Lady Stonedeford Mine

Copy of posted Notice of Location - Quartz

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having complied with the requirements of Chapter Six of Title thirty two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the local customs, laws and regulations have located fifteen hundred (1500) linear feet on the certain ~~ghaetz~~ or other rock lead or lode and 300 feet in width on each side of the middle of said lode, together with all mineral deposits contained therein and all timber growing within the limits of said claim + all water and water privileges thereon or appurtenant thereto, situated in ~~the~~ ~~mining~~ district, county of Sanbiego State of California + described as follows:—

Commencing at a Stone Monument at the South East corner of Section three (3) township thirteen (13) South of Range (3) three west S.B.M. Thence West 600 feet on said Section

line to a stone monument, thence northerly 1500 feet along the White Hawk Ming Claim to a stone monument, thence Easterly 600 feet to Section line to a stone monument, thence South along Section line 1500 feet to the Stone monument and place of beginning

The center of this location is marked by a Stone monument at both the South & North Ends thereof and the same extends 300 feet on Each side of the said center line & shall be known as the Lady Standeford Mine

Discovered July 5, 1902
Recorded Aug 30, 1902

Located August 20 - 02

J. P. Delgado locator
Mrs. M Standeford
W. B. Standeford
A W Bray

Cor. of the SE cor Sec 3 T13S R3W

Feb 11/25

Misc

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

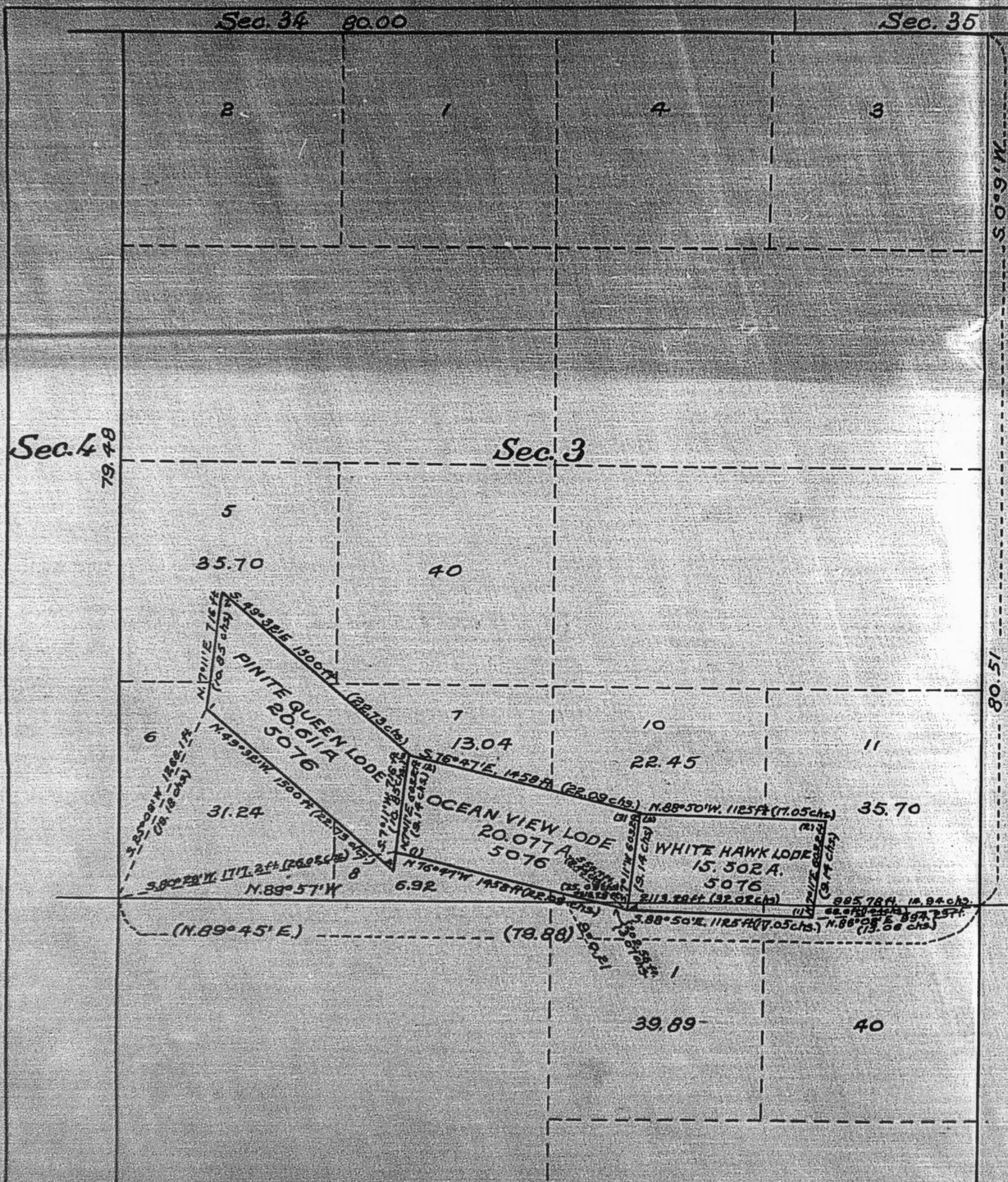
Los Angeles, Cal., (File)

February 11, 1918. (Date)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the attached plat is a true and literal exemplification of the original plat of survey filed in this office pertaining to Sections 3 and 10, Township 13 South of Range 3 West, S.B.M.

John D. T. Roche,
Register.

Alex. Mitchell
Receiver.



Sec. 34
80.00
Sec. 35
S.0°9'W.
Sec. 4
79.48
Sec. 3
80.51
2
1
4
3
5
35.70
40
7
13.04
10
22.45
11
35.70
6
31.24
8
6.92
1
39.89
40
PINITE QUEEN LODE
20.611 A
5076
OCEAN VIEW LODE
20.077 A.
5076
WHITE HAWK LODE
15.502 A.
5076
S.49°32'E. 1500 ft. (22.73 chs.)
N.49°32'W. 1500 ft. (22.73 chs.)
S.76°47'E. 1458 ft. (22.09 chs.)
N.76°47'W. 1458 ft. (22.09 chs.)
N.88°50'W. 1125 ft. (17.05 chs.)
S.88°50'E. 1125 ft. (17.05 chs.)
S.80°29'W. 1717.2 ft. (26.02 chs.)
N.89°57'W.
(N.89°45'E.)
(78.88)
2113.98 ft. (32.02 chs.)
885.78 ft. 13.94 chs.
N.86°08'E. 894.25 ft.
(13.06 chs.)

Amended Plat of Sections 3 and 10
Township No 13 South, Range No 3 West,
San Bernardino Meridian, California.

Scale: 10 chains = 1 inch

5

S. 0° 9' W. 80.51

Sec. 2

NOTE: That portion of the White Hawk Lode within the boundaries of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 10, was not segregated, for the reason that that part of said Lode was not patented to such mine.

See letter "N" of December 7, 1914.

PINITE QUEEN LODE
20.611 A
5076

OCEAN VIEW LODE
20.077 A
5076

WHITE HAWK LODE
15.502 A.
5076

N.43°32'W 1300 ft (78.88 chs)

S.76°47½' E. 1358 ft (82.09 chs)

N.88°30'W. 1185 ft (17.05 chs)

S.88°50'E. 1185 ft (17.05 chs.)

N.89°57'W

(N.89°45'E)

(78.88)

N.89°25'E

39.89

Sec. 9

Sec. 10

80.00

40.00

39.81

80.51

NOTE: That portion of the White Hawk Lode within the boundaries of the NE¼ of Sec. 10, was not segregated, for the reason that that part of said Lode was not patented to such mine. See letter "N" of December 7, 1914.

80.00

Sec. 11

Filed in U. S. Land Office,
Los Angeles, Cal.
Feb. 19 1915
John D. Roche
Register.

The above amended plat is made for the purpose of giving a legal designation to the remaining area of legal subdivisions in the S½ of Sec. 3 and the NE¼ Sec. 10, T. 13 S., R. 3 W., San Bernardino Meridian, California, after segregating therefrom the Minite Queen, Ocean View, and White Hawk Lodes, Survey No. 5076, in accordance with letter "N" C.A.H., Los Angeles 021793, of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated December 7, 1914, and is hereby approved.

U.S. Surveyor-General's Office,
San Francisco, California,
February 2, 1915.

Frank H. Lovell
U. S. Surveyor-General
for California

-1

#266

Pinite Group

Viz. Pinite and Palagonite.

Pinite (Hydrous Alkaline Silicate)

Amorphous
Pseudomorphic
Dull or waxy lustre
Gr wt, gu, bu, rd
Attached by H Cl
Fusible
Results from Alteration

Palagonite

Amorphous
Fracture Granular
Vitreious Lustre
Streak Yellow
Streak bnish Yellow
Color y, bu, rd, blk
Premier Sample Analysis : Decomposed by H Cl
: # Fuses easily

#	60.87	SiI_2 - 41
	15.75	Al_2O_3 - 14½
	13.68	Fe_2O_3 - 14¼
#	0.93	Mg O 7.6
#	1.13	Ca O 7.0
#	0	Na_2O 1.8
#	0	K_2O 0.4
#	7.57	H_2O 13.6

Shows divergence (Percentage) of the local sample from true palagonite analysis

Iolite Mg Al Fe Si O_3

Vitrous
Be when fresh & unalt.
Y, gr, bu y.
Partially decomp.
by acid
Fuses with difficulty
SiI_2 49
Al 34
Mg O 9
Fe O_2 8

It is not probable that iolite will break down into pinite.

#266

The probable ingredient of the porphyrite before breaking down was Enstatite and Epidote.

