

HISTORIC GOLD MINE FOR SALE!!!

OWN A PIECE OF U.S. HISTORY

**GOVERNOR MINE
ACTON, CA**

*Patented Mining Claim
94 Acres



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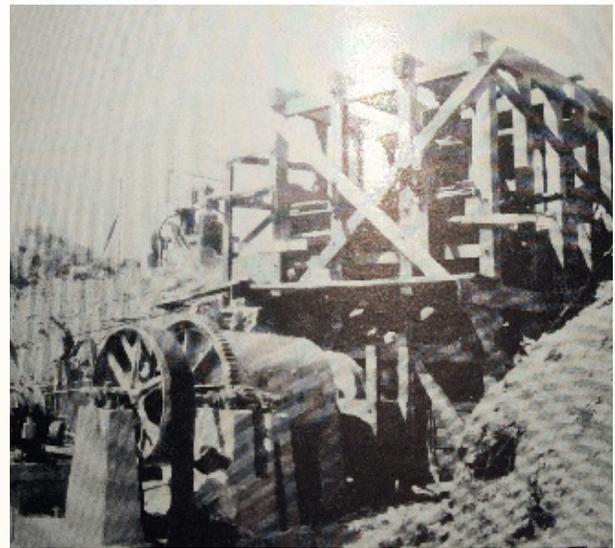
BROCHURE LINKS:
www.governorgoldmine.com/links
www.governorgoldmine.com/sources



GOVERNOR MILL



**GOVERNOR MINE
CRUSHER AND ORE BIN**

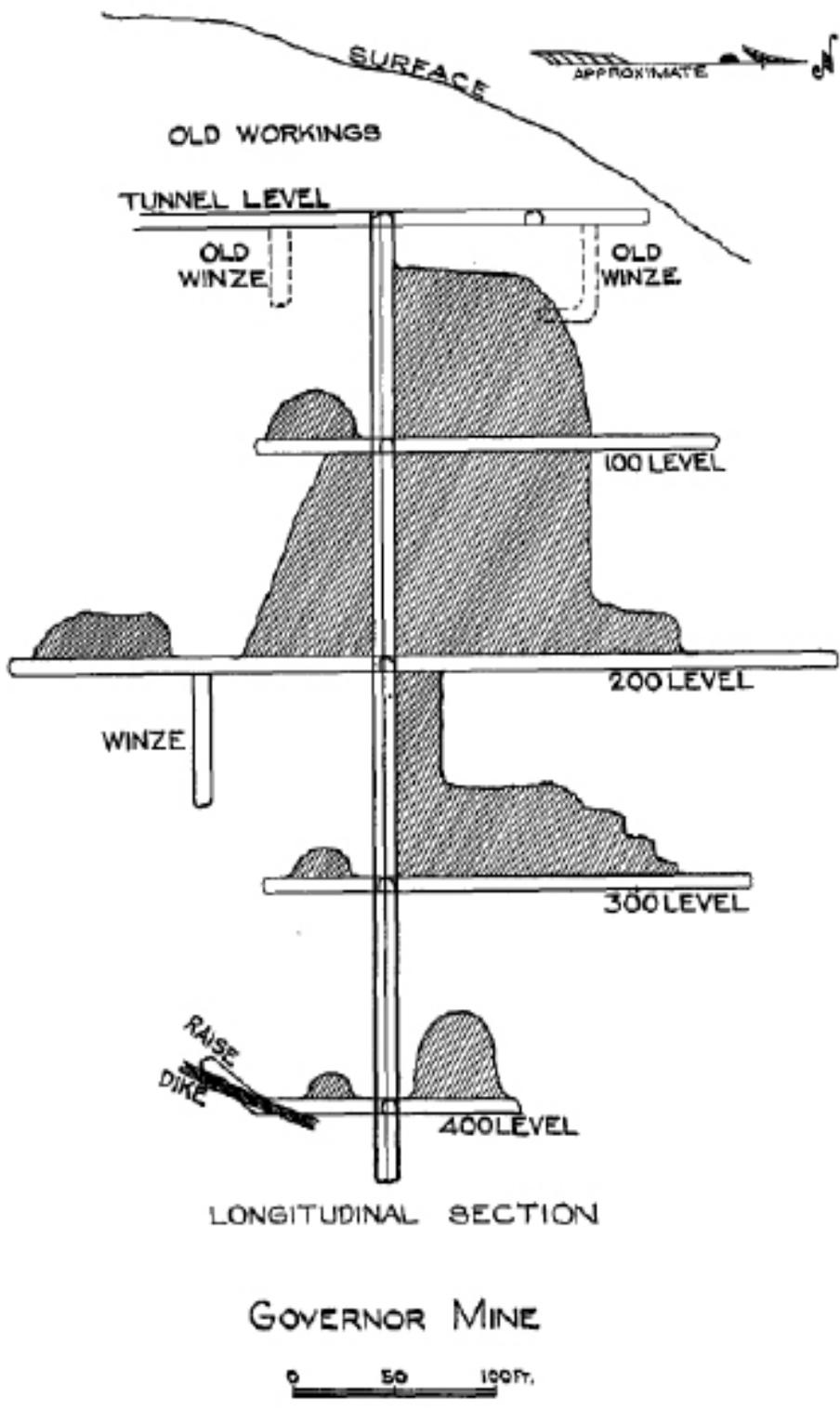


**GOVERNOR MILL AND POWER PLANT
UNDER CONSTRUCTION**

SUMMARY



- **Land Size:** 93.7 Acres. 80 Acres of patented land and several unpatented claims.
- Governor Mine produced 150,000 tons of ore (rocks). The ore produced 1/3 of an ounce per ton, equivalent to 10 grams of gold per ton of ore. In total, Governor Mine produced 50,000 oz. of gold.
- Between 1880-1942, the mine produced \$1.5 million of gold (50,000 oz.), equivalent to about \$63,125,000 of gold today.
- Between 1880-1942, the total recorded output in the entire county of Los Angeles is about \$2,250,000. Governor Mine's gold production was about 70% of the recorded gold output of the entire county of Los Angeles.
- **Active Working Years:** The mine was worked on for 25 years total; (15 years) between 1882-1897 and then (10 years) between 1932-1942.
- **Inactive Years:** The mine was closed for a total of 107 years since its discovery; (35 years) between 1897-1932 and (72 years) between 1942-2014.
- The efficiency of recovering gold is about 90% more efficient than what the old timers could have done.
- Unlike most abandoned mines in California that were shut down because there was no more gold; the Governor Mine was shut down because President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered all gold miners to work at iron mines in order utilize their mining skills to make weapons in World War II.
- A fortune of gold still remains at the Governor Mine, it has the potential to be a **Multi-Billion Dollar Opportunity!**
- With today's technology and the gold price hovering at around \$1,250;
THE GOVERNOR MINE WILL GIVE YOU THE RETURN OF A LEGACY!



