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08/01/88

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BANNER MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

BANNER & FOUNTAIN MNG. PROP.
AMERICA CLAIM
M & M CLAIM

MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 83B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 21 N RANGE 21 W SECTION 12 QUARTER NE
LATITUDE: N 35DEG 13MIN 15SEC LONGITUDE: W 114DEG 27MIN 54SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: UNION PASS - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD LODE
SILVER
COPPER
LEAD
ZINC

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR BANNER MINE FILE
ADMMR FRISCO MINE FILE, HOUSEHOLDER MAP
RAND'S MINES HANDBOOK, VOL. XVIII, P 265-266,
1931
GARDNER, E.D. "GOLD MNG & MLLNG IN BLCK MTNS,
AZ" USBM IC 6901, P 51, 1936

BANNER MINE

REFERENCES

MOHAVE COUNTY
UNION PASS DIST.
T21N R21W Sec. 12

sMohave County MILS Index #83B

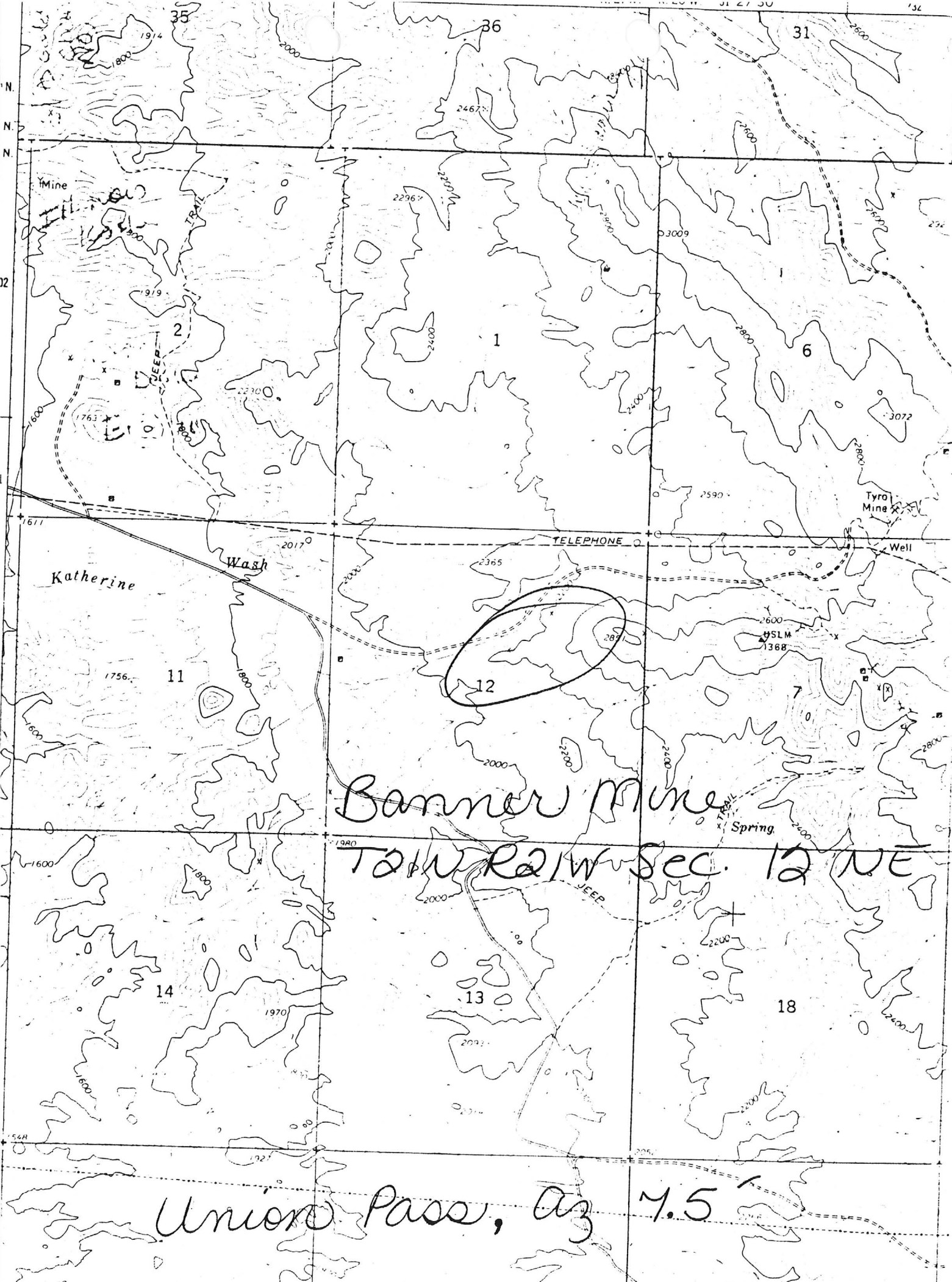
AKA: Banner & Fountain Mining Property, America Claim, Banner M & M Company