Enstatite	Pearly lustre
	Vitreious
	Wt, gr., y, gu
	Insoluble in H Cl
	SiO_2 60
	Mg O 40
	Fe O trace
Epidote	Pearly lustre
	gu, y, bu, blk
	red gray
	Partly decomposed
	by H Cl
	$Si\ O_2$ 38
	$Al_2\ O_3$ 23
	$Fe_2\ O_3$ 15
	Fe O 1
	Da O 23
	H_2 O 2.0

Ocher is a clay permeated by hydrated ferric oxide - S. G. 3.5 decidedly golden yellow color. The best French grades contain 20% or more of iron oxide.
Particles are flocculent and uniform.

Umber consists of iron and aluminum silicates containing varying quantities of manganese oxide which influence its color accordingly becomes reddish brown on burning.

Sienna Silicates of iron and aluminum with less manganese oxide than umber and lighter color. Large particles are present in the raw sienna. Burnt sienna is fine grained. Sienna and umber are used principally as pigments in the manufacturing of ready mixed paints and linoleum.

Mortar Colors Used from tinting mortars, etc.

F 26 L

The following data is from the Mineral Resources of the United States published by the U S G S 1914 in Part II Non-minerals.

Ocher (Giving value per ton at point of production in U S)

1910	-	$ 9.60
1911	-	9.35
1912	-	9.78
1913	-	9.90
1914	-	9.47

Average for imported ocher 1914 - $12.84

The U. S. produces about 20% of the amount it consumes. The order of production by States is as follows: Georgia, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama, Iowa, California, Vermont.

Umber and Sienna (Giving value per ton at point of production in United States)

1910	-	26.31
1911	-	26.09
1912	-	27.30
1913	-	26.79
1914	-	26.67

The United States produces about 5% of its total consumption. The order of production is as follows: France, United States, United Kingdom and Canada.

Metalic Paint (Crude iron ore, etc.)

Red and brown iron oxides produced partailly by Roasting natural iron carbonate. Hemetite is produced extensively in Wisconsin and New York. Gray Siderite in Pennsylvania. Blast furnace products are extensively used. (Value per ton at point of production in U.S.)

1910	-	6.28
1911	-	7.08
1912	-	6.40
1913	-	5.69
1914	-	5.81

Mortar Color (Giving value per ton at point of production in U S)

1910	-	10.82
1911	-	9.66
1912	-	9.45
1913	-	6.62
1914	-	8.88

Produced in New York and Pennsylvania.

Shale and Slate (Giving value per ton at point of production in US)

1910	-	5.81
1911	-	6.39
1912	-	5.79
1913	-	6.61
1914	-	5.79

Claim Amended June 9. 1913
Mineral Survey No 5076
Los Angeles Land District
Plat of Ms claim of
I. P. Janssen
known as the White Hawk,
Ocean View and Pinite Queen Lodes
in unorganized Mining District
San Diego County Cal.
containing an area of — acres
Scale of 400 feet to the inch
Variation 15° 30' E

Surveyed June 23-27, 1913 by
Clarence M. Pabor

— X X+

I further certify that
Five hundred Dollars worth
of labor has been expended
for improvement made upon
each of said mining claims
by claimant — or his grantors,
and that said improvements
consist of 5 Tunnels, 2 cuts,
1 shaft and 1 drift Value $6600

T. 13 S., R. 3 W.
San Bernardino Meridian

S ½ SEC. 3

N

Cor No 2

S. 49° 32' E. 1580 ft.

PINITE QUEEN
112.6 A.

N. 7° 11' E. 716 FT

Cor No 1

S. 25° 09' W. 1266.1 ft

N. 49° 32' W. 1500 ft

1 Disc Tunnel

379 ft.

2. Tunnel

Cor. No's 3 2

S. 76° 47' E. 1458. ft

OCEAN VIEW
136.1 ft

2. Tunnel and Drift

S. 2° 11' W. 328 ft 716 ft

Cor No 4

S. 80° 25' W. 1717.2 ft

Cor No 1

N. 76° 47' W. 1458 ft

Sec. Cor.

Cor No 3

N. 88° 50' W 1125 ft.

Cor. No 2.

WHITE HAWK

SHAFT
1 DISC CUT 97 ft

625 ft

297 ft

1 Disc. Tunnel

RR Cut
2. TUNNEL

2316.29 ft

2113.28 ft N. 89° 57' W.

BUNK HOUSE.

S. 88° 50' E 1125 ft

Cor. No's 4

Cor No 1

N. 7° 11' E. 603.2 Ft.

935.78 ft from S.E. Cor Sec 3.

N. 56° 05' E. 994.23 ft to S.E. Cor. Sec 3.

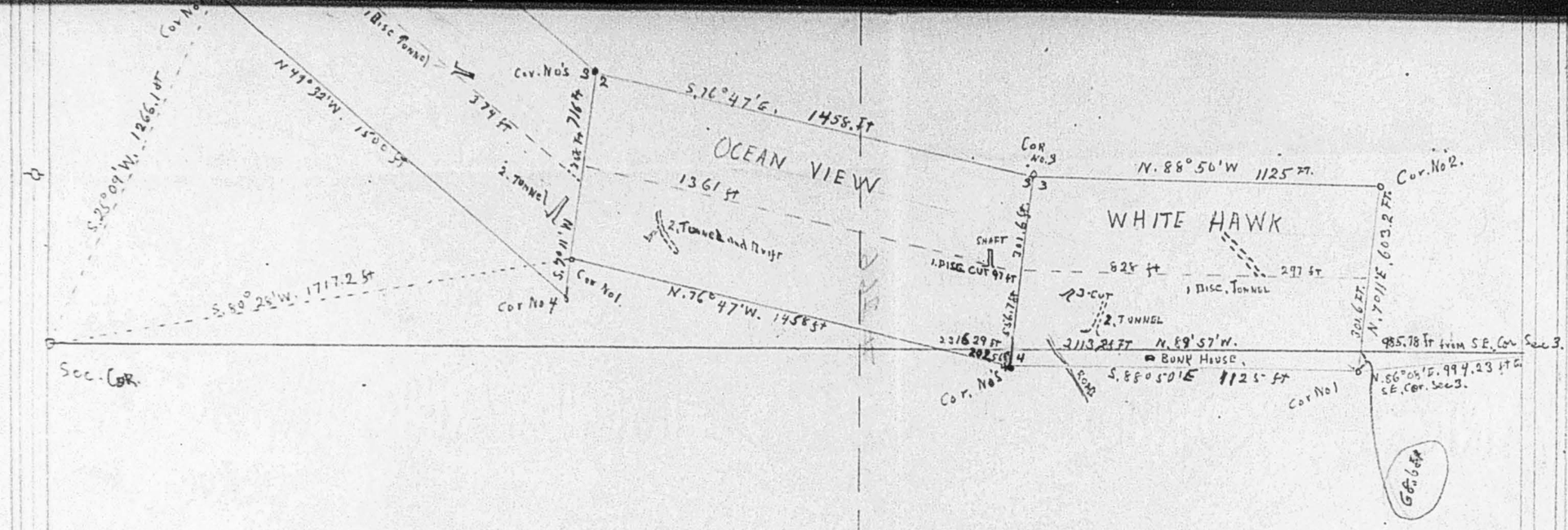
GC 5 ft

N.E. ¼ SEC. 10.

White Hawk 15.502 acres
Ocean View 20.077 acres
Pinite Queen 20.611 acres
56.190 — ?

applicant for Survey
I. P. Janssen P.O. 242
Santa Rosa Cal

Tract Book acreage, after elimination of strip of White Hawk in NE ¼ Sec 10 since surveyed



claims by claimant – or his grantors, and that said improvements consist of 5 tunnels, 2 cuts, 1 shaft and 1 shaft Value $6200.00

White Hawk 15.502 acres
Ocean View 20.077 acres
Smile Queen 20.611 acres
56.190 – ?

applicant for Survey
J. P. Janssen P.O. 272
Santa Rosa Cal

Tract Book acreage, after elimination of that part of White Hawk in NE¼ of NE¼ Sec 10, gives a Total of 54.711 acres

This plat is reproduced from Mineral Survey maps of above named claims
JKW
7/3/17

#266

THE Premier Investor

PUBLISHED ON THE 10th, 20th and 30th OF EACH MONTH

Vol. 1 | SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 10, 1910 | No. 1

SOME VIEWS OF THE PALAGONITE PROPERTIES

1. Office, Stables, Laboratory and Dump of Tunnel No. 1.
2. Mouth of Tunnel No. 2. Figures standing, left to right—Ralph E. Pearce, General Manager; J. H. Caughlin, Chief Chemist; A. G. Heskett, Los Angeles Oil Operator.
3. Dump of Tunnel No. 1. Left to right—A. G. Heskett, J. H. Caughlin, and R. E. Pearce.
4. View of Mineral Formation. Crest of Pinite Queen Claim. Inspection of the Properties by Officers of the Master Painters' Association of Los Angeles. Left to right—J. H. Caughlin, Chief Chemist; Ralph Davis, Secretary Master Painters' Association of Los Angeles; Robert Tuttle, President M. P. A. of Los Angeles; C. H. Hollingsworth, Melvin L. Gabbert, A. M. Weston, Members of M. P. A. Figure back—A. W. Pray, Superintendent of Mines.
5. Dump of Tunnel No. 2. Left to right—J. H. Caughlin, Robert Tuttle, Ralph Davis, C. H. Hollingsworth, M. L. Gabbert, A. M. Weston, on Their Way to the Laboratory.

#266

The Premier Investor

OCTOBER 10, 1910

Published by PREMIER PUBLISHING CO. at 564-65-66-67 Mills Building

Editorial Rooms - - 554 Bryant Street

JOHN NIEMEYER, Editor and Business Mgr.

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Vol. I. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. No. 1

EDITORIAL

The "Premier Investor" makes its initial bow to the investment-seeking people of the Pacific Coast, whose interests it intends to serve to the utmost of its ability.

In making this declaration, it should be understood that the publishers desire to inform the public of the true conditions, and the many opportunities for safe investments in California products.

