



CONTACT INFORMATION

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PRINTED: 01/15/2003

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: CONGRESS

ALTERNATE NAMES:

- CONGRESS MINE, PATENTED 878
- FRACTION, PATENTED 883
- NIAGARA
- NIAGRA
- GOLDEN KEY
- HERSKOWITZ PROPERTY
- QUEEN OF THE HILLS
- OHAHA
- PLANET MIER
- JAQUAYS
- B AND M
- PATENTED CLAIMS MS 2888 & 3523

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 440C

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 10 N RANGE 6 W SECTION 23 QUARTER N2
 LATITUDE: N 34DEG 12MIN 05SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 50MIN 54SEC
 TOPO MAP NAME: CONGRESS - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

- GOLD
- SILVER
- COPPER SULFIDE
- FELDSPAR

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- ADMMR CONGRESS MINE FILE
- ADMMR CONGRESS COLVO FILE
- ADMMR NIAGARA MINE & MILL FILE
- ADMMR GOLDEN KEY FILE
- REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF AZ 1899 P 54-56
- WILSON, E.D. ETAL. AZ LODE GOLM MINES AZBM
- METZGER, O.H. GOLD MINING & MILLING IN THE WICKENBURG AREA USBM IC 6991 1938 P 45

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Central Arizona Light and Power Company

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

REQ. OF

TO Mr. E. A. Colburn, Jr.
Bagdad Mine
Congress, Arizona

Nº 78550

PLEASE SHIP THE FOLLOWING TO US AT _____, ARIZONA

VIA _____ EXPRESS FREIGHT PARCEL POST

DATE January 9, 1951

MAIL PROMPTLY INVOICE IN TRIPLICATE AND ORIGINAL BILL OF LADING
MARK ALL PAPERS AND PACKAGES WITH OUR ORDER NUMBER AND BILL EACH ORDER SEPARATELY

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
15	Pounds #8 T.B.W.P. Copper Wire	.20 per lb.	3.00
554	Pounds #6 T.B.W.P. Copper Wire	.20 per lb.	110.80
127	Pounds #4 T.B.W.P. Copper Wire	.20 per lb.	25.40
<i>696</i>			
<i>139.20</i>			
		<i>Total</i>	<i>139.20</i>
<h1>CONFIRMATION</h1> <p><i>Billed in Triplicate</i> <i>1/11/51</i></p>			

CENTRAL ARIZONA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

Robert H. Deuling
PURCHASING AGENT

SAMPLES 5-22-51

#1 - Gob from 2nd level 65' West of No. 1 Shaft on Congress Vein	.36	\$12.60	2.00	\$ 1.80
#2 - Vein 3' wide in the stope 75 ft. above 650 ft. level 200 ft. east from No. 2 shaft footwall vein on the Congress vein	.08	2.80	1.40	\$1.26
#3 - Vein 4 0" wide in stope 50' below upper tunnel on Queen vein	.60	\$21.00	2.00	\$ 1.80
#4 - Gob 650' level 200 ft. East of No. 2 shaft on Congress Vein	.04	\$ 1.40	.80	\$.72
#5 - Gob 70' West of No. 1 shaft on 2nd level Congress vein	.28	\$ 9.80	.70	\$ 0.63

Stacks

Stacks Sept 11, 1957

- #106. Longrun diplo from base
W of road, response 3' same.
sand rpts. $\$1.145 - 403$
- #107. Longrun diplo base on E
cinder strip $0.125 - 403$
dry rpts from $\$1.87$
- #108. Longrun diplo base commencing
with strip E of #2 strip
from lower outcrop $\$1.015 -$
 $\$2.37$
- #109. Concentrate from #2
dump. Mostly, iron sulphide. $\$1.02$
- #110. Longrun diplo surface for
concentrate (see list) $\$1.20$
- #111. Brown rock from base on
own run (unit) from 400,
West end from base on
Knick benches (unit) $\$1.02$

7100	2.03	13.5	
7100	2.42		
7100	7.11	21.5	
			$\$246.54$

no 410₂

- #1. Diplo diplo rock #2 dump
taken in area on base on
fine material $\$1.435 -$
 - #3. Calc #105. Small Tailings
Amounts not recorded $\$0.13$
 - #4. Calc #104 Longrun diplo surface
on big quartz outcrop between
#1 & #2 strips $\$1.20$
 - #5. Diplo rock from #3 dump $\$1.29$
 - #6. Yellow stained rock from
No 3 dump mostly SiO_2 $\$0.75$
- Along one surface in dollars
at 100 per unit.
- | | | | |
|------|-------|----------|-----------|
| #2 - | 26.10 | Average | $\$19.56$ |
| #3 - | 7.80 | As. Calc | $\$3 -$ |
| #4 - | 18. - | | $\$16.56$ |
| #5 - | 17.40 | | |
| #6 - | 4.50 | | |

4 - 3 miles from #2 Dump. $\frac{1003}{06}$ $\frac{563}{8}$ $\frac{8}{8}$ 378

- Coarse dump rock from .10 \$ 6.30

- reject pile below #102 dump.

- Best sample from Tailor's dump. Soils Test. .03 \$ 1.89

- silice (beam) from old mill lead #102. Reimp. .09 \$ 5.67

- Dyke on #105 dump from lower dyke at 1995' level. .06 \$ 3.78

- Surface cut on lower dyke .065 \$ 4.09

West of Tailor's dump. Pit View?

- Dyke back from tunnel on upper .20 \$ 12.60

- dyke Surprise claim -

- Big dyke outcrop of hole from #100 - 60ft wide on surface \$ 9.45

- probably 25' wide 1 to 2 miles

Average

see on Empress 6 dump .067 \$ 4.22

Surprise 2 " .175 \$ 11.01

Exp of Tailor's dump .5 " .075 4.72

Coarse dyke from dump 3 dump .083 5.22

Surprise Empress Mine
~~tailor's dyke outcrop~~

103. Queen of Hill Quartzite from Shallow Tunnel .003 - 0.025

104. Dyke back surface Empress Dyke at big quartz outcrop between #14 & 15 shafts. 2003 - 0.08 \$ 5.20

105. Wide Tailor's 1003 - 0.045 \$ 2.92

see Records, Empress. 1003 0.05

#102 dump. Dyke rock 0.075

#103 dump " 0.055

" " " 0.05

WICKENBURG ORE MARKET

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

ROBERT A WILLOUGHBY, Prop.

Certificate No. 51-457

Phone 270-J

Wickenburg, Arizona, October 18, 1951

E.A. Colburn

Congress, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	OWNER'S MARK ON SAMPLE	GOLD		SILVER		PERCENT OF			TOTAL VALUE PER TON
		OZ. TON	VAL. TON	OZ. TON	VAL. TON	COPPER	LEAD		
Tainlings	Leach Heads	0.070		0.73					
Tainlings	Leach Tails	0.060		0.51					
Above assays represent the results of four assays on each sample									

Gold at \$..... per oz.

Charges \$ 7.00

..... ASSAYER

ASSAYERS
CHEMISTS

EL PASO, TEXAS
Box 4

HAWLEY & HAWLEY

W. E. HAWLEY, MANAGER
DOUGLAS, ARIZONA
537 TWELFTH STREET
Box 1060

SHIPPERS REPRESENTATIVES
BULLION BUYERS
ORE BUYERS

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE OBTAINED FROM SAMPLES OF E. A. Colburn, Jr.

OFFICE NO.	MARKED	GOLD OZS.	SILVER OZS.	LEAD PER CENT	COPPER PER CENT	ZINC PER CENT	IRON PER CENT		
					Grams per 2000 lb ton				
					Au	Ag			
251146	1-Mag. concs. from pan conc. 3.565 grams	.292	2.43		9.08	75.6			
251147	2-Pan concs. after Mag. separation 9.565 grams	.194	1.94		6.03	60.3			
251148	3-Tails 138.6 grams	.060	0.65		1.87	20.2			
First two samples too small for most accurate work.									

ALLISON STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

JOBBERS, FABRICATORS AND ERECTORS

MILD STEEL
STRUCTURAL STEEL
REINFORCING STEEL
BODY STEEL
CRUCIBLE DRILL STEEL
MORSE TWIST DRILLS
THOR-COCHISE DRILLS
UNION WIRE ROPE
BOLTS - - NUTS

ARIZONA DISTRIBUTORS
FENESTRA STEEL SASH • WAYNE ALL-STEEL BUSES • GAR WOOD HOISTS
19TH AVENUE AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRACKS
P. O. BOX 6067 PHONE 3-5161
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

DUMP BODIES
TRUCK BODIES
TRAILERS
LOGGING TRAILERS
SPRINGS
HARDWOODS
GRADER BLADES
METAL AWNINGS
FIRE ESCAPES

May 31, 1951

Mr. Ike Kusisto
P. O. Box 938
Prescott, Arizona

Dear Ike:

Here are the results of the last sample you sent down by mail:

<u>Gold</u>		<u>Silver</u>	
.12	\$4.20	0.40	\$.36¢

Very truly yours,

ALLISON STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

By: *Charlie*
Charles G. Berls

C
G
B
.
s
f

ALLISON STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

JOBBER, FABRICATORS AND ERECTORS

MILD STEEL
STRUCTURAL STEEL
REINFORCING STEEL
BODY STEEL
CRUCIBLE DRILL STEEL
MORSE TWIST DRILLS
THOR-COCHISE DRILLS
UNION WIRE ROPE
BOLTS - - NUTS

ARIZONA DISTRIBUTORS
FENESTRA STEEL SASH • WAYNE ALL-STEEL BUSES • GAR WOOD HOISTS
19TH AVENUE AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRACKS
P. O. BOX 6087 PHONE 3-5161
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

DUMP BODIES
TRUCK BODIES
TRAILERS
LOGGING TRAILERS
SPRINGS
HARDWOODS
GRADER BLADES
METAL AWNINGS
FIRE ESCAPES

June 4, 1951

Mr. Ike Kusisto
P. O. Box 938
Prescott, Arizona

Dear Ike:

The sample you sent down here (No. 7) went as follows:

Gold: .12 (\$4.20) Silver: .50 (\$.45¢)

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

ALLISON STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

By: 
Charles G. Berls *Charles*

C
G
B
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s
e
f

ALLISON STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

JOBBERS, FABRICATORS AND ERECTORS

MILD STEEL
STRUCTURAL STEEL
REINFORCING STEEL
BODY STEEL
CRUCIBLE DRILL STEEL
MORSE TWIST DRILLS
THOR-COCHISE DRILLS
UNION WIRE ROPE
BOLTS - - NUTS

ARIZONA DISTRIBUTORS
FENESTRA STEEL SASH • WAYNE ALL-STEEL BUSES • GAR WOOD HOISTS
19TH AVENUE AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRACKS
P. O. BOX 2151 PHONE 3-5161
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

DUMP BODIES
TRUCK BODIES
TRAILERS
LOGGING TRAILERS
SPRINGS
HARDWOODS
GRADER BLADES
METAL AWNINGS
FIRE ESCAPES

June 18, 1951

Mr. Ike Kusisto
P. O. Box 938
Prescott, Arizona

Dear Ike:

This is to advise the result of the No. 9 sample which went as follows:

Gold: .40 oz. (\$14.00) Silver: .20% (\$.18¢)

With best regards.

