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Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

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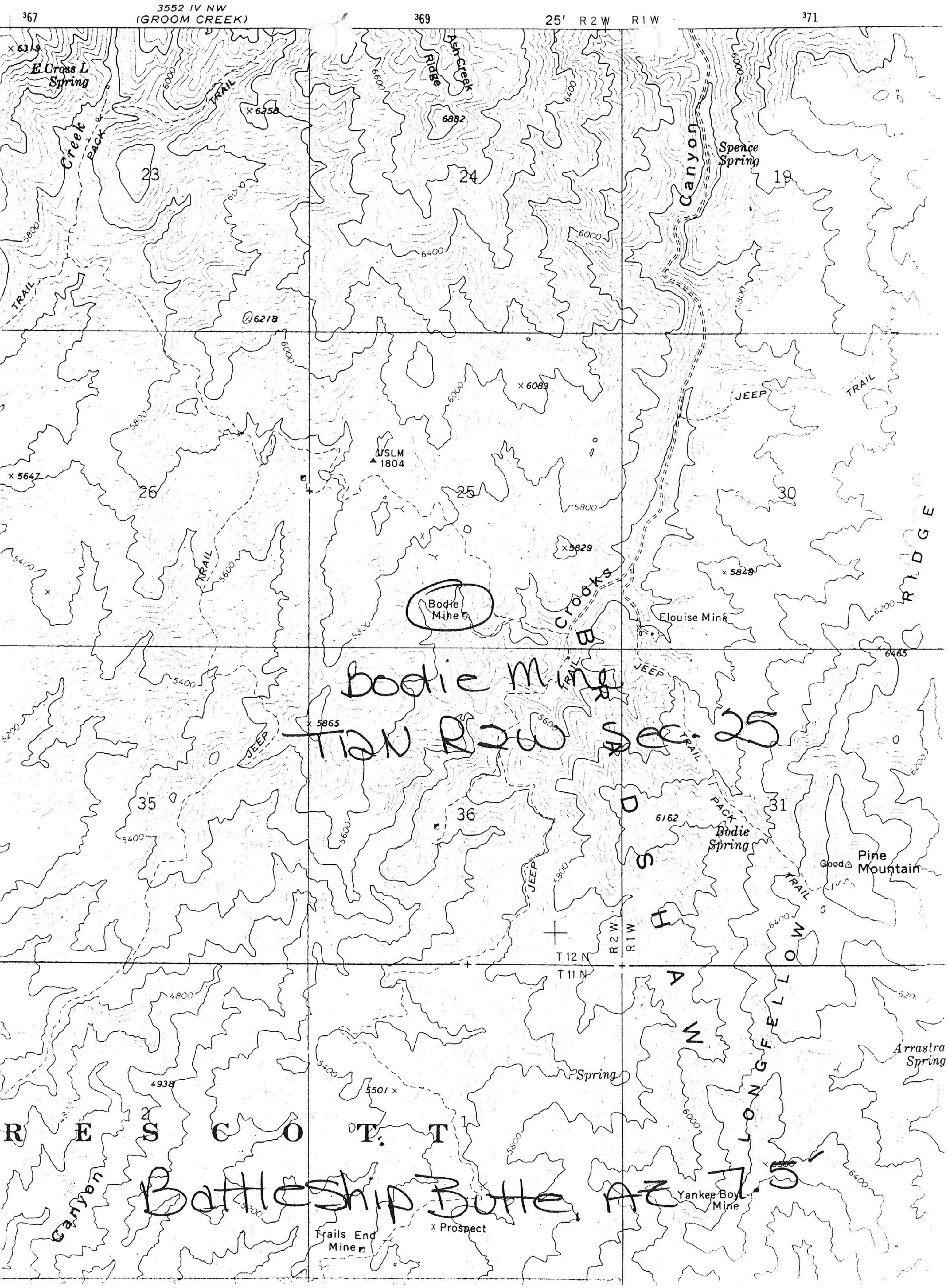
QUALITY STATEMENT

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.

YAVAPAI CO. MILS

NUMBER:1167
NAME:BODIE
ALTERNATE NAMES:
PATENTED CLAIMS 1900 MS 1804
NEW YORK TUNNEL
CURRENT STATUS:PAST PRODUCER MAP NAME:BATTLESHIP BUTTE - 7.5 MIN
LATITUDE:N 34DEG 20MIN 53SEC LONGITUDE:W 112DEG 25MIN 18SEC
TOWNSHIP:12 N RANGE: 2 W SECTION:25 QTR.:S 1/2
COMMODITY:
SILVER-PRIMARY
LEAD-COPRODUCT
GOLD-BYPRODUCT
COPPER-BYPRODUCT
IRON-BYPRODUCT
ZINC-BYPRODUCT
BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS BATTLESHIP BUTTE QUAD
BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET
YAVAPAI MAGAZINE JULY 1918 P 3-16 SHARLOT HALL MUSEUM PRESCOTT, AZ
ADMR BODIE MINE FILE
LINDGREN, W. ORE DEPTS OF THE JEROME AND BRADSHAW MTNS QUADS USGS BULL 782 1926 P 126
Transactions of AIME Vol. II, p. 286



367
3552 IV NW
(GROOM CREEK)
369
25′
R 2 W
R 1 W
371
E Cross L Spring
Creek
PACK
TRAIL
Ash Creek
Ridge
6882
6258
6319
6218
Canyon
Spence Spring
23
24
19
JEEP
TRAIL
6083
USLM 1804
5647
26
25
30
5829
5848
RIDGE
Crooks
Bodie Mine
Elouise Mine
6463
Bodie Mine
T12N R2W Sec. 25
5865
BRADSHAW
35
36
31
6162
Bodie Spring
Good
Pine Mountain
T 12 N
T 11 N
LONGFELLOW
Arrastra Spring
Spring
4938
5501
2
1
PRESCOTT
Battleship Butte, AZ 7.5′
Yankee Boy Mine
Prospect
Trails End Mine
Canyon

Bodie (file)

Over the years these claims have been prospected; to depths of 15' around the Discovery pit and nearby, a shaft and tunnel at the Glory Hole and a shaft to 35' depth at Anderson's Cabin. Assays have run from good to very poor. The vein at the Anderson shaft indicates that values have shrunken to about zero. Bodie miners must have prospected these claims and walked away from them.

Bodie Mine
3000' ± S.E.
ELEV. 5600' ±

LONESOME PINE

LONESOME

OPEN EXCAVATION
DISCOVERY PIT

GLORY HOLE

ANDERSON SHAFT 35'

ROUGH PROFILE LONESOME CLAIMS SCALE 1" = 300'

T11N, -R.21W- NW¼, S25 NE¼ S26

6-1-79

R.E.

BODIE MINE

WR GW 9-29-77 - Mr. Edwards, San Marino, Calif., called and later came in to discuss the Golden Aster, Venezia and the Bodie mines. Our files indicate the Golden Aster may have some 0.84 oz./T of gold left; but its in a very isolated and dry part of southern Yavapai County. There is very little factual information on the Venezia, but the Bodie probably has several thousand tons of 0.2 oz. gold, 3 oz. silver, and 20% lead. The Bodie vein is 3 to 6 ft. wide and is opened by about 3,000 ft. of workings. It has produced several car loads of high-grade from cobbings. Mr. Edwards thinks it might be possible to find men who would work in a manner similar to the "old timers" in the production of clean ore at a reasonable cost. 10-5-77 bh

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WR KP 4/18/79 - Mr. & Mrs. Edwards of Southern California, the owners of the Bodie Mine (Hassayampa Dist.) were in the office for assistance in trying to locate the Scopel Diggings in Section 7,12, and 13. No info could be found. A map which showed the supposed locations was provided the Department. The map shows B. Frank Scopel Diggings, Old Ore Bucket and Lucky Break mining claims. 5/3/78

KAP WR 5/14/80: A visit was made to the shaft collar at the Bodie Mine, Hassayampa District, Yavapai County, Water is standing at the shaft approximately 30' below the collar. The collar has slipped for the first 10'-15', and from that point down to the water the shaft walls appear in excellent shape and have no timber.

One sample was taken of high grade material collected from the dump. That sample is catalogued as (13) 0+03B 60". The material on the dump includes a significant amount of galena and pyrite in quartz vein material. A small amount of scattered wood debris is all that remains of previous buildings, facilities and headframe.

WEATHERFORD, H. M. (LESSEE) (Date ?)

BODIE MINE -

NAME OF MINE: BODIE

COUNTY: ~~YAVAPAI~~
DISTRICT: Hassayampa
METALS: PB

OPERATOR AND ADDRESS: DATE:		MINE STATUS DATE:	
5/1/44	W.B.Blaylock, ~~Palace Sta.~~ Prescott, Arizona	5/1/44	Not shipping
		5/31/44	Closed
11/44	Goodwin Route	11/44	Dev. & occ. Shipment
		8/45	Idle
		9/45	Shipping
		10/45	Idle
8-48	W. H. Kirkpatrick, Prescott	8/48	Dev. & Ship.

THE MINING JOURNAL for SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Bodie Date August 18, 1942

District Hassayampa Engineer A. C. Nebeker

Subject: Consolidated Bodie Mine

Owner: Mrs. Florence L. Kistler, 821 Malcolm Avenue, Los Angeles.

Operator: Witt Burrows Blaylock, Goodwin Route, Prescott, Arizona.

Principal Metals: Gold, silver, lead.

Men Employed: Not working.

Operations - Present: The present time no work is being done, but Mr. Blaylock has put in an application for a preliminary development loan, with which he is going to reclaim the first few set of the main shaft timbers and then dewater the shaft and drifts, so sampling can be done, and then if the ore is found which is claimed to exist in the lower levels, a large development loan will be asked so property can get into production.

Operations Planned: Mr. Blaylock is now hunting up the equipment for the above job in case the loan is granted.

Number Claims, Title, etc.: There are ten claims in the group, seven unpatented, known as the Florence Nos. 1 to 7; three patented claims, the 1900, 1900-2, and 1900-3. The title appears to be in good standing and without question, as indicated from the County records.

Description - Topog. & Geog.: The elevation is approximately 5500 at the main shaft and 6100 at the upper tunnel. The horizontal distance between the upper tunnel and the main shaft is about 2000 feet.

Coming out of Crook Creek to get on the claims it is rather steep and rough but when on top the surface is more rolling. The surface is covered with a thick growth of scrub Oak, and pines nearer the creek.

Mine Workings - Amt. & Condition: There has been quite a lot of development work done on this property, which consists of a main shaft 335 feet deep with levels run off on the 100 ft., 240 ft., and 315 ft. levels. The drift on the 315' level goes out toward the workings up the hill for 1675 ft. (so reported). The collar sets of this shaft are caved down, and water stands at 80 ft. from the surface. There are two shafts 65 ft. deep and 1 - 100 ft. deep. Two tunnels, the one called New York is 450 ft. in along a vein. The upper tunnel 180 ft. long also on a vein. Both tunnels are open.

Geology & Mineralization : The geology is rather a complex picture but the mineralization simple. The mineralization is lead carbonates, lead sulphide, copper carbonates, iron sulphide and oxide all in a crushed vein filling of quartz, basalt boulders, and pieces of granite, in the larger vein, but the vein filling for the smaller vein is mostly quartz. The vein in the upper tunnel has a strike of N 5 degrees W and dips 70 degrees east. This fissure has a filling from 4 to 5 feet thick and through this are veinlets of lead sulphide and bunches of lead carbonates. The rich bunches in places are as much as 12 inches thick. The whole vein matter could very well carry a good percentage of lead carbonate as one can see many small bunches of lead across the vein. This tunnel

is in 180 feet, about 20 ft. from the face a fault fissure cut the main ore carrying fissure, and it was this one which was followed and turned off the ore fissure. The Bodie fissure is well mineralized and is 5 to 6 ft. thick. This also shows both the carbonate ores and sulphide ores, assays can be very high depending on how they are taken. One wall of this fissure is a granite, while the other wall is a basalt for some distance and then whitish porphyry dike cuts in, at this point copper makes up a good part of the vein. These fissures can be traced entire length of the property. The main country rock is the granite, but this has been intruded by dikes of basalts, porphyry and monzonites. Schists are also seen at times. The fissure in the New York tunnel has a strike of N 40 W and almost vertical dip. This is well mineralized and is about 5 feet thick and uniform. The mineralization is a mixture of sulphides and oxides.

Water Supply: In the rainy season creek creek runs water; at other times water can be had from shallow wells. The mine at the main shaft will furnish plenty water for operations. There is also now some water in the New York tunnel.

Brief History: Back in the 1880's the Government reports mention the Bodie and its lead ores. The property has changed hands since then a time or two, and it has seen its days in the promoting game. In the early days the roads were nothing more than trails making operations almost impossible, but since good roads have reached the district nobody connected with the property had the funds to carry on, so the property has been inactive.

Special Problems, Reports Filed: The problem is to check up the ores supposed to be in the workings of the main shaft and if the tonnage proves to be there, carrying as good values as reported, then a flotation mill will be in order.

Roads: The mine is 22 miles from Prescott, also same distance from Mayer, Arizona. They are a good mountain auto road. For winter service the Mayer road will be best as it is more open and the grade is not so steep.

Remarks: On the dump at the collar of the main shaft there is about 30 tons of good mill ore which shows lead, copper, iron and a little zinc. No doubt this came from the shaft workings and shows there is reason to believe that ore will be developed. When this mine was working, I am told they were aiming to put up a smelter so they were not trying to ship, but were blocking out ore for a smelter run, so with all the work done in the shaft, there could be thousands of tons ore in sight.

I have seen a dozen assay certificates for samples taken off the Bodie, and these show values running from 12% to 44% lead, 3 ozs. to 17 ozs. silver, .01 oz. to .16 ozs. gold. They neglected the copper, but in places very good assay value for copper can be gotten.

This property should be working and it warrants sampling, testing and surveying.

It is estimated that the amount of water now in the mine does not exceed 800,000 gals. The inflow is not known, but from the size of the old discharge line, and reports made by those who claim to know, the inflow may be 60 gals. per min. With a 25 H.P. engine and a pump which can handle 200 gals. per min., the dewatering job should not take more than a week.

From the upper tunnels as they now stand one could make small shipments of pay ore by hand sorting, but so much good mill ore would be left behind I would not advise that type of operation.

The ore would have to be a 15% lead or $18.00 value per ton to pay its way. The treatment charges of $3.80 per ton, freight of $4.75 per ton to El Paso, and ore hauling of $3.00 per ton will not leave any too much to pay for the mining. So, the thing to do is to dewater the main shaft and see that there is enough ore developed for a flotation mill. I see no reasons why the operations should not return a profit.

The enclosed pen sketch will give an idea of how the claims are located and also some idea of the works.

/s/ A. C. Nebeker

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Bodie Date August 18, 1942

District Hassayampa Engineer A. C. Nebeker

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Operations Planned: Mr. Blaylock is now hunting up the equipment for the above job in case the loan is granted.

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Description - Topog. & Geog.: The elevation is approximately 5500 at the main shaft and 6100 at the upper tunnel. The horizontal distance between the upper tunnel and the main shaft is about 2000 feet.

Coming out of Crook Creek to get on the claims it is rather steep and rough but when on top the surface is more rolling. The surface is covered with a thick growth of scrub Oak, and pines nearer the creek.

Mine Workings - Amt. & Condition: There has been quite a lot of development work done on this property, which consists of a main shaft 335 feet deep with levels run off on the 100 ft., 240 ft., and 315 ft. levels. The drift on the 315' level goes out toward the workings up the hill for 1675 ft. (so reported). The collar sets of this shaft are caved down, and water stands at 80 ft. from the surface. There are two shafts 65 ft. deep and 1 - 100 ft. deep. Two tunnels, the one called New York is 450 ft. in along a vein. The upper tunnel 180 ft. long also on a vein. Both tunnels are open.

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Water Supply: In the rainy season creek creek runs water; at other times water can be had from shallow wells. The mine at the main shaft will furnish plenty water for operations. There is also now some water in the New York tunnel.

Brief History: Back in the 1880's the Government reports mention the Bodie and its lead ores. The property has changed hands since then a time or two, and it has seen its days in the promoting game. In the early days the roads were nothing more than trails making operations almost impossible, but since good roads have reached the district nobody connected with the property had the funds to carry on, so the property has been inactive.

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/s/ A. C. Nebeker

Bodie

August 15, 1942

Hasseyampa Mining District

A. C. Roboker

Field Report

Owner: Mrs. Florence L. Kistler

Operator: Witt Burrows Blaylock

Operations - Present: At the present time no work is being done, but Mr. Blaylock has put in an application for a preliminary development loan, with which he is going to reclaim the first few sets of the Main Shaft timbers and then dewater the shaft and drifts so sampling can be done, and then if the ore is found which is claimed to exist in the lower levels, a large development loan will be asked so property can get into production.

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Coming out of Crook Creek to get on the claims it is rather steep and rough but when on top the surface is more rolling. The surface is covered with a thick growth of scrub oak, and pines nearer the creek.

Mine Workings: Ant & Condition: There has been quite a lot of development work done on this property, which consists of a main shaft 300 feet deep with level goes out toward the workings up the hill for 1675 feet (as reported). The collar sets of this shaft are caved down, and water stands at 00 feet from the surface. There are two shafts 65 foot deep and one 100 feet deep. Two tunnels, the one called New York is 450 feet in along a vein. The upper tunnel, 180 feet long, is also on a vein. Both tunnels are open.

Geology & Mineralization: The geology is rather a complex picture but the mineralization simple. The mineralization is lead carbonate, lead sulphide, copper carbonate, iron sulphide and oxide all in a crushed vein filling of quartz, basalt boulders, and pieces of granite in the larger vein, but the vein filling for the smaller vein is mostly quartz. The vein in the upper tunnel has a strike of N 5 degrees W and dips 70 degrees east. This fissure has a filling from 4 to 5 feet thick and through this are veinlets of lead sulphide and bunches of lead carbonates. The rich bunches in places are as much as 12 inches thick. The whole vein matter could very well carry a good percentage of lead carbonate as one can see many small bunches of lead across the vein. This tunnel is in 100 feet, about 20 feet from the face a fault fissure

cut the main ore carrying fissure, and it was this one which was followed and turned off the ore fissure. The Bodie fissure is well mineralized and is 5 to 6 feet thick. This also shows both the carbonate ores and sulphides ore, assays can be very high depending on how they were taken. One wall of this fissure is a granite, while the other wall is a basalt for some distance and then whitewash propiyry dike cuts in, at this point copper makes up a good part of the vein. These fissures can be traced the entire length of the property. The main country rock is the granite, but this has been intruded by dikes of basalt, porphyry and monzonites. Schists are also seen at times. The fissure in the New York tunnel has a strike of N 40 W and almost vertical dip. This is well mineralized and is about 5 foot thick and uniform. The mineralization is a mixture of sulphides and oxides.

Water Supply: In the rainy season Crook Creek runs water, at other times water can be had from shallow wells. The mine, at the main shaft, will furnish plenty water for operations. There is also now, some water in the New York tunnel.

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The ore would have to be a 1% lead or $10.00 value per ton to pay its way. The treatment charge of $3.00 per ton, freight of $4.75 per ton to El Paso, and ore hauling of $3.00 per ton will not leave any too much to pay for the mining. So, the thing to do, is to develop the Main Shaft and see that there is enough ore developed for a flotation mill. I see no reason why the operations should not return a profit.

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(Signed) A. C. Hoboker,
Field Engineer

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine: Bodie — Date: August 18, 1942

District: Hassayampa — Engineer: A. C. Nebeker

Subject: Consolidated Bodie Mine

Owner: Mrs. Florence L. Kistler, 821 Malcolm Avenue, Los Angeles.

Operator: Witt Burrows Blaylock, Goodwin Route, Prescott, Arizona.

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Water Supply: In the rainy season creek creek runs water; at other times water can be had from shallow wells. The mine at the main shaft will furnish plenty water for operations. There is also now some water in the New York tunnel.

Brief History: Back in the 1880's the Government reports mention the Bodie and its lead ores. The property has changed hands since then a time or two, and it has seen its days in the promoting game. In the early days the roads were nothing more than trails making operations almost impossible, but since good roads have reached the district nobody connected with the property had the funds to carry on, so the property has been inactive.

Special Problems, Reports Filed: The problem is to check up the ores supposed to be in the workings of the main shaft and if the tonnage proves to be there, carrying as good values as reported, then a flotation mill will be in order.

Roads: The mine is 22 miles from Prescott, also same distance from Mayer, Arizona. They are a good mountain auto road. For winter service the Mayer road will be best as it is more open and the grade is not so steep.

Remarks: On the dump at the collar of the main shaft there is about 30 tons of good mill ore which shows lead, copper, iron and a little zinc. No doubt this came from the shaft workings and shows there is reason to believe that ore will be developed. When this mine was working, I am told they were aiming to put up a smelter so they were not trying to ship, but were blocking out ore for a smelter run, so with all the work done in the shaft, there could be thousands of tons ore in sight.

I have seen a dozen assay certificates for samples taken off the Bodie, and these show values running from 12% to 44% lead, 3 ozs. to 17 ozs. silver, .01 oz. to .16 ozs. gold. They neglected the copper, but in places very good assay value for copper can be gotten.