Industrial, agricultural, mineral and other conditions will be published in each and every issue; also Stock Exchange activities, market letters, and the financial outlook at the time this paper goes to press and its possible future status, making only such statements of facts as are known to exist in the financial world and which will be of service to our subscribers and the general public.

The whole aim of the "Premier Investor" is constructive. It is desired that our people of the Pacific Slope shall know the immense future that lies before them.

It is also desired that there shall be at hand a periodical which may be mailed far and wide to enquirers who may be interested and desire to know what the California financial markets have to offer.

The "Investor" therefore invites you, Mr. Business Man and Traveler in search of information, to visit this office, making it your headquarters at any and all times, being guided by the fact "that careful investigation and a judicious investment may help to make life more delightful, more prosperous and progressive than you now dream of."

HOME INDUSTRY

Suppose that the people of a community should suddenly decide to purchase every want from an outside source. What would be the result? Wouldn't every industry and every store become paralyzed? Wouldn't the community become bankrupt, and wouldn't all the loose money in the place leave the community?

Suppose again that the people of a community decided to buy one-half of their wants from outside sources. Wouldn't every factory and every store lose one-half of its trade, and wouldn't it become necessary to employ but one-half of a natural force of employees?

Again suppose that the people of a community decided to purchase every want, as far as practicable, from the dealers and manufacturers located in their midst. Wouldn't the result be the immediate engagement of larger staffs of employees and the instant circulation of more money in the community? Wouldn't the wealth of that community stay at home? Wouldn't all these possibilities create a greater interest among the investing public, cause the actual purchase of stocks and bonds in these "Home Industries," creating dividends, and what is more important, satisfy the most credulous of investigators as to the safety of his or her investment? Think this over. It's worth studying.

Apropos of this little dissertation on Home Industry, read the story on PALAGONITE in the succeeding columns.

RARE DISCOVERY NEAR ESCONDIDO MAY STOP IMPORT OF MINERAL FROM EUROPE. PALAGONITE MINES HIGHLY PRAISED BY EXPERTS. MINE WILL SHIP PAINT TO AMERICAN POINTS

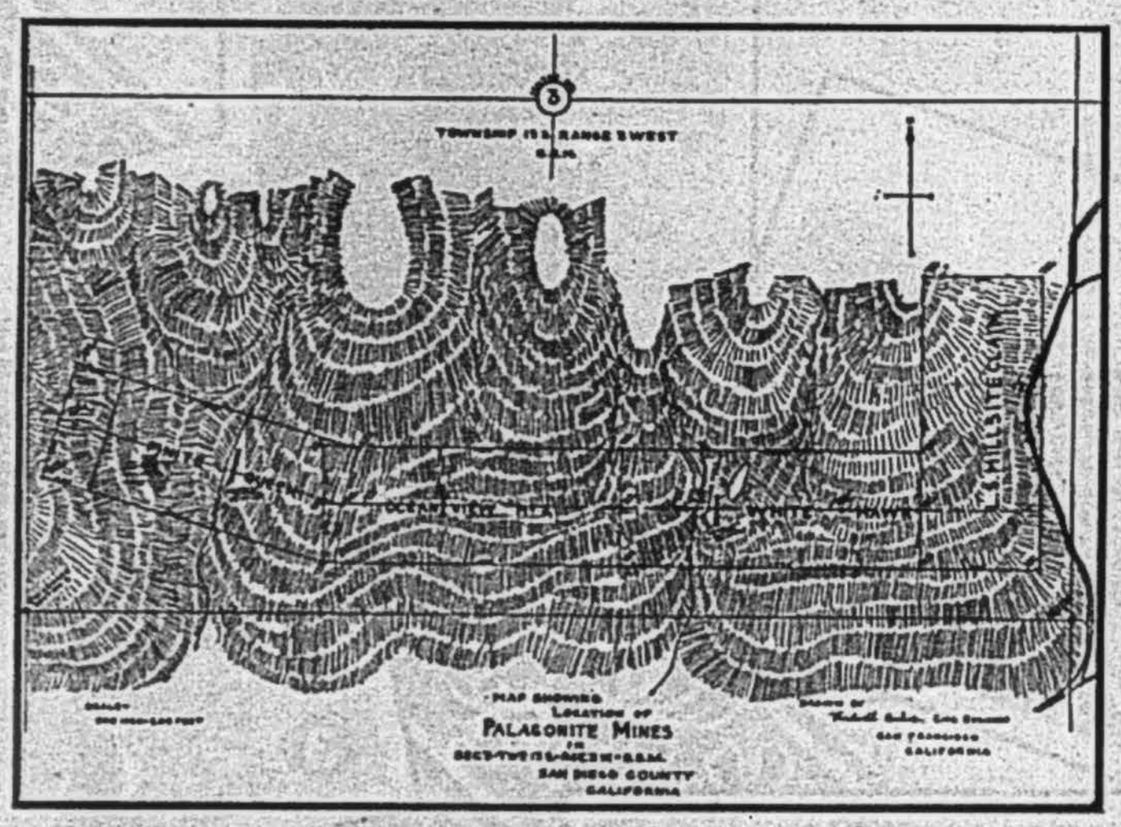
About seven miles southwest from Escondido, San Diego County, there has recently been started a paint mine, being operated by the Premier Investment Company, who will be able to supply a large quantity of the mineral paint now being imported from Europe.

It is interesting to learn that practically all paint pigments are produced in Europe. A small amount comes from Pennsylvania and the south Atlantic seaboard. Geological survey reports for 1906 show an increase of 601 short tons against 1905, while the demand is rapidly increasing and the production is growing less.

Formation Is Rare

The geological formation at the Escondido mines is of a very rare occurrence, the only similar formation being in Palagonia, Sicily. It is known as pinite, an alteration of iolite.

The Palagonite group of mines at Escondido comprises four claims of twenty acres each, and the pigments discovered number twenty-one separate and distinct colors. The mines in Sicily contain only seven, thus making this the greatest paint deposit on earth. The mines have been examined by engineers versed in this form of mining, and they all pronounce them the most wonderful of their kind.



Great Paint Properties Endorsed by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and the Master Painters' Association of Los Angeles

Special to the San Diego Union, September 13, 1910

ESCONDIDO, Sept. 12.—That the Palagonite group of mines between Escondido and Encinitas, near Alliso, now owned by the Premier Investment Company of San Francisco, contain immense deposits of material used for paints and other purposes, which can be successfully mined and marketed, is the opinion of the five members of the Master Painters' Supply Company, representing the Master Painters' Association of Los Angeles, after visiting the mines yesterday in company with Ralph E. Pearce, vice-president and general manager of the company. The investigating party consisted of Robert P. Tuttle, president; Ralph Davis, secretary; M. L. Gabbert, C. Hollingsworth and A. M. Weston. Under the direction of John H. Caughlin, the company's chemist, they explored the tunnels and drifts, made a number of tests of the ore and looked into the productive possibilities quite extensively. "The dope is certainly there," said Mr. Tuttle last evening, after returning from the mines, "and it looks to me that it will pay handsomely for the mining and marketing.

"The ledge appears to average about 125 feet wide and is 1,500 feet long, containing sufficient paint ore to supply a big section of the country for many years to come. There are 21 different shades and colors. It seems to me that the company will be able to supply the market with many of its paints and by-products which are now imported from other countries. In the distribution of the products of the mines, the company will cover all the territory west of the Missouri River, Western Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, Central America, Australia, the Orient and Alaska. It expects to make dry and fast color paints, which will be antiseptic and fire-proof. Its main and by-products will include the manufacture of full lines of kalsomines, dry-colors, clarifiers for wines, brandies, lard and syrup, filler for paper, brick, putty and soap; metal polish, grease-eraser, cosmetics, talcum-powder, etc."

The interest back of the paint mines is the Premier Investment Company of San Francisco, composed of the following as its officers: Chas. L. Brown, president; Ralph E. Pearce, vice-president and general manager; Chas. C. Mathews, treasurer; Hartwell Bishop, of the United Railroads, and Richard P. Boyer, vice-president of the Lincoln Mortgage and Loan Company.

Propose to Build Factory

General Manager Pearce states that it is the intention of his company to erect a factory for the manufacture of the products of the mines, the same to be located either in San Diego or Los Angeles. The San Diego Chamber of Commerce having offered some inducements for securing the enterprise for that city, and the matter is being considered. As shipping will be done both by rail and by water, it is thought that San Diego would be the most desirable place. In either event it is considered likely that the shipments to the factory will be made through Escondido, over the Santa Fe Railway, as the haul will be much easier than the Santa Fe station at Encinitas, situated about the same distance from the mines at Escondido.

The company will begin shipping within sixty days at the rate of ten tons a day as a starter. These shipments will be made by rail from Encinitas, but later on it may be found advisable to ship from Encinitas by water, and with this in view the people of that town offered to donate space for the construction of a pier. To date about $30,000 worth of development work has been done.

Special to Los Angeles Times

PAINT ORES PROVE GOOD

Palagonite Group of Mines Near Escondido to Be Developed

ESCONDIDO, Sept. 12.—Five members of the board of the Master Painters' Supply Company of Los Angeles, who made an investigation yesterday, expressed themselves as highly pleased with the showing of paint ores at the Palagonite group of mines, situated in the Allison Cañon, between Escondido and Encinitas, which mines are now owned by the Premier Investment Company of San Francisco. The company will build a factory either in Los Angeles or San Diego for the manufacture of the main and by-products of the mines, and expects to do a large business. The master painters say that the paint-ore ledge appears to have an average width of 125 feet, and a length of 5,200 feet. Twenty-one shades and colors are to be found in the deposits.

SUCCESS OF PAINT MINES ASSURED

Master Painters' Association Sends Letter of Congratulation to Manager Ralph E. Pearce

C. H. HOLLINGSWORTH
Painting and Tinting
2215 Terrace Heights Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 29, 1910.

Mr. Ralph E. Pearce,
San Francisco, Cal.,

Dear Sir: Kindly allow me this opportunity to thank you for your extremely interesting and instructive visit to your wonderful Palagonite Mine.

