



“.....Mr. Toole’s books for Oregon and California are the best statewide guidebooks for amateur gold seekers now available. They provide detailed maps to areas open to gold hunting and campgrounds, as well as local regulations, etc. The guides are a must for beginners or advanced prospectors going into new areas. We look forward to the addition of his ARIZONA book.”

STEPHEN RYLAND, owner of *Arizona Gold, Temple, Arizona, and, Cal-Gold, Pasadena, California.*

“Like your books on Oregon and California, this should be with every prospectors reference material. “*Where To Find ARIZONA’S Placer Gold*” must become a “Bible” for anyone wanting to find gold in Arizona.”

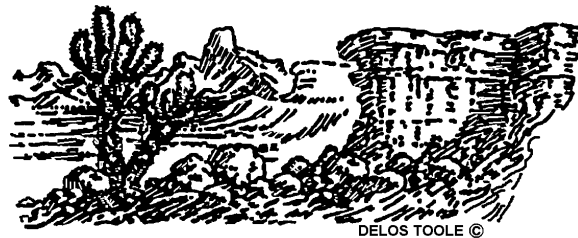
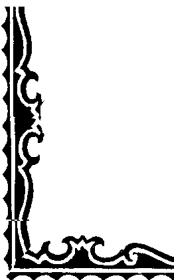
PERRY MASSIE, President, Gold Prospectors Association of America, (GPAA), Temecula, California.

“Your Arizona, “*Where To Find ARIZONA’S Placer Gold*” book is every bit as good as your books for California and Oregon, which I use all of the time. I don’t know how anyone can get out of deciding where to look for gold. Not only are the maps very accurate, but the descriptions of each site are very comprehensive and valuable to the prospector. Thanks again for another great book.”

JAMES “*Jimmy Sierra*” NORMANDI, CEO and owner of *White’s Electronics of California, San Rafael, California.*

“This book is for the gold miner, the recreational miner, and the beginner. It is packed with valuable information and detailed maps.”

DOM De TORRES, owner of *Detorres Detectors, Yuma, Arizona.*

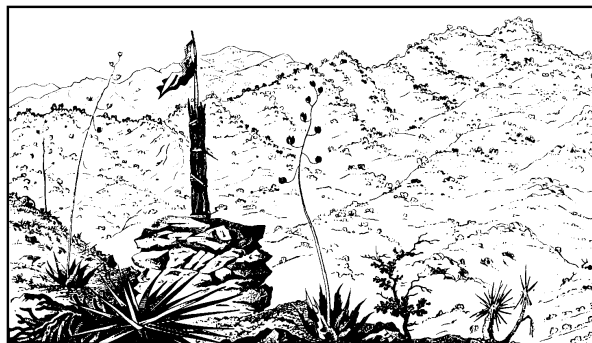


GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF METAL DETECTORS WITHIN THE USDA-NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM;

Applications for a permit to search with metal detector for treasure trove, defined as money, uncounted, precious metals in a form of coin, plate or bullion that has been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery at a later date, is an activity regulated by USDA forest service.

