



CONTACT INFORMATION

Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
1520 West Adams St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-771-1601
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

PRINTED: 12/11/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BOBTAIL GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARIANA PROPERTY
BOBWAY PROPERTY
DOAK GROUP
WISNER-GLASSBURN PROPERTY
TWENTIETH CENTURY CLAIMS

GILA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 45A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 2 S RANGE 14 E SECTION 12 QUARTER C
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 16MIN 25SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 51MIN 41SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: PINAL PEAK - 7.5 MIN

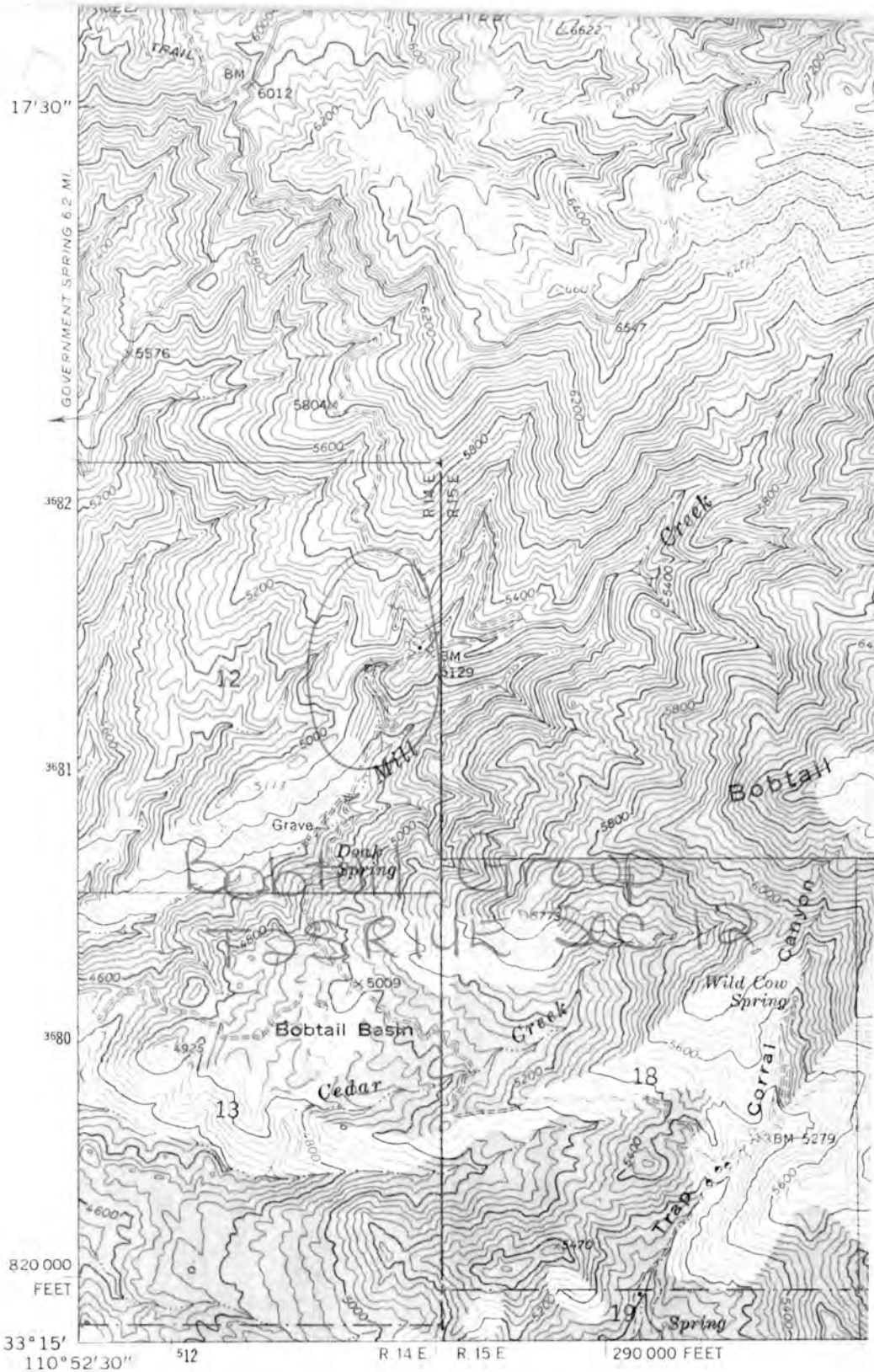
CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD
SILVER
COPPER
TUNGSTEN
LEAD
ZINC

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR BOBTAIL GROUP FILE
DALE, V B "TUNSTEN DPSTS OF GILA, YAV., MOH.,
CTY, AZ" USBM IC 8078, P 3-7; 1961
RANSOME, F L "GEOL GLOBE COPPER DIST" USGS
PP 12, P 161
ADMMR "U" FILE, CU18 AND W10



(SONORA)
3850 III NW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue

Where omitted, land lines have not been established

UTM GRID AND DECLINATION

Pinal Peak, AZ 7.5'

BOBTAIL GROUP

GILA COUNTY

KAP WR 6/19/81: Production data for the Mariana Mine which is reportedly the same as the Bobtail Mine (Pinal Mountains District, Gila County) was provided. The mine is reported to have shipped 52 tons of copper-silver-gold ore in 1944 which contained a total of 3,748 pounds of copper, 512 troy ounces of silver and 5 troy ounces of gold.

NJN WR 3/18/83: Dave Lorge of S and G Mining Company visited. His local address is General Delivery, Wickenburg, AZ 85358. S and G in addition to being active at the Dragon Mine, Yavapai Company are doing exploration at the Bobtail Mine area in Gila County.

KAP WR 9/16/83: In a conversation with Don Unrau of S & G Mining Company, 1000 Kiesit Plaza, Omaha, Nebraska 68131, he reported the firm has dropped the Bobtail Mine, Pioneer District, Gila County.

NJN WR 8/24/84: Dave Lorge, geologist with S & G Mining, reported the company has dropped their interest in the Bobtail Group (f) area of Gila County and have provided a copy of drill and sample data to the area's property owners (probably Thomas Armstrong and Charles Bearup).

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL & SURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Mariana (Bobtail Group (f))

Date 6/81

District Pinal Mountains, Gila Co.

Engineer Ken A. Phillips

Subject: Production

Recorded production from the Pinal Mountains mining district,
Gila County according to an abstract of U. S. Bureau of Mines
data was obtained from the Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology.

Production is recorded for the period 1944

Cumulative totals are: Tons of ore 52
 Pounds of copper 3,748
 Pounds of lead 0
 Troy ounces of gold 5
 Troy ounces of silver 512

The following mines or mining claims in the district contributed to the
production: The Mariana which is believed to be the same as the Bobtail
Group.

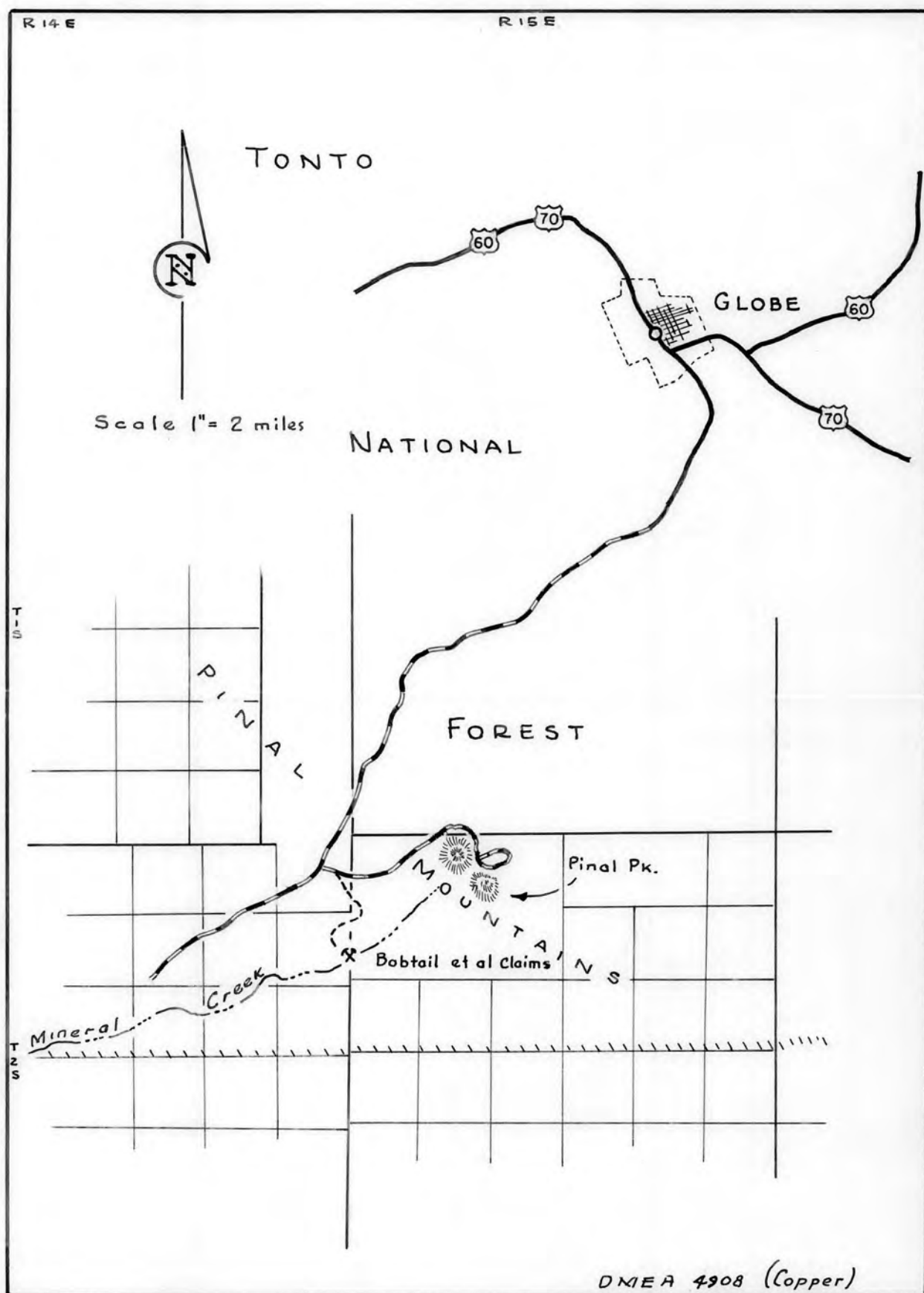


Fig. - 1 - Location map, Tulsa Minerals Corp, Bobtail et al Claims
Gila County, Arizona

