



## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

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02/13/86

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: CONGLOMERATE MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

ANDERSON  
SNYDER MINE  
REESE  
COLOSSA

PIMA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 139

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 19 S RANGE 15 E SECTION 36 QTR. SE  
LATITUDE:N 31DEG 43MIN 56SEC LONGITUDE:W 110DEG 45MIN 45SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: MT WRIGHTSON - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

LEAD-(M) OXIDE-PRIMARY  
SILVER-COPRODUCT  
GOLD-(M) LODE-COPRODUCT  
COPPER-BYPRODUCT

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

AZBM BULL. 189, P. 120, 1974

COLOSSA MINE

PIMA & ~~SANTA CRUZ~~ COUNTIES

USGS Bull. 582 p. 154

See rolled map in Section 5 of brown map cabinet

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST  
Santa Rita District  
P.O. Box 1790  
Tucson, Arizona

IN REPLY REFER TO

2720

March 23, 1967

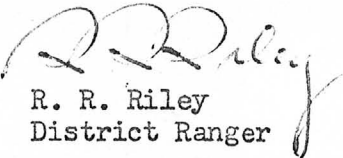
Mr. Phil Snyder  
Box 41  
Sonoita, Arizona 85637

Dear Mr. Snyder:

Attached is the blank form for Special Use Permit which I dis-  
cussed with you on March 22, 1967.

When you have studied this, do get in touch with me on this and  
let me know what you expect to do in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

  
R. R. Riley  
District Ranger

Enclosures





RELINQUISHMENT OF MINING CLAIMS

The undersigned, owner and holder of the mining claims situated in Section 36, T19S, R15E & Section 1, T20S, R15E, G&SRB&M, County of Pima, State of Arizona, and about 11 miles in a NW direction from Sonoita, Arizona, hereby relinquishes to the United States all right, title and interest in and to the improvements on the following claims:

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Date Located</u>	<u>Recorded Date</u>	<u>Pima County, Arizona</u>	
			<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>
Conglomerate	9-30-91	11-27-91	CC	166
Aurum	9-6-05	10-31-05	KK	281
Silver Moon	5-10-26	9-1-26	JJJ	595

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Date Located</u>	<u>Recorded Date</u>	<u>Santa Cruz County, Arizona</u>	
			<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>
AWA	8-9-05	11-1-05	6	5
AWA Extension #2	3-1-41	4-16-41	26	255

It is agreed that the undersigned, Phil M. Snyder shall have the option of removing all or any part of the above mentioned Improvements prior to December 31, 1967. After December 31, 1967, the Government will make such disposal of the Improvements on the above mentioned claims as it may deem necessary.

<u>Witness Signature</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Claimant's Signature</u>	<u>Date</u>
--------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------	-------------

<u>Witness Signature</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Claimant's Signature</u>	<u>Date</u>
--------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------	-------------

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 County of \_\_\_\_\_ ) ss.

On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, before me, personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_ known to me to be the person or persons who subscribed the above relinquishment and acknowledged that it was executed for the uses and purposes therein contained.

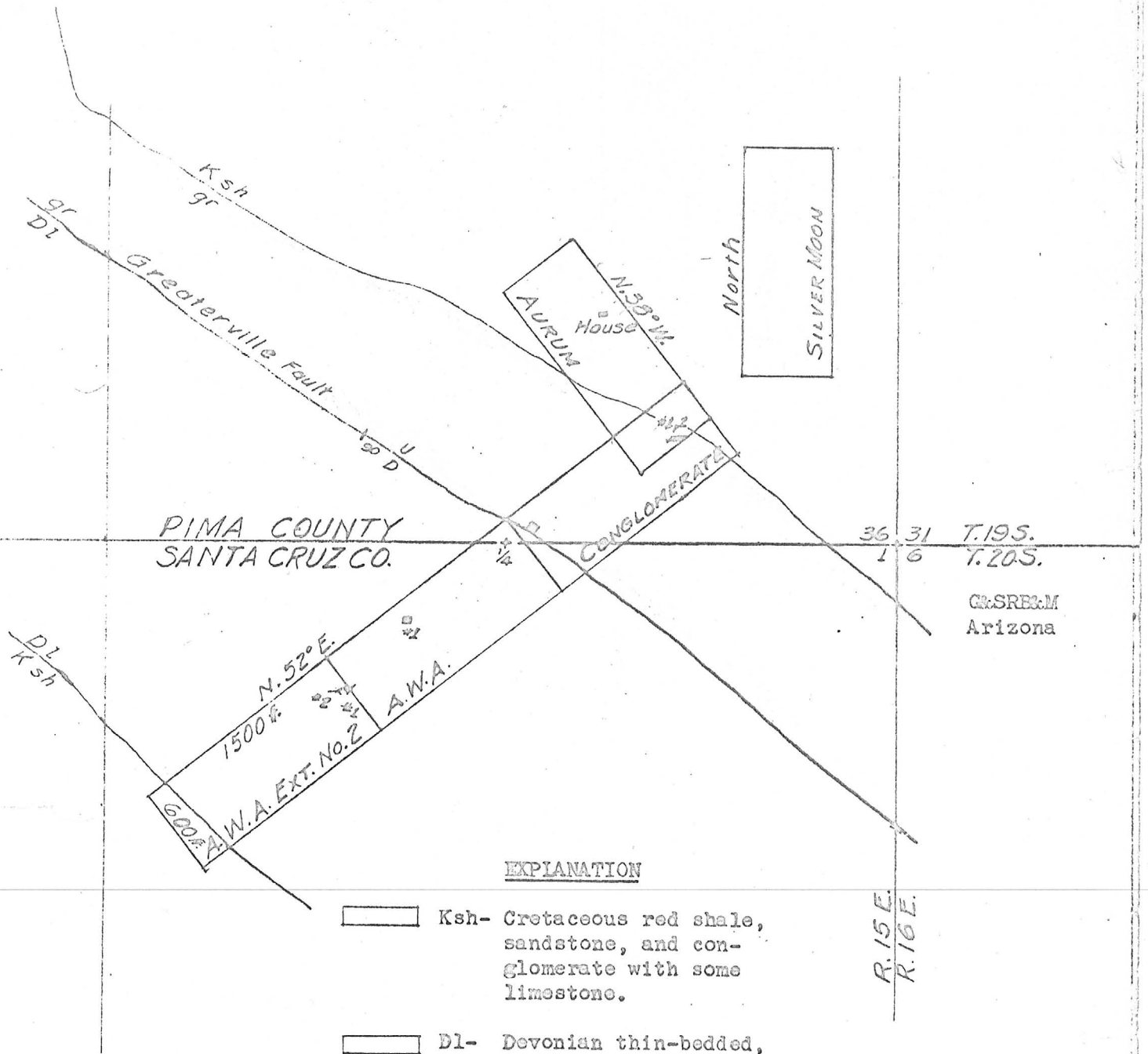
Seal .

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Notary Public


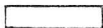

My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_  
 Form R3 2800-1

2810-CORONADO  
 Helvetia-Greaterville, 3SR-57  
 Snyder, Phil

Ree Mine  
 Colassa  
 SNYDER



EXPLANATION

-  Ksh- Cretaceous red shale, sandstone, and conglomerate with some limestone.
-  Dl- Devonian thin-bedded, grey, fossiliferous limestone.
-  gr- Mesozoic granite.

Scale: 1" = 1,000'

CLAIM SKETCH

Showing geology (from F. C. Schrader) and workings sampled.

J. McK. Pardee  
 Mining Engr.  
 3/15/62

STIPULATION

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of the Act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367) and the applicable regulations thereunder, I/we,

Phil Snyder

, whose address/es is/are \_\_\_\_\_

Scottsdale, Arizona

filed a verified statement on or about February 28, 1958, with the Bureau of Land Management in Phoenix, Arizona for certain mining claims located in T. 19S, R. 15E, S. 36, & T. 20S, R. 15E, Sec. 1, pursuant to a "Notice to Mining Claimants" published for determination of surface rights for the area including such mining claims. Now it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the said verified statement is withdrawn and the same is of no force and effect as to the mining claims described below:

G. & SRM,

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Date of Location</u>	<u>Recorded: <u>Santa Cruz County, Arizona</u></u>	
		<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>A.W.A.</u>	<u>8/9/05</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>A.W.A. Extension No. 2,</u>	<u>3/1/41</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>255</u>

\* Omission of Sec. 1 was an error in the verified statement.