Both myself and the other four officers of the Master Painters' Association are brimfull of enthusiasm on the future of your business.

I am positive that the painting world, and especially those located west of the Mississippi River, will rejoice when your product is on the market. We shall no longer be compelled to suffer the inconveniences, delays, and mistakes of the foreign producers.

I have been using paint for the past twenty years, and have never seen or used any paint that has the adhesive and covering abilities of yours.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Special to the San Francisco "Finance and Trade," Sept. 29, 1910

CALIFORNIA PAINT FACTORY

Escondido.—The Master Painters' Supply Co. has expressed itself as highly pleased with the showing of paint ores at Palagonite group of mines, situated in Allison Canyon, between Escondido and Encinitas, which mines are now owned by the Premier Investment Company of San Francisco. The company intends to build a factory, either in Los Angeles or San Diego, for the manufacture of main and by-products of the mines.

REPORT MADE ON THE PALAGONITE PAINT PROPERTIES BY THE NOTED CHEMISTS AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, SMITH EMERY & COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Premier Investment Company, San Francisco, Cal.:

Pursuant to your instructions of September 12th, our Mr. Redding made an examination of the Palagonite group of mines situated near Escondido, San Diego County, California, and herewith submit the following report:

Geography

The Palagonite group of mines is situated about eight miles southwest of Escondido, San Diego County, on the county road. It is also about eight miles from Encinitas, the nearest shipping point on the Santa Fe Railroad, between Los Angeles and San Diego. The best way to reach the property is by rail from Los Angeles or San Diego to Encinitas, at which point conveyance can be secured to the mines. The roads are usually in first-class condition, and there are but few grades between Encinitas and the property. The property consists of three full-sized mining claims, one mill-site and a water-right. The names of the mining claims are: The White Hawk, Ocean View, Pinite Queen. The climatic conditions are such that work can be carried on throughout the entire year. Of course, there is a rainy season, but the rainfall is not excessive.

History

In a small way, the material from these mines has been used for various purposes for many years. The chief use to which the material has been put is that of a polishing powder for metals.

Geology

The prevailing rocks throughout the district are volcanic. A few miles to the north there is a belt of granite. From the granite belt southward for several miles the prevailing rocks are the intermediate acid lavas. The ledge appears to be on a contact between dioritic rocks on the foot-wall and diabisic on the hanging. The ledge matter is pinite, which is probably all alteration product of iolite. The vein matter possesses many of the physical characteristics of serpentine, but has the chemical composition of the hydrous micas. The deposit varies from 70 to 100 feet in thickness. On the foot-wall or near it, the color is yellowish or reddish. As the hanging-wall is approached, the color passes through light yellow and gray into almost pure white. The portion of the deposit of most value lies on the foot-wall and has a width in excess of 75 feet. A chemical analysis of an average sample is as follows:

Silica	60.87%	61.8
Alumina	15.75%	19.7
Ferric Oxide	13.68%	9.2
Lime	1.13%	0.5
Magnesia	.93%	1.3
Water	7.57%	6.3

A color analysis shows the following composition:

Color	75 to 80%
Grit	20 to 25%

For comparison the color analysis of the best Oxfordshire ochres is as follows:

Color	65 to 70%
Grit	30 to 35%

Uses

Next to the chromes, in importance as a yellow pigment, stand the ochres and siennas. They form a natural group of products of inorganic origin which is extensively used by painters. They are found in relatively large quantities in various parts of the world, but is only the fine-grained and grit-free product that has any commercial value. Up to the present time the most valuable and extensive source of ochres is in Oxfordshire, England. These ochres have been considered the most desirable, not only for their brightness of color, but for their covering capacity. The ochres are essentially composed of an earthy base colored by the hydrated oxide of iron, while the siennas carry a small percentage of manganese oxide in addition. The color, of course, is due to the metallic oxides present, while the body or covering capacity is determined by the condition in which the silica and alumina are present. As to their value as a pigment, the ochres are among the most permanent at the disposal of the painter. They are unaffected by mixture with any other pigments, and they are likewise unaffected by exposure to the atmosphere and its destructive influences. They work well with all kinds of vehicles and can be used in any kind of painting—oil, water, distemper, fresco, etc. The ochres naturally vary considerably in their tint and brightness of color. The English ochres rank very high in this respect and may be taken as a standard. The material found in this deposit possesses virtually not only the color quality but the covering capacity of the best English ochre. In capacity or covering power, ochres vary very greatly. This necessary characteristic of a good paint depends upon the condition in which the silica and alumina are present. If these constituents are crystalline, this capacity is very small, while if these minerals are in an amorphous condition, they possess the capacity for covering in the highest degree. The silica and alumina present in this deposit is almost entirely amorphous. By proper grinding it will show but little grit. The commercial value of an ochre, of course, depends upon the actual quantity of color present. From the above color analyses it will be seen that the materials of this deposit compare very favorably indeed with the best English ochres. This is true not only for the color but for capacity as well.

When heated, the ochres lose some or all of their water of hydration, the oxide of iron passing more or less into the anhydrous condition. At the same time the color changes, the intensity and depth of which depends upon the duration and intensity of the heat applied. This property is taken advantage of in the preparation of Venetian and Indian-reds. The variation in color of the natural product found in this deposit gives the possibility of producing a great variety of tints in both the raw and the burnt product, varying from gray and pale yellow to deep Indian-red. The portion of the deposit possessing a commercial value is not confined to the colored contents, but from the white portions the choicest of metal polishes can be manufactured, and it can also be used for paper-filler, cosmetic-putty, marking-crayons, talcum-powder, tips for gas burners, and various other minor products.

Tonnage

The deposit is clearly traceable for a length of more than 4,000 feet. Assuming the width of the valuable portion to be but 10 feet, it would give for each foot in depth, 40,000 cubic feet, or, at [illegible] the process of milling probably 20 per cent of the total would be discarded, leaving a net production of 320,000 tons available down to the 200-foot level. The width of available material, however, is not confined to 10 feet, but will vary considerably in excess of the aforesaid figure. The total tonnage possible is, therefore, only a question of the particular shade desired.* The highly colored portions are on the foot-wall, and the material grows lighter as the hanging-wall is approached. If it is desired to produce a light buff or gray, a few feet more of the deposit can be mined, and the width of available material passing from 10 feet to 12 or even 15 feet in width, and the tonnage correspondingly increased.

The deposit has a strike of nearly east and west, with a dip to the north of about 45 degrees. By judicious selection the various shades can be mined separately, and the desired color secured by mixing as the product goes to the mill. Again the various natural shades may be greatly varied by burning. In this way shades from gray and light yellow to deep Indian-red can be secured, the variation in color being at all times under control. In addition to the variation of yellows and reds, grays and a shade that approaches a heliotrope can be secured. These latter shades are not universally distributed, but portions of the ledge can easily be selected that will give these shades to a limited extent.

Development

White Hawk Claim: On this claim are one tunnel, an incline shaft and several open cuts. The tunnel No. 1 is in at present 127 feet, and although it does not begin with the foot-wall, the face is at the hanging-wall. The characteristic pinite shows the entire length of the tunnel; that portion near the mouth is soft, while as the hanging-wall is approached, the material becomes reasonably hard.

Sample No. 14.—8 feet was included in this sample, and the color upon fine grinding is Colonial yellow. It is exceptionally fine-grained, and gives a color percentage as follows:

Color	79.8%
Grit	21.2%

Sample No. 15.—A color of bright oxide-red and very fine-grained. Color analysis:

Color	80.5%
Grit	19.5%

Sample No. 16.—Color, light tan. Color analysis:

Color	78%
Grit	22%

Sample No. 17.—Color, faintly pink-tinted chalk-white. Analysis shows:

Color	82%
Grit	18%

Ocean View: The development here consists of one tunnel, 145 feet in length; an additional crosscut tunnel, 145 feet in length and drifted on ledge 60 feet, and an open cut about 55 feet long. At a point 65 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, for a distance of 8 feet, there appears to be a silicified zone, carrying some pyrite. This rock, sample No. 12, shows an assay value of $4.20 in gold. It is our opinion, however, that the deposit of silicified material will not be permanent, and, of course, will possess no commercial value. Beyond this silicified zone the regular pinite occurs again and continues to the face of the tunnel, and possessing a hardness characteristic of the mineral and nearly white.

Sample No. 6.—5 feet of rather compact stuff, commencing 63 feet from the south of the tunnel and extending 5 feet forward. The color is Quaker's [illegible]

Sample No. 7.—Soft and fine-grained; color, red-stone. Color analysis:

Color	79.1%
Grit	20.9%

Sample No. 8.—Color, gray-stone. Very fine and smooth. Color analysis:

Color	78.7%
Grit	21.3%

Sample No. 9.—Color, chocolate; color analysis shows:

Color	76.4%
Grit	23.6%

Pinite Queen: The development work on this claim consists of one tunnel, No. 3,145 feet in length, and two small cuts.

Sample No. 2.—A flesh tint, exceptionally smooth and fine-grained.

Color	81.6%
Grit	18.4%

Sample No. 3.—A light-brown color.

Color	77.8%
Grit	22.2%

Sample No. 4.—Flesh tint, color showing by analysis:

Color	78.9%
Grit	21.1%

Samples Nos. 1, 5, 10, 11 show colors carrying from flesh tint and light-gray to French-gray. From the above list of samples it is readily seen that the scale of color is almost without limit, through the grays, yellows, browns and red. By heating these various products another scale of colors can be produced that makes the list almost endless through all shades.

Treatment

The method of treatment necessary to prepare these products for market is very simple, being what is known as the water-floating process. This process of milling and preparing the material for the market is exceedingly cheap, and at the same time very effective.

There are also several new types of pulverizers and air-separating machinery which are being used with great success in reducing material of this kind, which will still further reduce the estimated cost of preparation.