Frisko Mine (file) - Householder map

The Mines Handbook Vol. XVIII (1931) p. 265-266

IC 6901, p. 51

Union Pass, AZ 7.5' Topo (included in file)



Banner Mine
TOWN RAILW Sec. 12 NE

Union Pass, AZ 7.5

Name of Mine or Prospect:	Township	Range	Section	Priorit
Banner Mine	21N	21W	12	B
Principal Minerals:	1:250,000 Quad		7.5' - 15' Quad	
Gold	Kingman		Union Pass	
Associated Minerals:	District		Principal Product	
Quartz, Calcite	San Francisco		Gold	
Type of Operation:	County	State	Type of Deposit	
Underground	Mohave	Ar.	Vein	
Ownership or Controlling Interest: Consult current tax assessment records.				
Access: From the intersection of Katherine Wash Road and Arizona 68, proceed north on Katherine Wash Road 2.5 miles. Turn right on unimproved road for 0.5 miles. Prospects are shown (unnamed) on topographic quadrangle.				
Structural Control or Geological Association: "Tertiary Age, Rhyolite, tuffs and agglomerate." ² "More specifically assigned Miocene Age." ³				
Age of Mineralization: Miocene				
Production History		Geochemical Analyses		
Patented claim Book #307 MS #3888				
References				
1) CETA map file, Rack #5, Claim and underground maps. 2) Wilson & Moore (1959), Geologic map. 3) Liggett & Childs (1974), 28 p. 4) Exploration Research Associates Incorporated (1981) Reconnaissance Geologic Map of the Union Pass 7.5' Quadrangle, Mohave County, Arizona.				

Copy of Original Report.

COMPARATIVE SURFACE SAMPLING ON GOLD ROADS, TOM REED, AND
BANNER MINES.

List of samples taken March 21, 1901, from the outcrop of ledge and dyke material extending through the Gold Roads Claims.

Assays made by R. A. Perez:- Baverstock & Payne, 1916.

GOLD ROADS ASSAYS....		TOM REED..1902.		BANNER,1916.....	
-----		-----		-----	
No.1.	\$8.47	A.	\$5.52	No.1.	\$9.50
" 2.	4.96	B.	29.59	" 2.	31.84
" 3.	8.68	C .	32.59	" 3.	66.97
" 4. Trace		D.	3.66	" 4.	.85
" 5.	2.27	E.	5.52	" 5.	6.00
" 6.	179.82	F.	2.76	" 6.	7.85
" 7.	2.27	G. Trace		" 7.	1.62
" 8.	16.74	H. "		" 8.	32.92
" 9.	1.03	I.	3.50	" 9.	2.50
" 10.	5.58	L.	8.93	" 10.	9.90
" 11.	2.06	K.	28.56	" 11.	9.56
" 12. Dyke Trace			-----		-----
" 13.	1.65				
" 14.	2.40	Average	\$10.97	Average	\$16.31

Average	\$16.85				

The original certificates of these Assays are on file in my office.

These different tests are made from surface sampling to determine general mineralization of veins and dykes, and do not represent the values of an average systematic sampling of underground ore bodies. The width of outcrop on the Banner Dyke and vein is at least 300% larger than the Gold Roads and Tom Reed combined.

R/H

Off' of G. Kislisbury.
436 Alcox Bldg.,
Los Angeles, California.

Los Angeles, California.
March 14, 1916.

Mr. B. L. Vaughn,
Needles, California.

Dear Sir:-

I concluded my examination of the property owned by the Banner Mining Company, on March 11, 1916, and submit the following report as the result of my investigations.

Location of Property.

Union Pass Mining District, three fourths of a mile north of Wood Springs, and twelve miles northwesterly from Oatman, Mohave County, Arizona.

Within the River Range of mountains lying east of the Colorado River and extending from Eldorado Canyon on the north to the Santa Fe Railroad, on the south, are the largest and best producing gold mines in the southwest. Several have been operated successfully for years and millions of dollars have been paid to the owners in dividends. In the Oatman district the Gold Roads and Tom Reed mines, well opened up and equipped with reduction works are best known, while other properties with smaller plants are still undergoing development, preparatory to putting in plants of a size to make the mining of ores a commercial success. The United Eastern, Big Jim, and Pioneer mines have large ore bodies undergoing development. In the Union Pass district, the Frisco, Arabian, Sheeptrail, Tyrol and Roadside mines have large ore bodies opened up by considerable development and actual mining work is now going on under good management with necessary capital to bring success.

Title.

The title of the Banner Company's claim is a valid one. The work of each claim is done annually and placed on record, and engineers have been engaged to make the surveys necessary for United States Patent to the property, and furthermore

the company is free from debt and has a small treasury balance in cash.

Geology.

The general geological features of the Union Pass district are similar to the Oatman District. In some portions of the district, however, erosion and weathering has entirely removed the later andesites and exposed the various ^{large} dykes and veins which traverse the district. The dykes are of great width, traceable for miles in length and cross each other at different angles. Rhyolite is the chief constituent of the dykes, where fractures, the gold bearing solutions percolated and deposited the silica which cemented the brecciated dyke matter into a solid mass. While in almost every case careful panning of the main dyke shows values in many cases shipping values, the points intersected by more recent dykes or veins have proven to be the more mineralized most favorable for mine development.