Very truly yours,

ALLISON STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

By: *Charlie*
Charles G. Berls

C
G
B
.
s
e
f

*Grab 141' W of #1 shaft.
200' level.*

ALLISON STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

JOBBER, FABRICATOR AND ERECTOR

MILD STEEL
STRUCTURAL STEEL
REINFORCING STEEL
BODY STEEL
CRUCIBLE DRILL STEEL
MORSE TWIST DRILLS
THOR-COCHISE DRILLS
UNION WIRE ROPE
BOLTS - - NUTS

ARIZONA DISTRIBUTORS
FENESTRA STEEL SASH • WAYNE ALL-STEEL BUSES • GAR WOOD HOISTS

19TH AVENUE AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRACKS
P. O. BOX 6067 PHONE 3-5161
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

DUMP BODIES
TRUCK BODIES
TRAILERS
LOGGING TRAILERS
SPRINGS
HARDWOODS
GRADER BLADES
METAL AWNINGS
FIRE ESCAPES

July 17, 1951

Mr. Ike Kusisto
Box 938
Prescott, Arizona

Dear Ike:

The results of the last samples you sent down are as follows:

#13 - Gold: .36 (\$12.60) Silver: 1.60 (\$1.44) *200th sample Dike & quarry 157'*
level. No. 1 sample - 20'-120' W.
#14 - Gold: .76 (\$26.60) Silver: .80 (\$.72) *- 3" after crushing - same.*
#15 - Gold: .58 (\$20.30) Silver: .60 (\$.54) *+ 1/8" " " "*

Very truly yours,

ALLISON STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Charlie
Charlie Stica

c
g
b

P. S. Don't forget to give all the widths that W. L. A. mentioned
on all these samples.

s. f.

ATL ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

PHONE 3-6272

~~823 E. VAN BUREN~~
817 W. Madison

P. O. BOX 1888 · PHOENIX

Chemists... Engineers

For Mr. E. A. Colburn
Box 153
Congress, Arizona

Date August 13, 1951

Sample of Ore

Received:

Submitted by: Same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value	Tungsten	
83251	# 101 <i>Wile rock</i>					(WO ₃)	
83252	None <i>" "</i>					None	
						None	



Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean
Claude E. McLean

Charges: \$ 8.00 Paid in mail

CHEMICAL RESEARCH ASSAY TESTING PHYSICAL TESTING

ATL ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

PHONE 3-6272

823-E-VAN-BUREN

P. O. BOX 1888

PHOENIX

817 W. Madison

Chemists... Engineers

For Mr. E. A. Colburn
Box 153
Congress, Arizona

Date August 13, 1951

Sample of Ore

Received:

Submitted by: Same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value	Tungsten	
83251	# 101 <i>Wedge rock</i>					(WO_3)	
83252	None <i>" " 1 Shaft</i>					None	



Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean
Claude E. McLean

Charges: \$ 8.00 Paid ~~in~~ mail

CHEMICAL RESEARCH ASSAY TESTING PHYSICAL TESTING

ATL ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

PHONE 3-6272

~~823 E. VAN BUREN~~
817 W. Madison

P. O. BOX 1888 · PHOENIX

Chemists... Engineers

For Mr. Ike Kusisto
Box 938
Prescott, Arizona

Date February 17, 1951

Sample of Ore

Received: 2-16-51

Submitted by: Same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ 0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value		Total
80401	U #1 <i>Tunnel in Belish illyka at upper level of drain from camp. Near Breaat about 2' wide</i>	.26	\$9.10	1.40	\$1.26		<i>10.36</i>



Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Charges: \$ 1.50 Paid - Mail

Claude E. McLean
Claude E. McLean

ATL ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

PHONE 3-6272

823 E. VAN BUREN

P. O. BOX 1888 - PHOENIX

817 W. Madison

Chemists... Engineers

For Mr. Ike Kusisto
Box 938
Prescott, Arizona

Date March 2, 1951

Sample of Ore

Received:

Submitted by: Same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ 0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value		
80644	F #1	.56	\$19.60	.40	\$0.36	19	96
80645	B #1	.28	\$ 9.80	1.10	\$0.99	10	79
F #1	<i>Vein on surface at top of reworked dump below Dump #2. On spec from Niagara Vein -</i>						
B #1	<i>Hawgwell vein at intersection of lower Queen of the hills Tunnel with Belack Dyke. Above fault - 15" wide</i>						



Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean
Claude E. McLean

Charges: \$ 3.00 Paid - Mail

ATL ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

PHONE 3-6272 ~~823 E. VAN BUREN~~ P. O. BOX 1888 · PHOENIX
817 W. Madison

Chemists... Engineers

For Mr. Ike Kusisto
Box 938
Prescott, Arizona

Date March 30, 1951

Sample of Ore

Received:

Submitted by: Same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ 0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value	Total	
81223	S-1	2.80	\$98.00	4.50	\$4.05	102.05	
81224	S-2	.02	\$ 0.70	1.00	\$0.90	1.60	
81225	Q-1	.08	\$ 2.80	.40	\$0.36	3.16	
81226	W-1	.02	\$ 0.70	.40	\$0.36	1.06	
<p>S-1 - Stringer in Dyke No 1. depth 120' below surface left side width 1" several less widths -</p> <p>S-2 - Dyke rock same place without stringers -</p> <p>S-3 - Summit of the hills. upper tunnel.</p> <p>W-1 - Waste from No 1 dump as taken from cars -</p>							



Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean
Claude E. McLean

Charges: \$ 6.00 Paid - Mail

SAMPLES

Sept 11, 1951

#2	Black dyke rock #2 dump taken in drag cut but no fine material included.	WO ₃ 0.435
#3	EAC #105 Mill Tailing sands not roasted.	0.13
#4	EAC #104 Congress dyke surface at big quartz outcrop between #1 and #2 Shafts.	0.20
#5	Dyke rock from #3 dump.	0.29
#6	Yellow stained rock from #3 dump, mostly SiO ₂ .	0.075

Below are values in dollars @ \$50 per unit

#2	25.10
#3	7.80
#4	12.00
#5	17.40
#6	4.50

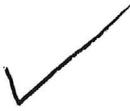
ASSAY REPORT

BAGDAD COPPER CORPORATION

Controls *Congress WO₃ samples* Bagdad, Arizona, *Sept 11* 1951

Description	Lot No.	Smelter Lot No.	Au. Oz. per Ton	Ag. Oz. per Ton	CU%	Fe%	Zn%	Fe%	CaO%	Al ₂ O ₃ %	S%	SiO ₂
#2 sample on your list						WO ₃						
#3 " " "						0.435						
#4 " " "						0.13						
#5 " " "						0.20						
#6 " " "						0.29						
						0.075						
<i>now what do you think? pretty nice eh Pop Ben</i>												

W B Williams



Sample No. 1

Values

Copper	0.0	\$0.00		
Silver	0.5	.40		
Gold	0.25	<u>8.03</u>	8.43	

Less treatment and copper penalty (10 lbs x 15.4¢/lb) \$4.50 + \$1.54 = 6.04 \$2.39
 Plus probable SiO₂ Credit .66
 Net to you FOB Smelter per ton \$3.05

Sample No. 2

Values

Copper	T	0.00		
Silver	0.2	0.00		
Au	0.12	3.85	3.85	

Less treatment and Cu penalty as above 6.04 2.19
 SiO₂ Credit 61 .61
 Net Loss per ton FOB Clarkdale 1.58

Sample No. 3

Values

Copper	T	0.00		
Silver	0.85	0.69		
Gold	0.36	<u>11.56</u>	12.25	

Less Treatment and Cu penalty as above 6.04 6.21
 SiO₂ Credit .58 .58
 Net per ton FOB Clarkdale 6.79

Sample No. 4

No Values present

Treatment chg. (6.04)

Sample No. 5

Values

Copper	T	0.00		
Silver	0.15	0.00		
Gold	0.29	<u>9.31</u>	9.31	

Less treatment and Cu penalty as above 6.04 3.27
 SiO₂ Credit .75 .75
 Net per ton FOB Clarkdale 4.02

Sample No. 6

Values

Copper	T	0.00		
Silver	1.97	1.59		
Gold	2.83	<u>90.90</u>	92.49	

Less treatment (\$7.50) and Cu Penalty 9.04 83.45
 SiO₂ Credit .66 .66
 Net per ton FOB Clarkdale 84.11

WICKENBURG ORE MARKET

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

ROBERT A WILLOUGHBY, Prop.

Certificate No. 51-437

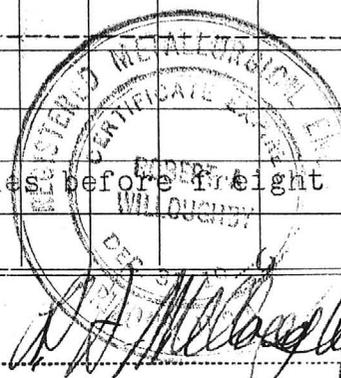
Phone 270-J

Wickenburg, Arizona, Oct 3, 1951, 19.....

E.A. Colburn

Congress, Arizona

SAMPLE NO.	OWNER'S MARK ON SAMPLE	GOLD		SILVER		PERCENT OF			TOTAL VALUE PER TON
		OZ. TON	VAL. TON	OZ. TON	VAL. TON	COPPER	LEAD	WO ₃	
111	Plus 100 mesh met.	2.63		8.0					
	Minus 100 mesh pulp	4.48		13.5					
	Total Assay	7.11	\$229.79	21.5	\$17.05				\$246.84
112	Sample	----- Nil -----							
Dollar values are calculated as smelter settles before freight & treatment Silver at \$0.885 per ounce of pay silver.									



Gold at \$32.3185 per oz.

Charges \$6.50

Robert A. Willoughby
..... ASSAYER

JAQUAYS MINING CORP.*Producers of Fine Arizona Asbestos*1219 South 19th Avenue
PHOENIX, ARIZONAPhoenix AL 2-8483
Globe GA 5-2621

December 12th 1959

Mr. E. A. Colburn, Jr.
P. O. Box 152
Wickenburg, Arizona

Dear Mr. Colburn:

Please refer to paragraph six (6) on page five (5) of the lease with option to purchase between you and your wife Etta M. and the Jaquays Mining Corporation.

It is our intention to install a milling plant as outlined in the above mentioned paragraph. However, this installation has been delayed due to the complications involved in obtaining approval from the Arizona Corporation Commission to sell stock in this operation. A further delay has been encountered due to a change in the mining methods to be employed in this operation.

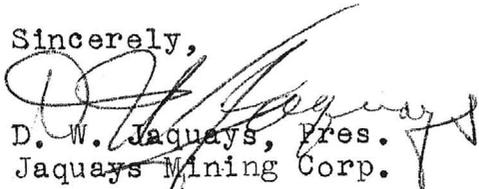
At present it appears that the approval from the Arizona Corporation Commission for the sale of stock in the Glendel Mining Co. will be forthcoming shortly after the first of the year and the sale of stock will commence immediately on receipt of this approval. As soon as the stock sale commences, it is our intention to continue with the haulage tunnel already started. Along with this work will be other development work to put the mine on a producing basis and then will follow the installation of the mill.

