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PRINTED: 09-18-2012

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: LOBO 1 AND 2

ALTERNATE NAMES:
WYMAZONA JR.

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 664B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 14 N RANGE 3 E SECTION 4 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 37MIN 10SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 02MIN 18SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: CHERRY - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
GOLD LODE
SILVER
COPPER

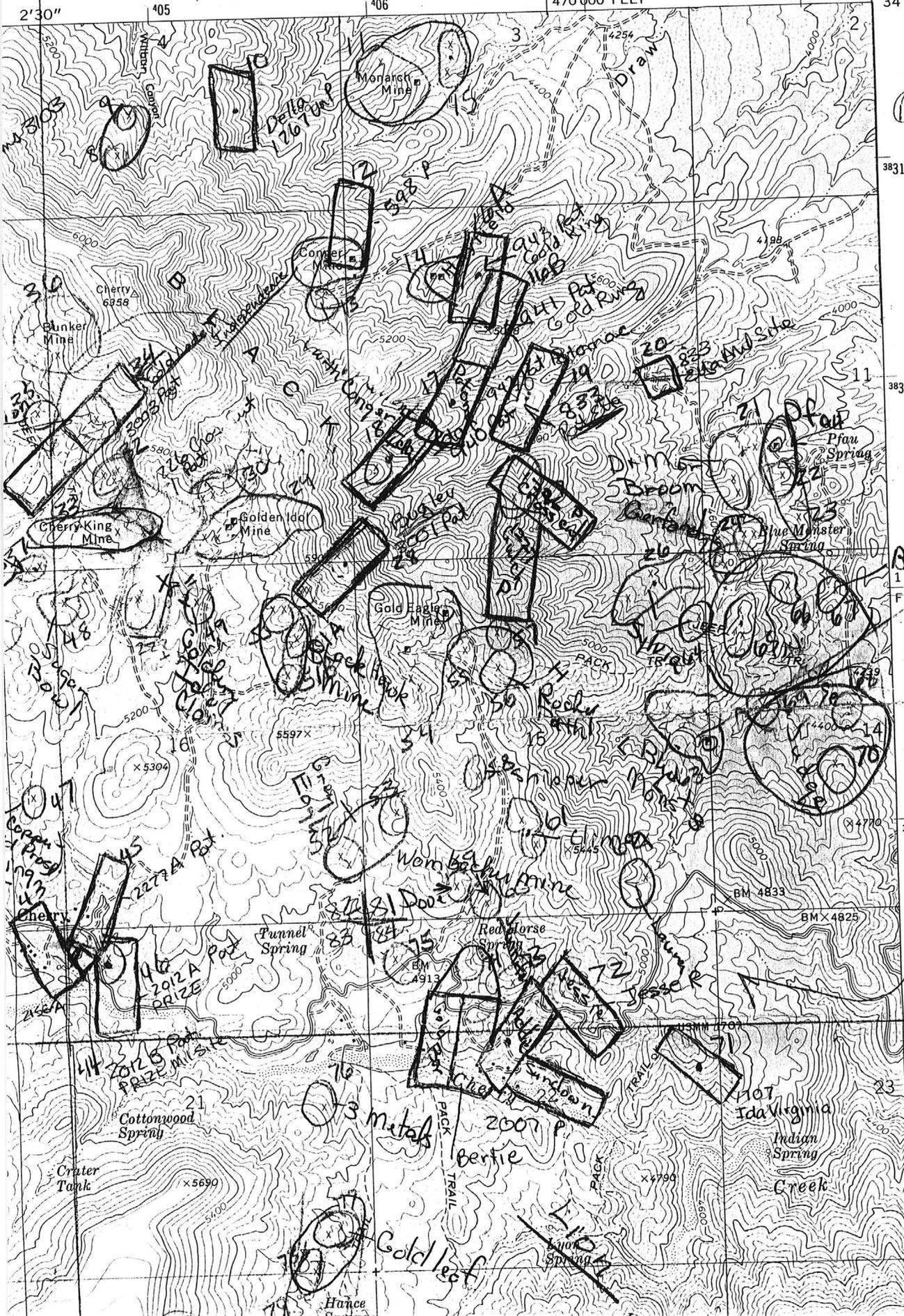
BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS CHERRY QUAD
ADMMR LOBO 1 AND 2 FILE

Done back BLM domain — all 41 RBC 5959 60M

CHERRY QUADP ANGLE
ARIZONA—YAVA. CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 MINGUS MTN. 15' QUADRANGLE

3653 11 NW (CORVILLE)

2'30" 405 406 470 000 FEET 408 112°00' 34°37'30"



⑬ WATER TUNNEL

Probably Blue cup Blue monster
1310 000 FEET
Handwritten notes and a line pointing to a specific area on the map.

