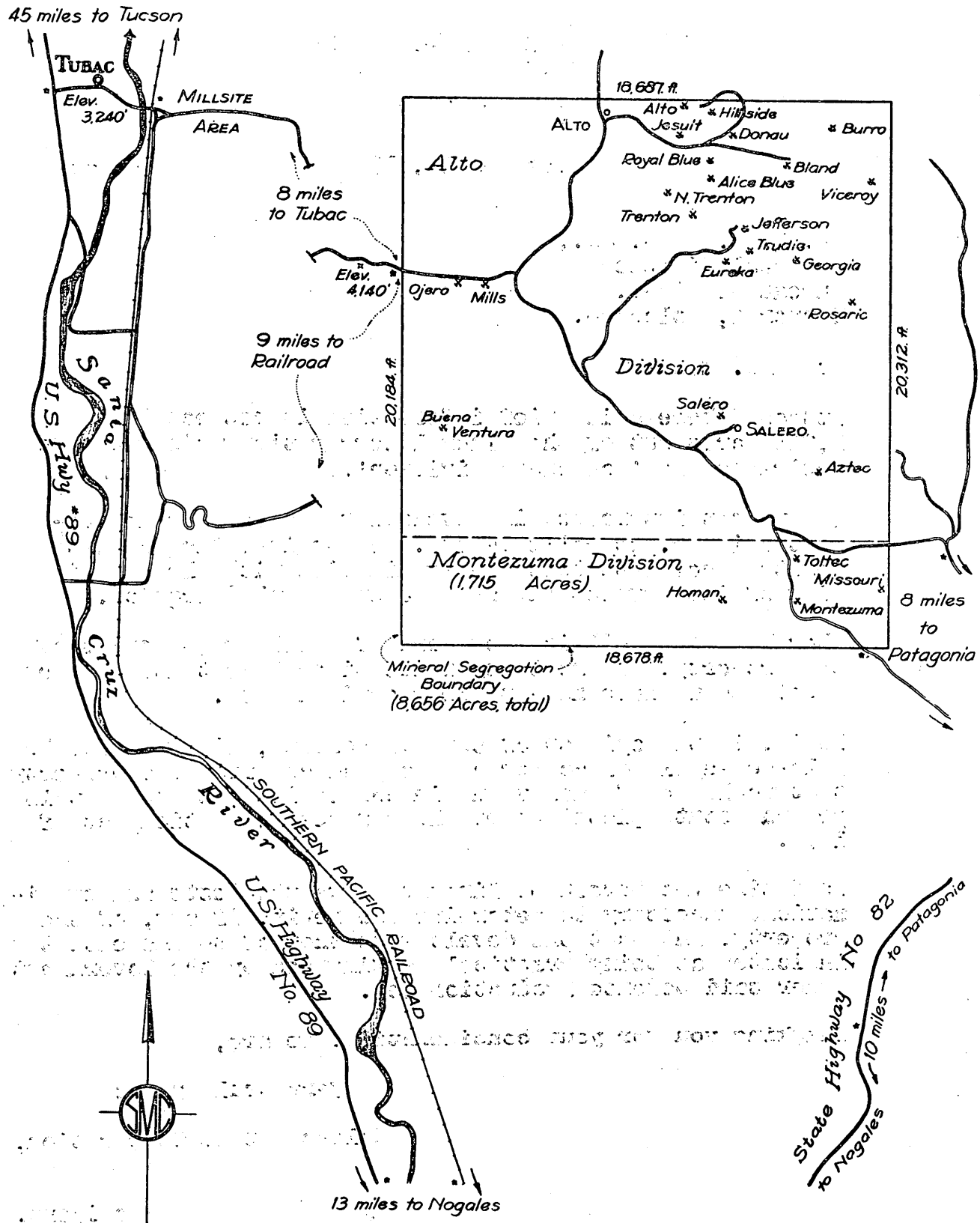
We desire the Bureau of Mines to make the tests and examinations necessary to determine the merit, if any, of the property, and that the development thereof to the extent indicated as being practical be financed by the Government under said Defense Production Act.