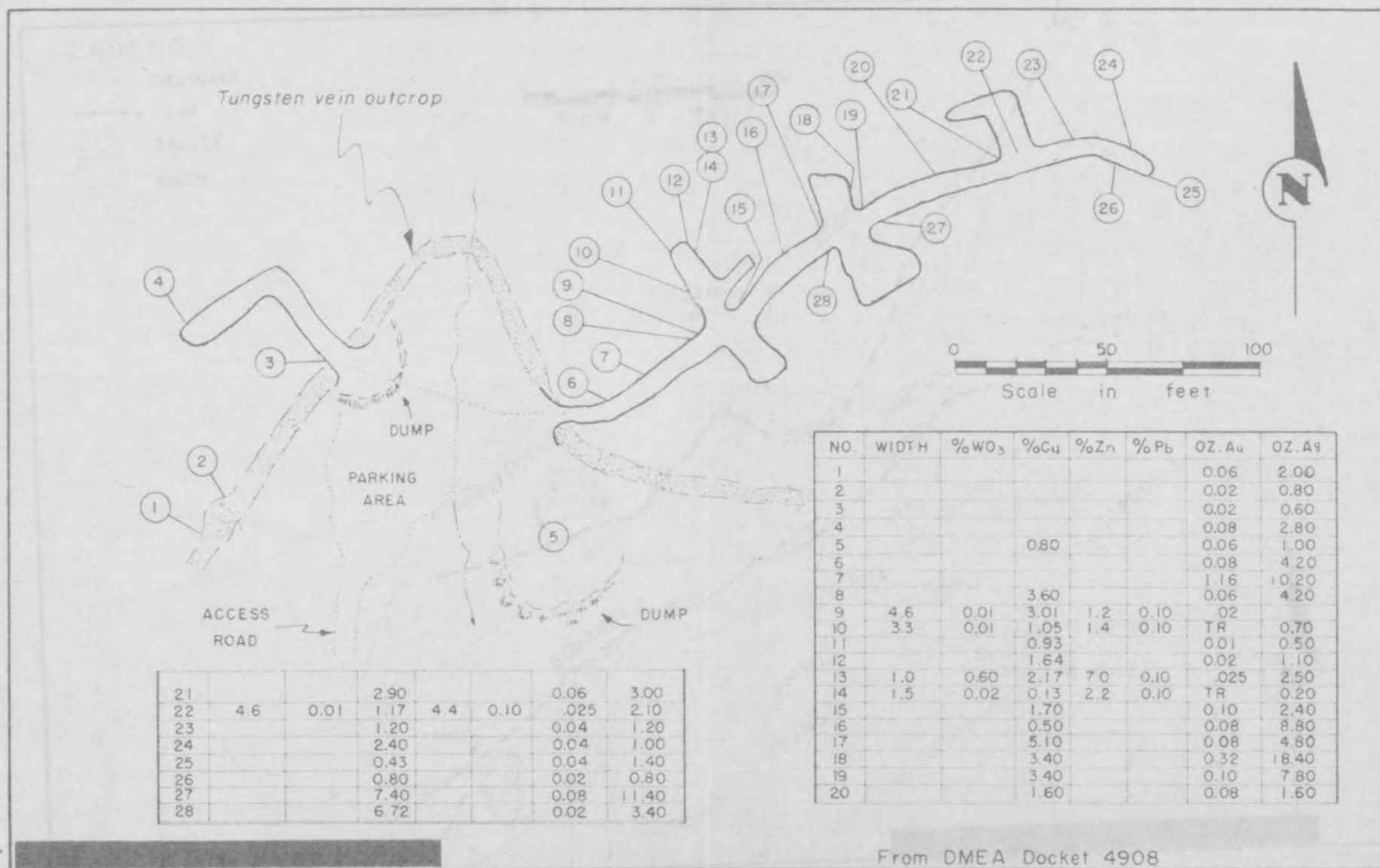


Figure 3 - Assay map of Tungsten Tunnel
Bobtail group

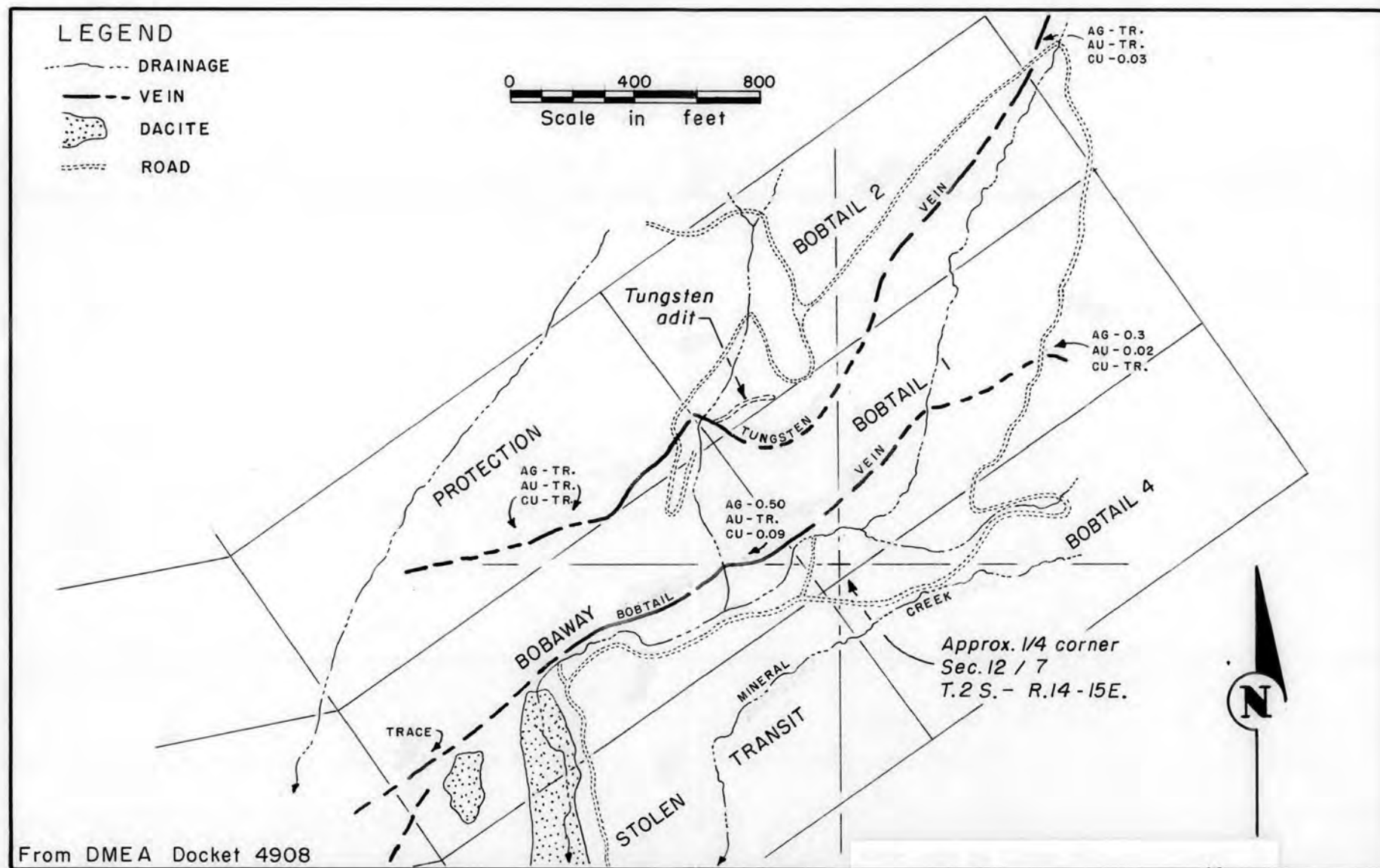
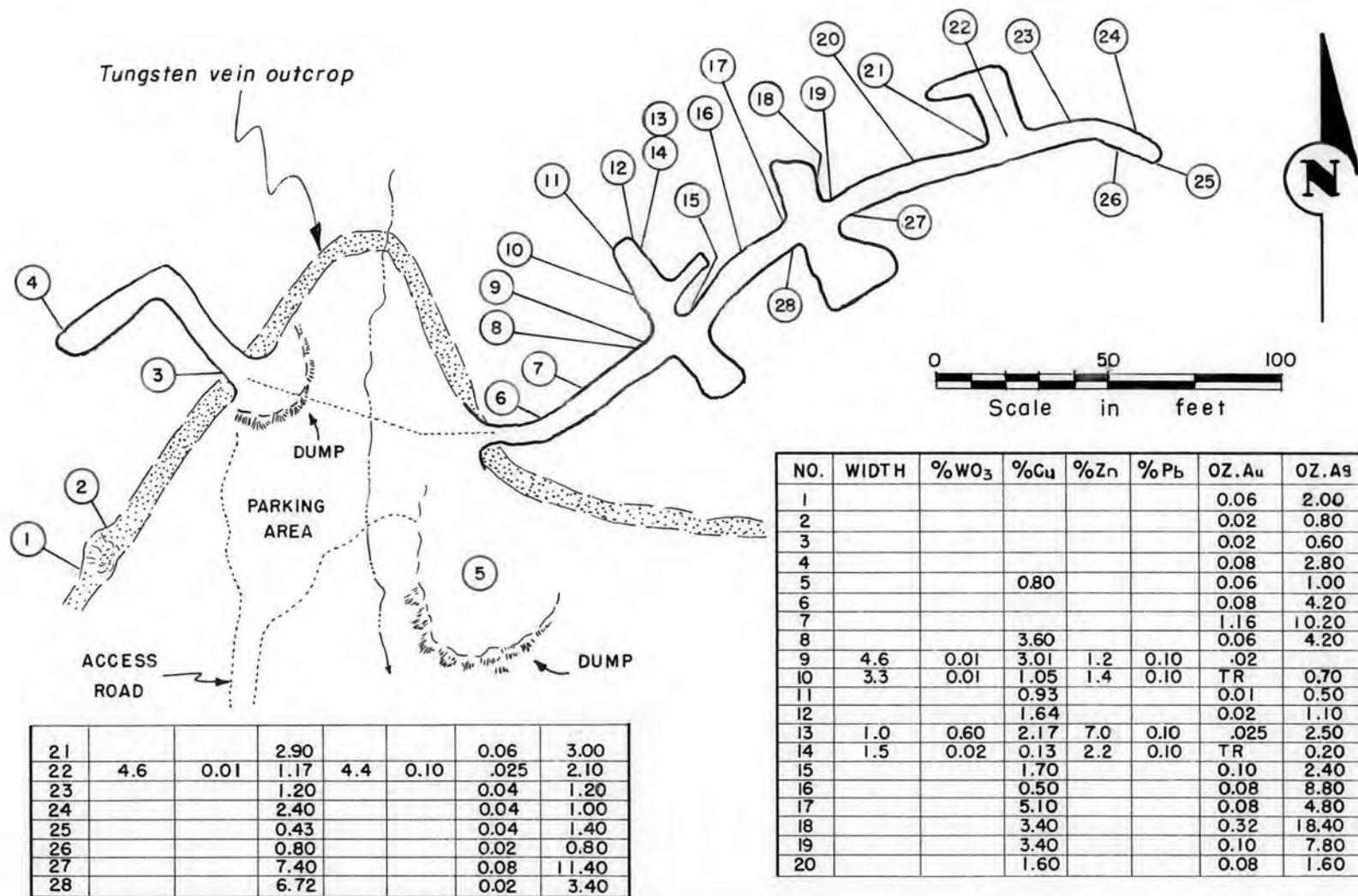


