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

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Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

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PRINTED: 11-14-2006

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: MONEY METALS

ALTERNATE NAMES:
SNOWDRIFT

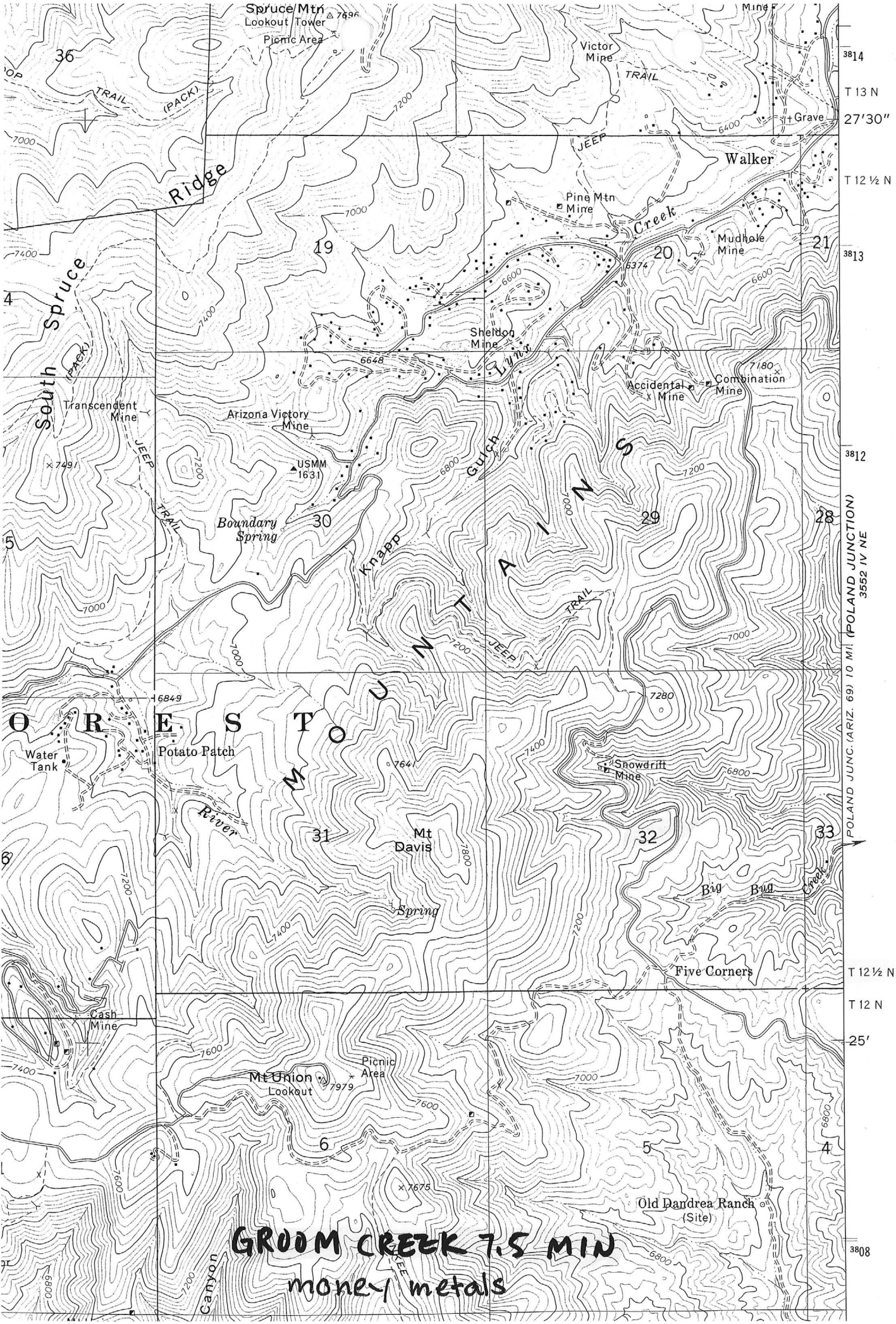
YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1093B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 12.5N RANGE 1 W SECTION 32 QUARTER W2
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 25MIN 45SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 23MIN 12SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: GROOM CREEK - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD
SILVER
COPPER
LEAD
ZINC

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS GROOM CREEK QUAD
ADMMR MONEY METALS MINE FILE
WILSON, E.D. ETAL AZ LODE GOLD MINES AZBM
BULL 130 1967 P. 40
BLM AMC FILE 13717


Spruce Mtn
Lookout Tower
Picnic Area
Victor Mine
TRAIL
Grave
Walker
JEEP
Pine Mtn Mine
Creek
Mudhole Mine
Ridge
South Spruce
Sheldon Mine
Lynx
Gulch
Accidental Mine
Combination Mine
Transcendent Mine
Arizona Victory Mine
USMM 1631
Boundary Spring
Knapp
MOUNTAINS
Snowdrift Mine
Water Tank
Potato Patch
River
Mt Davis
Spring
Big Bug Creek
Five Corners
Cash Mine
Mt Union
Lookout
Picnic Area
Old Dandrea Ranch (Site)
Canyon
POLAND JUNCTION
3552 IV NE
POLAND JUNC. (ARIZ. 69) 10 MI.
T 13 N
T 12 ½ N
T 12 N
27'30"
25'
GROOM CREEK 7.5 MIN
money / metals

PRINTED: 03/22/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

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BULL 130 1967 P. 40
BLM AMC FILE 13717

07/24/90

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

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ALTERNATE NAMES:
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YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1093B

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COMMODITY:
GOLD
SILVER
COPPER
LEAD
ZINC

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS GROOM CREEK QUAD
ADMMR MONEY METALS MINE FILE
WILSON, E.D. ETAL AZLODE GOLD MINES AZBM BULL 130 1967 P 40
BLM AZ MINING CLAIMS LEAD FILE 13717

MONEY METALS MINE (file)
MONEY METALS EXPLORATION COMPANY, INC.
J. K. Kilfeder, Supt.
July 12, 1932

Yavapai County
Big Bug District

A Prescott partnership group of engineers and geologists drilled an exploratory hole in 1958 with negative results. No current activity.

TRAVIS P. LANE - 3-1-62

DESCRIBED IN: A. B. M. Bull. #137, p. 40

See: U.S.G.S. Bulletin #732 p136 , p 100

See: IC 6905 p. 50

Skillings Mining Review, 1/26/74, p. 22

Telephone call from Betty Shoenfeld (realtor) to Ken A. Phillips, 1/7/74 - She says that this property belongs to Sam Hughes of New River and is trying to sell the property.

TPL

MONEY METALS MINE (file)
MONEY METALS EXPLORATION COMPANY, INC.
J. K. Kilfeder, Supt.
July 12, 1932

Yavapai County
Big Bug District

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TRAVIS P. LANE - 3-1-62

MONEY METALS MINE YAVAPAI COUNTY

GM/WR 8/25/78 - Dave Startup in asking about Money Metals Mine, they want to process the old dumps, they have John Tyler working as their mining engineer. 1/4/79 a.p.

GM/WR 9/15/78 - Gary Ellsworth, Mark Hamblin and Dave Startup were in asking about the Money Metals Mine north of Prescott. Discussed methods to develop the property. 1/4/79 a.p.

NJN WR 2/4/83: Allan Chambers and his father visited and reported that they have the Money Metals Mine (file) Yavapai County, plus an additional claim. They are inexperienced at mining but have earth moving equipment from involvement in the construction trade. Scattered sampling they have done has shown values from nil to 1 oz/ton Au on the main vein. They were advised to do additional sampling in detail and keep records before doing any mining. Also, if the values appeared good, to evaluate some recovery methods.

+ +

NJN WR 3/25/83: Tim Callahan of Parachute, Colorado, reported that if anybody was exploring at the Money Metals Mine, Yavapai County, he has the underground assay maps for the mine and would let people see them.

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
815 WEST MADISON STREET PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007 PHONE 254-6181

For Betty Schoenfeld Date June 4, 1975

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

LAB NO.	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON		PERCENTAGES			
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER			
9525	Lilly Ore	0.83	6.15				
	Lilly Extension Ore	2.00	14.8				

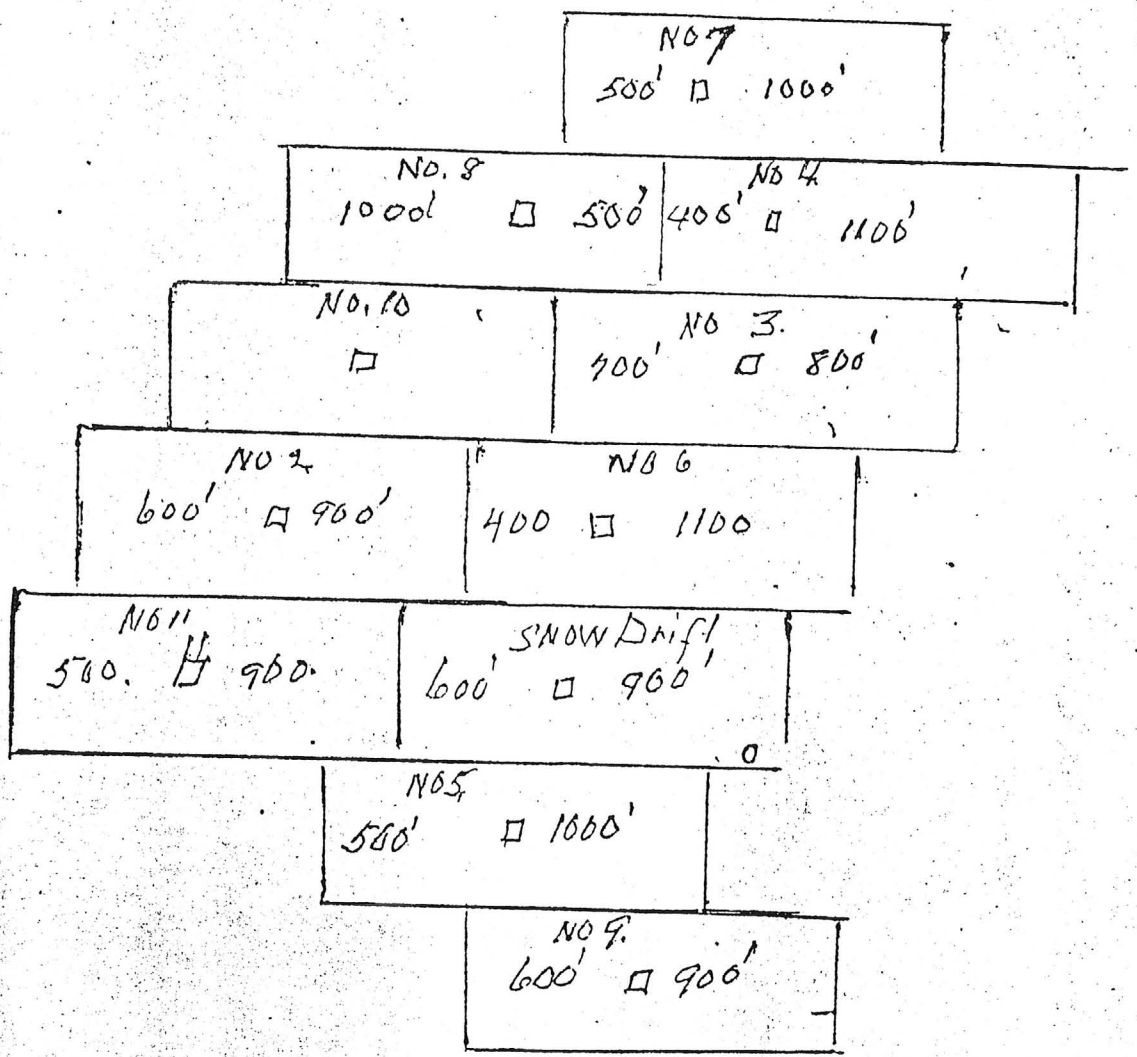
Respectfully submitted,
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Claude E. McLean

Claude E. McLean, Jr.

[illegible] Group of Claims
Bug Mining District Yavapia County
Arizona USA

August 12th 1969



All assessment work fully performed & paid for. By Samuel Hughes
Some Recorded at Recorders office Prescott. Arizona.
Relocation made to establish full Owners rights and property lines
Samuel E Hughes & Kay Kenyon Hughes
Supported by Deed quitclaim deed of Record & date
Witness [illegible]

ASARCO

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
SOUTHWESTERN ORE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT
P. O. BOX 5795, TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703

REED F. WELCH
MANAGER

1150 NORTH 7TH AVENUE
TELEPHONE 602-792-3010

October 2, 1969

Mr. Ted Mitchell, Chief Metallurgist
Money Metals Mining Co., Inc.
1811 Ramona Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of September 30th asking our interest and the value of crude ore you had calculated as being the heads of your mill feet in your letter of September 7th. The crude ore assay is as follows:

Oz. per Ton		Percent:		
Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Zinc
1.84	8.3	10.8	1.09	10.0

Based on present metal prices and if shipped in railroad car quantities from Humboldt, this product would be worth approximately $83.00 per dry ton at Humboldt. This takes into consideration no payment for zinc, allows treatment charge of $10.57 and railroad cost, including 10% moisture, of $10.85 per ton.

With this kind of crude ore value, I see little reason to attempt milling such a product. It would require your shipping this ore to El Paso, Texas, where an outlet would be available if you can produce similar material.

Yours very truly,

Reed F. Welch

REED F. WELCH

1969

MONEY METALS MINING COMPANY

Sept. 7, 1969

PROGRESS REPORT

rpose - To determine the effect on the Bulk Flotation of ore in the mine which ntains highly activated zinc minerals. The important facts to secure is the over-l recovery of the valuable minerals and the grade of concentrate which could be livered directly to the smelter. The sample contained ores from two different rts of the mine. A bulk concentrate was made and then cleaned once.