Thanking you for your consideration, we are,

Very truly yours,

Salero Metals Corporation,

By J. W. Crotty, President.



SALERO METALS CORPORATION'S
Subdivision of the
MINERAL SEGREGATION
in the
Tyndall Mining District
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA
Robt. Lenon, B.S.E.M
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Apache Canyon
Gardner's Ranch
Gardner Canyon
Youngs Ranch
Stetson's Dam
Agua Caliente
Hopkins
Josephine Pk
Cotton Wood Canyon
Old Ft Crittenden
Monkey Canyon
Monkey Spring
Pennsylvania Ranch
Tres Bianas Canyon
McHughes
Augusta
American
Bonito
Mansfield
Happy Jack
Wandering Jew
Altar
Trento
Wises Ranch
Steam Pump
Bracket
Salero
Crittenden
Gringo
Southern Pacific
Corral Canyon
Redrock Canyon
Redrock Ranch
Grosvenor Hills
Castle Butte
Patagonia
Sonoita
Ash Canyon
Alum Canyon

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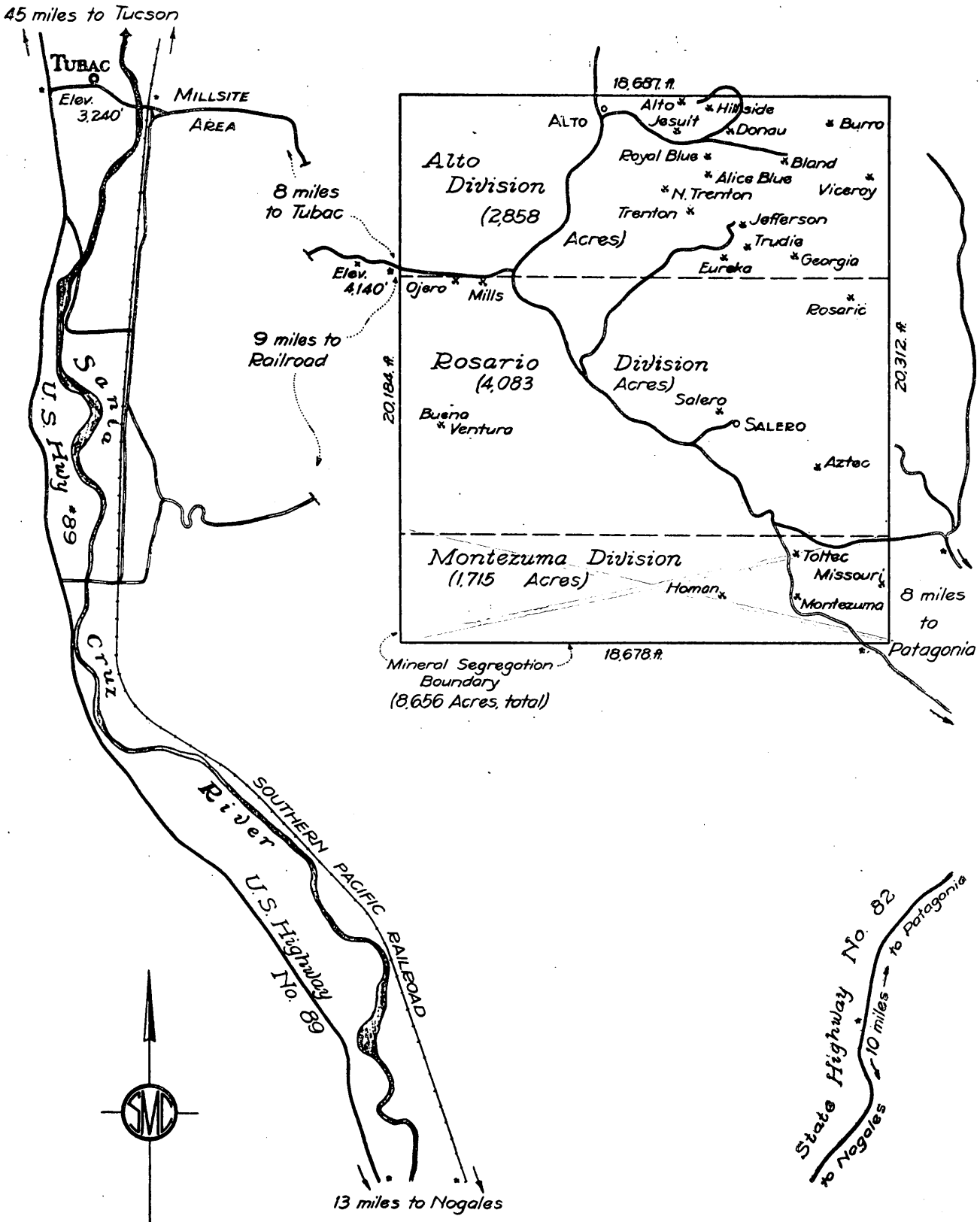
MONTEZUMA DIVISION
of the
MINERAL SEGREGATION