This property should be working and it warrants sampling, testing and surveying.

It is estimated that the amount of water now in the mine does not exceed 800,000 gals. The inflow is not known, but from the size of the old discharge line, and reports made by those who claim to know, the inflow may be 60 gals. per min. With a 25 H.P. engine and a pump which can handle 200 gals. per min., the dewatering job should not take more than a week.

From the upper tunnels as they now stand one could make small shipments of pay ore by hand sorting, but so much good mill ore would be left behind I would not advise that type of operation.

The ore would have to be a 15% lead or $18.00 value per ton to pay its way. The treatment charges of $3.80 per ton, freight of $4.75 per ton to El Paso, and ore hauling of $3.00 per ton will not leave any too much to pay for the mining. So, the thing to do is to dewater the main shaft and see that there is enough ore developed for a flotation mill. I see no reasons why the operations should not return a profit.

The enclosed pen sketch will give an idea of how the claims are located and also some idea of the works.

/s/ A. C. Nebeker

Feb 6, 1946

Mining claims known as the Bodie Mine, consisting of three patented and seven unpatented claims lie in the Hassayampa mining district, Yavapai county, Arizona on the west side of Crooken Canyon. They are about three miles below the old stage station known as Palace Station and twenty miles from Prescott over the Senator Highway.

In the following pages there is a brief statement of the history of the property prepared by W.B.Playlock one of the owners, as a part of the data submitted in making application for a Reconstruction Finance Corporation mine loan, excerpts from Bulletin 782, U.S.Geol.Survey, and from the Report of the U.S.Mint 1883.

"4.History and Present Status:

"The Bodie mine was first worked in the eighteen seventies (see U.S.Bureau of Mint report for 1883,copy of which accompanies Exhibit B). This work consisted of a tunnel driven 450-ft, connecting with a shaft sunk 150 feet.

"Sometime in the late 800's Dr.Frank Murphy obtained the property and started an extensive development program.The exact date that this work was begun is not known, but it is known that they were working in 1904. The mine was closed down in the early part of 1906,as a result of the financial panic of that period and has never been fully reopened since.

"The development work done at this time consisted of sinking the main shaft to a depth of 335 feet with drifts running off at the 100 foot level and 240 foot level. On the 315 foot level, the drift was run for 1675 feet. The drift on the 100 foot level connects with a shaft 200 feet south of the main shaft (See Map No.1, accompanying Exhibit B)

"In 1906 John Hays Hammond made a report on the property (this report was destroyed in the burning of the Congress hotel in Prescott in 1925). As a result of this report, a railroad grade was surveyed into the property and work started on the road bed. A three compartment working shaft was started up by the New York tunnel. This shaft would have connected with the 1675 foot drift off the 315 foot level of the main shaft at a depth of 400 feet.

"During the first World War several car loads of ore were cobbed and shipped by Lessees,who claimed that the ore averaged 40% lead and 16 oz silver. This is all the ore known to have been shipped from the property.There are approximately 700 to 1000 tons of ore on the dump.No stoping has ever been done in the mine.

"In 1940-41 the applicant opened the New York tunnel (see Map No.1,Exhibit B) which had been closed for over 6 years. A nice body of ore was found,the average width of which is five feet. Near the end of this tunnel a slight fault occurs.A crosscut was driven to the east by the applicant,after cutting through two feet of basalt dike, a vein four feet in width was picked up. In continuing the crosscut on through four feet of basalt,another vein was cut for a distance of three and one-half feet,but the opposite wall was not reached."

(Note: The maps and exhibits mentioned are a part of the application for the R.F.C.,loan and are not among these papers.)

Excerpt from U.S.Geological Bulletin 782, page 126.

"The old Consolidated Bodie mine,now belonging to the Murphy estate, is 4 miles below Palace Station,in Crooks Canyon. It is mentioned in the Mint report for 1883, with the note that the ore is rich in lead, assays being given as 40 percent

of lead and 61 ounces of silver to the ton. There was then a tunnel 400 feet long and a shaft 100 feet deep. Since then there has been considerable development. The vein is contained in a large area of the Crooks complex and is probably of pre-Cambrian age. This property was not visited."

Excerpts from Report of the Director of the Mint, 1933, page 108

"The Consolidated Bodie Mines, incorporated by a New York company, lie on Crook Canyon, about three miles below Spencer's Station. They have heavy smelting silver-galena ore, and from 400 to 500 tons on the dumps. The ledge matter is from four to twelve feet thick. The shafts are 80 and 100 feet deep; a tunnel is 450 feet in on the lead. Lime and iron ore for flux are convenient, and it is expected that sodac ion works will be erected soon. It is reported that forty-one assays made to test the value of the ledge where it is 14 feet thick, gave $61 in silver and 40per cent in lead. Good smelting works at this point will be of great advantage to the mines that lie for 7 or 8 miles above, on Crook Canyon, which formerly "arrastraed" the free croppings, but now need a smelter for their changed ore."

In 1944 W.S.Blaylock, one of the owners secured an R.F.C.,loan on the property. The shaft was repaired around the collar and with the help of rented equipment unwatered the deep shaft. This was found to be 550-ft deep instead of 515 as had been reported and in addition a 25-ft sump.

The drifts at 100 and 240 levels were explored and found to be in fair condition. The ore on the 240 level was of a better grade than that on the 100.

Approximately four hundred feet north of the shaft on the 550-ft level which is reported to have a total length of 1670 feet was open and free of obstruction. A raise connected that area with the 240-ft level. At the point where a rhyolite dike had crossed the course of the drift and possibly faulted the vein there was some heavy caving. A crosscut had been driven west on a small quartz stringer along the south side of the dike. Drifting was resumed to the north on this narrow streak. It is very probable that in this dike region the original operators missed the main vein. The late Frank W.Giroux who operated an assay office at Mayer for many years, who had probably a better personal knowledge of mines in the Bradshaw Mountain area than any other man of his time wrote in August 1920, " A drift 1600 feet long has been run to the north from the shaft on the 335-ft level which is off the vein". This was based on a personal examination made in 1904.

A careful study of all the dependable assay values that are obtainable indicate that the bulk of the ore will have a value of from $16 to $18 per ton. A limited amount of higher grade ore is known to exist, in fact, R.F.C.,examining engineers estimated approximately 1500 tons values at $40 per ton in the upper workings. The over-all proven ore is in the neighborhood of 35,000 tons.

Usually there is some equipment on every property. In this case there is nothing but one small one-room cabin and the headframe over the 550-ft shaft. All equipment was removed many years ago.

The most serious deficiency is the lack of maps. The claim map is available in the U.S.Public Survey Office in Phoenix. There are no other dependable maps of any kind in existence today.

In laying out a program for reopening this property the first requisite is a survey of the surface in sufficient detail to provide adequate basic data with which more minute detail both surface and underground can be correlated. This should be the very first item on the program.

Second in importance and sequence is a thorough and accurate sampling of the entire property. To accomplish this certain old workings must be rehabilitated, for example, the New York tunnel, a connecting shaft about 100-ft deep, another 65-ft shaft to the north and finally, the 165-ft tunnel, the most northerly working on the property that is of any magnitude. The surface and near surface workings and outcrops can be sampled as soon as the surveys are completed. While that is in progress unwatering of the deep shaft can be begun. Sampling in the shaft and tributary workings can go along as fast as the water is taken down.

A definite plan of exploration for the development of additional ore cannot be formulated until sampling is completed. However, from the data in hand it would seem advisable to carry on some exploration through the New York tunnel and from the 165-ft tunnel further north. In the vicinity of the New York tunnel it might appear advisable to reopen and retimber the Hammond shaft.

From the information in hand the first development work to be undertaken through the deep shaft should be the continuation of the drift north on the 240 level. This should prove the ground not otherwise explored except through the bottom or 350-ft level, where the major part of the drift is believed to be off the main vein. For ventilation and to comply with the Arizona mining laws it will be necessary to re-condition the Hammond shaft, crosscut to it from the 240-ft level and raise to make connection with the bottom. The continuation of the Hammond shaft to the 350-ft level would not be a serious problem and would provide a satisfactory outlet for a large volume of mill ore at an ideal site.

It should be realized that long-range planning in detail is not possible at this time. The known facts have been carefully studied and correlated with the best available information from reliable sources. This analysis has resulted in laying out a tentative plan. Final planning must of necessity be governed by results of exploration.

In view of the fact that there is neither equipment and buildings on the property the amount required for capital investment will be a considerable item. Therefore a sum not less than $50,000 should be set up for the development of a tonnage of ore sufficient to warrant beginning the construction of a mill, which should be attempted only when the blocked out ore plus the partially developed ore which will result naturally from additional development is sufficient to amortize the investment and pay a reasonable profit.

Phoenix, Arizona,
February 8th, 1946.

Feb. 8-1946

Mining claims known as the Bodie Mine, consisting of three patented and seven unpatented claims lie in the Hassayampa mining district, Yavapai county, Arizona on the west side of Crookes Canyon. They are about three miles below the old stage station known as Palace Station and twenty miles from Prescott over the Senator Highway.

In the following pages there is a brief statement of the history of the property prepared by W.S.Blayloc, one of the owners, as a part of the data submitted in making application for a Reconstruction Finance Corporation mine loan, excerpts from Bulletin 782, U.S.Geol.Survey, and from the Report of the U.S.Mint 1885.

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Phoenix, Arizona,
February 8th, 1946.

F.W.GIROUX,E.M.

August,1920.

LOCATION This property is located on Crook Canyon,in the Bradshaw Mountains, in the Hassayampa Mining District,Yavapai County, Arizona, twenty-one miles south of Prescott and about seventeen miles west of Mayer.

This property is connected with Prescott by a good automobile road,about a half mile of which is in need of repair at the present time. The time required to make the drive,approximately one hour and thirty minutes.

AREA The property consists of eleven mining claims, six hundred feet by fifteen hundred feet,each, three of which are patented.

GEOLOGY The main mass of the Bradshaw Mountains is a core of raw Pro-Cambrian rocks, consisting chiefly of granite,with associated pegmatite and abundant diorite rocks in many places somewhat genessic.

Ancient sedimentary rocks may be present in places. Annuncefied mass of rock, designated as "Crooks Complex" by United States Survey, Bradshaw Folio, Ascleses the mineral area of the Bodie vein which is a fissure associated by subsequent or more recent inclusion of diorite which cuts the general formation almost at right angles. The Bodie vein is traceable for the full length of three claims,or four thousand five hundred feet, and therefore exposed shows ore varying in width from eight inches to ten feet.

DEVELOPMENT The property is developed by shaft three hundred thirty-five feet in depth at present caved in around the collar which with levels runs at fifty-five feet, eighty-five feet, a drift sixteen hundred feet in length has been run to the west from shaft at the three hundred thirty-five foot level which is off the vein. The writer examined this shaft in the year 1904, and estimated that there were available at that time one thousand tons of ore which averaged thirty-eight per cent lead, eight ounces of silver and four dollars gold per ton. I am assured by men who have worked in the mines that this ore has not been touched to date. Two tunnels driven Northwest into the hill (one now caved) showed shipping and milling ore for the entire length. One of these was about four hundred feet in length and the inner tunnel about two hundred feet. Numerous cuts and two shafts of lesser depth than the main shaft all show good commercial ore.

SUMMARY

Several car loads of high grade gold, silver-lead ore have been shipped from development work but no stoping has ever been done in any part of the mine. The ore shipped assayed from thirty-eight per cent lead to sixty-six per cent lead, four dollars forty cents gold, and eight ounces silver. This ore went to ElPaso. Assuming that the high grade silver-Lead ore will average six inches in width. We can reasonably calculate three thousand feet long by three hundred thirty-five feet in depth. This would give us forty-one thousand eight hundred seventy tons of shipping ore of an average value of fifty dollars per ton. This ore can be mined and marketed at the present time for thirty dollars per ton leaving a profit of twenty dollars a ton or eight hundred thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. This does not take into consideration the milling ore which figured on a basis of four thousand five hundred feet long by three hundred thirty-five feet depth will equal a tonnage of two hundred fifty eight thousand two hundred thirty-five tons of an average value of twenty dollars. The development cost of mining, milling and cost of milling plant will not exceed twelve dollars per ton, leaving us a profit of a million two hundred ten thousand dollars.

RECOMMENDATION

As soon as the cave collar of the main shaft is repaired and the mine unwatered to the two hundred forty foot level there is available one thousand tons of high grade shipping ore which can be broken and marketed profitably. I would recommend that this be done. I also recommend that drifting be done on the vein of the two hundred forty foot level to the northwest under the hill where ore shows to be on the surface for a distance of fully three thousand feet. I also recommend that the tunnel near the top of the hill be cleaned out and retimbered as this ground will yield high grade ore. Midway between this tunnel and what is known as the Hammond shaft is a fifty foot shaft which contains ore that carries profitable gold values as well as lead and silver.

CONCLUSION

I consider the Bodie property to be one of the most attractive that I have ever examined. I predict now that it will make one of the most profitable mines in Arizona. I very cheerfully recommend the above property to the earnest consideration of any persons wishing to engage in the business of mining.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. GIROUX, E. M.

August 10, 1920.

U. S. Gealogical Survey. Bulletin No. 782.

CONSOLIDATED BODIE MINE.

The old Consolidated Bodie Mine, now belonging to the Murphy Estate, is 4 miles below Palace Station Crooks Canyon. It is mentioned in the Mint Report for I883, with the note that the ore is rich in lead, assays being given as 40 per cent of lead and 6I ounces of silver to the ton. There was then a tunnel 480 feet long and a shaft I00 feet deep. Since then there has been considerable development. The vein is contained in a large area of the Crooks complex and is probably of pre- Cambrian age. This property was not visited.

U. S. Bureau of Mint.
Report of the Director of the Mint upon the production of the precious metals in the United States during the calender year I883. p. I06.

The Consolidated Bodie mines, incorporated by a New York Company, lie on Crook Canon, about twenty-three miles below Spencer's station. They have heavy smelting silver galena ores, and from 400 to 500 tons on the dumps. The ledge matter is from four to twelve feet thick. The shafts are 80 to I00 feet deep; a tunnel is 480 feet in on the lead. Lime and iron ore for flux are convenient, and it is expected that reduction works will be erected soon. It is reported that forty-one assays made to test the value of the ledge where it is I2 feet thick, gave $6I in silver and 40 per cent lead. Good Smelting works at this point will be of great advantage to the mines that lie for 7 or8 miles above, on Crook Canon, which formerly "arrastraed" the free croppings, but now need a smelter for their changed ores.

July 17th, 1926

Mr. W. L. Barnum, Secy.,
Osage Silver Lead Co.,
203 Walker Bldg, Phoenix, Ariz.

Pursuant to your request I have made an examination of your property in Crook Canyon, known locally as the Bodie Mine, and beg to submit herewith the results of this examination.

LOCATION.

This property consists of 3 patented and 8 unpatented mining claims, a total of about 210 acres, situated in the Hassayampa Mining District, 20 miles south of Prescott, Arizona.

TITLE.

The title to the group is vested solely in the Osage Silver Lead Company and is not encumbered in any way.

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT:

The oldest rocks in this section of Yavapai County are schists, which were originally sedimentary beds, volcanic flows, and intrusives. While the lower layers of this formation were still far below the surface, they were invaded by magmas which crystallized into large masses of granite, in its various phases, and smaller stocks and dikes of granite and diorite. The main body of Bradshaw Granite, which covers a large area of this county, as well as most of the small acid and basic dikes, belong to this period of intrusion.

After this period and marking a different period of eruption, intrusions of quartz-diorite filled fissures in schist, granite and diorite. This quartz-diorite intrusion brought solutions or gasses carrying silica and minerals, and resulted in the formation of metalliferous veins in the schists or granitic rocks, in the vicinity of the intrusion.

GEOLOGY OF THE OSAGE MINE.

The main mineral condition at the Osage Mine is a strong, clean cut, silicious vein, following both sides of a basic dike.

It cannot be determined for certain from present limited observations, but I believe this dike is pre-mineral, and was associated with the main Bradshaw Granite intrusions, and that the silica and mineral, coming later with the quartz-diorite intrusions, deposited along the dike, which acted as a physical weakness and a chemical precipitant.

The dike is from one to four feet wide and runs straight through the country, for several thousand feet, with a strike of N 30 W, and dip of 10 W.

The dike rock is highly altered, although not mineralized, and was probably originally diabase. The ore has formed on either wall, from two to five feet in width, sometimes on both walls at once, and sometimes on alternate walls.

The country wall rock is rhyolite in the southern part of the property, and both rhyolite and diorite in the northern part. Both these formations are phases of the Bradshaw Granite intrusion, and the dike and ore cut both of them without apparent change.

The ore is quartz, carrying gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, and small amount of zinc. Lead is the chief economic mineral exposed in the present development, but from the results of deeper development in other mines in this section of Arizona, I believe the lead will decrease and copper increase with depth. Gold and silver values are substantial but not high, and I do not believe they will change materially with further depth.

While some changes may be encountered in deeper development in the zoning of the various minerals, it is evident that the mineral deposition took place under deep seated conditions, and no diminution of general mineralization need be feared as more depth is attained.

Oxidation extends to a level from fifty to one hundred fifty feet below the surface.

Osage Silver Lead Co #3.

DEVELOPMENT.

The property is developed by a shaft 325 feet deep, with several short drifts each way, and by several open cuts and shallow tunnels. The shaft was not open to my inspection but much reliable information is available regarding the size and value of the vein developed by the drifts. A study and sampling was made of the dumps, and an inspection and sampling of the tunnel and cuts.

The attached sketch gives the approximate location and length of the shaft, drifts, tunnels, etc. The main shaft has been sunk on the west side of the vein dike and it is reliably stated that in spite of all the drifting that has been done from this shaft, that no crosscut has ever been run through the dike, to cut the vein on the east side. From surface appearances there is fully as good an opportunity for ore on the east side as on the west side.

A sample taken of a small pile of ore, said to have been broken for testing purposes from the average ore in the drifts at the 240 foot level, assayed as follows: Gold .04 oz; Silver 7.95 oz; Lead 24.22%; Copper 1.74%; Total Value $49.25. A test shipment of this same ore, roughly selected, gave a smelter gross return of $65.07 per ton. This ore is said to be exposed for 150 feet in length, and an average width of 30 inches.

A sample of the sulphide ore on the dump of the old 400 foot caved tunnel assayed: Gold .06 oz; Silver 3.25 oz; Lead 17.45%; Copper .1%; Total Value $31.15. It was evident that this dump had, at some previous time, been picked over and the best ore shipped.

A sample of semi-sulphides at the upper tunnel assayed: Gold .16 oz; Silver 4.2 oz; Lead 29.5%; no copper showing; Total Value $52.72.

The above values are calculated on metal prices as follows: Gold $20.00 per oz; Silver 60¢ per oz; Lead 8¢ per lb; Copper 14¢ per lb.

From the above assay results and from the examination of the vein, I believe that the ore that will be developed below the oxidized zone will average approximately as follows; Gold .05 oz; Silver 6.0 oz; Lead 20%; Copper 2%. Total gross value $42.20.

OPERATING FACILITIES:

The mine is fairly well situated for economical operation. There is plenty of good water available for domestic purposes, and the mine itself makes plenty of water for a 50 ton mill.

It is about 80 miles from the railroad at Prescott and the road is fairly good all the way, but is liable to be blocked with snow at times during the winter, where it passes over the Gerator Divide at an altitude of over 7000 feet. By building 4½ miles of new road which would not cost over $3000, a connection can be made to a road to Kirkland, Ariz. Such a road would be down hill all the way, would be free from heavy snows, and the distance would be approximately the same as to Prescott.

The altitude at the mine is about 5400 feet, and the climate is ideal and healthful the year around. It is easy to attract the desired class of labor to a camp where the climatic conditions are such as they are here.

ORE TREATMENT.

The sulphide ores are ideal for treatment by selective flotation, or by concentration and flotation. Two classes of concentrates will have to be made, one containing the lead, and the other the copper with whatever amount of iron it is necessary to save in order to recover the precious metals. A ratio of concentration of 3 into 1 should be attained on the average ore.

A mill for the above duty and 50 tons daily capacity would be compact and reliable and not very expensive.

The successful treatment of the oxidised ore is much more doubtful and thorough tests should be made on this ore before considering the oxidised zone of any economic importance.

OPERATING RESULTS ANTICIPATED.

Considering an average grade of sulphide ore as stated above, and a ratio of concentration of 3 to1, milling results should be as follows:

Metal	Quantity in ore	Recovery	Quantity in concentrates	Value in Cons
Gold	0.05 oz	90%	0.135 oz	2.70
Silver	6.0 oz	90%	16.2 oz	9.75
Lead	400 lbs	95%	1140 lbs	91.25
Copper	40 lbs	92%	110 lbs	15.40
Total gross value concentrates per ton				$119.10

Smelter deductions will be approximately: Gold, none; Silver 5%; Lead 10% and 1.5¢ per lb; Copper 5% and 3¢ per lb. This will make a total deduction from the above of $29.00 per ton, leaving a true value for the concentrates of $90.00 per ton.