Development.

The principal development of the Banner group consists of a cross-cut tunnel starting on the Banner claim and extending northeasterly toward the large dyke running lengthwise through the Sunset and across the Roving Dick claim. This cross-cut is two hundred feet in length and should be extended to and across the dyke a probable distance of one hundred feet. The elevation of the tunnel is about 150 feet below the sixty foot shaft sunk on the dyke near center of the Sunset claim.

On the Sunset claim, the dyke shown on the map is from forty to sixty feet wide, and the shaft is sunk near a small hill of Quartz, from which good samples have been secured, some assaying as high as sixty dollars ~~per~~ ton; my samples tested, taken in short drift was \$32.92. The entire dump is ore, and pan tests of crushed samples gave good values.

On the Sunrise claims one shaft is sunk about

Thirty-five feet, vein was not large but some exceedingly rich ore was shipped from this shaft and from some surface cuts along the strike of the vein.

See map for location of Roving Dick and Grey Eagle claims, which are located on a well mineralized cross vein system which crosses at right angles the large dyke before spoken of. A number of ~~shallow shafts~~ shallow shafts and cuts have been made on this claim and the rich ore spoken of as having been shipped" copies of mill certificates I have seen, was mined from the various cuts which I examined.

Along the surface within a width of 60 feet are three veins, the lowest and nearest footwall is the largest and dipping at an angle of about 45 degrees ~~shutterly~~. The shaft on the hanging wall vein about 40 feet shows vein dipping about 65 degrees, which I believe will be the true average of the three veins when united as they will be within one hundred or two hundred feet. The ore from the Roving Dick vein is deep red in color and pans well and the best samples taken during my examinationⁿ were from this vein.

The Golden Eagle claim adjoining on the west is located to cover the same vein, and two small cuts made, show same vein characteristics.

The Midnight parallels the Roving Dick on the north, but to date, very little work has been done upon that claim.

The development work done on the Roving Dick claim and on what is done on the Red Hill vein is but of little value other than the knowledge gained of values obtained from shipping and milling small quantities of good grade ore, and the opportunity of panning from the several dumps of the shafts and cuts, I therefore located a point near center of claim as the proper place for the working shaft and believe that by sinking this shaft to a depth of 150 to 250 feet, the three veins will have united and formed one immense vein at the same time the shaft will have

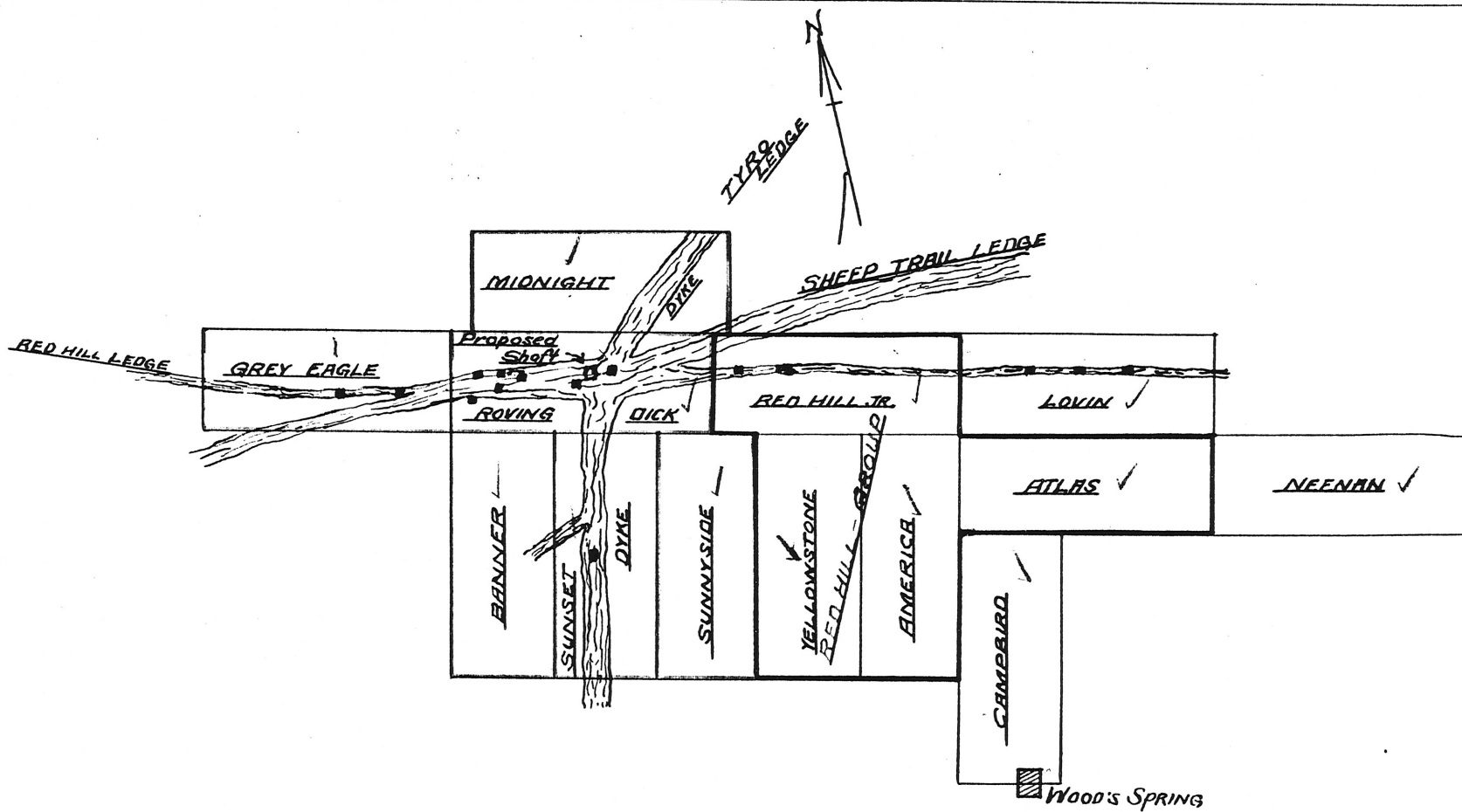
reached a point near course of hanging wall of dyke, where I believe large bodies of ore will be developed of a good commercial quality. The smaller veins, now developed, I believe will be partially mineralized from that source. I recommend the sinking of a two compartment shaft 4x8 feet in the clear, to be timbered, and the installing of a 12 HP. hoist, small compressor and Jack Hammer drills as soon as the shaft reaches a depth of 50 or 60 feet, so that the development work can be done cheaply and rapidly. I also recommend the building of a road from the present camp up to the shaft and establishing a camp of cheaply constructed buildings at a favorable point near endline of Roving Dick and Sunnyside claims. I did recommend the surveying of the claims for patent and this work is now being arranged for, and when this is done, the sketch map in the report may be altered as to the outside lines of the area described, but the dykes and veins spoken of will be fully protected.