Handwritten notes and a line pointing to a specific area on the map.

35' 3827 3826

MEMORANDUM

For : Files
From : John H. Jett, Director
Subject: Office Visit - September 25, 1980

✓Mr. M. C. Reeves
✓Mr. Gene Bennett (Mayer)
✓Mr. Carl Wuest (Prescott)

Erecting a Cyanide Plant (Agitation Leach) at Mayer

Mr. ✓M.C. Reeves, ✓Gene Bennett (Mayer) and ✓Carl Wuest (Prescott) were in the office September 25, 1980. They are erecting a cyanide plant (agitation leach) at Mayer. It will also take custom ore. They will obtain ore from several locations. They were interested in ✓American Kirkland Mine, ✓Wymazona, and an unknown mine in east half of T11½N, R1E (Section 25-31).

They are presently mining near the Black Onyx Mine, north and east of the old smelter stack in Mayer. The ore from this operation is being hauled to Phoenix and stockpiled. It assays gold, silver and copper. This operation is called the Copper Belt.

Mr. Bennett said ✓Arizona Molybdenum Gold Co. is drilling on 273 claims in the ✓Cherry Creek District, ✓Yavapai County. Included in the group are the ✓Monarch, ✓Wombacker, ✓Logan, and ✓Etta Group.

JHJ:mw

September 13, 1975

We, Jerry B. Lane and Mary Lou Lane, wish to submit a plan of intent for Lobo lode claims 1 and 2, located in Prescott National Forest, Camp Verde Ranger District, Cherry mining district, Sec 4 R2E T 14N. R3e

An access road from Goat Springs road, approximately 3 miles thru Sec 4 to Lobo's 1 & 2 Road width and grade subject to Forest Service approval.

Lobo's 1&2 will be underground operations. We agree to dispose of any waste on property with minimum damage to surface resources.

We ask for approval of road as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Jerry Lane
Mary Lou Lane