It might not be out of place to call attention to the fact that in 1905 there was produced in the United States a total of 13,402 tons of ochre and 689 tons of umber. The imports for the same year amounted to nearly 11,000,000 pounds. The quality of domestic ochre has rather deteriorated in the past few years. The market price for 1906 was $16 per ton for the best class of crude ochres. The amount of umber imported in 1905 was nearly three million pounds. The present domestic production is confined almost entirely to the East, and the few mines that have been in operation for a considerable period of time, are facing increased cost of production to such an extent that they must sooner or later shut down.

Respectfully submitted,
SMITH, EMERY & COMPANY,
Chemists and Chemical Engineers.

* Since this report has been written, further investigation has proven with certainty that though the deposit length be but 4,000 feet, the width, instead of 10 feet, is in excess of 125 feet, giving for each foot of depth 500,000 cubic feet, or, at the depth of 200 feet, a total in excess of 6,000,000 tons.

What One Dollar Will Buy!

PROFIT without Risk
SAFETY without Sacrifice

Just consider the value of these features in your investment

A prominent Boston financier recently published the following statement:

"Nine millions of people have four billion dollars of savings deposited in savings banks in the United States.

"They receive each year 4 per cent interest, one hundred and sixty million dollars. To-day this one hundred and sixty million dollars will buy only half what it bought fifteen years ago.

"The savings banks are now notifying depositors that the 4 per cent will be reduced to 3½ per cent.

"During the past fifteen years, while the 4 per cent yearly earnings of the people's savings have been cut in half in buying-power, the capital of the few, invested in National banks and trust companies, have earned nearly 36 per cent.

"Could anything be more startling? No. It is the most astounding statement possible. Yet it is true, absolutely true.

"Everyone knows that savings banks pay 4 per cent annually; that the 4 per cent buys only what 2 per cent would have bought fifteen years ago; that every daily paper contains the advertisements of the National banks and trust companies to the effect that with one million dollars capital they have earned a surplus of two to eight million, while paying 12 to 36 per cent annually in dividends.

"Everyone knows that the money deposited in savings banks belongs to the masses, and that the banks and trust companies are owned by the few.

"The question for the people to answer is: Why is it that our money earns but 4 per cent, while the people who borrow it from us at 4 per cent can make it earn 36 per cent?"

The above statement makes it clear to all that our present commercial system is about as unfair to the small investor as anything that could be devised. The capitalist has plenty of opportunities to invest his surplus so as to bring him large returns on his investment. **The small investor,** who has accumulated a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, finds it practically impossible to invest his money where it will earn him 5 per cent with anything approaching a reasonable margin of safety.

Read the following: Prominent San Francisco business men are behind an enterprise which is creating widespread interest among careful investors throughout the country. **Absolute safety with a permanent income,** combined with an opportunity to share equally in the profits of the largest and most successful concern of its kind, are the chief features of this proposition, which is vouched for by some of the best known financial experts. The men behind this enterprise are a sufficient guarantee of its standing, responsibility and success.

You can be a stockholder in this great business. You will earn more than double the interest paid by savings banks, with the prospect of still larger earnings in the near future.

The details of this **Profit-Sharing Plan,** while most interesting, are too long for reproduction here. The whole idea, however, is set forth in a folder, **which will be mailed free** to any one of our readers, together with a personal letter explaining every detail of this unusual offer.

The Premier Investment Company

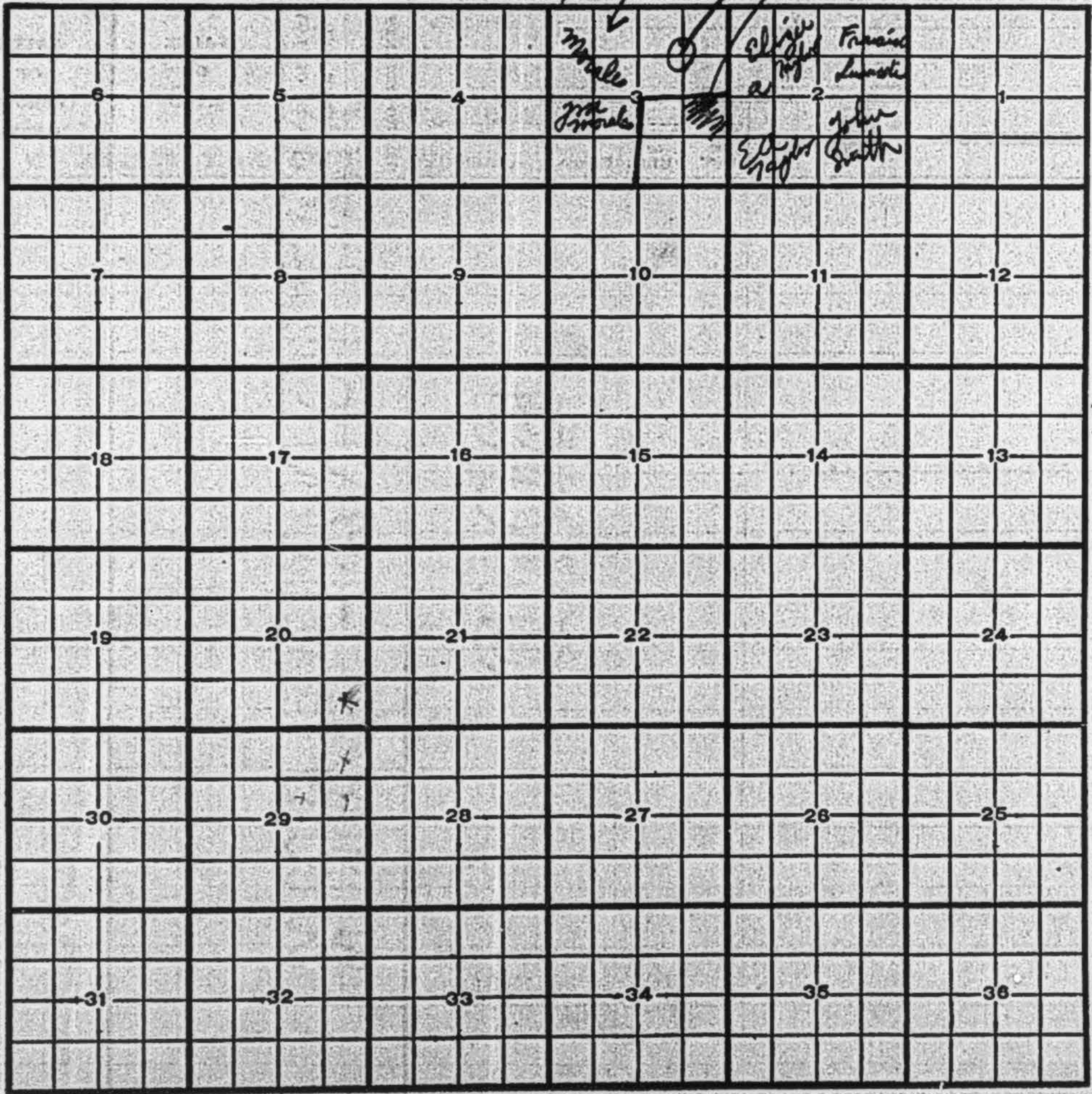
564-65-66-67 Mills Building

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

#266

Eliz a Taylor

Township No. .... *Range No.* .... *Meridian*



1902

1899

12/4/14

SCALE—80 CHAINS TO 1 INCH

USE THIS BLANK ONLY FOR PROPERTY OUTSIDE INCORPORATED CITIES

AGE..... STATE POLL TAX $2.00.....

{Book.....
{Page.....

Assessment List, County of San Diego 1911

☞ Property held by you in trust—Separate List
☞ Property held by you as agent—Separate List
Separate property of your wife—Separate List
Property of Minor Children—Separate List

Name of Owner.....

P. O. Address.....

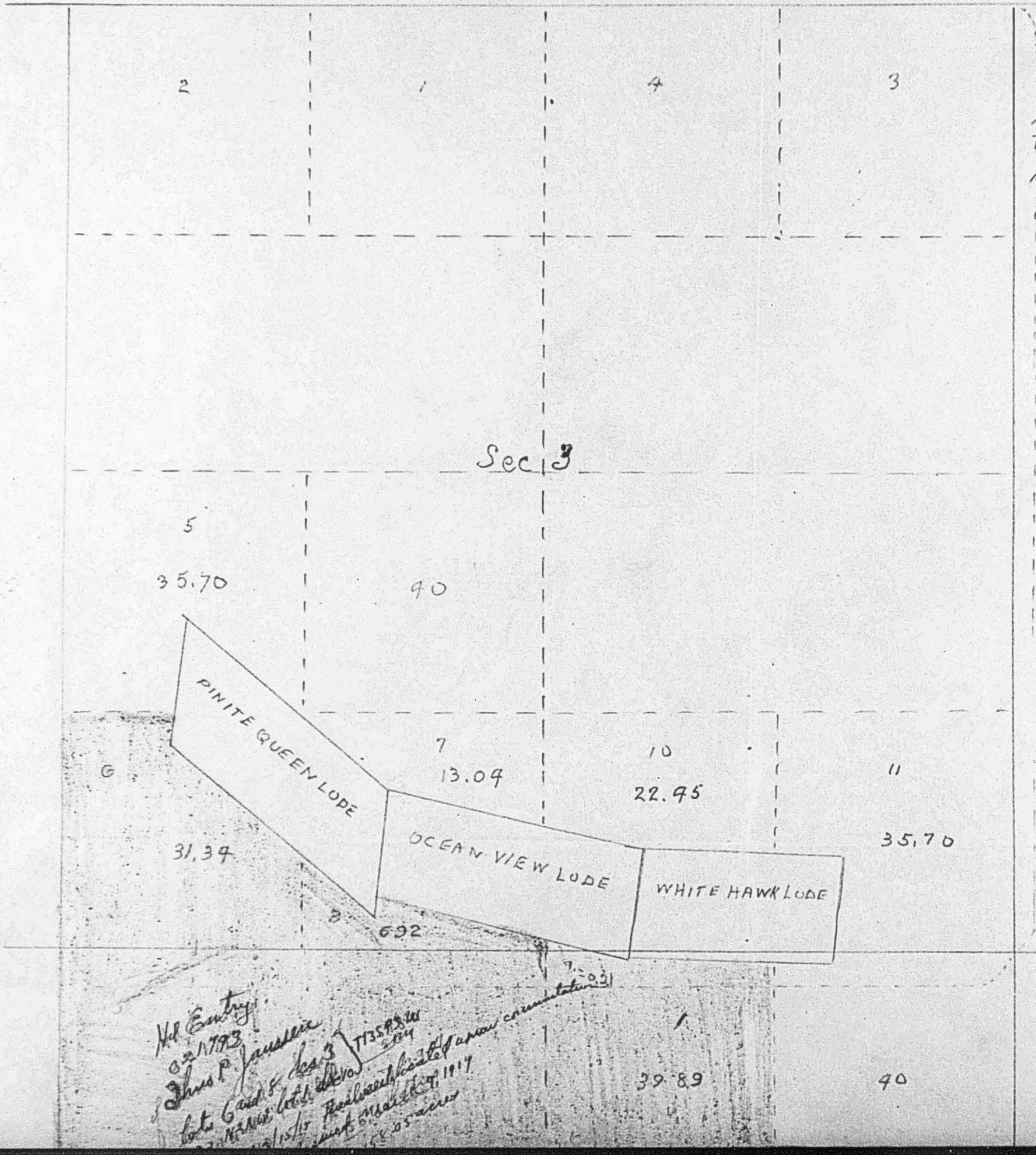
TAX SALE	DESCRIPTION	1 SEC. or LOT	2 TWP. or BLK.	3 S. Range	4 NUMBER OF ACRES	IMPROVEMENTS YES OR NO	5 VALUE PER ACRE OR LOT	6 VALUE OF LAND	7 VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS	8 TREES AND VINES	9 SCHOOL DISTRICT
							DO NOT WRITE IN COLUMNS 5 TO 9				