Product	Wt.	%Wt.	Assay %			Oz/ton		% Distribution				
			Pb	Cu	Zn	Au	Ag	Pb	Cu	Zn	Au	Ag
lk Cl Con	403	33.2	31.90	2.91	24.30	5.20	22.40	98.0	89.0	90.0	93.6	90.0
Tail	58	4.8	3.00	.55	16.10	.92	4.50	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6
Tail	754	62.0	.15	.15	1.85	.12	1.05	.7	8.6	7.4	4.0	7.4
.'Head	1215	100.0	10.82	1.09	10.00	1.84	8.30	100.0	100.	100.	100.	100.
k Ro Con		38.0	28.1	2.60	20.6	4.66	20.20	99.3	91.4	90.0	96.0	92.

ery high recovery of all valuable minerals was obtained. Newly developed flotation gents produce the concentrate in a very fast time. This would insure a large capacit ore milled in the flotation section. Another important fact shown is that the gold not associated with the pyrite. There is a considerable amount of depressed pyrite the rougher tails and the gold content is very low. Considerable testing, using eral commercial methods for the separation of lead and zinc from a bulk float, icate that an economic treatment is not feasible. A number of tests made on ore t was not oxidized show that a very good separation of lead and zinc can be made. is quite possible that in an area away from the present exposed surfaces an ore, ch would not contain the activated type of zinc, would be found.

a grade of ore could be maintained from the mine as shown, a very high daily profit ld be made, even excluding the contained zinc. Contacts with prospective ore buyers have to be made. A sample of this concentrate is available and more can be made.

Chief Metallurgist

Ted Mitchell

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

Name Ted Mitchell

Assay of Dump

1811 Ramona Ave SLC Utah

Midvale, Utah, June 27, 1969, 19

No.	Oz. Gold Per Ton	Oz. Silver Per Ton	Per Cent Copper	Per Cent Lead	Per Cent Silica	Per Cent Iron	Per Cent Zinc	Per Cent Sulphur	Per Cent Lime	Per Cent Antimony	Per Cent Bismuth	Per Cent Arsenic	Per Cent Cadmium	Per Cent ox Pb	Per Cent ox Zn
Snow	.04	2.6	.05	.2			.2				80' Showdrift JV				
Snow	.76	6.8	1.24	8.9			8.2				#7 Showdrift				

Harold J. Shaw

Chief Chemist

SHATTUCK DENN MINING CORPORATION

Iron King Branch

ASSAY OFFICE

HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA

DATE May 15, 1965

DESCRIPTION	Au	Ag		Fe	Pb	Zn	Cu
Money Metals #1 80 steps	.06	0.1			0.20	0.4	.12
Jason steps 2	.14	2.2			0.10	Tr	.38
square set 3	3.76	3.7			0.20	0.2	.64
Hanging wall Big steps 4	0.10	0.6			0.90	0.6	.19
Silver prospect 5	0.21	3.8			0.10	Nil	.07
6	0.82	12.1			0.80	Nil	.17
Mud Ck. 7	0.26	1.4			0.50	0.5	.10
Sample by Sam Hughes							

ASSAYER _____

2M 8-64 MC

1949

ORE SETTLEMENT

SHATTUCK DENN MINING CORPORATION
Iron King Branch
MILL, HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA

Bought of L. & H. Berberich — Sept. 15, 1949

Address Prescott, Arizona H39 South Marina St. — Mill Lot

Name of Mine Snowdrift — Shipper's Lot 2

3 loads — Date Received 9-10, 1949

		PAYABLE Metal Content	
Gross Weight	21.625 Tons	Gold	Ozs.
% H2o	2	Silver	Ozs.
Dry Weight	21.193 Tons	Lead	Lbs.
		Zinc	Lbs.
		Copper	Lbs.

PAYMENTS

	Assay		~~Deduct~~ Pay For	Pay For	Price	AMOUNT Per Ton	AMOUNT Total
Gold	1.22	oz.	85%	1.037	31.00	32.15	
Silver	10.30	oz.	85	8.755	.80	7.00	
Lead	14.00	%	80	11.20	2.00	22.40	
Zinc	19.30	%	85	16.405	.60	9.84	
Copper	1.65	%	65	1.0725	1.70	1.82	
					Total	73.21	1551.54

DEDUCTIONS

Base Mill Charge	3.50		
Units Lead @			
Sampling and Assaying			
Total Deductions - - -		3.50	74.18
MILL RETURN		69.71	1477.36
Hauling by Mayer Trucking Co.			
21.625 tons @ 4.00, 86.50, tax 3%, 2.60		4.20	89.10
CHECK TO		65.51	1388.26

Approved H. A. Mills

1946

ORE SETTLEMENT

SHATTUCK DENN MINING CORPORATION
Iron King Branch
MILL, HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA

Bought of L. & H. Berberich — March 29, 1946
Address Prescott, Arizona — Mill Lot - - -
Name of Mine Snowdrift — Shipper's Lot - - 4
1 load — Date Received 3/25, 1946

		PAYABLE Metal Content	
Gross Weight	5.300 Tons	Gold	Ozs.
% H2o	2	Silver	Ozs.
Dry Weight	5.194 Tons	Lead	Lbs.
		Zinc	Lbs.
		Copper	Lbs.

PAYMENTS

	Assay		Pay for ~~Pay~~	Pay For	Price	AMOUNT Per Ton	AMOUNT Total
Gold	1.07	oz.	85%	.9095	32.00	29.104	
Silver	18.80	oz.	85	15.98	.67	10.707	
Lead	26.80	%	80	21.44	.70	15.008	
Zinc	13.40	%	85	11.39	.55	6.264	
Copper	2.60	%	65	1.69	.80	1.352	
					Total	62.435	324.29

DEDUCTIONS

Base Mill Charge	3.50		
Units Lead @			
Sampling and Assaying			
Total Deductions - - -		3.500	18.18
MILL RETURN		58.935	306.11
Hauling by			
tons @		-	-
CHECK TO	L. & H. Berberich	58.935	306.11

Premium Metals			#		#			
Lead	86%	x	2784	-	2394	@ .0275		65.84
Zinc	77%	x	1392	-	1072	.0275		29.48
Copper	87%	x	270	-	235	.05		11.75
								107.07

Approved H F Mills

1946

ORE SETTLEMENT

SHATTUCK DENN MINING CORPORATION
Iron King Branch
MILL, HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA

Bought of L. & H. Berberich — May 28, 1946
Address 439 S. Marina St., Prescott — Mill Lot - - -
Name of Mine Snowdrift — Shipper's Lot - - 6
1 load — Date Received 5/24, 1946

Gross Weight	6.150 Tons
% H2o	2
Dry Weight	6.027 Tons

PAYABLE
Metal Content

Gold	Ozs.
Silver	Ozs.
Lead	Lbs.
Zinc	Lbs.
Copper	Lbs.

PAYMENTS

	Assay		Pay For ~~Deduct~~	Pay For	Price	AMOUNT Per Ton	AMOUNT Total
Gold	1.01	oz.	85%	.8585	32.00	27.472	
Silver	16.80	oz.	85%	14.28	.67	9.568	
Lead	23.30	%	80	18.64	.70	13.048	
Zinc	12.10	%	85	10.285	.55	5.657	
Copper	2.20	%	65	1.43	.80	1.144	
					Total	56.889	342.87

DEDUCTIONS

Base Mill Charge	3.50		
Units Lead @			
Sampling and Assaying			
Total Deductions - - -		3.500	21.09
MILL RETURN		53.389	321.78
Hauling by			
tons @		-	-
CHECK TO	L. & H. Berberich	53.389	321.78

Premium Metals			#		#		
Lead	86%	x	2809	-	2416	@ .0275	66.44
Zinc	77%	x	1459	-	1123	.0275	30.88
Copper	87%	x	265	-	231	.05	11.55
							108.87

Approved N F Wells

ORE SETTLEMENT

SHATTUCK DENN MINING CORPORATION
Iron King Branch
MILL, HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA

Bought of L. & H. Berberich — Sept. 30, 1946
Address Prescott, Arizona — Mill Lot - - -
Name of Mine Snowdrift — Shipper's Lot - - 7
2 loads — Date Received 9/25, 1946

		PAYABLE Metal Content	
Gross Weight	13.80 Tons	Gold	Ozs.
% H2o	2	Silver	Ozs.
		Lead	Lbs.
Dry Weight	13.524 Tons	Zinc	Lbs.
		Copper	Lbs.

PAYMENTS

Assay			Pay For ~~Deduct~~	Pay For	Price	AMOUNT Per Ton	AMOUNT Total
Gold	1.70	oz.	85%	1.445	32.00	46.240	
Silver	8.50	oz.	85	7.225	.85	6.141	
Lead	6.85	%	80	5.480	1.00	5.480	
Zinc	14.10	%	85	11.985	.52	6.232	
Copper	1.70	%	65	1.105	1.40	1.547	
					Total	65.640	887.72

DEDUCTIONS

Base Mill Charge	3.50		
Units Lead @			
Sampling and Assaying			
		Total Deductions - - -	3.500	47.33
MILL RETURN			62.140	840.39
Hauling by				
tons @				
CHECK TO	L. & H. Berberich		62.140	840.39

Premium Metals			#		#			
Lead	86%	x	1853	-	1594	@	.01	15.94
Zinc	77%	x	3814	-	2937		.0275	80.77
Copper	87%	x	460	-	400		.02625	10.50
								107.21

Approved H. F. Mills

1943

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

WESTERN REGION
ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS SERVICE

August 13, 1943

340 FEDERAL BUILDING,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Mr. Louie Berberich
439 South Marina Street
Prescott, Arizona

Dear Mr. Berberich:

According to the records of the Bureau of Mines, the Money Metals mine located in Big Bug district, Yavapai County, Arizona has had the following production:

Year	Treatment	Crude Ore Tons	Gold Fine oz.	Silver Fine oz.	Copper Gross Pounds	Copper Net Pounds	Lead Gross Pounds	Lead Net Pounds
1929	Smelted	32	11.00	704	1/	2,007	1/	5,989
1934	Smelted	331	355.60	3,621	10,957	9,447	69,516	50,873
	Amal.	150	71.57	42	---	---	---	---

1/ Figure not available.

The 1929 production came from property with claims named Kizer Wilhelm, etc. and operated by the Money Metals Exploration Co., Inc. All material was sent crude to a smelter.

In 1934 a 10-ton pilot plant was constructed on the property by the Yavapai Gold and Silver Mining Co. which produced gold bullion sent to the San Francisco Mint in that year. The remainder of the 1934 production was recovered from crude ore smelted.

We hope this information will assist you in applying for your loan. There is no charge for our services.

Yours very truly,

G E Woodward

GEORGE E. WOODWARD
Supervising Engineer
Salt Lake Section

P.S. If you wish to calculate the 1929 gross figures, the recovery of copper is about 90% and the recovery of lead about 75%.

P.P.S. If we can be of any further service to you, there will still be no charge for it.

ep

9.

Keep File-Mining

The FACTS *about*

MONEY METALS EXPLORATION COMPANY

Money Metals Mine, located in the heart of one of the richest mining counties in the United States, offers investors one of the few remaining opportunities to participate in the operation of a substantial mine.