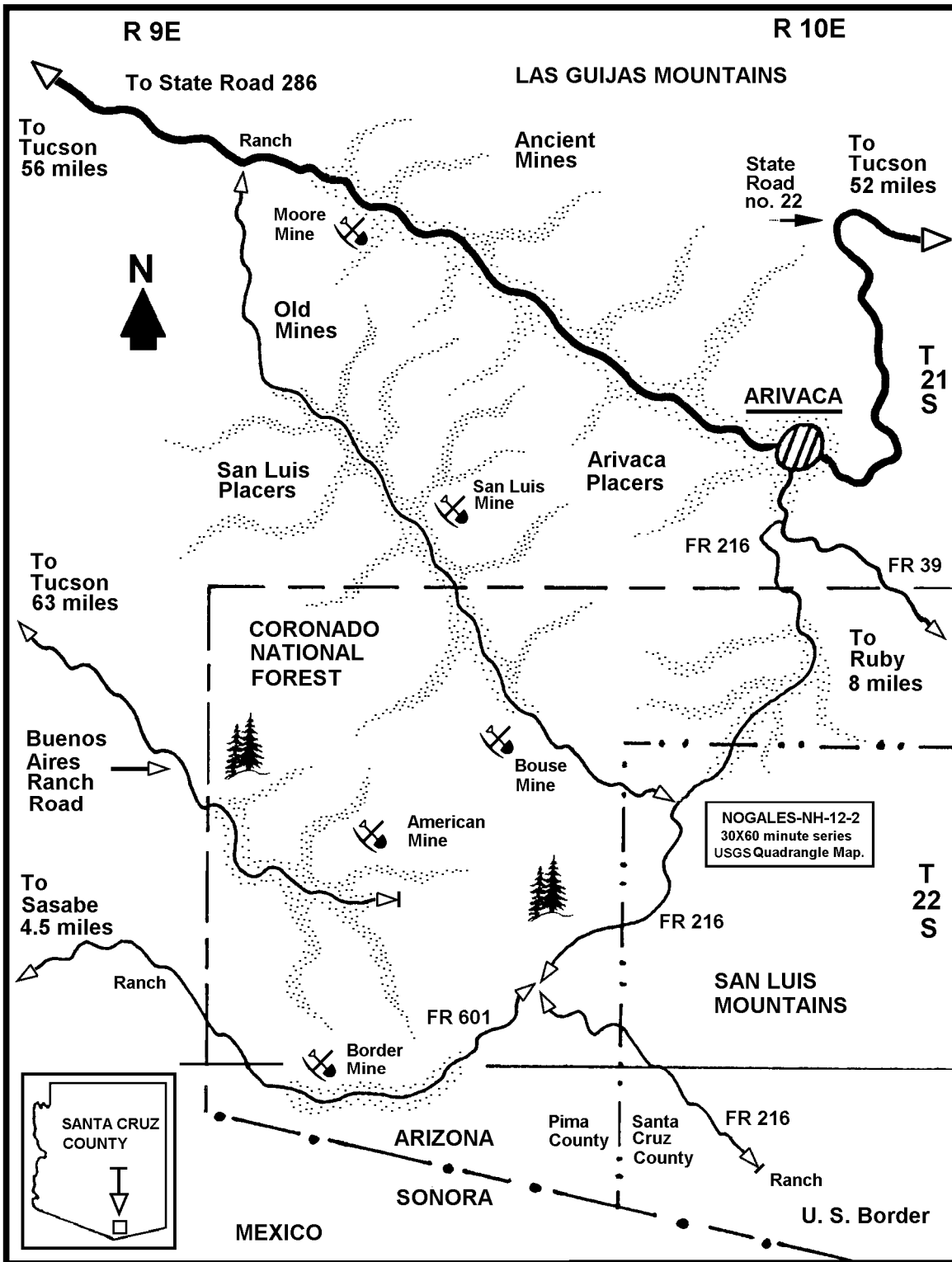
The use of a metal detector to locate objects of historic or archaeological value is permissible, subject to provisions of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Archaeological Resource Preservation Act of 1979, and the Secretary of Agriculture Regulations. Such use requires a Special Use Permit from the USDA, (there is no guarantee of approval).

The use of a metal detector to locate mineral deposits, such as gold and silver within the National Forest system land is considered prospecting and is subject to provisions of the General Mining laws of 1872. Searching for coins of recent vintage within the USDA Forestry Lands, (less than 50 years of age, and small objects having no historical value as Recreational Pursuit using a hand-held metal detector, does not currently require a Special Use Permit as long as the use of the equipment is confined to areas which do not possess historic or prehistoric resources. Questions concerning the free-use of metal detectors should be directed to the District Forest Ranger in the area of interest.



Field sketch by surveyor in 1855 of eastern approaches to the San Luis Mountains, ARIZONA.

ARIVACA PLACERS-ANCIENT MINES: Santa Cruz County Recorders Office 2150 N. Congress, Nogales, AZ, 85621. 520-761-7800. Assessors Office 520-761-7845. Coronado National Forestry Map. County Map.



MERCURY (Hg): with an affinity between gold, copper and silver has been used as a simple method of separation of precious noble-metals from a variety of other minerals. All elemental minerals must be "clean", free from contamination and oxidized surfaces to effect a wedding of adjacent surface molecules.

ARIVACA: Topographic Quadrangle ARIVACA 1941 and ORO BLANCA 1942.

The San Luis Mountains of Arizona are positioned as the southern extension of the Sierrita Mountain Range with the Las Guizas Mountain formation laying in between the Arizona Highway no. 286 running parallel to those mountains from State Highway no. 86, Robles Junction, south to the Mexican border town of Sasabe, Arizona.

Arivaca (a retiree locale) can be reached from either the State Highway no. 286, or from the Arivaca Junction on U.S. no. 19, and by the graded dirt road of State Road no. 289 which hooks up with U.S. no. 19 just a few miles north of Nogales, Arizona.