Map of Tunnel Levels

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Governor Mine Report



Highlights:

- **Identification Info:**
 - Deposit ID:** 10310624
 - Record Type:** Site
 - Current Site Name:** Governor Mine
 - Previous Name:** New York Mine
- | Commodity | Importance of the Commodity |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Gold | Primary |
| Silver | Primary |
| Copper | Secondary |
- **Rock Type:** Plutonic Rock - Granitoid - Granodiorite
Rock Age: Mid-to-late Mesozoic
- Undiscovered adjacent ore bodies, similar to the main vein complex exploited at the Governor Mine are still present.
- **Commodity Info:** the character of the ore is quartz with native gold and a small percentage of iron sulfides. One sign of good ore was rust-stained quartz. The quartz-vein complex was reported to consist of a single thick vein, which would split into narrower seams in places. On the 400-foot level, ore grades were over one oz/ton over an 18-foot width of the vein complex (length unknown).
- **Mine Info:** trends N20W and dips 75NE. It averages about 4 feet wide, but reaches thicknesses of 18-25 feet. The zone is known to extend for at least 500 feet along strike and to at least 1,000 feet in depth.

To view the Full Report about Governor Mine from the United States Geological Survey (Mineral Resource Data System) go to the following link:

www.governorgoldmine.com/data

DESCRIPTION OF THE VEIN

The deposit consists of a quartz-vein complex that fills shear zones and fractures in plutonic rock of intermediate composition (quartz diorite to granodiorite). Sulfides (iron, copper) are present in small quantities. Textures of veins (massive, milky quartz) indicate deposition below shallow depths. Gold is present in native form.

The vein is a quartz-filled fissure in quartz diorite. The strike is N. 20° W. and it dips 75° NE. Average width is about 4 ft. Mineralization consists of iron sulphides and free gold.

There are a number of dikes which cut the vein with from 2 ft. to 5 ft. displacement. A fault was encountered just below the tunnel level which displaced the vein some 25 ft. to the east (going down). The ore-shoot consists of a series of overlapping lenses of quartz in the vein. It has been mined for a length of 150 ft. on the 100 level, 215 ft. on the 200 level, and 140 ft. on the 300 level. Its apparent length on the 200 and 300-ft. levels, as now exposed, is approximately 300 ft.

Development consists of main working tunnel 800 ft. in length from which a vertical shaft has been sunk to a depth of 430 ft. with levels at 100, 200, 300, and 400-ft. horizons. Drifts have been driven on the various levels as follows:

LEVEL	FEET	FEET
100-----	N.160	S. 65
200-----	N. 225	S. 190
300-----	N. 180	S. 62
400-----	N. 64	S. 62

A raise has been put up 30 ft. at the face of the 400 south drift. At 30 ft. south of the shaft on the 200, a winze has been sunk 62 ft. In the old workings a winze was sunk both north and south of the present shaft site, with some drifting about 60 ft. below the tunnel level.

A filled-stop method of mining is used and the average width of stopes is about 6 ft.



THE HISTORY BEHIND THE MOST SUCCESSFULL GOLD MINE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

After statehood, Henry Tift Gage (California's 20th governor) came west from New York, where he was born in 1852, to seek his fortune. He found it in Acton.

Gage and his associates snatched up what proved to be the most productive gold mines in Los Angeles county.

His most successful being the New York Mine (later named Governor Mine); By far the most productive gold mine in Los Angeles County in its heyday. Governor Mine was in production by the 1880s.

The Governor mine, with the largest gold output of any mine in Los Angeles County, has a yield valued at more than \$1.5 million (between 1880-1942) - almost three times the yield of any other gold mine in Los Angeles County.

The Governor Mine closed in the early 1940s, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered a halt to gold mining in order to shift miners and mining equipment to working minerals needed for war material, according to state officials.

In 1950 the mill was dismantled and sold at an auction. Thereafter, Ownership of the mine went through several hands and no exploration has been pursued since 1942.



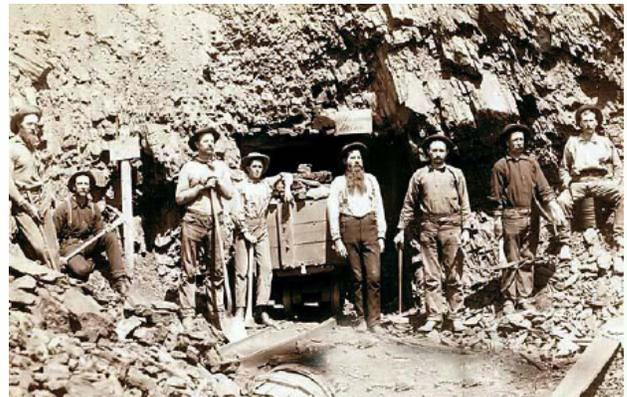
GOVERNOR HENRY T. GAGE



PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

HISTORICAL PRODUCTION

- Assays of several hundred dollars in gold per ton were made in high-grade shoots throughout the mine.
- Average values for much of the operating history of the mine exceeded \$12 per ton over the total width of the vein.
- On the 400-foot level the ore returned \$40 a ton over an 18-foot width of vein.
- Mining costs averaged about \$4.50 per ton since 1932.
- The first mill reached a capacity of 60 tons daily in 1937.
- A large mill was then installed. By 1940, production had increased to 140 tons of ore mined and milled every 24 hours.
- Machinery included a jaw crusher and rolls at the mine, and a ball mill three-compartment amalgamation trap, classifier, conditioner, and four location cells (three rougher and one cleaner) at the mill.
- Governor Gold Mine produced 150,000 tons of ore (rock).
- The ore produced 1/3 oz. per ton of gold or 10 grams per ton.



GOVERNOR MINE SNAPSHOT



GOVERNOR HENRY T. GAGE ON THE LEFT

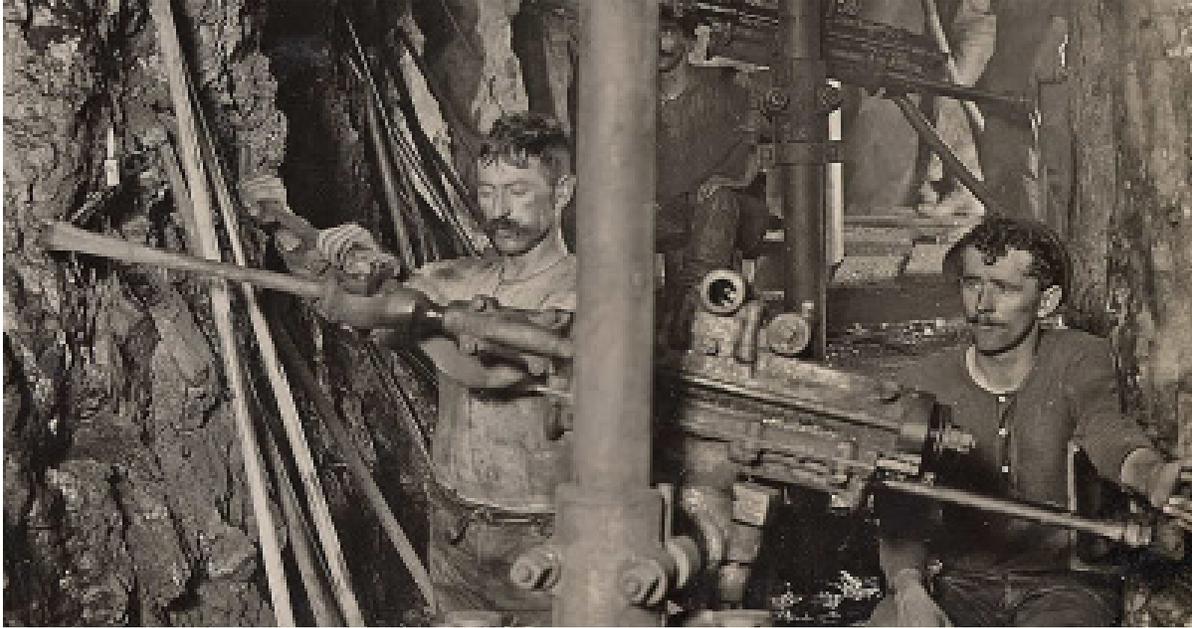
According to the State Mining Bureau's annual report for 1892, the ore returned between \$10 and \$25 per ton in gold.