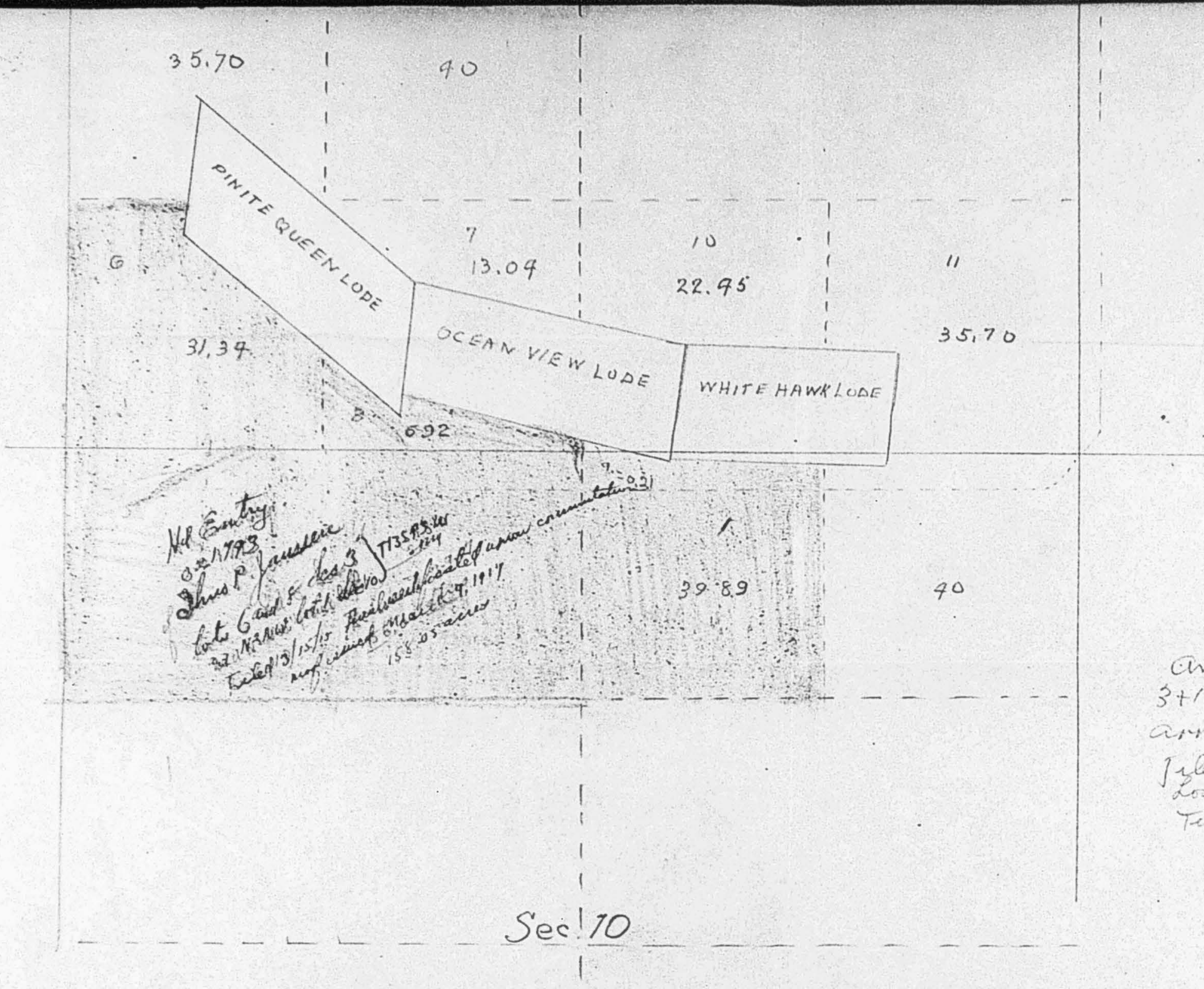
Assessment to be made on the first Monday in July and before Last Monday in December.

This from amended plat filed Feb 19 1915 showing lots after mineral lands segregation.

Note; that the portion of the White Hawk claim in NE¼ NE¼ Sec 10 was not patented to the White Hawk claimant because said NE¼ NE¼ had been patented years before as agricultural land. GKW

Scale 10 chains 1 inch





Amended Plat Secs 3+10, T13S R3W SBM
appd Feb 2, 1915
Filed in U S Land Office Los Angeles Cal
Feb 19, 1915.

From Tract Book

Mineral appln N W^2 SW; SESW, S^2 SE Sec 3.
N^2 NE4 {land in conflict w NENE4 with S.E. 5085 eliminated} 54.711 acres J. P. Janssen Dec 4, 1913 021051 Final Certificate issued Feb 10, 1914, Patent 431465 issued 9/16/14 received.

#266

NOTARY PUBLIC

RECORDS EXAMINED

PHONES: A 2100
Main 1413 A 3249

ELDON B. WICKHAM
SEARCHER OF RECORDS

SUITE 415 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

From Township plat showing Lots 1, 2, 5, 10, 11, and 12

Township Plat

ASSIGNMENTS PASSED ON

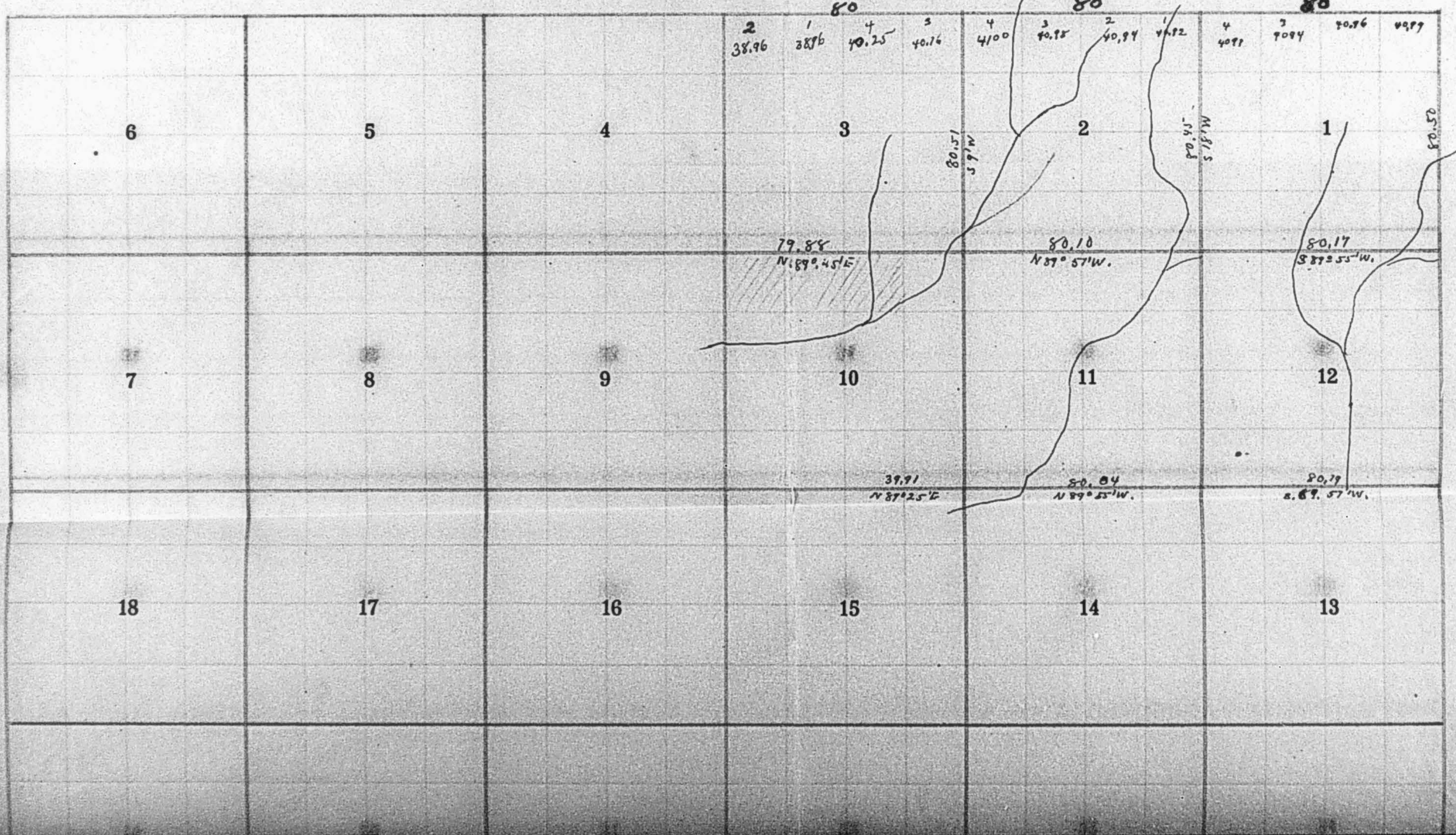
APPLICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT LAND AND ANNUAL PROOFS PREPARED

COPIES OF PLATS SHOWING VACANT LANDS FURNISHED

Township No. 13 S *Range No.* 30 W SB *Meridian*

Law Offices of
FRANK E. DUNLAP
ATTORNEY AT LAW

GEORGE R. WICKHAM
LAND ATTORNEY



7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH
DIRECTOR.