The countryside is made up of the San Luis Mountain Range and its sprawling rugged foothills. The lay of the land is of humungus rock configuration steeped with staggering series of hiatus fissures and by deep gullies joined by steep precipices with abrupt declivity coursing the topography. Together with weather and the rugged, hazardous, almost impassable mountains, these conditions keep the San Luis mountain area in isolation and is seldom visited except by the most hardy and desert wise souls. Leaving those placer fields virtually untouched and laying there waiting for the new breed of snipers out to get gold nuggets with their metal detectors.

The climate is arid in nature, which receives just about sufficient rainfall to tide the vegetation over from season to season. Precipitation amounts to about 18 inches annually and arrives in scattered monsoon amounts in the summer and winter months, leaving the land altered by sudden torrents of moving freshets through the dry river beds, gullies, ravines and gulches. The moving freshets wash the land, tear at the mountain sides loosening fragments of quartz that carry course gold into the riffles below, forming placer fields for the nugget sniper to make their sweeps over.

The land in the mid-1700's was mined by the greedy Spaniards with the Mexicans following much later in history, both were deprived of the full placer potential in the area by repeated attacks from the irascible Apache Indians, along with the lack of water and the remoteness of the area. Adobe ruins and old Spanish jack-load trails can be seen in this remote area and remain to this day protected from vandals by the very ruggedness, remoteness and the arid climate conditions.

In the late 1880's, the American government surveyors and prospectors discovered the mineral richness of the San Luis Mountains through the easy access from the north and west of the area which helped open up many producing mines that eventually produced gold, silver, tungsten with a smattering of copper oxides in the easily accessible areas. The ancient ore dumps left by the Spanish, Mexican & Americans should be examined with the method of mineral

testing with chemical analysis for rare-earth, exotic metals and semi-precious gem material.

The Las Guijas Mountains to the north of the San Luis Mountain Range is also known to have scattered about the countryside many ancient mines that host old ore dumps which should be examined with chemical analysis testing and analyzed for rare-earth metals. The geological formation of the Las Guijas Mountains are similar to the San Luis Mountain Range with its mineral content influencing in the east-west direction of the early Tertiary age of granite, andesite and mega-conglomerates.

The old mines of the area had produced to a certain degree, due to the inefficient mining methods that were used, very low tonnage's in native gold, silver chlorides and tungsten minerals. Much of the main vein of the American mine is covered by patented mining claims controlled by the Buenos Aires Ranch Group. Access into this area is restricted and under the group's control who are known to exercise restrictive use of their road into the backcountry.

Tunqui Patro (border) is located a stone' throw away from the Mexican border and a couple miles distance from Sasabe, Arizona. The copper stained values on the matrix surface have a mixture of tungsten minerals, native gold and silver chlorides. Access into this rough area can be made by roads leading out from Sasabe and from Arivaca. The Tunqui Pato (border) mine is controlled by large mining interests. The surrounding area is covered with placer gravels that require searching and exploration, and where there has been mining activity in this area there can be found placer fields in the lower regions that finger out into splits in the land where these can be sniped for gold nuggets with the metal detector.

The Eastern Mine had been mainly operated as a tungsten mine with by-products in gold, silver chlorides, sheelite and wolframite, with its adjacent flanks found to contain placer gravel deposits. The San Luis (Oceanic) Mine was discovered by the Spanish Targeteers in the late 1700's with very little work accomplished because of the interruptions created by the Apache Indian raiding attacks. The main vein is controlled today by patented claims with its surrounding gullies, gulches and ravines open to placer prospecting.

Placer gravel areas in the San Luis Mountains can be found in conglomerates just below the surface near the bedrock and in the neighboring areas of any old mine workings, or in the vicinity of present day operations, these fields can be sniped for gold occurrences in the gullies, trenches and gulches that finger out from those workings. Gold in course, jagged shapes attached to fragments of its host quartz are found in the San Luis Mountains and its fingering counter-parts.

This area hosts ancient pediment gravel piled into mesas' leaving deep overburden covering gold deposits laying at bedrock level. Eons ago erosion ate

away at the edges of the gravel deposits, gullies, ravines and benches which developed present day placer fields making these conditions ideal for metal detecting and nugget sniping.

There are huge areas of land that are not under claim or staked leases leaving the nugget sniper uninhibited in their search. With much of the mineralized land mass unexplored and open for possibilities in the San Luis Mountain Range and its surrounding areas for uncovering lucrative placer fields.