Nothing in this stipulation shall be construed as affecting the validity or invalidity of the above mining claims.

Witnesses:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

March 21<sup>st</sup> 1962

NAME OF PERMITTEE

KIND OF USE

### SPECIAL USE PERMIT

Act of June 4, 1897, or February 15, 1901  
This permit is revocable and nontransferable

DATE OF PERMIT

FILE CODE

REGION

STATE

FOREST

RANGER DISTRICT

Permission is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_

of \_\_\_\_\_,  
hereinafter called the permittee, to use subject to the conditions set out below, the following described  
lands or improvements:

This permit covers \_\_\_\_\_ acres and/or \_\_\_\_\_ miles and is issued for the purpose of:

The exercise of any of the privileges granted hereby constitutes acceptance of all the conditions of  
this permit.

1. In consideration for this use, the permittee shall pay to the Forest Service, U.S. Department of  
Agriculture, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars (\$ \_\_\_\_\_) for the period  
from \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, and thereafter  
annually on \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_ Dollars (\$ \_\_\_\_\_):

*Provided, however,* Charges for this use may be made or readjusted whenever necessary to place the  
charges on a basis commensurate with the value of use authorized by this permit.

2. Construction or occupancy and use under this permit shall begin within \_\_\_\_\_ months, and construction, if any, shall be completed within \_\_\_\_\_ months, from the date of \_\_\_\_\_ it. This use shall be actually exercised at least \_\_\_\_\_ days each year, unless otherwise authorized in writing.

3. Development plans; layout plans; construction, reconstruction, or alteration of improvements; or revision of layout or construction plans for this area must be approved in advance and in writing by the forest supervisor. Trees or shrubbery on the permitted area may be removed or destroyed only after the forest officer in charge has approved, and has marked or otherwise designated that which may be removed or destroyed. Timber cut or destroyed will be paid for by the permittee as follows: Merchantable timber at appraised value; young-growth timber below merchantable size at current damage appraisal value; *provided* that the Forest Service reserves the right to dispose of the merchantable timber to others than the permittee at no stumpage cost to the permittee. Trees, shrubs, and other plants may be planted in such manner and in such places about the premises as may be approved by the forest officer in charge.

4. The permittee shall maintain the improvements and premises to standards of repair, orderliness, neatness, sanitation, and safety acceptable to the forest officer in charge.

5. This permit is subject to all valid claims.

6. The permittee, in exercising the privileges granted by this permit, shall comply with the regulations of the Department of Agriculture and all Federal, State, county, and municipal laws, ordinances, or regulations which are applicable to the area or operations covered by this permit.

7. The permittee shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent and suppress forest fires. No material shall be disposed of by burning in open fires during the closed season established by law or regulation without a written permit from the forest officer in charge or his authorized agent.

8. The permittee shall exercise diligence in protecting from damage the land and property of the United States covered by and used in connection with this permit, and shall pay the United States for any damage resulting from negligence or from the violation of the terms of this permit or of any law or regulation applicable to the national forests by the permittee, or by any agents or employees of the permittee acting within the scope of their agency or employment.

9. The permittee shall fully repair all damage, other than ordinary wear and tear, to national forest roads and trails caused by the permittee in the exercise of the privilege granted by this permit.

10. No Member of or Delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit that may arise herefrom unless it is made with a corporation for its general benefit.

11. Upon abandonment, termination, revocation, or cancellation of this permit, the permittee shall remove within a reasonable time all structures and improvements except those owned by the United States, and shall restore the site, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing or in this permit. If the permittee fails to remove all such structures or improvements within a reasonable period, they shall become the property of the United States, but that will not relieve the permittee of liability for the cost of their removal and restoration of the site.

12. This permit is not transferable. If the permittee through voluntary sale or transfer, or through enforcement of contract, foreclosure, tax sale, or other valid legal proceeding shall cease to be the owner of the physical improvements other than those owned by the United States situated on the land described in this permit and is unable to furnish adequate proof of ability to redeem or otherwise reestablish title to said improvements, this permit shall be subject to cancellation. But if the person to whom title to said improvements shall have been transferred in either manner above provided is qualified as a permittee and is willing that his future occupancy of the premises shall be subject to such new conditions and stipulations as existing or prospective circumstances may warrant, his continued occupancy of the premises may be authorized by permit to him if, in the opinion of the issuing officer or his successor, issuance of a permit is desirable and in the public interest.

13. In case of change of address, the permittee shall immediately notify the forest supervisor.

14. The temporary use and occupancy of the premises and improvements herein described may be sublet by the permittee to third parties only with the prior written approval of the forest supervisor but the permittee shall continue to be responsible for compliance with all conditions of this permit by persons to whom such premises may be sublet.

15. This permit may be terminated upon breach of any of the conditions herein or at the discretion of the regional forester or the Chief, Forest Service.

16. In the event of any conflict between any of the preceding printed clauses or any provision thereof and any of the following clauses or any provisions thereof, the preceding printed clauses will control.

17. This permit is accepted subject to the conditions set forth above and to conditions \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ attached hereto and made a part of this permit.

DATE	SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER	TITLE

2710

3

~~Residence, 1/1/66~~

- 18. Unless sooner revoked for cause, the permit shall continue so long as the permittee uses the premises as a residence, but shall be terminated should the permittee become deceased. Only upkeep from ordinary wear and tear shall be done. No added improvements shall be constructed. No funds shall be spent to alter existing improvements.
- 19. Permit for this use will be terminated if the improvements on the site are 50 per cent, or more, destroyed by any cause.
- 20. The permittee shall permit free and unrestricted access by the public to and upon the premises at all times for lawful and proper purposes, not inconsistent with the objects of the permit or with the reasonable exercise and enjoyment by the permittee of the privileges thereof.
- 21. This permit confers no rights upon the permittee to the use of the water involved. Such rights must be obtained and retained under applicable State Law.
- 22. No more than one standard rustic, routed-type sign will be permitted. The sign and its location must be approved by the District Ranger.
- 23. No mobile home or house trailer will be permitted upon the premises without the written consent of the Forest Supervisor.
- 24. No animals or fowl, other than dogs and cats, shall be brought or kept upon the premises.
- 25. No fireworks shall be stored or used on the land covered by this permit or in the structures thereon.
- 26. The permittee assumes the risk of damage or injury from avalanches, rising waters, high winds, and falling limbs of trees and other hazards of this nature, and has the responsibility of inspecting his lot and immediate adjoining area for dangerous trees, hanging limbs, and other evidences of hazardous conditions and securing permission from the local Forest Officer to remove such hazards.
- 27. Neither the execution and delivery of this permit nor anything herein contained shall be construed as a representation, warranty, or covenant by the United States as to the condition of the premises, the suitability for use or enjoyment or the future maintenance, development, improvement or protection of the premises.
- 28. None of the conditions of the permit as set forth herein can be varied or modified, except with the written consent of the Forest Supervisor.



2710

29. This permit shall have no force or effect until the permittee has signified acceptance of its provisions and conditions by signing the original and one copy and returning the copy to the Forest Supervisor.

30. The foregoing permit has been read by the undersigned permittee, and I agree to accept and abide by its terms and conditions.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

COLOSSA MINE

*Reese Mine*  
PIMA & SANTA CRUZ COUNTIES

Mr. Snyder reported that his mine has been known as the Colossa. It was at one time known as the Reese mine. He reports little activity within this area. GWI Patagonia Conf. 3-2-67

Mr. Phil Snyder and Eugene Voyles of 3601 N. 38th Street, Phoenix 85018 ----

Mr. Snyder is having problems with the Forest Service and has been asked to either move or let the Forest Service move all of his improvements off of the property in return for which they will give him a permit to live on the property, provided he lets the public over-run the premises, doesn't alter existing buildings as prescribed by the Service, doesn't allow wind damage or other damage to the buildings. May put up on direction sign of the size, wording and coloring as prescribed and pay a fee, for the use of the premises.

The mine which is 350 feet deep has produced a little gold and silver with lead. Mr. Snyder is now 77 years old and is wondering what the future holds. Mr. Voyles accompanied Mr. Snyder. Field Engineer agreed to look into the situation and see if Mr. Snyder had any alternatives. GWI Patagonia Conf. 5-4-67

Mr. Phil Snyder said he had not been run off yet. He asked about the Mining Claims Occupancy Act that is due to run out the 22nd of October this year.

The field engineer advised against it and mailed him a copy of the act. Under the circumstances it would probably be an easy way for the Forest Service to get him to sign away his mineral rights.