The deposit was first mined in the 1880s as the New York mine, yielding over \$100,000 in gold. A five-stamp mill was then in operation.

in 1897 the vein was lost and the mine was closed. But better days lay ahead.

Governor Henry T. Gage's New York Mine was inactive from 1897 until 1932.

In 1932 it was reopened by Francis Gage of the Governor Mines Company. By 1940, production had increased to 140 tons of ore mined and milled every 24 hours. The mine operated continuously until 1942.



Several tunnels were drilled, the principal one being 800 feet long and reaching a vertical depth of 320 feet. A 5-stamp mill was erected to crush the ore.

The main vertical shaft was deepened to 1,000 feet, and tunnels were drilled as long as 500 feet in each direction along the vein at vertical intervals of 100 feet.

The California Division of Mines reported that these workings were the most extensive of any gold mine in Los Angeles County. Assays of several hundred dollars in gold per ton were made in high-grade shoots throughout the mine.



PATENTED MINING CLAIM

What it is and the Different Types of Mining Claims?

Patented Mining Claims

VS.

Unpatented Mining Claims

PATENTED MINING CLAIM: A Patented mining claim is one for which the Federal Government has passed its title to the claimant, making it private land. A person may mine and remove minerals from a mining claim without a mineral patent. However, a mineral patent gives the owner exclusive title to the locatable minerals. It also gives the owner title to the surface and other resources.

Meaning: You own the Land as well as the minerals

UNPATENTED MINING CLAIM: An Unpatented mining claim is a particular parcel of Federal land, valuable for a specific mineral deposit or deposits. It is a parcel for which an individual has asserted a right of possession. The right is restricted to the extraction and development of a mineral deposit. The rights granted by a mining claim are valid against a challenge by the United States and other claimants only after the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit.

Meaning: You are leasing, from the government, the right to extract minerals. No land ownership is conveyed.

Lode Claims

VS.

Placer Claims

LODE CLAIMS: Deposits subject to lode claims include classic veins or lodes having well-defined boundaries. They also include other rock in-place bearing valuable minerals and may be broad zones of mineralized rock. Examples include quartz or other veins bearing gold or other metallic minerals and large volume but low-grade disseminated metallic deposits. Lode claims are usually described as parallelograms with the longer side lines parallel to the vein or lode. Descriptions are by metes and bounds surveys (giving length and direction of each boundary line). Federal statute limits their size to a maximum of 1,500 feet in length along the vein or lode. Their width is a maximum of 600 feet, 300 feet on either side of the centerline of the vein or lode. The end lines of the lode claim must be parallel to qualify for underground extralateral rights. Extralateral rights involve the rights to minerals that extend at depth beyond the vertical boundaries of the claim.

PLACER CLAIMS: Mineral deposits subject to placer claims include all those deposits not subject to lode claims. Originally, these included only deposits of unconsolidated materials, such as sand and gravel, containing free gold or other minerals. By Congressional acts and judicial interpretations, many nonmetallic bedded or layered deposits, such as gypsum and high calcium limestone, are also considered placer deposits.

Placer claims, where practicable, are located by legal subdivision of land. The maximum size of a placer claim is 20 acres per locator.

GOLD REFINING PROCESS



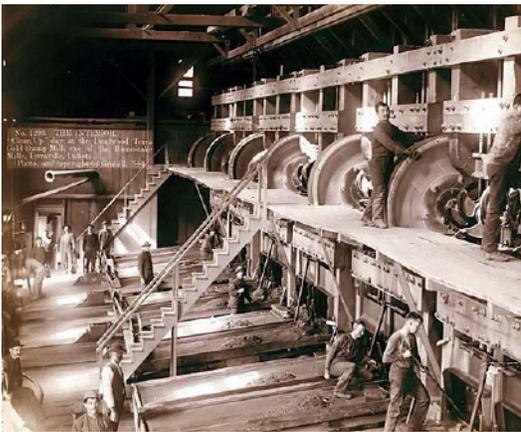
OLD



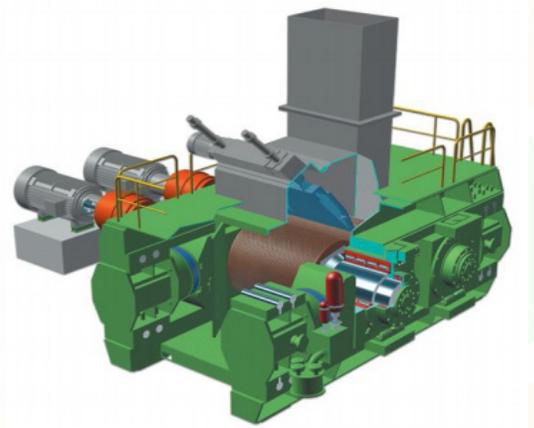
NEW



HAULING



MACHINERY



FINISHED PRODUCT



NEARBY MINING OPERATIONS

Golden Queen Project



The Golden Queen project is located 30 minutes north of the Governor Mine.

THE MINE IS EXPECTED TO NET \$1.16 BILLION IN GOLD

The Bakersfield Californian

On Wednesday, October 16, 2013 Golden Queen Mining Co. Inc. officially opens its doors in Mojave with a ribbon-cutting and open house at 10:30 a.m. today at the company's new offices, 15772 K St. The West Vancouver, Canada-based company secured Kern County approval for its Soledad Mountain Project gold and silver mine in April 2010.

Highlights:

- Average annual production of approximately 75,000 oz of gold and 860,000 oz. of silver (year 2 to year 14)
- Development costs of the mining are estimated at \$88.9 million.
- A low waste to ore stripping ratio of 1.49:1 (tons:tons).
- A projected all-inclusive average cash cost per ounce of gold produced, net of silver credits at current silver prices, of \$243/oz.
- The Project is fully permitted.

The Golden Queen Project would be a twin project of the Governor Mine when the gold is extracted from it. However, the Governor Mine is more historic and contains more gold.

Explore the Feasibility Studies of the Golden Queen Project Online:

5 Page Feasibility Study: <http://governorgoldmine.com/1>

31 Page Feasibility Study: <http://governorgoldmine.com/2>

Red Rover Mine



Red Rover Mine is adjacent to Governor Mine. Red Rover was the No. 2 gold producer in the county (after the Governor mine on the next hilltop to the east) with a total yield of \$550,000. The Red Rover was inactive from 1897-1912, when it was briefly worked, then inactive again until 1931. During the 1930s the mine was worked and yielded good amounts of gold at various intervals. The ore, averaging a modest \$10 per ton in gold. The Red Rover closed down in 1940.