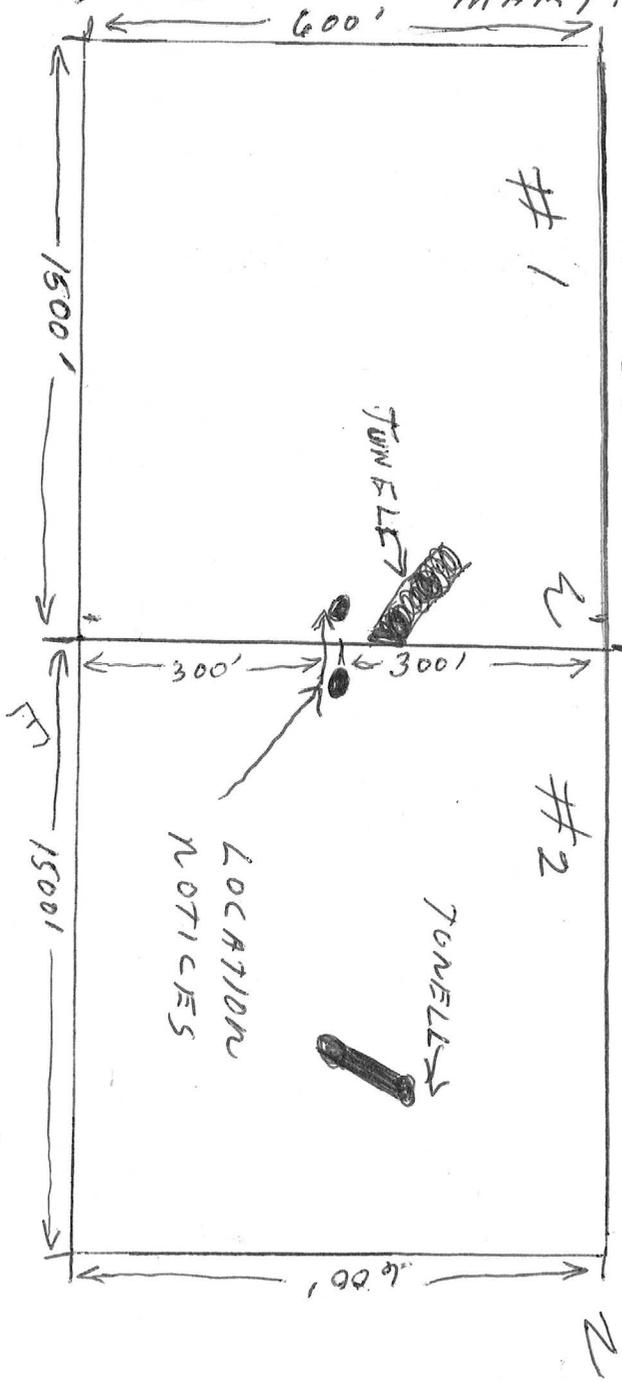
P.O. Box 111
Rimrock, Arizona
86335

SEP 15 1975
JOE 3139

RECORDED SEPT 5, 1975

B JERRY B. LAWE

MARY LOU LAWE



LOBO LODGE CLAIMS #1-2
 PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST
 CAMP VERDE RANGER DISTRICT
 CHERR MINE DISTRICT
 IN SEC 4 R 2E T 14N

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Verde District

REPLY TO: 2810 Mining Claims

November 7, 1975

SUBJECT: Minerals Examination - Lobo #1 & Lobo #2 Mining Claims
11/4/75

TO: Files



Claimants: Jerry B. Lane, Mary Lou Lane 8/31/75
Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ S4 T14N R4E - ETB-16-213 Line 41 3/17/68 R3E

On November 4, 1975 I accompanied Gilbert Mathews, Mining Engineer, Arizona Zone; John Waters, Prescott N.F. Range and Lands Staff; and Mr. Jerry B. Lane, claimant, on an inspection of the Wymazona Mine that was operated during the 1920's and early 1930's. The claims have been refiled under the names Lobo #1 and Lobo #2 by Mr. Lane.

Gilbert Mathews reports that the dump indicates the presence of a highly mineralized deposit (gold, silver, & copper) of sufficient quality to warrant further exploration. He also told Mr. Lane that there was the possibility that the deposit had been a localized ore body and had been mined out.

Mr. Lane desires to build a road from the vicinity of Goat Camp Springs to the mine, in order to further explore the ore body. It will be approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long. He wants to build a minimum standard road on a 6% grade.

The road will be built approximately along the route shown in the attached photos. The soils are fairly deep decomposed granite with an occasional outcrop of granite. Vegetation consists of typical chapparal types, principally silk tassel, Turbinella oak, manzanita, ceanothus, and mountain mahogany. Associated grasses include sideoats grama, and three awns. Elevation difference in the end points of the road will be approximately 1000' vertical. Wildlife sign in the area includes mule deer, mountain lion, Gambel quail, and various other small mammals and birds. All populations are good and apparently receive little hunting pressure.

I recommended to Mr. Lane that he flag a proposed centerline on a 6% grade and at that time we have the Forest Engineer evaluate the proposed road and give us his recommendations.

Dick Rhea

DICK RHEA
Assistant District Ranger

Copy of 925 Assay Report
(from J.B. Lane)

BRIEF REPORT
ON THE
WYMAZONA JR.
MINING PROPERTY

YAVAPAI COUNTY
ARIZONA



By H. R. PALMER
Metallurgical Chemist and Engineer

Brief Report on the Wymazona Jr. Mining Property Yavapai Co., Arizona

PROPERTY:

This property consists of nine lode claim locations of approximately 20 acres each. These claims are all held by right of location, and annual assessment work. Ample development work has been performed by the present owners on at least three of the locations to warrant patenting the same.

GEOGRAPHY:

This group of mining claims is situated in the Cherry Creek Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, and is distant in an easterly direction about 14 miles from Dewey, the nearest railroad point. About one mile from Dewey and on the railroad is Humboldt. At this place the Southwest Metals Company operates a smelter—a buyer of ores of the character produced at the Wymazona Jr. The nearest post office is Cherry Creek, being distant about two and one-half miles northerly from the property. This property is connected with the railroad station by an excellent auto road. The county seat, Prescott, is situated in a westerly direction about 20 miles from Dewey and is reached either by rail or by an excellent auto road.