TOPOGRAPHY

CALIFORNIA
(SAN DIEGO COUNTY)
ESCONDIDO QUADRANGLE

(San Luis Rey 15600)

(San Luis Rey 15600)

(Ramona 15600)

117°15' R. 4 W. — R. 3 W. — 10' — R. 2 W. 5' — R. 1 W. 117°00'

33°15'

T. 11 S.

10'

T. 12 S.

(Oceanside)

(Ramona 15600)

B.M.

Buena Vista Hills

BUENA VISTA

Vista

SAN MARCOS MOUNTAINS

MERRIAM MOUNTAINS

South Fork Moosa Canyon

MOOSA CANYON

OAT HILLS

Red Mountain

Valley Center

BEAR VALLEY

Burnt Mountain

Twin Oaks

Buena Creek

Hedionda Creek

Agua

S. SAN MARCOS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA R.R.

San Marcos

Richland

LOS VALLECITOS DE SAN MARCOS

LOS VALLECITOS

Escondido Creek

ESCONDIDO BRANCH

RINCON DEL DIABLO

ESCONDIDO

CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST

LAS TRES LOMAS

MUERTAS

Cerro de las Posas

Mt. Whitney

ESCONDIDO

Cerro de las Posas

Mt. Whitney

San Marcos Creek

San Pasqual Valley

San Pasqual

B.M.

Eucalyptus Creek

Escondido

ENCINITAS

Bernardo Mountain

B.M.

RIVER

Bernardo

SAN BERNARDO

Battle Mountain

Olivenhain

SAN DIEGUITO

Lusardi

La Jolla Valley

GREEN VALLEY

B.M.

CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST

T. 13 S.

R. 4 W.

R. 3 W.

R. 2 W.

R 1 W.

33° 00'

117° 15'

10'

5'

(La Jolla)

A.H. Thompson, Geographer.
A.P. Davis, Topographer in charge.
Triangulation by A.P. Davis.
Topography by J.B. Lippincott and L.C. Fletcher.
Surveyed in 1891 and 1899.

Scale 62500

1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 25 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Edition of April 1901, reprinted June 1913.

ESCONDIDO

~~#~~ 266

Taylor and Janssen

-vs-

Bixler.

Geology of the SE¼ of SE¼
Section 3, Township 13 South,
Range 3 West, S.B.M.

June 9, 1917

June 9, 1917

Mr. George R. Wickham,
415 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Sir:-

In re my letter of June 8th, I examined the mining claims in Section 3, Township 13 South, Range 3 West, S.B.M., on June 9th and submit the following from my files. I have not yet collected all the necessary data.

The Paint Rock Quartz Mining Claim (located April 12,1917) comprises the east 971 feet of the south ~~300~~ 600 feet of Lot 11 (SE¼ of SE¼ Sec. 3, T. 13 S, R 3 W, except part of White Hawk Lode Mining Claim).

The White Hawk Lode Mining Claim adjoins the Paint Rock Claim on the west. The Ocean View Lode Claim adjoins the White Hawk Claim on the west and bears northwesterly. The Pinite Queen Lode Claim adjoins the Ocean View Claim on its westerly end and the four adjacent claims together form a link work across the lower half of Section 3 having a general northwesterly strike. The ground surface ascending from 300 to 800 feet in elevation with higher elevation toward the west.

(10th line)

These four claims are apparently controlled by the interests of E. R. Taylor and Ehno Janssen. The Paint Rock Claim filing being of recent date while the filing date of the other three was about twenty years ago.

The ground mass has been frequently faulted in the lower half of Section 3. Notable in this respect is the Escondido Creek Canyon. The strike of this Creek Canyon is northeast from the

Paint Rock Mining Claim on the East and almost due west on the west. At the point of strike diversity a distinct bend occurs in the Canyon. The tendency for the lesser faults is to form into steep gulches at right angles to this canyon. One of these steep gulches run directly north and units in a curve with a westerly fault that runs parallel to the westerly strike of the Escondido Creek Canyon and northerly from it probably 1500 feet. This fault contains an abundance of small pockety bodies of impure hydrous silicates. It is along this paint rock formation that the western portion of the White Hawk, the Ocean View and the Pinite Queen Claims are located. The mineralization in the eastern portion of the White Hawk disappears as the lode formation opens into the steep gulch mentioned at which point it drops probably 350 feet into the canyon. Nowhere either easterly or southerly from this point does any indication of further mineralization occur. The ground mass is a non-mineralized porphyritic rock and this extends continuously over the entire Paint Rock Quartz Mining Claim and also Lot 11, which lot forms the residue of the SE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 3, Township 13 South, Range 3 West, S.B.M., after excluding the White Hawk Mining Claim therefrom.

Upon an examination of the numerous assessment workings and prospect holes on the above mentioned claim of three claims, we may establish the following:

(a) The mineralization is more abundant at the 800 ft. elevation than it is 150 feet lower down the mountain side where it gradually disappears.

(b) The apparent width of lode is twenty feet.

(c) In sampling across said twenty feet it is necessary to pick the alignment in order to secure ~~some of the desired paint rock material.~~ any kind of a mineral sample whatsoever

(d) ~~An average sample would indicate about two~~ percent paint pulp.

(d)(e) There is ~~at least 5~~ about 10 feet of overburden,

I have written to the Case Brothers of Escondido whom I know. These men filed on these mines and later sold them. I will furnish additional information as I obtain it.

Yours very truly,

TPE:K

BIXLER

BIXLER PROPERTY ON ESCONDIDO CREEK

From the papers of Ed Fletcher, the following letters were removed to the alphabetized correspondence files

DUNLAP, Frank E.
Dunlap to Ellis, [3 letters] 8/24/17, 2/6/18, 2/11/18
Ellis to Dunlap, 2/7/18
ELLIS, Thomas P. (Asst. Eng., Volcan Land & Water Co.)
Fletcher to Ellis, [6 letters] 7/6/17, 8/1/17, 8/7/17, 8/14/17, 8/20/17, 8/20/17,
Kamer, Bertha to Ellis, 7/13/17
Ellis to King, 7/30/17
Ellis to Fletcher, [5 letters] 8/2/17, 8/9/17, 8/18/17, 12/5/17, 12/5/17
Ellis to Faulkner, 8/2/17
POST, W.S.
Fletcher to Post, 2/26/17
Post to Fletcher, 3/2/17
Ellis to Post, 4/28/17
SOUTHERN TITLE GUARANTY CO. to Fletcher, 11/28/17
WICKHAM, George R.
Post to Wickham, [8 letters] 1/25/17, 3/5/17, 3/6/17, 3/10/17, 3/25/17, 4/18/17, 4/28/17, 5/3/17
Wickham to Post, [9 letters] 11/8/16, 2/27/17, 3/3/17, 3/7/17, 3/12/17, 4/14/17, 4/17/17, 4/21/17, 5/10/17
B.K.(Volcan Land & Water Co.) to Wickham, 5/12/17
Wickham to Ellis, [2 letters] 6/4/17, 7/3/17
Ellis to Wickham, [13 letters] 6/8/17, 6/25/17, 6/26/17, 6/26/17, 7/7/17, 7/11/17, 7/19/17, 7/30/17, 8/10/17, 11/14/17, 11/16/17, 2/4/18, 6/15/17
Wickham to Fletcher, 6/20/17

#266

Description of 40 Acres unsurveyed scrip to be placed by Mr. Wickham April 1917.

Forty acres upon unsurveyed portion of Section 18, Township 13 south, Range 2 West, S.B.M. Beginning at a point which when surveyed will be the northeast corner of the SE¼ NW¼ of Section 18, and which said point bears south 63 degrees 26 minutes west 44.72 chains from the northeast corner of Section 18, T.13 S., R. 2 W. S.B.M. Thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres which when surveyed will be the SE¼ NW¼ of Section 18 T.13 S., R. 2 W., S.B.M.

#266

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Los Angeles, California.

Serial 030315

BERTHA BIXLER, Assignee : S. A. H. Under Sec 2306 or
of Jesse Coleman : 2307 R.S. of U.S.
---------- : Lot 11, Sec. 3, T. 13 S.,R 3 W., S.B.M

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING NOTICE ON GROUND.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :
County of San Diego ; ss.

Thomas P. Ellis of 920 Eighth St. San Diego, California being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the 19th day of March 1917 he posted a copy of the annexed notice on Lot 11, Sec 3, T 13 S., R 3 W., S. B.M.