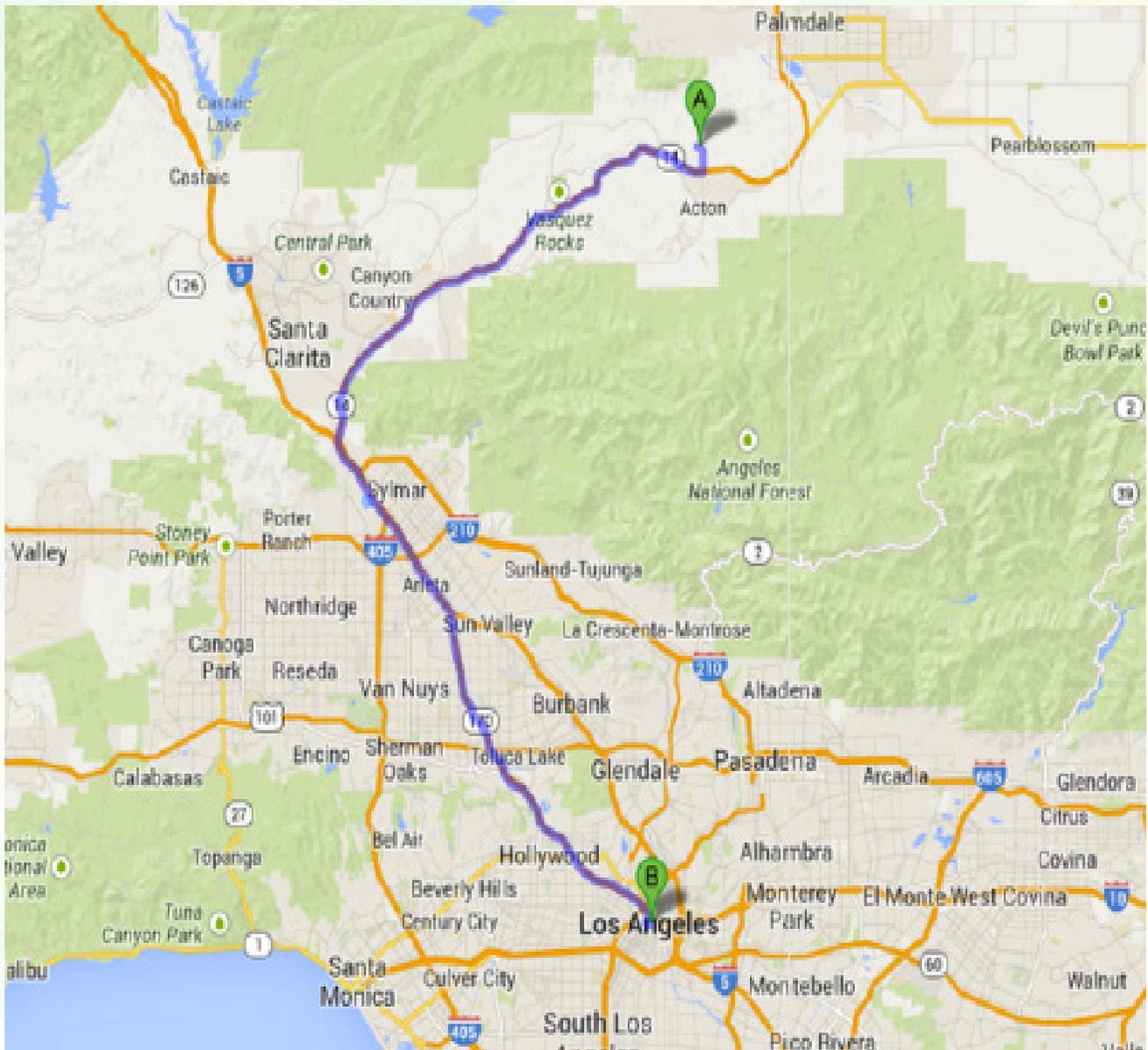


In 2012, Red Rover Mine was being explored, Red Rover Mine Inc. contracted an experienced, licensed drilling company to drill 18 bore holes of less than 1,200 feet in depth in order to evaluate gold and silver mineral prospects.

Drilling operations are scheduled for a 10-week period starting April 16, 2012. Drilling is scheduled for six days a week in daylight hours.

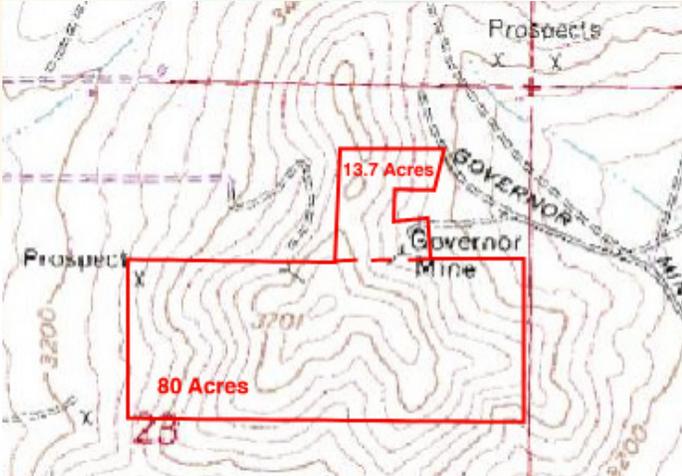
According to state Department of Conservation, the Red Rover had six shafts ranging from 100 to 650 feet deep covering about a quarter of a mile along the strike of the vein.