HISTORY:

It is reported that this property was first discovered and located by a Mr. Joseph E. Brockman, who did considerable surface work and mined the high grade stringers in a small way. The free-milling ore produced at that time was milled in a small arastra situated at a spring about a mile and one-half east of the mine. At this spring is now located a government ranger station. Base or sulphide ores begin to occur at very little depth and on account of the fact that at the time of Mr. Brockman's operations there were no railroad or smelter facilities nearer than Ash Fork, on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad, it was unprofitable to ship the ores. Coupled with this adverse condition the mine was making considerable water consequently it was closed down. For many years it was impossible to either bond or purchase the property from Mr. Brockman. However early in 1913 new owners having acquired the property the undersigned visited it and after a careful examination recommended its purchase and development. In that year it was purchased by the Wymazona Mining and Milling Co. This company instead of spending its funds in actual ore development used its money for the construction of a small mill. The company sold several hundred tons of ore and concentrates to smelters and made several shipments of amalgam to the mint. As stated this company did very little work in the mine, their activities centering around the mill construction and experiments with the mill. After expanding their

capital in this way the mine was closed down and remained idle until 1922 when the present owners acquired title. During the past two years considerable prospect work has been done and the property is now ready for systematic development.

GEOLOGY:

The country rock in the neighborhood of the Wymazona Jr. veins consists of a hard, fine grained granite, and a soft heavily iron-stained quartz porphyry.

The foot walls consisting of the granite and the hanging walls of the porphyry. Judging from surface indications, tongues of porphyry run into this granite, and along the contacts in nearly every instance are evidences of mineralization. In several places small bunches of granite will be seen entirely surrounded by porphyry, and in other places a shoot of porphyry will come up through solid granite.

The largest and best defined veins, as yet exposed, are on the Wymazona Jr. claim. The largest vein, on first sight, appears to have porphyry for both hanging and foot walls, however closer observation shows the foot wall to be granite.

The ore bodies have no doubt been formed by replacement of the porphyry. The solutions rising along the wall of the granite have eaten out the softer porphyry and the minerals have been thus deposited. At several places there are indications of slips in the porphyry along the lines of which small veins or stringers have been formed; these stringers or feeders may run at any angle to the main contact veins.

The main contact vein, which we will call Vein No. 1, runs nearly north and south and dips to the east. Vein No. 2 runs northeast and southwest and joins Vein No. 1. From this it will be seen that if one started on Vein No. 1 and followed the hanging wall strictly it would not be difficult to continue along the hanging wall to the second vein. This is exactly what was done by early work instead of continuing the drift on Vein No. 1. This work is not lost however, as it shows Vein No. 2 to be strong and carrying good milling values.

The main Wymazona Jr. lead was developed in the cross-cut twenty feet east of the shaft. This was followed for but a few feet to the north and then Vein No. 2 was followed for some 40 feet. Vein No. 1 is from four to six feet wide and consists largely of iron sulphides, carrying gold and silver values and some sulphates and pyrites of copper, zinc and arsenic. A winze has been sunk on this vein to a depth of about 70 feet, making the total depth on this lead about 120 feet. The characteristics of the two veins are entirely different and their differences are well defined both in the underground workings and on the surface.

Vein No. 2 may be traced much more readily on the surface than Vein No. 1, as it continues up the ridge or back-bone of the hill for nearly 1000 feet. This vein, as exposed in the north drift, is from two to four feet in width and consists principally of quartz and iron and copper oxides. At a small shaft (some 80 feet deep) about 300 feet northeasterly from the main working shaft this second vein is exposed about three feet in width. The pay streak proper seems to be but about

ten to twelve inches, with gouge and vein matter on either side. These conditions may be observed on the surface and followed for several hundred feet, while in the workings or underground the same relative conditions prevail.

At the junction of these two veins and on the surface a very high grade gold bearing ore-shoot was discovered. A shaft was sunk at this point to a depth of about 60 feet and terminated in the north-east drift. This ore-shoot averaged four feet in width and milled something over \$100.00 in gold per ton. The production from this shoot is estimated to have been about \$6,000.00.