Mr. Snyder has sold some of his equipment and the rest is on a patented claim near Gardner Canyon not far from the state highway. GWI Patagonia Conf. 9-7-67

Mine visit. (Emma-Conglomerate-Colossa-Snyder) Mine, talked to Phil Snyder. GWI WR 9/28/71

References: USGS Bull. 582, p. 154  
map in Section 5 of brown map cabinet

mg wr 5/3/85: Received information that Exxon Minerals had a lease, with option to purchase, the Snyder property in Pima Co. Exxon apparently drilled the property in 1984 and dropped its interest. Mr. Paul Sulger (c), the owner, wants to sell for \$200,000.



Snyder mine  
(Pima/Santa Cruz Cos.)

9  
~~11/15~~

Az Daily Star  
5-3-85



RECEIVED  
MAY 06 1985  
DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Clossa

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine ✓ SNYDER MINE on the topographic sheet Date September 8, 1966  
also known as Colossa.  
District Greaterville Engineer G. W. Irvin  
Subject: MINE REPORT

~~11954~~

LOCATION T19S-R15E Also T20S in sections 36 and 1 see accompanying map.  
Upper Gardner Canyon in the Santa Rita Mountains, can be reached from  
Greaterville, but it is advisable to take the Gardner Canyon road  
North of Sonoita.

OWNER Mr. Phil Snyder Box 41, Sonoita

CLAIMS 5 Unpatented.

MINERALS ZINC LEAD GOLD AND SILVER.

ACTIVITY Assessment work only, owner would like to lease or sell.

GEOLOGY Limestone replacement.

RESERVES Would have to be developed.

PAST HISTORY A little ore shipped . Some ore near the surface was shipped  
by Dave Mcgee. ✓

TERMS OF SALE OR LEASE Would have to be ~~negotiated~~ negotiated.

A report and map of the mine was made by G. W. Irvin, several years ago. Dr. Lacy of the University later accompanied Irvin on another examination.

The main shaft is reported to be about 350' deep (vertical). The bottom level at about 250' and just above the water level has several feet of workings.

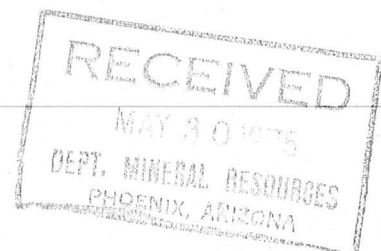
This might make a medium size zinc mine, but would require careful exploration

The accompanying map is copied from ~~11954~~ a map made by the Forest Service Engineer J. Pardee.

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Date Located</u>	<u>Recorded Date</u>	<u>Pima County, Arizona</u>	
			<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>
✓ Conglomerate	9-30-91	11-27-91	CC	166
✓ Aurum	9-6-05	10-31-05	KK	281
✓ Silver Moon	5-10-26	9-1-26	JJJ	595

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Date Located</u>	<u>Recorded Date</u>	<u>Santa Cruz County, Arizona</u>	
			<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>
✓ AWA	8-9-05	11-1-05	6	5
✓ AWA Extension #2	3-1-41	4-16-41	26	255

KNOWN AS THE REESE, CONGLOMERATE, COLOSSA & SNYDER



DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Snyder Mine - Colossa Mine Date September 8, 1966  
District Greaterville - Pima & Santa Cruz Counties Engineer G. W. Irvin  
Subject: Mine Report

Location: T19S, R15E also T20S in secs. 36 and 1. See accompanying map. Upper Gardner Canyon in the Santa Rita Mountains, can be reached from Greaterville, but it is advisable to take the Gardner Canyon road north of Sonoita.

Owner: Mr. Phil Snyder - Box 41, Patagonia

Claims: 5 unpatented

Minerals: Zinc, lead, gold and silver

Activity: Assessment work only. Owner would like to lease or sell.

Geology: Limestone replacement

Reserves: Would have to be developed.

Past History: A little ore shipped. Some ore near the surface was shipped by Dave McGee, probably 47 or 48.

Terms of Sale or Lease: Would have to be negotiated.

A report and map of the mine was made by G. W. Irvin, several years ago. Dr. Lacy of the University later accompanied Irvin on another examination.

The main shaft is reported to be about 350' deep (vertical). The bottom level at about 250' and just above the water level has several feet of workings.

This might make a medium size zinc mine, but would require careful exploration.

The accompanying map is copied from a map made by the Forest Service Engineer - J. Pardee.

COLOSSA MINE

PIMA & SANTA CRUZ COUNTY  
GREATERVILLE DIST.

Mr. Snyder owns the Colossa Mine (also called Conglomerate Mine) about 12 miles NW of Sonoita. Mr. Snyder stated that his claims have been examined by the Forest Service for determination of surface rights according to P.L.167, and that the examiner has ruled that the claim on which the mining operations have been conducted is valid, but that the four surrounding claims are invalid on account of there being no ore showings on same. Mr. Snyder stated that he would very much like to retain the surface rights on one adjoining claim on which he has some mine buildings (on one side of the claim ruled O.K.) and also one claim (at the end of the claim ruled valid), but is willing to give them the surface rights on the other claims.

Mr. Snyder contends that he needs the surface rights on these two additional claims to have room for any subsequent mining operations. As you will note from my report of 9/26/56, there is a 340 ft. vertical shaft on the property with a 400 ft. drift on the bottom level, one inclined shaft, 100 ft. deep with two levels and stopes, and several tunnels into the mountain with stopes. Also note that the mine was worked in 1925, 1926 and 1929, and that there is still ore left in the mine.

Mr. Snyder has protested the decision of the Forest Service, and a hearing on the matter is scheduled for Mar. 21, 1962 in Tucson. Mr. Snyder has retained John C. Gung'l of Tucson as his attorney. (John C. Conrace, Examiner).

AXEL L. JOHNSON - Patagonia Conference - 1-3-62

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Mr. Snyder would be interested in selling or leasing his mine. He reported that Mr. Dave McGee of Little Hill mines had looked at the mine recently.

GWI Conf. 5/4/66

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REPORT ON REESE MINE  
GREATERVILLE, ARIZ.

- Snyder, or Colossa

1920's

Conclusion .

This mine is still in the prospective stage. The mineralization is strong and the ore found and shipped to date of high enough grade to make the property attractive as a possible small producer.

As the ore pockets or shoots are small, the mining cost would be high, as considerable development work would be necessary to keep reserves ahead.

The mine makes considerable water, which would add to the cost.

There is a possibility of a mine with a production of not over 50 tons a day of 15 % lead, and \$10 - \$15 in gold and silver. At the present market price of 6.4¢ for lead, there would be a possible net profit of about \$95,000 a year.

The cost of equipping the property and proving it up should not exceed \$40,000. It should not take over twelve months to do this.

Location

The mine is situated about three miles South of Greaterville. It is connected to the Sonoita Vail Highway by a medium road. The distance to Sonoita, the nearest railroad point, is about thirteen miles.

The property consists of two groups of unpatented claims of six each with a fraction located to make the two groups contiguous.

Topography and Geology.

The claims are located on the rolling foothills of the Santa Rita Mountains east of Mt. Baldy.

The country rock is steeply inclined Palaeozoic limestone with some included quartzites shales and conglomerates. These forma-

tions are intruded by a small mass of coarse granite porphyry. Subsequent to the intrusion, the sediments and porphyry were mineralized through North West fractures by iron, manganese, silica and lead bearing solutions, giving rise to ore shoots or pockets along the fractures. Not enough work has been done to demonstrate whether the ore occurs as pockets or shoots.

As the sediments are steeply inclined, and as the fractures are nearly vertical, there is a strong possibility that shoots occur along the fractures of considerable vertical dimensions.

The ore shoots or pockets already partly developed are small and narrow, from 40 to 60 feet long and 5 to 10 ft. wide. The ore consists of silver bearing galena and cerussite in a gangue of porous silica, limonite and calcite. Considerable calcite crops along the porphyry contacts and along the fractures associated with small crystal caves.

The ore shoots or pockets along the strongest of the North-east fractures, to which the work has been confined, are about twenty feet apart. Three of them have been developed on the strike of the fracture for a distance of about 1500 feet with indications of scattered pockets along its total length. These outcrops are limonite, manganese, silica and calcite, carrying small amounts of cerussite.

The outcrops of the porphyry contacts show very weak mineralization and practically no garnet.