Due to the many unknown factors involved, it is impossible to say exactly when the milling equipment will be installed and we are at this time asking that paragraph six on page five be deleted from this contract until such time that we can be more definite about the milling equipment.

We would appreciate receiving your release from this paragraph at an early date.

The writer wishes to extend to you the best for a Happy Holiday Season.

Sincerely,


D. W. Jaquays, Pres.
Jaquays Mining Corp.

September 22, 1959

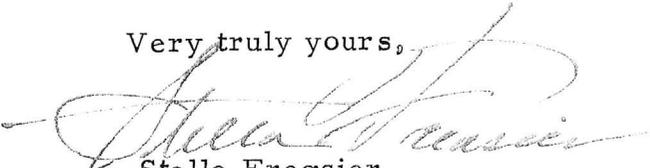
Mr. D. W. Jaquays
1219 South 19th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Jaquays:

I am enclosing herewith list of information contained in the Congress Mine file and as soon as I can do so, I will give you a price on the cost of the same, together with the cost of reproduction, which would include one copy of all the text and one photostatic and/or blueline print of all maps in their original size.

Under an arrangement with the Colvocoresses' estate, we have charge of the sale of this information.

Very truly yours,


Stella Freasier

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Enc.

File - Congress Mine

Prospectus

LENDEL MINING COMPANY. INC.

1219 South 19th Avenue

Phoenix, Arizona

(An Arizona Corporation)

Incorporated April 11, 1958

CAPITALIZATION

1,000,000 shares of Common Capital Voting Stock

Offering: 400,000 shares of Common Capital Voting Stock

Offering Price: \$1.50 Per Share

These Securities Must be Regarded As Speculative

	Offering Price	Commissions (1) Expenses (2)	Proceeds to Registrant
Per Share	\$1.50	\$.30	\$1.20
Aggregate	\$600,000.00	\$120,000.00	\$480,000.00

(1) Commissions to salesmen, part of the gross purchase price, will not exceed (15%) fifteen per cent per share. (\$90,000.00 in the aggregate).

(2) Expenses, including printing, legal expenses, filing fees, etc., will not exceed (5%) five per cent per share. (\$30,000.00 in the aggregate).

THESE SECURITIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF ARIZONA, BUT THE FACT OF SUCH REGISTRATION IS NOT TO BE DEEMED A FINDING BY THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION NOR THE DIRECTORS OF SECURITIES THAT THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUE OR ACCURATE, NOR DOES SUCH REGISTRATION MEAN THAT THE COMMISSION OR THE DIRECTOR HAS PASSED UPON THE MERITS OF OR OTHERWISE APPROVED THE SECURITIES DESCRIBED HEREIN. THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

THE DATE OF THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOVEMBER 30, 1959

Mining HISTORY and ORGANIZATION

The Glendel Mining Co., Inc. was incorporated in Arizona on the 11th day of April, 1958, A. D. It was organized for the principle purpose of acquiring, exploring, developing and operating gold and other mineral properties and to otherwise deal in mines and mineral enterprises and investments of all descriptions.

No assurance can be given that minerals or oil will be discovered or produced in commerical quantities on any of the properties in which the Company is now interested or may later acquire.

No dealer or salesman, nor any other person, has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Prospectus, in connection with the offer contained in this Prospectus, and if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Company. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell stock in any state to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer in such state.

The securities offered in this Prospectus must be regarded as speculative.

Because the public offering of these securities immediately follows the recent incorporation of the company, it has no record of business other than the acquisition of certain properties as shown under the heading Capital Structure below.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Glendel Mining Corporation, has an authorized capital of 1,000,000 shares of common stock having no par value. The Board of Directors of the Company has authorized the issuance of 400,000 shares for sale to the public.

500,000 shares are owned by the Jaquays Mining Corporation which company assigned all rights and interests to a certain group of seventeen (17) mining claims and its interest in a lease and option to twenty-seven (27) mining claims in the Martinez Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona. In addition, the Jaquays Mining Corporation further assigned all rights and interests to a group of five (5) patented claims in the McMillian Mining District of Gila County, Arizona, known as the Victory Mine. (See description under property). Mr. D. W. Jaquays owns 50,000 shares for services rendered in connection with the property aquisition and engineering on the above listed property. None of the 400,000 shares will be issued to any person or persons for options, contracts, leases, patents, assignments or good will, or other intangible assets other than for services rendered by the promoters or directors.

PURCHASE of STOCK

The 400,000 shares of common stock of Glendel Mining Corporation, offered herein may be purchased for cash or under the Company's Stock Subscription Plan at the then going price per share.

The Company's Stock Subscription Plan is available to purchasers' of not less than 100 shares. Under the plan, twenty per cent (20%) of the gross purchase price must be paid upon the execution of the subscription agreement, and the balance is payable in equal monthly installments over a period of from six to ten months. No interest is charged under the plan, and no shares are issued until payment in full has been received by the Company.

In the event of default in payments, the Company, after giving fifteen (15) days written notice to the subscriber, may terminate the subscription agreement. In the event of termination, stock will be issued to the subscriber to the extent of the totals of all payments made. Shares not issued because of defaults in payment under stock subscription agreements will not be reoffered for sale as a part of this offering.

UNDERWRITING

The Company has not entered into an underwriting commitment and does not offer its stock through underwriters in the usual sense. The sole distribution of the stock offered herein has been through officers and licensed salemen employed by the Company.

While the stock hereby offered is not subject to any underwriting agreement, and while there is no underwriter as to the securities in the usual sense of the word, all members of the Board of Directors fall

within the technical definition of "underwriters" as set forth in the regulations issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and such definition can similarly be applied to salesmen employed by the Company.

From time to time the Company has been asked to place its securities in the hands of underwriters for sale on a best efforts basis. The Board of Directors has considered such offers, but no terms have been agreed upon nor has an underwriter been selected. The Company will not enter into an underwriting agreement other than with a person or firm registered as a dealer in accordance with the Securities Law of Arizona and registered as a broker-Dealer with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance with the Securities Act of 1934, as amended.

COMMISSIONS AND EXPENSES

The persons to receive commissions on the sale of the Company's stock presently include no one other than officers of the Company and salesmen appointed by the Company. All salesmen appointed by the Company have been licensed as security salesmen in the State of Arizona. Any person who at any time is an officer of the Company will be eligible to sell the Company's securities without license, but such officers, if they so act, will not be entitled to receive commissions for stock sold to themselves or to any other person who at that time is an officer or director of the Company.

Based upon the experience of the Company, it is estimated that commissions on the sale of the shares offered herein will not exceed fifteen per cent (15%) of the gross sale's price per share or \$90,000.00 in the aggregate.

The minimum net return to the Company from the sale of the Four Hundred Thousand (400,000) shares, after the payment of commissions and expenses will therefore be Four Hundred Eighty Thousand Dollars (\$480,000.00).

PROPERTY of the COMPANY

General

The principal office of the Company is located in Phoenix, Arizona, its operations being within the State of Arizona. The following data describes the properties of the Company and the nature of the Company's interest therein:

Glendel Mining Corporation has an exclusive lease and option to purchase a group of twenty seven (27) mining claims located three (3) miles northwest of Congress Junction in Yavapai County, Arizona. Of the twenty-seven (27) claims, fourteen (14) are patented and thirteen (13) are unpatented and altogether comprise approximately 276.40 acres. Stipulations of the lease and option are:

Period: Ten (10) years — has been in force approximately one year.

Purchase Price: Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000.00), payable over ten (10) years from a ten (10%) per cent royalty from the production or a minimum of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) per month. (At the present time, this Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) per month is being paid by the Jaquays Mining Corporation.)

Seventeen (17) mining claims, adjacent to the patented group mentioned above, located by the Jaquays Mining Corporation, were assigned to the Glendel Mining Company Inc. which is now the sole owner.

In addition, the Jaquays Mining Corporation has assigned all rights and interests to a group of five (5) patented mining claims in the McMillian Mining District of Gila County, Arizona, known as the Victory Mine. The geology of the above mentioned properties is described elsewhere in this prospectus.

TITLES

Thirty (30) of the claims listed under the above (Property of the Company), are so called "unpatented" claims, that is to say, in no case has the United States, which is the owner of the public domain land upon which the claims are located, issued a patent or deed. As a matter of law, any person may file on or record a mining claim on the public domain by posting the requisite "discovery" notices (showing that he has done enough work to discover and has actually discovered minerals), erecting suitable monuments on the ground to indicate the extent and location of the claim, and filing notice in the office of the local county recorder. If the claim is properly located and does not overlap a prior valid claim, possessory rights, including the exclusive right to prospect, explore, mine and remove ores and minerals are vested in the claimant, subject, however, to the requirement that the claimant shall in effect renew his claim by performing annual "assessment" work on the claim (which may include the construction of access roads and other preliminary work as well as actual mining operation), to the extent of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) in value per claim per year and by recording a statement of such work with the county recorder. If such work is not begun by each July First, and thereafter carried to a conclusion, and notice thereof recorded, the claim may be relocated by a stranger, in which case the claim is forfeited.

The locator of a claim may "prove up" on his claim and secure a patent or deed from the United States upon a satisfactory showing:

- (a) That the claim has been properly surveyed and does not conflict in location with any other claim, patented or unpatented.
- (b) That minerals in commercial quantities have been discovered and revealed in place.
- (c) That the claimant seeks title for bonafide mining purposes.
- (d) That the claimant has expended at least Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) per claim on actual mining development.

With respect to the several unpatented claims referred to herein, officers of the Company have reasonably satisfied themselves that the location notices are valid, that the requisite discovery work has been done and that, as of the date of this offering circular, all are valid unpatented mining claims. However, in the absence of surveys and of the issuance of actual patents, title to a mining claim can never be said to be guaranteed or assured.

Counsel for the Company have not rendered any opinions as to the validity of title to the unpatented mining properties described in this offering circular.

✓ DESCRIPTION

✓ Congress Mine

This property contains several gold bearing quartz veins of which the Congress, Niagara and Queen of the Hills have been of particular economic importance. On the Congress vein, three shafts were sunk, the deepest going Four Thousand (4,000) feet. On the Six Hundred Fifty (650) foot level, it was stopped continuously for One Thousand Eight Hundred (1,800) feet. Three (3) shafts were also sunk on the Niagara vein, of which the deepest was Two Thousand Fifty (2,050) feet. On the Queen of the Hills vein only one shaft was sunk, the depth of which is Six Hundred Fifty (650) feet.

Past production from these veins, taken from the University of Arizona Bulletin, Vol. V, No. 6 dated August 15th, 1934 is as follows:

Vein	Tons of Ore	Value
Congress	379,022	
Niagara	293,215	
Queen of the Hills	20,125	
Total	692,332	\$7,649,497.64

Note: Above value based on gold at \$20.67 per oz. and silver at \$.60 per oz.