At the intersection of all cross-leads thus far encountered ore shoots occur running high in gold and silver values which show strong enrichments at all junctions.

As stated above the ore in Vein No. 1 carries high percentages of pyrites and it also contains exceptionally good values in gold and copper. These pyrites are undoubtedly of deep-seated origin and both geologic occurrence and mineral character therefore strongly indicate not only persistence downward, but increasing size and mineralization. It appears probable, and my opinion is based on a careful study of several properties in this territory, that deeper exploration will disclose large bodies of sulphides carrying even higher values in gold and copper. If this view is correct, the ore bodies thus far encountered are merely indications of what may be expected below.

ASSAYS:

All ores so far encountered on this property have been carefully sampled and assayed by the undersigned and others. Mill runs and smelter returns have always checked very closely with the samplings of ore in place and mined. Assay results will only be given in this report in order to show the general character of the ore values.

Vein No. 1—Sulphide ore taken from an ore-shoot at 50-foot level: gold, 1.44 ozs., value \$28.80; silver, 3.6 ozs., value \$2.52; copper, 2.61%, value \$7.83; total value per ton, \$39.50.

Vein No. 1.—Taken at 50-foot level, 25 feet north of main working shaft and in the north drift. This ore carries some sulphides: gold, .29 oz., value \$5.80; silver, 8.2 ozs., value \$5.74; copper, 4.15%, value \$12.45; total value per ton, \$23.99.

Vein No. 1—Taken south side of winze. Heavy sulphide ore: gold, 2.88 ozs., value \$57.60; silver, 4.2 ozs., value \$2.94; copper, 1.92%, value \$5.76; total value per ton, \$66.30.

Junction of Veins Nos. 1 and 2—Taken at time of beginning work at this point. Just below the surface this ore body was nine feet wide and highly oxidized: gold, .55 oz., value \$11.00; silver, 6.15 ozs., value \$4.30; copper, not tested; total value per ton, \$15.30.

Junction of Veins Nos. 1 and 2—Taken at time shaft was down 15 feet. Ore body four feet wide and oxidized: gold, 5.1 ozs., value \$102.00; silver, 6.3 ozs., value \$4.41; copper, not tested; total value per ton, \$106.41.

Vein No. 2—Taken at a depth of about 80 feet, oxidized ore: gold, .35 oz., value \$7.00; silver, 1.3 ozs., value \$.90; total value per ton, \$7.90.

Vein No. 2—Taken at a depth of about 15 feet in the 80-foot shaft, oxidized ore: gold, .32 oz., value \$6.40; silver, 1.9 ozs., value \$1.12; total value per ton, \$7.52.

Vein No. 2—Taken across 12-inch pay streak in the 80-foot shaft, oxidized ore: gold, .62 oz., value \$12.40; silver, 3.2 ozs., value \$2.24; total value per ton, \$14.64.

Vein No. 2—Taken at face of northeast drift across four feet, all quartz: gold, .34 oz., value \$6.80; silver, 1.8 ozs., value \$1.25; total value per ton, \$8.05.

| | |
|---------|-----------------|
| Gold, | \$20.00 per oz. |
| Silver, | .70' per oz. |
| Copper, | .15' per lb. |

Samples from various outcrops on this property show values ranging from \$2.00 to \$18.00 per ton in gold and silver, with from traces up to 2% copper.

NOTE: It will be seen from the above that Vein No. 1 gives the best indications for developing the largest and best paying ore bodies. In Vein No. 2 there will undoubtedly be bodies of high grade gold ore developed. The values in both veins should materially increase below the transition zone. The levels where the above samples were taken are from the oxide and between the oxide and sulphide zones therefore the values naturally are less than when the permanent water level and permanent sulphides are reached.

ORE IN SIGHT AND PROSPECTIVE:

All development work to date on this property is such that an actual ore in sight estimate cannot be fairly given. No extensive ore bodies are opened on three sides at present. However in Vein No. 2 there is blocked about 600 tons of milling ore having a gross value of approximately \$4,800.00. With the extension of the northeast drift on this vein milling ore tonnage can be developed rapidly. Prospects for large bodies of high grade ore are best in Vein No. 1 and my recommendation for the development of same will be taken up under a separate heading.

ELEVATION AND WATER CONDITIONS:

The elevation of this property is 4600 feet.