Said notice was tacked to a board about 14 x 20 inches which said board was nailed to a sycamore tree so that the notice when posted remained about three feet above ground.

Said notice remained posted for the period of publication to wit, to and including the 20th day of April 1917, said notice being published in the "Times-Advocate" at Escondido, California.

The aforesaid notice was posted in a conspicuous place on said land, to-wit: near the **southeast corner of said land**

Thomas P. Ellis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this **28th** day of April, 1917.

Lou B. Mathews

Notary Public in and for the County of San Diego, State of California.

(SEAL)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Not coal land—No withdrawals)
Serial No. 030315.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Los Angeles, California, March 12, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Bertha Bixler, of San Diego, California, assignee of Jesse Coleman, has filed in this office her application to enter under the provisions of Section 2306, Revised Statutes of the United States, Lot Eleven (11) of Section 3, Township 13 South, Range 3 West, S. B. Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the land described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 20th day of April, 1917.

JOHN D. ROCHE,
Register.

First publication March 14, 1917.
Last Publication April 20, 1917.
Times-Advocate, Escondido, Cal.

#266

November 27 ,1917

Mr. Fletcher:

I am returning to you herewith that certain agreement signed by

IHNO P. JANSSEN in favor of SAN DIEGUITO MUTUAL WATER CO. which you handed to me to record. The description of the Janssen property is incorrect, as it refers to Lot 1 and there is no map of record designating said property as Lot 1 and therefore it means nothing as it now stands as far as the records go at this time.

It will be necessary to describe the property as follows:-

"Lot One - being the Northwest Quarter of Northeast Quarter of Section 10, Township 13 South Range 3 West, S. B. M. EXCEPTING therefrom that portion thereof of the White Hawk Mining Claim and the Ocean View Mining Claim existing or lying within said Northwest Quarter of Northeast Quarter;

Also, the North Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 10, Township 13 South Range 3 West, San Bernardino Meridian. "

H.E. Gould.

10/27/17

P.S. Mr. Fletcher advised me to see what action the Title Company would take.

H.E. Gould.

#266

Mortal Cinch Mine.

Located March 19, 1917

(Recorded Notice - Book 49, page 47 - #5406 San Diego County)

Notice is Hereby Given that the undersigned, in compliance with the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States, have this day located and claim 1500 hundred linear feet along the course of this lead, lode or vein of mineral bearing quartz, and 450 feet in width of said lead, lode or vein, together with all mineral deposits contained therein, and all timber growing within the limits of said claim, and all water and water privileges thereon, or appurtenant thereto, situate in the unknown Mining District, County of Riverside, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at this monument of location north 150 feet to S. E. Corner of the Parker Dear Ranch, thence East 300 feet to stone monument, thence South 450 feet to Stone monument, thence 1500 feet to stone monument, thence North 450 feet to to stone monument, on line of Parker Dear Ranch, thence East 1200 feet to S.E.corner of Parker Dear Ranch, the point of beginning.

This claim is located 1/2 mile south of the Parker Dear House and 1/2 mile south of San Elijio Creek and 8 miles S.W. of Escondido in San Diego County, California, and shall be known as the "Mortal Cinch Mine, located March 19, 1917.

E. R. Taylor
Ehno Janssen, Locators.

Recorded at Request of E.R.Taylor, Mar. 23, 1917 at 56 min. past 9 o'clock A.M.

5406 Fee $1.00

John H. Ferry, County Recorder
By N. C. Parsons, Deputy

#266

Copy of Recorded Notice

Miscellaneous Mining Records Book 49, page 48, San Diego County, Cal.

Notice of Location of Mill Site.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, do hereby locate and claim 5 acres of ground with all timber and water / and water privileges thereon as a mill site for and in connection with the Mortal Cinch Mine and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point marked by a monument of stone and containing a duplicate of this notice about 200 feet S W of the Irom Spgs. in the Narrows of San Elijio Creek, running thence due S 465 feet to a monument of stones; thence W 465 feet to a monument of stones; thence thence N 465 feet to a monument of stones; thence E 465 feet to point of beginning.

This millsite is situated about 1 mile S W of the Parker Dear house and 200 S W of the Iron Spring in the narrows of San Elijio Creek and 1/2 mile west of the Mortal Cinch Mine in unknown mining district in San Diego County, California, located March 19, 1917.

E. R. Taylor,
Ehno Janssen,
Locators.

Recorded at the request of E. R. Taylor, March 23, 1917, at 57 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M.

John H. Ferry, County Recorder
By M. C. Parsons, Deputy.

Copy of Posted Notice.

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States do hereby locate and claim 5 acres of land, with all timber and water found thereon, as a mill site in connection with The Mortal Cinch Mine and described as follows:

Beginning at this monument of stone and running south 465 feet to stone monument, thence westerly 465 feet to stone monument, thence north 465 feet to stone monument, thence east 465 feet to starting point.

This monument of location is situated about 200 feet S. W. of the Iron Spring in San Elijio Creek and one mile S. W. of Parker Dear House in unknown Mining District and 1/2 mile west of the Mortal Cinch Mining Claim.

Located March ____19____, 1917.

(Recorded Mar.21,1917)

E. R. Taylor)
) Locators
Ehho Jannsen)

Located March 19, 1917

#266

Book 49, page 67.

Miscellaneous Records.

Notice of Location - Quartz Claim.

Know All Men By These Presents: That we, the undersigned, do locate and claim by right of discovery and location in accordance with the U. S. Revised Statutes and with local laws and customs, and the rules and regulations of the Mining District, and do hereby give Notice of the location of the within mentioned Quartz Mining Claim, and have posted upon the discovery monument a duplicate of this said notice with the following description and particulars to-wit:

Commencing at the point of Discovery Three Hundred feet northerly from the intersection of the south line of Section 3, Township 13 South, Range 3 West, S.B.M., and the east line of Mining location White Hawk, thence northerly Three Hundred feet to a Stone monument, thence easterly and parallel with south line of said section, Nine Hundred and Seventy one feet to the east line of said section, thence Southerly on the east line of said Section to the Southeast corner thereof, thence westerly on the south line of said section to the intersection of said South line and the east line of said White Hawk, thence northerly to the place of beginning measuring 971 linear feet, horizontally, in length, on the vein, being _____feet from said discovery monument erected on said claim and_____feet therefrom: The general course of the vein is_____and at right angles therewith, and along

either side of said vein, making parallel end lines,_____linear feet from the center of said Quartz lode vein, ledge or deposit and along the same including all its dips, variations, spurs, angles, and all veins, ledges, lodes or deposits within the lines of this claim, together with all water and timber appurtenant, allowed by law, are hereby claimed.

This claim shall be known as the Paint Rock Quartz Mining Claim, and is situated in the_____Mining District, County of San Diego, State of California, Section 3, Township 13 S, Range 3 W, Meridian S.B.M.

Located this 12 day of April 1917.

The date of the discovery and posting of this notice is the 12 day of April 1917.

Witnesses	Locators -
Lewis Weller	Ehno T. Janssen
Anna K. Weller	E. R. Raylor

Recorded at Request of E. R. Taylor, Apr. 14, 1917 at 16 min. past 10 o'clock A.M.

John H. Ferry, County Recorder

By H. A. Lytle, Deputy.

6946 - Fee $1.00

#266

Q. Name.

A. Thomas P. Ellis.

Q. Profession.

A. Hydraulic and Mining Engineer.

Q. You are with what company?

A. Volcan Land and Water Company - 6 years.

Q. What experience in mining?

A. Was with various mining companies in Cripple Creek District; also in Clear Creek County, both of Colorado; have made frequent mine examinations. This extends over a period of 15 years and took in parts of Colorado, Utah, Montana and California. Graduate Colorado School of Mines.

Q. You have carefully examined the immediate territory in question?

A. I have.

Q. When?

A. March 18, April 10, April 27, June 9th and July 8th.

Q. Now as to Lot 11, is this mineralized to an extent that would be of commercial importance?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. Because the country rock which is porphyritic is devoid and barren of any mineralization that should have been brought up from greater depths in the earth. Such mineralization is usually valuable in such a ground mass. A variety of superficial alterations have occurred in the fissueing of the ground mass in this vicinity and such are still intact in some places high up on the mountain side but erosion, leaching and pinching out of the fault has destroyed the continuity of these alteration products as the lower elevations are reached to such an extent that almost no trace of these can be found at the elevation they may be assumed to have passed into Lot 11.

#266

IN THE MATTER OF THE LEWIS E. WELLER STOCK RAISING ENTRY

Petitions for Designation Explained.

A petition for designation of lands for stock raising or other purposes as in the case of Lewis E. Weller is usually filed in connection with applications for entry and deferred until such designation can be passed upon. Such stock raising petition should set forth:

(1) The character of each forty acres. Any inaccuracies or omissions will tend to retard action or lead to rejection of the Application.

(2) All water proposed to be used for such stock raising purposes.

(3) The amount of land subject to irrigation. The amount of water available which crosses or rises upon the land.

(4) Notice of water appropriation on said lands.

(5) All timber and vegetation.

(6) The acreage capable of producing agricultural or forage crops and the acreage that can be used for grazing.

The petition is acted upon jointly by the U.S.Geological Survey and takes considerable time so it is impossible to say when the petition will be allowed after first filing, but when designation becomes effective, the entry is allowed if no adverse claims exist.

A preferential use for the land may be considered in connection with such entry under any law applicable Before such designation is made, hence the alternatives suggested by Mr. Wickham. No right to enter upon such land is granted before such designation.

Often an equitable division of the lands is ordered in order to satisfy applicants.

This tends only to show that an adverse claim will serve our purpose but it will prove more costly than to have the Land Office recognize our riparian rights immediately if such is possible.

T. P. Ellis.

Ed Fletcher Papers

1870-1955

MSS.81

Box: 63 Folder: 15

Business Records - Land Companies - Volcan Land and Water Company - Stone and Timber Act Applications and Mining - Bixler Property on Escondido Creek - Maps, notes, information on mines and minerals