LOCATION

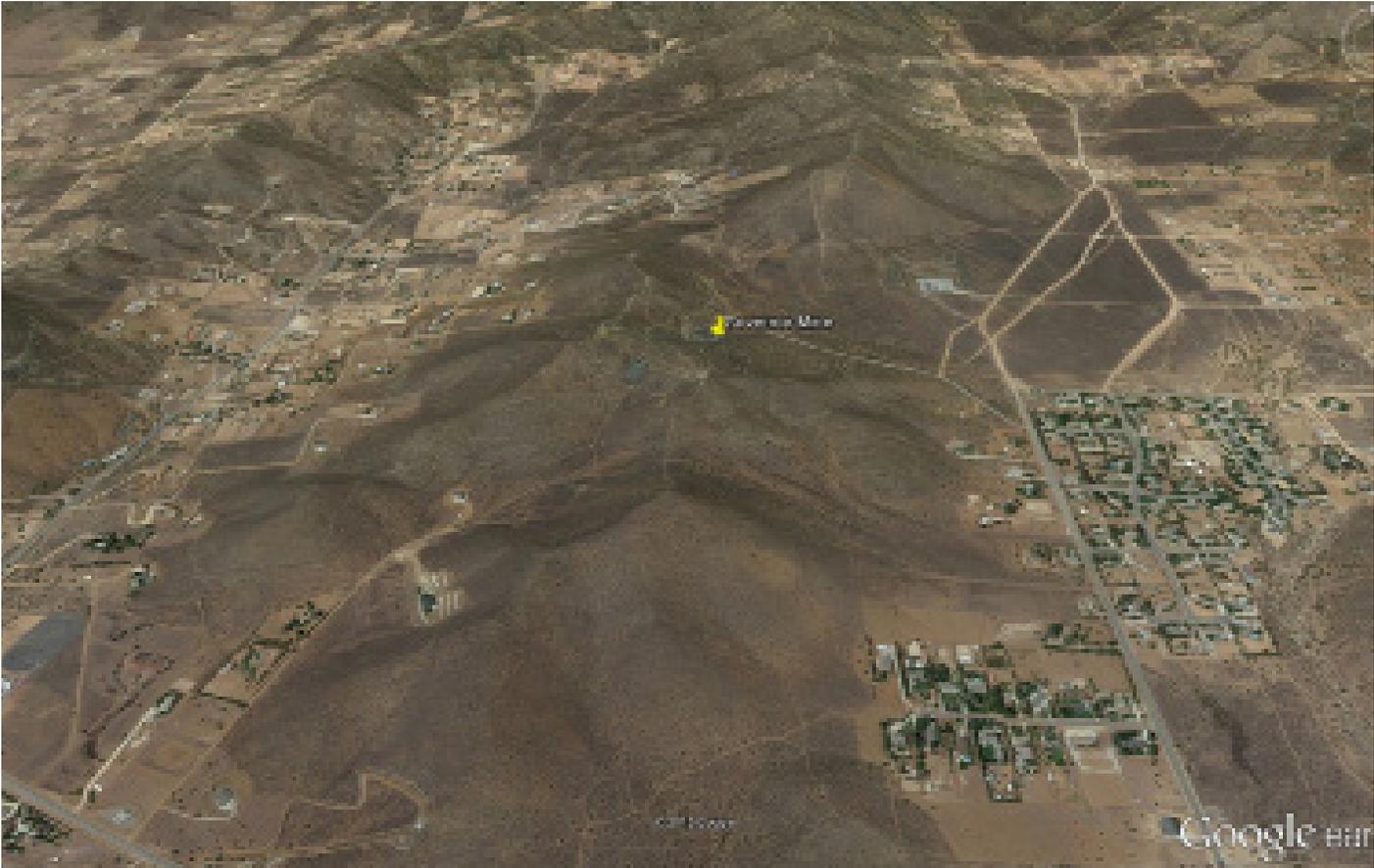


- 52 Miles North of Downtown Los Angeles
- 90 Miles Away From Irvine
- 30 Miles South of Soledad Mountain (Golden Queen Mining Project)
- 2 Miles From Red Rover Mine