A well sunk to a depth of about 20 feet at the camp supplies excellent and ample water for all camp purposes.

On Vein No. 1 water is encountered at a depth of about 50 feet. The mine at its present depth, after being pumped out, should make about 4,000 gallons every 24 hours. This amount of water is easily handled with a small pump. Additional and ample water for milling purposes can be developed at a spring situated about 1200 feet north of the camp and mill site, and at an elevation about 150 feet higher.

SUPPLIES:

This property is so situated that supplies for all mining purposes are within easy access, thereby cutting mining costs to a minimum.

On account of the fact that there are several large mining properties in this territory competent miners and laborers can always be secured when wanted.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT:

From the foregoing the natural conclusion is that the most practical method of development for this property at the present time will be to follow Vein No. 1. This can be done economically from

the present workings or a perpendicular upraise for 50 feet can be run to the surface from the winze which will give an easy exit for the proposed work.

I do not believe it practical to consider the installation of any milling machinery on this property at the present time. The present winze should be made into a working shaft and the vein followed. At the present depth a drift on the vein should be run about 50 feet each way. When the shaft is down about 100 feet deeper another drift should be run on the vein each way. This work will undoubtedly develop ore bodies very rapidly thereby guaranteeing a supply of ore warranting the installation of suitable milling machinery.

Any estimate as to the tonnage and value of ores developed by this work must be of course very problematical at this time and the following is only given to show the possibilities of this ore body. From the geological conditions and from the character of the vein wherever it has been exposed my opinion is that it will average at least four feet in width throughout the proposed area of development. Assuming that this is correct this small proposed development should block approximately 8,000 tons of ore. The gross value of this block of ore cannot be determined at present with any degree of accuracy. However this vein has to its present exposed level shown values ranging from \$15.00 to over \$60.00 in gold, silver and copper per ton. Taking into consideration the chances of lean ore values and not figuring on high-grade ore-shoots I would place a conservative average value of \$20.00 per ton for all ore in the proposed blocking. In case this estimate proved correct the proposed work would show a block of ore with a gross value of approximately \$160,000.00, or a net value of approximately \$90,000.00 after deducting mining, smelting and freight-milling charges. This does not take into consideration the lower grade ores which would be developed and held in reserve to mill on the property at a future date. By continuing these drifts ore bodies should be developed very rapidly and at a very low cost.

COST OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT:

On account of the fact that the ground at this property breaks easily, the economical situation for the purchase of all supplies and the excellent labor conditions, the proposed development should be accomplished for well within \$10,000.00. It is very probable that the ores extracted in this work, after shipping and smelting charges have been deducted, will cut the cost of this work very materially.

CONCLUSION:

After several years spent in examining mines and mining prospects I found this property of sufficient merit to warrant me in becoming financially interested. The geology, in my opinion, is ideal for the making of large and paying ore bodies. The situation is such that mining costs need not be exorbitant. The nearness to the smelter guarantees an ore buyer, without the paying of high freight charges, until such time as the mine warrants the installation of suitable milling machinery. Climatic conditions are healthful and pleasant the year round. Taking all into consideration my opinion is that this property fully warrants the proposed development and I therefore recommend same.

Signed:

H. R. PALMER,
Metallurgical Chemist and Engineer.

November 1, 1925.

LTR to
BEV EVERSON
PROJECT FS
6/2001

Bev - Thought you might
find this old info of some
interest.

Keeps pitch - up to you.

Even though they talk about
the same names "Wynona
the legal descriptions &
directions don't jive.

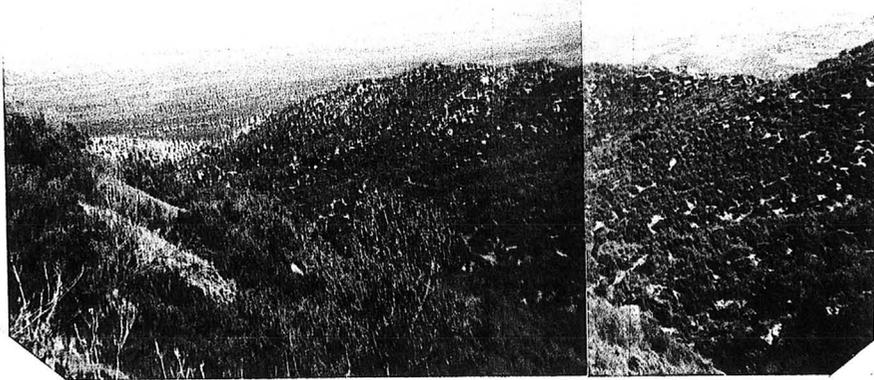
R4E is one to far east for
Goat Camp Spr.