Other cost items should be about as follows:

Item	Per ton ore	Per ton concentrates.
Mining etc	5.00	15.00
Milling etc	3.00	9.00
Hauling concen		6.00
R. R. Freight		8.00
Smelter charges		5.00
Total cost concentrates		$45.00

True Value of concentrates	$90.00	per ton
Cost of producing & mar keting	45.00	" "
PROFIT	$45.00	per ton cons.

Working this back to the original ore it leaves a profit of $15.00 per ton of ore. This does not mean however, that ore of $15.00 less value than the average assumed would be profitless, as on an ore of say $25.00 per ton total gross value the ratio of concentration would be higher, and the smelter deductions less, so that a gross value of just one half of the above assumed value would still leave a profit of $2.67 per ton of ore.

On a basis of fifty tons per day, this property should therefore produce over $200,000 per year, net profit.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

As preliminary work I would advise that the old 400 foot tunnel be opened up and repaired, and continued on along the vein, under the hill. This tunnel has no doubt entered the sulphide zone. This sulphide ore is of excellent grade, and the vein ahead, as indicated by the surface conditions and by the upper tunnel, is wide and carries good values. After this work is completed, the main shaft could be unwatered and repaired and drifts run in both directions.

I would advise against attempting to ship any crude ore. At least three tons of vein would have to be mined, handled and sorted, to produce one ton of shipping ore, and after the expense of hauling and railroad freight, and smelter charges, penalties and deductions are made on this one ton, and the expense of mining the three tons charged against operations, it is very doubtful if shipments could be very long maintained on a profitable basis. Furthermore this procedure is usually ruinous to the mine, as large tonnages of low grade mill ore are always wasted in attempting to get a few tons of high grade.

When stoping operations are started I belive the method of stripping the ore and shoveling it into chutes, and filling the stope with waste, will be found the most efficient in the long run. In this way the ore is kept clean, and any narrow spots or barren places can be worked around. This vein seems ideal for such a method of mining, as the stope can be run the full width of the vein and dike, the ore stripped from the dike and the dike broken to fill the stope.

In regard to a mill no problems need be feared as to the successful milling of the sulphide ore. However I do not believe a mill should be considered until at least fifty thousand tons of ore are developed, and I would strongly advise a great deal of testing work on both the sulphide and oxidized ore, before any mill design is accepted

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it can be stated that the property is an unusually favorable prospect. The strength and size of the vein, with the diabase dike, indicates permanency, and consistant ore, both vertically and horizontally.

The fact that the values are mostly in the base metals also indicates permanency to depth.

There are no detrimental features effecting economic mining, and so far, under the present ownership, the property has certainly enjoyed the best of management.

I can recommend the property and the company as a speculative investment, and I feel that the elements of risk are very low, and possibilities of profit unusually high.

Respectfully Submitted

July 17th, 1926. Mining Engineer.

BODIE — August 19, 1942

Hassayampa Mining District — Earl F. Hastings

Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Preliminary Development Loan

Docket No. B-ND-7588
Date Application Received
Date of Field Examination August 17, 1942
Date of Report August 19, 1942

1. Name and address of applicant (correspondent):
Witt Burrows Blaylock, Goodwin Route, Prescott, Arizona.

2. Character of project and estimated cost thereof:
Equipping and unwatering main Bodie shaft (335 ft.) and sampling the vein material exposed on the 100 foot, 240 foot and 315 foot levels.

3. Location of property:
Hassayampa Mining District, approximately 21 miles south of Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona

4. Applicant's interest in or ownership of property:
Applicant holds property under bond and lease on 10 per cent royalty basis.

5. Loan requested:
$5,000.

6. Loan recommended:
As requested.

7. Comments:
(A) In the opened upper northerly workings there is a commercial grade and a good mining width of ore showing.

(B) The mining width of ore anticipated from the main shaft is not given, but the "high-grade" streak is approximately 6 inches. If the vein exposed in the 335 foot shaft is found to have a milling grade and a mining width of ore (as indicated in the Giroux Report), then the property offers excellent prospects for relatively cheap development and a good potential production. However, in opposition to this view, the main shaft and lateral workings would have yielded approximately 6,500 tons of material; if there is less than 1,000 tons of ore on the dumps then there is either a poor ratio of commercial ore to development footage, or the work was primarily in waste (the later is probably the case on the lower level).

(C) The value of the high grade in the main workings would enhance repayment of the loan and the property has possibilities of developing into a profitable small milling enterprise with an appreciable lead production. Even if the area around the main shaft was found of marginal value, the area north of the portal of the New York tunnel is worth development.

7. Comments (Contd.):
(D) The main shaft should be unwatered and sampled. With these results a development program for the whole property could be outlined.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Earl F. Hastings, Assistant Director
and Projects Engineer

Reviewed and Approved by:

J. S. Coupal, Director

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Bodie

Date AUG. I8th, I942.

District Hassayampa

Engineer A. C. Nebeker

Former name Consolidated Bodie Mine

Location Prescott.

Owner Mrs Florence L. Kistler

Address 82I Malcolm Ave. Los Angles

Operator Witt Burrows Blaylock

Address Goodwin Route, Prescott Ariz.

President

Gen. Mgr.

Mine Supt.

Mill Supt.

Principal Metals Gold, Silver, Lead

Men Employed not working.

Production Rate none

Mill: Type & Cap.

Power: Amt. & Type none

Operations: Present The present time no work is being done, but Mr Blaylock has put in an application for a preliminary development loan, with which he is going to reclaim the first few set of the Main Shaft timbers and then dewater the shaft and drifts , so sampling can be done, and then if the ore is found which is claimed to exsist in the lower levels, a large development loan will be asked, so property can get into production

Operations Planned Mr Blaylock is now hunting up the equipment for the above job, incase the loan is granted.

Number Claims, Title, etc. There are ten claims in the group, seven unpatented, known as the Florence NO's I to 7, three patented claims, the I900, I900-2 and I900-3.

The title appears to be in good standing and without question, as indicated from the County Records.

Description: Topog. & Geog. The elevation is approximately 5500 at the Main Shaft and 6I00 at the upper tunnel. The horizontal distance between the upper tunnel and the main shaft is about 2000feet.

Coming out of Crook Creek to get on the claims it is rather steep and rough but when on top the surface is more rolling. The surface is covered with a thich growth of scrub oak, and pines nearer the creek.

Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition There has been quit a lot of development work done on this property, which consists of a main shaft 335 feet deep with levels run off on the I00 ft , 240 ft, and 3I5 ft levels. The drift on the 3I5 ' level goes out toward the workings up the hill for I675 ft(so reported). The collar sets of this shaft are caved down, and water stands at 80 ft. from the surface. There are two shafts 65 ft. deep and one I00 ft deep . Two tunnels, the one called New York is 450 ft in along a vein. The upper tunnel/80 ft long also on a vein. Bothm tunnels are open.

(over)

Geology & Mineralization The geology is rather a complex picture but the mineralization s imple. The mineralization is lead carbonates, lead sulphide, copper carbonates, iron sulphide and oxide all in a crushed vein filling of quartz, basalt boulders, and pieces of granite, in the larger vein, but the vein filling for the smaller vein is mostly quartz. The vein in the upper tunnel has a strike of N 5 degrees W and dips

Ore: ~~Description & Probable Ore Dumps Tailings~~ 70 degrees east. This fissure ~~is~~ has a filling from 4 to 5 feet thick and through this are veinlets of lead sulphide and bunches of lead carbonates. The rich bunches in places are as much as I2 inches thick. The whole vein matter could very well carry a good per centage of lead carbonate as one can see many small bunches of lead across the vein. This tunnel is in/80 feet, about 20 ft. from the face a fault fissure cut the main ore carrying fissure, and it was this one

Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet which was followed and turned off the ore fissure. The Bodie fissure is well mineralized and is 5 tom6 ft thick. This also shows both the carbonate ores and sulphide ores, assays can be very high depending on how they are taken. One wall of this fissure is a granite, while the other wall is a basalt for some distance and then whiteish prophyry dike cuts in, at this point copper makes up a good part of the vein. These fissures can be traced entire length of the property.

Roads, Conditions, Power The main country rock is the granite, but this has been intruded by dikes of basalts, porphyry and monzonites. Schists are also seen at times. The fissure in the New York tunnel has a strike of N 40 W and almost vertical dip. This is well mineralized and is about 5 feet thick and uniform. The mineralization is a mixture of sulphides and oxides.

Water Supply In the rainy seas on crook creek runs water, at other times water can be had from shallow wells. The mine , at the main shaft, will furnish plenty water for operations. There is also now, some water in the New York tunnel.

Brief History Back in the I880's the Government reports mention the Bodie and its lead ores. The property has changed hands since then a time or two, and it has seen its days in the promoting game. In the early days the roads were nothing more than trails making operations almost impossible, but since good roads have reached the district nobody connected with the property had the funds to carry on, so the property has been inactive .

Special Problems, Reports Filed The problem is to check up the ores supposed to be in the workings of the main shaft and if the tonnage proves to be there, carrying as good values as reported, then a flotation mill will be in order.
ROADS. The mine is 22 miles from Prescott, also same distance from Mayer Arizona. They are a good mountain auto road. For winter service , the Mayer road will be best as it is more open and the grade is not so steep.

Remarks On the dump at the collar of the main shaft, there is about 30 tons of good mill ore which shows lead, copper, iron and a little zinc. No doubt this came from the shaft workings and shows there is reason to believe that ore will be developed. When this mine was working, I am told they were aiming to put up a smelter so they were not trying to ship, but were blocking out ore for a smelter run, so with all the work done in the shaft, there could be thousands of tons ore insight.

If property for sale, Price, terms and address to negotiate

I have seen a dozen assay certificates for samples taken off the Bodie, and these show values running from, I2% to 44% lead, 3 Ozs to I7 Ozs silver, .0I Oz to .I6 Ozs gold. They neglected the copper, but in places very good assay value for copper can be gotten.

This property should be working, and it warrants sampling, testing and surveying.

Signed.. A. W. Nebeker

Use additional sheets if necessary. Separate sheets on each problem.

It is estimated that the amount of water now in the mine dont exceed 800,000 gals. The inflow is not known, but from the size of the old discharge line, and reports made by those who claim to know, the inflow may be 60 gals per min. With a 25 H.P. Engine and a pump which can handle 200 gals per min, the dewatering job should not take more than a week.

From the upper tunnels as they now stand one could make small shippments of pay ore by hand sorting, but so much good mill ore would be left behind I would not advise that type of operation.

The ore would have to be a I5% lead or $I8.00 value per ton to pay its way. The treatment charges of $3.80 per ton, Freight of $4.75 per ton to El Paso, and ore hauling of $3.00 per ton will not leave any too much to pay for the mining. So, the thin g to do, is to dewater the Main Shaft and see that there is enough ore developed for a flotation mill. I see no reasons why the operations should not return a profit.

The enclosed pen sketch will give an idea of how the claims are located and also some idea of the works.

ACN

F.W.GIROUX,E.M.

August,1920.

LOCATION This property is located on Crook Canyon,in the Bradshaw Mountains, in the Hassayampa Mining District,Yavapai County, Arizona, twenty-one miles south of Prescott and about seventeen miles west of Mayer.

This property is connected with Prescott by a good automobile road,about a half mile of which is in need of repair at the present time. The time required to make the drive,approximately one hour and thirty minutes.

AREA The property consists of eleven mining claims, six hundred feet by fifteen hundred feet,each, three of which are patented.

GEOLOGY The main mass of the Bradshaw Mountains is a core of raw Pro-Cambrian rocks, consisting chiefly of granite,with associated pegmatite and abundant diorite rocks in many places somewhat genessis.

Ancient sedimentary rocks may be present in places. Annuncefied mass of rock, designated as "Crooks Complex" by United States Survey, Bradshaw Folie, Ascleses the mineral area of the Bodie vein which is a fissure associated by subsequent or more recent inclusion of diorite which cuts the general formation almost at right angles. The Bodie vein is traceable for the full length of three claims,or four thousand five hundred feet, and therefore exposed shows ore varying in width from eight inches to ten feet.

DEVELOPMENT The property is developed by shaft three hundred thirty-five feet in depth at present caved in around the collar which with levels runs at fifty-five feet, eighty-five feet, a drift sixteen hundred feet in length has been run to the west from shaft at the three hundred thirty-five foot level which is off the vein. The writer examined this shaft in the year I904, and estimated that there were available at that time one thousand tons of ore which averaged thirty-eight per cent lead, eight ounces of silver and four dollars gold per ton. I am assured by men who have worked in the mines that this ore has not been touched to date. Two tunnels driven Northwest into the hill (one now caved) showed shipping and milling ore for the entire length. One of these was about four hundred feet in length and the inner tunnel about two hundred feet. Numerous cuts and two shafts of lesser depth than the main shaft all show good commercial ore.

SUMMARY

Several car loads of high grade gold, silver-lead ore have been shipped from development work but no stoping has ever been done in any part of the mine. The ore shipped assayed from thirty-eight per cent lead to sixty-six per cent lead, four dollars forty cents gold, and eight ounces silver. This ore went to ElPaso. Assuming that the high grade silver-Lead ore will average six inches in width. We can reasonably calculate three thousand feet long by three hundred thirty-five feet in depth. This would give us forty-one thousand eight hundred seventy tons of shipping ore of an average value of fifty dollars per ton. This ore can be mined and marketed at the present time for thirty dollars per ton leaving a profit of twenty dollars a ton or eight hundred thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. This does not take into consideration the milling ore which figured on a basis of four thousand five hundred feet long by three hundred thirty-five feet depth will equal a tonnage of two hundred fifty eight thousand two hundred thirty-five tons of an average value of twenty dollars. The development cost of mining, milling and cost of milling plant will not exceed twelve dollars per ton, leaving us a profit of a million two hundred ten thousand dollars.

RECOMMENDATION

As soon as the cave collar of the main shaft is repaired and the mine unwatered to the two hundred forty foot level there is available one thousand tons of high grade shipping ore which can be broken and marketed profitably. I would recommend that this be done. I also recommend that drifting be done on the vein of the two hundred forty foot level to the northwest under the hill where ore shows to be on the surface for a distance of fully three thousand feet. I also recommend that the tunnel near the top of the hill be cleaned out and retimbered as this ground will yield high grade ore. Midway between this tunnel and what is known as the Hammond shaft is a fifty foot shaft which contains ore that carries profitable gold values as well as lead and silver.

CONCLUSION

I consider the Bodie property to be one of the most attractive that I have ever examined. I predict now that it will make one of the most profitable mines in Arizona. I very cheerfully recommend the above property to the earnest consideration of any persons wishing to engage in the business of mining.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. GIROUX, E. M.

August 10, 1920.

U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin No. 782.

CONSOLIDATED BODIE MINE.

The old Consolidated Bodie Mine, now belonging to the Murphy Estate, is 4 miles below Palace Station Crooks Canyon. It is mentioned in the Mint Report for I883, with the note that the ore is rich in lead, assays being given as 40 per cent of lead and 6I ounces of silver to the ton. There was then a tunnel 480 feet long and a shaft I00 feet deep. Since then there has been considerable development. The vein is contained in a large area of the Crooks complex and is probably of pre- Cambrian age. This property was not visited.

U. S. Bureau of Mint.
Report of the Director of the Mint upon the production of the precious metals in the United States during the calender year I883. p. I06.

The Consolidated Bodie mines, incorporated by a New York Company, lie on Crook Canon, about twenty-three miles below Spencer's station. They have heavy smelting silver galena ores, and from 400 to 500 tons on the dumps. The ledge matter is from four to twelve feet thick. The shafts are 80 to I00 feet deep; a tunnel is 480 feet in on the lead. Lime and iron ore for flux are convenient, and it is expected that reduction works will be erected soon. It is reported that forty-one assays made to test the value of the ledge where it is I2 feet thick, gave $6I in silver and 40 per cent lead. Good Smelting works at this point will be of great advantage to the mines that lie for 7 or8 miles above, on Crook Canon, which formerly "arrastraed" the free croppings, but now need a smelter for their changed ores.

REPORT OF THE BODIE MINE
By
W. B. BLAYLOCK
(Applicant)

In February I940, the applicant obtained a Bond and Lease on the Bodie mine. This lease does not carry any specific payments, except a royalty payment of I0% of the net mint, mill, or smelter returns. This Bond and lease runs until I946, unless paid out or forfeited sooner.

In March of I940, work was started on the upper tunnel. When this tunnel was opened we found a drift I85 feet in length with a winze practically at the portal, filled to within 26 feet of the collar. It is said by the men who sank the winze that it is 75 feet in depth and in ore all the way. In the drift there is a chute of ore, approximately I25 feet in length and 3 to 4 feet in width. This ore showed good lead values, but the gold and silver values for which we were looking were not of shipping grade.

On the basis of the information obtained from the Report of the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mint for I883, the applicant opened the New York tunnel. (See map no. I, Exhibit B) This tunnel had been closed for sixty years. A road had been built over the portal by the Murphy company in I905 or I906 when they were sinking the Hammond shaft.

The ore body uncovered by this work is contained in two ore chutes, one of which is I25 feet in length with the average width of 5 feet or better, and 400 feet of backs. The estimated tonnage in this block is 5000tons; the values are in copper and lead, the latter running from I2% to 25%, and the copper from .96% to5.95%. The gold and silver values run $7.00 to $8.00 per ton.

In laying the track, we found ore in the dump that was comparable in value to that mentioned in the U. S. Bureau of Mint Report referred to above. It also contained high copper values. This orebevidently came from the winze as it was not found in the tunnel. The actual depth of this winze is not known either, but a Plumb-line let down struck muck at 2I feet. The water in the winze shows strong of copper.

The works that are open show the vein system to be true fissure, contacting a 4 foot basalt dike which runs true for the full length of the property.

There are from 700 to I000 tons of good mill ore on the dumps and no stoping or cross-cutting has been done in the mine.

The I675 foot drift on the 3I5 foot level cuts under the Hammond shaft at a depth of 400 feet (see Map no. I, Exhibit B) and it is reported to run along by the side of the vein. One of the

miners, however, who worked in this drift claims it is in ore.

Samples were cut and quartered to about five pounds, except sample no. II, which is a general sample of the ore chute I25 feet in length and 5 feet in width. This sample consists of three I6 foot cars of ore broken down on steel plates and quartered to 500 pounds. This was in turn run through a commercial sampler and reduced to an assay sample. Several samples taken recently from the rejects of this ore, showed 22% lead and 5% copper.

There is a good auto road to the mine from Prescott, Arizona. The climate is ideal for year-round operations. The applicant feels that this property can be of considerable aid to the war effort when placed on the proper production basis.

Witt Burrows Blaylock
Goodwin Route
Prescott, Arizona.

EXHIBIT B

B. Geology and Topography: For geology, please see Mr. Giroux's Report. Topography: The property lies along the west slope of Crook Creek which empties into the Hassayampa river. The property has a length of 6000 feet, extending from 5500 feet to 6100 feet above sea level, or about an average 20% grade. Although this is a mountainous country, the slopes are not steep and offer no obstructions to mining operations. Please see also, Map no. 4.

D. Proposed preliminary Development of Existing Mine Workings:

I. The applicant proposes to retimber the collar and unwater the main shaft. To catch up the collar of the shaft, the estimated cost is $250.00; to unwater the shaft, buy and install the equipment, secure labor and supplies, the estimated cost is $3750.00.

2. The workings are wet, and the estimated volume of water to be pumped is 800,000 gallons. This does not include the water which the mine is making now, for this is an unknown amount and can be determined only after the mine has been drained. The plan is to handle 200 to 300 gallons per minute. The cost estimated to hold the water down and do the sampling is $1000.00. This amount may be reduced depending on the prompt arrival of the engineers for the examination.

3. Please see Map no. 2.

Witt Burrows Blaylock
Goodwin Route
Prescott, Arizona.

Exhibit B: Attached papers.

OTHER PROPERTIES

Four miles below the Bodie is the Circle Cross property showing a 2-foot vein, with native gold and pyrite. The ore is said to be rich in places along foot and hanging walls. The strike is northeast, the dip vertical. W.B. Blaylock is the owner.

In the same vicinity are the 14 claims of the Arizona Central Mining Co., with headquarters on Crooks Canyon about a mile below Palace station. Some of the quartz veins, if not all, are of pre-Cambrian age. The Kentuck, 1 mile below Palace station, is a quartz vein as much as 2 feet wide, carrying some pyrite and chalcopyrite, with a little molybdenite. Assays of $15 in gold and 30 ounces of silver to the ton are claimed. The strike is N. 10° and the dip steep to the west.

There are several other veins of similar character which were not visited, and a "cross fissure" striking north, said to have a "lime-quartz" gangue. On the Tom and Dick claim, to the east toward Turkey Creek, is a 2- stamp mill and a shaft 175 feet deep, with a 500-foot drift on two levels.

Copied from pp. 114, 115, 126.

U. S. Bureau of Mint.
Report of the Director of the Mint upon the production of the precious metals in the United States during the Calendar year 1883. p. 106.

In Crook Cañon the Crook mine, which has produced considerable bullion, has a small prospect mill a few miles distant, on the east branch of the Hassayampa, now idle. This mine has been relocated and a rich find of gold rock is reported. One ton and a half of this rock, taken from the bottom of the 75-foot shaft, yielded by arrastra process the sum of $175.