Figure 2.- Geologic map of Bobtail prospect, Gila County, Ariz.



From DMEA Docket 4908

Figure 3 - Assay map of Tungsten tunnel
Bobtail group

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

SMELTING DEPARTMENT

Extension Group Mine

 Smelter Lot 1504 Shipper Lot 1

 DATE 11-14-61

 BOUGHT OF August Kaempt

 Date Received 11-7-61

 Street 1/2 Magma Hotel City Superior, Arizona

Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT	N. Y. QUOTATIONS		
ICC	227	36,860	2.40	35,975	Copper (per lb.)	30.600¢	
					Less	4.0 = 26.600¢	
					Silver (per oz.)		
					Gold (per oz.)	32.20	

ASSAY and ANALYSES	Copper %	Silver Oz.	Gold Oz.	Silica %	Alumina %	Iron %	Lime %	Sulphur %
	.26	.53	.350	59.2	7.4	5.0	1.6	6.1

PAYMENTS PER TON					DEBITS	CREDITS	Valuation For Freight
Copper	Lbs. per ton, less	%	Lbs. at	per Lb.	\$	\$	\$
Silver	Ozs. per ton, less	%	Ozs. at	per Oz.			
Gold	.350	Ozs. per ton, less	.350	Ozs. at 32.20		11.27	
Copper Deficiency 10.00 lbs - 5.20 lbs = 4.80 lbs @ 26.600¢					1.28		
Excess Metal Values							
Treatment Charge					5.50		
TOTALS					6.78	11.27	
Net Value per ton						4.49	

Net Value for Freight Charges, per wet ton

Royalty to be paid to	17.9875	Dry tons at \$	4.49	\$	80.76
Trucking to be paid to		Sampling	tons at		
C. L. Moore		Freight			
201 Mesa Street		Trucking			73.72
Globe, Arizona		AMOUNT DUE SHIPPER			7.04
		Less % Royalty			
		NET AMOUNT DUE SHIPPER		\$	7.04

Correct

Champion

Approved

J. T. Paul

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
SMELTING DEPARTMENT

Extension Group Mine

Smelter Lot 1504 Shipper Lot 1

DATE 11-14-61

BOUGHT OF August Kaempt

Date Received 11-7-61

Street % Mayma Hotel City Superior, Arizona

Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT	N. Y. QUOTATIONS			
ICC	227	36,860	2.40	35,975	Copper (per lb.)	30.600¢		
					Less	4.00 = 26.600¢		
					Silver (per oz.)			
					Gold (per oz.)	32.20		

ASSAY and ANALYSES	Copper %	Silver Oz.	Gold Oz.	Silica %	Alumina %	Iron %	Lime %	Sulphur %
	.26	.53	.350	59.2	7.4	5.0	1.6	6.1

PAYMENTS PER TON

	Lbs. per ton, less	%	Lbs. at	per Lb.	\$	DEBITS	CREDITS	Valuation For Freight
Copper								
Gold	.350		.350	Ozs. at	\$32.20		11.27	
Copper Deficiency 10.00 lbs - 5.20 lbs = 4.80 lbs @ 26.600¢						1.28		
Excess Metal Values						5.50		
Treatment Charge						6.78	11.27	
TOTALS							4.49	
Net Value per ton								

Net Value for Freight Charges, per wet ton

Royalty to be paid to	17.9875	(Dry tons at \$ 4.49	\$ 80.76
Trucking to be paid to		tons at	
C. L. Moore			
201 Mesa Street			73.72
Globe, Arizona			7.04
AMOUNT DUE SHIPPER			
Less % Royalty			
NET AMOUNT DUE SHIPPER			\$ 7.04

Correct

Approved

J. J. Paul

MARIANA MINE

The property is located in the Globe-Miami Mining District of Arizona and is reached by automobile from Globe, the distance being 16 miles.

The Globe-Miami District is one of the largest copper producing districts of Arizona, having the Magma, Ray, Inspiration and Miami mines.

The property consists of 15 lode mining claims, or approximately 300 acres.

F.L. Ransome of U. S. Geological Survey, refers to the Mariana Mine in Globe Folio #111. "As examples of lode deposits may be cited the Summit, Cole, Goodwin and Mariana lodes, carrying sulphide ores in Pinal Schist".

In the Mariana Mine, chalcopryite (copper), sphalerite (zinc), galena (lead) pyrite (iron) and hübnerite (tungsten) occur together in a quartz gangue; none of the minerals show a later or earlier origin than the others. The property was opened by sinking a shaft to a depth of 215 feet and past records show that much direct smelting ore was mined from the 100 foot level and shipped to El Paso to be smelted. The average of 20 reported shipments is as follows: Gold .44 oz per ton, silver 25.6 oz. per ton, copper 7.51%. The present gross price would be \$75.37 per ton.

The geology is simple. The country rock which encases the veins, is Pinal Schist. Three veins of commercial thickness and value are shown on the surface and are partially developed at depth. The main vein is from 3 feet to 10 feet wide and has a lateral extension of 3000 feet.

The main shaft on the Bobtail Vein was reopened and encountered the top of old workings at 60 feet. The shaft at all points was in the vein which varied from 3 to 4 feet in thickness.

Two test carloads were mined and shipped to the International Smelter at Miami and the Smelter returns follow:

SMELTER LOT 2799 - gold .165 oz. per ton, silver 13.30 ozs. Copper 3/51% Gross value at present \$43.44 per ton.

SMELTER LOT 2413 - Gold .275 oz., silver 29.1 ozs., copper 5.29%. Gross value at present \$61.89 per ton.

The Bobtail vein is of simple fissure type and shows a persistent thickness from the surface to the bottom of present shaft at 215 feet. The thickness averages 4.4 feet to this depth.

The lateral extension of the vein (1500 to 3000 feet) offers ample room for lateral development, with the possibility of blocking out large tonnages of commercial ore that will justify a major mining operation. Veins #2 and #3 contain tungsten and zinc and a small flotation mill would concentrate these metals in addition to gold, silver and copper.

Gila County

Bobtail Group (Mariana Mine)

The Bobtail group of 15 unpatented lode claims, sometimes called Mariana Mine, is situated in secs. 12 and 13, R. 14 E. and sec. 7, R. 15 E., T. 2 S., on the south side of the Pinal Mountains in the Tonto National Forest, at an average altitude of about 5,000 feet. Road directions to the property are as follow: In Globe from the southeast end of Broad Street turn southerly onto Ice House road and go 1.0 mile to the junction of Ice House and Six Shooter roads; turn right onto Ice House road and go 1.7 miles to the end of the blacktop; turn sharply right and go 2.8 miles to the Miami road junction; keep left and go 5.3 miles to the junction of the Signal Peak and Madera Peak roads; keep left on the Signal Peak road and go 0.3 mile to a truck trail that branches southerly or to the right; follow this trail 2.6 miles to the Bobtail shaft in the Mineral Creek drainage. (fig. 1)

This property was visited on July 8, 1958. There was no work being done, and all equipment had been removed.

The property is owned by T. S. Armstrong, Marlon Armstrong, Marlon Moon, all of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Grace Finley of Globe, Arizona.

There have been 3 previous examinations of this property by Bureau engineers, hence, the author made only a cursory examination.

THIS COPY WILL BE RETYPED IN MORE
PRECISE FORM BEFORE PUBLICATION.

THIS COPY WILL BE RETYPED IN MORE
PRECISE FORM BEFORE PUBLICATION.

The present underground workings on the Bobtail and Tungsten Veins were known as the Mariana mines when examined by H. D. Phelps on

/ Phelps, H. D., Mariana Mines, Gila County, Arizona: Federal Bur. of Mines unpublished report, 1945, 7 pp.