Victory Mine

The main producing area of the Victory as now stoped is some Twelve Hundred (1,200 feet long and trends about N Sixty (60) degrees E from the outcrop, along which Chrysotile Asbestos can be found for about Six Hundred Sixty (660) feet. At the Northeast end of the producing area the width is Three Hundred (300 feet and beyond this point the dimensions will presumably pinch down rapidly. This quadrilateral shape, as noted, can then be bounded as follows: On the Southwest, outcrop along Ash Creek Canyon; on the Northwest, main diabase mass cutting off all limestone and ore; on the Northeast, ore pinched or believed to be pinching out; on the Southeast, ore pinched out or limestone beds cut off by several rolls in the diabase.

GEOLOGY

✓ Congress Mine

✓ The Congress Mine is at an elevation of Three Thousand Four Hundred (3,400) feet at the Southern base of the Eastern end of the Date Creek Mountains. This portion of the range consists essentially of coarse grained biotite granite, intruded by aplite, permatite and greenstone dikes.

The Congress fissure strikes generally Westward and dips 20-30 degrees North and occurs largely within a greenstone dike that is about Fifteen (15) feet thick. The vein filling consists of coarse textured massive, grayish-white quartz together with irregular masses, bands and disseminations of fine grained iron sulphide. Galena is rare and very little free gold has been reported. The vein follows an irregular course within the greenstone dike.

The Niagara vein differs from the Congress in that it is confined to the granite and dips more steeply, Forty-Fifty (40-50) degrees. This vein also carries some galena and higher silver.

✓ Victory Mine

Past stoping operations have served to delimit the ore bodies in a large number of places. The main diabase mass on the Northwest is the limiting feature in that direction. There may be extensions of known Asbestos fiber areas to the Northeast but the outlook is not too hopeful and the same comment applies to the area immediately Southeast. One, concludes, therefore, that from this main fiber zone of the Victory Mine, future ore will have to be won for the most part by advancing old stope faces and taking out pillars. Working out just where and how to do this will require thoughtful study. There seems to be no question however, but that considerable quantities of Asbestos fiber remain in the Victory, both of mill grade and longer. It may not be economically sound to try and recover all of it, but it seems that a large part can be reached without undue expense.

POTENTIAL

Congress Mine

✓ Mr. W. F. Staunton, who was manager of the Congress Mine from 1894 to 1910 makes the following statement in a letter, copy of which is on file with the Arizona Corporation Commission, dated October 27th, 1933, addressed to a Mr. Gerald Sherman of New York City: "In the Congress Mine itself, as distinguished from the Niagara, I think there are possibilities in the old stope fillings, on account of the way in which mining was done. This vein being narrow and flat, about twenty five degree dip, it was usually necessary to blast some of the hanging wall, which, however frequently carried high grade stringers. This wall rock constituted the filling which was kept close to the stoping faces. The mineral was very brittle and high grade and while attempts were made to keep split lagging between the working face and the filling, a great deal of fine mineral was undoubtedly blasted into the filling and lost. This condition may easily prove to have given sufficient value to the gob to make reworking profitable under modern conditions, as for instance; the use of drag scrapers and local separation of fine and coarse and perhaps some hand sorting, the reject going directly back into the stopes, saving hoisting on all but rough concentrates. In regard to the tonnage of such gob available, there should be at least as much as, and roughly more than, the amount of ore produced, say, Seven Hundred Thousand (700,000) tons."

Staunton continues in his letter that there is some milling ore presently developed in the Niagara and there is great potential at greater depth in the Niagara vein.

The above is further substantiated by Mr. Charles H. Dunning's report on the Congress Mine, Copy of which is on file with the Arizona Corporation Commission.

Victory Mine

From a thorough study of the available reports and personal inspection of the property by Mr. Jaquays, it is his opinion that at a future time, the Company should mine the Victory Mine in the manner that is outlined above. Mr. Jaquays is now negotiating with several prospective users of large amounts of Asbestos and should these negotiations develop into commitments of purchase, mining could start immediately on this property.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Congress Mine

If the Four Hundred Thousand (400,000) shares of Common Capital Voting Stock authorized to be issued are sold to the public, the net proceeds to the Company will be Four Hundred Eighty Thousand (\$480,000.00) Dollars. (There can be no assurance that all of the stock will be sold or that any of the proceeds will be received by the Company.)

Congress Mine

Operation:

The results of examination by Jaquays Mining Corporation indicate there is sufficient mill-run ore available to supply a two hundred (200) ton per day plant. However, to make this ore more easily accessible, certain preliminary work is necessary.

To reach the mill-run-gobs at a level where they can be drawn off by gravity, rather than by hoisting, it is necessary to drive a three thousand (3,000) foot adit. The portal of this adit will be placed at an elevation so that when the old mine workings are reached, the intersection will be made on the six hundred fifty (650) foot level. It is on this level and above that the major portion of the stope-filled-gobs are located.

However, it is believed that production will begin before the drift is completed as it is expected that ore will be encountered at One Thousand Five Hundred (1,500) feet, Ore from this drift will be stock piled until completion of the mill. The development of the mine can be set up, therefore, in three phases:

- Phase 1: Driving development drift to intersect mine workings at Six Hundred Fifty (650) foot level. Ore expected at half way point in development drift.
- Phase 2: Equiping of mine for operation.
- Phase 3: Construction of Two Hundred (200) ton-per-day cyanide and floatation treatment plant.

Expenditures:

The directors have estimated the allocation of the net proceeds of this offering for the purpose stated below:

Phase 1	\$ 75,000.000
Phase 2	75,000.00
Phase 3	330,000.00

The Company can not be certain of the exact order of expenditures as the phases will be synchronized for most economical operation. Phase 2 will be initiated before Phase 1 is completed and likewise Phase 3 will commence prior to the completion of Phase 1 and 2. This proper phasing is important not only for economical operation but to provide necessary working capital. Sufficient money has been allocated for each phase to provide working capital until there is a return from the mill operation.

IMPOUNDMENT OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds, \$1.20 per share, derived from the sale of, or, subscription to, the Common Capital Voting Stock of the Corporation will be deposited with an impound agent selected by the issuer and ap-

proved by the Director of Securities of the Arizona Corporation Commission. Proceeds delivered to the Depository for impoundment shall not be withdrawn, transferred, encumbered or committed in whole or in part, in any manner except upon prior written order of the Director of Securities.

REMUNERATION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

At the present time none of the officers or directors of the Company receive salary or remuneration for their services, directly or indirectly, other than sales commission.

It is not the present intention of the Company to pay any salary to any of the officers or directors until the affairs of the Company can be placed on a sound footing, or until the payment of salaries can be justified out of income.

No amount has been set aside or accrued by the Company for pension plans for any officers or directors of the Company. No transaction will be entered into at any time by the Company with an officer or director providing for remuneration from the Company in the form of securities, (other than promotional shares) options, warrants, rights of property other than in return for the value of property actually received by the Company from said officer or director.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

D. W. Jaquays
132 W. Granada Road
Phoenix, Arizona

Director and President

Mr. D. W. Jaquays is an experienced professional, registered mining engineer and business executive. Presently he is owner-president of Jaquays Mining Corporation and the D. W. Jaquays Mining and Contractors Equipment Company, dealers in mining machinery and supplies. The Jaquays Mining Corporation is a successful operation in the Asbestos Mining and Milling industry, while the D. W. Jaquays Mining and Contractors Equipment Company serves the mining and construction industry with equipment and is the exclusive dealer of Gardner-Denver products in the Phoenix, Arizona, area.

G. A. Jaquays
3011 East Saginaw Street
Lansing, Michigan

Director and Vice-President

Mr. G. A. Jaquays has been president of the McFadden Corporation of Michigan for the past fourteen years and has served as Vice-President of the Jaquays Mining Corporation for the past seven years.

Ethelyn Jaquays
132 W. Granada Road
Phoenix, Arizona

Director and Secretary-Treasurer

Mrs. Jaquays has served as Secretary-Treasurer of the D. W. Jaquays Mining and Contractors Equipment Company for the past ten years.

D. R. Lindsay
4706 N. 58th Avenue
Glendale, Arizona

Director

For the past eight years, Mr. Lindsay has been associated with the mining and construction trades in the sales department of two business houses in Texas and Arizona. For the past three years he has been Sales Manager for the D. W. Jaquays Mining and Contractors Equipment Company and as such has assisted Mr. Jaquays in much of the business of the Jaquays Mining Corp.

September 30, 1958.

Jaquays Mining Corp.,
1219 South 19th. Ave.,
Phoenix,
Arizona.

Gentlemen: Attn. D. W. Jaquays, Pres.

I have been told that you do not contemplate going ahead with the contract you now have on the Congress mine, and not having received a check which was due September 25th. I am wondering if the reports are true.

I would regret very much if you did decide not to go ahead with the contract, because you have invested a considerable sum already and the ore is certainly there for a profitable operation for all concerned. Won't you let me know what your present plans are for the continuing of the lease and for your future operation of the property?

Very truly,

E. A. Colburn, Jr.,

JAQUAYS MINING CORP.*Producers of Fine Arizona Asbestos*

1219 South 19th Avenue

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Phoenix AL 2-8483

Globe GA 5-2621

Oct. 5, 1958

Mr. E. A. Colburn:
Box 152
Wickinburg, Arizona

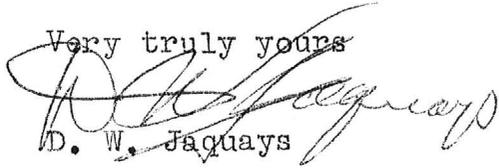
Dear Mr. Colburn:

Enclosed is a check for \$600.00 to cover our Sept. 25th and Oct. 25th payments on the Congress option. I am very sorry this slipped by without getting to you on time.

As for our giving up the Congress option at the present time we do not wish to do so unless Mr. Murray continues with his threats that we have no option on the Congress. I do not know just what his connection with our deal would be that he could do any more than make a nuisance of himself.

We have been set back on our plans to do further work on the Congress at the present time as I had to send Mr. Kliener up to Globe to operate our asbestos. He will probably be available again for the Congress work about the end of the year.

Very truly yours


D. W. Jaquays

May 13, 1957

Joseph O. Barton, Mining Engineer,
P. O. Box 1669,
Tucson,
Arizona.

Dear Mr. Barton:

I do not know definitely just what happened in regard to that exploration company in its relations to the Congress mine. I took them through shaft No 3 and part of the workings adjacent to shaft No.2 and they seemed to be very well pleased with the situation as I explained it to them. They manifested a desire to put in about a week of examination of the mine, but did not return at the time they had designated. It is my personal opinion that something Mr. Murray said or the price which was asked them caused this lack of further interest on their part.

You now have a copy of about all the data I now have in relation to the mine. I made no personal examination of the property, that is a formal examination for the reason that I knew any prospective purchaser would want to duplicate the sampling themselves. Every day mine samples and prospecting sampling over a several months period had convinced me of the value of the mine.

In connection with ore in place the lower Queen of the Hills tunnel holds about the only block that has been opened for sampling. I estimated about 30,000 tons of nearly half ounce ore in this block down to the lower tunnel level and ignoring the parallel vein and any ore below the tunnel.