Bodie

The Consolidated Bodie mines, incorporated by a New York company, lie on Crook Cañon, about twenty miles below Spencer's station. They have heavy smelting silver galena ores, and from 400 to 500 tons on the dumps. The ledge matter is from four to twelve feet thick. The shafts are 80 and 100 feet deep; a tunnel is 480 feet in on the lead. Lime and iron ore for flux are convenient, and it is expected that reduction works will be erected soon. It is reported that forty-one assays made to test the value of the ledge where it is 12 feet thick, gave $61 in silver and 40 percent in lead. Good smelting works at this point will be of great advantage to the mines that lie for 7 or 8 miles above, on Crook Cañon, which formerly "arrastraed" the free croppings, but now need a smelter for their changed ores.

The Wallace has a fine showing of silver ore for the small amount of development made. The best assays ran over $400 per ton.

The Duncle mine, near the Wallace, promises welll as far as it is developed.

U. S. Geological survey.
Bulletin... no.782. (Ore deposits of the Jerome and Bradshaw mountains quadrangles, Arizona, by Waldemar Lindgren, with statistical notes by V. C. Heikes.)

SILVER VEINS

The silver veins are widely scattered. They occur in the Hassayampa, Bigbug, Peck, Black Canyon, Turkey Creek, Tiger, Pine Grove and Tiptop districts.

The silver veins may be divided into those containing mainly ankerite or allied carbonates and barite as gangue, with more or less quartz, and those containing mainly quartz gangue. In both classes the oxidized zone has yielded most of the ore.

(For detailed description of ores see p.43-45)

HASSAYAMPA DISTRICT

IN THE HIGHEST AND WILDEST PART OF THE Bradshaw Mountains lies the Hassayampa district. It is a region of heavily forested ridges and long slopes covered with dense brush. The deeply incised canyons of the headwaters of Hassayampa River and its tributaries, Slate Creek and Crooks Canyon, drain it to the southwest. From the spruce-clad heights of Mount Union and Mount Trit/le, nearly 8,000 feet above sea level, the district reaches down to the river of the wonderful water ("He who drinks of the waters of the Hassayampa will never leave Arizona and will never again be able to tell the truth." Old Saying) 3,500 feet lower. From the summits the view extends far westward across the desert valleys to the great blue dome of Harquahala Mountain, in the far distance. The district occupies the northwest corner of the Bradshaw Mountains quadrangle and borders on the northeast the Groom Creek and Walker districts. On the southeast it is adjoined by the Turkey Creek district.

The area includes many mines of considerable production, mostly in sliver and gold.

The Bradshaw granite of Mount Union forms a broad dikelike mass extendingdnortheastward between two areas of Yavapai schist. In the extreme northwest corner of the Bradshaw Mountains quadrangle the same pre-Cambrian granite appears again and continues northward to Prescott. The belt of Yavapai schist between these two granite areas contains most of the mines, though some are also found in the easterly granite area south of Mount Union...

The pre-Cambrian gold veins are represented by the Ruth, and Jersey Lily mines and by several deposits in the lower part of Crooks Canyon...

CONSOLIDATED BODIE MINE

The old Consolidated Bodie mine, now belonging to the Murphy estate, is 2 miles below Palace station, in Crooks Canyon. It is mentioned in the Mint report for 1883, with the note that the ore is rich in lead, assays being given as 40 percent of lead and 61 ounces of silver to the ton. There was then a tunnel 480 feet long and a shaft 100 feet deep. Since then there has been considerable development. The vein is contained in a large area of the Crooks complex and is probably of pre-Cambrian age. This property was not visited.

APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT LOAN

NOTE.—Read carefully Reconstruction Finance Corporation Circular No. 14 (revised) and this application form before starting to prepare application.

Application of

(NAME) Witt Burrows Blaylock

(ADDRESS) Goodwin Route

(CITY AND STATE) Prescott, Arizona.

For a Development Loan under authority of Section 14 of Public, No. 417, Seventy-third Congress, as amended.

The application should be prepared and executed in duplicate; one counterpart should be accompanied by a complete set of exhibits, including maps, reports, and all other documents called for; the other should be accompanied by a set of exhibits complete except for supporting maps, assay reports, and other documents of which it is difficult to obtain more than one copy; each counterpart with exhibits should be fastened in a separate binder and sent to Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Name and address of applicant should be stamped or typed on each sheet of application, and on all accompanying papers, for identification. If any space in any exhibit is not large enough to permit giving full information, such information should be typewritten on attached sheets of paper labeled, lettered, and numbered to correspond with the respective exhibit, section, and subsection.

Date July 24,1942

Name of correspondent Witt Burrows Blaylock

Address of correspondent Goodwin Route, Pre scott, Arizona.

Location of mine: County Yavapai State Arizona Mineral or metal produced Lead copper,gold,silver

Does this application pertain to the production of strategic and critical minerals? (Yes or no)

_____ (hereinafter called "applicant"),

a an individual (Corporation, individual, partnership), hereby applies to RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION (hereinafter called "R. F. C."), for a loan of not more than $5000.00 to be evidenced by a note or notes satisfactory to R. F. C. and secured as required by R. F. C.

To induce R. F. C. to make such loan, applicant submits as part of this application the attached exhibits, A to D, inclusive, and such other exhibits and papers as are attached hereto, and warrants and represents the statements herein and therein to be true and complete.

Applicant represents that applicant is not, at the time of making this application, indebted to R. F. C. in any amount, and neither the applicant nor any other party on applicant's behalf has heretofore applied to R. F. C. for a loan, except as follows:

Applicant applied for a loan on a gold property several years ago. This was shortly before the President ordered all loans stopped and the applicant's loan was not granted.

Applicant hereby authorizes all constituted Federal, State, municipal, and other authorities at all times and from time to time to permit representatives of R. F. C. to have full access to and to furnish R. F. C. with any and all information, records, reports, returns, and files pertaining to or filed by or on behalf of applicant.

Dated _____, 194__ (Sign below)

WITNESS:

_____ _____

WITNESS:

_____ _____

2. Loan:

(b) This loan will enable applicant to make accessible a large body of the lead and copper ores which are so vitally needed for war work.

---

4. Hostory and Present Status:

The Bodie mine was first worked in the eighteen seventies (see U.S.Bureau of Mint report for 1883,copy of which accompanies Exhibit B) This work consisted of a tunnel driven in 450-ft,connecting with a shaft sunk 120-ft.

Sometime in the late 90's,Mr,Frank Murphy obtained the property and started an extensive development program. The exact date that this work was begun is not known,but it is known that they were working in 1904.The mine was closed down in the early part of 1908,as a result of the financial panic of that period and has never been fully repoened since.

The development work done at this time consisted in sinking the main shaft to a depth of 335 feet with drifts running off at the 100-ft level and 240-ft level. On the 315 foot level the drift was run for 1675 feet.The drift on the loo foot level connects with a shaft 200 feet south of the main shaft(see Map No.1 accompanying Exhibit B.)

In 1906, John Hays Hammond made a report on the property (this report was destroyed in the burning of the C ngress Hotel in Prescott in 1923) As a result of this report,a railroad grade was surveyed into the property and work started on the road bed. A three compartment working shaft was started up by the New York tunnel. This shaft would have connected with the 1675 foot drift off the 315 foot level of the main shaft at a depth of 400 feet.

During the First World War several car loads of ore were cobbed and shipped by lessees,who claimed that the ore averaged 40% lead and 16 oz silver.This is all the ore known to have been shipped from the property. There are approximately 700 to 1000 tons of ore on the dump.No stoping has ever been done in the mine.

In 1940-41 the applicant opened the New York Tunnel (see Map No.1 Exhibit B) which had been closed for over 60 years. A nice body of ore was found,the average width of which is five feet. Near the end of this tunnel a slight fault occurs. A crosscut was driven to the east by the applicant.After cutting through two feet ofa basalt dike,a vein, four feet in width was picked up. In continuing the crosscut on through four feet of basalt,another vein was cut for a distance of three and one-half feet but the opposite wall was not reached.

---

5 Location and Description of Mining Property.

(a) The Bodie Mine is located in the Hassayampa mining district,Yavapai county, State of Arizona, Sec 25, T 12 N R 2 W, 21 miles south of Prescott,Arizona, the nearest railroad station.

(b) There are three patented claims, No.1900, No.1900-2, No.1900-3, designated as General Land Office No. 40283. Mineral Certificate No.597, Lot No. 1804, recorded in Book 69 of Deeds, pages 556-460, at the Recorder's Office, Yavapai county, Arizona. Please see Map No.3.

(c) There are seven unpatented xlaims: Florence Nos.1 to 7 inclusive, located July 30, 1937, recorded in Book 146 of Mines, pages 122-127 nd 240 at the Recorder's Office, Yavapai county,Arizona.Please see Map No.3.

(d) Approximately 200 acres.

(e) Crown King District, ten miles southeast in air-line, Iron King mine in north-east direction and several neighboring properties just being opened up.

Exhibit A:Attached papers

R. F. C. Form L-255
(Revised 9-23-40)

EXHIBIT A

General Information

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS: Describe briefly the type of operation being conducted. The repairing and unwatering of the main shaft and mining of lead ores is being contemplated.
2. LOAN:

   (*a*) Amount of loan applied for: $ 5000.00

   (*b*) Full statement of necessity for loan:
   Please see attached paper correspondingly labeled.

3. PURPOSES OF LOAN: Specific purposes for which applicant proposes to expend proceeds of loan applied for. (Detailed information should be given.) Applicant proposes to unwater main shaft, thereby ma making it possible to sample ore body known to be there.

Nature of Expenditure	Amount	Percent
Equipment (pump, enging etc)	$ 2500.00	
Labor supplies etc	1500.00	
Sampling ore and holding water down	1000.00	
	$	

4. HISTORY, MANAGEMENT, ETC.: This subject should be fully covered and should include the following information: A brief statement of previous development and operation of the mining property; statement as to exact nature of applicant's interest in or ownership of the property, including date and circumstances under which acquired; if applicant or the mining property offered as security for the loan has been involved in receivership, reorganization proceedings, or bankruptcy, or if applicant has made an assignment for the benefit of, or effected a compromise with creditors, discuss fully; a full statement of the facts disclosing that applicant is engaged in the development of a mining property which comes within the purview of the Act, and all pertinent facts regarding the mining business of the applicant and the management thereof, including the manager's mining experience. Please see attached paper
5. CLAIM UNDER WAR MINERALS RELIEF ACT: If a claim has been filed under the War Minerals Relief Act involving the property or the applicant, explain in detail, stating amount of claim filed and amount recovered, if any. If no such claim has been filed, so state.
6. LOCATION: Give State, county, and mining district in which property is situated. If on surveyed ground, give section, township, and range. Give name of and distance to railroad station.

   Please see attached paper

7. MINING PROPERTY:
   (*a*) Names and legal survey numbers of all patented claims or claims surveyed for patent. (Include claim map.)
   (*b*) Names, dates of location, place and date of recording, book and page record of all unpatented locations.
   (*c*) Description of acreage or placer ground, and recording data.
   (*d*) Names of any adjoining or neighboring productive properties.
8. OPERATION:
   (*a*) Are operations being carried on at present time? If so, describe operations including number of men employed.
   (*b*) If operations are not now being carried on or have not been continuous, give dates of suspension and resumption of operations, reasons for such suspensions, and description of most recent operations.

9. IF APPLICANT IS A CORPORATION, SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING:

(*a*) GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. Principal office and place of business ..... (Street and number)

..... (City), ... (State)

2. When organized.

3. Under what laws organized.

4. Names of States in which qualified to do business.

(*b*) NAME AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND TEN LARGEST STOCKHOLDERS:

Name and address	Official title (if officer is also director indicate by "D")	Annual salary, commissions, bonuses, etc., received from applicant and/or affiliates during last fiscal year	Number of shares held	
			Common	Preferred
TOTAL				

(*c*) CAPITAL STOCK ISSUES:

	Authorized	Outstanding	Par value	Number of shares	Dividend rate	
					Last paid	Fixed by charter
Common stock	$	$	$			x x x
Preferred stock						

(*d*) ARTICLES, BYLAWS, ETC.—Copies of Articles of Incorporation, bylaws, and certificates of authority to do business, with all amendments to date, certified and sworn to by applicant's Secretary, all to be attached hereto as EXHIBIT "E".

10. IF APPLICANT IS A PARTNERSHIP, SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING:

(*a*) NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL PARTNERS:

NAME (Indicate if any partners are limited or special partners)	ADDRESS

(*b*) AFFIDAVITS AND AGREEMENTS.—Copies of all partnership affidavits and agreements, certified and sworn to by the partner signing the application, all to be attached hereto as EXHIBIT "E".

11. TAXES:

Amounts of all Federal, State, municipal, and other taxes and assessments:

(*a*) Delinquent at the time of the filing of this application.

(*b*) Levied or assessed each year for the past 3 years.

EXHIBIT B

Technical Data

The data required by Exhibit B should be supplied in detail on separate sheets of paper attached at end of this Exhibit Data should be lettered and numbered to correspond with respective paragraphs below

A. REPORTS: Furnish any reports available that apply to this application, including results from any metallurgical investigations. See three attached reports:Mr.Frank Giroux; U.S.Bureau of Mint; Report of the Director for 1883; Mr.W.B,Blaylock, (Applicant)

B. METAL OR MINERAL: State metal or mineral to be produced. Applicant must present evidence of definite markets for products other than gold and silver which will be produced during the life of the loan, with location and capacity of each market and sales prices.Please see attached paper,correspondlingly labeled

C. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY: Submit all available information and maps.

D. EXISTING DEVELOPMENT:

1. Furnish all possible information with regard to the ore body or mineral deposit. If maps and sections of the mine or placer are not available, pencil sketches are acceptable. However, such sketches should, if possible, be drawn to scale, or if not, dimensions must be shown. **Give results of sampling, stating clearly how samples were taken, giving width and location of each sample. Show the location, value, and width of sample on maps submitted.** For placer deposits give the values obtained from each shaft or drill hole and state how the values were determined. Show the estimated yardage and value.
   Please see Map No.1 and No.2
2. Submit certificates, when available, giving analysis of each sample and number each sample to correspond with sample numbers on the maps submitted. See Map No.2 and photostat copies of assay certificates attached.
3. State type of mine, whether tunnel or adit, shaft, open-cut, placer, drift, etc., and show in detail the amount of development work. State distance along vein between levels and to surface. Indicate condition of workings, noting necessary repairs, if any. Please see Map No.1
4. List present equipment on property and describe condition. One 16-ft ore car,500-ft mine track in good condition.

E. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: Please see attached paper

1. State clearly and in detail the work proposed and show the expected tonnage or yardage and values that will be developed by this work. Estimate the cost of producing and marketing the product.
2. State recent daily, monthly, and annual production (if any) and estimated production if loan is granted.
3. State whether workings are dry or wet; if latter, amount of water that has to be pumped, gallons per minute, to keep water down.

F. MARKETING OF PRODUCT: Explain fully whether the product produced is milled on the property, shipped to custom mill or smelter, or shipped direct to the mint, or otherwise marketed. In any case, supply all cost data with regard to marketing.

G. WATER SUPPLY: State whether water supply for all proposed operations is sufficient during all seasons of year. State amount in gallons per minute, miners' inches, or second-feet. If available, state the maximum, minimum, and average flow. Describe the source of the water supply, its dependability, water rights, etc.

H. POWER: State kind and source of power proposed to be used in operating the property. Applicant proposes to use either Diesel or hot-head engine,and if possible,to rent equipment for this preliminary work.

I. COST: State past (if mine has been in operation) and estimated future:

1. Detailed mining cost per ton, or per cubic yard of product and per foot of development work.
2. Detailed milling cost.

NOTE.—No charge is made for the preliminary field examination of a property by this Corporation's Supervising Engineer. However, if a loan is made, the cost of the examination is reimbursable from the loan. An examination will not be authorized, unless data submitted with the application reveal that the property warrants development.

16—4062

R. F. C. Form L-257
(Revised 9-23-40)

EXHIBIT C

Current Financial Statement

As of

(It is desired that this should be not more than 30 days prior to date of application)

Assets	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
1. Cash	$
2. Notes receivable	
3. Accounts receivable	
4. Inventories, materials on hand, etc	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	
FIXED AND OTHER ASSETS:	
5. Plant used in business: Lands	
Buildings	
Ores	
6. Machinery	
7. Equipment, furniture, fixtures, etc	
TOTAL ASSETS	
Liabilities	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
8. Notes payable	
9. Accounts payable	
10. Other current liabilities	
11. Liabilities accrued but not yet payable (interest, rent, taxes, wages, payments due on account of leases, options, or other contracts, etc.)	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	
FIXED AND OTHER LIABILITIES:	
12. Mortgage debt, etc.	
13. Contracts for lease, royalty, or purchase which constitute charges:	
14. Other liabilities (describe)	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	
15. Contingent liabilities (describe)	

INSTRUCTIONS.—In addition to the foregoing statement, attach a copy of latest balance sheet; also state terms of notes payable, mortgage debts, etc., giving maturity dates, rate of interest, etc.; and describe any other liens which would rank prior to the proposed loan.

EXHIBIT D

Fees, Commissions, Etc.

(No fees or commissions shall be paid by applicant for the purpose of procuring a loan, but reasonable compensation may be paid for proper services actually and necessarily rendered to applicant. If an application is granted it is to be expected that prior to disbursement the Corporation will require that it be furnished with certificates and agreements from applicant and from persons retained to render services to applicant, in form satisfactory to the Corporation, that all compensation shall be subject to the approval of the Corporation.)

All fees, commissions, salaries, charges, compensation, and things of value paid or delivered, or agreed to be paid or delivered, or contemplated to be hereafter paid or delivered by or on behalf of applicant in connection with the application and/or any loan granted are as follows:

Name	Description of services	Amount paid	Amount agreed or contemplated to be paid
		$	$

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—4062

BODIE GROUP OF MINES

F.W.Giroux, E.M., August 1920.

LOCATION:

This property is located in Crooks Canyon, in the Bradshaw Mountains, in the Hassayampa mining district, Yavapai county, Arizona, twenty-one miles south of Prescott and about seventeen miles west of Mayer.

This property is connected with Prescott by a good automobile road,about half a mile of which is in need of repair at the present time. The time required to make the drive, approximately one hour and thirty minutes.

AREA:

The property consists of eleven claims, six hundred feet by fifteen hundred feet, each,theree of which are patented.

GEOLOGY:

The main mass of the Bradshaw Mountains is a core of raw pre-Cambrian rocks, consisting chiefly of granite,with associated pegmatite and abundant diorite rocks in many places somewhat gneissic.

Ancient sedimentary rocks may be present in places. An unclassified mass of rock,designated as "Crooks Complex" by the U.S.Geological Survey, Bradshaw Folio, includes the area of the Bodie vein which is a fissure associated with subsequent or more recent intrusion of diorite which cuts the general formation almost at right angles. The Bodie vein is traceable for the full length of three claims, or four thousand five hundred feet,and therefore exposed shows ore varying in width from eight inches to ten feet.

DEVELOPMENT:

The property is developed by shaft three hundred thirty-five feet in depth at present caved in around the collar which with levels run at fifty-five feet, eighty-five feet, a drift sixteen hundred feet in length has been run to the west from the shaft at the three hundred thirty-five foot level which is off the vein. The writer examined this shaft in the year 1904 and estimated that there were available at that time one thousand tons of ore which averaged thirty-eight per cent lead, eight ounces silver and four dollars gold per ton. I am assured by men who have worked the mines that this ore has not been touched to date. Two tunnels driven northwest into the hill (now caved) showed shipping and milling ore for the entire length. One of these was about four hundred feet in length and the other tunnel about two hundred feet. Numerous cuts and two shafts of lesser depth than the main shaft all show good commercial ore.

SUMMARY:

Several car loads of high grade gold, silver-lead ore have been shipped from development work but no stoping has ever been done in any part of the mine. The ore shipped assayed from thirty-eight percent lead to sixty-six percent lead,four dollars forty cents gold and eight ounces silver. This ore went to El Paso. Assuming that the high grade silver-lead ore will average six inches in width, we can reasonably calculate three thousand feet long by three hundred thirty-five feet in depth. This would give us forty-one thousand eight hundred seventy tons of shipping ore of an average value of fifty dollars per ton. This ore can be mined and marketed at the present time for thirty dollars a ton leaving a profit of twenty dollars a ton or eight hundred thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. This does not take into consideration the milling ore which figured on a basis of four thousand five hundred feet long by three hundred thirty-five feet in depth will equal a tonnage of two hundred fifty-eight [illegible]

two hundred fifty-eight thousand two hundred thirty-five of an average value of twenty dollars. The development cost of mining, milling and cost of milling plant will not exceed twelve dollars per ton, leaving us a profit of a million two hundred ten thousand dollars.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

As soon as the caved collar of the main shaft is repaired and the mine unwatered to the two hundred forty foot level there is available one thousand tons of high grade shipping ore which can be broken and marketed profitably. I would recommend that this be done. I also recommend that drifting be done on the vein of the two hundred forty foot level to the northwest under the hill where ore shows to be on the surface for a distance of fully three thousand feet. I also recommend that the tunnel near the top of the hill be cleaned out and retimbered as this ground will yield high grade ore. Midway between this tunnel and what is known as the Hammond shaft is a fifty foot shaft which contains ore that carried profitable gold value as well as lead and silver.