Occasional outcrops of calcite occur. The occurrence is in this respect similar to the Bisbee occurrence. The mineralization was later than the intrusion, and the contacts therefore only of minor importance, except as loci of shattering or solution dams.

One fracture crosses the porphyry and has mineralized it sufficiently to form a small ore body from which two cars have been shipped.

#### Developments

The work has all been done on the strongest fracture, which

strikes  $N55^{\circ} W$  and dips nearly vertical. The sediments dip about  $70^{\circ}$   $N 15^{\circ} 20^{\circ} E$ , and the porphyry has intruded them in the form of a sill about six hundred feet wide. The fracture extends from the contact to the Southeast.

The fracture was first developed by a tunnel starting in the porphyry and cutting the contact at the fracture at about 200 feet. Ore was encountered which was followed down by a winze for 75 feet. Later this winze was used as a part of the shaft which was sunk to encounter it.

The shaft was sunk to a depth of 330 feet, with a station at the 230 foot level. Three hundred feet of drifting was done on the 230 foot level, on the fracture which developed three ore shoots. Shallow winzes and underhand stopes on these ore pockets encountered water ten feet below the level with ore continuing below water.

The 330 foot level was driven to the fracture porphyry contact and encountered a large flow of water, which the pump installed was not able to handle. The water now stands 10 feet below the 230 foot level

#### Equipment

No equipment will be left on the property if the Midland Copper Company gives up their option. To install a plant to handle the water, furnish air for drilling, etc, would cost about \$20,000.

#### Prospecting

To test the possibilities of the mine, it would be necessary to drive the 230 foot level southeast on the fracture at least 500 feet to determine the number of ore shoots and their distance apart. Drifting on the 330 foot level underneath and connecting raises should be done to determine the continuity of the shoots. About 2000 feet of work @ \$10 a foot, \$20,000 total should be ample to prove up the mine and put it on a productive basis if proved. Not more than 50 tons a day could be counted on with such small ore bodies as are probable



Costs & Possible Profits

If the ore shoots are continuous in depth the mining cost will be high as the shaft would have to be deepened at the rate of at least 200 feet a year, and considerable dead work done between shoots. The total cost at the bins would not be under \$7.00 a ton.

Hauling to the railroad, a distance of 12 miles, is now contracted for \$3.50 a ton. This on regular shipments would probably <sup>be</sup> put to \$3.00.

Freight from Sonoita to Douglas would be about \$1.50.

The total cost f.o.b. smelter would be at least \$11.50.

Assuming ore carrying 15% lead, \$10 Au and Ag, the value would be:

15% Pb less 1.5 = 13.5 $\frac{6}{270}$ Lbs.	
90% of 270 = 243 Lbs. @ 6.4 less 1.5 =	\$11.90
95% of \$10.00 =	9.50
	<u>Total</u>
	\$21.40
	Less Smelter
	<u>3.50</u>
	17.90
Less Mining, Hauling, etc	<u>11.50</u>
Net profit per ton	\$ 6.40
Profit per day (50 Tons) =	\$320.00
Profit per yr of 300 days =	\$96,000.00

Resume

Cost of Equipment	\$ 20,000
" " Development	<u>20,000</u>
Total	\$ 40,000
Yearly Profit	\$ 96,000

The risk taken is in my judgment not bad, and I would recommend the property as a possible profitable small producer.

(Above report made by J. B. Tenney)

C O P Y

REPORT ON REESE MINE  
GREATERVILLE, ARIZ.

- Snyder

Conclusion .

This mine is still in the prospective stage. The mineralization is strong and the ore found and shipped to date of high enough grade to make the property attractive as a possible small producer.

As the ore pockets or shoots are small, the mining cost would be high, as considerable development work would be necessary to keep reserves ahead.

The mine makes considerable water, which would add to the cost.

There is a possibility of a mine with a production of not over 50 tons a day of 15 % lead, and \$10 - \$15 in gold and silver. At the present market price of 6.4¢ for lead, there would be a possible net profit of about \$95,000 a year.

The cost of equipping the property and proving it up should not exceed \$40,000. It should not take over twelve months to do this.

Location

The mine is situated about three miles South of Greaterville. It is connected to the Sonoita Vail Highway by a medium road. The distance to Sonoita, the nearest railroad point, is about thirteen miles.

The property consists of two groups of unpatented claims of six each with a fraction located to make the two groups contiguous.

Topography and Geology.

The claims are located on the rolling foothills of the Santa Rita Mountains east of Mt. Baldy.

The country rock is steeply inclined Palaeozoic limestone with some included quartzites shales and conglomerates. These form -

tions are intruded by a small mass of coarse granite porphyry. Subsequent to the intrusion, the sediments and porphyry were mineralized through North West fractures by iron, manganese, silica and lead bearing solutions, giving rise to ore shoots or pockets along the fractures. Not enough work has been done to demonstrate whether the ore occurs as pockets or shoots.

As the sediments are steeply inclined, and as the fractures are nearly vertical, there is a strong possibility that shoots occur along the fractures of considerable vertical dimensions.

The ore shoots or pockets already partly developed are small and narrow, from 40 to 60 feet long <sup>and 5 to 10 ft. wide</sup>. The ore consists of silver bearing galena and cerussite in a gangue of porous silica, limonite and calcite. Considerable calcite crops along the porphyry contacts and along the fractures associated with small crystal caves.

The ore shoots or pockets along the strongest of the North-east fractures, to which the work has been confined, are about twenty feet apart. Three of them have been developed on the strike of the fracture for a distance of about 1500 feet with indications of scattered pockets along its total length. These outcrops are limonite, manganese, silica and calcite, carrying small amounts of cerussite.

The outcrops of the porphyry contacts show very weak mineralization and practically no garnet.

Occasional outcrops of calcite occur. The occurrence is in this respect similar to the Bisbee occurrence. The mineralization was later than the intrusion, and the contacts therefore only of minor importance, except as loci of shattering or solution dams.

One fracture crosses the porphyry and has mineralized it sufficiently to form a small ore body from which two cars have been shipped.

#### Development's

The work has all been done on the strongest fracture, which

strikes N55° W and dips nearly vertical. The sediments dip about 70° N 15° 20° E, and the porphyry has intruded them in the form of a sill about six hundred feet wide. The fracture extends from the contact to the Southeast.

The fracture was first developed by a tunnel starting in the porphyry and cutting the contact at the fracture at about 200 feet. Ore was encountered which was followed down by a winze for 75 feet. Later this winze was used as a part of the shaft which was sunk to encounter it.

The shaft was sunk to a depth of 330 feet, with a station at the 230 foot level. Three hundred feet of drifting was done on the 230 foot level, on the fracture which developed three ore shoots. Shallow winzes and underhand stopes on these ore pockets encountered water ten feet below the level with ore continuing below water.

The 330 foot level was driven to the fracture porphyry contact and encountered a large flow of water, which the pump installed was not able to handle. The water now stands 10 feet below the 230 foot level

#### Equipment

No equipment will be left on the property if the Midland Copper Company gives up their option. To install a plant to handle the water, furnish air for drilling, etc, would cost about \$20,000.

#### Prospecting

To test the possibilities of the mine, it would be necessary to drive the 230 foot level southeast on the fracture at least 500 feet to determine the number of ore shoots and their distance apart. Drifting on the 330 foot level underneath and connecting raises should be done to determine the continuity of the shoots. About 2000 feet of work @ \$10 a foot, \$20,000 total should be ample to prove up the mine and put it on a productive basis if proved. Not more than 50 tons a day could be counted on with such small ore bodies as are probable

Costs & Possible Profits

If the ore shoots are continuous in depth the mining cost will be high as the shaft would have to be deepened at the rate of at least 200 feet a year, and considerable dead work done between shoots. The total cost at the bins would not be under \$7.00 a ton.

Hauling to the railroad, a distance of 12 miles, is now contracted for \$3.50 a ton. This on regular shipments would probably <sup>be</sup> put to \$3.00.

Freight from Sonoita to Douglas would be about \$1.50.

The total cost f.o.b. smelter would be at least \$11.50.