When sniping this particular terrain in the Arivaca territory, the TH'ier should work the aggregate in the banks right up to the lip of the gullies and then check the bottom of the "V" formation in the washes for existing riffles that are hosting the gold particles. "Hot-rocks" that hold iron minerals in varying degrees of content will be in the matrix and these can give conflicting responses.

The area should be visited with carefully prepared supplies and emergency equipment, keeping weather conditions in mind as it gets mighty hot in the summertime. A dependable well equipped vehicle is recommended for travel into this water-less area. Summer temperatures are death dealing possibilities and consideration for entering the San Luis area should be made in the fall, winter or early spring. Base camp should be made in Arivaca or Sasabe where supplies are readily available.

The Coronado National Forest is the main influence in this area and except for a few privately owned tracts, the area is wide open for prospecting 'n sniping. For additional information and the Free "Recreation Sites in South Western National Forest" booklet, write to; Coronado National Forest, 301 W. Congress, Federal Bldg. 42, Tucson, AZ. 85701-1391. Tel. no. 520-670-4552

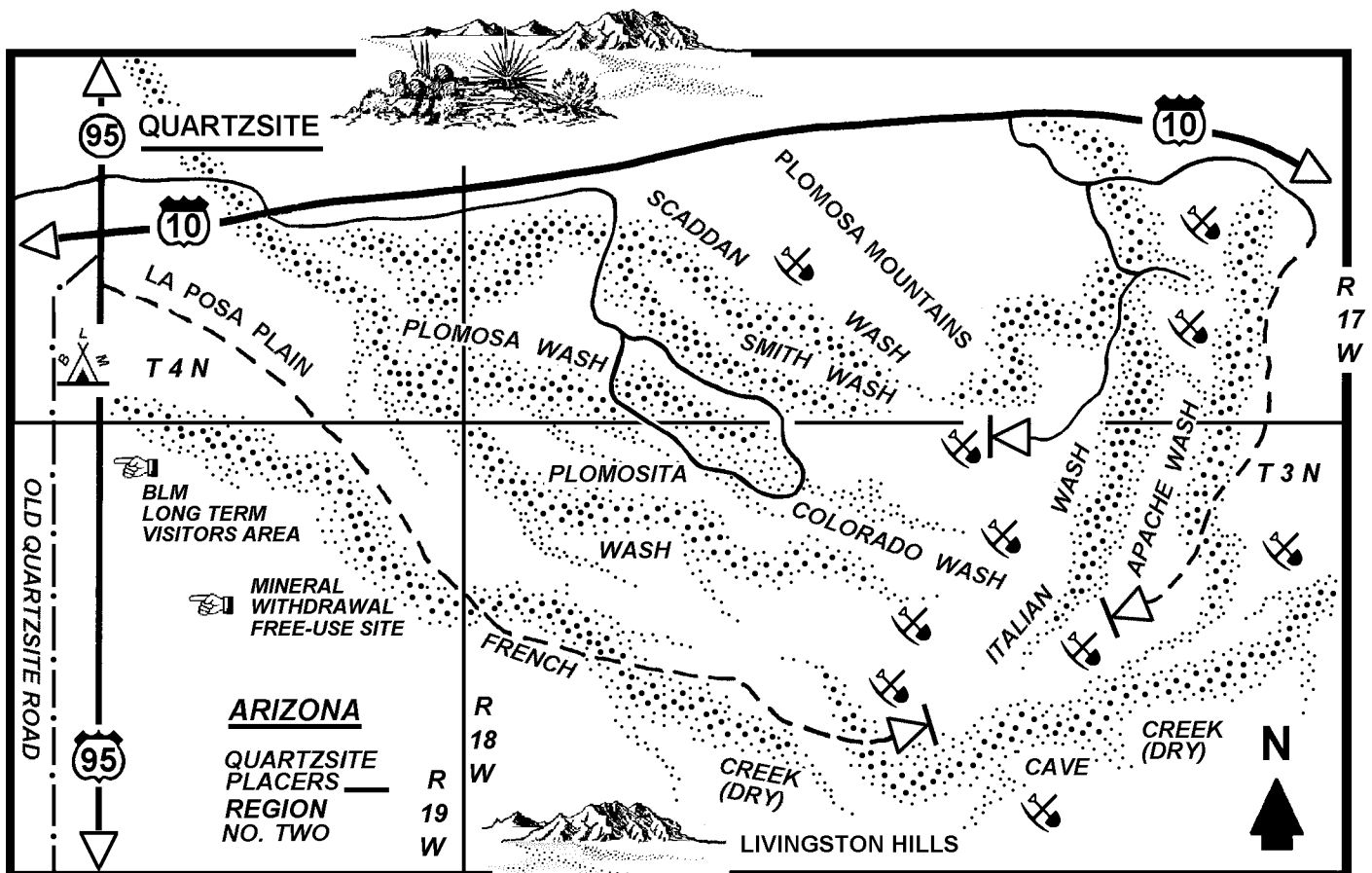
Topographic Quadrangle Maps may be obtained by writing to U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Center, PO Box 25286, Denver, CO. 80225.