Conclusion.

From this examination of the Banner Mining Company's claim, the dykes and veins coursing through the same; the results of my personal sampling and assay results from the samples taken, and from the certificates of other assays together with the certificates of mill shipments and smelter returns and from the results I obtained from my own sampling of the Gold Roads, Tom Reed and Pioneer groups in 1901 and 1902, I do not hesitate to pronounce this an A1 development proposition and can see or know of no reason why the same results, under good management, cannot be obtained as followed the development of the Gold Roads or Tom Reed claims.

Respectfully Submitted,

Signed. Geo. Kinslingbury.



Map of
THE BANNER GOLD MINING & MILLING Co.
 and
ADJOINING CLAIMS
UNION PASS MINING DIST. MOJAVE CO.
ARIZONA

Telegraph Address: *Kistling*

REFERENCES
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES
WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW YORK CITY
U. S. NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES

me Telephone *AL2334*
Residence, *ET183*

George Kistlingbury, M.E.

MINES
EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS

Have examined Lead, Zinc, Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver, Cinnabar, Coal, Iron and Baryta Mines throughout the United States and Territories, Alaska, British Columbia, Ontario, Mexico, Honduras and Guatemala. Two years Mining Inspector State of Colorado. Eight years examining mines for Capt. J. R. DeLamar. Especial reference given when desired from well-known mining men residing in Eastern and Western Cities.
Always ready for business.

439 Wilcox Building

CONSULTING ENGINEER
BISBEE AND ARIZONA COPPER AND TUNGSTEN MINING CO.
MT. GAINES GOLD MINING COMPANY
GOLD MOUNTAIN MINING CO. GOLDEN GATE MINING CO.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 9, 1918.

Copy of
Supplementary Report and Statement to Mr. B. L. Vaughn, President
Banner Gold Mining and Milling Co., San Diego, Cal.

Mr. B. L. [✓]Vaughn,
President Banner Gold Mining
and Milling Co.,
San Diego, Calif.

My Dear Sir:

I have just returned from a trip of inspection to the [✓]Banner Mine, Union Pass District, Mojave County, Arizona, and beg leave to report as follows:

The incline shaft is now 400 ft. deep sunk on foot wall, which dips southerly 30 degrees. The dip is uniform the entire distance—walls smooth with slight clay selvage separating vein quartz from the andesite wall rock. The incline was started on a large vein known as the Red Hill vein, which was oxidized more or less where incline was started for a width of nearly 50 ft. About 150 ft. west of point where the sinking was commenced, a high-grade ore shoot was discovered and ore mined therefrom, by the locaters of the vein, and before the incline was sunk it was impossible to foretell whether the rake of this ore shoot was toward the east or westerly. The dip of the tyro ledge which crosses the Red Hill vein dips westerly toward the incline and also toward the ore shoot spoken of. I expect the incline will soon reach the intersection of that vein, upon which a 70 ft. shaft has been sunk, and from which the quartz mined and milled, contained good values, (see map for location of shaft which is 800 ft. south of the main incline).