Assuming ore carrying 15% lead, \$10 Au and Ag, the value would be:

15% Pb less 1.5 = 13.5 $\frac{6}{270}$ Lbs.	
90% of 270 = 243 Lbs. @ 6.4 less 1.5 =	\$11.90
95% of \$10.00 =	<u>9.50</u>
	Total
	\$21.40
	<u>3.50</u>
	17.90
	<u>11.50</u>
Less Mining, Hauling, etc	\$ 6.40
Net profit per ton	
Profit per day (50 Tons) =	\$320.00
Profit per yr of 300 days =	\$96,000.00

Resume

Cost of Equipment	\$ 20,000
" " Development	<u>20,000</u>
Total	\$ 40,000
Yearly Profit	\$ 96,000

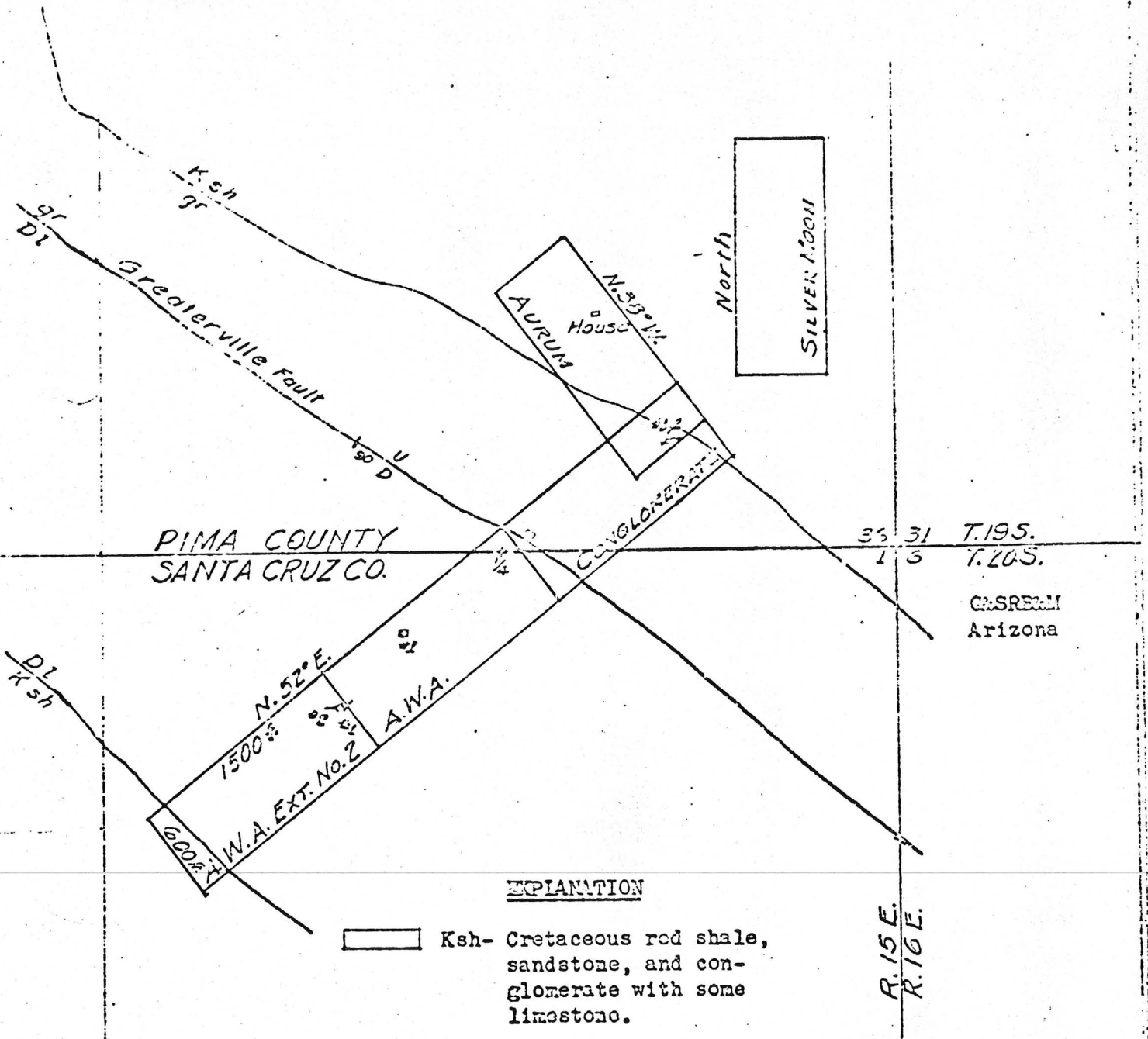
The risk taken is in my judgment not bad, and I would recommend the property as a possible profitable small producer.

(Above report made by J. B. Tenney)

C O P Y

2210-200000

Helvetia-Greaterville, 3SR-57  
Snvder, Phil



EXPLANATION

- Ksh- Cretaceous red shale, sandstone, and conglomerate with some limestone.
- Dl- Devonian thin-bedded, grey, fossiliferous limestone.
- gr- Mesozoic granite.

Scale: 1" = 1,000'

CLAIM SKETCH

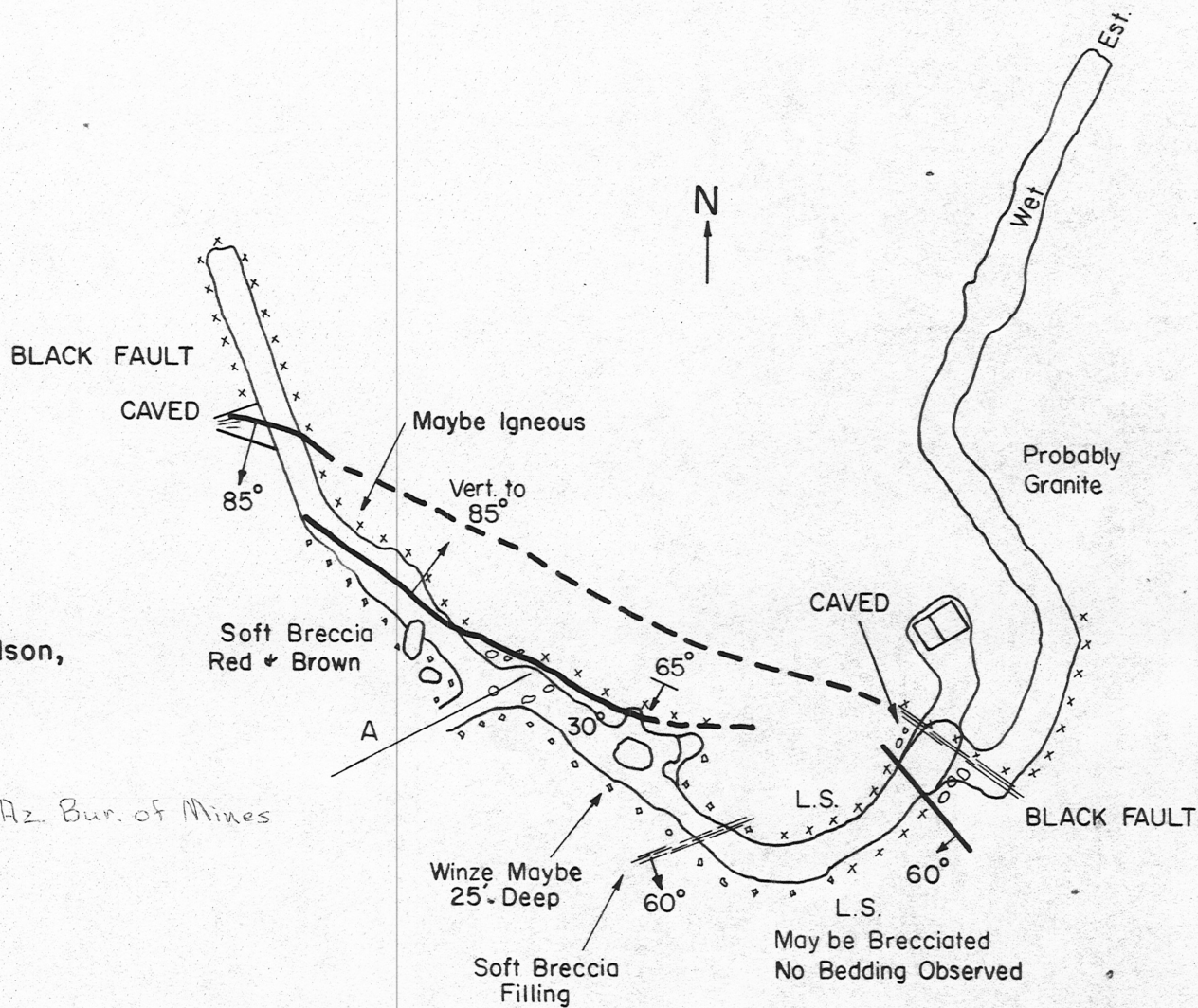
Showing geology (from F. C. Schrader) and workings sampled.