Along this line it would be well for you to read over carefully the latter part of the letter from Staunton regarding the body of high grade ore shown in the lower part of the Niagara vein workings at No. 5 shaft. He states that the ore in contact with the flat dyke encountered in depth ran as well as the average grade of ore from the Congress vein which is in contact with a like dyke. My understanding is that the Congress vein ran better than \$13.00 old price which would be \$23.00 at the present price for gold. This would be a good point to start working the mine, as the fresh ore would not require any other treatment than concentration. Murray took some nice ore we mined from No. 3 shaft and had a test run on an air concentrator in Phoenix which showed a \$278.00 concentrate and a \$1.40 tail which surprised me greatly, but it was a pretty heavy sulphide in white quartz but was not ground to finer than about 28 mesh or thereabouts. It just indicates what can be done with a fresh unoxidized ore. Work done by Murray opened quite a little fresh ore in the western part of the shoot on the tenth level No. 3 shaft and this should extend upward and also downward.

Very truly,

E. A. Colburn, Jr.

CHARLES H. DUNNING

OFFICE
817 W. MADISON ST.
PHONE ALPINE 3-6272

MINING ENGINEER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

RESIDENCE
1635 W. EARLL DR.
PHONE AMHERST 5-1132

August 16, 1956.

Mr. W.A. Murray,
Wickenburg, Ariz.

Dear Mr. Murray:-

Following your instructions I have made a preliminary test on a certain sample of ore from the Congress Mine to determine its cyanide leaching characteristics. This sample came from an old cave on one of the lower levels.

The purpose of the test was to determine whether such ore was amenable to simple coarse dry grinding and leaching with cyanide solution.

Before the test was finished I considered it unsatisfactory from some technical points of view so it was not completed in the manner originally planned.

An outline of the test and results is as follows:
Twenty lbs of ore was riffled out of the 50# sample and ground to minus 20 mesh. An assay sample was cut from this and screened into the following sizes, with respective gold assays:

Size	Grams	Gold oz
Gen heads		.42
-20 / 40	440	.25
-40 / 80	202	.48
- 80	293	.46

17.5 lbs was placed in a leaching tube (3" x 4ft) and leached with a 2.0lb per ton cyanide solution. The percolation rate was at first quite fast - about 1.5 inches per hr - but soon slowed down, and after two days the charge became almost impenetrable. This condition was puzzling until the charge was opened up. Solution assay on a 1-1 basis was .0666 oz Au. x 2 = .1333

After leaching and an attempt at washing, the charge was opened up and a blue precipitate was found blinding the filter. This precipitate is " Prussian Blue", an iron-cyanide compound formed because there were water soluble iron salts in the ore. The blue precipitate could not be cleanly segregated and the quantity is unknown but a small sample was tested in assay manner and showed a high gold content, which is natural.

The general tailing assayed .15 showing an extraction of 62.5% via heads vs tails. The extraction figured via solution is lower because it was impossible to obtain a good wash and a considerable amount of gold was locked in the Prussian Blue.

While it was planned to split the tails into the same sizes as was done with the heads to determine the extraction on each

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER

W.A. Murray, Page 2.

size the unsatisfactory features that developed indicated that this test should be abandoned and a new test run wherein the troublesome features could be anticipated.

The soluble iron salts are formed where old ore has been exposed to moist air circulation, but without the natural washing out that would take place if such ore were at or near the surface. An inspection of the mine did not indicate that such conditions occurred except at the margin of old fills or faces.

I would advise that samples be taken representing various types and conditions and each tested separately. I doubt that soluble iron will be a detriment on a general average. After testing each type and condition separately, a general composite could be made up, which could be adhered to in commercial production. If too much soluble iron appears in such a composite it would have to be leached out with water before cyaniding.

On the whole this preliminary test, and previous knowledge, indicate a probability that simple coarse dry grinding with rolls, followed by cyanide leaching, should give a recovery of over 80% at a very low operating cost.

Very Truly Yours,

Charles H. Dunning

OFFICE
817 W. MADISON ST.
PHONE ALPINE 3-6272

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

RESIDENCE
1635 W. EARLL DR.
PHONE AMHERST 5-1132

July 21, 1956.

To: Mr. W. A. Murray,
Wickenburg, Ariz.

Re: Congress Mine.

Persuant to your request I have made a brief examination of the old Congress mine to determine whether or not it might again be put into profitable operation.

As much of the mine workings are at present inaccessible the physical examination was necessarily limited, but was augmented by a study of available written matter and my own memory. I visited the mine in 1909 when it was in full operation, and talked several times later with Mr. W.F. Staunton the last manager.

You have supplied me with a description and report by Mr. E.A. Colburn, dated Sept 1, 1955, which I endeavored to check within the limits of the facilities as outlined above. I find no tangible criticism of the facts and opinions as set forth in his report. Perhaps he steesses the economic value of the uranium a bit too much. On the other hand I believe his estimate of the milling cost is too high. The last paragraph of his report, re financial requirements, is not clear to me.

On my inspection of the accessible parts of the mine I was especially impressed by the following features:

The vein follows a greenstone dyke which was intruded into granite. Mining was generally confined to quartz ore occurring on the footwall of this dyke. It is characteristic of such dyke contact veins that the mineralization will often jump from one wall to the other, and such seems to be true at the Congress. But the hangingwall side has generally been unmined and unprospected. Furthermore, mineralization is often apparent within the dyke itself in the form of stringers and brecciation fill, making low grade ore out of the whole mass.

The quartz-pyrite ore is generally friable and brittle and a considerable percentage of very high grade material must have been lost in the now existing stope fills. These fills could be reined cheaply by modern methods (slushers etc) and the fines mechanically separated. The gross tonnage of such fill material is probably at least 700,000 tons.

Part of the workings on the Queen of the Hills vein were open and inspected. This vein is wide enough to permit of cheap mining and there is no doubt a large tonnage of developed ore there together with a large virgin area that could be cheaply developed.

One may well ask what differences there would be between the cost of mining in 1910 and at present. On the one hand we have a labor cost now about four times greater than in 1910. Most supplies such as explosives are somewhat higher but with no such difference ~~and~~ with labor. Many main items such as

transportation and power are lower, and machines are more efficient. Gold is worth \$35.00 instead of \$20.67 as in 1910. So the difference in costs depends largely on the manhour/ton ratio. In a small vein this ratio is high, and when so the mining cost per ton might easily be three times what it was in 1910. On the other hand if the vein is wide - say 6 ft or more - and more mechanization can be used, present day costs might actually be lower than in 1910. And the increase in the price of gold would be to boot. For these reasons, wide ore occurrences such as in the Queen of the Hills vein, and blocks of the Congress dyke, might now be profitably mined, although not feasible in 1910.

In regard to the uranium, this mineralization appears to be separate from the gold. Some of it may even have been deposited since the mine was opened, coming from trace amounts in adjoining granitic rocks. It is very spotty and no estimation can be made as to tonnage or average values. I would recommend that trial shipments be made to the A.E.C. buying depo at Glebe for sampling purposes, but would not be surprised if the lack of continuity made mining for uranium itself unprofitable.

On the other hand it might be very feasible, when mining the ore for gold to watch for spots containing appreciable amounts of uranium and stockpile and treat such ores separately. The uranium minerals at Congress are a highly soluble type and the ore could be first treated with an alkaline leach to extract the uranium, and then followed by standard cyanide practice for the gold. The alkalinity and cyanide should go well together. The uranium might thus become an important by-product without the expense of double treatment on all the ore.

Special Recommendations.

There are a large amount of hit-or-miss assay results available, together with a universal opinion by the many who have done considerable sampling that sufficient values are there. This seems positive enough for a starter but I would recommend that a more systematic sampling be undertaken, with mapping of the results and markings at the sample cut in the mine. This would be quite a task, considering that there are over 20 miles of workings, and I do not believe the completion of same is a necessary prerequisite, but it should be started at available exposures and continued in systematic manner.

Considerable research and testing should be done to determine the very best method of extracting the gold from the ore,

In this, special thought should be given to the possibility of sacrificing some percentage extraction to obtain low operating costs. You will no doubt have very large tonnages of low grade ore in dumps and fills that does not have to be mined. Presume, for instance, that you have a dump assaying \$4.00. If you can obtain a \$1.50 milling cost by letting the extraction drop to 66% you would have \$1.14 profit, whereas if it cost \$3.50 to obtain a 90% extraction you would have no profit. The reverse would be true on a high grade ore.

I would especially recommend that actual mining be started as soon as possible and the ore stockpiled. The cost of reclaiming from a stockpile with modern equipment is very low. This mining will give you valuable experience and cost data. You will find a great irregularity in some of the mining you will have to do. Places that look good will pinch out and others will open up. By having a large stockpile in advance you can handle such situations with better economy than with a hand-to-mouth supply. You will also have uniform ore characteristics at the mill head which is important for economical milling.

Conclusion.

With a cautious and intellegent approach, and sufficient financing, the reconditioning and working of the Congress Mine appeals to me as an excellent venture.

Respectfully Submitted,

Charles H. Dunning

July 21, 1956.



101-15

cc: Richardson
Stephens
Coffer
Files

Batt. Inst.
Approved by Stephens Richardson before typing.
Battelle INST.

January 9, 1956

Mr. A. J. Murphy
4246 Lawnview Drive
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Mr. Murphy:

This letter will serve as our report on the uranium samples which we have received from the Congress Mine near Wickenburg, Arizona. It is our understanding that the Congress Mine is currently owned by Mr. E. A. Colburn, Jr., and is being leased by Mr. W. A. Murray who is associated with Mr. A. J. Murphy of Columbus, Ohio.

The Congress Mine has been worked for many years as a gold mine, but it was only in 1955 that the occurrence of uranium was noted in the mine. Samples of the uranium-bearing minerals in the Congress Mine have been identified as liebigite $[Ca_2U(CO_3)_4 \cdot 10 H_2O]$ by others and as bayleyite $[Mg_2UO_2(CO_3)_3 \cdot 10 H_2O]$ by Battelle; both of these minerals are water soluble uranium carbonates showing strong green fluorescence.

A series of several samples reportedly taken from the Congress Mine have been sent to Battelle for analysis and examination. These samples are identified as follows:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Assay U₃O₈, %</u>
1	Hand picked high-grade sample	0.495
2	Face from wall 1000' level #3 shaft	0.153
3	Two feet into wall 1000' level #3 shaft	0.100
4	Tailings duap grab sample	0.002
5	12" channel sample 1000' level #3 shaft	0.090
6	18" channel sample 4' west of Sample 5	0.098
7	3' channel sample lower level Queen of Hills	0.007
8	Same as Sample 7 but from bottom of channel	0.008

It is interesting to note that even Sample No. 1 which contained 0.495 per cent of U₃O₈ did not show any appreciable radiometric count. This is an indication that the uranium minerals in the Congress Mine are not yet at equilibrium and have probably been deposited fairly recently from the evaporation of ground waters containing minute quantities of uranium. It is also of interest that Samples 3 and 8 which were taken a short distance back from the exposed face contained very minor quantities of uranium.