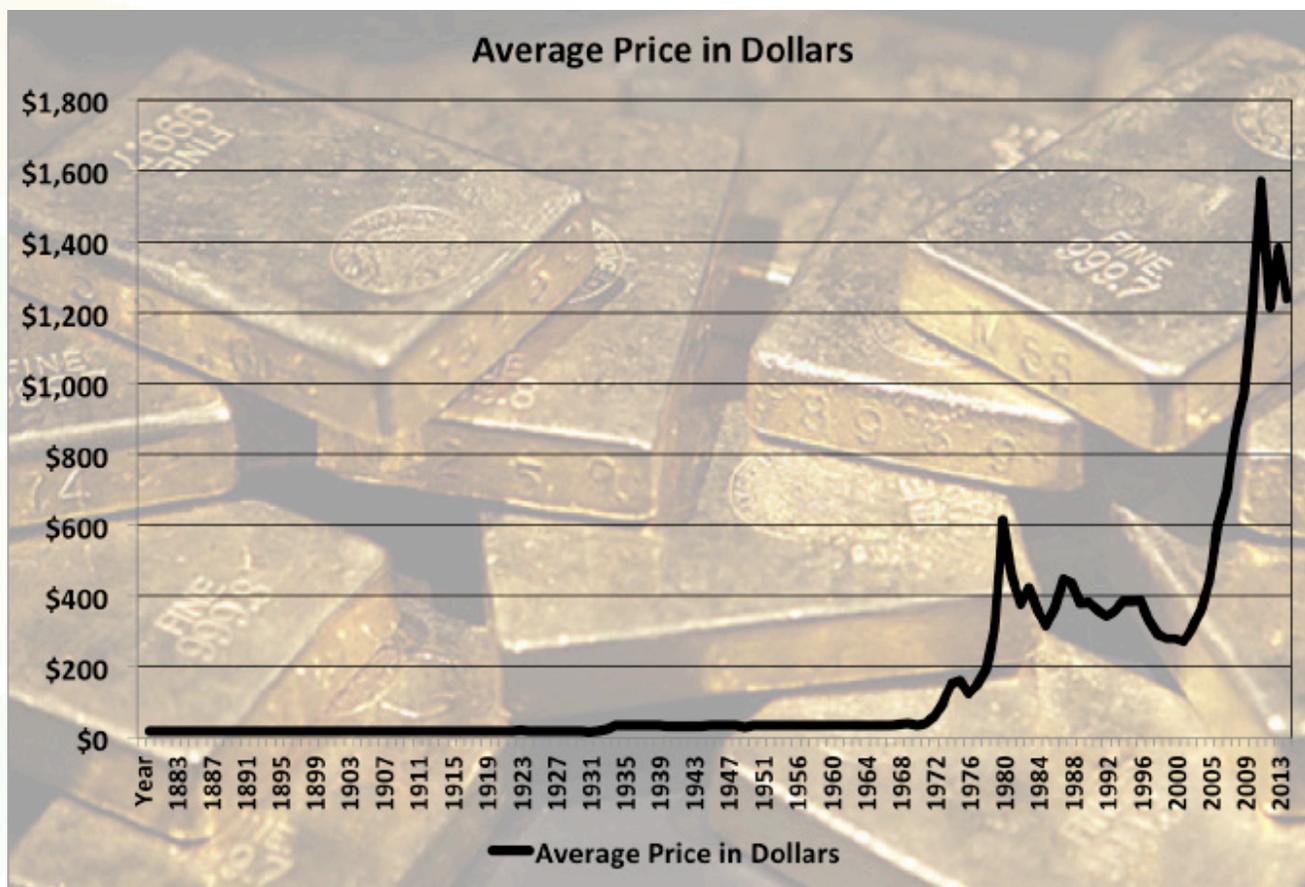
TOPOGRAPHY



Google Earth View



GOLD PRICE



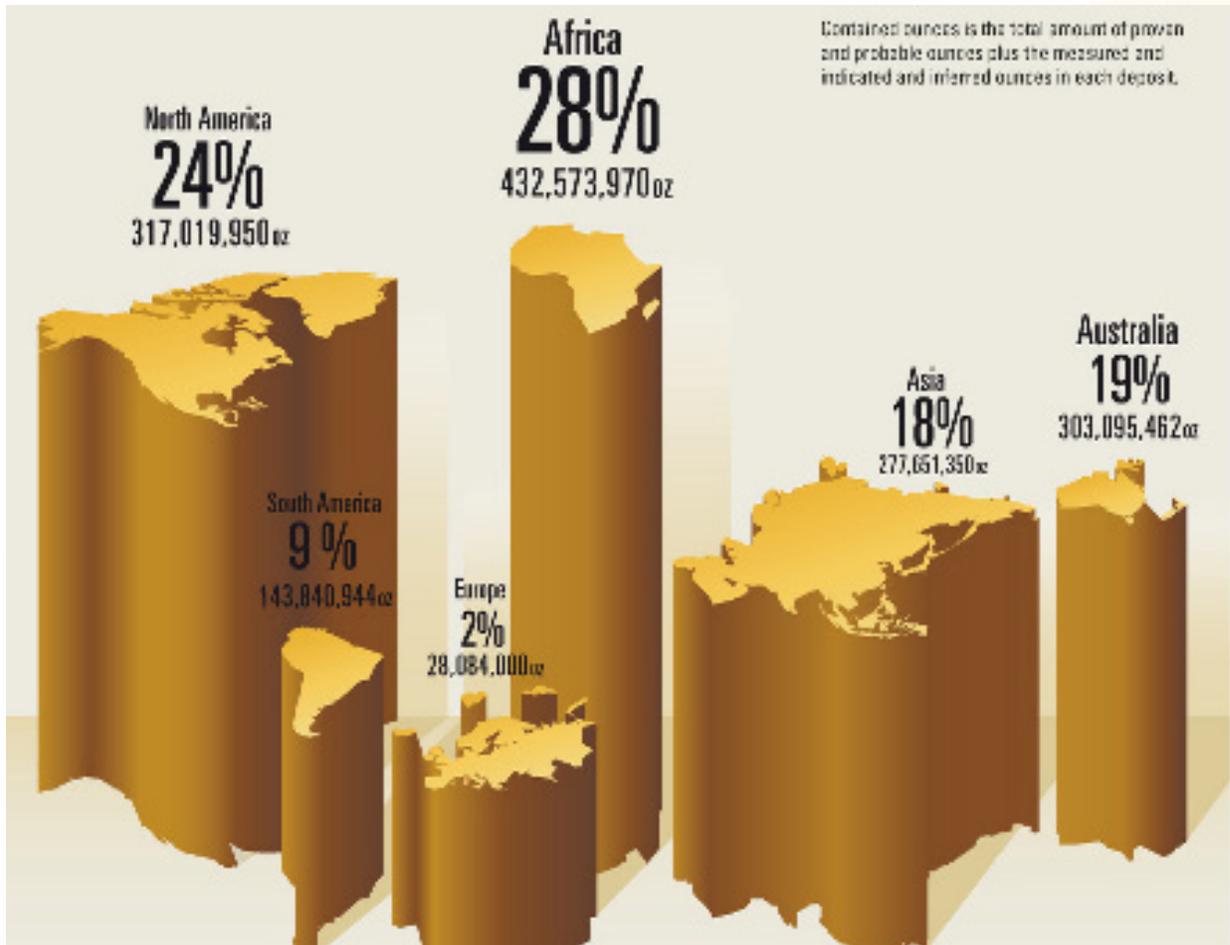
More than half a century after the state's big mining operations closed there is renewed interest in California gold. Its value has shot through the roof and so has the momentum to bring back mining operations.

Mining largely dried up in California after World War II as price controls made the business model unappealing. But with controls gone, and gold now selling at more than \$1,240 an ounce, the math makes sense again.

Why invest?

Gold is often considered a foundation asset within any long term savings or investment portfolio. For centuries, particularly during times of financial stress and the resulting 'flight to quality', investors have sought to protect their capital in assets that offer safer stores of value. A potent wealth preserver, gold's stability remains as compelling as ever for today's investor.

TOTAL CONTAINED OUNCES FOR MINING GOLD



North America and Africa are the two continents with the most proved and probable ounces of gold in the world.

North America is the cheapest region in the world to produce gold, with Africa being the most expensive.

Data shows that the grade of underground and open pit gold mines are decreasing over time. This means that large scale, high-grade gold deposits (like the Governor Mine) are rarer than ever.

Discoveries are declining... And gold is becoming more expensive to find.

MINING TERMINOLOGY

Adit - A horizontal access point to a mine.

Assay - To assay is to examine and evaluate an ore to determine the amount and type of precious metals in the ore.

Cropping - A cropping is the part of the ore deposit that is exposed and can be seen without digging.

Crosscut - A drift that connects two tunnels. Often a crosscut is made because the miners are following an ore vein.

Drift - All horizontal tunnels made in a mine have the generic name of drift. These are simply tunnels made in the rock that typically follow the ore vein.

Dump - Dump refers to the pile of ore or waste rock at a mine, also referred to as the tailings.

Face - The end of the mine; the rock wall that you hit at the end of an Adit.

Glory Hole - A stopped out section that reaches up to the surface, allowing sunlight into the mine.

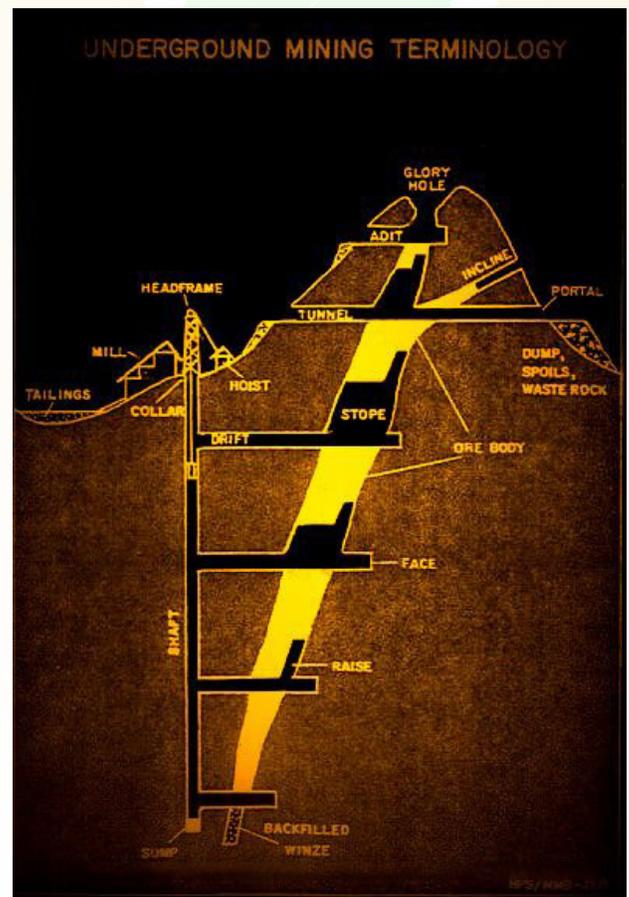
Level - Larger mines with shafts often have multiple levels. These levels are cut into the rock to allow easier access to stopes or to make it easier for the miners to extract the minerals, or even to provide ventilation in the mine.

Lode - A lode is a deposit of ore embedded in rock.

Mill - The mill is the building where the milling takes place.

Milling - Milling refers to the crushing of ore so that the precious metals can be separated from the main ore body.

Mining Claim - A mining claim is claim on public land that allows the owner of the claim to extract and keep the minerals he or she finds. A mining claim is a tangible asset. It can be sold, traded or used as collateral. It is an asset recognized by the State and Federal governments.



Mining Engineer - an engineer that is involved with the construction and operation of mines.

Ore body - A deposit of minerals that contains a mixture of precious metals, including: gold, silver, copper, iron, nickel, titanium or other precious metals. Ore bodies varies in composition and thus value. Ore must be processed to extract the precious metals.

Portal - The portal is the entrance to a mine in a rock face.

Primary deposit - Primary deposits are known as lode ore where gold is originally deposited.

Raise – A raise is a tunnel that heads upwards. A raise is different than a stope, in that it is a smaller tunnel.