YAVAPAI—COUNTY, ARIZONA

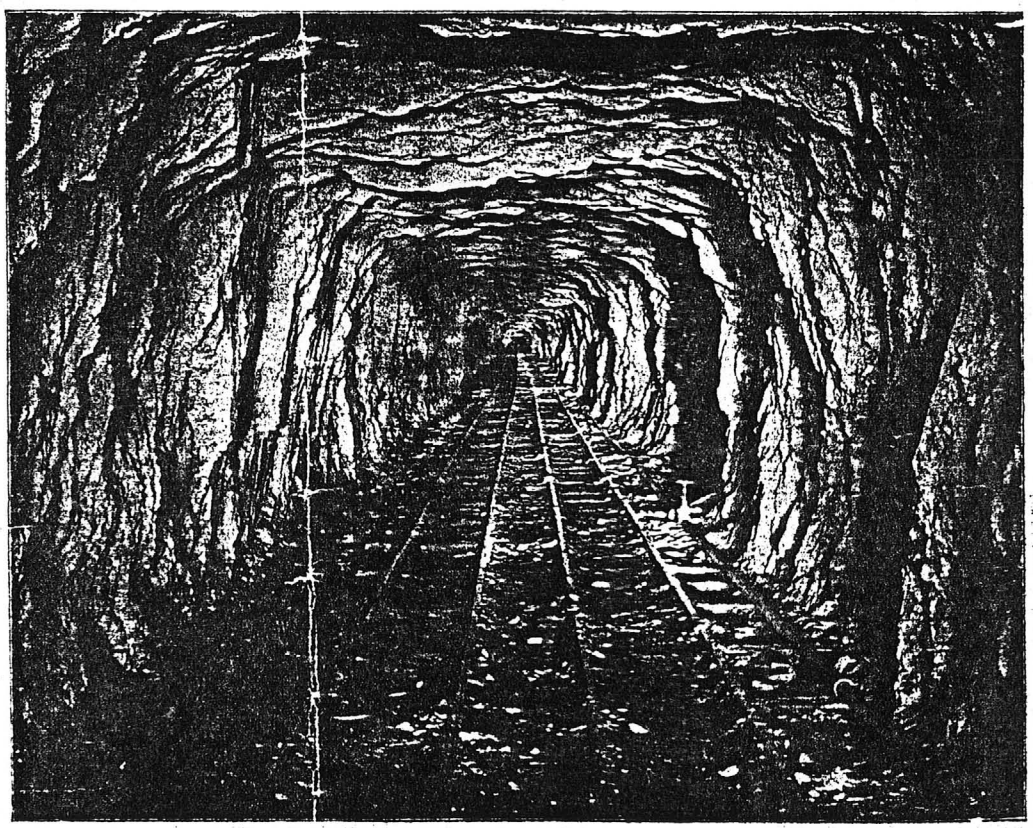
THE FACTS

About Money Metals Exploration Company

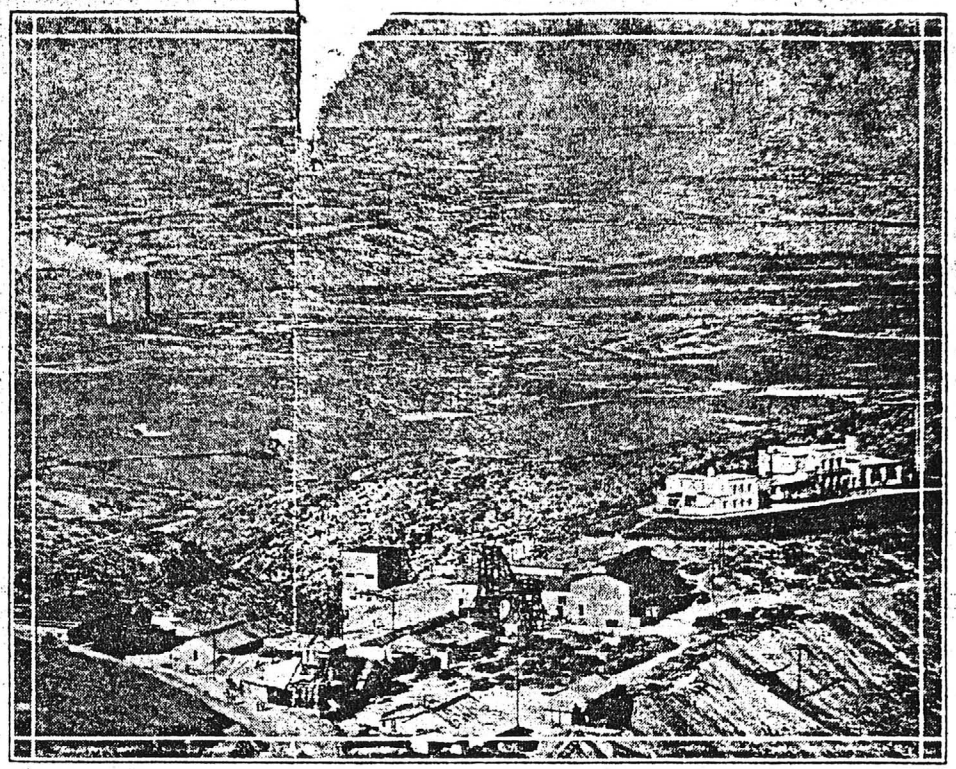
Location The MONEY METALS MINE is located in the famous Big Bug Mining District of Yavapai County, Arizona, about 18 miles south of Prescott. The property, comprising seven claims, is situated at the head of Big Bug Creek, within one and a half miles of the railroad terminal at Poland. On the property are located good stands of mine timber, with a further unlimited supply on hand in the adjacent territory.

Yavapai County has long been famous the world over as the seat of some of the richest mining activity which the world has ever known. As reported in a statement issued by the U. S. Geological Survey, Yavapai County in 1927 produced gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc valued at $21,418,307; and in the following year, exceeded this production with a total figure for the year 1928 of $26,750,353. The enormity of this production can best be appreciated when realizing that it includes an area less than 150 square miles in extent. Figures released by the U. S. Geological Survey indicate that the actual mineral production of this remarkable county has exceeded $400,000,000 up to the end of 1928.

The rich mineral possibilities of Yavapai County were first brought to public attention through the successful working of several placer locations in Weaver's Gulch, where a deposit yielding over $500,000 was dis-



View of the Poland Tunnel, owned by the Sheldon Mine, and used as a connecting link between that mine and the railroad terminal at Poland. This terminal is located within 1½ miles of the Money Metals property.



General view of the United Verde Extension, Billion Dollar Camp at Jerome.

covered in the depression of a mountain. Groom Creek placers yielded over three million dollars, and similar discoveries in Granite, Hassayampa, Lynx Creek and others soon led to a migration from all parts of the United States.

Since these early discoveries, there has followed a more systematic but no less fruitful development of what has become known as one of the richest mining counties in the world. In this same county the internationally known United Verde Copper Company was built up under the leadership of the late Senator Clark. Here is a splendid mine, still active today. Here also is located the equally famous United Verde Extension.

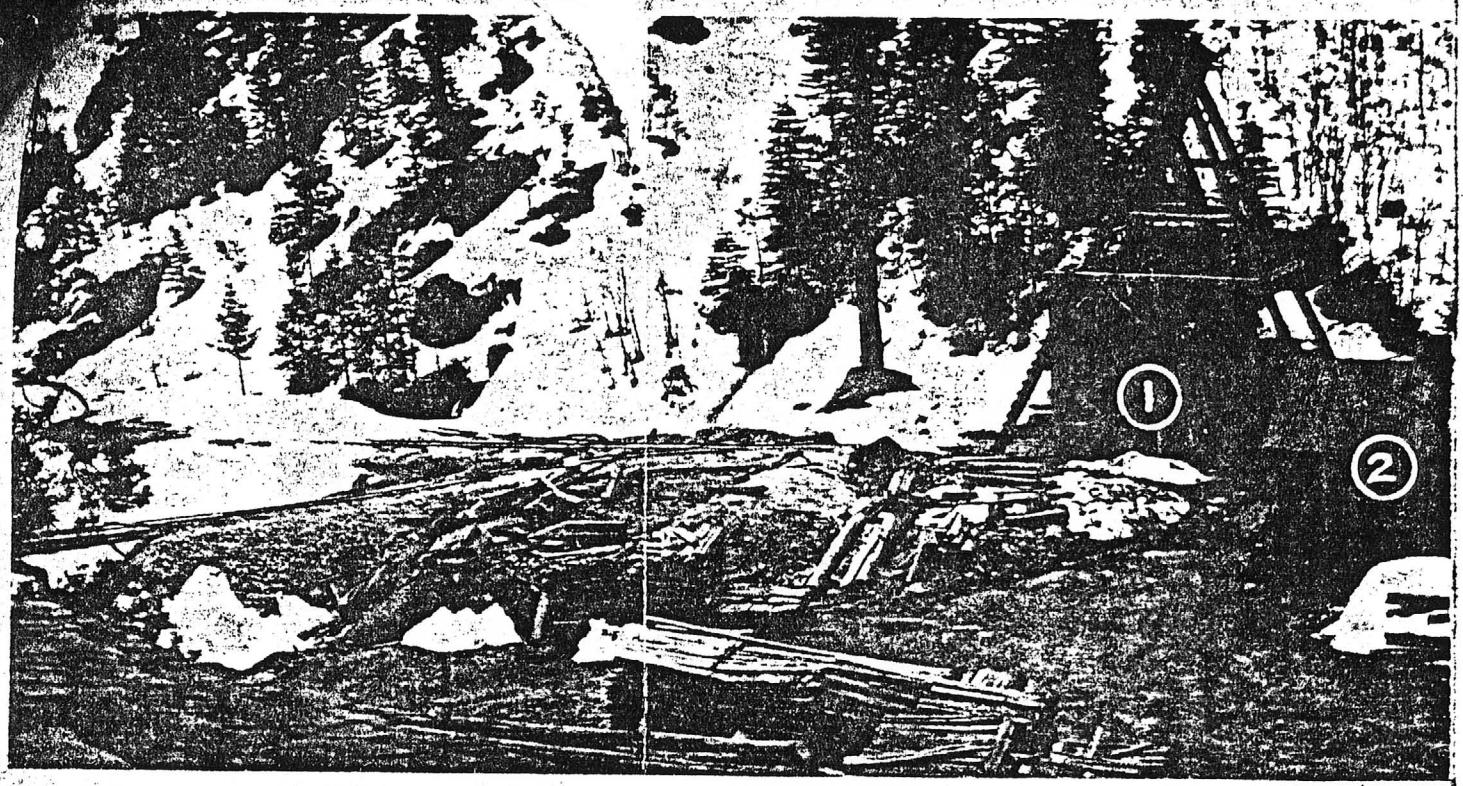
From an area within a short radius of the Money Metals Mine, many other mines, including the famous Sheldon Mine, the McCabe, Bluebell, Jersey Lily and Senator have contributed toward the tremendous mineral production of Arizona. Figures show the production of this state in 1928 amounted to more than $116,000,000.

The relative location of the Money Metals Mine with respect to the above noted mining properties is shown in detail on the map which appears on page eight of this folder.

Development of Money Metals Mine

The present development of the Money Metals Mine is briefly related in a report submitted by the Consulting Engineer, Mr. N. S. Kelsey, to the officers of the company: "Development work to date consists of an incline shaft sunk on the vein to a depth of 300 feet; 200 feet of drifting on the main vein at the 100-foot level; 450 feet of drifting on the 200-foot level; 550 feet of drifting on the 300-foot level; and several hundred feet of incidental cross-cutting and raising."

All development so far has been carried on in the wholly and partially leached zone above the permanent water level. As the permanent water level has been approached all indications that large bodies of continuous ore exist below that level have become



Partial view of the Money Metals Mine, showing: (1) room and kitchen; (4) power house and hoist room

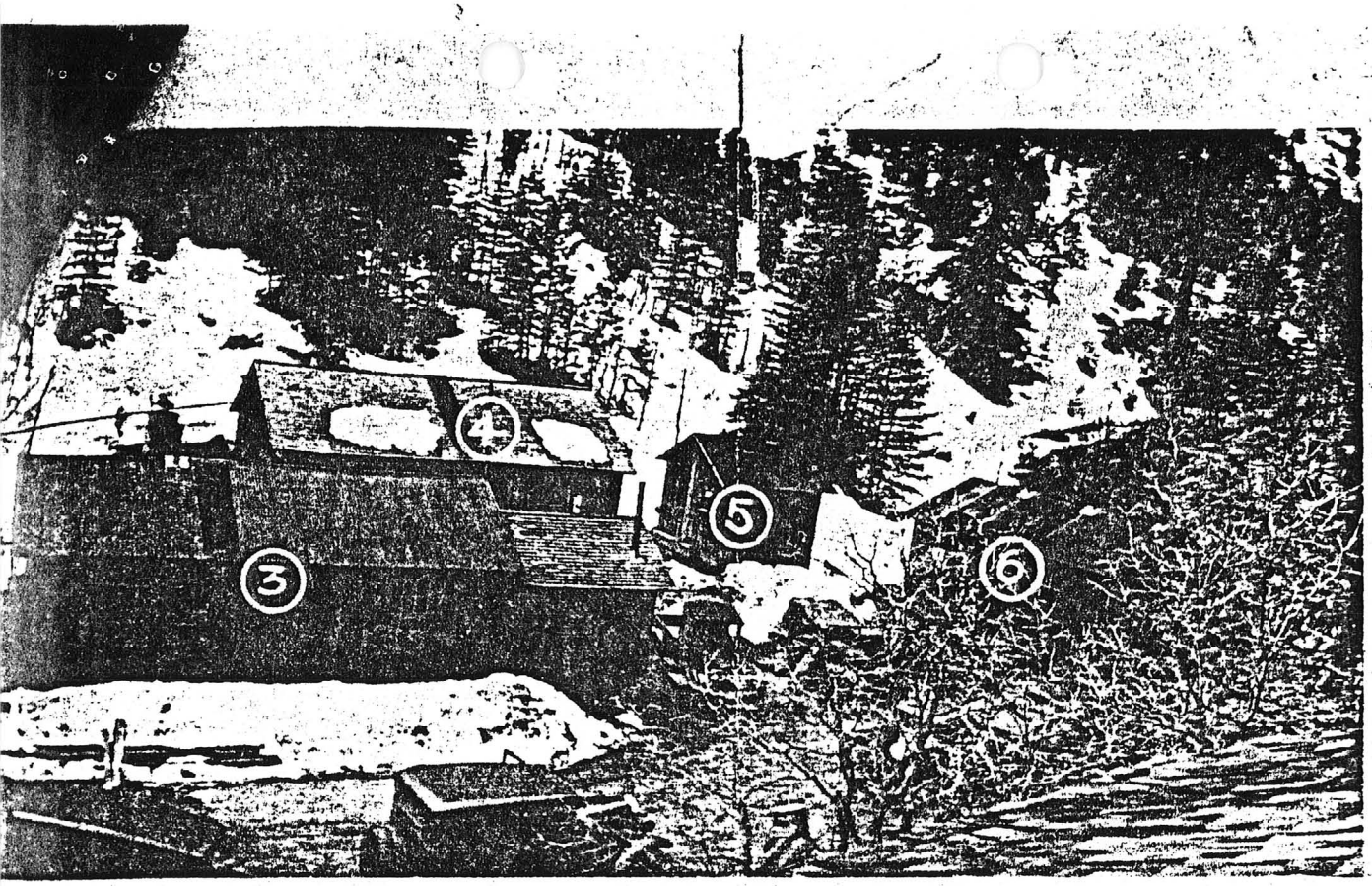
increasingly prominent and convincing. The development already done has disclosed bodies of primary ore rich in gold, silver, lead and copper, that have remained intact only because they were in parts of the vein less affected by subsequent earth movements and therefore less subjected to the leaching action of circulating waters.

Present indications are that 300 or 400 feet of additional depth should reach the permanent water level, or the plane below which no further leaching will be found to exist.

Assays Assay reports on samples of ore taken from the Money Metals Mine have been made by prominent registered assay offices—notably the Custom Assay Office at Prescott, Arizona, and John Herman of Los Angeles. On the 100-foot level, there is a body of ore approximately 100 feet long which assays up to $55.00 per ton. On the 200-foot level there are two bodies of ore assaying, respectively, up to $30.00 and up to $95.00 per ton.

While the assays show the presence of silver, copper, and lead, the outstanding content has been gold. The gold content of Money Metals ore is most strikingly shown in assays taken from the 300-foot level, which show a value *in gold alone* of $34.00 per ton. These assay values will be appreciated in their true significance when it is remembered that many of America's greatest fortunes have been made from mine ore assaying less than $5.00 per ton.

The pioneering work so far carried on has been by a small group of men who from the start, have preferred to feel their way carefully and become more assured of the possibilities ahead, before inviting others to join them in this enterprise. Developments have now reached the stage where the Company feels well justified in changing



frame and shaft; (2) blacksmith shop; (3) dining change room; and (6) one of the bunkhouses.