January 9, 1956

In order to check on possible methods for recovering the uranium from the Congress ore, Sample 1 was subjected to a standard sodium carbonate leaching test. Sodium carbonate was chosen in preference to an acid treatment because of the comparatively high carbonate content of the sample. In this test the ore was ground to minus 100 mesh and leached for four hours in a solution containing 5 per cent sodium carbonate and 2 per cent sodium bicarbonate. The leach was made at a temperature of 70 C using a pulp density of 33-1/3 per cent solids. The following results were obtained:

<u>Test 1</u>	
Head Assay U, %	0.42
Residue Assay U, %	0.015
Extraction U, %	96.0

While this test indicates that the uranium in the ore is readily soluble and could easily be leached out and recovered, there is still considerable doubt as to the possibility of carrying on an economic mining and milling operation for uranium at the Congress Mine.

A thorough sampling program would have to be carried out to outline the existing uranium ore reserves before any mining or milling was undertaken. The few samples taken so far are not promising inasmuch as only the exposed surfaces of the old workings have shown uranium assays sufficiently high to represent commercial ore. Unless further sampling shows that old filled stopes or fractured ground contain uranium in depth, there would not be a sufficient tonnage of ore near the exposed surfaces of old workings to make this a commercial operation.

It has been a pleasure working with you on these samples, and I hope that we can be of further service to you at some future date.

Yours very truly,

F. M. Stephens, Jr.
Chief
Extractive Metallurgy Division

FMS/mjl

409
 420 PH
 VALUES
 latest Quotation
 gold
 silver
 copper
 lead
 zinc

CHAS. A. DIEHL

Phone 3-4001

Phoenix, Arizo

Arizona Assay Office

APRIL 14, 1952

P. O. Box 114

815 North First Street

MR. DON E. PHILLIPS
 ROUTE 1-BOX 86A
 TEMPE, ARIZONA

Short Ton - - - - 2000
 Short Ton Unit - - - - 20
 Long Ton - - - - 2240
 Long Ton Unit - - - 22.4

THIS CERTIFIES

samples submitted for assay
 contain as follows:

MARKS	SILVER PER TON		VALUE	GOLD PER TON		VALUE	TOTAL VALUE PER TON of Gold & Silver	PERCENTAGE				REMARKS
	Ozs.	Tenths		Ozs.	100ths							
	0	3		.03		\$1.05						
<i>Surface of lower mill dump.</i>												

1.50 Paid

charges \$.....

Assayer..... ARIZONA ASSAY OFFICE

ASSAYERS
 CHEMISTS
 EL PASO, TEXAS
 BOX 4

HAWLEY & HAWLEY
 W. E. HAWLEY, MANAGER
 DOUGLAS, ARIZONA
 537 TWELFTH STREET
 BOX 1060

SHIPPERS REPRESENTATIVE
 BULLION BUYERS
 ORE BUYERS

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE OBTAINED FROM SAMPLES OF Mr. E. A. Colburn

ICE O.	MARKED	GOLD OZS.	SILVER OZS.	LEAD PER CENT	COPPER PER CENT	ZINC PER CENT	IRON PER CENT		
2447	#21	.02	none	$\frac{1}{4}$ " deep					
2448	#22	.02	0.2	$\frac{1}{2}$ " deep					
<i>Samples of surface of lower mill dump</i>									

METAL QUOTATIONS

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES



A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
 PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX

Chemists... Engineers

For Mr. W. A. Murray
 Box 152
 Wickenburg, Arizona

Date April 17, 1956

Sample of Ore

Received: --

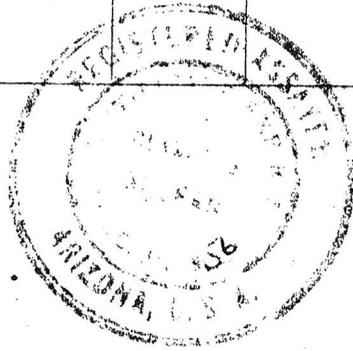
Submitted by: Same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ 0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value		
126107	#10	0.16	\$5.60	1.60	\$1.44		
126108	#13	0.20	7.00	1.00	0.90		
126109	#14	0.12	4.20	1.20	1.08		
126110	#15	8.40	294.00	1.60	1.44		
126111	West face open cut West end McMorris			8.40	7.56		
126112	LaPlat tunnel near shaft			75.20	67.68		
126113	Face of tunnel West end of property			61.60	55.44		
126114	Location hole E. end McMorris shaft dump			19.60	17.64		



Respectfully submitted,
 ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean
 Claude E. McLean

Charges: \$ 14.00 Paid - Mail

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
 PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX

Chemists & Engineers

For Mr. W. A. Murray
 Box 152
 Wickenburg, Arizona

Date: April 23, 1956

Sample of Ore

Received:

Submitted by: Same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ 0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value		
126301	#.04			9.00	8147.00		
126302	#16	1.32	\$46.20	1.00	90.90		
126303	#17	0.64	22.40	2.20	1.98		
126304	#18	1.40	49.00	19.40	17.46		



Respectfully submitted,
 ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Charges: \$ 7.50 Paid - Mail

Claude E. McLean

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
 PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX

For Mr. W. A. Murray
 Post Office Box 152
 Wickenburg, Arizona

Date March 23, 1956

Sample of ore

Received: -

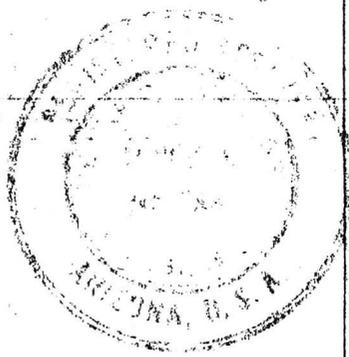
Submitted by: -

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ 0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value		
125835	#9	2.38	83.20	0.80	0.72		
125836	#10	1.76	61.60	0.80	0.72		
125837	#11	2.04	71.40	1.00	0.90		



Respectfully submitted,
 ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Charges: \$ 6.00 PAID/NAH

Claude E. McLean
 Claude E. McLean

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
 PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX

For Mr. W. A. Murray
 Box 152
 Wickenburg, Arizona

Date February 11, 1956

Sample of ore

Received: —

Submitted by: same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

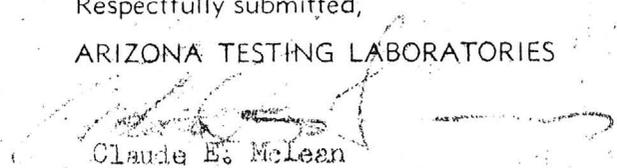
Silver figured at \$0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value		
125203	# 6	0.52	18.20	0.60	54.54		
125204	# 7	0.92	32.20	1.60	1.44		
125205	# 8	1.24	43.40	2.00	1.80		
							

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Charges: \$ 6.00 PAID
 Mail


 Claude E. McLean

E. A. Colburn, Jr.
P. O. Box 152
Wickenburg, Arizona

September 1, 1955

Mr. D. W. Jaquays
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Jaquays:

In order that you may have the basic facts about the Congress Mine, Congress, Yavapai County, Arizona, without too much detailed data ordinarily included in a mine report I am, below, more or less abbreviating the salient points regarding the property.

There are 14 patented claims and 9 unpatented claims in the property, all located in a block about two and one half (2½) miles by good level road from Congress Junction which is a station on the Santa Fe Railroad. It is also on paved Highway 89 and paved State Highway 70. The claims are on the flat desert, and on the Date Creek Mountains in the Martinez Mining District. This is one of the most advantageous situations for a mining property in the west.

Past authenticated production has been close to \$8,000,000.00, mostly in gold with some silver and the production was had prior to 1910 when the price of gold was at \$20.00 per ounce. From old letters and papers it is apparent that the production in tons ran around 700,000, at least that was what was ran through the mills. Recovery ran 94.33% from 1894 to 1910. Gross value of the ore was \$13.01 with gold at \$20.67 and silver at \$0.60. Present value would be over \$20.00 per ton.

Development consists of several shaft and many levels run at the interval of around 75 ft. as measured on the vein.

These levels consist of many miles, perhaps 20 or over.

CONGRESS VEIN WORKINGS

Congress Shaft No. 1	1,000 ft. deep
" " " 2	1,700 " "
" " " 3	4,000 " "
Niagara " No. 4	1,900 " "
" " " 5	2,050 " "
" " " 6	1,800 " "
Queen of the Hills Winze	600 " "

The Queen of the Hills Vein (probably a displaced segment of the Niagara Vein) had three tunnels; top, middle, and lower, the latter one going clear through the hill.

There is ample dump room for both mine waste and mill tailings, possibly about 100 acres of flat land some of which is now occupied by tailings, but not filled by any means. There are several millsites on the property.

Some water is available from Martinez Creek about 6,600 feet from the main workings and now connected by pump and pipe line. An electric line is already in at the pump which could be extended to the mine, or power could be brought in from the South where the distance is somewhat greater but the terrain is better. There is plenty of water in the old mine workings to keep a good sized mill in operation if the water is reclaimed by filtering, etc..

On a basis of producing about 200 tons per day the No. 3 shaft would have to be equipped with a double drum hoist and a four or five drill compressor. This would run about \$30,000.00. for the No. 5 shaft and the Queen of the Hills Tunnel, separate equipment would have to be furnished as the openings are at considerable distance apart. These two together would run about the same as the figure quoted above.

Underground supplies and equipment would include skips, cars, track, pipe and some timber, although there is several thousands of dollars worth of good mine timber available in the No. 3 shaft. Also would need rock drills, hose, slusher hoists, etc. costing a total of around \$25,000.00 depending on the scale of operation.

Now as to the tonnage of gold ores exposed in the workings. Reports show that the mine has produced over 700,000 tons of ore and that tonnage has been run through the mill. There is at least an equal tonnage left in the old stopes which have been sampled several times at about \$11.60 per ton minus one inch size which would mean sorting some of the waste out and thus reducing the tonnage to about 400,000 tons. This is an enormous backlog for a small milling plant and constitutes only a portion of the ore available for milling. The cross vein near to the No. 1 shaft should produce ore without sorting of around \$14.00 per ton. Samples were taken in a tunnel close to the surface at \$12.00 and on the same vein at the 650 ft. level at \$16.00 per ton. Many samples have been taken in various places showing \$14.00 to \$18.00 per ton even in large mill runs and of course, some have been taken of a lower grade of from \$4.90 up to \$10.00, all in broken ore. There is quite a tonnage available in the old stopes of the Niagara Vein and one quite large body of unbroken ore therein that shows assays of \$28.00 and \$31.00 at 350 ft. depth. This was discovered when caving from the hanging wall disclosed it to view about 10 ft. in width and at least 100 ft. long.

Perhaps the most interesting thing from a high grade standpoint is the ore body at the bottom of No. 5 shaft on the Niagara Vein. This vein lies to the south of the Congress and is in the granite formation on all upper levels and dips more steeply than the Congress Vein at about 30 to 40 degrees. The Niagara ore was wider but not quite as good as that contained in the Congress Vein and it contains some free gold and some heavy pyritic ore as well. As it reaches the lower level it comes in contact with a basic dyke quite similar to that accompanying the Congress Vein and flattened off on it making a fine long, high grade body of ore on the contact.