Secondary deposit – Secondary deposits are deposits of gold that have eroded from the primary deposit. These deposits are typically found in streams, rivers small creeks, and old river beds.

Shaft - A vertical or near vertical access point into a mine.

Shoot - An ore vein that shoots off from the main ore body vertically up or down.

Sinking - Sinking refers to the process of creating a shaft.

Spine - The spine of a mine is the ceiling of the mine.

Stope - An open void in the mine where ore has been mined out.

Strike - Noun - The general direction or course of a mineral deposit. Verb – to strike refers to the act of finding an ore body, ie. striking it rich.

Sump - The sump is a low spot in the mine that receives drainage.

Tailing - Tailing refers to the pile of ore or waste rock at a mine, also referred to as the dump.

Tucker - Any animal dung or feces found underground.

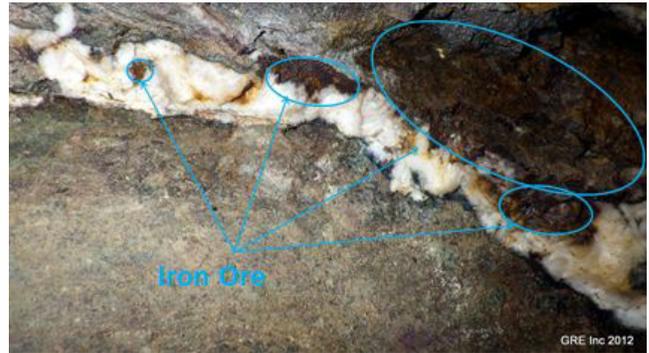
Tunnel - Any artificial underground passage.

Vein - A vein typically refers to an ore body that is usually smaller than the main ore body and typically narrower.

Winze - An inclined or vertical passage that connects two levels in a mine.

FINDING GOLD ORE

Finding gold ore becomes easier when one knows what to look for. Gold is found widely diffused in nature even though it is one of the scarcer metals. Most people think of finding gold nuggets. The truth is that very little comes from nuggets – nearly all newly mined gold comes from ores mined from the natural hard rocks that contain gold in tiny, even microscopic particles. The following are some examples of gold ore.



When searching for or finding gold ore it is good to remember that, gold deposits in the western United States are most frequently found mixed within iron ore deposits so look for dark and rust colored iron ore. You will want to chip out the iron ore rock and crush it, so that it can be separated. Iron ore accounts for approximately 5 percent of the Earth's crust. Iron rusts easily when exposed to oxygen and gets it's reddish hue. Iron ore is commonly found next to quartz. In the picture with the white quartz vein you can see the dark red/brown iron ore, just above the quartz. When quartz and iron were formed they cooled at a different temperature and separated. You can think of it like cow's milk. The cream floats to the top and separates from the milk, but both are found right next to each other. If you were to mine this vein you would chip out the white quartz and the iron ore. Because, as noted in the picture, not all of the iron ore has completely separated from the quartz and small pieces of iron ore are found encased in the quartz. Also note the dull, grey, thin, line below and above the quartz. This is where silver will be found. When finding gold ore remember that concentration of gold and silver will vary so it's a good idea to gather samples from different sections of the mine so that they can be assayed. Fill a five gallon bucket from different section of your mine.

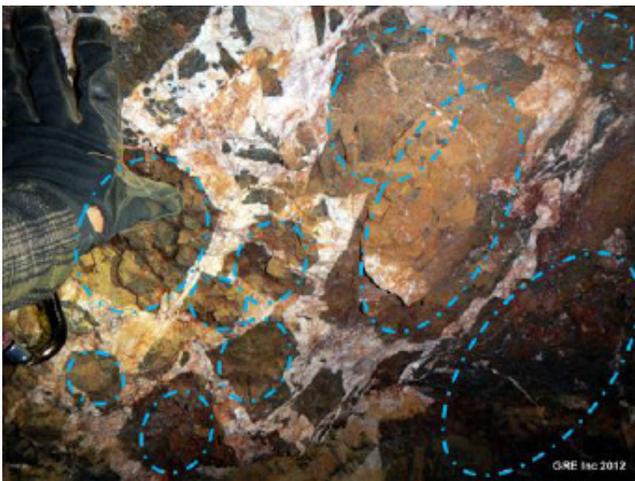
Make sure to label the bucket and the section of the mine and either crush the ore yourself or get it assayed. In this photo you can easily see the vein of iron ore. You would want to chip out the whole vein for processing. The highest concentration of gold will be found on the right (the darker brown section). The red in the middle of the photo indicates a higher concentration of iron. Iron will separate from the gold while panning or sluicing.



The density of gold is over twice that of Iron. A gallon of water weighs a little under 8.4 pounds. The same volume of Iron would weigh just under 65.7 pounds, and the same volume of gold would weigh just over 161.2 pounds. Sluicing gold is effective because gold is over 19 times denser than water and over twice the weight of Iron.



In this photo the dull black or dark gray area (large circled blue area on the left of the picture) is a combination of silver lead and zinc. Again the red rock gets its color from oxidized iron. Gold can be found mixed with the iron, but the higher concentration of gold will be found in the brown rock, which is mixed in with the black rock. Also next to the yellow sulfur you can see some brown rock (circled in blue) and that rock also shows evidence of gold.



The photo with the black glove is another good example of iron ore that cooled and separated from the quartz. The iron ore separated from the quartz when it cooled, but is found all around it. You would want to pull out all of the rock including the quartz for processing. Sometimes the gold is in a finely divided state, sometimes it's found in larger sizes, such as nuggets, grains, scales, plates, threads and wires in quartz rock.



Sometimes gold is found in tiny specs scattered through slate and some sedimentary rocks like limestone. The gold was placed there by the flow of heated and mineralized waters. Sulfur is often a transporter of gold. So it's not surprising that native gold is also very commonly found within sulfide minerals such as pyrite. Pyrite can contain up to 30% of gold content. Iron pyrite acts as a reducing agent. This means that the pyrite won't bond with the gold. So, whenever gold is found in pyrite, it is always present as free milling gold. This last picture shows a yellow layer of gold between quartz. Also note a dark gray vein of lead and silver. You would want to chip out the whole vein from the rock.

HISTORY OF ACTON, CA



Established in the late 1800's as a rough-and-tumble mining town, Acton is today the home of city folk who want a little country life. When Henry T. Gage, owner of Acton's Governor Mine and Red Rover Mine, was governor of California from 1899-1903, he tried to relocate the state capital to Acton. Even news of a possible oil boom in 1900 couldn't budge Gage's opponents. The capital stayed in Sacramento.

Around 1860, When news got out that gold was discovered in Soledad Canyon, the gold rush was on. A number of miners, arrived in Soledad Canyon and set up various mining camps near the canyon's rich veins of silver and copper. A conglomeration of log cabins and tents moved up and down the canyon with each new strike. Called "Soledad City" wherever it was plunked down, it provided such basic needs as faro tables, rye whiskey and ladies of the evening. A portable grocery was operated by James O'Reilly, a flaming-haired Irishman of medium build, pug nose, and happy-go-lucky air about him.

It wasn't long before a post office was needed, the U.S. Postal Service rejected the name "Soledad City" out of fear that it would be confused with the city of Soledad in Monterey County. O'Reilly suggested the name "Ravenna" in honor of the local merchant and saloon keeper, Manuel Ravenna. The name became official on June 12, 1868.