From the bottom of the main incline, a drift has been extended over 300 ft. westerly following the foot wall which is straight and smooth as a plastered wall. The drift is about 6x7 ft. in size and large enough for all practical mining purposes. From this drift three cross cuts have been driven, (see sketch), No. 1—23 ft. No. 2—37 ft. No. 3—47 ft., each toward the hanging wall of vein; and one cross cut 93 ft. in length is driven in the foot wall toward the Sheep trail ledge which runs almost parallel to the Red Hill vein.

Owing to the fact that water was struck, it was deemed best to stop the cross cut before tapping the vein and releasing a large quantity of water. The present mine equipment is not large enough to handle pumps in addition to the drilling and hoisting requirements. When the incline reached a depth of about 60 ft. oxidized vein matter and solid quartz found on surface was passed through, and the same character of ore was not seen until April 4th, where it was again encountered in the drift on the 400 ft. level. I look forward to good values similar to the values found on and near the surface of the same vein material which is now deep red in color near foot wall, and increasing in width as drift is being extended. Perpendicularly the drift is under and slightly beyond the workings where the rich ore was taken from, but the rake of the ore shoot would carry the main body further west.

A contract has just been let for 150 ft. additional drifting, which I believe will intersect the ore shoot extending from the surface, and I expect good values to be reported from the mine every day. A contract was also let for 200 ft. of sinking, and this work was recommended to be done before the foot wall cross cut was driven further toward the Sheep Trail vein. The tap of the water coming through that vein and allowing it to flow into present works would increase cost of sinking incline very materially. A large compressor capable of furnishing air for two drills was purchased on Saturday last and a larger pump to be started at the spring to pump the water to the mine. This new machinery will be in operation within a very few days.

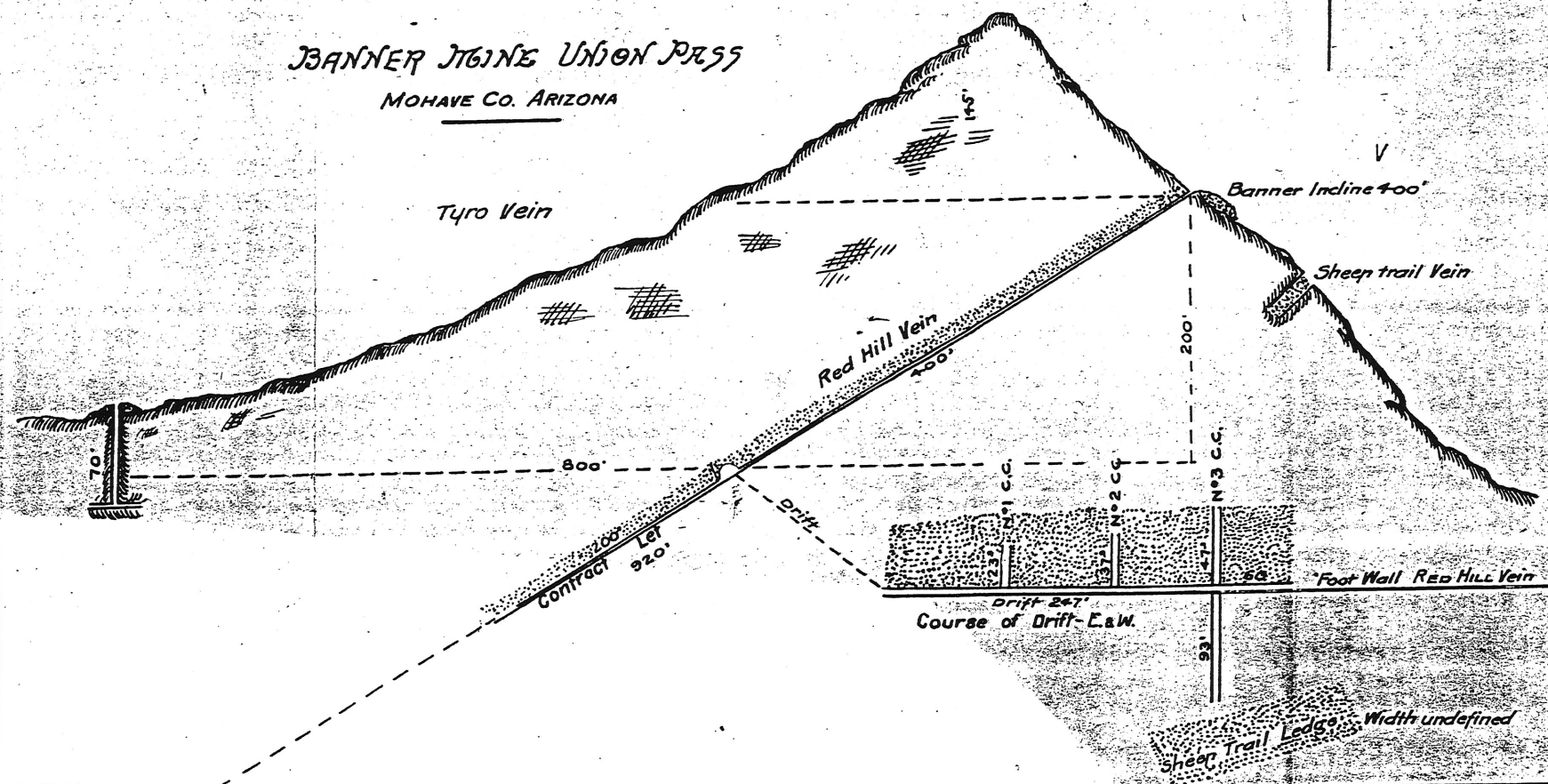
The incline shaft should enter into the intersection with the tyro ledge before the contract is completed, and the extension of the drift on the Red Hill vein should connect with the Sheep Trail vein within the distance of not over 150 ft., thus three different strong ledges will be developed by this contract work now under way, and as each of those ledges have produced good pay ore on the surface, I look for important developments before this work outlined, has been completed, and expect to hear within a few days that good values have been encountered in the Red Hill vein.