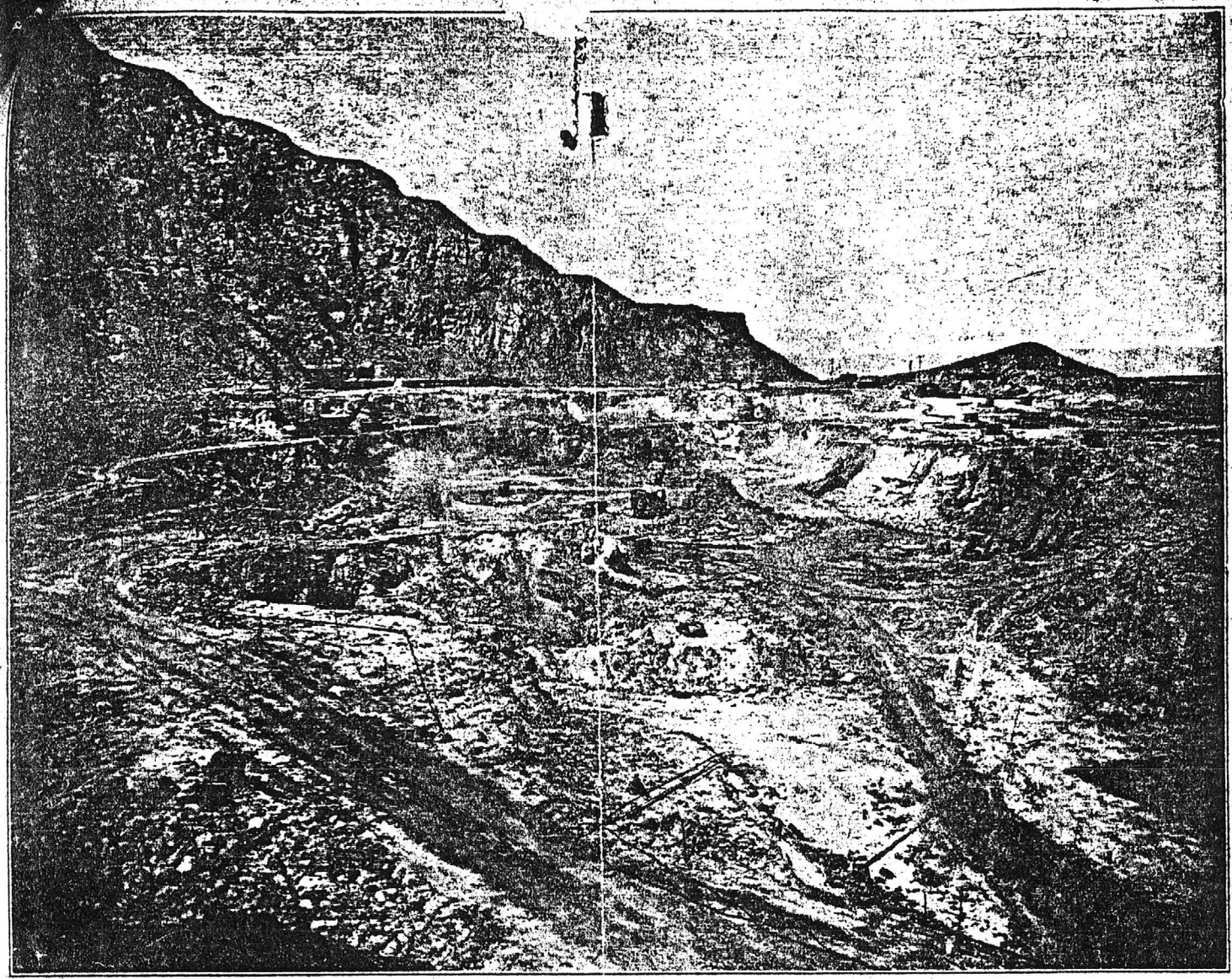
over from the gas engine powered equipment, which has reached its limit of efficiency, to electric power and equipment that will enable sinking to the required depth and doing all other work in the quickest and most economical manner consistently possible.

When the shaft reaches the permanent water level it should then be extended another 100 to 150 feet, and drifting on the vein then be carried to the end lines of the property, or a distance of over 3,000 feet.

Until recently this undertaking has been largely speculative but now the speculative features have begun to disappear and when development reaches the unoxidized and unleached zone the speculative features should soon be entirely eliminated and the money spent result in a good investment. To reach this last state will require a further expenditure of $50,000 for increased capacity equipment, new construction and underground development.

It is the proud boast of the officers and directors that there have been no high salaries, expensive exploitations, or other forms of expenditures so common in the "wildcat" type of venture which has brought legitimate mining into ill repute.

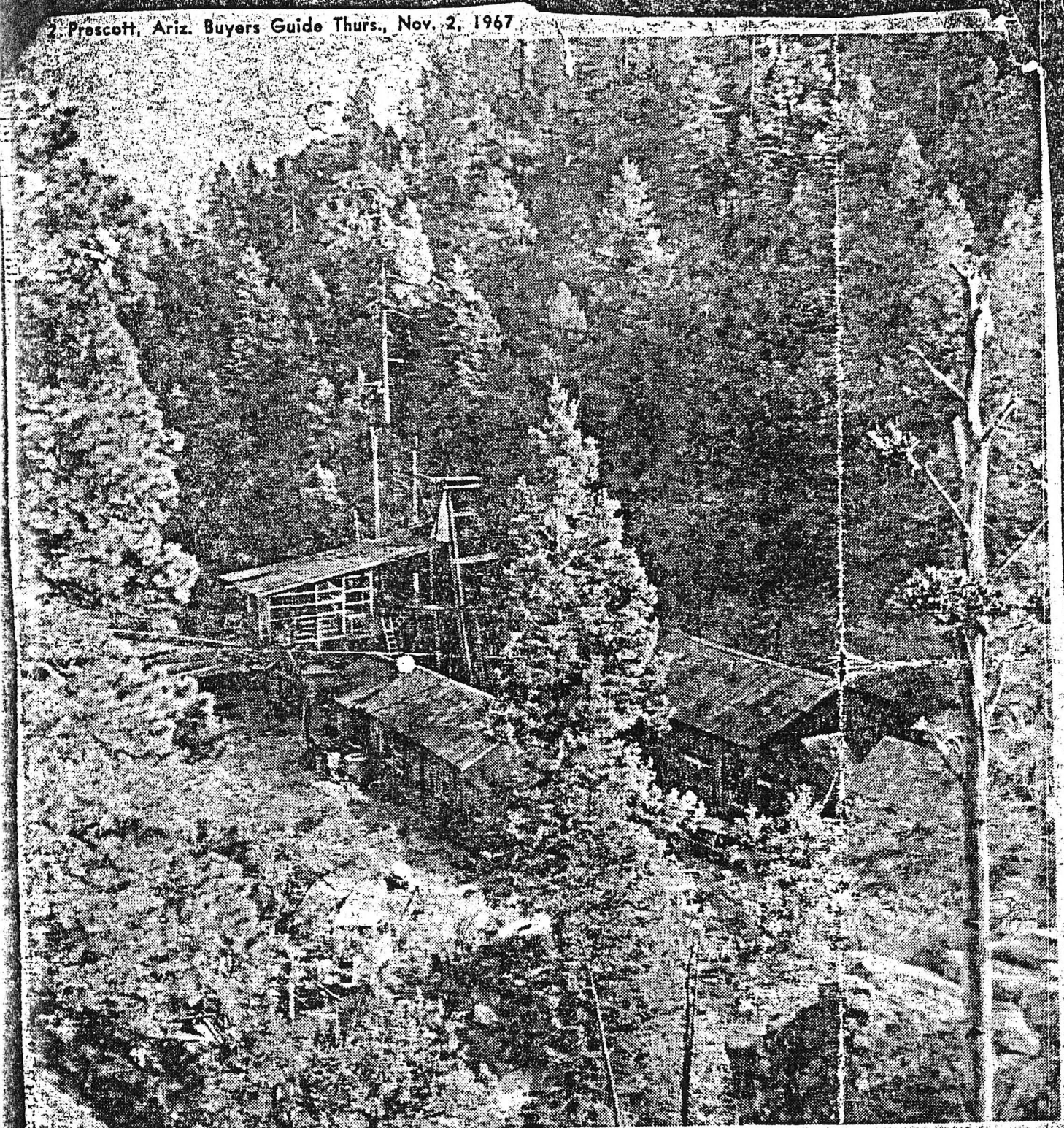
The presence of a rich mineral deposit at the Money Metals Mine has already been attested to in numerous assays. The only remaining question which the prospective investor will desire assurance upon is as to the character of the men engaged in the enterprise. On this score, the officers of the corporation are fortunate in being well and favorably known, both in California and in the State and County where their property is located. These references will be gladly furnished upon request, as well as complete details as to the financial structure



United Verde Mine, showing the surface plant at what formerly constituted the 500-foot level. At the beginning of operations at this point, the area now exposed to the daylight was 500 feet below the surface of the mine. Practically an entire mountain has been removed in the working of this mine.

and management of the Company. Mr. Kelsey, under whose supervision the work is to be conducted, has the highest references from the companies with which he has been previously associated, and in particular, the famous Argonaut Mine of California, the Tomboy Gold Mines Co., Ltd., of Colorado, and the Exploration Co., Ltd., of London.

The Money Metals Exploration Co. offers the investor a bona fide investment opportunity, and a possible financial return which may easily approach that of other prosperous mines of Yavapai County. The investor is guaranteed *conservative, capable,* and *energetic* management by a group of experienced men whose own fortunes are securely tied in with the future prosperity of Money Metals Mine.



BREATH OF THE PAST — Amid the pines outside the community of Walker stands the "Money Metals Mine" — one of the remnants of the mining boom in that area early in the century. Its ruins provided members of Prescott High School's newly formed Arizona Club a look into the past recently via several of the remaining symbols of Arizona's mining past.

(PHS Photo Courtesy Wanda Johnson)

CLAUD T. HARMON
SECRETARY-TREASURER

THOS. TURNER
PRESIDENT

MONEY METALS EXPLORATION COMPANY

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA
216 WEST GURLEY STREET
TELEPHONE 98
BOX 578

These are copy of orig. Sealed in this file 4-5-2002 J.M.

July 12, 1932

ARIZONA MACHINERY COMPANY,
PRESCOTT,
ARIZONA.

Gentlemen: Att: Mr. Broadgate

In accordance with your request I am sending you Engineer's Reports on the Money Metals Exploration Company. I regret we have not a regular assay map of the mine, but I am marking the assay values according to assays taken by us and run by John Herman of Los Angeles and the Custom Assay Office of Prescott, Arizona.

I wish to state that this samplying was done before Mr. Kelsey was connected with us, consequently as he did not do the samplying he did not mark it on his map.

Regarding car-loads of July 10, 1911, these were taken out before my time, but I obtained the information from where they were taken from the shippers in whom I have confidence, and believe that locations stated by them is correct.

Sample $68.20 from raise on the 300 foot level was not taken out of the raise as it is caved, but was cut from a piece of ore about 2' square that I, personally, pulled out of shoot, which would lead me to believe that the vein is at least 2' wide and values would correspond with car-load #2 which was taken from the 200' level above this point. I might state that the values on the 300 foot level are, practically speaking all in Gold.

On the 100' level there is an ore shoot approximately 100' long with width & value given in assay. On the 200' level there are two shoots approximately 175 ' each, width & values given in assays, and on the 300 foot level one shoot approximate 130' long, width & value given in assay, and indications are that we are coming into ore shoots in both the north and south faces.

I believe that an examination of our property will prove to you that it has real merit and looks better than even the reports indicate. Any other information you may require, we will be glad to let you have.

Yours very truly,

MONEY METALS EXPLORATION COMPANY, INC.

JK:M

By J. K. Kiefer Supt.

To The President and Board of Directors,
The Money Metals Exploration Company.

Gentlemen:

I hand you herewith, further details, estimates, assumptions and deductions which you may consider as supplemental to my report on your property under date of Oct. 5th, 1931.

The present Development and Improvement values of the property may be partially set up as follows:

UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT:	
2-Compartment incline shaft---400 feet @ $50.00..	$20,000.
1550 feet Drifting, Cross-cutting & Raising @ 20.	31,000.
SURFACE EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS:	
Cornish Pump--complete with gas engine drive.....	450.
#3 Cameron sinking pump.....	100.
Shop lathe & accessories.....	600.
Drill press, drills, etc.....	175.
Air compressor & Receiver.....	275.
50 H. P. Gas Engine.....	400.
15 H. P. " "	75.
Large Hoist.....	750.
Small "	200.
Blacksmithing Equipment.....	100.
Wire rope, ore cars, small tools, & Miscl.....	1,000.
Boarding House & Equipment.....	1,000.
Other improvements, incl. Bldgs. Contents, Roads,et	6,500.
	$62,625.

These figures take no account of a large amount of expensive but obsolete equipment, the double cost of unwatering, repairing and reopening of the workings after a long idleness, nor the fact that most of the work done was during times and under conditions such that the total outlay amounted to several times the above amount.

As has been said before, you have completed sufficient exploratory and new development work in the upper leached zone to thoroughly justify going to greater depth. The next step will be to change over to suitable equipment to enable you to sink to about the 750 foot level, which should be well into the unleached zone below the permanent water level, and there carry on further development work and the actual blocking out of ore.

The immediate plans entailing the expenditure of some $50,000.00, call for the following:

To The President & Board of Directors.

SURFACE CHANGES AND ADDITIONS:

Power, changing over to electric, and including major motors, transformers, starting boxes, controllers, wiring, etc.	$10,000.	
New Headframe	850.	
Additional Ore Cars	135.	
Electric Pump	2,500.	
Compressor	1,000.	
Saw & Table	150.	
Blower, for mine ventilation	500.	
Blower Pipe	550.	
Changing present large hoist to motor driven	300.	
Shaft Rail	650.	
Motors, miscellaneous additional	500.	
Miscellaneous buildings and tools	2,000.	
Probable Road and other extra work	4,000.	23,135.