May 10, 1945. His report reads:

"The property was located about 1878. J. F. Lund of Globe, Arizona, was interested in the property during this early period and the present shaft is believed to have been sunk at that time. Litigation closed the property in 1904. About 1926 the Rosengartens of New York acquired a clear title to the property and did considerable work. Fifty men were employed at one time. A road was built and a post office established at Doak. The shaft was retimbered, an 800-foot water tunnel driven, and a 20,000 gallon storage tank for a mill was installed.

"According to a report by John H. Slate, mining engineer of New York, dated November 15, 1929, ore shipments were made which averaged 0.44 ounces per ton gold, 25.6 ounces per ton silver and 7.51 percent copper. The tonnage is not stated. He estimates the ore reserve at 60,000 tons -25 percent shipping ore and 75 percent milling ore.

"The depression of 1929 stopped all work. Some years later the present owner (T. S. Armstrong) got the property by acquiring all the outstanding stock. A caretaker was placed in charge of the mine, but little or no work was done until the recent lessees started operations."

THIS COPY WILL BE RETYPED IN MORE
PRECISE FORM BEFORE PUBLICATION.

Old smelter settlement sheets indicate that about 285 tons of ore containing an average of 2.8 percent copper, and 0.11 ounce gold and 12.06 ounces silver per ton were shipped from the property between Dec. 1940 and May 1945. Numerous lessees kept the grade of ore high by selective mining and hand sorting. So far as is known no tungsten production has been made.

Little work is believed to have been done on the property from 1945 to 1957 when it was leased to Tulsa Minerals Corp., whose activities were confined mainly to prospecting, surveying and mapping, and sampling.

Workings on the property consist of a shaft 218 feet deep with short drifts on the 20, 50, 60, 100, and 200 levels; an incline shaft said to be 75 feet deep; an adit 235 feet long with a 40-foot winze; a water tunnel said to be 800 feet long; several shallow pits and open cuts; and 2 short adits.

The Bobtail vein carries little or no tungsten value. The Tungsten vein workings carry sparse tungsten minerals as Huebnerite and minor scheelite associated with chalcopyrite and pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and gold and silver in a quartz gangue.

The veins (see fig. 2) are conformable with Pinal schist in the area and strike from N. 30° E. to N. 55° E., and dip from 37° NW to 62° NW. Granite, diorite, and diabase intrude the schist and have caused variations in the strike and dip of the planes of schistosity.

THIS COPY WILL BE RETYPED IN MORE
PRECISE FORM BEFORE PUBLICATION.

In a Defense Minerals Exploration Administration field report the

/ Emerick, W. L., Fed. Geol. Survey and Romslo, T. M., Fed. Bur. of
Mines, DMEA-4203 (Copper) Tulsa Minerals Corporation (Bobtail et al
claims) Gila County, Ariz. March 1958, 13 pp.

following is stated:

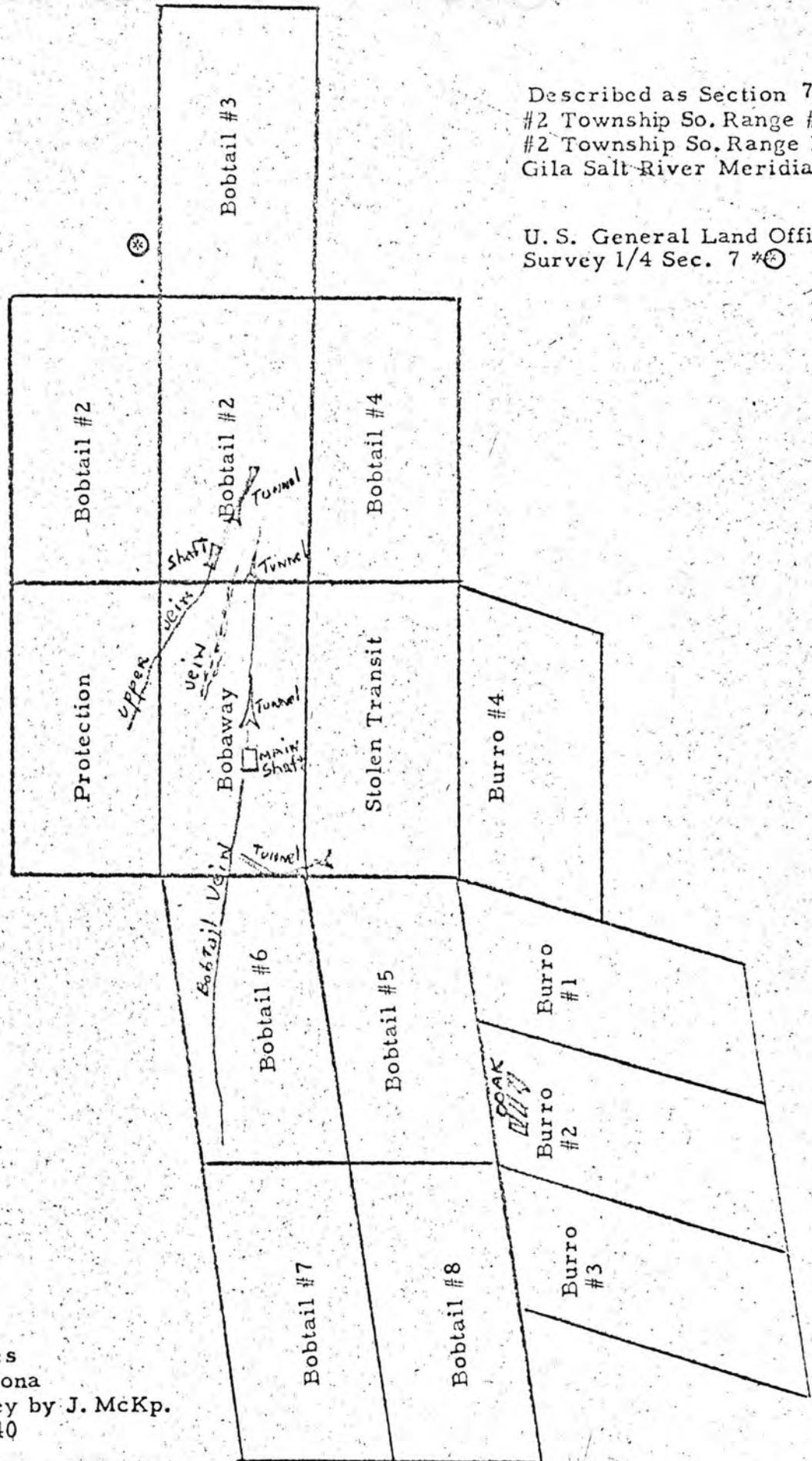
"The sulphide lenses in the Tungsten tunnel range from a knife-edge to locally one foot in thickness. The lenses branch, pinch and swell, and are generally erratic and nonpersistent in continuity. In places the sulphide lenses pinch out completely and have only a sparse showing of the oxides; or, the vein is simply a mineralized zone containing oxides and some disseminated pyrite. Also, in places, several thin, widely spaced sulphide lenses and stringers occur in a zone ranging from 5 to 6 feet from floor to back. In the short southwest drift off the incline 70 feet west of the Tungsten tunnel, thin stringers of chalcopyrite and pyrite less than an inch thick occur in a quartz gangue along with oxides. Dip-wise the sulphide lenses in the winzes of the Tungsten tunnel were no better looking than exposed in the drift. The bottom faces of the winzes were not accessible to inspection either because they were under water or were muck-filled."

Figure 3 is a map of the Tungsten tunnel from the Phelps report.

THIS COPY WILL BE RETYPED IN MORE
PRECISE FONT BEFORE PUBLICATION.

Described as Section 7
#2 Township So. Range #14 East
#2 Township So. Range 15 East
Gila Salt River Meridian - Ariz.

U. S. General Land Office
Survey 1/4 Sec. 7 *²



Bobtail Mines
Globe, Arizona
Claim Survey by J. McKp.
June 30, 1940

Plate #1

MEMORANDUM REPORT
on

BOBTAIL PROPERTY, Globe Mining
District, Globe, Arizona

INTRODUCTION: This property was visited on March 22, 29, and 30th in the company of Don Adams, 2535 East Minnezona Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona. A reconnaissance examination was made of the surface and the upper or Tungsten tunnel was mapped in detail and sampled on a 20 foot interval. Some sampling was done on other parts of the property.

LOCATION: The Bobtail is located in the Globe Mining District 13 miles by road southwest of Globe. The property is located on the southwest flank of the Pinal Mountains in Section 7, Township 2 South, Range 15 East and Section 12, Township 2, South Range 14 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian.

PROPERTY & OWNERSHIP: The property consists of 15 unpatented mining claims on Federal domain. The claims are known as the Bobtail 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Burro 1, 2, 3, and 4; Stolen Transit, Bobaway, and Protection.

The owners of the property are Dr. T. S. Armstrong of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and Ross C. Finley of 187-189 East Cedar, Globe, Arizona.

HISTORY AND PAST PRODUCTION: First exploration of the property was by the Gila-Pinal Company in 1898. The company sank the main shaft in the Bobtail vein to the 100 foot level and stoped some ore on the 50, 60, and 100 foot levels. This ore, which was probably handsorted, was

shipped to the El Paso smelter and ran as much as \$40 per ton at present prices of gold and silver. Later this company sank this shaft to the 215 foot level and drifted 100 feet west and 60 feet east of the shaft on the 200 foot level. An old map of these workings shows ore assaying as high as \$60 per ton at present prices of gold and silver on the 200 foot level drift to the west. No width was given for this grade of ore.

In 1904 mining operations were stopped because of litigation. A clear title was finally secured to the property and in 1929 Western Mines Syndicate, Inc. re-opened the shaft to the 200 foot level. The drift to the east was extended to 114 feet from the shaft with only narrow stringers of sulphide ore being encountered. Old timers familiar with the property report two feet of good grade ore on the 200 foot level, but there is no information to substantiate this.