The prospects for a pay mine was indicated in my first report on this property, and my late visit leads me to believe that with the three veins to be opened by the contract work just let, we should certainly have a large paying mining proposition. The face of the Red Hill drift on the 400 ft. level looks exceedingly fine, favorable for large ore bodies.

Yours very truly,

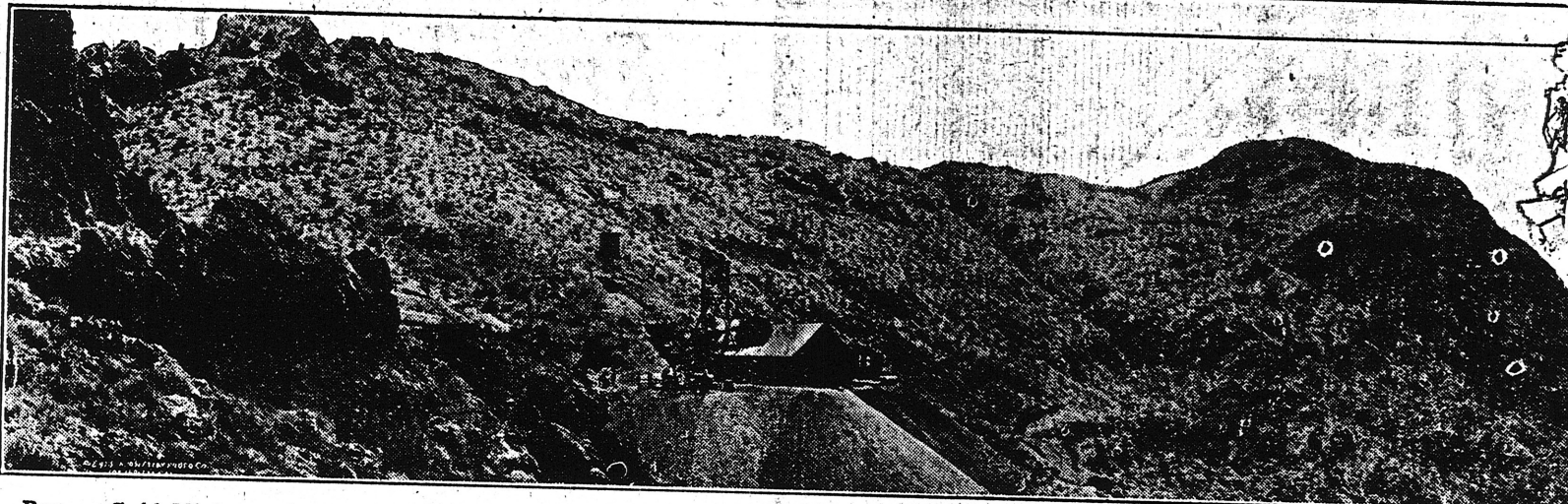
GEORGE KISLINGBURY.

BANNER MINE UNION PASS
MOHAVE CO. ARIZONA



APRIL 6-1918

View of Mine Workings of Banner M. & M. Co's. Property



Banner Gold Mining and Milling Company, Union Pass District, Arizona, situated about 20 miles north of Oatman, showing the main double compartment, 400-foot working shaft, also the large veins of gold-bearing quartz.

California Furnishes
Only Half of Quota of
for Shipyards

Mine Has Not Missed a Shift in Two Years; Future Bright

Officers Named by
Trustees for
Elect

The ground of the Banner Gold Mining and Milling company, was located 20 years ago by James C. Brian and associates of Needles. High grade ore was extracted by these men and shipped to the mills and smelters at that time. One sack of 72 pounds netted the owners \$1,335.00, being the richest ore ever shipped from the district. In the early days this ore was taken out in a crude way, without the aid of machinery, hauled by burros to the Colorado river, thence floated by flat bottom boats a distance of fifty miles to Needles, and shipped to the Selby smelter of San Francisco. The ore was extracted from shafts ranging from 10 to 40 feet deep.