UNDERGROUND WORK:

Clean out and retimber shaft from 300 to 400 level	1,500.	
Sink shaft an additional 300 feet	10,500.	
50 foot shaft sump	1,750.	
2-shaft stations & ore pockets	1,250.	
100 feet of cross-cutting	1,000.	
1,000 feet of drifting	10,000.	26,000.
		$49,135.

When this work has been accomplished it will then be in order to proceed with the development of the mine preparatory to actual production, in the meantime carrying on the necessary test work to govern the exact type of mill to be erected.

This development will call for;

Probable drifting to end lines on at least 2 levels	$60,000.
Raises connecting 2 levels--15 or 2250 feet @ $12.50	28,125.
Sinking & raising a new 3-compartment main working shaft, its location to be determined by underground development....1500 ft. @ $50.00	75,000.
Larger hoist, headframe, ore bins, Misc'l. Equip't	10,000.
	$173,125.

The above figures you will note call for an expenditure of $223,000. to bring the mine to the point of production without allowing for the construction of a mill. These figures, however, are outside figures and in all probability the cost of the work necessary to be ready for milling, including a mill, can be held to well within a total of $250,000. to cover everything.

To The President & Board of Directors.

All indications to date are that at a depth of 600 feet a minimum vein width of at least 3½ feet may be expected and assuming conservatively that but one half the distance between the end lines of the property, or 1500 feet is in ore, you would then have between two levels, in a block 3½'x150'x 1500',- 71,500 tons of ore. Wherever unleached primary ore is found in place in the levels above, assay returns show a content of from $30.00 to $95.00 per ton. From past experience with ore of just this type, I am quite sure a 90% extraction can be had in the right type of mill and with an even smaller scale of operation than you contemplate, the total mining and milling costs would not exceed $7.50 per ton. For the sake of conservatism, if we assume the low gross value of $15.oo per ton, there should result a net profit of $6.00 per ton, or on 71,500 tons, a total net profit on $429,600.00, equal to a return of 171% on $250,000. On the side of conservatism, I might add that even if considerably less than one-half the distance between the end lines were in ore, this would in all probability be more than offset by the secondary enrichment of the ore below ground water level resulting from the redeposition of values leached and carried down from above.

At first glance, a return of 171% on $250,000. might appear to be absurdly high but it must be borne in mind that two to three years would be required to place the property on production and another two years to treat 71,600 tons at the rate of 100 tons per day, so that the owners of the property would receive returns at the average rate of only 34% per year, which is no more than they woul be reasonably entitled to. Moreover, by the time the original investment is returned the mine, if all expectations are realized, should have only started on what promises to be a long and profitable career.

Trusting I have made some points clearer to you and enabled you to realize why I have no hesitancy in recommending your property to anyone, I remain

Respectfully yours,

N. S. KELSEY

Hollywood, California,
April 1st, 1932.

Form C. Q. 2270

ORE SETTLEMENT

PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION

COPPER QUEEN BRANCH

REDUCTION WORKS, DOUGLAS, ARIZONA May 16, 1929.

BOUGHT OF Money Metals Exploration Co.,
ADDRESS Prescott, Arizona.
MATERIAL Lead Ore SHIPPED FROM Mayer, Arizona.

Date Received	CAR Initial	CAR Number	WEIGHT Wet	WEIGHT Moisture	WEIGHT Dry
5/8/29	AT	82164	64000	1.0	63360

Smelter Lot No. 415 May 1929.
Shipper's Lot No. 1 (Lead).
Date Sampled 5/12/29.
E. & M. Journal Quotations
Average for week ending 5/8/29.

N. Y. Silver	54.79	c per oz.
N. Y. Copper	17.77	c per lb.
Deduction	5.50	c per lb.
London Lead £		per L. T.
London Lead		c per lb.
N. Y. Lead	7.00	c per lb.
Deduction	1.40	c per lb.

PER TON OF 2000 LBS.

	Assay		Deduct	Pay For	PAYMENTS	AMOUNTS Per Ton	AMOUNTS Total
Gold	.35	oz.	% &	% =	oz. @ $ 20.00 per oz.	7.00	
Silver	22.69	oz.	5 % &	% = 21.5555	oz. @ 54.79c per oz.	11.81	
Copper	3.28	%	10 lbs. & % of balance	2.78 % = 55.6	lbs. @ 12.27c per lb.	6.82	
Lead	10.7	%	1.5 units & 6.8% of balance	8.5744% =	lbs. } lbs. } @ 5.60c per lb.	9.60	
Deduct	lb. lead for each lb. of copper paid for=			lbs. = 171.488			
					Total Payments		35.23

	Analysis		Deduct	Charge For	CHARGES		
					Treatment Base	4.50	
Insol.	24.2	%		% @	Treatment Increase 10 Max. c per unit	1.02	
S	24.4	%		% @	c per unit	2.42	
		%		% @	c per unit	2.00	
		%		% @	c per unit		
					Total Treatment	9.94	
				Pay For	LESS CREDITS		
Fe	22.2	%		% @	6 c per unit	1.33	
		%		% @	c per unit		
		%		% @	c per unit		
					Net Treatment		8.61
					Net Price per ton f. o. b. Douglas		26.62

Gross Proceeds	31.680	Dry Tons	@ $ 26.62	per ton	843.32
Less Freight From Mayer, Ariz. On	32.00	Gross Tons	@ $ 4.15	per ton	132.80
Less					

Balance Due Bank of Arizona, Prescott, Arizona a/c Money Metals Exploration Co. 710.52

Correct S/F Inv. Clerk

Checked Mug

Approved E. P. Hodgson Manager

R. H. HETHERINGTON

Prescott, Ariz. July 10 1901

Bought of Ray & Cooper

Address

NO 1

CAR No.	CAR Init.	WEIGHT Wet	WEIGHT H2O	WEIGHT Dry	CLASSIFICATION	VALUES Per Ton	VALUES Total
43928	CB	22920	1%	22960	~~68~~		

Payments.

Gold 1/30	Ozs. @	$19.50			1326
Silver 26 4/5	Ozs. @	95 % @	53	cts.	1329
Lead 52 4 @ 90	%	943 2 lbs. @	3.5	cts.	3301
Copper	%	lbs. @		cts.	
Fe 6 4/5	%	@	5	cts.	32
Mn	%	@		cts.	
CaO	%	@		cts.	
Lead credit	%	@		cts.	

TOTAL PAYMENTS. 5988

Deductions:

Freight and treatment					500
Insoluble, 9.5 6	%	@	10	cts.	56
Sulphur,	%	@		cts.	
Zinc, 11 2 – 8	%	3 2 @	50	cts.	160
As, Sb, Bi,	%	@		cts.	
Bricking					

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS. 716

Price per ton. 52.72

ANALYSIS								
SiO2	Fe	Mn	Cao	Zn	S	As	Sb	Bi

Gross Proceeds 11343 Tons @ $ 52 72 — 59799

Less freight from Potosi — 9660

Less excess freight a/c Mum Sacra — 25

Less sampling,

Balance due — 50114

59799 — 59799

R H Hetherington

R. H. HETHERINGTON

Prescott, Ariz. July 10 1911

Bought of Rufi Cooperi

Address

Condo

No 2

CAR No.	CAR Init.	WEIGHT Wet	WEIGHT H2O	WEIGHT Dry
43928	GS	25085	65	23454

CLASSIFICATION			VALUES Per Ton	VALUES Total
Payments.				
Gold 2 46 Ozs. @ $ 19 50			4797	
Silver 34 4 Ozs. @ P % @ 53		cts.	1732	
Lead 57 Less 10% 918 lbs. @ 3 50		cts.	3213	
Copper %	lbs. @	cts.		
Fe 14 8 %	@ 5	cts.	74	
Mn %	@	cts.		
CaO %	@	cts.		
Lead credit %	@	cts.		
TOTAL PAYMENTS.				9816
Deductions:				
~~Freight and~~ treatment			500	
Insoluble, 0 6 %	@ 10	cts.	6	
Sulphur, %	@	cts.		
Zinc, %	@	cts.		
As, Sb, Bi, %	@	cts.		
Bricking				
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.				506
Price per ton.				9310
				109178

ANALYSIS								
SiO2	Fe	Mn	Cao	Zn	S	As	Sb	Bi

Gross Proceeds 11727 Tons @ $ 93 10

Less freight from Portland 10601

Less excess freight a/c Silver Queen 75

Less sampling, 3 00 weighing Matt 4 00 7 00

Balance due 97802

109178 109178

R H Hetherington

REPORT ON THE PROPERTY

OF

THE MONEY METALS EXPLORATION CO.

Yavapai Co., Arizona.

This is copy of original sealed in this file.
4.5.2002. J.M.

LOCATION: The property known as the Money Metals Mine is located at the head of Big Bug Creek, in the Big Bug Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona. It is 18 miles south of Prescott, Arizona, and is reached by a good dirt road on easy grades. Another but longer road from Prescott parallels the Railroad, via. Poland Junction on the Santa Fe, thence to Poland, the terminal of a branch line, and thence from Poland 1½ miles up a steep grade to the mine. The elevation of the present shaft collar is 7,200 feet above sea level. The summers are mild and the snow fall moderate during a three month winter period.

PROPERTY: Consists of seven full claims (unpatented) covering 3,000 feet along the strike of the vein, and also including a millsite and a bountiful stand of mining timber.

GEOLOGY: The predominant formation in this area is granite, and the outstanding feature of the Money Metals property is a strong persistent dyke of rhyolite porphry intruded through the granite and varying in width from 20 to 150 feet. This dyke is easily traceable on the surface for over a mile, even through heavily timbered sections and sections partially covered with float from erosion. Its strike is nearly north and south, with a dip of 74 degrees to the west.

HISTORY: The property was first discovered about 30 years ago by a prospector who for a short time removed considerable ore from shallow openings and then sold to a man who proceeded to sink and carry on deeper development work. This work was interrupted by the death of the second owner and the property remained tied up in an estate with no further development work being done until about three years ago by the present owners.

The new owners have unwatered the old workings,

cleaned out, repaired and retimbered the shaft and most of the drifts and raises down to and including the 300' level, and have accomplished as much additional development work with the gasoline engine powered equipment at hand, as seems advisable at the present 300 foot depth.

EQUIPMENT: Consists of a small "A" headframe with built in ore bin; a small single drum hoist driven by a 15 HP gas engine-limit 300 feet and handling small buckets over skids in the footwall of the shaft; a 50 HP gas engine, driving a small two drill compressor, large lathe, drill press, etc., and formerly used to also drive a large single drum hoist good for 1,000' to 1,500' of depth, but which cannot now be used economically or with the present headframe; a blacksmith shop equipped for ordinary hand work; combination hoist and machine shop building; boarding house to accommodate 20 men; change house; bunk house; two 2-room cabins; Cornish pump, operated by a 6-cylinder Buick automobile engine; one #3 Cameron sinking pump; three 16 Cu. Ft. ore cars; 2 sinking buckets; 1 bucket bailer; 1 skip bailer; 1 1½ ton skip; machine drills, stopers, miscellaneous small tools and accessories; 1- two ton truck. Also several D. C. motors and parts of an obsolete D. C. generating set that was formerly operated by the above noted 50 HP gas engine.

All buildings and equipment have been put in good repair and timber for mining purposes has been kept cut in advance of requirements.

DEVELOPMENT: Consists of an incline two-compartment shaft sunk approximately in the vein to a depth of 300 feet; 200 feet of drifting on the main vein at the 100 foot level; 450 feet of drifting on the 200 foot level; 550 feet of drifting on the 300 foot level; and several hundred feet of

crosscutting and raising, all of which is accessable for inspection today.

In addition, at 110' north of the shaft, on the 100' level, and at 60' and 100' north of the shaft on the 200' level, crosscuts were driven 20 feet west to a vein nearly parallel to the present main drifts in the footwall portion of the dyke, and the 100', 200' and 300' levels are all supposed to have been connected by raises through this parallel vein. No maps or records of these old workings are available and how much work was done here cannot now be determined as they are caved and inaccessable.

Some development ore was undoubtedly shipped for test purposes but the bulk of the evidence available would indicate that all work was more for the purpose of development and exploration, rather than with a view to doing any shipping.

At 85' north of the shaft on the 300' level, a winze was sunk on the vein and good values are stated to have been found but this winze has not been cleaned out.

The shaft is reported to have been sunk to below the 400' level through good ore and about 70 feet of drifting accomplished on the 400' level, also in ore, when all work was stopped and the workings allowed to fill with water. This last 100' of shaft and the drifting on the 400' level are filled with water and inaccessable for the reason that the present surface equipment is not for working below the 300' level. However, there is reason to believe that this work was done, with the results as stated, because to date, since reopening the mine, all statements previously made about the property have been found to be correct. It is also evident that the work of the past owners came to a stop for the reason stated rather than because of any lack of encouragement to continue.

On the 200' level at a point 210 feet south of the shaft, reference to the accompanying plan map will show a sudden swinging of the drift to the southeast where it continues to follow close to the footwall contact between the porphry and granite. At the 210' point a well defined hangingwall of this vein appears to be continuing on south in the direction the drift would have taken if continued straight ahead without being turned to the east. No crosscutting was carried into the hanging of the drift beyond this point but further recent work on the 300' level immediately below this point, encountered the same condition. After advancing the 300 level south drift along the footwall section for 30 feet it was turned into the hangingwall and picked up this hangingwall slip at the expected point. This persistent hangingwall has been followed only a short distance but shows a marked improvement over the footwall portion followed immediately above on the 200' level.

North of the shaft on the 300' level, recent additional work has shown the main vein opening continuing strong and persistently with an average width of about four feet. Here are seen evidences of at least two and quite possibly a third period of movement within the dyke, which make for more favourable conditions for ore deposition.

From a point 205 feet north of the shaft on the 300' level, a crosscut has been driven 50 feet into the hangingwall of the drift and at this distance has just reached the true granite. The gradation from true porphry, through granodiorite with some schistosity, to the true granite is gradual. Opposite this crosscut another has been started into the footwall but at 15 feet is still in schist which undoubtedly is an alteration product of the granite resulting when and since the porphry was intruded through it.

All showings on the 300' level are stronger than on the levels above.