I think I know where the
site up hill might be.

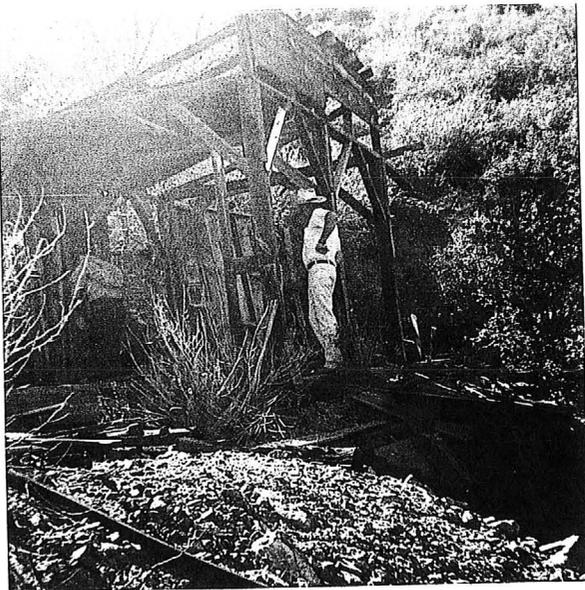
Old tower talked to along
time ago say there was
a lot of old machinery
left on site. Would be interesting
to walk around up there some
time. Even better if a person
could fly it first.

= Yes

1975



View Looking East From the old Mine Building
Dotted Line shows proposed route of Road



Old Mine Building on Claim



Adit located behind building

BRIEF REPORT
ON THE
WYMAZONA JR.
MINING PROPERTY

YAVAPAI COUNTY
ARIZONA



By H. R. PALMER
Metallurgical Chemist and Engineer

Brief Report on the Wymazona Jr. Mining Property Yavapai Co., Arizona

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This property consists of nine lode claim locations of approximately 20 acres each. These claims are all held by right of location, and annual assessment work. Ample development work has been performed by the present owners on at least three of the locations to warrant patenting the same.

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HISTORY:

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capital in this way the mine was closed down and remained idle until 1922 when the present owners acquired title. During the past two years considerable prospect work has been done and the property is now ready for systematic development.

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The foot walls consisting of the granite and the hanging walls of the porphyry. Judging from surface indications, tongues of porphyry run into this granite, and along the contacts in nearly every instance are evidences of mineralization. In several places small bunches of granite will be seen entirely surrounded by porphyry, and in other places a shoot of porphyry will come up through solid granite.

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Junction of Veins Nos. 1 and 2—Taken at time of beginning work at this point. Just below the surface this ore body was nine feet wide and highly oxidized: gold, .55 oz., value \$11.00; silver, 6.15 ozs., value \$4.30; copper, not tested; total value per ton, \$15.30.

Junction of Veins Nos. 1 and 2—Taken at time shaft was down 15 feet. Ore body four feet wide and oxidized: gold, 5.1 ozs., value \$102.00; silver, 6.3 ozs., value \$4.41; copper, not tested; total value per ton, \$106.41.

Vein No. 2—Taken at a depth of about 80 feet, oxidized ore: gold, .35 oz., value \$7.00; silver, 1.3 ozs., value \$.90; total value per ton, \$7.90.

Vein No. 2—Taken at a depth of about 15 feet in the 80-foot shaft, oxidized ore: gold, .32 oz., value \$6.40; silver, 1.9 ozs., value \$1.12; total value per ton, \$7.52.

Vein No. 2—Taken across 12-inch pay streak in the 80-foot shaft, oxidized ore: gold, .62 oz., value \$12.40; silver, 3.2 ozs., value \$2.24; total value per ton, \$14.64.

Vein No. 2—Taken at face of northeast drift across four feet, all quartz: gold, .34 oz., value \$6.80; silver, 1.8 ozs., value \$1.25; total value per ton, \$8.05.

| | |
|---------|-----------------|
| Gold, | \$20.00 per oz. |
| Silver, | .70 per oz. |
| Copper, | .15 per lb. |

Samples from various outcrops on this property show values ranging from \$2.00 to \$18.00 per ton in gold and silver, with from traces up to 2% copper.