The dyke comes in from the footwall and carries the vein along with it making a virgin mine from that point downward of good high grade ore equal to that contained in the Congress Vein in the early days. It could even be shipped to the smelter at a fine profit, but would be much more profitable if milled locally along with lower grade ores.

There are no maps covering the territory stoped above this area except one drawn many years later from reports of development work and shipping and milling data of the ore. This map shows within dashed lines an area with the following caption, "Large stoped position and boundry indefinite, records show 140,000 tons taken from No. 5 shaft since 1905, probably from this general area." This shaft was closed in 1910.

The ore in this deep Niagara Shoot should be from 500 ft. to 700 ft. in length and should extend downward indefinitely, as the Congress Mine has never been bottomed and is at a very much greater depth. Also some of the ore in the easterly section of the Niagara Vein has been cut off by what is known as the "East Fault". This, to date, has not been solved, but from recent disclosures it would seem that it could be readily figured out, as I have been able to determine the horizontal thrust and have figured the vertical component at about 150 ft.. This would throw the lost segment that much nearer to the surface.

Another vein of great promise is the New Strike Vein north of and up the hill from the Congress Vein. It is exposed at several points on the surface and has produced one shipment that I know about of \$51.00 per ton. The vein is rather narrow, about 18", but is high grade and contains considerable specimen rock showing free gold.

There are several parallel veins in the Congress workings which show high grade ore that have not been stoped, notably on the 650 ft level, now inaccessible, where the vein in the hanging rock wall having a width of about a foot shows \$75.00 rock over a stoped length of around 100 ft.. It wouldn't take too much work to get at this ore, whenever the mine is opened. I personally saw this ore more than 20 years ago, in fact I have seen most of the ore I have written about except that in the bottom of the No. 5 shaft and that data is from a letter from the former manager who believed this deposit to be the best in the mine.

Cost of mining should be held down to \$4.00 per ton and if only recovering ore from the fills quite a little less than that figure. On a basis of breaking the whole width of the dyke I believe that it can be done for \$3.00 per ton. Milling will run about \$3.50 per ton.

Cost of mining and cleanup together with the initial mining machinery expense fund would run about \$100,000.00. Cost of mill building and equipment is estimated to be \$300,000.00 and there should be working capital of about \$50,000.00, at least, to tide over until the mill would come into production. It is apparent that these figures could be modified downward if it were necessary to limit working places and equipment for lack of capital, but with the scheme as outlined above the results would come quicker and more surely.

Yours very truly,
E. A. Colburn, Jr.

Important Report
300,000

March 4, 1954

CONGRESS MINE, Congress, Arizona

* * * * *

C I wish to make a few preliminary observations as to the possibilities for promoting and developing a profitable operation at the Congress Mine. These observations are a result of reading, interviewing and sampling which I have done, and I believe that most of the conclusions I have drawn can be verified with facts. I also believe that any good practical engineer can spend thirty days on the property and come up with a plan of profitable operation in which the element of gamble is nil.

O This was one of the really big mines of Arizona. It was a gold mine, with some silver values, and it was operated from the late 1800's to 1910. Since then the dumps have been worked over and over, and some ore was shipped by lessors in a small way.

P Incomplete maps of the underground workings are attached. The biggest ore producing horizons were in the Congress vein, the cross vein, the Niagara, and the Queen of the Hills. To give you an idea as to the magnitude of the thing, the #3 shaft on the Congress vein went down 5,000 feet (on the vein, not vertical). Congress was once a good sized town with several mills working full blast, about 300 men working underground - all producing from this one mine. The company that owned the property in 1910 also owned the Silver Bell, Crown King, and a large producer in Tombstone, and when they decided to quit they shut down all their mines at the same time. The Congress was reputed to have been making money and supporting the others at the time the company ceased its operations.

Y Whether or not this is true is unimportant. We do know that in those days the mining methods, by today's standards, were inadequate, with most of the work done by hand, and the improvements which have been since made in both mining and metallurgy are vast.

It is known that in the Congress mine only the ore which ran better than \$7.00 a ton was mined and the rest was left in the stopes as fill. At today's gold price this \$7.00 a ton ore is worth better than \$12.00 a ton. Considerable of this fill has been sampled and it is estimated that it will run overall at today's price \$10.00 per ton, and it can be conservatively said that in all the stopes there is over 1,000,000 tons of fill.

Forgetting the values in the fill, I will say of the ore "in place", that the Congress mine has not been "worked out" by a long shot. This can be verified by anyone who would care to spend 30 days reading the reports and records and studying the property, examining the available workings and samples.

There are many many likely places to look for good grade ore in commercial quantities in the Congress mine, and probably no better place than at the bottom of the #5 shaft on the Niagra vein. (see diagram). A report written by the former manager of the mine describes the ore they were mining at the 2000 foot level of this shaft. It seems that at the 1770 a dike was

encountered where they discovered good ore, and they opened it up and mined it all the way to the 2000 when they were shut down. This is an incline shaft of from 35-40 degrees. To verify what the mine manager wrote, dike material can be found on the dump, which material cannot be found in the vein or wall structure in which the shaft is sunk.

So here is an old abandoned mine. What can be done with it? This can be answered, of course, by "it depends upon how much you care to spend". I will express one possibility.

First of all, the Congress/^{gold}ore is amenable to cyanide recovery. This is perhaps a little more costly than flotation, but it produces bullion instead of concentrates, and hence the end product is shipped parcel post direct to the mint.

I would first of all install good management. The whole shebang would be coordinated by a good hardheaded business man who would at every turn of the wheel save money on the little things - in which case the big things would take care of themselves. The mining would be done by miners and the milling by millmen. Efficiency in the use of labor would be the byword.

Now for a general plan of operation, based on \$150,000. Construct a 100-ton cyanide mill at the No. 1 millsite, close to the mouth of the #5 shaft. Use secondhand machinery whenever possible, but not antiquated machinery. This would be built by recognized experts, or by an outfit like Denver Equipment Company.

The #5 shaft is flooded to the 800 and open to the 300. I would set up a hoist and start pulling out fill from the stopes above the 300-foot level, and at the same time commence reopening the shaft below the 300. You can expect about 300,000 tons of fill in the stopes leading into this shaft. This would be a 5-year ore supply for a 100-ton mill from this shaft alone. The fill would be handled in the stopes by gravity and hoisted by slushers, screened to about 1" mesh and the coarse rock sorted at the surface (the best values are in the fines). To deliver 100 tons to the mill about 135 tons of fill would have to be handled. Based on \$10.00 a ton sorted fill, which is conservative, this 100 tons would produce \$930 worth of gold bullion. I believe that this ore could be hoisted out and milled easily for \$500.00, even counting the dead work which must be done from time to time. Thus operation "fill" should pay for the cost of sinking the shaft to the 2000 where the known good ore is "in place", and still show a profit. The water for the running of the mill would be drawn from the shaft. When it is depleted, then it would be drawn from the deep #3 shaft on the Congress vein. While this operation is in progress, I would lease other parts of the mine. With the mill in operation money could be made from other workings, and by leasing, the other shafts and workings would be opened free with no risk. This would permit concentration on this one objective alone and it would pay its own way.

Then as we get more experience and build up a cash reserve, we could take on more and more of the property. Eventually the mill could be enlarged substantially to take on the huge fill reserves on the Congress ore shoot, and at the same time more and more of the mine would be explored and developed.

By Russell A. Wright.

January 19, 1955.

Dear Benny and Betty.

Your letter came this morning, Betty, and I am very much interested in that mineral at the Hillside mine which fluoresces yellowish green. You will remember that when Farnum and the other engineer were here to look over the Congress for tungsten that I wrote you that they spent the whole evening trying to get a tungsten fluorescence from the dumps etc. We never got that at all anywhere that I saw the lantern in use on top or underground, but that first night everywhere we looked we got that yellowish green color, on the faces of the coarse ore on the No. 1 dump after it had been screened and all the way up the hill on the cropping of the vein and dyke, in fact everywhere we got good reactions from the Geiger counter on surface. Also almost everywhere we got to the vein underground. I remember particularly one place on 1000 level from No 3 shaft east toward the gold ore body but not quite there where the water had been dripping down the walls of the drift that showed up wonderfully and Farnum remarked that we should show tourists through the mine as a side line charging them etc. At that time they thought that the fluorescence was from hydrate of silica and afterward I received a letter from Farnum confirming that statement. Evidently they did not know at that time about uranium fluorescence. I would certainly like to know what the mineral is and if there is any known method of milling it by concentration etc. In other words I would like a copy of that publication you saw it in and where I could obtain a copy. Perhaps the AEC office in Phoenix would have copies and in that case I could get one quickly, or failing that from the Bureau at Tucson. Please let me know by return mail about it. All I know is that hill is lousy with that type of fluorescence. Could it be that you Benny, got the uranium in your samples instead of tungsten. Perhaps this variety carries down through the tests along with the tungsten, at any rate something is screwy about the whole affair. Uranium is worth a lot more than tungsten, so I should worry about tungsten at this time, but in case of milling a little tungsten in the ore would not hurt anything if it could be recovered.

That .33 ore looks pretty good and you should be able to do something with it. Our ore don't look quite that good but there is plenty of what we have. Haven't heard from Henderson as yet, but hope he will do something about it soon. If this keeps up and we can really determine that payable amounts of uranium are present my terms might take a hike. I also, have heard about that area west of Tenderfoot Hill. They say it is pretty good and also about one up near Piedmont where 100 claims have been staked out, so I hear. One can't believe everything that comes to you, but there may be some truth in such reports particularly when they are so close to the Congress where we know there is uranium even though in small amounts. Think we have the best chance in the whole area. All we lack to make a lot of money out of the mine is the money for a mill (that has always been true) and now this uranium deal may be the added incentive that will put it over for us, at least I hope so. Etta is OK and wants to get up in her wheel chair this week.

Love to all,

January 24, 1955.

Bureau of Mines,
University of Arizona,
Tucson,
Arizona.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a copy of Circular #13,
Radioactive Uranium and Thorium by John W. Anthony.

We have on the Congress Mine, Yavapai County, Arizona quite a showing of material that is radioactive and I want to get more information about it especially in reference to how it fluoresces. A couple of years ago a team from your office visited the mine in reference to the presence of tungsten and naturally tried to determine if anything would show the silver gray color under a lamp indicating scheelite. This they failed to do but found abundant yellowish green (very bright) fluorescence in many places on the dumps, along the cropping of the Congress vein and underground. They ascribed this to silicon hydrate, but in going over the same area with a Geiger counter I find that I get good results in places corresponding to the yellowish green color. However, I did not get underground in the short time I had available so couldn't check there.

Recently a couple of men went underground on the Congress lode at the tunnel level (200 ft.) and found ore that made the needles hit the pin at the No 2 shaft on the Congress vein. This is quartz in which I had gotten no reaction on surface. I wonder just what mineral this is? And is it in such shape that it can be saved by flotation or gravity concentration? Any information you may have not included in the above circular will be appreciated. I am informed that the circular shows minerals coming from the Hillside mine that show up well under the mineral light.