Beginning with the World War II period, the property saw renewed activity in the area of the Tungsten tunnel or hanging wall vein. A small shaft was sunk to a depth of 50 feet with a 50 foot drift off to the west. An adit was driven at the creek level on the vein to the east for a total length of approximately 225 feet. Good showings of ore were encountered in these workings and small shipments of ore from the adit and from the underhead stopes off the adit have been made. These shipments were the result of sporadic mine activity by poorly financed leasers. Total shipments from this part of the mine since 1942 would probably not exceed 200 tons. An arithmetic average ore grade from available shipping records during this period is

as follows:

Copper	3.14%
Gold	.111 oz.
Silver	11.74 oz.
Zinc	4.00 %

GEOLOGY AND ORE DEPOSIT: The country rock in the mine area is typical Pinal schist, and some very old rhyolite and diabase intrusives. In addition to the vein faults several post mineral cross faults were observed which offset the veins.

There are two strong north dipping northeast-southwest trending veins of importance on the property. The stronger vein called the Bobtail vein strikes north 45° East and has its best exposure along the canyon wall in the vicinity of the Bobtail shaft on the Bobaway claim. This portion of the vein was the scene of most of the old exploration activity. In the shaft area the vein was 4 to 8 feet wide composed of more or less massive quartz with gold values averaging in excess of \$25 per ton at the present price of gold. This shaft was definitely sunk in a better than average ore shoot and meager information gleaned from an old map of the workings suggests that this ore shoot may pitch downward to the west.

The Tungsten tunnel workings are on the second important vein on the property. This vein has a dip of about 35° to the north and strikes north 60° east. If this vein maintains this strike consistently to the north it would converge with the main Bobtail vein. A post mineral north-south trending fault at the portal of the Tungsten tunnel

offsets this vein approximately 55 feet on the surface with the vein segment on the west of the fault being displaced to the north.

The vein in the Tungsten tunnel is made up of quartz stringers with very little sulphide associated with up to 1 foot widths of quartz with relatively massive sulphides. The maximum aggregate width of heavy sulphide vein material noted in the drift was approximately 2 feet with a maximum total vein width of approximately 5 feet observed. The ore minerals in order of decreasing importance are copper in the form of chalcopyrite and supergene chalcocite and covellite, silver associated with the sulphides, gold associated with both sulphides and quartz, and zinc in the form of coarsely crystalline sphalerite and a small amount of tungsten as huebnerite. The pyrite content of the ore is relatively small.

There is some supergene enrichment of copper which was observed to extend from 50 to 120 feet down the dip of the vein from the surface. Supergene enrichment cannot be counted upon to materially increase the copper grade to sufficient depth to appreciably affect the profitability of a mining operation.

The general increase of copper content of the veins in the Globe area as the mines are developed to greater depth is a favorable feature to be considered when exploring this property.

I would predict an increase in the copper content, as the mineral chalcopyrite, with a decrease in the zinc content as the property is explored to greater depth.

The character of the ore minerals suggests that no difficulty should be encountered in making a satisfactory mill recovery.

ORE RESERVES: The Tungsten tunnel was channel sampled at 20 foot intervals throughout its length. All samples were cut across the entire mineralized structure. The assay results from this sampling indicate that from 35 to 45% of the vein length is of good minable grade and width. This ore would assay 2.92% copper, 4.20 oz. silver, .08 oz. gold and 4% zinc with an average width of 39". Without the zinc this ore is now worth \$30 per ton. A milling operation would add about \$4.00 per ton for zinc content. The ore has not been credited with the value for the huebernite tungsten content although the assay value might approach .20 WO_3 .

The lower grade portion of the vein ranging from 55 to 65% of the total length averages 40" wide 1.42% copper, .25 oz. gold, 3.71 silver, and probably would assay 1 to 2% zinc. At present prices this ore averages \$22.95 per ton without including any value for zinc or tungsten. If one high gold assay is thrown out of the arithmetic average for the lower grade portion of the vein, the ore at present prices would be worth about \$16.50 per ton.

Approximately 50 tons of vein material would be developed for each 100 feet of vein length for each vertical foot of development. Approximately 40% of this would be the high grade ore and the balance would be low-grade ore as defined in the preceding paragraph.

CONCLUSIONS AND COMMENTS: The Bobtail property offers good possibilities for the development of a profitable direct shipping ore proposition. Favorable exploration results might warrant a 100-ton per day mining and milling operation.

SUGGESTED EXPLORATION: The mine workings should be properly located by means of a transit survey although surveying of underground work with transit is not necessary at this time. The trend and elevation of vein croppings in the Tungsten ^{Tunnel} And Bobaway shaft areas should be established by transit survey. A rough map in the vicinity of the main workings showing the major topographic features should be compiled with the aid of a few transit and stadia shots.

When this information has been acquired, it will be possible to lay out an intelligent exploration program. This program might consist of drifting on the main Bobtail vein to the east from the vicinity of the collar of the Bobtail shaft then crosscutting to the Tungsten tunnel vein followed by drifting on that vein. While this work was under way, the Bobtail shaft could be de-watered and rehabilitated and the 200 level explored.

Diamond drilling to test the vein structures at greater depth may be warranted. Cost of this exploration program can be worked up with reasonable accuracy on completion of the transit survey.

Respectfully submitted,

Edgar A. Scholz
June 13, 1956

DMP

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine BOBAYWAY, CU Date July 15, 1944
District Mineral Creek Engineer E. F. Hastings
Subject: Reconstruction Finance Corporation ✓
Mine Loan

Docket No. Phoenix C-280
Date Application Received July 7, 1944
Date of Field Examination July 5, 1944
Date of Report July 15, 1944

1. Name and address of applicant (correspondent): E. M. Wedebrand & Albert Strobel
Box 252, Globe, Arizona
2. Character of project and estimated cost thereof: "CU., AG., AU. Rehabilitate 200
foot shaft and lateral workings therefrom: \$5,000.00.
3. Location of Property: Mineral Creek Mining district, Gila county, Arizona.
4. Applicant's interest in or ownership of property: Applicants hold lease to
December 7, 1946 on a 10% royalty basis.
5. Loan requested: \$5,000.00
6. Loan recommended: None
7. Comments: (a) A previous application was filed by Joel A. Guldin, then called
the Bobtail Group) under Docket No. C-ND-Phx 101 and was reviewed by this
engineer November 30, 1942.
(b) Below is an excerpt from a communication from Andrew Macfarlane,
Field Engineer of the Department of Mineral Resources, dated July 5, 1944.
"Enclosed find sketch of the Bobaway Mine, situated on the west slope
of the Pinal Mts. about 18 miles westerly from Globe.
"Messers H. Wedebrand and Al Strobel are applying for a \$5,000.00
R.F.C. loan, but they are basing their loan application on old reports
as the mine is now nearly full of water.
"I have not made a report on this mine as only the old reports that
were made when the mine was in operation from 6 to 40 years ago, can
deal with the underground of this old mine, I merely made a superfi-
cial inspection, and helped them with their application.
"This sketch will serve to give our Phoenix office an incomplete file
on this mine, together with copies of the attached report of John H. Slate
of November 15, 1929."
(c) There is no new evidence relative to this property which would
substantiate a reversal of the previous negative recommendations.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

E. F. Hastings

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

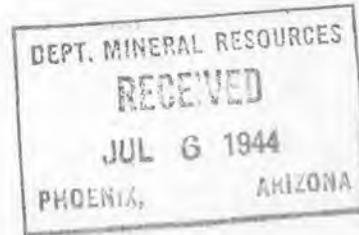
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mailed 1 copy to McFarlane

Mine
District
Subject:

Date July 5th, 1944
Engineer Box 506 Globe, Arizona.

Department Of Mineral Resources
Mr Chas. Dunning Director
304 Home Builders Bldg.
Phoenix, Arizona.



Dear Mr Dunning;

Enclosed find sketch of the Bobaway Mine, situated on the west slope of the Pinal Mtns. about 18 miles westerly from Globe.

Messers H. Wedebrand and Al Strobel are applying for a \$5,000. R.F. C. loan, but they are basing their loan application on old reports, as the mine is now nearly full of water.

I have not made a report on this mine as only the old reports that were made when the mine was in operation from 6 to 40 years ago, can deal with the underground of this old mine, I merely made a superficial inspection, and helped them with their application.

This sketch will serve to give our Phoenix office an incomplete file on this mine, together with copies of the attached report of John H. Slate of Nov. 15th, 1929.

Over three weeks ago returning here from trip over my eastern field, the Generator of my nearly new Auto. burned out, and before going to Phoenix, had another generator installed at cost of \$15.

On returning from Phoenix June 29th, this 2nd, generator burned out again, but I did not detect this until on July 2nd, the car engine failed for lack of electricity, I at once put my car in the repair shop asking that I get same by noon the 3rd, well this is the 5th, and I have only a promise that they may have it ready tonight, they state a regulator has to be made, they cannot find one in any of the auto or 2nd, hand shops.

This has knocked me out of making Duncan and Clifton meeting, but soon as I can get car, will call upon all parties in thoses fields and consult re. their matters. By saturday and sunday July 8th, and 9th, I will be in Wilcox and can get mail there in care of the Wilcox Hotel.

Have letter from Mr L.C. Douglas, of 925 Valencia St. Los A. relative to a bulldoser here for his work of striping on his copper project near Winkleman, he states he will be here about July 8th, I am advising Mr DeVaux who owns the Bulldozer, to be on the outlook for him.

Yours very truly.