CONCLUSION:

I consider the Bodie property to be one of the most attractive that I have ever examined. I predict now that it will make one of the most profitable mines in Arizona, I very cheerfully recommend the above property to the earnest consideration of any persons wishing to engage in the business of mining.

Respectfully submitted,

August 10,1920. (Signed) F.W.Giroux,E.M.

Exhibit B: A, Reports.

REPORT ON THE BODIE MINE

W.B.Blaylock

(Applicant)

In February 1940 the applicant obtained a bond and lease on the Bodie mine.This lease does not carry any specific payments except a royalty payment of 10% of the net mint, mill or smelter returns. This bond and lease runs until 1946, unless paid out or forfeited sooner.

In March 1940 work was started on the upper tunnel.When this tunnel was opened we found a drift 185 feet in length with a winze practically at the portal,filled to within 26 feet of the collar.It is said by the men who sank the winze that it is 75 feet in depth and in ore all the way.In the drift there is a shoot of ore, approximately 125 feet in length and 3 to 4 feet in width.This ore showed good lead values,but the gold and silver values for which we were looking were not of shipping grade.

On the basis of the information obtained from the Report of the Director of the U.S.Bureau of Mint for 1883, the applicant opened the New York tunnel. (See map No.1, Exhibit B) This tunnel had been closed for sixty years.A road had been built over the portal by the Murphy company in 1905 or 1906 when they were sinking the Hammond shaft.

The ore body uncovered by this work is contained in two ore shoots,one of which is 125 feet in length and average width of 5 feet or better,and 100 feet of backs. the estimated tonnage in this block is 5000 tons; the value are in copper and lead, the latter running from 12% to 25% and the copper from 0.96% to 5.95%. The gold and silver values run $7.00 to $8.00 per ton.

In laying the trace we found ore in the dump that was comparable in value to that mentioned in the U.S.Bureau of Mint Report referred to above. It also contained high copper values. This ore evidently came from the winze as it was not found in the tunnel. The actual depth of this winze is not known either, but a plumb line let down struck much at 21 feet.the water in the winze shows strong of copper.

The works that are open show the vein system to be true fissure,contacting a 4 foot basalt dike which runs true for the full length of the property.

There are from 700 to 1000 tons of good mill ore on the dumps and no stoping or crosscutting has been done in the mine.

The 1675 foot drift on the 315 foot level cuts under the Hammond shaft at a depth of 400 feet (see Map No.1, Exhibit B) and it is reported to run along by the side of the vein. One of the miners, however, who worked in this drift calims it is in ore.

Samples were cut and quartered to about 5 lbs,except Sample No.11 which is a general sample of the ore shoot 125 feet in length and 5 ft in width.This sample consisted of three 16-ft ore cars broken down on steel plates,quartered to 500 lbs. This was in turn run through a commercial sampler and reduced to assay sample.Several samples taken recently from the rejects of this ore showed 22%lead and 5% copper

There is a good auto road to the mine from Prescott.The climate is ideal for year round operations.The applicant feels this property can be of considerable aid to the war effort when placed on proper production basis.

(Signed) W.B.Blaylock.

Exhibit B: A. Reports.

EXHIBIT B

B Geology and Topography: For geology, please see Mr.Giroux's report.

Topography: The property lies along the west slope of Crooks Creek which empties into the Hassayampa river. The property has a length of 6000 feet, extending from 5500 feet to 6100 above sea level,or about an average 20% grade. Although this is a mountainous country,the slopes are not steep and offer no obstructions to mining operations,Please see also Map No.4.

D Proposed Development of Existing Mine Workings.

1. The applicant proposes to retimber the collar and unwater the main shaft.To catch up the collar of the shaft, the estimated cost is $250; to unwater the shaft buy and install the equipment,secure labor and supplies, the estimated cost is $3750.00.

2 The workings are wet,and the estimated vplume of water to be pumped is 800,000 gallons. This does not include the water which the mine is making now,for this is an unknown amount and can be determined only after the mine has been drained. The plan is to handle 200 to 300 gallons per minute. The cost estimated to hold the water down and do the sampling is $1000.oo. This amount may be reduced depending on the prompt arrival of the engineers for the examination.

3. Please see Map No.2.

Exhibit B: Attached papers.

U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin No.782, Ore Deposits of the Jerome and Bradshaw Mountains Quadrangles, Arizona. Waldemar Lindgren, with statistical notes by V.C.Heikes.

SILVER VEINS

The silver veins are widely scattered. They occur in the Hassayampa, Big Bug, Peck, Black Canyon, Turkey Creek, Tiger, Pine Grove and Tip Top districts.

The silver veins may be divided into those containing mainly ankerite or allied carbonates and barite as gangue, with more or less quartz, and those containing mainly quartz gangue. In both classes the oxidized zone has yielded most of the ore. (For detailed description of ores see pp 43-45)

HASSAYAMPA DISTRICT.

In the highest and wildest part of the Bradshaw Mountains lies the Hassayampa district. It is a region of heavily forested ridges and long slopes covered with dense brush. The deeply incised canyons of the headwaters of Hassayampa river and its tributaries, Slate Creek and Crooks Canyon, drain into it to the southwest. From the spruce clad heights of Mount Union and Mount Tritle, nearly 8000 feet above sea level, the district reaches down to the river of the wonderful water ("He who drinks of the waters of the Hassayampa will never leave Arizona and will never again be able to tell the truth") 3500 feet lower. From the summits the view extends far westward across the desert valleys to the great blue dome of Haquahala Mountain, in the far distance. The district occupies the northwest corner of the Bradshaw Mountains quadrangle and borders on the northeast the Groom Creek and Walker districts. On the southeast it is adjoined by the Turkey Creek district.
The area includes many mines of considerable production, mostly in silver and gold. The Bradshaw granite of Mount Union forms a broad dike-like mass extending northwestward between two areas of Yavapai schist.
In the extreme northwest corner of the Bradshaw Mountain quadrangle the same pre-Cambrian granite appears again and continues northward to Prescott. The belt of Yavapai schist between these two granite areas contains most of the mines, though some are also found in the easterly granite area south of Mount Union.
The pre-Cambrian gold veins are represented by the Ruth, and Jersey Lily mines and by several deposits in the lower part of Crooks Canyon.

CONSOLIDATED BODIE MINE.

The old Consolidated Bodie mine, now belonging to the Murphy estate, is 4 miles below Palace station, in Crooks canyon. It is mentioned in the Mint report for 1883, with the note that the ore is rich in lead, assays being given as 40 percent lead and 81 ounces silver to the ton. There was then a tunnel 480 feet long and a shaft 100 feet deep. Since then there has been considerable development. The vein is contained in a large area of Crooks complex and is probably of pre-Cambrian age. This property was not visited.

OTHER PROPERTIES.

Four miles below the Bodie is the Circle Cross property showing a 2-foot vein, with native gold and pyrite. The ore is said to be rich in places along the foot and hanging walls. The strike is northeast the dip vertical. W.B.Blaylock is the owner.
In the same vicinity are the 14 claims of the Arizona Central Mining Co., with headquarters on Crooks Canyon about a mile below Palace station. Some of the quartz veins if not all, are of pre-Cambrian age. The Kentuck, 1 mile below Palace station, is a quartz vein as much as 2 feet wide, carrying some pyrite and chalcopyrite, with a little molybdenite. Assays of $15 in gold and 3 ounces of silver to the ton are claimed. The strike is N 10 and the dip steep to the west.

There are several other veins of similar character which were not visited,and a "cross fissure" striking north, said to have a"lime-quartz"gangue.On the Tom and Dick claim,to the east toward Turkey Creek, is a 2 stamp mill and a shaft 175-ft deep,with a 500 foot drift on two levels.

Copied from pp 114, 115, 126.

U.S.BUREAU OF MINT.

Report of the Director of the Mint upon the production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1883. (p 106)

"In Crooks Canyon the Crook mine which has produced considerable bullion, has a small prospect mill a few miles distant on the Hassayampa, now idle. This mine has been relocated and a rich find of gold rock is reported.One ton and a half of this rock,taken from the bottom of the 75-ft shaft,yielded by arrastre process the sum of $175.

"The Consolidated Bodie mines,incorporated by a New York company,lie on Crooks Canyon, about 3 miles below Spencer station.They have heavy smelting silver galena ores, and from 400 to 500 tons on the dumps.The ledge matter is from four to twelve feet thick.The shafts are 80 and 100 feet deep; a tunnel is 480 feet in on the lead. Lime and iron ore for flux are convenient,and it is expected that reduction works will be erected soon.It is reported that forty-one assays were made to test the value of the ledge where it is 12 feet thick,gave $61 in silver and 40 percent lead.

"Good smelting works at this point will be of great advantage to the mines that lie for 7 or 8 miles above, on Crooks Canyon,which formerly "arrastraed" the feee croppings,but now need a smelter for their changed ores.

"The Wallace has a fine showing of silver ore for the small amount of development made. The best assays ran over $400 per ton.

"The Duncle mine, near the Wallace, promises well as far as it is developed."

BODIE GROUP OF MINES

F.W.Giroux, E.M., August 1920.

LOCATION:

This property is located in Crooks Canyon, in the Bradshaw Mountains, in the Hassayampa mining district, Yavapai county, Arizona, twenty-one miles south of Prescott and about seventeen miles west of Mayer.

This property is connected with Prescott by a good automobile road, about half a mile of which is in need of repair at the present time. The time required to make the drive, approximately one hour and thirty minutes.

AREA:

The property consists of eleven claims, six hundred feet by fifteen hundred feet, each, theree of which are patented.

GEOLOGY:

The main mass of the Bradshaw Mountains is a core of raw pre-Cambrian rocks, consisting chiefly of granite, with associated pegmatite and abundant diorite rocks in many places somewhat gneissic.

Ancient sedimentary rocks may be present in places. An unclassified mass of rock, designated as "Crooks Complex" by the U.S.Geological Survey, Bradshaw Folio, includes the area of the Bodie vein which is a fissure associated with subsequent or more recent intrusion of diorite which cuts the general formation almost at right angles. The Bodie vein is traceable for the full length of three claims, or four thousand five hundred feet, and the afore exposed shows ore varying in width from eight inches to ten feet.

DEVELOPMENT:

The property is developed by shaft three hundred thirty-five feet in depth at present caved in a ound the collar which with levels run at fifty-five feet, eighty-five feet, a drift sixteen hundred feet in length has been run to the west from the shaft at the three hundred thirty-five foot level which is off the vein. The writer examined this shaft in the year 1904, and estimated that there were available at that time one thousand tons of ore which averaged thirty-eight per cent lead, eight ounces silver and four dollars gold per ton. I am assured by men who have worked the mines that this ore has not been touched to date. Two tunnels driven northwest into the hill (now caved) showed shipping and milling ore for the entire length. One of these was about four hundred feet in length and the other tunnel about two hundred feet. Numerous cuts and two shafts of lesser depth than the main shaft all show good commercial ore.

SUMMARY:

Several car loads of high grade gold, silver-lead ore have been shipped from development work but no stoping has ever been done in any part of the mine. The ore shipped assayed from thirty-eight percent lead to sixty-six percent lead, four dollars forty cents gold and eight ounces silver. This ore went to El Paso. Assuring that the high grade silver-lead ore will average six inches in width, we can reasonably calculate three thousand feet long by three hundred thirty-five feet in depth. This would give us forty-one thousand eight hundred seventy tons of shipping ore of an average value of fifty dollars per ton. This ore can be mined and marketed at the present time for thirty dollars a ton leaving a profit of twenty dollars a ton or eight hundred thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. This does not take into consideration the milling ore which figured on a basis of four thousand five hundred feet long by three hundred thirty-five feet in depth will equal a tonnage of two hundred fifty-eight thousand two hundred thirty-five tons of an average value

two hundred fifty-eig[illegible] thousand two hundred thirty-fi[illegible]ns of an average value of twenty dollars. The development cost of mining, milling and cost of milling plant will not exceed twelve dollars per ton, leaving us a profit of a million two hundred ten thousand dollars.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

As soon as the caved collar of the main shaft is repaired and the mine unwatered to the two hundred forty foot level there is available one thousand tons of high grade shipping ore which can be broken and marketed profitably. I would recommend that this be done. I also recommend that drifting be done on the vein of the two hundred forty foot level to the northwest under the hill where ore shows to be on the surface for a distance of fully three thousand feet. I also recommend that the tunnel near the top of the hill be cleaned out and retimbered as this ground will yield high grade ore. Midway between this tunnel and what is known as the Hammond shaft is a fifty foot shaft which contains ore that carried profitable gold value as well as lead and silver.

CONCLUSION:

I consider the Bodie property to be one of the most attractive that I have ever examined. I predict now that it will make one of the most profitable mines in Arizona. I very cheerfully recommend the above property to the earnest consideration of any persons wishing to engage in the business of mining.

Respectfully submitted,

August 10,1920. (Signed) F.W.Giroux,E.M.

Exhibit B: A, Reports.

REPORT ON THE BODIE MINE

W.B.Blaylock

(Applicant)

In February 1940 the applicant obtained a bond and lease on the Bodie mine.This lease does not carry any specific payments except a royalty payment of 10% of the net mint, mill or smelter returns. This bond and lease runs until 1946, unless paid out or forfeited sooner.

In March 1940 work was started on the upper tunnel.When this tunnel was opened we found a drift 185 feet in length with a winze practically at the portal,filled to within 26 feet of the collar.It is said by the men who sank the winze that it is 75 feet in depth and in ore all the way.In the drift there is a shoot of ore, approximately 125 feet in length and 3 to 4 feet in width.This ore showed good lead values,but the gold and silver values for which we were looking were not of shipping grade.

On the basis of the information obtained from the Report of the Director of the U.S.Bureau of Mint for 1883, the applicant opened the New York tunnel. (See map No.1, Exhibit B) This tunnel had been closed for sixty years.A road had been built ove the portal by the Murphy company in 1905 or 1906 when they were sinking the Hammond shaft.

The ore body uncovered by this work is contained in two ore shoots,one of which is 125 feet in length and average width of 5 feet or better,and 100 feet of backs. the estimated tonnage in this block is 5000 tons; the value are in copper and lead, the latter running from 12% to 25% and the copper from 0.96% to 5.95%. The gold and silver values run $7.00 to $6.00 per ton.

In laying the trace we found ore in the dump that was comparable in value to that mentioned in the U.S.Bureau of Mint Report referred to above. It also contained high copper values. This ore evidently came from the winze as it was not found in the tunnel. The actual depth of this winze is not known either, but a plumb line let down struck much at 21 feet.the water in the winze shows strong of copper.

The works that are open show the vein system to be true fissure,contacting a 4 foot basalt dike which runs true for the full length of the property.

There are from 700 to 1000 tons of good mill ore on the dumps and no stoping or crosscutting has been done in the mine.

The 1675 foot drift on the 515 foot level cuts under the Hammond shaft at a depth of 400 feet (see Map No.1, Exhibit B) and it is reported to run along by the side of the vein. One of the miners, however, who worked in this drift calims it is in ore.

Samples were cut and quartered to about 5 lbs,except Sample No.11 which is a general sample of the ore shoot 125 feet in length and 5 ft in width.This sample consisted of three 16-ft ore cars broken down on steel plates,quartered to 500 lbs. This was in turn run through a commercial sampler and reduced to assay sample.Several samples taken recently from the rejects of this ore showed 22%lead and 5% copper

There is a good auto road to the mine from Prescott.The climate is ideal for year round operations.The applicant feels this property can be of considerable aid to the war effort when placed on proper production basis.

(Signed) W.B.Blaylock.

Exhibit B: A. Reports.

EXHIBIT B

B Geology and Topography: For geology, please see Mr.Giroux's report.

Topography: The property lies along the west slope of Crooks Creek which empties into the Hassayampa river. The property has a length of 6000 feet, extending from 5500 feet to 6100 above sea level, or about an average 20% grade. Although this is a mountainous country, the slopes are not steep and offer no obstructions to mining operations, Please see also Map No.4.

D Proposed Development of Existing Mine Workings.

1. The applicant proposes to retimber the collar and unwater the main shaft. To catch up the collar of the shaft, the estimated cost is $250; to unwater the shaft buy and install the equipment, secure labor and supplies, the estimated cost is $5750.00.

2 The workings are wet, and the estimated volume of water to be pumped is 800,000 gallons. This does not include the water which the mine is making now, for this is an unknown amount and can be determined only after the mine has been drained. The plan is to handle 200 to 300 gallons per minute. The cost estimated to hold the water down and do the sampling is $1000.00. This amount may be reduced depending on the prompt arrival of the engineers for the examination.

3. Please see Map No.2.

Exhibit B: Attached papers.

U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin No.782, Ore Deposits of the Jerome and Bradshaw Mountains Quadrangles, Arizona. Waldemar Lindgren, with statistical notes by V.C.Heikes.

SILVER VEINS

The silver veins are widely scattered. They occur in the Hassayampa, Big Bug, Peck, Black Canyon, Turkey Creek, Tiger, Pine Grove and Tip Top districts.

The silver veins may be divided into those containing mainly ankerite or allied carbonates and barite as gangue, with more or less quartz, and those containing mainly quartz gangue. In both classes the oxidized zone has yielded most of the ore. (For detailed description of ores see pp 43-45)

HASSAYAMPA DISTRICT.

In the highest and wildest part of the Bradshaw Mountains lies the Hassayampa district. It is a region of heavily forested ridges and long slopes covered with dense brush. The deeply incised canyons of the headwaters of Hassayampa river and its tributaries, Slate Creek and Crooks Canyon, drain into it to the southwest. From the spruce clad heights of Mount Union and Mount Tritle, nearly 8000 feet above sea level, the district reaches down to the river of the wonderful water ("He who drinks of the waters of the Hassayampa will never leave Arizona and will never again be able to tell the truth") 3500 feet lower. From the summits the view extends far westward across the desert valleys to the great blue dome of Maquahala Mountain, in the far distance. The district occupies the northwest corner of the Bradshaw Mountains quadrangle and borders on the northeast the Groom Creek and Walker districts. On the southeast it is adjoined by the Turkey Creek district.
The area includes many mines of considerable production, mostly in silver and gold. The Bradshaw granite of Mount Union forms a broad dike-like mass extending northwestward between two areas of Yavapai schist.
In the extreme northwest corner of the Bradshaw Mountain quadrangle the same pre-Cambrian granite appears again and continues northward to Prescott. The belt of Yavapai schist between these two granite areas contains most of the mines, though some are also found in the easterly granite area south of Mount Union.
The pre-Cambrian gold veins are represented by the Ruth, and Jersey Lily mines and by several deposits in the lower part of Crooks Canyon.

CONSOLIDATED BODIE MINE.

The old Consolidated Bodie mine, now belonging to the Murphy estate, is 4 miles below Palace station, in Crooks canyon. It is mentioned in the Mint report for 1885, with the note that the ore is rich in lead, assays being given as 40 percent lead and 61 ounces silver to the ton. There was then a tunnel 480 feet long and a shaft 100 feet deep. Since then there has been considerable development. The vein is contained in a large area of Crooks complex and is probably of pre-Cambrian age. This property was not visited.

OTHER PROPERTIES.

Four miles below the Bodie is the Circle Cross property showing a 2-foot vein, with native gold and pyrite. The ore is said to be rich in places along the foot and hanging walls. The strike is northeast the dip vertical. W.B.Blaylock is the owner. In the same vicinity are the 14 claims of the Arizona Central Mining Co., with headquarters on Crooks Canyon about a mile below Palace station. Some of the quartz veins if not all, are of pre-Cambrian age. The Kentuck, 1 mile below Palace station, is a quartz vein as much as 2 feet wide, carrying some pyrite and chalcopyrite, with a little molybdenite. Assays of $15 in gold and 3 ounces of silver to the ton are claimed. The strike is N 10 and the dip steep to the west.

There are several other veins of similar character which were not visited,and a "cross fissure" striking north, said to have a"lime-quarts"gangue.On the Tom and Dick claim,to the east toward Turkey Creek, is a 2 stamp mill and a shaft 175-ft deep,with a 500 foot drift on two levels.

Copied from pp 114, 115, 126.

U.S.BUREAU OF MINT.

Report of the Director of the Mint upon the production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1883. (p 106)

"In Crooks Canyon the Crook mine which has produced considerable bullion, has a small prospect mill a few miles distant on the Hassayampa, now idle. This mine has been relocated and a rich find of gold rock is reported.One ton and a half of this rock,taken from the bottom of the 75-ft shaft,yielded by arrastre process the sum of $175.

"The Consolidated Bodie mines,incorporated by a New York company,lie on Crooks Canyon, about 3 miles below Spencer station.They have heavy smelting silver galena ores, and from 400 to 500 tons on the dumps.The ledge matter is from four to twelve feet thick.The shafts are 80 and 100 feet deep; a tunnel is 480 feet in on the lead. Lime and iron ore for flux are convenient,and it is expected that reduction works will be erected soon.It is reported that forty-one assays were made to test the value of the ledge where it is 12 feet thick,gave $61 in silver and 40 percent lead.