Until two years ago very little actual development work was performed on the property, other than getting the high-grade ore from these shafts, with the exception of a cross-cut tunnel on the cross lead, which was driven in 190 feet, showing 41 feet of gold-bearing quartz. It did not pay to ship this to the smelter, as the cost of transportation and milling was more than \$40 per ton.

The Banner Gold Mining and Milling company, incorporated under the laws of Arizona, with an authorized issue of one million shares of stock, was organized in 1907 by local people. The mine was then sold to the company from the former owners for five hundred thousand shares of this stock, and the other five hundred thousand shares of stock was placed in the Treasury to be used for the development of the mine.

Two years ago this month, B. L. Vaughn, former resident of Needles, now located at 912 Third Street, San Diego, after having the mine examined by several very competent mining engineers, among them George Kislingbury, of Los Angeles, purchased the controlling interest of the stock issued to the former owners for the property. Then actual development work began in earnest, and the property has been worked every day for the past two years. Much has been accomplished for the amount of money expended. The mine is thoroughly equipped with a modern camp, water works, pumping plant, hoist and engine house, machine shop, also the latest mining machinery, consisting of hoist, engines, compressors, air drills, etc.

A cross cut was driven on the surface on the Red Hill ledge from the foot wall to the hanging wall showing the gold-bearing quartz to be 50 feet wide. The main double compart-

ment working shaft was sunk on the footwall to a depth of 425 feet. The footwall dips to the south 30 degrees and looks like a cement sidewalk. It has not varied 1/2 of 1 degree in this 425 feet. A station was cut on the 400-foot level and a drift extended to the west 240 feet, following the foot wall. Three different cross-cuts at intervals have been run from the drift to the hanging wall, showing the ledge to average 36 feet wide on the 400-foot level. A cross-cut was also driven from this drift 100 feet to the north, through the footwall to intersect the Sheep Trail ledge, which practically parallels the ledge on which the shaft was sunk. There is now a small seepage of water in this cross-cut, which indicates that the cross-cut is nearing the Sheep Trail ledge. As the management does not want to take chances of flooding the mine, work on this cross-cut has been temporarily stopped. The face of the drift is directly under the high grade ore, which shows on the surface, but as this high grade ore shoot rakes to the west about 75 degrees, the drift will have to be extended 100 feet to intersect the high grade ore shaft.

It has been predicted by several leading mining engineers, who have examined the district, that the Banner Mine would make one of the largest gold-producing mines in Northern Arizona, the gold-bearing veins being the largest and richest in this district.

All who are interested in the mine, whether stockholders or not, are cordially invited to visit the mine, where the superintendent will give them every opportunity to see conditions as they are. Among the stockholders are many prominent men of the west, whose knowledge of mines and mining have warranted them becoming interested in the Banner.

The officers and directors of the company are:

B. L. Vaughn, President, 912 Third street, San Diego, California.

James C. Brian, Vice-President, Needles, California.

H. E. Benedict, Secretary, Needles, California.

Thos. A. Cole, director, Needles, California.

Frank E. Bowen, Director, Detroit, Michigan.

D. C. Reed, Director, San Diego, California.

George Kislingbury, Consulting Engineer, 439 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles.

Chas. P. Sherman, Superintendent in charge of operations.