J. McK. Pardee  
Mining Engr.  
3/15/62



Mapped By  
G.W. Irvin, D. Chilson,  
and D. Mc Gee  
Date 1957

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Vert. Fault

L.S. Breccia  
Red Cement  
Material

Mapped By

G.W. Irvin, D. Chilson, and D. Mc Gee

Date 1957

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Along Faults Maybe Soft  
Oxide Filling

Hard Rib Breccia

NOTE: Water Back 10'

Large L.S. Fragments  
Might be L.S.

→ Z

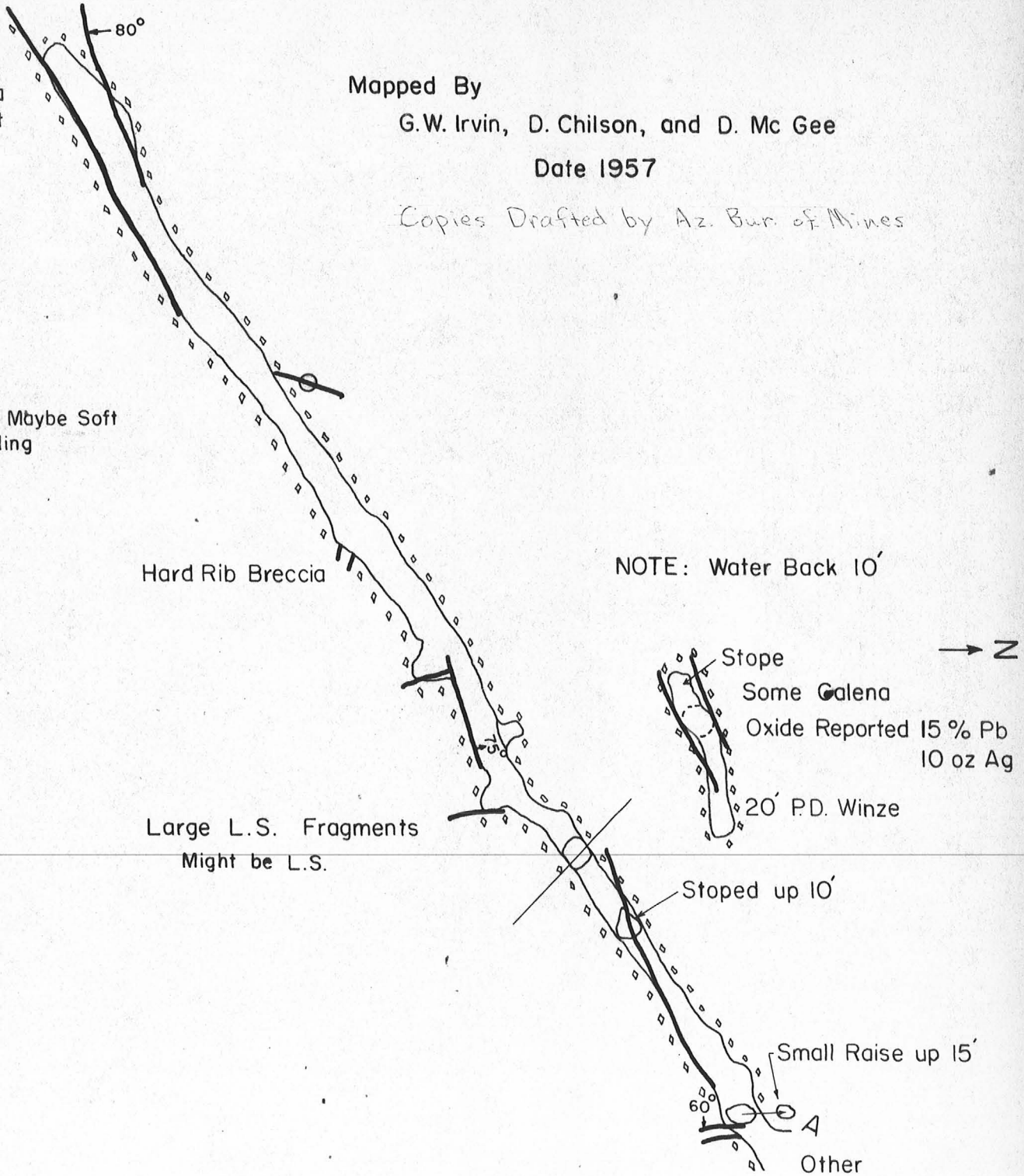
Stope  
Some Galena  
Oxide Reported 15% Pb  
10 oz Ag  
20' P.D. Winze

Stoped up 10'

Small Raise up 15'

60

A  
Other  
Page





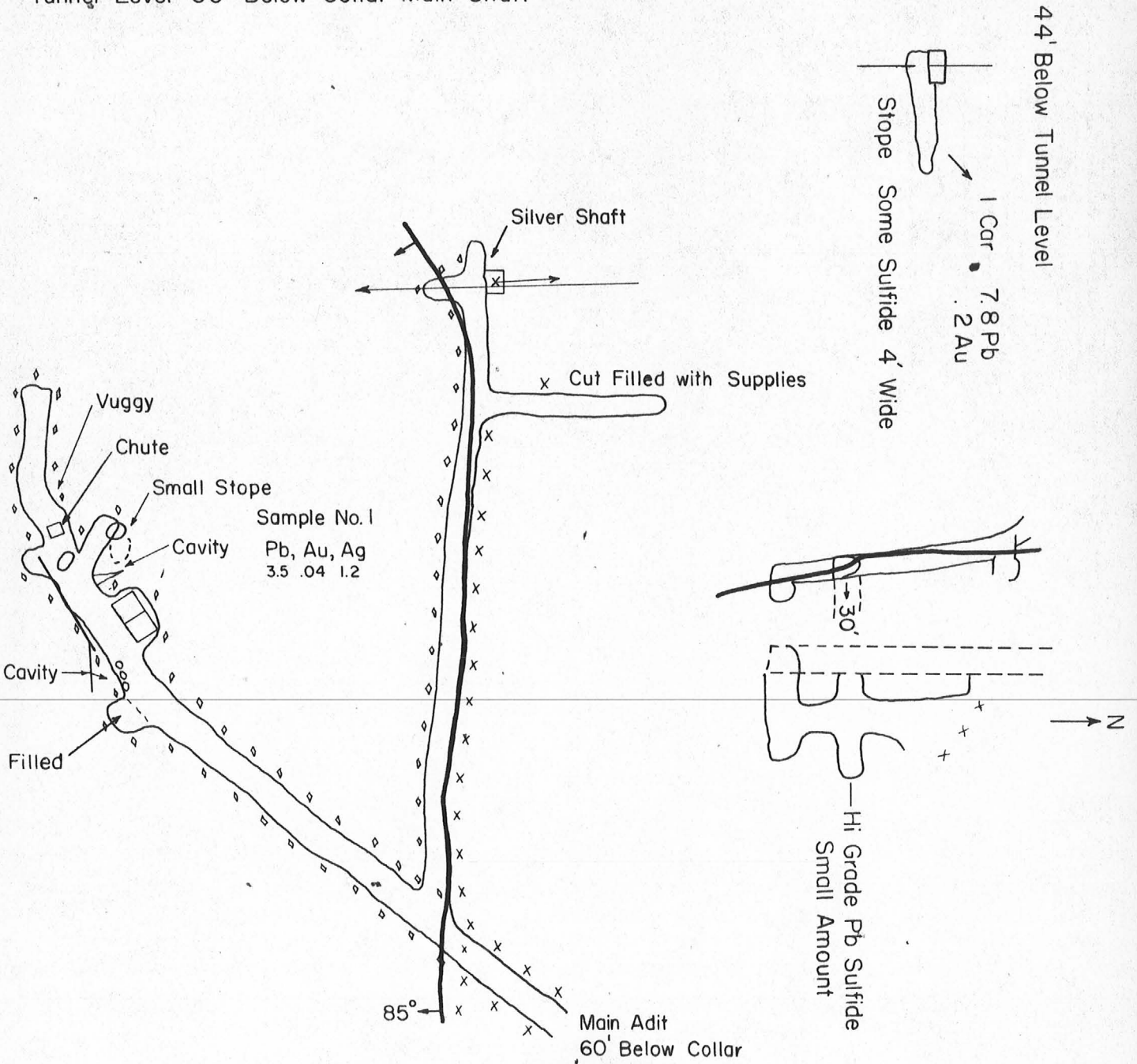
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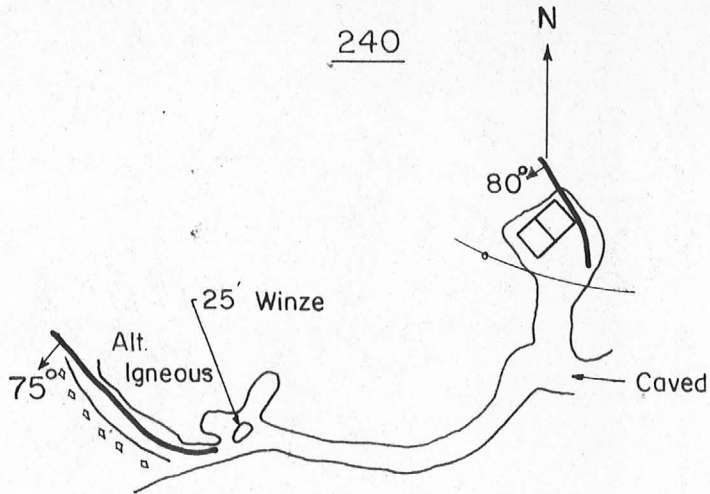
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Tunnel Level 60' Below Collar Main Shaft