"Good smelting works at this point will be of great advantage to the mines that lie for 7 or 8 miles above, on Crooks Canyon,which formerly "arrastraed" the free croppings,but now need a smelter for their changed ores.

"The Wallace has a fine showing of silver ore for the small amount of development made. The best assays ran over $400 per ton.

"The Duncle mine, near the Wallace, promises well as far as it is developed."

2. Loan:

(b) This loan will enable applicant to make accessible a large body of the lead and copper ores which are so vitally needed for war work.

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4. Hostory and Present Status:

The Bodie mine was first worked in the eighteen seventies (see U.S.Bureau of Mint report for 1883,copy of which accompanies Exhibit B) This work consisted of a tunnel driven in 450-ft,connecting with a shaft sunk 120-ft.

Sometime in the late 90's,Mr,Frank Murphy obtained the property and started an extensive development program. The exact date that this work was begun is not known,but it is known that they were working in 1904.The mine was closed down in the arly part of 1908,as a result of the financial panic of that period and has never been fully repoened since.

The development work done at this time consisted in sinking the main shaft to a depth of 535 feet with drifts running off at the 100-ft level and 240-ft level. On the 515 foot level the drift was run for 1675 feet.The drift on the 1oo foot level connects with a shaft 200 feet south of the main shaft(see Map No.1 accompanying Exhibit B.)

In 1906, John Hays Hammond made a report on the property (this report was destroyed in the burning of the Congress Hotel in Prescott in 1923) As a result of this report,a railroad grade was surveyed into the property and work started on the road bed. A three compartment working shaft was started up by the New York tunnel. This shaft would have connected with the 1675 foot drift off the 515 foot level of the main shaft at a depth of 400 feet.

During the First World War several car loads of ore were cobbed and shipped by lessees,who claimed that the ore averaged 40% lead and 16 oz silver.This is all the ore known to have been shipped from the property. There are approximately 700 to 1000 tons of ore on the dump.No stoping has ever been done in the mine.

In 1940-41 the applicant opened the New York Tunnel (see Map No.1 Exhibit B) which had been closed for over 60 years. A nice body of ore was found,the average width of which is five feet. Near the end of this tunnel a slight fault occurs. A crosscut was driven to the east by the applicant.After cutting through two feet ofa basalt dike,a vein, four feet in width was picked up. In continuing the crosscut on through four feet of basalt,another vein was cut for a distance of three and one-half feet but the opposite wall was not reached.

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5 Location and Description of Mining Property.

(a) The Bodie Mine is located in the Hassayampa mining district,Yavapai county, State of Arizona, Sec 25, T 12 N R 2 W, 21 miles south of Prescott,Arizona, the nearest railroad station.

(b) There are three patented claims, No.1900, No.1900-2, No.1900-3, designated as General Land Office No. 40283. Mineral Certificate No.597, Lot No. 1804, recorded in Book 69 of Deeds, pages 556-460, at the Recorder's Office, Yavapai county, Arizona. Please see Map No.3.

(c) There are seven unpatented xlaims: Florence Nos.1 to 7 inclusive, located July 30, 1937, recorded in Book 146 of Mines, pages 122-127 nd 240 at the Recorder's Office, Yavapai county, Arizona. Please see Map No.3.

(d) Approximately 200 acres.

(e) Crown King District, ten miles southeast in air-line, Iron King mine in northeast direction and several neighboring properties just being opened up.

Exhibit A: Attached papers

COPY

PRELIMINARY REPORT
of
BODIE GROUP OF MINES, by

F. W. GIROUX, E. M.

August 1920

LOCATION:

This property is located on Crook Canyon, in the Bradshaw Mountains, in the Hassayampa Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, twenty-one miles south of Prescott and about seventeen miles west of Mayer.

This property is connected with Prescott by a good automobile road, about a half-mile of which is in need of repair at the present time. The time required to make the drive, approximately, one hour and thirty minutes.

AREA:

The property consists of eleven mining claims, six hundred feet by fifteen hundred feet, each, three of which are patented.

GEOLOGY:

The main mass of the Bradshaw mountains is a core of raw Pre-Cambrian rocks, consisting chiefly of granite with associated pegmatite and abundant diorite rocks in many places somewhat genessis.

Ancient sedimentary rocks may be present in places. Annuncefied mass of rock, designated as "Creeks's Complex" by United States Survey, Bradshaw Folie, ascleses the mineral area of the Bodie vein which is a fissure associated by subsequent of more recent inclusion of diorite which cuts the general formation almost at right angles. The Bodie vein is traceable for the full length of three claims, or four thousand five hundred feet, and therefore exposed shows ore varying in width from eight inches to ten feet.

DEVELOPMENT:

The property is developed by shaft three hundred thirty-five feet in depth, at present caved in around the collar, which with levels runs at fifty-five feet, eighty-five feet, one hundred seventy-five feet, two hundred forty feet, and three hundred thirty-five feet, a drift sixteen hundred feet in length has been run to the west from shaft at the three hundred thirty-five foot level which is off the vein. The writer examined this shaft in the year 1904, and estimated that there were available at that time, one thousand tons of ore which averaged thirty-eight per cent lead, eight ounces of silver and four dollars gold per ton. I am assured by men who have worked in the mines that this ore has not been touched to date. Two tunnels

driven North-west into the hill (one now caved) showed shipping and milling ore for the entire length. One of these was about four hundred feet in length and the upper tunnel about two hundred feet. Numerous cuts and two shafts of lesser depth than the main shaft all show good commercial ore.

SUMMARY:

Several carloads of high grade gold, silver-lead ore have been shipped from development work but no stoping has ever been done in any part of the mine. The ore shipped assayed from thirty-eight per cent lead to sixty-six per cent lead, four dollars forty cents gold, and eight ounces silver. This ore went to El Paso. Assuming that the high grade silver-lead ore will average six inches in width. We can reasonably calculate three thousand feet long by three hundred thirty-five feet in depth. This would give us forty-one thousand eight hundred seventy ton of shipping ore of an average value of fifty dollars a ton. This ore can be mined and marketed at the present time for thirty dollars per ton leaving a profit of twenty dollars a ton or eight hundred thirty-seven thousand and five hundred dollars. This does not take into consideration the milling ore which figured on a basis of four thousand five hundred feet long by three hundred thirty-five feet in depth will equal a tonnage of an average value of twenty dollars. Giving us a gross value of five million twenty five thousand dollars. The development cost of mining, milling and cost of the milling plant will not exceed twelve dollars per ton, leaving us a profit of a million two hundred ten thousand dollars.

RECOMMENDATION:

As soon as the cave collar of the main shaft is repaired and the mine unwatered to the two hundred forty foot level there is available one thousand tons of high grade shipping ore, which can be broken and marketed profitably. I would recommend that this be done. I also recommend that drifting be done on the vein of the two hundred forty foot level to the northwest under the hill where ore shows to be on the surface for a distance of fully three thousand feet. I also recommend that the tunnel near the top of the hill be cleaned out and retimbered as this ground will yield high grade ore. Midway between this tunnel and what is known as the Hammond shaft is a fifty foot shaft which contains ore that carries profitable gold values as well as lead and silver.

CONCLUSION:

I consider the Bodie property to be one of the most attractive that I have ever examined. I predict now that it will make one of the most profitable mines in Arizona. I very cheerfully recommend the above property to the earnest consideration of any persons wishing to engage in the business of mining.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. Giroux, E.M.
August 10, 1920

February 8, 19[illegible] The Bodie Mine

Mining claims known as the Bodie Mine, consisting of three patented and seven unpatented claims lie in the Hassayampa mining district, Yavapai county, Arizona on the west side of Crookes Canyon. They are about three miles below the old stage station known as Palace Station and twenty miles from Prescott over the Senator Highway.

In the following pages there is a brief statement of the history of the property prepared by W. B. Blaylock, one of the owners, as a part of the data submitted in making application for a Reconstruction Finance Corporation mine loan, excerpts from Bulletin 782, U.S. Geological Survey, and from the Report of the U.S. Mint, 1883.

"4. History and Present Status:

"The Bodie mine was first worked in the eighteen seventies (see U.S. Bureau of Mint report for 1883, copy of which accompanies Exhibit B). This work consisted of a tunnel driven 450-ft., connecting with a shaft sunk 130 feet.

"Sometime in the late 90's Mr. Frank Murphy obtained the property and started an extensive development program. The exact date that this work was begun is not known, but it is known that they were working in 1904. The mine was closed down in the early part of 1906, as a result of the financial panic of that period and has never been fully reopened since.

"The development work done at this time consisted of sinking the main shaft to a depth of 335 feet with drifts running off at the 100 feet level and 240 feet level. On the 315 feet level, the drift was run for 1675 feet. The drift on the 100 feet level connects with a shaft 200 feet south of the main shaft (See Map No. 1, accompanying Exhibit B)

"In 1906 John Hays Hammond made a report on the property (this report was destroyed in the burning of the Congress hotel in Prescott in 1923). As a result of this report, a railroad grade was surveyed into the property and work started on the road bed. A three compartment working shaft was started up by the New York tunnel. This shaft would have connected with the 1675 feet drift off the 315 feet level of the main shaft at a depth of 400 feet.

"During the first World War several car loads of ore were cobbed and shipped by leasees, who claimed that the ore averaged 40% lead and 16 oz. silver. This is all the ore known to have been shipped from the property. There are approximately 700 to 1000 tons of ore on the dump. No stopping has ever been done in the mine.

"In 1940-41 the applicant opened the New York tunnel (see Map No. 1, Exhibit B) which had been closed for over 60 years. A nice body of ore was found, the average width of which is five feet. Near the end of this tunnel a slight fault occurs. A crosscut was driven to the east by the applicant. After cutting through two feet of basalt dike, a vein four feet in width was picked up. In continuing the crosscut on through four feet of basalt, another vein was cut for a distance of three and one-half feet, but the opposite wall was not reached."

(Note: The maps and exhibits mentioned are a part of the application for the R.F.C., loan and are not among these papers.)

Excerpt from U.S. Geological Bulletin 782, page 126.

"The old Consolidated Bodie Mine, now belonging to the Murphy estate, is 4 miles below Palace Station, in Crooks Canyon. It is mentioned in the Mint report for 1883, with the note that the ore is rich in lead, assays being given as 40 percent of lead and 61 ounces of silver to the ton. There was then a tunnel 400 feet long and a shaft 100 feet deep. Since then there has been considerable development. The vein is contained in a large area of the Crooks complex and is probably of pre-Cambrian age. This property was not visited."

Excerpts from Report of the Director of the Mint, 1883, page 106.

"The Consolidated Bodie Mines, incorporated by a New York company, lie on Crook Canyon, about three miles below Spencer's Station. They have heavy smelting silver-galena ore, and from 400 to 500 tons on the dumps. The ledge matter is from four to twelve feet thick. The shafts are 80 and 100 feet deep; a tunnel is 450 feet in on the lead. Lime and iron ore for flux are convenient, and it is expected that reduction works will be erected soon. It is reported that forty-one assays made to test the value of the ledge where it is 12 feet thick, gave $61 in silver and 40% in lead. Good smelting works at this point will be of great advantage to the mines that lie for 7 or 8 miles above, on Crook Canyon, which formerly "arrastraed" the free croppings, but now need a smelter for their changed ore."

In 1944 W. B. Blaylock, one of the owners secured an R.F.C., loan on the property. The shaft was repaired around the collar and with the help of rented equipment unwatered the deep shaft. This was found to be 350-feet deep instead of 315 as had been reported and in addition a 20-ft sump.

The drifts at 160 and 240 levels were explored and found to be in fair condition. The ore on the 240 level was of a better grade than that on the 160.

Approximately four hundred feet north of the shaft on the 350-ft level which is reported to have a total length of 1,670 feet was open and free of obstruction. A raise connected that area with the 240-ft level. At the point where a rhyolite dike had crossed the course of the drift and possibly faulted the vein there was some heavy caving. A crosscut had been driven west on a small quartz stringer along the south side of the dike. Drifting was resumed to the north on this narrow streak. It is very probable that in this dike region the original operators missed the main vein. The late Frank W. Giroux sho operated an assay office at Mayer for many years, who had probably a better personal knowledge of mines in the Bradshaw Mountain area than any other man of his time wrote in August 1920, "A drift 1600 feet long has been run to the north from the shaft on the 335-ft level which is off the vein". This was based on a personal examination made in 1904.

Copy attached

A careful study of all the dependable assay values that are obtainable indicate that the bulk of the ore will have a value of from $16 to $18 per ton. A limited amount of higher grade ore is known to exist, in fact, R.F.C., examining engineers estimated approximately 1,500 tons values at $40 per ton in the upper workings. The over-all proven ore is in the neighborhood of 35,000 tons.

Usually there is some equipment on every property. In this case there is nothing but one small one-room cabin and the headframe over the 350-ft shaft. All equipment was removed many years ago.

The most serious deficiency is the lack of maps. The claim map is available in the U.S. Public Survey Office in Phoenix. There are no other dependable maps of any kind in existence today.

In laying out a program for reopening this property the first requisite is a survey of the surface in sufficient detail to provide adequate basic data with which more minute detail both surface and underground can be correlated. This should be the very first item on the program.

Second in importance and sequence is a thorough and accurate sampling of the entire property. To accomplish this certain old workings must be rehabilitated, for example, the New York tunnel, a connecting shaft about 100-ft deep, another 65-ft shaft to the north and finally, the 165 tunnel, the most northerly working on the property that is of any magnitude. The surface and near surface workings and outcrops can be sampled as soon as the surveys are completed. While that is in progress unwatering of the deep shaft can be begun. Sampling in the shaft and tributary workings can go along as fast as the water is taken down.

A definite plan of exploration for the development of additional ore cannot be formulated until sampling is completed. However, from the data in hand it would seem advisable to carry on some exploration through the New York tunnel and from the 185-ft tunnel further north. In the vicinity of the New York tunnel it might appear advisable to reopen and retimber the Hammond shaft.

From the information in hand the first development work to be undertaken through the deep shaft should be the continuation of the drift north on the 240 level. This should prove the ground not otherwise explored except through the bottom or 350-ft level, where the major part of the drift is believed to be off the main vein. For ventilation and to comply with the Arizona mining laws it will be necessary to re-condition the Hammond shaft, crosscut to it from the 240-ft level and raise to make connection with the bottom. The continuation of the Hammond shaft to the 350-ft level would not be a serious problem and would provide a satisfactory outlet for a large volume of mill ore at an ideal site.

It should be realized that long-range planning in detail is not possible at this time. The known facts have been carefully studied and correlated with the best available information from reliable sources. This analysis has resulted in laying out a tentative plan. Final planning must of necessity be governed by results of exploration.

In view of the fact that there is neither equipment and buildings on the property the amount required for capital investment will be a considerable item. Therefore a sum not less than $50,000 should be set up for the development of a tonnage of ore sufficient to warrant beginning the construction of a mill, which should be attempted only when the blocked out ore plus the partially developed ore which will result naturally from additional development is sufficient to amortize the investment and pay a reasonable profit.

Phoenix, Arizona,
February 8th, 1946

GW/ap

BODIE MINE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

This property idle.

Mark Gemmill
5-27-57

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Service Report

Date 5/18/42

Nature of Call PERSONAL

Place OFFICE

Name H. M. WEATHERFORD

Address JEFFERSON HOTEL - PHX.

or 130 N.W. MORELAND ST. L.A.

Subject BODIE MINE -

WANTS FINANCING

Action ADVISED R.F.C LOAN

BODIE MINE - LEAD. - NEAR

MAYER - ALSO MINE IN

EUGENE GULCH

Signed V.J.C.

Use other side if necessary

February 8, 19 The Bodie Mine

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"In 1906 John Hays Hammond made a report on the property (this report was destroyed in the burning of the Congress hotel in Prescott in 1923). As a result of this report, a railroad grade was surveyed into the property and work started on the road bed. A three compartment working shaft was started up by the New York tunnel. This shaft would have connected with the 1675 feet drift off the 315 feet level of the main shaft at a depth of 400 feet.

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In 1944 W. B. Blaylock, one of the owners secured an R.F.C., loan on the property. The shaft was repaired around the collar and with the help of rented equipment unwatered the deep shaft. This was found to be 350-feet deep instead of 315 as had been reported and in addition a 20-ft sump.

The drifts at 160 and 240 levels were explored and found to be in fair condition, The ore on the 240 level was of a better grade than that on the 160.

Approximately four hundred feet north of the shaft on the 350-ft level which is reported to have a total length of 1,670 feet was open and free of obstruction. A raise connected that area with the 240-ft level. At the point where a rhyolite dike had crossed the course of the drift and possibly faulted the vein there was some heavy caving. A crosscut had been driven west on a small quartz stringer along the south side of the dike. Drifting was resumed to the north on this narrow streak. It is very probable that in this dike region the original operators missed the main vein. The late Frank W. Giroux sho operated an assay office at Mayer for many years, who had probably a better personal knowledge of mines in the Bradshaw Mountain area than any other man of his time wrote in August 1920, "A drift 1600 feet long has been run to the north from the shaft on the 335-ft level which is off the vein", This was based on a personal examination made in 1904.

A careful study of all the dependable assay values that are obtainable indicate that the bulk of the ore will have a value of from $16 to $18 per ton. A limited amount of higher grade ore is known to exist, in fact, R.F.C., examining engineers estimated approximately 1,500 tons values at $40 per ton in the upper workings. The over-all proven ore is in the neighborhood of 35,000 tons.

Usually there is some equipment on every property. In this case there is nothing but one small one-room cabin and the headframe over the 350-ft shaft. All equipment was removed many years ago.

The most serious deficiency is the lack of maps. The claim map is available in the U.S. Public Survey Office in Phoenix. There are no other dependable maps of any kind in existence today.

In laying out a program for reopening this property the first requisite is a survey of the surface in sufficient detail to provide adequate basic data with which more minute detail both surface and underground can be correlated. This should be the very first item on the program.

Second in importance and sequence is a thorough and accurate sampling of the entire property. To accomplish this certain old workings must be rehabilitated, for example, the New York tunnel, a connecting shaft about 100-ft deep, another 65-ft shaft to the north and finally, the 165 tunnel, the most northerly working on the property that is of any magnitude. The surface and near surface workings and outcrops can be sampled as soon as the surveys are completed. While that is in progress unwatering of the deep shaft can be begun. Sampling in the shaft and tributary workings can go along as fast as the water is taken down.

A definite plan of exploration for the development of additional ore cannot be formulated until sampling is completed. However, from the data in hand it would seem advisable to carry on some exploration through the New York tunnel and from the 185-ft tunnel further north. In the vicinity of the New York tunnel it might appear advisable to reopen and retimber the Hammond shaft.

From the information in hand the first development work to be undertaken through the deep shaft should be the continuation of the drift north on the 240 level. This should prove the ground not otherwise explored except through the bottom or 350-ft level, where the major part of the drift is believed to be off the main vein. For ventilation and to comply with the Arizona mining laws it will be necessary to re-condition the Hammond shaft, crosscut to it from the 240-ft level and raise to make connection with the bottom. The continuation of the Hammond shaft to the 350-ft level would not be a serious problem and would provide a satisfactory outlet for a large volume of mill ore at an ideal site.

It should be realized that long-range planning in detail is not possible at this time. The known facts have been carefully studied and correlated with the best available information from reliable sources. This analysis has resulted in laying out a tentative plan. Final planning must of necessity be governed by results of exploration.

In view of the fact that there is neither equipment and buildings on the property the amount required for capital investment will be a considerable item. Therefore a sum not less than $50,000 should be set up for the development of a tonnage of ore sufficient to warrant beginning the construction of a mill, which should be attempted only when the blocked out ore plus the partially developed ore which will result naturally from additional development is sufficient to amortize the investment and pay a reasonable profit.

Phoenix, Arizona,
February 8th, 1946

GW/ap

December 31, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: J. S. Coupal

From: B. W. Brown

Subject: Your Memo Dec. 29 re Bodie Mine and Mackey Mine

I was on the Bodie property about three weeks ago. The Bodie, as you know, is situated in the Hassayampa Turkey Creek Mining District of Yavapai county and has been operated under an RFC loan by Witt Blaylock. At the time of my last visit the property was completely down and the water was coming back into the mine. I visited the 240 level and it was a long climb down and back out. (there ought to be a law requiring staged ladders). There is some shipping ore in the mine. How much is readily available is hard to say - the country is so broken up and the ore is very heavily faulted. There may be two thousand tons of shipping ore that can be readily taken out of the hole. There is also about 5-10 thousand tons of mill dirt on the dumps. Blaylock at one time proposed to ship the best of this direct to the smelter if it could be moved cheaply enough. I want to emphasize that nothing is stirring on the property at this time and that it is doubtful if Blaylock will ever get seriously under-way.

The Mackey mine doesn't click off hand. I want to do a little more checking into that.

Bill

Prescott, Ariz.
Jan, 20th, 1943.

BODIE MINE
WITT BAYLOCK MGR.
PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

MEMO:

TO J. S Coupal

FROM: A. C. Nebeker.

The work at the Bodie is progressing very well. Mr Baylock has the ground around the Collar of shaft well picked up, collar set in , and timbers repaired to water. He is putting up the Headframe which is all ready framed.