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Report on
MONTEZUMA MINE
Salero Metals Corporation
Tyndall Mining District
Santa Cruz County, Arizona

by J. S. Coupal
Mining Engineer
Phoenix, Arizona.

PROPERTY: The Montezuma Mine is located in the southern portion of the Mineral Segregation of Baca Float #3, in T-21-E, R-14 and 15-E, of the Tyndall Mining District, Santa Cruz County, Arizona. The portion of the Mineral Segregation held for the Montezuma Mine operations covers 2264 acres, plus 80 acres consisting of 4 unpatented mining claims located to the east, beyond the Segregation, in order to cover the easterly extension of the ledge. It is roughly one mile in width, north and south, and 3½ miles in length, east and west.

The major workings are on one claim, the Montezuma, which was patented in 1880. The claim to the west was called the Queen of Sheba, and the one to the east, the Empress of India.

TITLE: Title to the Mineral Segregation, of which the Montezuma area is the southern portion, is held by the Salero Metals Corporation, J. W. Crotty of Dallas, Texas, president, under a long-time lease from Jennie N. Bouldin.

The Mineral Segregation of Baca Float #3 was in litigation up to 1917, at which time a decree by the U. S. Supreme Court declared the land ownership rested in private hands, and was not to be considered as Public Domain. This caused the forfeiture of many private operations on located properties, the removal of equipment and cessation of work.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ROADS: The Montezuma is located at about 4000 feet elevation in gently rolling foothills at the southern end of the Santa Rita Mountains. The most prominent feature of the immediate area is the outcropping of the Montezuma ledge which stands out abruptly from the low foothills. It is traced about one mile easterly, at which point it is eroded and covered with detritus, and again outcrops to the east.

The property is reached by a practically level mine road, one-half mile in length, southerly from the county road from Patagonia to Salero. The junction of the two roads is 9½ miles from Patagonia toward Salero. This road is maintained by the county in good shape, and is in constant use by ore trucks and cars from the various mines now shipping, such as the Bland, Jefferson, Royal Blue, Josephine and others, as well as by various ranchers in the area.

Operating conditions are ideal for year-around work. Ample water is available by gravity flow from the Salero Mine, 1¼ miles northerly from the camp site.

HISTORY: A full description of the property is attached as an excerpt from Bulletin #582 of the U. S. G. S. on the Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains, by Frank C. Schrader.

GENERAL GEOLOGY: The country rock is a quartz diabase which occurs on both walls of a highly altered zone, making field identification of the altered material difficult. The altered zone shows some 300 feet or more in width on the Montezuma claim, and gradually narrows as one traces it to the east. The actual contact on the northeasterly wall of the ledge has not been clearly exposed, but its position is plainly defined to within a distance of about 5 to 6 feet.