A. Macfarlane, Field Engr.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Line BOBTAIL GROUP, Cu., Zn. Date November 30, 1942
District Mineral Creek Engineer Earl F. Hastings
Subject: Reconstruction Finance Corporation ✓
Preliminary Development Loan

Docket No. C-ND-Phx. 101
Date Application Received November 20, 1942
Date of Report November 30, 1942

1. Name and address of applicant (correspondent):
Joel A. Guldin, Globe, Arizona.
2. Character of project and estimated cost thereof:
Cu.-Zn. Open "Creek Tunnel" easterly on vein and unwater and repair main shaft to and including the 200 foot level, \$5000.00.
3. Location of property:
Mineral Creek Mining District, southwestern tip of Gila County, Arizona.
4. Applicant's interest in or ownership of property:
Applicant holds three year lease from November 6, 1942 @ 15% royalty.
5. Loan requested:
\$5000.00
6. Loan recommended:
None.
7. Comments:
 - (A) The John H. Slate report of November 15, 1929, submitted subsequent to the reopening of the main shaft, leaves the impression there is little, if any, unstopped areas to be made accessible. Examination of the western extension of this shoot was impossible due to the condition of the drifts and inability to reach the faces. The area west of the shaft from the 34 foot level to the 200 foot level was mined prior to 1916, an exceptionally good grade of ore being extracted from stopes 3 to 8 feet wide. The ore is reported 5 feet wide on the 200 foot level. Further extraction would necessitate sinking the shaft opening a new level. Remnants of the shoot to the west, too low grade for extraction by the last operators, which might remain would be difficult to reach from the existing levels.
 - (B) In 1930 the 200 level East was in 51 feet and advanced to a distance 114 feet from the shaft. A stringer, $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" wide, was reported there and anticipation of hitting the No. 1 shoot, evidently on the rake, expressed. This is the last report of progress, whether the shoot was found or not is not known; and if found whether it was mined or not is likewise unknown. The No. 1 shoot above the 100 foot level was mined, however, so the prospects of finding ore in place east of the shaft from present lateral workings is as unlikely as finding it to the west.

November 30, 1942

- (C) It is apparent that little would be gained by reopening either east or west laterals on existing levels. If the assertion of 5 feet of ore on the 200 foot level is correct, and its value approximates the shipments previously made, then this showing is worth sinking to the 300 foot level. It would be difficult and probably impossible to check this width and value, to say nothing of estimating its lateral extent, even after unwatering. This would preclude the use of a Development Loan funds for the purpose of sinking.
- (D) Circumstances and conditions outlined in the preceding paragraphs tend to limit the feasibility of reopening the main shaft and that portion of the work is not recommended.
- (E) The Slate report gives no assay value of the vein in the "Creek Tunnel" but comments upon its composition as follows: "The vein matter shows copper oxides and carbonates as well as considerable zinc, iron pyrites and occasional disseminated copper sulphides. The gauge on the hanging wall shows considerable sulphides of copper and iron".

This tunnel is inaccessible and the assay certificate presented by the applicant dated November 18, 1942 must represent selected dump ore. A 3 foot width of shipping ore is claimed (notation by applicant on the section map of the Slate report), but the origin of this information is not given. Evidence of the value of this work appears too inconclusive upon which to base an affirmative recommendation.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Earl F. Hastings
Assistant Director and
Projects Engineer.

COPY

ENGINEERING REPORT

ON

THE BOBTAIL PROPERTY *New Bobavay*
by

John H. Slate, M. E. New York N. Y.
Nov. 15, 1929

LOCATION:

The Bobtail Property is situated in the Globe-Miami District, being 14 miles Southwest of ^{Globe}~~Globe~~, Ariz. It is reached by auto from Globe.

GLOBE-MIAMI DISTRICT:

One of the largest copper producing districts of Arizona and within a 12 mile radius of the Bobtail Property, - are the large operations of the Magma Copper Co. at Superior; Ray Consolidated at Ray; Old Dominion at Globe; Miami Copper and Inspiration at Miami and these five companies have an annual copper production of 255,000,000 pounds and have paid in excess of \$137,000,000 in dividends.

The above reference does not imply that there is any genetic or physical connection between the large, developed ore bodies of the above companies, and the veins of the Bobtail Property, - since the property is seven miles (airline) from Inspiration, the closest of the operating mines, but the above data is offered in answer to the usual query, "Are there any operating mines nearby?"

HISTORY:

The Gila-Pinal Mines Col. opened the property in 1898, sinking the Main Shaft on the Bobtail claim, to a reported depth of 220 feet and many carloads of direct smelting ore were reported shipped by wagon to Globe and thence by rail to the nearest smelter at El Paso.

An average of these reported smelter shipments is as follows:

GOLD .44 oz. per ton SILVER 25.6 oz. per ton COPPER 7.51%

A controversy among the owners, resulted in litigation that stopped operations in 1904,- and apparently at a time when smelter shipments and ore values were at a maximum;- several law suits followed and it was not until the final settlement of the Norman Johnson Estate, in 1926 that a clear title could be obtained and the property re-opened.

EXTENT OF PROPERTY:

The property consists of 13 contiguous claims or approximately 250 acres and all of the claims are properly recorded in the County Records at Globe, Arizona.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY:

The geology is simple; the veins are fissure veins and the valuable vein minerals are gold, silver, copper and zinc. The country rock which encases the veins is Pinal Schist.

Three veins of commercial thickness and values are shown on the surface and are partially developed at depth, but only the main Bobtail Vein, is here considered, as it shows gold, silver and copper values at the outcrop,- has a thickness of from three to ten feet at the surface and a proven lateral extension of over 1500 feet additional indications that it will have a length of over 2000 feet.

The country is rugged, being in the foothills of the Pinal Mountains and elevations vary from 5000 to 6000 feet above sea level.

EQUIPMENT AND CAMP FACILITIES:

The Main Shaft is now equipped with a self-dumping head frame and hoist suitable for use to a depth of 400 to 500 feet; a pumping plant of ample size, also ventilating fan, have been installed. All machinery is operated by gasoline engines and is in first-class operating condition.

Suitable buildings enclose the hoist, pumping plant and black-smith shop and adequate tools, car track, etc, are in use.

The Foster Camp with housing facilities for 15 to 20 men, has been purchased and the camp has a domestic water supply which has never been known to fail,- supplying all necessary domestic water demands throughout the entire year. This is made possible by an 800 foot water tunnel and a 20,000 gal. steel tank.

The truck road from Globe to the Main Shaft and Foster Camp are in excellent condition for heavy or light trucking.

1929 DEVELOPMENT WORK:

Starting at the 116 foot station, the Main Shaft was re-opened and permanent new timbering was done to the 200 foot level,- the shaft being in the vein at all points, and the vein varied from three to six feet in thickness and showing commercial ore. The shaft and vein dip at 58 degrees.

The finding of a complete and elaborate station at the 200 foot level was a distinct surprise, as the records of the old company did not show clearly, that any ore had been mined and shipped from the 200 foot level, probably due to the fact that at this point, friction had developed among the owners in 1904, which ultimately led to litigation and the closing down of the property.

On re-opening the 200 foot level, an extensive stoped area was found above the West Drift and as over 100 feet of that drift are still open for inspection, it is definitely shown that the vein had increased from 3 feet (above the 100 level) to 5 feet on the 200 level and with positive evidence that the old company mined 8 feet of ore in the stope above the 200 level West Drift.

The East Drift on the 200 foot level is in 63 feet,- standing open and the drift is in the vein at the face; the vein is over four feet thick with its full thickness not exposed at the face and all of this work can be re-timbered and drifting continued east on the 200 level, where the No. 1 Ore Shoot will be encountered, in all

probability, in the next 50 or 60 feet of advance.

This No. 1 ore shoot produced much of the tonnage mined from the 100 level, in the old days, and is also the ore shoot from which the Smelter Test Shipments were made in 1926.

The vein at the face of the drift shows streaks of direct smelting ore. No stoping has been done above the 200 level east drift.

The new proven existence of extensive stoping on the 200 level to the West, makes clear for the first time, various assay records of the old company, the origin of which was obscure, in the absence of any knowledge of stoping at the 200 level.

These old records unquestionably refer to shipments made from the above stope:

1st Assay	GOLD	.27 oz.	SILVER	64.02 oz.	COPPER	8.1%
-----------	------	---------	--------	-----------	--------	------

2nd	"	"	.70	"	"	37.8	"	"	5.1%
-----	---	---	-----	---	---	------	---	---	------

GROSS VALUE- \$60.00 per ton, based on Nov, 1929 prices.

The re-opening of the shaft was continued below the 200 foot level to a depth of 215 feet, at which point sinking had been stopped in 1904.

CONCLUSION:

The Bobtail Vein has increased 50% in thickness at the 200 foot level and shows an average thickness of over five feet with a maximum indicated thickness of eight feet.

The vein walls and structure are perfect from a geological and mining standpoint and its deep downward extension, as well as lateral extension are clearly indicated.

The character, completeness and apparent cost of the timbering put in by the old company at the "shaft station" on the 200 foot level, and to the very shaft bottom of 215 feet, proves conclusively that they realized that they had a real copper property and that the mine lay below them, - them in virgin ground below the 200 level and their work at the "station" shows that they expected to sink to 600 or 700 feet.

It is evident that there now exists much smelting ore in parts of the old stope above the 200 foot level, west drift;-this conclusion is based on the fact that an assay of the thick, gummy mud now underfoot on the 200 foot level, shows values in silver, zinc and copper.

The mud is the result of 30 years of seepage of water, down through the old stope areas and the mineral values have been deposited in the mud on the drift bottom. The caved condition of this stope and the west drift on the 200 foot level, will prevent recovering that ore until the 300 foot level is reached in the Main Shaft and a raise put up from the 300 level, that will be in advance of the caved portion of the old stope.

SUMMARY:

Exploration work to date has determined the following important facts:

\$20 ore was mined within 34 feet of the outcrop (1 car load shipment)

\$40 ore was mined within 50 feet of the outcrop (car load shipment)

\$46 ore was mined by the "old company" from the 100 foot level.

\$60 " " " " " " " " 200 foot level.

The vein varied from 3 to 4 feet in thickness to the 100 foot level. The vein increased to over 5 feet at the 200 foot level.