VALUES: Practically all of the development on the 300' level, as well as most of that on the levels above, is in formation that clearly has been quite thoroughly leached by circulating waters. Occasional bunches of primary ore are to be found that have resisted the leaching action or, more probably, have remained in place only because the decending waters found more open and ready channels to travel in their downward course.

Wherever primary ore is found assays show gross values of from $30.00 to $95.00 per ton in Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper, named in the order of their importance.

The only available certified records of ore shipments are settlement sheets (copies appended) covering two carloads shipped during 1911 by leasers, showing $59.88 and $98.16 per ton respectively,- and one car shipped by the present owners during 1929, which assayed $35.23 per ton. So far as can be learned the first two cars were obtained by stripping ore left in the footwall of the shaft between the 100' and 200' levels. The third car was a test shipment by the present owners and came from a small stope just above the 200' level, 60 feet north of the shaft. This lot was roughly sorted in the stope.

Numerous exposures in the present workings show secondary ore resulting from redeposition and re-silicification following one or more of the periods of movement, and assaying from $4.50 to $30.00 per ton. Such exposures are seen in a raise above the 200' level, 170 feet south of the shaft; in the ends of the shaft between the 200' and 300' levels; and in the back and sides of the station on the 300' level. In this latter, considerable free gold is to be found in the quartz.

No attempt is being made to place any value on partially blocked out or probable ore and no estimate of the tonnage of any such is essential at this time.

The values so far determined, however, are vitally important in that they serve as the very best guide as to what may be expected when further development is carried down far enough to reach the zone below permanent water level where no leaching has taken place.

SUMMARY: All exploratory work accomplished on and above the 300' level to date, shows conclusively that this elevation is wholly within the leached zone above ground water level.

Surface indications are strong and persistent but work underground has already shown gradually increasing strength as to continuance of vein opening horizontally, on the dip, and in width.

Leaching of pyrite from the walls is in evidence today on the 300' level and indications are that groundwater level is not far below. The depth to permanent water level at the Sheldon Mine, the nearest neighbor, would show that this level in the Money Metals should be reached at about 600 feet.

Further work on the 300' level would be enlightening but withthe present surface equipment would become increasingly expensive. Sufficient has already been accomplished to justify the expectation that when ground water level is reached primary ore will be found in place and unleached. Moreover, when ground water level is reached a zone of secondary enrichment is quite sure to be encountered, resulting from the re-deposition by circulating waters, of leached values from above. This zone of secondary enrichment may extend anywhere from 100' to several hundred feet in depth.

The ore is complex, carrying Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Iron and some Zinc.

As greater depth is reached it may be expected that the lead, zinc, and possibly some of the silver content will decrease, giving place to more copper and with the gold content remaining about the same.

No extensive faulting is in evidence and what may be encountered in this formation should be simple of solution.

South of a nearly vertical line about 60 feet north of the shaft, the main vein opening lies close to the footwall contact between the dyke and the granite, until a point 210' south is reached when, as previously noted, the main opening threatens to follow closer to the hangingwall contact.

North of 60 feet north of the shaft the main vein opening is again near the hangingwall contact of the true porphry.

As is usual in such deposits, the ore may be found first on one contact and then on the other, or in fissures within the dyke itself. Further development may prove the ore to lie in lenses and if so, these are quite likely to be overlapping both horizontally and on the dip, in alternate combinations of the three occurrences just mentioned.

The points 60 feet north and 210 feet south of the shaft as so far developed, appear to be in fault planes, or planes of movement entirely within the dyke.

In developing to greater depth there need be no fear that this large dyke of porphry is likely to pinch out because it was forced up through the granite from below and all present work is at its mere apex.

RECOMMENDATIONS: In view of the positive and encouraging results from all work accomplished to date, it is strongly recommended that adequate and more economical power be pro-

cured; the larger hoist be put in commission; a new headframe and ore bin be constructed at the shaft collar; additional compressor capacity and a ventilating system be installed; together with other changes and additions which will enable further sinking of the shaft and development at greater depth in the most economical manner.

The expenditure of $50,000 should enable making all necessary surface changes and additions; clean out and retimber the shaft from the 300' to the 400' level; sink an additional 350 feet; cut two shaft stations with ore pockets; do 100 feet of crosscutting and 1,000 feet of drifting.

This work alone could not be expected to develop the mine to the point where a mill would be justified but it should carry the property well into the stage from where a very definite plan of development and blocking out of ore can be carried forward.

From this point on, preparation will be for actual production and the erection of a mill, the type and size of which will necessarily depend upon developments below the oxidized zone.

To comply with the mining laws and regulations, a second shaft or exit will eventually be required. Also, mill tailings had best be impounded to avoid possible trouble resulting from the pollution of streams and farm lands. While the holdings include a fair mill site and another shaft site, there happens to be certain ground adjacent to the property that affords ideal sites for both these purposes and it is strongly recommended that arrangements for eventually acquiring this additional ground be entered into while it may be had for a reasonable figure.

Hollywood, Calif.
Oct. 5 1931

N. S. Kelsey

Part 1
of this report

REPORT ON THE PROPERTY

OF

THE MONEY METALS EXPLORATION CO.

Yavapai County, Arizona.

Copy of Original
Sealed in this file
J.M. 4.5.02.

Claud F. Harmon
Secretary-Treasurer

Th... Turner
President

MONEY METALS EXPLORATION COMPANY
Prescott, Arizona.
216 West Gurley Street
Telephone 98
Box 578

July 12, 1932.

ARIZONA MACHINERY COMPANY,
PRESCOTT,
ARIZONA.

Gentlemen: Att: Mr. Broadgate.

In accordance with your request I am sending you Enginewr's Reports on the Money Metals Exploration Company. I regret we have not a regular assay map of the mine, but I am marking the assay values according to assays taken by us and run by John Herman of Los Angeles and the Custom Assay Office of Prescott Arizona.

I wish to state that this sampling was done before Mr. Kelsey was connected with us, consequently as he did not do the sampling he did not mark it on his map.

Regarding carloads of July 10, 1911, these were taken out before my time, but I obtained the information from where they were taken from the shippers in whom I have confidence, and believe that locations stated by them are correct.

Sample $68.20 from raise on the 300 foot level was not taken out of the raise as it is caved, but was cut from a piece of ore about 2' square that I, personally, pulled out of sheet, which would lead me to believe that the vein is at least 2' wide and values would correspond with carload #2 which was taken from the 200' level above this point. I might state that the values on the 300 foot level are, practically speaking, all in Gold.

On the 100' level there is an ore sheet approximately 100' long with width and value given in assay. On the 200' level there are two sheets approximately 175' each, width and values given in assays, and on the 300 foot level one sheet approximately 130' long, width and value given in assay, and indications are that we are coming into ore sheets in both the north and south faces.

I believe that an examination of our property will prove to you that it has real merit and looks better than even the reports indicate. Any other information you may require, we will be glad to let you have.

Yours very truly,

MONEY METALS EXPLORATION COMPANY, INC.,

By J. K. KILFEDER, Supt.

JK:M

To the President and Board of Directors,
The Money Metals Exploration Company.

Gentlemen:

I hand you herewith further details, estimates, assumptions and deductions which you may consider as supplemental to my report on your property under date of Oct.5,1931.

The present development and improvement values of the property may be partially set up as follows:

UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT:	
2 Compartment incline shaft - 400 feet @ $50.	$20,000
1550 feet Drifting, Crosscutting & Raising @ $20.	31,000
SURFACE EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS:	
Cornish Pump - complete with gas engine drive . . .	450
#3 Cameron sinking pump	100
Shop Lathe and accessories.	600
Drill press, drills, etc.	175
Air compressor and receiver	275
50 H. P. gas engine	400
15 H. P. gas engine	75
Large Hoist	750
Small Hoist	200
Blacksmithing Equipment	100
Wire rope, ore cars, small tolls & Miscl.	1,000
Boarding House & Equipment.	1,000
Other improvements, incl. Bldgs. Contents, Roads etc.	6,500
	$ 62,625.

These figures take no account of a large amount of expensive but obsolete equipment, the double cost of unwatering, repairing and reopening of the workings after a long idleness, nor the fact that most of the work done was during times and under conditions such that the total outlay amounted to several times the above amount.

As has been said before, you have completed sufficient exploratory and new development work in the upper leached zone to thoroughly justify going to greater depth. The next step will be to change over to suitable equipment to enable you to sink to about the 750 foot level, which should be well into the unleached zone below the permanent water level, and there carry on further development work and the actual blocking out of ore.

The immediate plans entailing the expenditure of some $50,000, call for the following:

in the footwall of the shaft; a 50 HP gas engine, driving a small two drill compressor, large lathe, drill press, etc. and formerly used to also drive a large single drum hoist good for 1,000 ' to 1,500' of depth, but which cannot now be used economically or with the present headframe; a blacksmith shop equipped for ordinary hand work; combination hoist and machine shop building; boarding house to accommodate 20 men; change house, bunk house; two 2-room cabins; Cornish pump, operated by a 6-cylinder Buick automobile engine; one #3 Cameron sinking pump; three 16 cu. ft. ore cars; 2 sinking buckets; 1 bucket bailer; 1 skip bailer; 1 - 1½ ton skip; machine drills, stopers, miscellaneous small tools and accessories; 1 - two ton truck. Also several D. C. motors and parts of an obsolete D. C. generating set that was formerly operated by the above noted 50 HP gas engine.

All buildings and equipment have been put in good repair and timber for mining purposes has been kept cut in advance of requirements.

DEVELOPMENT:

Consists of an incline two-compartment shaft sunk approximately in the vein to a depth of 300 feet; 200 feet of drifting on the main vein at the 100 foot level; 450 feet of drifting on the 200 foot level; 550 feet of drifting on the 300 foot level; and several hundred feet of crosscutting and raising, all of which is accessible for inspection today.

In addition, at 110' north of the shaft, on the 100' level, and at 60' and 100' north of the shaft on the 200' level, crosscuts were driven 20 feet west to a vein nearly parallel to the present main drifts in the footwall portion of the dyke, and the 100', 200' and 300' levels are all supposed to have been connected by raises through this parallel vein. No maps or records of these old workings are available and how much work was done here cannot now be determined as they are caved and inaccessible.

Some development ore was undoubtedly shipped for test purposes but the bulk of the evidence available would indicate that all work was more for the purpose of development and exploration, rather than with a view to doing any shipping.

At 85' north of the shaft on the 300' level, a winze was sunk on the vein and good values are stated to have been found, but this winze has not been cleaned out.

The shaft is reported to have been sunk to below the 400' level through good ore and about 70 feet of drifting accomplished on the 400' level, also in ore, when all work was stopped and the workings allowed to fill with water.

LOCATION:

The property known as the Money Metals Mine is located at the head of Big Bug Creek, in the Big Bug Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona. It is 18 miles south of Prescott, Arizona, and is reached by a good dirt road on easy grades. Another but longer road from Prescott parallels the Railroad, via Poland Junction on the Santa Fe, thence to Poland, the terminal of a branch line, and thence from Poland 1½ miles up a steep grade to the mine. The elevation of the present shaft collar is 7,200 feet above sea level. The summers are mild and the snow fall moderate during a three month winter period.

PROPERTY:

Consists of seven full claims (unpatented) covering 3,000 feet along the strike of the vein, and also including a millsite and a bountiful stand of mining timber.

GEOLOGY:

The predominant formation in this area is granite, and the outstanding feature of the Money Metals property is a strong persistent dyke of rhyolite porphry intruded through the granite and varying in width from 20 to 150 feet. This dyke is easily traceable on the surface for over a mile, even through heavily timbered sections and sections partially covered with float from erosion. Its strike is nearly north and south, with a dip of 74 degrees to the west.

HISTORY:

The property was first discovered about 30 years ago by a prospector who for a short time removed considerable ore from shallow openings and then sold to a man who proceeded to sink and carry on deeper development work. This work was interrupted by the death of the second owner and the property remained tied up in an estate with no further development work being done until about three years ago by the present owners.

The new owners have unwatered the old workings, cleaned out, repaired and retimbered the shaft and most of the drifts and raises down to and including the 300' level, and have accomplished as much additional development work with the gasoline engine powered equipment at hand, as seems advisable at the present 300 foot depth.

EQUIPMENT:

Consists of a small "A" headframe with built in ore bin; a small single drum hoist driven by a 15HP gas engine- limit 300 feet and handling small buckets over skids

SURFACE CHANGES AND ADDITIONS:

Power, changing over to electric, and including major motors, transformers, starting boxes, controllers, wiring, etc.	$10,000	
New Headframe	850	
Additional Ore Cars	135	
Electric Pump.	2,500	
Compressor	1,000	
Saw & Table.	150	
Blower, for mine ventilation	500	
Blower Pipe.	550	
Changing present large hoist to motor driven . .	300	
Shaft Rail	650	
Motors, miscellaneous additional	500	
Miscellaneous buildings and tools.	2,000	
Probable Road and other extra work	4,000	23,135

UNDERGROUND WORK:

Clean out and retimber shaft from 300 to 400 level.	1,500	
Sink shaft an additional 300 feet.	10,500	
50 foot shaft sump	1,750	
2-shaft stations & ore pockets	1,250	
100 feet of cross-cutting.	1,000	
1,000 feet of drifting	10,000	26,000
		$49,135

When this work has been accomplished it will then be in order to proceed with the development of the mine preparatory to actual production, in the meantime carrying on the necessary test work to govern the exact type of mill to be erected.

This development willcall for:

Probable drifting to end lines on at least 2 levels	$60,000
Raises connecting 2 levels--15 of 2250 feet @ $12.50.	28,125
Sinking & raising a new 3-compartment main working shaft, its location to be determined by underground development .... 1500 ft. @ $50.00	75,000
Larger hoist, headframe, ore bins, Miscl.Equipt. .	10,000
	$173,125

The above figures you willnote call for an expenditure of $223,000 to bring the mine to the point of production without allowing for the construction of a mill. These figures, however, are outside figures and in all probability the cost of the work necessary to be ready for milling, including a mill, can be held to well within a total of $250,000 to cover everything.