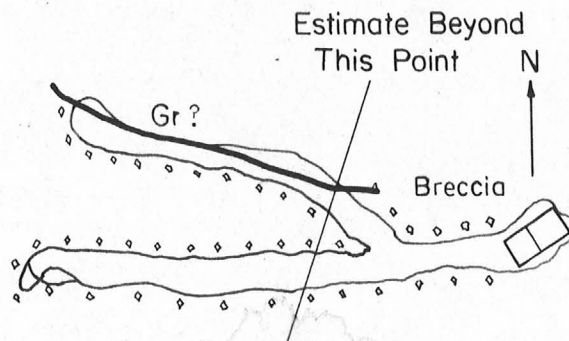
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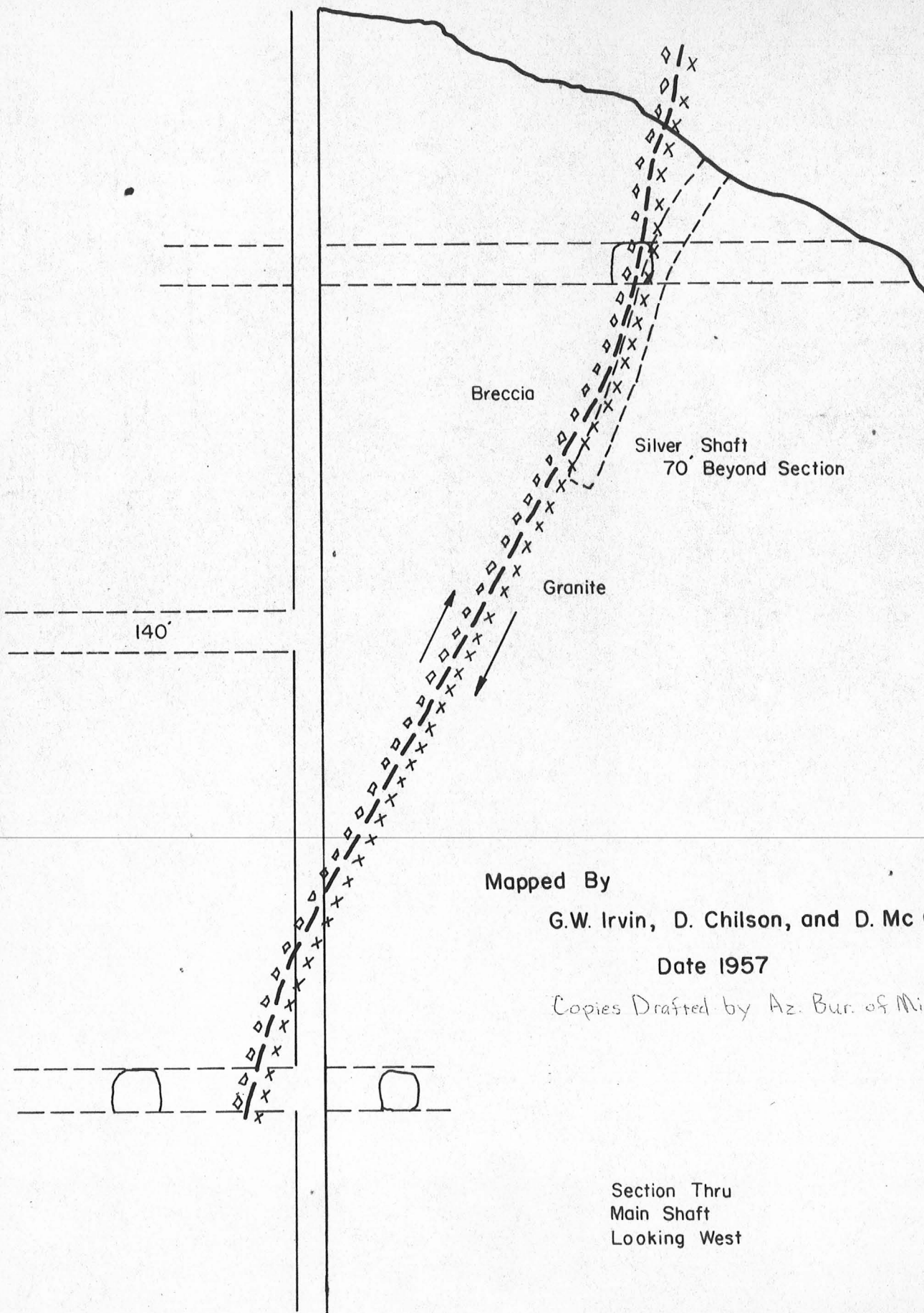
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100' Level  
30 Scale





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Date 1957

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Section Thru  
Main Shaft  
Looking West



DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Colossa Mine (also called  
Conglomerate Mine)

Date Sept. 26, 1956

District Greaterville District --Pima & Santa Cruz Engineer Axel L. Johnson  
Counties.

Subject: Field Engineer's Report ---- Personal Visit & Information from Phil Snyder, Owner.

Location About 12 miles Northwest of Sonoita. Drive 4 1/2 miles north of Sonoita on the Sonoita-Mt. View road. Turn left up Gardner Canyon road, and drive 1 mile. Turn right at windmill and drive 6 1/2 miles, passing through a wood gate, then an iron gate by a little white house, then taking all turns to the left.

Number of Claims 5 unpatented claims.

Owner Phil Snyder, Box 41, Sonoita, Ariz.

Operator Not in operation.

Principal Minerals Lead, silver, and gold.

Geology A limestone-granite contact, with numerous fractures running across the contact. Some of the lead deposits are found in the fractures, but most of the ore is found along the contact, generally in the decomposed granite next to and near the contact.

Ore Values Mr. Snyder reports one shipment of ore shipped in 1929 as running 20 % Lead, 14 oz. Silver, and .07 oz Gold per ton.

Ore in Sight and Probable ore Ore in Sight is negligible, but there is a considerable amount that can be classified as 'probable ore'.

Milling and Marketing Facilities No mill on the property that can be used.

Mine Workings One vertical shaft--340 ft. deep, open and in fair shape, with a 400 ft. drift on the bottom level. One inclined shaft, about 100 ft. deep, with two levels, where ore has been stoped out. Several tunnels into the mountain, with several old stopes in same.

Past History (1) Midland Copper Co. worked the mine in 1925 and 1926, and did most of the exploration and development work mentioned above. This company sank the 340 ft. vertical shaft and the 400 ft. drift from same.

(2) Phelps Dodge Corp. did exploration work on the property in 1928, calling it the 'Sonoita Prospect'.

(3) Property sold to Byrd Mining Co. in 1942-1943, who made one payment on the property, and defaulted on the remaining payments.

(4) Acquired by Phil Snyder shortly after this. Mr. Snyder named it 'Colossa Mine' or the 'Conglomerate Mine'.