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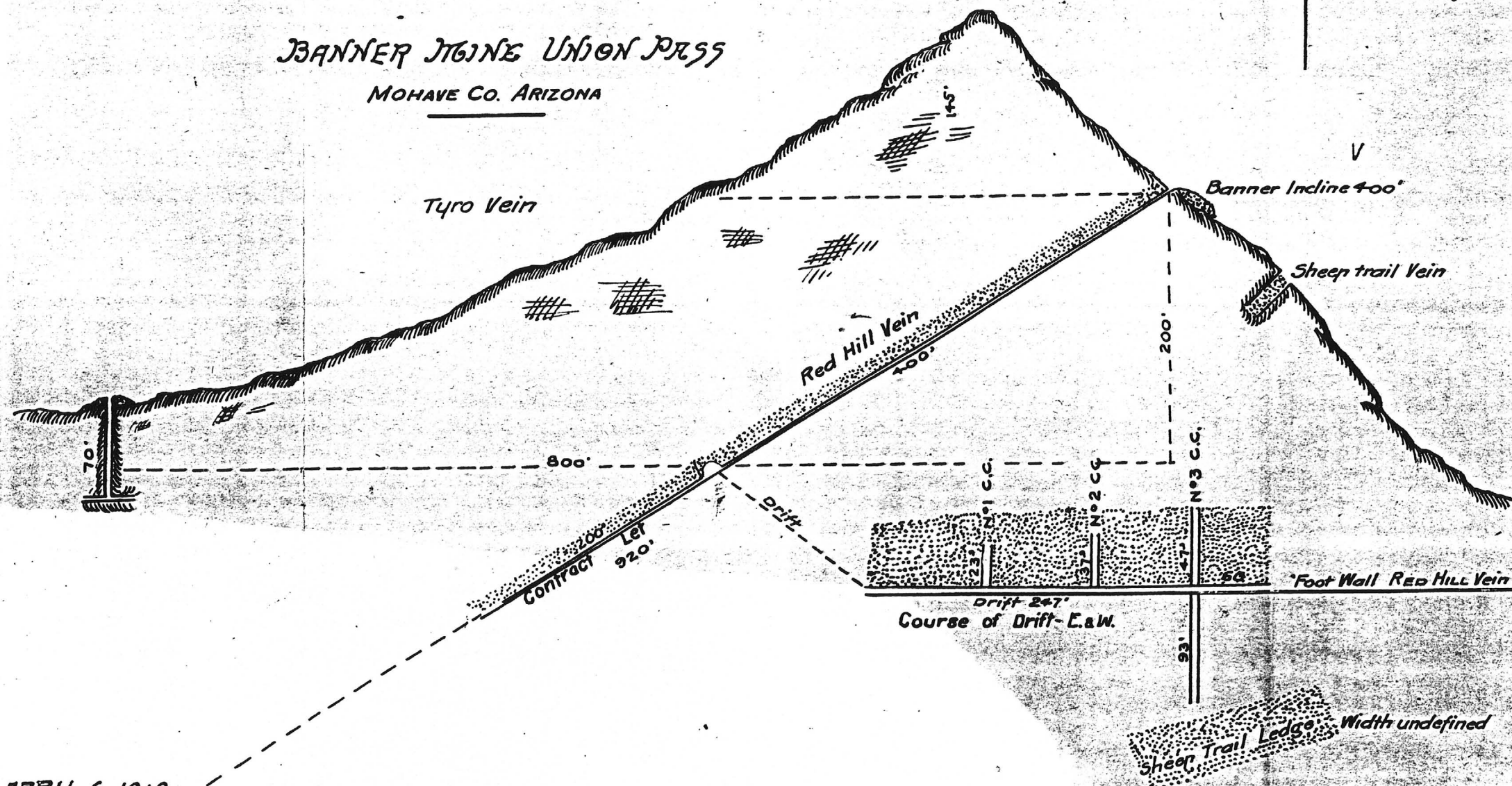
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MOHAVE CO. ARIZONA



APRIL 6-1918

Office of G. Kislisbury.
439 Wilcox Bldg.,
Los Angeles, California.

Los Angeles, California.
March 14, 1916.

Mr. B. L. Vaughn,
Needles, California.

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Development.

The principal development of the Banner group consists of a cross-cut tunnel starting on the Banner claim and extending northeasterly toward the large dyke running lengthwise through the Sunset and across the Roving Dick claim. This cross-cut is two hundred feet in length and should be extended to and across the dyke a probable distance of one hundred feet. The elevation of the tunnel is about 150 feet below the sixty foot shaft sunk on the dyke near center of the Sunset claim.

On the Sunset claim, the dyke shown on the map is from forty to sixty feet wide, and the shaft is sunk near a small hill of Quartz, from which good samples have been secured, some assaying as high as sixty dollars per ton; my samples tested, taken in short drift was \$32.92. The entire dump is ore, and pan tests of crushed samples gave good values.

On the Sunrise claims one shaft is sunk about

Thirty-five feet, vein was not large but some exceedingly rich ore was shipped from this shaft and from some surface cuts along the strike of the vein.

See map for location of Roving Dick and Grey Eagle claims, which are located on a well mineralized cross vein system which crosses at right angles the large dyke before spoken of. A number of ~~shank shaft~~ shallow shafts and cuts have been made on this claim and the rich ore spoken of as having been shipped. Copies of mill certificates I have seen, was mined from the various cuts which I examined.

Along the surface within a width of 60 feet are three veins, the lowest and nearest footwall is the largest and dipping at an angle of about 45 degrees southerly. The shaft on the hanging wall vein about 40 feet shows vein dipping about 65 degrees, which I believe will be the true average of the three veins when united as they will be within one hundred or two hundred feet. The ore from the Roving Dick vein is deep red in color and pans well and the best samples taken during my examination were from this vein.

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reached a point near course of hanging wall of dyke, where I believe large bodies of ore will be developed of a good commercial quality. The smaller veins, now developed, I believe will be partially mineralized from that source. I recommend the sinking of a two compartment shaft 4x8 feet in the clear, to be timbered, and the installing of a 12 HP. hoist, small compressor and Jack Hammer drills as soon as the shaft reaches a depth of 50 or 60 feet, so that the development work can be done cheaply and rapidly. I also recommend the building of a road from the present camp up to the shaft and establishing a camp of cheaply constructed buildings at a favorable point near endline of Roving Dick and Sunnyside claims. I did recommend the surveying of the claims for patent and this work is now being arranged for, and when this is done, the sketch map in the report may be altered as to the outside lines of the area described, but the dykes and veins spoken of will be fully protected.

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Respectfully Submitted,

Signed. Geo. Kinslingbury.