All indications to date are that at a depth of 600 feet a minimum vein width of at least 3½ feet may be expected and assuming conservatively that but one half the distance between the end lines of the property, or 1500 feet is in ore, you would then have between two levels, in a block 3½' x 150' x 1500', - 71,500 tons of ore. Wherever unleached primary ore is found in place in the levels above, assay returns show a content of from $30.00 to $95.00 per ton. From past experience with ore of just this type, I am quite sure a 90% extraction can be had in the right type of mill and with an even smaller scale of operation than you contemplate, the total mining and milling costs would not exceedn$7.50 per ton. For the sake of conservatism, if we assume the low gross value of $15.00 per ton, there should result a net profit of $6.00 per ton, or on 71,500 tons, a total net profit on $429,600.00, equal to a return of 171% on $250,000. On the side of conservatism, I might add that even if considerably less than one-half the distance between the end lines were in ore, this would in all probability be more than offset by the secondary enrichment of the ore below water level resulting from the redeposition of values leached and carried down from above.

At first glance, a return of 171% on $250,000 might appear to be absurdly high, but it must be borne in in mind that two to three years would be required to place the property on production and another two years to treat 71,600 tons at the rate of 100 tons per day, so that the owners of the property would receive returns at the average rate of only 34% per year, which is no more than they would be reasonably entitled to. Moreover, by the time the original investment is returned,the mine, if all expectations are realized, should have only started on what promises to be a long and profitable career.

Trusting I have made some points clearer to you and enabled you to realize why I have no hesitancy in recommending your property to anyone, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

N. S. KELSY

Hollywood, California,
April 1st, 1932.

This last 100' of shaft and the drifting on the 400' level are filled with water and inaccessible for the reason that the present surface equipment is not for working below the 300' level. However, there is reason to believe that this work was done, with the results as stated, because to date, since reopening the mine, all statements previously made about the property have been found to be correct. It is also evident that the work of the past owners came to a stop for the reason stated rather than because of any lack of encouragement to continue.

On the 200' level at a point 210 feet south of the shaft, reference to the accompanying plan map will show a sudden swinging of the drift to the southeast where it continues to follow close to the footwall contact between the porphry and granite. At the 210' point a well defined hanging wall of this vein appears to be continuing on south in the direction the drift would have taken if continued straight ahead without being turned to the east. No crosscutting was carried into the hanging of the drift beyond this point but further recent work on the 300' level immediately below this point, encountered the same condition. After advancing the 300 level south drift along the footwall section for 30 feet it was turned into the hanging wall and picked up this hanging wall slip at the expected point. This persistent hanging wall has been followed only a short distance but shows a marked improvement over the footwall portion followed immediately above on the 200' level.

North of the shaft on the 300' level, recent additional work has shown the main vein opening continuing strong and persistently with an average width of about four feet. Here are seen evidences of at least two and quite possibly a third period of movement within the dyke, which make for more favourable conditions for ore deposition.

From a point 205 feet north of the shaft on the 300' level, a crosscut has been driven 50 feet into the hangingwall of the drift and at this distance has just reached the true granite. The gradation from true porphry, through granodiorite with some schistosity, to the true granite is gradual. Opposite this crosscut another has been started into the footwall but at 15 feet is still in schist which undoubtedly is an alteration product of the granite resulting when and since the porphry was intruded through it.

All showings on the 300' level are stronger than on the levels above.

VALUES:

Practically all of the development on the 300' level, as well as most of that on the levels above, is in formation that clearly has been quite thoroughly leached by

circulating waters. Occasional bunches of primary ore are to be found that have resisted the leaching action or, more probably, have remained in place only because the descending waters found more open and ready channels to travel in their downward course.

Wherever primary ore is found assays show gross values of from $30.00 to $95.00 per ton in Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper, named in the order of their importance.

The only available certified records of ore shipments are settlement sheets (copies appended) covering two carloads shipped during 1911 by leasers, showing $59.88 and $98.16 per ton respectively - and one car shipped by the present owners during 1929, which assayed $35.23 per ton. So far as can be learned the first two cars were obtained by stripping ore left in the footwall of the shaft between the 100' and 200' levels. The third car was a test shipment by the present owners and came from a small stope just above the 200' level, 60 feet north of the shaft. This lot was roughly sorted in the stope.

Numerous exposures in the present workings show secondary ore resulting from redeposition and re-silification following one or more of the periods of movement, and assaying from $4.50 to $30.00 per ton. Such exposures are seen in a raise above the 200' level, 170 feet south of the shaft; in the ends of the shaft between the 200' and 300' levels; and in the back and sides of the station on the 300' level. In this latter, considerable free gold is to be found in the quartz.

No attempt is being made to place any value on partially blocked out or probable ore and no estimate of the tonnage of any such is essential at this time.

The values so far determined, however, are vitally important in that they serve as the very best guide as to what may be expected when further development is carried down far enough to reach the zone below permanent water level where no leaching has taken place.

SUMMARY:

All exploratory work accomplished on and above the 300' level to date, shows conclusively that this elevation is wholly within the leached zone above ground water level.

Surface indications are strong and persistent but work underground has already shown gradually increasing strength as to continuance of vein opening horizontally, on the dip, and in width.

Leaching of pyrite from the walls is in evidence today on the 300' level and indications are that groundwater level is not far below. The depth to permanent water level at the Sheldon Mine, the nearest neighbor, would show that this level in the Money Metals should be reached at about 600 feet.

Further work on the 300' level would be enlightening but with the present surface equipment would become increasingly expensive. Sufficient has already been accomplished to justify the expectation that when ground water level is reached primary ore will be found in places and unleached. Moreover, when ground water level is reached a zone of secondary enrichment is quite sure to be encountered, resulting from the re-deposition by circulating waters, of leached values from above. This zone of secondary enrichment may extend anywhere from 100' to sevenal hundred feet in depth.

The ore is complex, carrying Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Iron and some Zinc.

As greater depth is reached it may be expected that the lead, zinc, and possibly some of the silver content will decrease, giving place to more copper and with the gold content remaining about the same.

No extensive faulting is in evidence and what may be encountered in this formation should be simple of solution.

South of a nearly wertical line about 60 feet north of the shaft, the main vein opening lies close to the footwall contact between the dyke and the granite, until a point 210' south is reached when, as previously noted, the main opening threatens to follow closer to the hangingwall contact.

North of 60 feet north of the shaft the main vein opening is again near the hangingwall contact of the true porphry.

As is usual in such deposits, the ore may be found first on one contact and then on the other, or in fissures within the dyke itself. Further development may prove the ore to lie in lenses and if so, these are quite likely to be overlapping both horizontally and on the dip, in alternate combinations of the three occurrences just mentioned.

The points 60 feet north and 210 feet south of the shaft as so far developed, appear to be in fault planes, or planes of movement entirely within the dyke.

In developing to greater depth there need be no fear that this large dyke of porphry is likely to pinch out because it was forced up through the granite from below and all present work is at its mere apex.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the positive and encouraging results from all work accomplished to date, it is strongly recommended that adequate and more economical power be procured; the larger hoist be put in commission; a new headframe and ore bin be constructed at the shaft collar; additional compressor capacity and a ventilating system be installed; together with other changes and additions which will enable further sinking of the shaft and development at greater depth in the most economical manner.

The expenditure of $50,000 should enable making all necessary surface changes and additions; clean out and retimber the shaft from the 300' to the 400' level; sink an additional 350 feet; cut two shaft stations with ore pockets; do 100 feet of crosscutting and 1,000 feet of drifting.

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From this point on, preparation will be for actual production and the erection of a mill, the type and size of which will necessarily depend upon developments below the oxidized zone.

To comply with the mining laws and regulations, a second shaft or exit will eventually be required; also mill tailings had best be impounded to avoid possible trouble resulting from the pollution of streams and farm lands. While the holdings include a fair mill site and another shaft site, there happens to be certain ground adjacent to the property that affords ideal sites for both these purposes and it is strongly recommended that arrangements for eventually acquiring this additional ground be entered into while it may be had for a reasonable figure.

N. S. KELSEY.

Hollywood, Calif.
Oct. 5, 1931.

R. H. HETHERINGTON

Prescott, Ariz. July 10, 1911.

Bought of Reif & Caspari

No. 1

Car. No. 43928.
Init. AB

Weight: Wet 22920
H20 1
Dry 22960

Classification	Values Per ton	Total
Payments:		
68/		
Gold 100 Ozs. @ $19.50	13.26	
Silver 26.4 Ozs. @ 95 % @ 53¢	13.29	
Lead 52.4 @ 90. 943.2 lbs @ 3.5 ¢	33.01	
Fe 6.4 @ 5¢	.32	
TOTAL PAYMENTS		59.88
Deductions:		
Freight and treatment	5.00	
Insoluble 5.6 @ 10¢	.56	
Zinc 11.2 - 8% 3.2 @ 50¢	1.60	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS		7.16
Price per ton		52.72
Gross Proceeds 11.343 tons @ $52.72		597.99
Less Freight from Poland	96.60	
Return sacks	.25	
Balance due	501.14	
	597.99	597.99

R. H. HETHERINGTON.

R. H. HETHERINGTON

Prescott, Ariz. July 10, 1911.

Bought of Reif & Caspari.

No. 2.

Concts.

Car No. 43928
Init. AS

Weight: Wet 25086
H20 6.5
Dry 23454

Classification	Values Per ton	Total
Payments:		
Gold 2.46 ozs. @ $19.50	47.97	
Silver 34.4 ozs. @ 53¢	17.32	
Lead 51 less 10% 9.8.2 lbs @ 3.5 ¢	32.13	
Fe 14.8 @ 5¢	.74	
TOTAL PAYMENTS		98.16
Deductions:		
Freight and treatment	5.00	
Insolpble 0.6 @ 10¢	6	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS		5.06
Price per ton		93.10
Gross Proceeds 11.727 tons @ $93.10		1091.78
Less Freight from Poland	106.01	
Return sacks	.75	
3.00 assaying R.H.H. 4.00	7.00	
Balance due	978.02	
	1091.78	1091.78

R. H. HETHERINGTON.

Part 2 of report 1

ORE SETTLEMENT
PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION
Copper Queen Branch
Reduction Works, Douglas, Ariz.
May 16, 1929.

- - - - - -

Bought of
Money Metals Exploration Co.,
Prescott, Arizona.

Material - Lead Ore. Shipped from Mayer, Arizona.

Date recd. 5/8/29. Car Init. AT No. 82164.

Weight: Wet 64000
Moisture 1.0
Dry 63360.

Smelter Lot No. 415 May 1929
Shipper's Lot No. 1 (Lead)
Date Sampled 8/12/29
Average for week ending 5/8/29

N.Y.Silver	54.79	c per oz.
N.Y.Copper	17.77	c per lb.
Deduction	5.50	c per lb.
N.Y.Lead	7.00	c per lb.
Deduction	1.40	c per lb.

Perton of 2000 lbs.

PAYMENTS	Per Ton	Total
Gold .35 ozs. @ $20.00 per oz.	7.00	
Silver 22.69 ozs., deduct 5% = 21.5555 ozs. @ $54.79¢ p.oz.	11.81	
Copper 3.28 % Deduct 10 lbs. 2.78% = 55.6 lbs. @ 12.27c per lb.	6.82	
Lead 10.7% Deduct 1.5 units & 6.8% of balance 8.5744% = 171.488 lbs. @ 5.60c per lb.	9.60	
Total Payments		35.23

CHARGES		
Treatment Base	4.50	
Treatment Increase	1.02	
Insol. 24.2 % - 10c per unit	2.42	
S 24.4 % Max. c per unit	2.00	
	9.94	
Less Credits		
Fe 22.2 % @ 6 c per unit	1.33	
Net Treatment		8.61
Net Price per ton f.o.b. Douglas		26.62

Gross Proceeds 31.680	Dry Tons @ $26.62 per ton	843.32
Less Ft. from Mayer, Ariz. on 32.00 Gross Tons @ 4.15		132.80
Balance due Bank of Arizona, Prescott, Arizona, a/c Money Metals Exploration Co.		710.52

J.P. Hodgson.
Manager.

Claud F. Harmon
Secretary-Treasurer

Th. . Turner
President

MONEY METALS EXPLORATION COMPANY
Prescott, Arizona.
216 West Gurley Street
Telephone 98
Box 578

July 12, 1932.

ARIZONA MACHINERY COMPANY,
PRESCOTT,
ARIZONA.

Gentlemen: Att: Mr. Broadgate.

In accordance with your request I am sending you Engineer's Reports on the Money Metals Exploration Company. I regret we have not a regular assay map of the mine, but I am marking the assay values according to assays taken by us and run by John Herman of Los Angeles and the Custom Assay Office of Prescott Arizona.

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Yours very truly,

MONEY METALS EXPLORATION COMPANY, INC.,

By J. K. KILFEDER, Supt.

JK:M

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The Money Metals Exploration Company.

Gentlemen:

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HISTORY:

The property was first discovered about 30 years ago by a prospector who for a short time removed considerable ore from shallow openings and then sold to a man who proceeded to sink and carry on deeper development work. This work was interrupted by the death of the second owner and the property remained tied up in an estate with no further development work being done until about three years ago by the present owners.

The new owners have unwatered the old workings, cleaned out, repaired and retimbered the shaft and most of the drifts and raises down to and including the 300' level, and have accomplished as much additional development work with the gasoline engine powered equipment at hand, as seems advisable at the present 300 foot depth.

EQUIPMENT:

Consists of a small "A" headframe with built in ore bin; a small single drum hoist driven by a 15HP gas engine- limit 300 feet and handling small buckets over skids

SURFACE CHANGES AND ADDITIONS:

Power, changing over to electric, and including major motors, transformers, starting boxes, controllers, wiring, etc.	$10,000	
New Headframe	850	
Additional Ore Cars	135	
Electric Pump	2,500	
Compressor	1,000	
Saw & Table	150	
Blower, for mine ventilation	500	
Blower Pipe	550	
Changing present large hoist to motor driven	300	
Shaft Rail	650	
Motors, miscellaneous additional	500	
Miscellaneous buildings and tools	2,000	
Probable Road and other extra work	4,000	23,135

UNDERGROUND WORK:

Clean out and retimber shaft from 300 to 400 level	1,500	
Sink shaft an additional 300 feet	10,500	
50 foot shaft sump	1,750	
2-shaft stations & ore pockets	1,250	
100 feet of cross-cutting	1,000	
1,000 feet of drifting	10,000	26,000
		$49,135

When this work has been accomplished it will then be in order to proceed with the development of the mine preparatory to actual production, in the meantime carrying on the necessary test work to govern the exact type of mill to be erected.