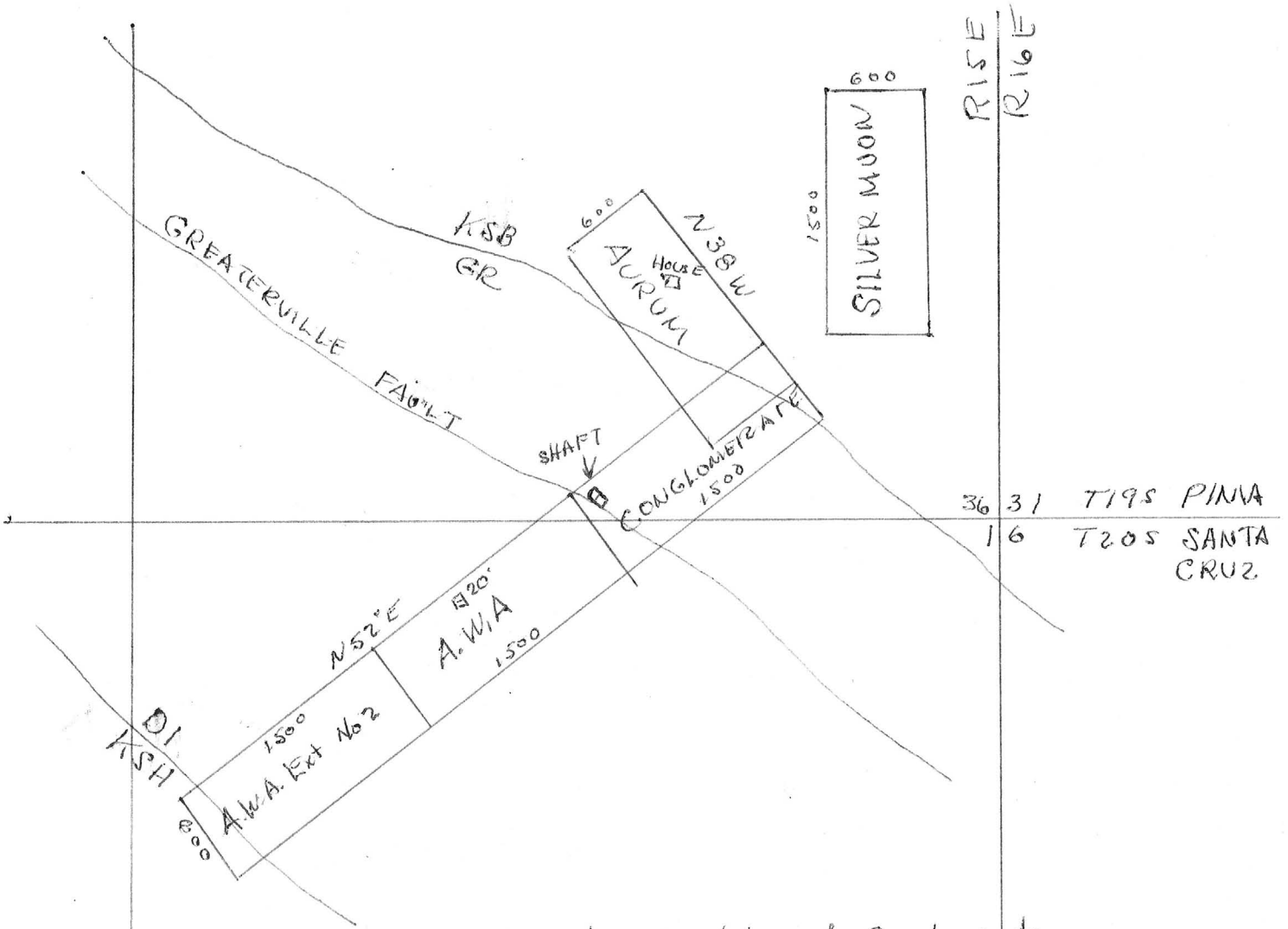
Present Operations None.

Future Plans Owner wishes to lease out or sell the property.

References Mr. William F. Foy, 2839 E. 9th St., Tucson, Ariz. was reported as having some maps of this property. On contacting Mr. Foy, I was informed that he could possibly find some of these maps in making a search of his files, and will send same to me or to Mr. Snyder, when they are located.

Remarks Field engineer did not complete his examination on his visit to the property on Sept. 26, 1956, and will make an additional visit to same in the near future.

2-25-58



KSH Cretaceous Red Shale, Sandstone & Conglomerate with some Limestone

DI Devonian Thin bedded, grey, Fossiliferous Limestone

GR Mesozoic Granite

Geology from F. C. Schrader

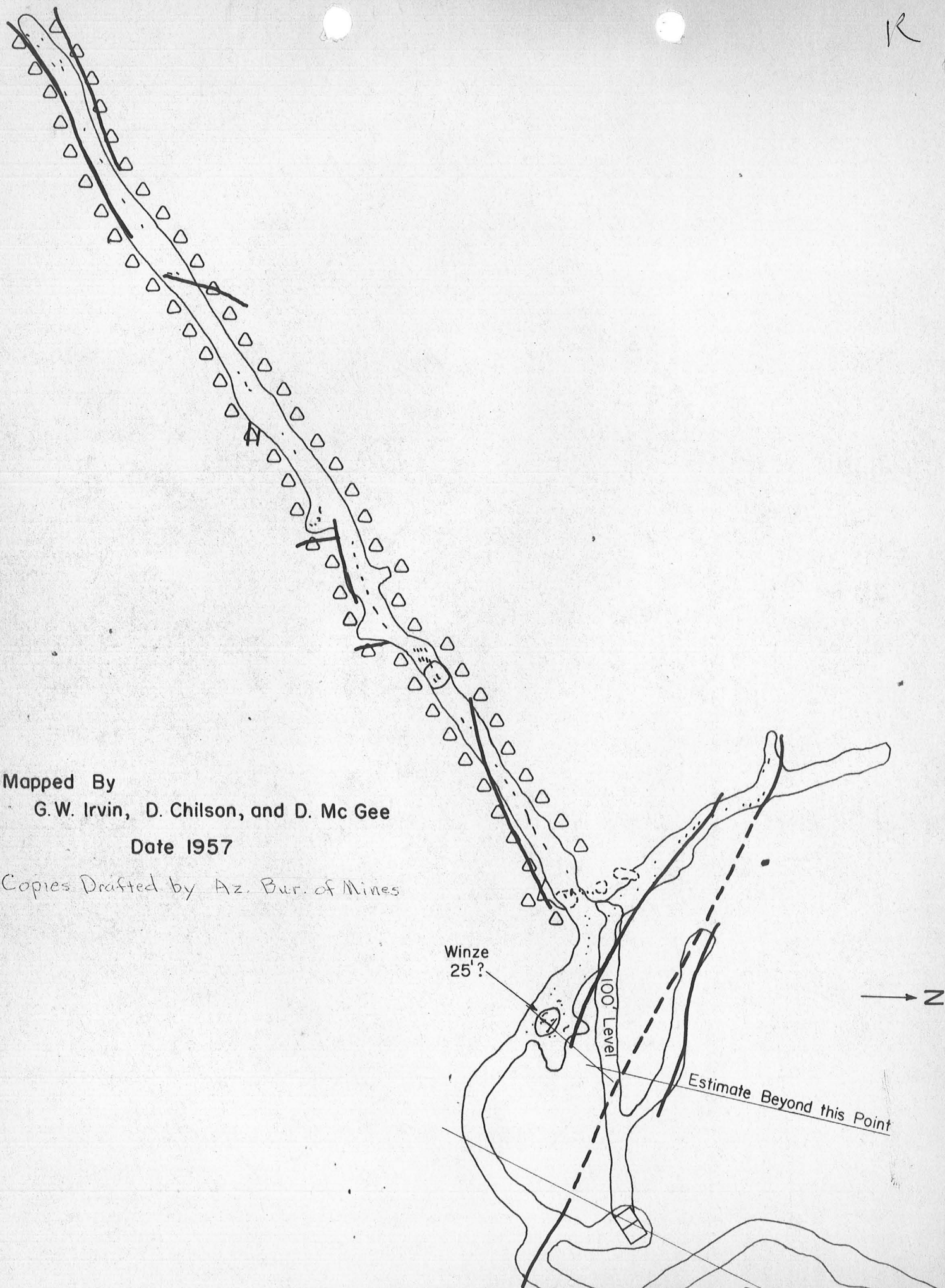
J. Mc Pardee

Mining Eng.

3-15-62

	Book	Page
AWA - 8-09-05	6	5
AWA EX - 3-1-41	26	255
only Conglomerate has any surface rights.		

R  
m



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Date 1957  
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Winze  
25'?

100' Level

Estimate Beyond this Point

→ N