A Generator driven pump has been ordered and is expected to arrive in a day or two, then pumping will continue on a 24 hour per day basis.

There has been outside parties sampling the mine and they have had good assay returns, some very highgrade, and are well pleased.

September 11, 1942

TO: Charles F. Willis

FROM: Earl F. Hastings

Witt Burrows Blaylock, operator of the Bodie Mine, Hassayampa Mining District, Yavapai C unty has received a $5,000 preliminary development loan.

It is planned to unwater the 315 foot main shaft and sample the lateral workings in that section.

The "Upper Tunnel" 180 feet in length and the New York Tunnel, 450 feet in length, are at present open and show a good grade of lead ore containing gold and silver values as well. These workings are on the main vein but well to the north of the main shaft shoot.

The group consists of 10 claims, 7 of which have been patented and were productive as early as 1880, and have been worked spasmodically since.

Blaylock is in Phoenix arranging for equipment to commence work.

Note: This gives us 1000 on the first 15 loans reviewed. Nine approved, 6 disapproved. All approved loans have been granted.

August 12, 1942

MEMORANDUM

BODIE MINE

TO: A. C. Nebeker

FROM: Earl F. Hastings

We are likewise reviewing application for loan on the Bodie Mine under lease to Witt Burrows Blaylock, Goodwin Route, Prescott.

If you are in that vicinity and can arrange to look at this property with this application in mind, please give us your impression and any data that you may gather.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

413 Home Builders Bldg.

May 27, 1942

Mr. H. M. Weatherford
130 N.W. Moreland Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Weatherford:

Re: The Bodie Mine

I have just received a wire from Mr. W. C. Broadgate, who is representing the Department in Washington, D. C., that the hearing before the Banking and Currency Committee on small mine loans has been reset to June 9 so that a number of the key senators may be present and in order to make the proper presentation of our arguments for the bill. I will keep you advised regarding it.

Regarding your plans on the Bodie Mine I am enclosing a copy of a letter to a Mr. R. M. Sandersen, 402 Pacific Mutual Building, Los Angeles, and would suggest that you contact Mr. Sandersen if possible. Mr. Sandersen has complete equipment and is looking for a mine which will warrant him taking over. It may be possible that you and Mr. Sandersen can get together and work out some plan for putting the Bodie into operation.

Very truly yours,

J. S. Coupal, Director

JSC:LP
Enc.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

413 Home Builders Bldg.

May 27, 1942

Bodie Mine

Mr. R. M. Sandersen
402 Pacific Mutual Bldg.
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Sandersen:

I hope you were able to complete your plans and get out of the difficulty you encountered when you were in Phoenix.

I am sending a copy of this letter to a Mr. H. M. Weatherford, 130 N.W. Moreland Avenue, Los Angeles, and hope that you and Mr. Weatherford may get together and talk over certain plans. Mr. Weatherford has a lease on the Bodie Mine on which there is sufficient ore now in sight to warrant the installation of a small mill. The ore is mainly lead with gold and silver values.

I am sorry I do not have a Mine Owner's Report available to submit to you but Mr. Weatherford has complete information and I believe you will find him very willing to make a proper deal which will be of mutual benefit.

I would be glad to hear of any progress you make on this deal.

Very truly yours,

J. S. Coupal, Director

JSC:LP

CC: Mr. H. M. Weatherford

Box DB-1
Dept Mineral resources
Capitol Bldg Phoenix Ariz.

Dear Sirs.

Replying to your add. in the "pay dirt" regarding a Large Lead Property, I would like to call your attention to the Bodie mine, This property is situated in crook Canyon Yavapai Co arizona 20 miles south of Prescott.

There is a ~~good~~ road from prescott to the mine with the exception of the last ½ mile which needs some repairing, although a truck can get over it now.

The property consist of 10 claims three patented. It was worked in the early '80's and a R.R. was started into the property some time around 1906. parts of the old grade are still to be found. The property was closed in the panic of 1907 and has not been operated since, after the ~~shut~~ down Several years later Several Cars of ore were shipped from dump's understand they averaged 40% Lead. I am enclosing extracts taken from the U.S. Bureau of Mines etc, (will appreciate if you will return these.) also inclosing sketch of the underground workings. this is taken from an old map of the underground works. which show a positive Block of ore of 8000 Tons value $10.00 per Ton 2000 Ton value $40.00 per ton this is around the main shaft which is 385 feet in depth. the writer has talked with old timers that worked in the property and they verify the workings as shown in the sketch.

The collar around the main shaft is caved but can be opened with very little work. the writer has opened the upper tunnel just recently and am now working in opening up the 480 foot tunnel, where have also exposed ore in shaft connecting the 480 tunnel, the ore shoot can be traced from portal of 480 tunnel for about 3000 feet. the vein system will average better than 12 feet. also a true fissure.

Mr Giroux in his report of Aug 1920 (which are notes taken from earlier trips to the property before shut down) estimates some 300000 tons of ore. Developed

there has never been anymore stock at any time all ore taken out of mine was from development work. so I can talk, and the dump bear this out.

There is ample water for large operation. Sampling that I have done recently show from 30% to 44% Lead. about $8.00 gold, Silver, .92% Cu. and am having test for Bismuth as there are indication of it being in the ore.

The climate is ideal here for all year mining and I sincerly believe if you will investigate this property, you will find it answers for a large scale operation.

I am prepaid and can make any reasonable working terms.

If any further information is wanted before coming to see the property will try to supply it.

Trusting you will give this your careful consideration I am

yours Truly

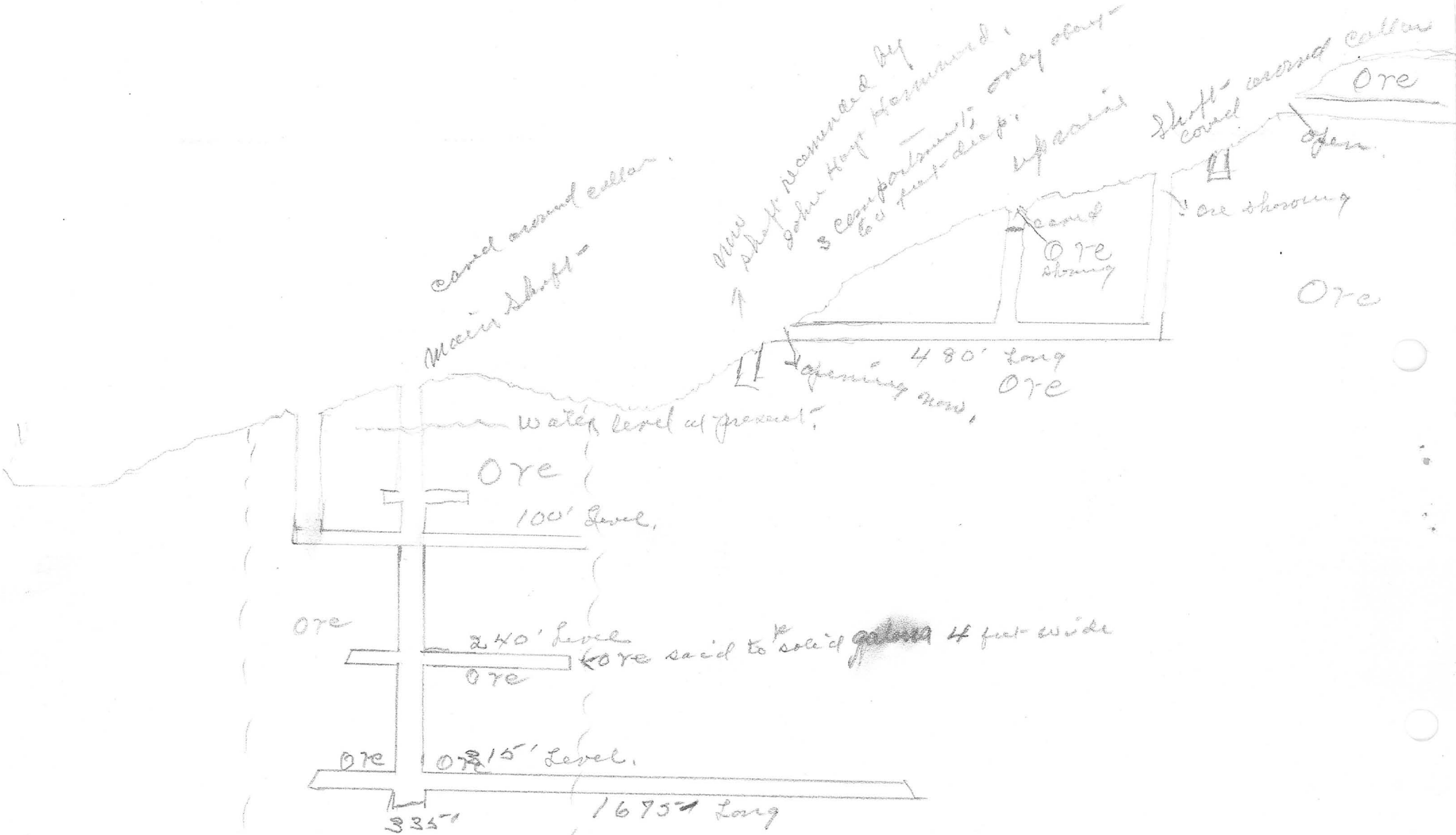
W. B. Blaylock

Groom Creek

Goodwin Rt. 1 Arizona

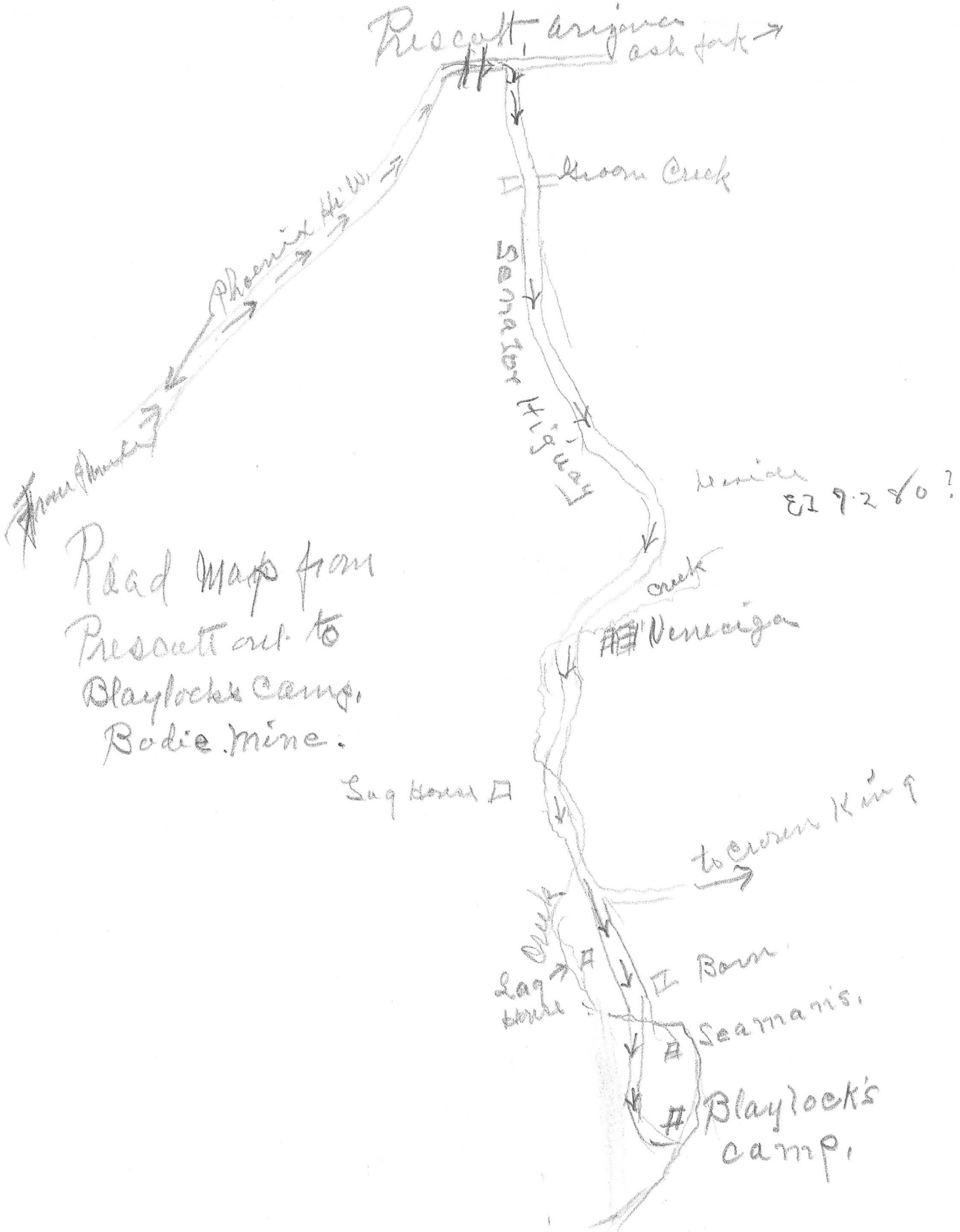
I am enclosing road map to my camp.

May 29th 1940.

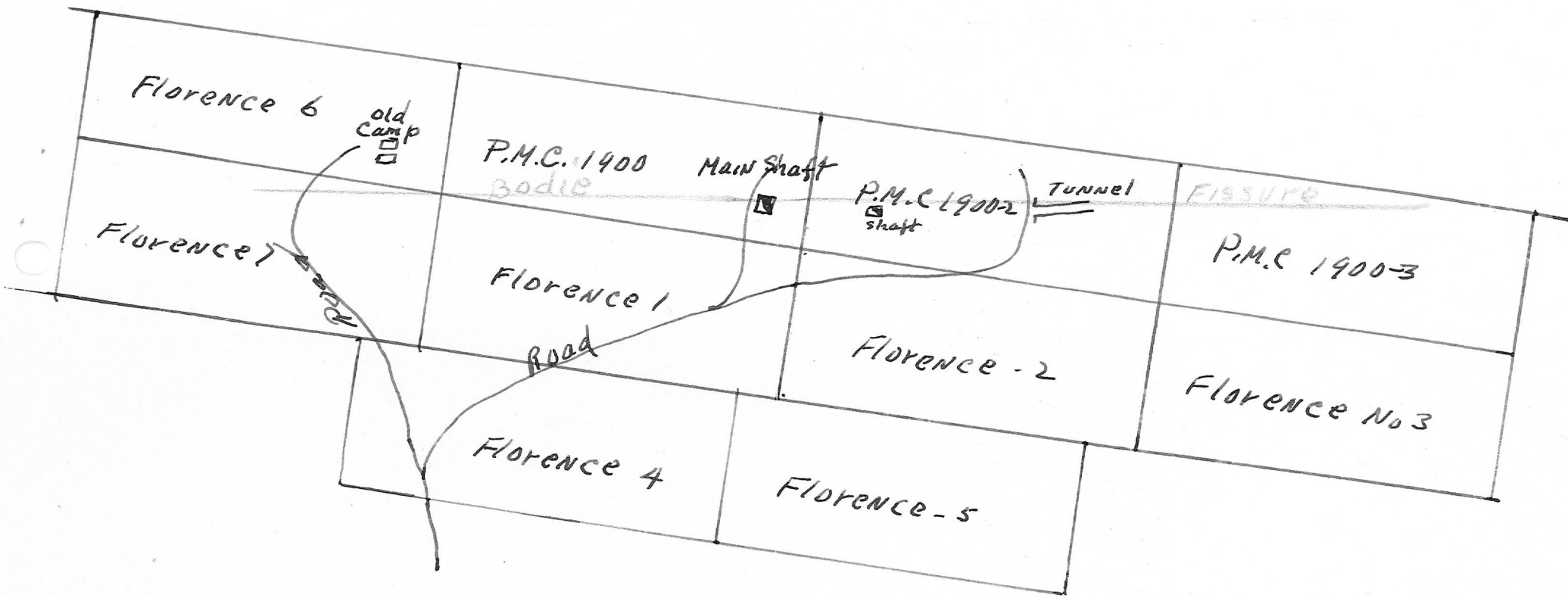


Sketch of plan map of old working of the Bodie mine

Work was stopped during the panic of 1907 ours never recovered mine has never been opened since closed down.

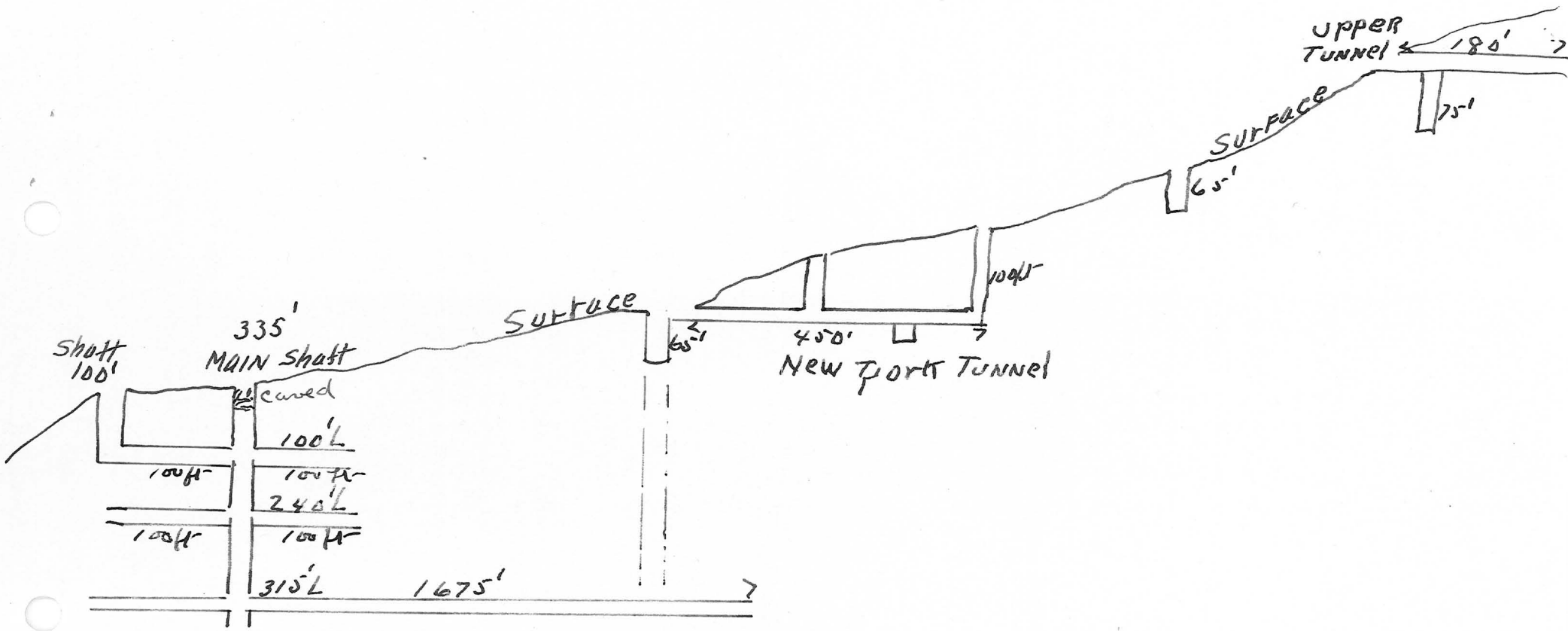


Road Map from Prescott ari. to Blaylocks camp. Bodie Mine.



Bodie Claims

N



Sketch
CROSS SECTION
Bodie MINE

GIROUX ASSAY OFFICE

Mayer, Ariz., 7/15/26 192

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Mr. Chas. H. Dunning,

Prescott, Arizona.

All Metal Quotation—Gross Values—Date of Certificate

Gold $20.00 per oz. Copper 2.73 unit

Silver .65 oz. Lead 1.65 unit

Sample No.	DESCRIPTION	GOLD		SILVER		GOLD-SILVER TOTAL VALUE PER TON	PERCENTAGE OF:				XXXXX INSOL.	TOTAL VALUE ALL METALS
		OZS PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OZS PER TON	VALUE PER TON		COPPER	IRON	LEAD	ZINC		
1	No. 1	0.16	3.20	3.25	2.11	5.31			29.50		$53.98	
2	No. 2	0.06	1.20	4.20	2.73	3.93	0.1		17.45		$32.99	
3	No. 3	0.04	.80	0.20	.13	.93			1.75		$ 3.81	
4	No. 4	0.04	.80	7.95	5.16	5.96	1.74		24.22		$50.67	

Remarks: Charges: $12.00

E. A. Giroux

PAT. M.C. | PAT. M.C. | PAT. M.C.

1500' | 1500' | 1500'

600'

Vein

100' S. | Main S. | 200' T. 80' W. | 40' S. | 20' S. | 200' T.

BODIE M.C. Nº 1 | BODIE M.C. Nº 2 | BODIE M.C. Nº 3

Timber

1500'

BODIE M.C. Nº 4 | BODIE M.C. Nº 5

Timber

1500' | 1500'

Gulch Running Water

4200' A

100' S.

20' 75' 100' 200'

20' 80' 100' 150'

315' deep

200' T. 80' W.

Vein out crop

40' S. | 20' S. | 200' T.