Portions of the ledge are highly silicified, other portions highly ferruhinous. The iron gossan is often coated with manganese oxide but shows heavy red iron oxide coloring when broken. Many narrow quartz and iron stained seams irregularly cross and cut the altered ledge material.

The major work on the ledge has been near the northeasterly contact with the quartz diorite in a highly silicified zone. Here the silicified zone shows a crushed condition with deposition of copper and silver minerals, and forms a well-defined vein from which shipping ore was obtained.

The ledge strikes S 73° E, and dips 70° northeasterly. It is traceable approximately one mile easterly from the Montezuma workings, where it disappears under detritus and reappears again about a mile further east, showing the same strike, dip, and general characteristics.

DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT WORKINGS: The early work on the property consisted of a number of shallow workings seeking high-grade shipping ore. A sketch map attached shows the relative location of these workings. The main working shaft is on a 3 to 5-foot vein in the ledge. From this shaft a stope, 65 feet in length, was the source of high-grade copper-silver ore shipments.

An incline shaft, about 20 feet in depth, is sunk on a parallel vein showing 4 to 5 feet in width. The other workings are mainly exploratory.

The high-grade ore consisted of narrow stringers from 1" to 8" in width, which were closely sorted from the vein material so as to yield a product which would stand the cost of long shipment.

DEVELOPMENT: The old records show that six diamond-drill holes were sunk to a depth of 300'. From Schrader's report, it is stated that the owner claimed the drill holes showed the mineralization in depth continued. Only one drill hole was located on the brief examination made, and this was sunk at about a 60-degree angle so as to crosscut the ledge.

The major showing of ore occurs in the main working shaft and the incline shaft located as per attached sketch.

These two showings are in parallel highly mineralized zones, and the proposed development is aimed at obtaining greater depth on the main working shaft and at the depth obtained to crosscut to the showing indicated in the incline shaft, and then drift on both ore zones.

CONCLUSIONS: The Montezuma ledge has the earmarks of a large-scale power-shovel operation. The early work, with the exception of the six diamond-drill holes as mentioned in the Schrader report, records of which have been lost, was limited to comparatively shallow workings on segments of the ledge showing high-grade outcroppings near the northerly contact of the ledge and the quartz diorite.

The ledge itself shows from 300 to 500 feet in width on the Montezuma claim and can be traced several miles to the east.

To explore and prepare an ore showing of this magnitude for mining, a diamond core drilling program should be followed.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The over-all exploration by diamond drilling should be considered. In the interim before such a plan is put into operation, I do recommend that the present showing in the main working shaft and stope be further developed by sinking the shaft north to the showing in the incline shaft, and south to crosscut the ledge; also drift on and extract the high-grade ore encountered.

This work will not only furnish valuable data for the drilling program but should develop a profitable small mine operation on its own account. The ore as mined can be sorted to shipping grade and provide a probable revenue for the drilling.