We have a whale of a lot of broken ore in the old stopes that can be processed to run about \$22.00 in gold and silver and which probably also contains uranium in some form or other and in addition the dike which forms the hanging wall of the vein shows well under a Geiger counter. This dike is 12 ft wide and shows radiation on the surface at the hanging wall. If this mass of material could be milled to get the component metals we would have something pretty big, as the gold ore shoot is about 1600 feet in length and has been opened to a depth of 4100 ft.

Very truly,

E. A. Colburn, Jr.

February 22, 1954

Dear Folks:

W-708

I received a letter from Mrs. McPherson Saturday saying among other things that the Watchman up at the mine had a Geiger counter and had obtained some good results with it on the old road east of the wash and below the houses. Indications extend from the big boulder, as I get the picture, on the right of that road down to the burying ground back of Hi Walkers place. The watchman knew that it was patented ground so did nothing about it. Likely story, but should be checked at the first opportunity. I can't get away to do it so wrote to Benny to check it the next time he came in from Bagdad. If there is anything to it, it would make a good project for the annual development work. Of course, I have been over the ground many times and found no indications of carnotite, but there are a lot of big pegmatite dykes in that vicinity similar to those we found that black mineral in up near the lower Queen of the Hills tunnel, and which Ike took to Prescott and the government man said it was ilmenite or titanite ore. Whether it was or not I do not know. However, if we do have any uranium ore it probably would be pitchblende or other primary ore and would be black or dark in color, so that it would not be very noticeable to a person going over the ground. Then too if there is anything there it might be covered with wash and could be quite small so that little float would show. There are other minerals that will make the counter click faster as well as uranium, too, so it is quite a chance that it may be valueless or of too low a grade to be commercial.

Got a letter from Bert this morning and he has been under the weather for a couple of weeks. However he has a man who has a machine shop who shows some interest in building the engine and is more interested in the divided piston job than the conversion of present engines. What the outcome will be remains to be seen. He has been waiting to make some sketches until he can get at the actual drawings of the conversion, and hasn't got the dope from the factory yet. Hope he will wait no longer for that and will send me even some sketches in more detail than I now have.

We are both O K. and hope that you are so as well,

Love,

March 30, 1954

C
O
P
Y

Mr. E. A. Colburn, Jr.
General Delivery
Wickenburg, Arizona

Dear Mr. Colburn:

I am returning your maps of the Congress workings. To bring this mine into production even on a small scale would require at least \$100,000, and probably more.

With the tax situation as it is few individuals have this much cash to invest, and those who do are in such high tax brackets they are not particularly interested in increasing their taxable income. It is therefore my conclusion that the only way you will ever get your mine adequate funds would be through equity financing, handled by legitimate operators with a proven record of accomplishment in this field. By this I mean that you will never be able to finance the deal by placing it in the hands of "finders", or mediocre promoters who have no conception of how to go about handling a proposition of this magnitude. I must include in this category mine operators who often overstep the limits of their qualifications by assuming the very specialized role of financiers.

I am enclosing a copy of some preliminary observations I have gathered from information which you have given me as to a possible operating plan for the Congress Mine. All of this is, of course, subject to verification and to being set forth by a competent engineer.

Should you be interested in what we have to offer, I will be pleased to consider any proposition which you may formulate. Kindly bear in mind that (1) we are not mine operators, and hence not interested in management of the mine, (2) we will insist that you provide good management, with a past successful record in managing its own properties (3) all data pertaining to the proposed operation be based on facts which can be substantiated and on sound business procedures, and (4) these data be presented by qualified people.

I represent an organization which has successfully financed two sizable Arizona mining ventures. This organization has been very active in the investment banking field for many years, and is highly regarded in financial circles. My purpose in writing you Mr. Colburn is to give you an idea of what we will and can do, and what we ask of you. If based on this you think we may have a mutual interest, then please let us hear from you.

Very truly yours,

Russell A. Wright

RAW:mb
Encl.

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
 PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX

Chemists... Engineers

For Mr. W. A. Murray
 Box 152
 Wickenburg, Arizona

Date February 1, 1956

Sample of ore

Received: -

Submitted by: same



ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ 0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value		
124873	#1	0.28	\$9.80	0.30	\$0.27		
124874	#2	0.30	10.50	0.50	0.45		
124875	#3	0.10	3.50	0.50	0.45		
124876	#4	0.60	21.00	0.60	0.54		
124877	#5	0.24	8.40	0.40	0.36		

*1/1 Queen Creek tunnel, 177' N. of bridge of white
 2 " " " 222' " " " 4' "
 3 " " " 243' " " " 4-6"
 4 " " " 267' " " " 3' "
 5 " " " 333' " " " 4' "*

Respectfully submitted,
 ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean

Charges: \$ 10.00 PAID
 Mail

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. MCLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
 PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX

For Mr. W. A. Murray
 Box 152
 Wickenburg, Arizona

Date February 11, 1956

Sample of ore
 Submitted by: same

Received: _____

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value		
125203	# 6	0.52	\$18.20	0.60	\$0.54		
125204	# 7	0.92	32.20	1.60	1.44		
125205	# 8	1.24	43.40	2.00	1.80		
							

Respectfully submitted,
 ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Charges: \$ 6.00 PAID
 Mail


 Claude E. McLean

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
 PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX

For Mr. W. A. Murray
 Post Office Box 152
 Wickenburg, Arizona

Date March 23, 1956

Sample of ore

Received: -

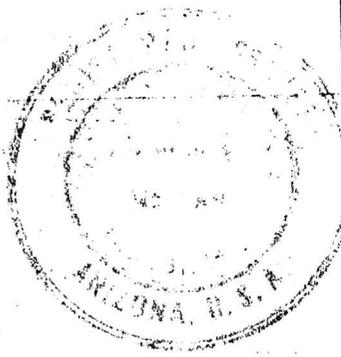
Submitted by: -

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ 0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value		
125835	#9	2.32	81.20	0.80	0.72		
125836	#10	2.56	54.60	0.80	0.72		
125837	#11	2.04	71.40	1.00	0.90		



Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Charges: \$ 6.00 PAID/MAIL

Claude E. McLean
 Claude E. McLean

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
 PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX

Chemists... Engineers

For Mr. W. A. Murray
 Box 152
 Wickenburg, Arizona

Date April 17, 1956

Sample of Ore

Received: --

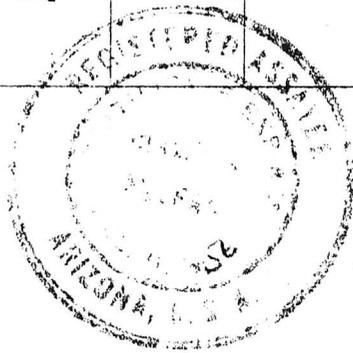
Submitted by: Same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ 0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value		
126107	#10	0.16	\$5.60	1.60	\$1.44		
126108	#13	0.20	7.00	1.00	0.90		
126109	#14	0.12	4.20	1.20	1.08		
126110	#15	8.40	294.00	1.60	1.44		
126111	West face open cut West end McMorris			8.40	7.56		
126112	LaPlat tunnel near shaft			75.20	67.68		
126113	Face of tunnel West end of property			61.60	55.44		
126114	Location hole - E. end McMorris shaft dump			19.60	17.64		



Respectfully submitted,
 ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean
 Claude E. McLean

Charges: \$ 14.00 Paid - Mail

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
 PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX

Chemists, Engineers

For Mr. W. A. Murray
 Box 152
 Wickenburg, Arizona

Date April 23, 1956

Sample of Ore

Received:

Submitted by: Same

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ 0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value		
126301	#.04			9830.00	\$8347.00		
126302	#16	1.32	\$46.20	1.00	\$0.90		
126303	#17	0.64	22.40	2.20	1.98		
126304	#18	1.40	49.00	19.10	17.46		



Respectfully submitted,
 ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Charges: \$ 7.50 Paid - Mail

Claude E. McLean

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
 PHONE AL 3-6272 817 WEST MADISON ST. P. O. BOX 1888 PHOENIX

Chemists... Engineers

For Mr. W. A. Murray
 P. O. Box 152
 Wickenburg, Arizona

Date October 4, 1956

Sample of ore

Received: -

Submitted by: same

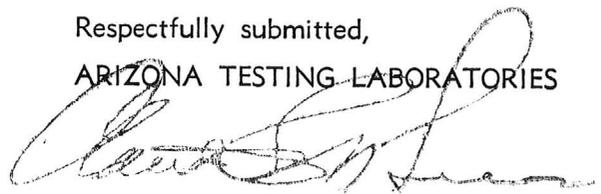
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Gold figured at \$ 35.00 per ounce.

Silver figured at \$ 0.90 per ounce.

Lab. No.	Identification	Gold		Silver		Percentages	
		Oz. per Ton	Value	Oz. per Ton	Value	Iron (Fe)	
129341	# .01	0.04	\$1.40				
129342	# .02	7.80	273.00			46.48	

Respectfully submitted,
 ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES



Claude E. McLean

Charges: \$ 5.00 MAIL

CHEMICAL RESEARCH ASSAY ORE TESTING PHYSICAL TESTING

1382
 Sample No. 939 DU
 VALUES
 Latest Quotation
 oz. Gold
 oz. Silver
 lb. Copper
 lb. Lead
 lb. Zinc

1 Aug 1956

CHAS. A. DIEHL
 (Registered)

815 North First Street
 Phoenix, Arizona
 P. O. Box 1148

Arizona Assay Office

Phone Alpine 3-4001

MR. C. H. DUNNING

Short Ton2000 Lbs.
 Short Ton Unit20 Lbs.
 Long Ton2240 Lbs.
 Long Ton Unit22.4 Lbs.

THIS CERTIFIES
 Samples submitted for assay
 contain as follows:

MARKS	SILVER PER TON		VALUE PER TON	GOLD PER TON		VALUE PER TON	TOTAL VALUE PER TON of Gold & Silver	PERCENTAGE				REMARKS
	Ozs.	Tenths		Ozs.	100ths							
OLUTION				0.	0666							
TAILS RUSSIAN UE COMPLEX				.	15							
	Not weighed			but HIGH in gold								

Charges \$ *Paid by...*

Assayer ARIZONA ASSAY OFFICE

No.
 No.
 VALUES
 Latest Quotation
 oz. Gold
 oz. Silver
 lb. Copper
 lb. Lead
 lb. Zinc

20 JULY 1956

CHAS. A. DIEHL
 (Registered)

815 NORTH FIRST STREET
 Phoenix, Arizona
 P. O. Box 1148

Arizona Assay Office

Phone Alpine 3-4001

MR. C. H. DUNNING

Short Ton2000 Lbs.
 Short Ton Unit20 Lbs.
 Long Ton2240 Lbs.
 Long Ton Unit22.4 Lbs.

THIS CERTIFIES
 Samples submitted for assay
 contain as follows:

MARKS	SILVER PER TON		VALUE PER TON	GOLD PER TON		VALUE PER TON	TOTAL VALUE PER TON of Gold & Silver	PERCENTAGE				REMARKS
	Ozs.	Tenths		Ozs.	100ths							
ADS .221lbs.				0.	42							
0 40 440 Gr				0.	25							
0 280 202 Gr				0.	48							
0 293 Gr				0.	46							
1/2 hours grinding & screening												