Ravenna became a shipping point from which the canyon's gold, silver and copper ores were hauled off to the port at San Pedro. Freight wagons drawn by oxen or mules were used at first, then gave way to railcars after the first steam locomotives chugged through the canyon in 1876.

When the railroad came through Soledad Canyon, most of the large mines were inactive. Ravenna became a ghost town as miners moved up canyon to the new railroad siding where Acton now stands. Acton was reportedly chosen as the name of the community by a miner from Acton, Massachusetts.

Completion of the railroad brought families, and change to Acton. From rough and rugged, Acton became a quiet place to build homes and raise families. A more genteel way of life came to the town. A building boom hit Acton in 1885 as homesteading families and businessmen arrived. Businesses included farms, ranches, apiarists, hotels, stores, a brick-making kiln, a rock crusher and a paper mill.

With a need for a place to live and stay in Acton, a two-story brick building built by Bruno Nickel in 1889 served as a hotel/boarding house until 1897. It was constructed of red brick on the northwest corner of Smith Avenue and 4th Street (now Crown Valley Road). Residents rescued some bricks from this historic building that were used in a monument at the Acton Community Center dedicated on July 4, 1994.

Rudolph Eugene Nickel, who later became known as the “Father of Acton”, came to town in October of 1887 and by December, his application for a post office was approved and plans were made for his home, a general store and post office. In 1895, he built a new home and the two-story home and store was converted into the Hotel Acton, a lavish, Victorian structure with a loft. The hotel opened in 1897 and prospered until 1926. It was a private home until 1942 when it again became the Hotel Acton, which burned on October 19, 1945, under mysterious circumstances.

Acton’s original schoolhouse, known as the “Little White School,” was built in 1881 and was used until the brick “Soledad School” was built in 1890 at the west end of Cory Street. It’s now used as a private residence.

The first two-story house was built by R.E. Nickel on the northwest corner of Cory Street and Crown Valley Road. Nickel also built a store on the side of the house and sold general merchandise, mining supplies, hardware, groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes, drug and confectioneries. During an 1891 camping trip to Mt. Gleason, 17 year old Lou Henry Hoover (later to become President Herbert Hoover’s wife), stopped in Acton and posed for a photo on a burro outside the store.

The first saloon, the ’49er, and a livery stable next door, was opened in 1889 by Gustav Kruger. The saloon is still open, although it has been enlarged to include a restaurant.

Nestled in a mountain valley, Acton enjoys four distinct seasons. Every winter, morning winds peel away clouds to reveal fresh snow deposited on the mountaintops during the night. Snowstorms drop two to four inches of snow about four times a year. Spring and autumn brings the colorful canyons to life and summer temperatures range between the 80’s to the low 100’s.

THE OLD WEST...IT’S ALIVE AND WELL IN ACTON

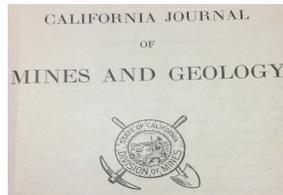
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www.governorgoldmine.com

SOURCES:

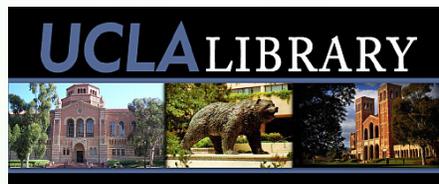


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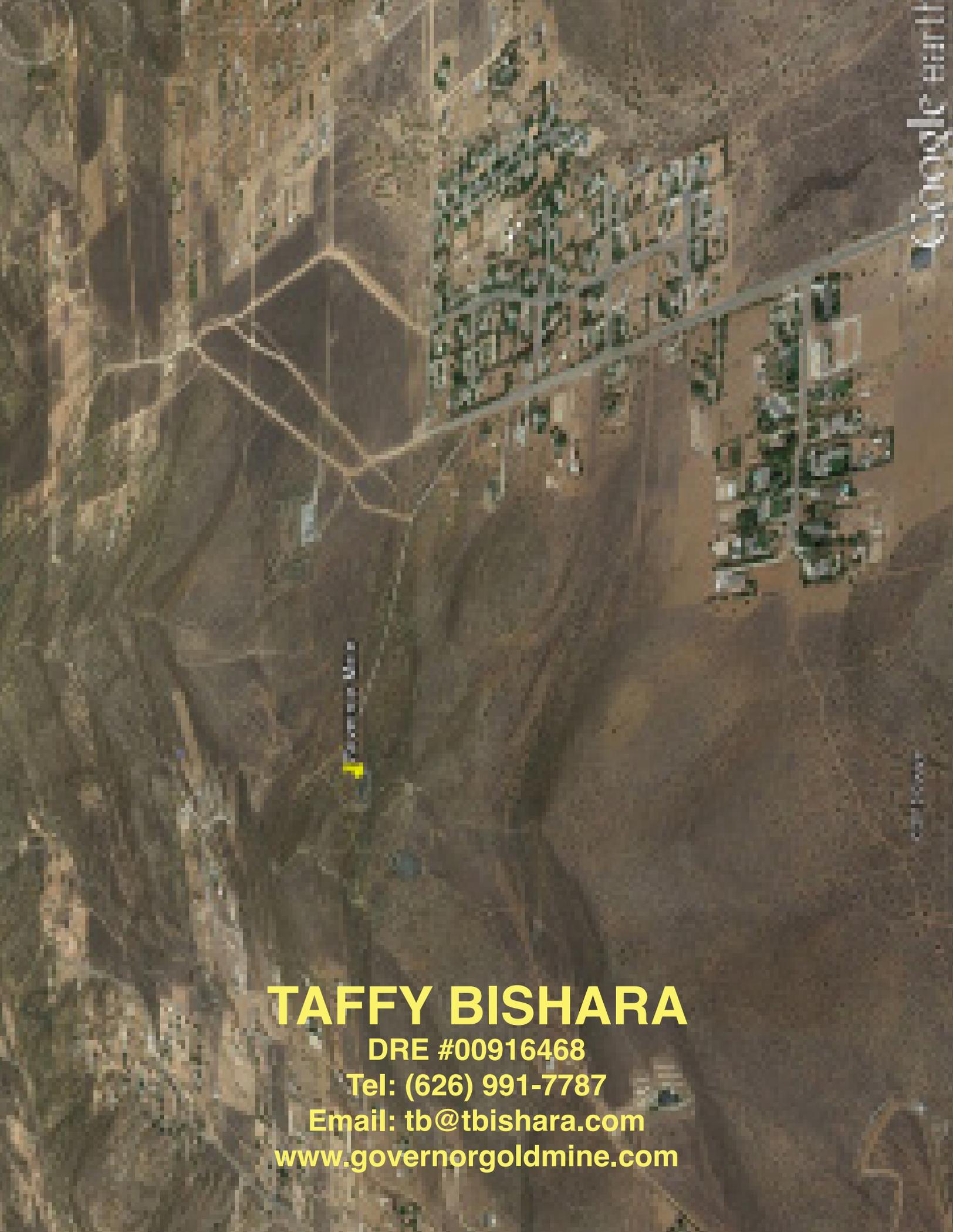
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