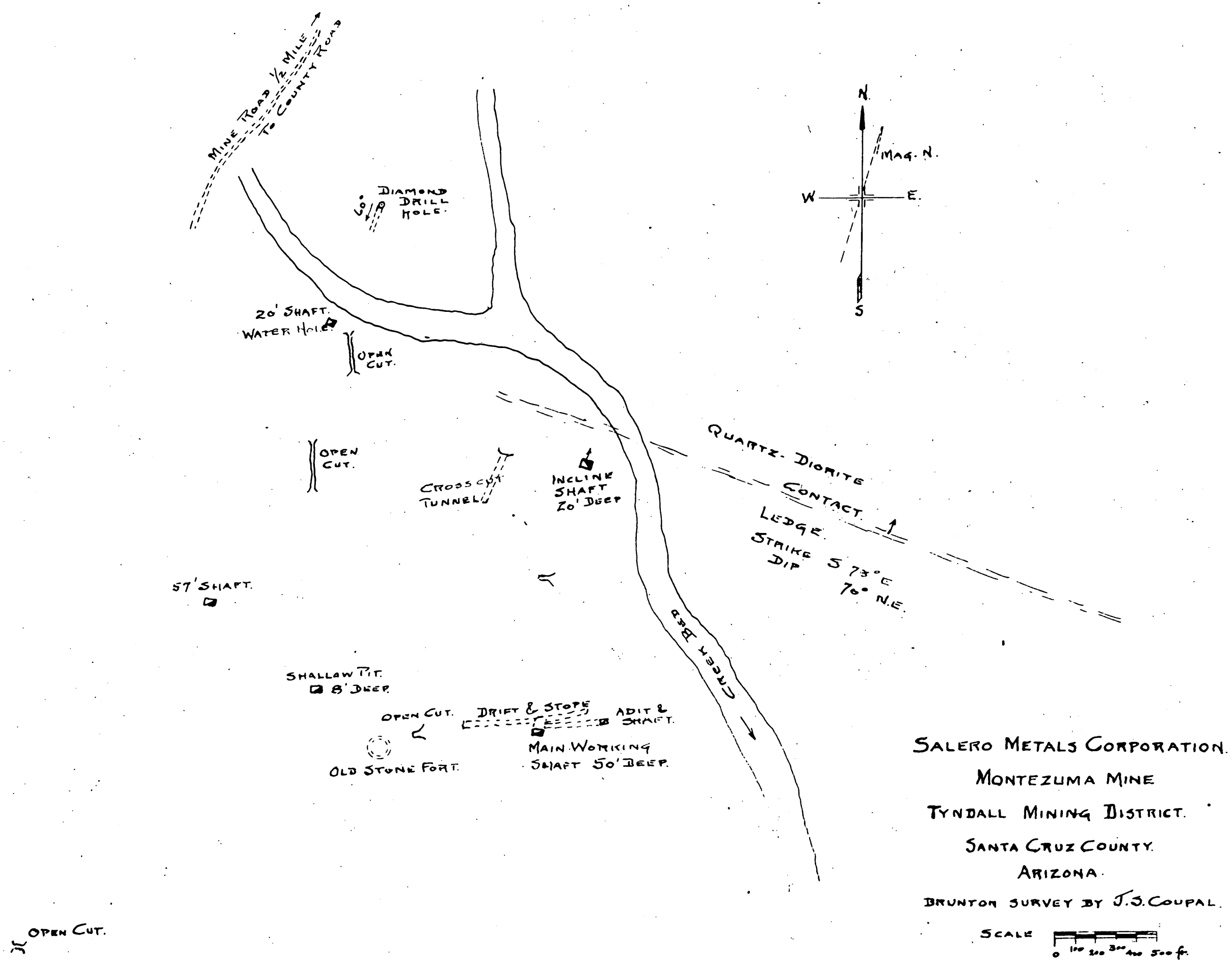
This report may be used for any practicable purpose.

Respectfully Submitted:

J. S. Coupal

J. S. Coupal
Mining Engineer.

May, 1947.


MINE ROAD ½ MILE TO COUNTY ROAD
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE.
20° ↓
N.
MAG. N.
W
E.
S
20' SHAFT.
WATER HOLE
OPEN CUT.
QUARTZ-DIORITE CONTACT.
LEDGE
STRIKE S 73° E
DIP 70° N.E.
OPEN CUT.
CROSS CUT TUNNEL
INCLINE SHAFT 20' DEEP
CREEK BED
57' SHAFT.
SHALLOW PIT.
8' DEEP.
OPEN CUT.
DRIFT & STOPE
ADIT & SHAFT.
MAIN WORKING SHAFT 50' DEEP.
OLD STONE FORT.
OPEN CUT.
SALERO METALS CORPORATION.
MONTEZUMA MINE
TYNDALL MINING DISTRICT.
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.
ARIZONA.
BRUNTON SURVEY BY J.S. COUPAL.
SCALE
0 100 200 300 400 500 ft.

Following are views showing
topogoraphy of the Montezuma
and some old workings