5000' A

800'

Long Section

All workings as shown are in ore
Approximate tonnage of 10,000 T in main shaft

Granite Porphyry | VEIN Dip 10° E. | Diorite Porphyry | Granite

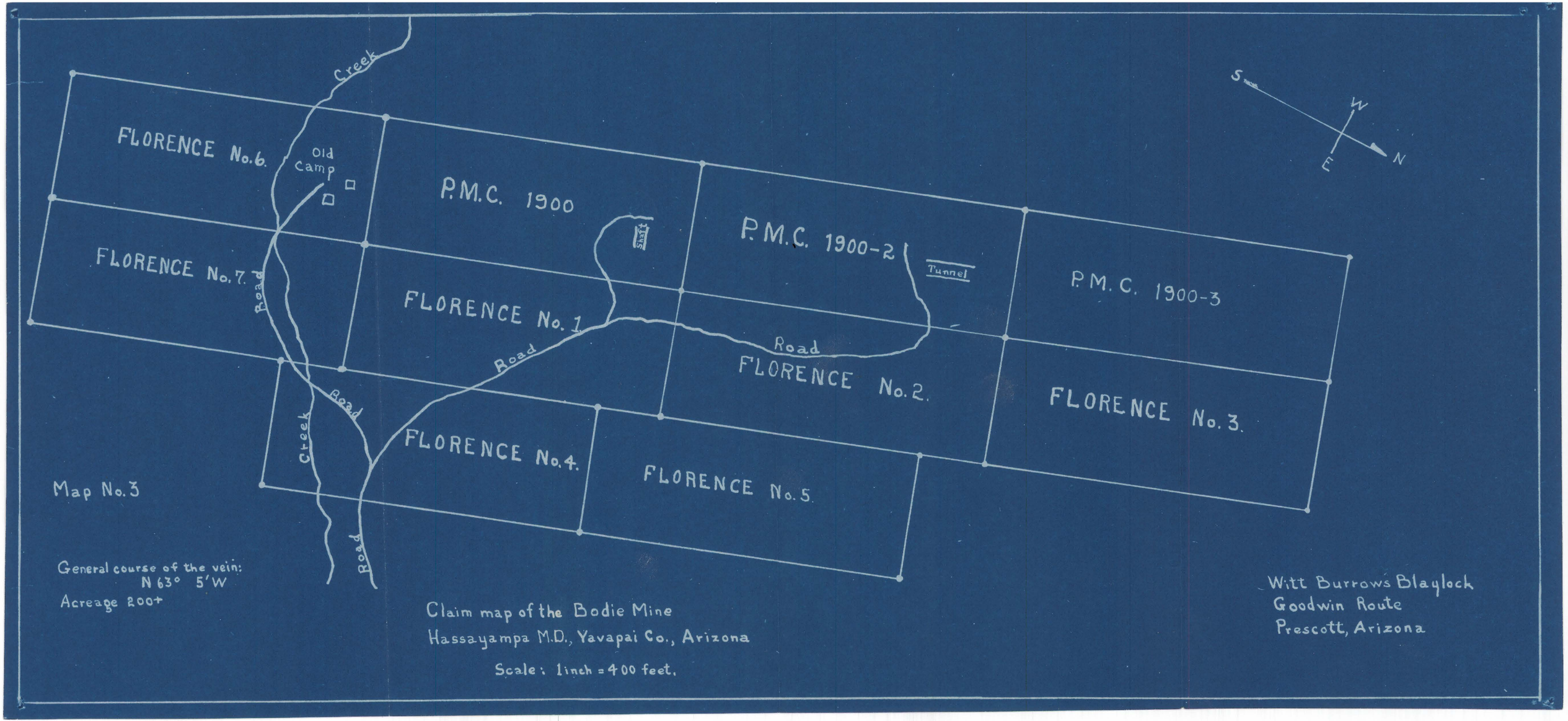
Vein out crop

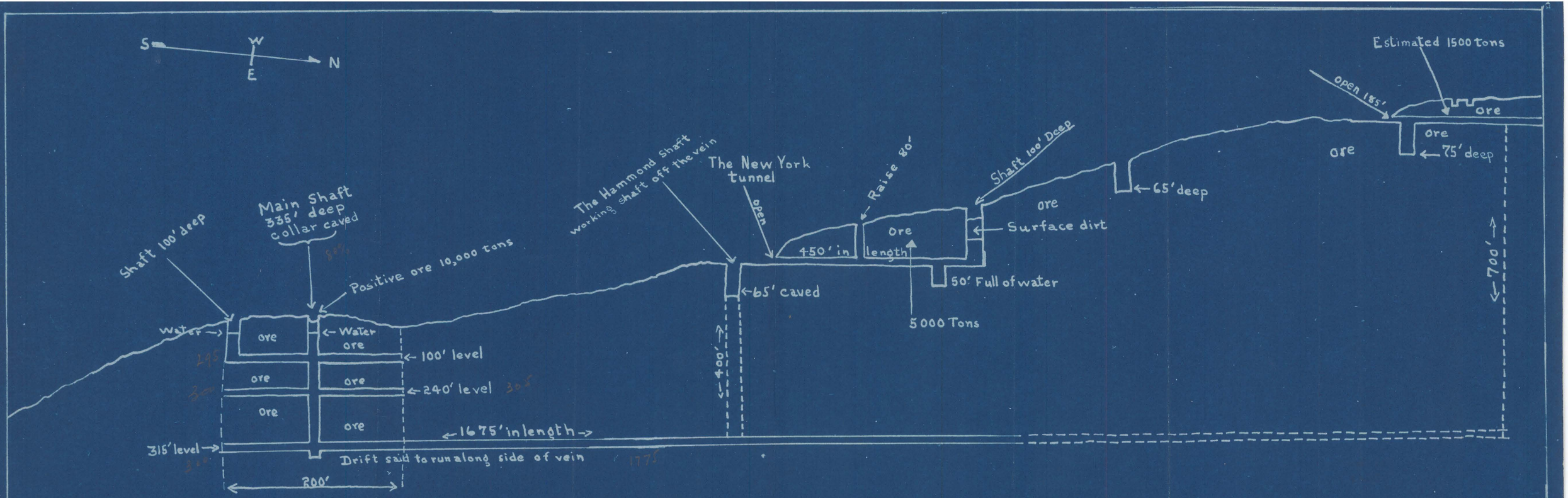
Cross Section

BODIE MINE

HASSAYAMPA M.D.
YAVAPAI - CO. - ARIZONA.

Field sketch
T.J.S.


Creek
FLORENCE No.6.
Old Camp
P.M.C. 1900
Shaft
P.M.C. 1900-2
Tunnel
P.M.C. 1900-3
FLORENCE No.7.
Road
FLORENCE No.1
Road
Road
FLORENCE No.2.
FLORENCE No.3.
Creek Road
FLORENCE No.4.
FLORENCE No.5.
Road
S
W
E
N
Map No.3
General course of the vein:
N 63° 5'W
Acreage 200+
Claim map of the Bodie Mine
Hassayampa M.D., Yavapai Co., Arizona
Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet.
Witt Burrows Blaylock
Goodwin Route
Prescott, Arizona

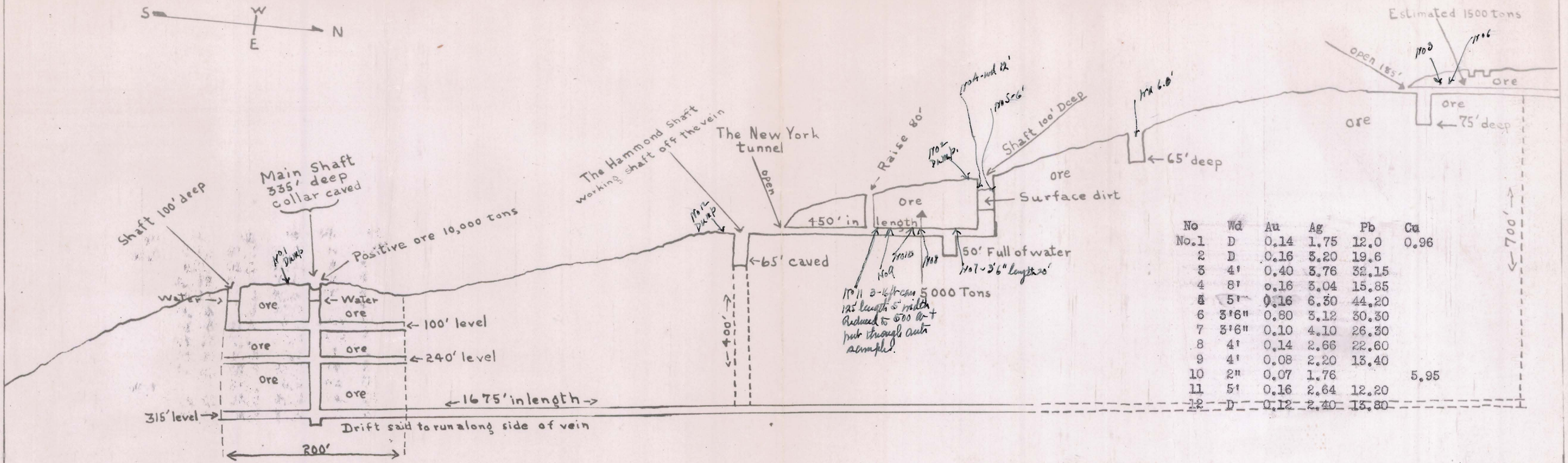


Map No. 1
Exhibit B; C, 1. and 3.

Course of main vein 15° West of North.

Under-ground workings of the Bodie Mine, Hassayampa M.D., Yavapai Co., Arizona.
Scale; 1 inch = 200 feet.

Witt Burrows Blaylock
Goodwin Route
Prescott, Arizona.



No	Wd	Au	Ag	Pb	Cu
No. 1	D	0.14	1.75	12.0	0.96
2	D	0.16	3.20	19.6	
3	4'	0.40	3.76	32.15	
4	8'	0.16	3.04	15.85	
5	5'	0.16	6.30	44.20	
6	3'6"	0.80	3.12	30.30	
7	3'6"	0.10	4.10	26.30	
8	4'	0.14	2.66	22.60	
9	4'	0.08	2.20	13.40	
10	2"	0.07	1.76		5.95
11	5'	0.16	2.64	12.20	
12	D	0.12	2.40	13.80	

Map No. 1
Exhibit B: C, 1. and 3.

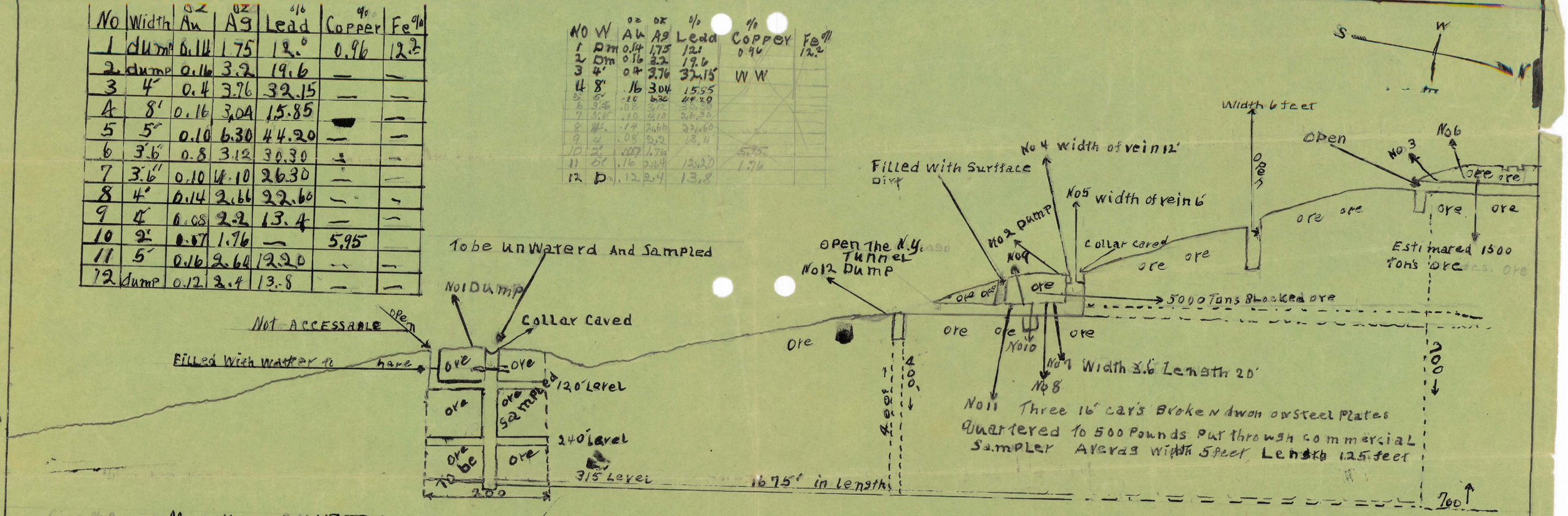
Course of main vein 15° West of North.

Under-ground workings of the Bodie Mine, Hassayampa M.D., Yavapai Co., Arizona.
Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet.

Witt Burrows Blaylock
Goodwin Route
Prescott, Arizona.

No	Width	Au oz	Ag oz	Lead %	Copper %	Fe %
1	dump	0.14	1.75	12.0	0.96	12.2
2	dump	0.16	3.2	19.6	—	—
3	4'	0.4	3.76	32.15	—	—
4	8'	0.16	3.04	15.85	—	—
5	5'	0.10	6.30	44.20	—	—
6	3.6"	0.8	3.12	30.30	—	—
7	3.6"	0.10	4.10	26.30	—	—
8	4'	0.14	2.66	22.66	—	—
9	4'	0.08	2.2	13.4	—	—
10	2'	0.07	1.76	—	5.95	
11	5'	0.16	2.64	12.20	—	—
12	dump	0.12	2.4	13.8	—	—

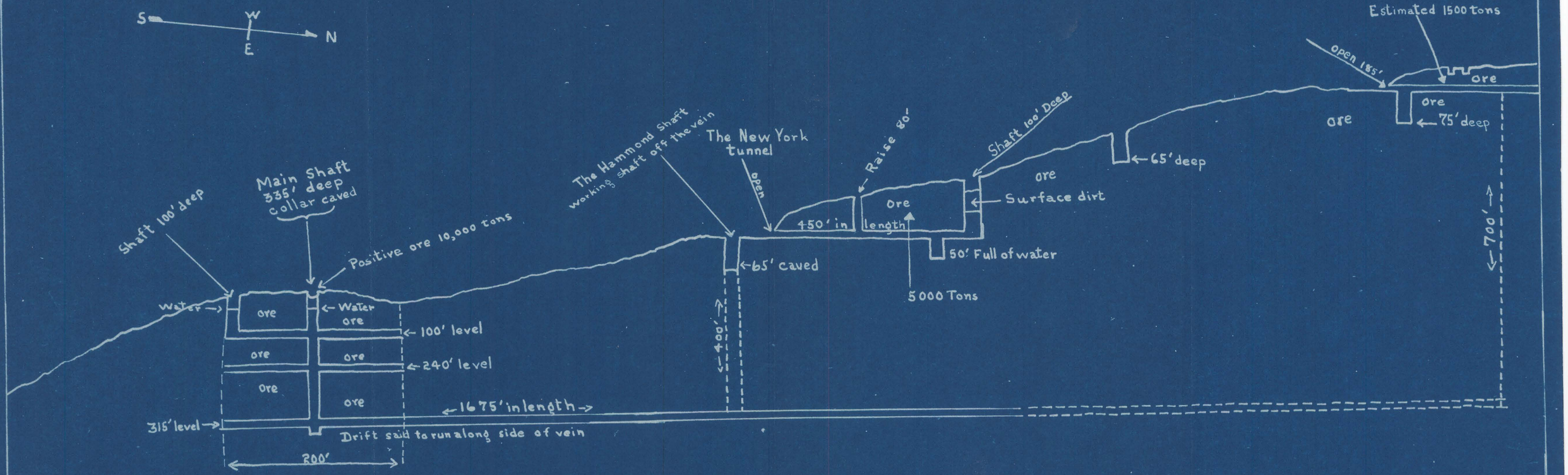
NO	W	Au oz	Ag oz	Lead %	Copper %	Fe %
1	Dm	0.14	1.75	12.0	0.96	12.2
2	Dm	0.16	3.2	19.6		
3	4'	0.4	3.76	32.15	W W	
4	8'	.16	3.04	15.85		
5	5'	.10	6.30	44.20		
6	3.6	.08	3.12	30.30		
7	3.6"	.10	4.10	26.30		
8	4'	.14	2.66	22.66		
9	4'	.08	2.2	13.4		
10	2'	.07	1.76		5.95	
11	5'	.16	2.64	12.20	1.76	
12	D	.12	2.4	13.8		



Map No 2 EXHIBIT
C. land 3.

Witt Burrows Blaylock
Goodwin Route
Prescott Arizona

Map of Bodie Mine Hassayampa M.D. YAVAPAI Co ARIZONA

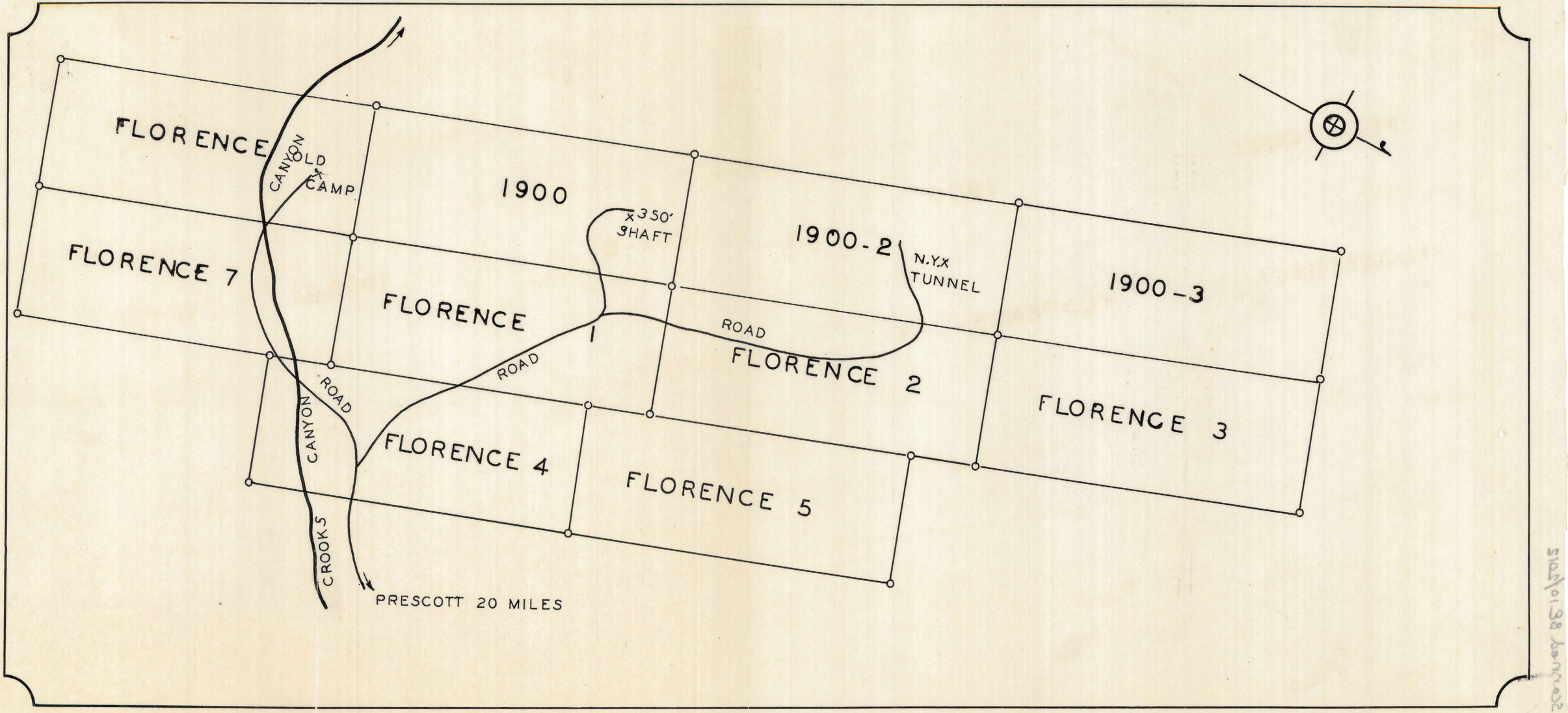


Map No. 1
Exhibit B: C, 1. and 3.

Course of main vein 15° West of North.

Under-ground workings of the Bodie Mine, Hassayampa M.D., Yavapai Co., Arizona.
Scale; 1 inch = 200 feet.

Witt Burrows Blaylock
Goodwin Route
Prescott, Arizona.


FLORENCE
OLD CAMP
CANYON
1900
X 350' SHAFT
1900-2
N.Y.X TUNNEL
1900-3
FLORENCE 7
FLORENCE 1
ROAD
ROAD
FLORENCE 2
FLORENCE 3
ROAD
CANYON
FLORENCE 4
FLORENCE 5
CROOKS
PRESCOTT 20 MILES