DELOS TOOLE ©

QUARTZSITE PLACERS - REGION NUMBER TWO. Bordering the Quartzsite Topographic Quadrangle Map to the north is Bouse Topo., to the south is Livingston Topo., to the east is Vicksburg Topo. and to the west is Dome Rock Mtns. Topo. Existing placer gravel together with estimated placer gravels bearing gold particles are indicated by stippling and does not reflect an absolute. Use as an indicator for placement and as an aid for gold prospecting.

A frontage road swings east out from Quartzsite to a southern road spur for about six miles to the Plomosa Placer fields. In between the Dome Rock Mtns., west of Quartzsite and the Plomosa Mtns. to the east, sets a huge desert plain basin, the La Posa Plain, extending north to include the foothills of the Plomosa Mtns. and south to the edges of the Livingston Hills. This basin region is literally saturated with placer gold-bearing gravel and its many gulches are marked by the presence of iron oxides with gold fragments attached. Cemented gravels running between 15 to 60 feet thick, plus, lying in close companionship on bedrock. Some cemented gravels can be broken up by crumpling by hand quite easily, while other hard pan layers are extremely difficult to break up and in the process making it almost impossible. The gold runs in thin-narrow veins and stringers of spider web gold-bearing quartz which have been formed during the Precambrian age in schist spits. These outcroppings finger the crevasses and ravines in the Plomosa Mtns. and during periods of erosion the lower reaches are supplied with gold particles. Over an estimated two million ounces of gold has been extracted from the placer gravel of the 75,000 basins of the La Posa Plain since the year 1862. An equal amount, plus, is estimated to remain in the hard pan cemented gravel. Check at the County seat for accessibility rights.





LETTERS FROM READERS WITH A POINT OF VIEW.

“Where To Find ARIZONA’S Placer Gold”. It is excellent! I just filed some Quartzsite claims from your map. This, along with your **“Where To Find Gold In California”**, and **“Where To Find Gold In Oregon”**, make a perfect trilogy. Every prospector will profit from reading all three.”

ELAINE L. SCHRADER, *President & CEO, Pro-Mack Mining Supplies, South. President, Superstition Mountain Treasure Hunters, Apache Junction and Quartzsite, Arizona.*

“Your new book, “Where To Find ARIZONA’S Placer Gold”, is well written and will meet the needs of both the professional and amateur Gold Hunter that does not have a lot of time to spend in research and is looking for documented information.....I will be happy to add it to out catalog of book listings.” **BILL HAYES**, owner of Hays Electronics, Prescott Valley, Arizona.

“I would definitely recommend this book, as a useful and excellent source for locating Gold in Arizona. It provides well researched information with detailed maps and gold site directions. Thanks for providing this fine publication.” **BOB HOWARD**, owner of *Prospector’s Claim, Livermore, California.*

“Delos Toole’s, WHERE TO FIND GOLD SERIES, consistently offers more information than any other single source. If you are going to Arizona to look for Gold, TAKE THIS BOOK! **DARRYL NELSON**, owner of *Reno Prospectors Supply, Reno, Nevada.*

“Fantastic! Your new book, “Where To Find ARIZONA’S Placer Gold”, is the best! You have done it again, made a guide book that is loaded with information. We mine here in the northeast in the New England States and I only wish that we had a book for this area that was done as well as your books. The maps are excellent and every bit thoughtfully included in your book. The people wishing to prospect in ARIZONA should be so glad that you have prepared this new Masterpiece for them.” **TONI G. RICHARDS**, owner of *Richards Gold Mines, Athol, Massachusetts.*

“Delos Toole has struck gold again with his “Where To Find” book. Especially good for beginners and out-of-stators looking for ground to work.”

LESA BARTON, owner of *Armadillo Mining Shop, Grants Pass, Oregon.*

“Where To Find ARIZONA'S Placer Gold" has been read by hundreds of people and they have returned with hard adventures from the gold sites.