The shaft is completely re-timbered to the unmined bottom at 215 feet and 63 feet of drifting on the 200 foot level east, is now open and ready for retimbering and further advance, with the vein in place and unmined above the 200 foot level east.

The vein structure, thickness and wall conditions are perfect on the 200 foot level, and in the shaft to the bottom at 215 feet.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. Re-timber the east drift on the 200 foot level to the face (63 ft.) and advance the drift immediately, in order to cut the downward extension of No. 1 ore Shoot,

D ADAMS
MIAMI PROSPECT

JOHN H. SLATE, M. E.
Consulting Engineer
30 Broad Street
New York, N.Y.

THE BOB TAIL PROPERTY

LOCATION:

The property is located in the Globe-Miami Mining District of Arizona, and is reached by automobile from Globe, Arizona; the distance being 14 miles.

The Globe-Miami District is one of the largest copper producing districts of Arizona and within a radius of 12 miles from the Bobtail Mine, - are found the large producing mines of Magma Copper, at Superior; Ray Consolidated at Ray, Old Dominion at Globe; Inspiration Consolidated and Miami Copper at Miami.

These five producing mines have an annual output in excess of 245,000,000 pounds of copper and have paid over \$140,000,000 in dividends to the end of 1929.

EXTENT OF THE PROPERTY

The property consists of 15 contiguous lode mining claims or approximately 300 acres.

TITLE:

The claims are held in compliance with Federal Regulations covering Annual Assessment Work on Mineral Claims and all claims are properly recorded in the Gila County Recorder's Office at Globe.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY:

F. L. Ransome of the United States Geological Survey refers to the Bobtail Mine in the GLOBE FOLIO No. 111, on pages 14 and 15:

"As examples of lode deposits, may be cited the Summit, Cole and Goodwin and the Bobtail Lodes, carrying sulphide ores in Pinal Schist."

"So far as known, the minerals of the primary sulphide ores were contemporaneously formed and exhibit no regular sequence. Thus in the Bobtail Mine, Chalcopyrite (copper), sphalerite (zinc), galena (lead), pyrite (iron), and hubernite (tungsten), occur together in a quartz gangue; none of the minerals show a later or earlier origin than the others."

EARLY OPERATIONS:

The Bobtail Property was first opened by the Gila-Pinal Mines Co., in 1898, by sinking the Main Shaft to a reported depth of 175 feet, and past records show that much "direct smelting ore", was mined from the 100 Ft. level, - hauled by wagons over 18 miles of rough log road, to Globe, Arizona., and shipped by railroad to El Paso, Texas, to be smelted.

The average of 20 reported smelter shipments, is as follows:

GOLD .44 Oz. per ton, SILVER 25.6 Oz. per ton COPPER 7.51%

277
98.52

Equals a Gross Value of per ton, based on today's metal prices.

In 1904, a controversy developed among the owners, resulting in litigation that stopped operations apparently at a time when ore shipments and ore values, were at a maximum; - several law suits followed and it was not until the final settlement of the Norman Johnson Estate, in 1925, that clear title could be obtained.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY:

The geology is simple; the veins are fissure veins and the valuable vein minerals are gold, silver, copper and zinc. The country rock which encases the veins, is Pinal Schist.

Three veins of commercial thickness and value are shown on the surface and are partially developed at depth, but only the main Bobtail Vein is here considered, as it shows gold, silver and copper value at the outcrop; has a thickness of from three to ten feet at the surface and a proven lateral extension of over 1500 feet and additional indications that it will have a length of over 3000 feet.

The country is rugged, being in the Pinal Mountains and elevations vary from 5000 to 6000 feet above sea level.

PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION:

The Main Shaft on the Bobtail Vein was reopened in 1926 and 1927, and encountered the top of the old workings at a depth of 60 feet.

The shaft at all points was in the vein which varied from 3 to 4 feet in thickness and repeated hand samples showed commercial ores within 17 feet of the outcrop.

To check these samples, two test carloads were mined and shipped to the International Smelter at Miami, Arizona, and the Smelter returns showed:

SMELTER LOT NO. 2799, (1926) 40 TONS Mined from 17 to 34 feet below outcrop.

GOLD .165 oz. per ton SILVER 13.30 oz. per ton COPPER 3.51%

SMELTER LOT NO. 2413 (1926) 35 TONS Mined from 34 to 50 feet below outcrop.

GOLD .275 oz. per ton SILVER 29.1 oz. per ton COPPER 5.25%

The above satisfactory results, showing an unusual condition in Arizona copper formations, with \$40 ore of commercial thickness, within 50 feet of the outcrop, made it certain that the records of the old Gila Pinal Mines Company were correct, with reference to the reported smelter shipments made from the Bobtail Shaft in 1900 to 1904

The Foster Camp has been purchased with housing facilities for 15 to 20 men, and the Camp has a domestic water supply which has never been known to fail, supplying all domestic water demands throughout the entire year. This is made possible by a 900 foot Water Tunnel and a 20,000 gallon steel tank, with gravity flow to the Camp.

The truck road from Globe to the Main Shaft and Foster Camp are kept in condition for heavy or light trucking. Distance 14 miles.

1929-30 DEVELOPMENT:

Starting at a depth of 116 feet in April, 1929, the Main Shaft was reopened and permanent new timbering was set to the 200 foot level, the shaft being in the vein at all points, and the vein varied from three to six feet in thickness and showing commercial ore. The shaft and vein dip at 58 degrees.

The finding of a complete and elaborate station at the 200 foot level was a distinct surprise, as the records of the old company did not show clearly that any ore had been mined and shipped from the 200 foot level, probably due to the fact that at this point friction had developed among the owners in 1904, which ultimately led to litigation and the closing of the property.

On reopening the 200 level, an extensive stoped area was found above the West Drift and as over 100 feet of that drift was open for inspection, it is definitely seen that the vein had increased from 3 feet (at the 100 level) to 5 feet on the 200 level and with positive evidence that the old company mined 8 feet of ore in the stope above the 200 level West Drift.

The now proven existence of an extensive stoped area on the 200 level to the West, makes clear for the first time, various assay records of the old company, the origin of which was obscure, in the absence of any knowledge of stoping at the 200 level.

These old records unquestionably refer to shipments made from the above stope:

1st Assay Gold	.27 oz.	SILVER	64.02 oz.	COPPER	8.1%
2nd " "	.70 "	"	37.8 "	"	5.1%

PRESENT AVERAGE GROSS VALUE \$41.50 per ton, based on current metal prices.

SUMMARY:

Exploration work to date has determined the following important facts:

\$20 ore was mined within 34 feet of the outcrop.	(1926 Smelter Shipment)
\$40 ore " " " 50 " " " " "	(" " ")
\$35 ore was mined by the old company from the 100 foot level.	
\$41 ore " " " " " " " " 200 " "	

The vein varied from 3 to 4 feet in thickness to the 100 foot level, and has increased to over 5 feet in thickness at the 200 foot level.

The Main Shaft has been completely re-timbered from the top, to the unmined bottom at 215 feet.

CONCLUSIONS:

The Bobtail Vein is of the Simple fissure Type and has shown very persistent thickness from the surface to the bottom of the present shaft at 215 feet; the thickness averages 4.4 feet to this depth.

The lateral extension of the vein, (1500 to 3000 feet) offers ample room for lateral development with the possibility of blocking out large tonnages of commercial ore that will justify a major copper operation.

It is conservative to predict that the Bobtail Vein will continue to a depth of 2000 to 2500 feet, in view of its known lateral extension and the exact knowledge of this vein that has been obtained on the 200 foot level.

The presence of a thick "gough" separating the vein and the vein walls, as well as the striations or grooves in the wall rock, adjacent to the vein, offers further proof of the deep seated origin of the Bobtail Vein.

Ore values in the Bobtail Vein are concentrated in what are termed "ore shoots" and two such shoots with widths of 105 and 135 feet respectively, have already been encountered in the development on the 100 and 200 foot levels.

The ore contains Tungsten and Zinc, as well as gold, silver and copper, but no effort should be made to recover the tungsten or zinc values.