NOTE: It will be seen from the above that Vein No. 1 gives the best indications for developing the largest and best paying ore bodies. In Vein No. 2 there will undoubtedly be bodies of high grade gold ore developed. The values in both veins should materially increase below the transition zone. The levels where the above samples were taken are from the oxide and between the oxide and sulphide zones therefore the values naturally are less than when the permanent water level and permanent sulphides are reached.

ORE IN SIGHT AND PROSPECTIVE:

All development work to date on this property is such that an actual ore in sight estimate cannot be fairly given. No extensive ore bodies are opened on three sides at present. However in Vein No. 2 there is blocked about 600 tons of milling ore having a gross value of approximately \$4,800.00. With the extension of the northeast drift on this vein milling ore tonnage can be developed rapidly. Prospects for large bodies of high grade ore are best in Vein No. 1 and my recommendation for the development of same will be taken up under a separate heading.

ELEVATION AND WATER CONDITIONS:

The elevation of this property is 4600 feet.

A well sunk to a depth of about 20 feet at the camp supplies excellent and ample water for all camp purposes.

On Vein No. 1 water is encountered at a depth of about 50 feet. The mine at its present depth, after being pumped out, should make about 4,000 gallons every 24 hours. This amount of water is easily handled with a small pump. Additional and ample water for milling purposes can be developed at a spring situated about 1200 feet north of the camp and mill site, and at an elevation about 150 feet higher.

SUPPLIES:

This property is so situated that supplies for all mining purposes are within easy access, thereby cutting mining costs to a minimum.

On account of the fact that there are several large mining properties in this territory competent miners and laborers can always be secured when wanted.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT:

From the foregoing the natural conclusion is that the most practical method of development for this property at the present time will be to follow Vein No. 1. This can be done economically from

this or a perpendicular upraise for 50 feet can be run
to the winze which will give an easy exit for the
pr

It is not practical to consider the installation of any
mine on this property at the present time. The present
winze is wide into a working shaft and the vein followed. At
the drift on the vein should be run about 50 feet each
way and the shaft is down about 100 feet deeper another drift
should be run on the vein each way. This work will undoubtedly
be done very rapidly thereby guaranteeing a supply of ore
for the installation of suitable milling machinery.

As to the tonnage and value of ores developed by
this of course very problematical at this time and the
policy is to show the possibilities of this ore body. From
the conditions and from the character of the vein wherever
it is in my opinion is that it will average at least four feet
in width in the proposed area of development. Assuming
that this small proposed development should block
up 10 tons of ore. The gross value of this block of ore
cannot be ascertained at present with any degree of accuracy. How-
ever to its present exposed level shown values ranging
from \$60.00 in gold, silver and copper per ton. Taking
into the chances of lean ore values and not figuring on
high prices I would place a conservative average value of
\$20.00 for all ore in the proposed blocking. In case this
estimate is correct the proposed work would show a block of ore
with a value of approximately \$160,000.00, or a net value of
approximately \$100,000.00 after deducting mining, smelting and freight-
ing. This does not take into consideration the lower grade
ore which would be developed and held in reserve to mill on
a future date. By continuing these drifts ore bodies
are developed very rapidly and at a very low cost.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT:

In view of the fact that the ground at this property breaks
in a favorable situation for the purchase of all supplies and
under these conditions, the proposed development should be
completed well within \$10,000.00. It is very probable that the
cost of this work, after shipping and smelting charges have
been included, will cut the cost of this work very materially.

CONCLUSION:

After several years spent in examining mines and mining prop-
erty of sufficient merit to warrant me in becoming
interested. The geology, in my opinion, is ideal for the
mining of lead and paying ore bodies. The situation is such that min-
ing will not be exorbitant. The nearness to the smelter guaran-
tees without the paying of high freight charges, until such
time as warrants the installation of suitable milling machinery.
The climate is healthful and pleasant the year round. Taking
all things into consideration my opinion is that this property fully warrants
the proposed development and I therefore recommend same.

Signed:

H. R. PALMER,
Metallurgical Chemist and Engineer.

Nov 5.