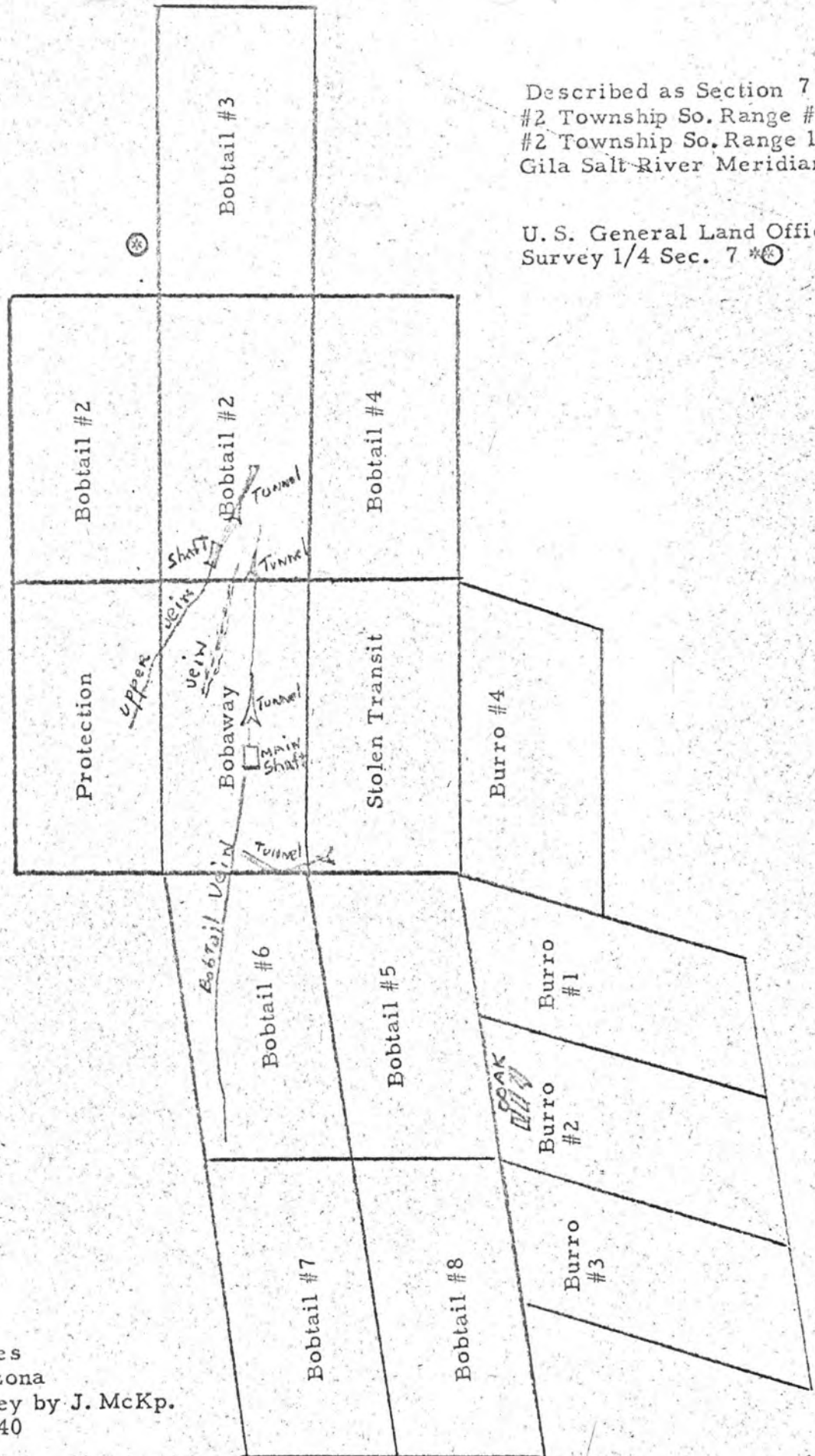
All economic and physical conditions at the property, are decidedly favorable, with the single exception of the transportation, and the present development justifies sinking the shaft to the 500 foot level and plans should then be made to sink a new permanent three compartment hoisting shaft, at a point East of the present shaft, which will greatly simplify the trucking of ore, concentrates and supplies.

Compiled by,

/s/ JOHN H. SLATE

Described as Section 7
 #2 Township So. Range #14 East
 #2 Township So. Range 15 East
 Gila Salt River Meridian - Ariz..

U. S. General Land Office
 Survey 1/4 Sec. 7 *



Bobtail Mines
 Globe, Arizona
 Claim Survey by J. McKp.
 June 30, 1940

Plate #1

NAME OF MINE: BOBAY
OWNER: (part of Mariana)
Dr.T.S. Armstrong, McKeesport, Pa.

COUNTY: Gila
DISTRICT:
METALS: Cu,Ag,Au

OPERATOR AND ADDRESS		MINE STATUS	
Date:	E.M. Wedebrand, Box 282,	Date:	Developing
11/44	Globe	11/44	Idle
		6/46	
	(Info. on sketch)		

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MINERAL BUILDING, FAIRGROUNDS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

August 11, 1958

To the Owner or Operator of the Arizona Mining Property named below:

Twentieth Century Mine (Gila County)	tungsten & gold
(Property)	(ore)

We have an old listing of the above property which we would like to have brought up to date.

Please fill out the enclosed Mine Owner's Report form with as complete detail as possible and attach copies of reports, maps, assay returns, shipment returns or other data which you have not sent us before and which might interest a prospective buyer in looking at the property.

Frank P. Knight

FRANK P. KNIGHT,
Director.

Enc: Mine Owner's Report



Mr. Marvin J. Pavlacky
363 Cedar St.

Globe A-1





UNITED STATES AIR CORPS
SHEPPARD FIELD, TEXAS

May 7, 1942
91

Mr. Charles F. Willis
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 24th was received and I want to thank you for giving me the information for which I asked. I have the forms filled out which you sent me, and will send them to you with whatever other information I didn't have room to cover on the form.

I don't have the Assay Certificates here with me as I left them with Mr. Hewitt Wolfe, Globe Arizona, who is looking after my property for me. I will contact him at once and have him get some Certified Duplicates made of the Assay Certificates or have him send you the originals.

Mr. Wolfe is doing what he can toward selling my claims and I want him to have the Assay Certificates as he is about the only one who knows the exact location of them.

Any time interested parties want to see the property Mr. Wolfe will be glad to show them around. His address is 363 Cedar Street, Globe Arizona.



UNITED STATES AIR CORPS
SHEPPARD FIELD, TEXAS

P2

I don't make any bones about this property of mine being anything but a raw prospect and the small amount of work and few assays which I have at this time doesn't prove much.

However from the extent of the outcrop and the ore disposition the prospects look very encouraging for the property.

Mining expenses in my estimation would not be very high and the location of the mine in relation to the Millsite is very good.

The mine is also close to Globe, which would be the main source for most of the supplies. I believe a considerable amount of timber on the claims can be used for mine timbers and perhaps for buildings, to a certain extent.

There is some open ground adjoining my claims which should be taken up for protection and also to make a more compact group. There are some parallel veins which I haven't been able to trace out & prospect very much on this adjoining ^{ground}.

I realize that in times like these, it is hard to get people to invest in anything that takes much development, without sure and quick returns.

I want to thank you again for helping me get started, in this business of trying to sell my claims. You can be sure I will

Cooperate in any way I can, just to make a deal.

The price I have set is fairly reasonable but I'm willing to make most any kind of a deal that is anywhere reasonable.

The thing I want to do is to get that property developed, if it is at all possible.

It is possible that when I get out of this school in 6 weeks or such a time they will ship me to Phoenix, anyhow I hope so. In case they send me to one of the Airfields there I may have a little time to spend in getting something done on the property.

It has been rather difficult to get accustomed to Army life, after being used to working in mines and prospecting the last few years. I know conditions will be better when I get assigned to a permanent base, more than likely over there somewhere. All the men here are anxious to get going and see some real action. Of course for most of us here there won't be any actual combat service.

Yours truly

M. J. Pavlacky.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date May 4, 1942

1. Mine *Twentieth Century*
3. Mining District & County *Globe, Gila County*
4. Former name
5. Owner *Marvin J. Pavlacky*
Harry H. Wolfe Agent
7. Operator
9. President, Owning Co.
10. Gen. Mgr.
11. Mine Supt.
12. Mill Supt.
13. Men Employed
18. Operations: Present
There are no operations at present.
2. Location *Fifteen 1/2 miles southwest of Globe, Arizona. About 1 1/2 miles from Doak which was once a Post office and is also the location of T. S. Armstrong Mine.*
6. Address (Owner)
363 Cedar St., Globe, Ariz.
8. Address (Operator)
- 9A. President, Operating Co.
14. Principal Minerals *Tungsten & Gold*
15. Production Rate
16. Mill: Type & Cap.
17. Power: Amt. & Type

19. Operations: Planned

20. Number Claims, Title, etc.

Three, 3 full mining claims, held by right of location, known as "Twentieth Century" No. 2, No. 5 and No. 7.

21. Description: Topography & Geography

These claims lay in a rather rough section of Gila County, on the south slope of the Pinal Mountains. At an elevation of about 4300 feet.

22. Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition

A 40 ft. shaft and several small open cuts have been made across the main vein. The shaft may not be in working condition at the present time, but to my estimation it is not in the logical place to carry on mining operations, even though there is a very good showing at this point.

23. Geology & Mineralization

The type of deposit is probably Metamorphic and is a replacement deposit. The vein outcrops shows the full length of one claim and part of another.

24. Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings

There are no tailings, and a few tons of ore might be sorted from dumps and piled up for milling later.

I believe it would be possible to put in a small mill after a 3 or 4 month development period.

24A. Dimensions and Value of Ore body

The vein runs from 1 ft. up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. At one place in the vein there is an average outcrop of 3 feet for 75 feet distance. The ore will average 1.2% WO₃. I have also had assays running as high as 9.00 in Gold.

25. Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow-Sheet

There is no mining or milling equipment on the property.

26. Road Conditions, Route

The first 12 miles of road is maintained by the county and the county runs their graders over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the road on the south slope of the Pinal about a year ago. The road for $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles was then in good condition. There is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of road in poor condition, which would require a certain amount of work.

27. Water Supply

There is plenty of water, especially years when the snowfall is heavy on top of the Pinal Mountains. If necessary water could be developed for all milling and domestic use. I struck water in one of my location holes, where plenty of water could be developed.

28. Brief History

There is evidence that the property has been worked in a small way, by other prospectors, probably looking for Gold, Silver or Copper. The ore carries Gold & Silver with traces of Copper. A flow sheet may be worked out to recover both Gold & Tungsten. I believe Phil Bell owned this property at one time. His address is Globe, Arizona.

29. Special Problems, Reports Filed

30. Remarks

This property has the earmarks of being a real mine, due to the prominent outcrops and the formations of the deposit. I think this property can be opened up, with efficient management for 4 or 5 thousand dollars, and put into operation in a small way to start with.

31. If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate.

This property is for sale, my price being \$25,000. I will also lease it or sell it on terms, reasonable to any purchaser.

32. Signature

Marvin J. Pavlacky

33. Use additional sheets if necessary

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

413 Home Builders Bldg.

May 15, 1942

Mr. M. J. Pavlacky
United States Air Corps
Sheppard Field, Texas

Dear Mr. Pavlacky:

I greatly appreciate your letter of the 7th enclosing your Mine Owner's Report on the Twentieth Century property. We are especially pleased to get this at the present time as we are making a special survey of the tungsten properties in this state and are sending an engineer around to examine each one of them.

You may be very sure that when we get any opportunity to present your property to prospective operators we will see that they get the full data.

Thanking you again, and with best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Chairman, Board of Governors
Department of Mineral Resources

CFW:LP