This development willcall for:

Probable drifting to end lines on at least 2 levels	$60,000
Raises connecting 2 levels--15 of 2250 feet @ $12.50.	28,125
Sinking & raising a new 3-compartment main working shaft, its location to be determined by underground development .... 1500 ft. @ $50.00	75,000
Larger hoist, headframe, ore bins, Miscl.Equipt.	10,000
	$173,125

The above figures you willnote call for an expenditure of $223,000 to bring the mine to the point of production without allowing for the construction of a mill. These figures, however, are outside figures and in all probability the cost of the work necessary to be ready for milling, including a mill, can be held to well within a total of $250,000 to cover everything.

All indications to date are that at a depth of 600 feet a minimum vein width of at least 3½ feet may be expected and assuming conservatively that but one half the distance between the end lines of the property, or 1500 feet is in ore, you would then have between two levels, in a block 3½' x 150' x 1500', - 71,500 tons of ore. Wherever unleached primary ore is found in place in the levels above, assay returns show a content of from $30.00 to $95.00 per ton. From past experience with ore of just this type, I am quite sure a 90% extraction can be had in the right type of mill and with an even smaller scale of operation than you contemplate, the total mining and milling costs would not exceedn$7.50 per ton. For the sake of conservatism, if we assume the low gross value of $15.00 per ton, there should result a net profit of $6.00 per ton, or on 71,500 tons, a total net profit on $429,600.00, equal to a return of 171% on $250,000. On the side of conservatism, I might add that even if considerably less than one-half the distance between the end lines were in ore, this would in all probability be more than offset by the secondary enrichment of the ore below water level resulting from the redeposition of values leached and carried down from above.

At first glance, a return of 171% on $250,000 might appear to be absurdly high, but it must be borne in in mind that two to three years would be required to place the property on production and another two years to treat 71,600 tons at the rate of 100 tons per day, so that the owners of the property would receive returns at the average rate of only 34% per year, which is no more than they would be reasonably entitled to. Moreover, by the time the original investment is returned,the mine, if all expectations are realized, should have only started on what promises to be a long and profitable career.

Trusting I have made some points clearer to you and enabled you to realize why I have no hesitancy in recommending your property to anyone, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

N. S. KELSY

Hollywood, California,
April 1st, 1932.

in the footwall of the shaft; a 50 HP gas engine, driving a small two drill compressor, large lathe, drill press, etc. and formerly used to also drive a large single drum hoist good for 1,000 ' to 1,500' of depth, but which cannot now be used economically or with the present headframe; a blacksmith shop equipped for ordinary hand work; combination hoist and machine shop building; boarding house to accommodate 20 men; change house, bunk house; two 2-room cabins; Cornish pump, operated by a 6-cylinder Buick automobile engine; one #3 Cameron sinking pump; three 16 cu. ft. ore cars; 2 sinking buckets; 1 bucket bailer; 1 skip bailer; 1 - 1½ ton skip; machine drills, stopers, miscellaneous small tools and accessories; 1 - two ton truck. Also several D. C. motors and parts of an obsolete D. C. generating set that was formerly operated by the above noted 50 HP gas engine.

All buildings and equipment have been put in good repair and timber for mining purposes has been kept cut in advance of requirements.

DEVELOPMENT:

Consists of an incline two-compartment shaft sunk approximately in the vein to a depth of 300 feet; 200 feet of drifting on the main vein at the 100 foot level; 450 feet of drifting on the 200 foot level; 550 feet of drifting on the 300 foot level; and several hundred feet of crosscutting and raising, all of which is accessible for inspection today.

In addition, at 110' north of the shaft, on the 100' level, and at 60' and 100' north of the shaft on the 200' level, crosscuts were driven 20 feet west to a vein nearly parallel to the present main drifts in the footwall portion of the dyke, and the 100', 200' and 300' levels are all supposed to have been connected by raises through this parallel vein. No maps or records of these old workings are available and how much work was done here cannot now be determined as they are caved and inaccessible.

Some development ore was undoubtedly shipped for test purposes but the bulk of the evidence available would indicate that all work was more for the purpose of development and exploration, rather than with a view to doing any shipping.

At 85' north of the shaft on the 300' level, a winze was sunk on the vein and good values are stated to have been found, but this winze has not been cleaned out.

The shaft is reported to have been sunk to below the 400' level through good ore and about 70 feet of drifting accomplished on the 400' level, also in ore, when all work was stopped and the workings allowed to fill with water.

This last 100' of shaft and the drifting on the 400' level are filled with water and inaccessible for the reason that the present surface equipment is not for working below the 300' level. However, there is reason to believe that this work was done, with the results as stated, because to date, since reopening the mine, all statements previously made about the property have been found to be correct. It is also evident that the work of the past owners came to a stop for the reason stated rather than because of any lack of encouragement to continue.

On the 200' level at a point 210 feet south of the shaft, reference to the accompanying plan map will show a sudden swinging of the drift to the southeast where it continues to follow close to the footwall contact between the porphry and granite. At the 210' point a well defined hanging wall of this vein appears to be continuing on south in the direction the drift would have taken if continued straight ahead without being turned to the east. No crosscutting was carried into the hanging of the drift beyond this point but further recent work on the 300' level immediately below this point, encountered the same condition. After advancing the 300 level south drift along the footwall section for 30 feet it was turned into the hanging wall and picked up this hanging wall slip at the expected point. This persistent hanging wall has been followed only a short distance but shows a marked improvement over the footwall portion followed immediately above on the 200' level.

North of the shaft on the 300' level, recent additional work has shown the main vein opening continuing strong and persistently with an average width of about four feet. Here are seen evidences of at least two and quite possibly a third period of movement within the dyke, which make for more favourable conditions for ore deposition.

From a point 205 feet north of the shaft on the 300' level, a crosscut has been driven 50 feet into the hangingwall of the drift and at this distance has just reached the true granite. The gradation from true porphry, through granodiorite with some schistosity, to the true granite is gradual. Opposite this crosscut another has been started into the footwall but at 15 feet is still in schist which undoubtedly is an alteration product of the granite resulting when and since the porphry was intruded through it.

All showings on the 300' level are stronger than on the levels above.

VALUES:

Practically all of the development on the 300' level, as well as most of that on the levels above, is in formation that clearly has been quite thoroughly leached by

circulating waters. Occasional bunches of primary ore are to be found that have resisted the leaching action or, more probably, have remained in place only because the descending waters found more open and ready channels to travel in their downward course.

Wherever primary ore is found assays show gross values of from $30.00 to $95.00 per ton in Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper, named in the order of their importance.

The only available certified records of ore shipments are settlement sheets (copies appended) covering two carloads shipped during 1911 by leasers, showing $59.88 and $98.16 per ton respectively - and one car shipped by the present owners during 1929, which assayed $35.23 per ton. So far as can be learned the first two cars were obtained by stripping ore left in the footwall of the shaft between the 100' and 200' levels. The third car was a test shipment by the present owners and came from a small stope just above the 200' level, 60 feet north of the shaft. This lot was roughly sorted in the stope.

Numerous exposures in the present workings show secondary ore resulting from redeposition and re-silification following one or more of the periods of movement, and assaying from $4.50 to $30.00 per ton. Such exposures are seen in a raise above the 200' level, 170 feet south of the shaft; in the ends of the shaft between the 200' and 300' levels; and in the back and sides of the station on the 300' level. In this latter, considerable free gold is to be found in the quartz.

No attempt is being made to place any value on partially blocked out or probable ore and no estimate of the tonnage of any such is essential at this time.

The values so far determined, however, are vitally important in that they serve as the very best guide as to what may be expected when further development is carried down far enough to reach the zone below permanent water level where no leaching has taken place.

SUMMARY:

All exploratory work accomplished on and above the 300' level to date, shows conclusively that this elevation is wholly within the leached zone above ground water level.

Surface indications are strong and persistent but work underground has already shown gradually increasing strength as to continuance of vein opening horizontally, on the dip, and in width.

Leaching of pyrite from the walls is in evidence today on the 300' level and indications are that groundwater level is not far below. The depth to permanent water level at the Sheldon Mine, the nearest neighbor, would show that this level in the Money Metals should be reached at about 600 feet.

Further work on the 300' level would be enlightening but with the present surface equipment would become increasingly expensive. Sufficient has already been accomplished to justify the expectation that when ground water level is reached primary ore will be found in places and unleached. Moreover, when ground water level is reached a zone of secondary enrichment is quite sure to be encountered, resulting from the re-deposition by circulating waters, of leached values from above. This zone of secondary enrichment may extend anywhere from 100' to sevenal hundred feet in depth.

The ore is complex, carrying Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Iron and some Zinc.

As greater depth is reached it may be expected that the lead, zinc, and possibly some of the silver content will decrease, giving place to more copper and with the gold content remaining about the same.

No extensive faulting is in evidence and what may be encountered in this formation should be simple of solution.

South of a nearly vertical line about 60 feet north of the shaft, the main vein opening lies close to the footwall contact between the dyke and the granite, until a point 210' south is reached when, as previously noted, the main opening threatens to follow closer to the hangingwall contact.

North of 60 feet north of the shaft the main vein opening is again near the hangingwall contact of the true porphry.

As is usual in such deposits, the ore may be found first on one contact and then on the other, or in fissures within the dyke itself. Further development may prove the ore to lie in lenses and if so, these are quite likely to be overlapping both horizontally and on the dip, in alternate combinations of the three occurrences just mentioned.

The points 60 feet north and 210 feet south of the shaft as so far developed, appear to be in fault planes, or planes of movement entirely within the dyke.

In developing to greater depth there need be no fear that this large dyke of porphry is likely to pinch out because it was forced up through the granite from below and all present work is at its mere apex.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the positive and encouraging results from all work accomplished to date, it is strongly recommended that adequate and more economical power be procured; the larger hoist be put in commission; a new headframe and ore bin be constructed at the shaft collar; additional compressor capacity and a ventilating system be installed; together with other changes and additions which will enable further sinking of the shaft and development at greater depth in the most economical manner.

The expenditure of $50,000 should enable making all necessary surface changes and additions; clean out and retimber the shaft from the 300' to the 400' level; sink an additional 350 feet; cut two shaft stations with ore pockets; do 100 feet of crosscutting and 1,000 feet of drifting.

This work alone could not be expected to develop the mine to the point where a mill would be justified but it should carry the property well into the stage from where a very definite plan of development and blocking out of ore can be carried forward.

From this point on, preparation will be for actual production and the erection of a mill, the type and size of which will necessarily depend upon developments below the oxidized zone.

To comply with the mining laws and regulations, a second shaft or exit will eventually be required; also mill tailings had best be impounded to avoid possible trouble resulting from the pollution of streams and farm lands. While the holdings include a fair mill site and another shaft site, there happens to be certain ground adjacent to the property that affords ideal sites for both these purposes and it is strongly recommended that arrangements for eventually acquiring this additional ground be entered into while it may be had for a reasonable figure.

N. S. KELSEY.

Hollywood, Calif.
Oct. 5, 1931.

R. H. HETHERINGTON

Prescott, Ariz. July 10, 1911.

Bought of Reif & Caspari

No. 1

Car. No. 43928.
Init. AB

Weight: Wet 22920
H2O 1
Dry 22960

Classification	Values Per ton	Total
Payments:		
Gold 100 Ozs. @ $19.50 (68/)	13.26	
Silver 26.4 Ozs. @ 95 % @ 53¢	13.29	
Lead 52.4 @ 90. 943.2 lbs @ 3.5 ¢	33.01	
Fe 6.4 @ 5¢	.32	
TOTAL PAYMENTS		59.88
Deductions:		
Freight and treatment	5.00	
Insoluble 5.6 @ 10¢	.56	
Zinc 11.2 - 8% 3.2 @ 50¢	1.60	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS		7.16
Price per ton		52.72
Gross Proceeds 11.343 tons @ $52.72		597.99
Less Freight from Poland	96.60	
Return sacks	.25	
Balance due	501.14	
	597.99	597.99

R. H. HETHERINGTON.

R. H. HETHERINGTON

Prescott, Ariz. July 10, 1911.

Bought of Reif & Caspari.

No. 2.

Conets.

Car No. 43928
Init. AS

Weight: Wet 25086
H20 6.5
Dry 23454

Classification	Values Per ton	Total
Payments:		
Gold 2.46 ozs. @ $19.50	47.97	
Silver 34.4 ozs. @ 53¢	17.32	
Lead 51 less 10% 9.8.2 lbs @ 3.5 ¢	32.13	
Fe 14.8 @ 5¢	.74	
TOTAL PAYMENTS		98.16
Deductions:		
Freight and treatment	5.00	
Insoluble 0.6 @ 10¢	6	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS		5.06
Price per ton		93.10
Gross Proceeds 11.727 tons @ $93.10		1091.78
Less Freight from Poland	106.01	
Return sacks	.75	
3.00 assaying R.H.H. 4.00	7.00	
Balance due	978.02	
	1091.78	1091.78

R. H. HETHERINGTON.

ORE SETTLEMENT
PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION
Copper Queen Branch
Reduction Works, Douglas, Ariz.
May 16, 1929.

- - - - - -

Bought of
Money Metals Exploration Co.,
Prescott, Arizona.

Material - Lead Ore. Shipped from Mayer, Arizona.

Date recd. 5/8/29. Car Init. AT No. 82164.

Weight: Wet 64000
Moisture 1.0
Dry 63360.

Smelter Lot No. 415 May 1929
Shipper's Lot No. 1 (Lead)
Date Sampled 9/12/29
Average for week ending 5/8/29

N.Y.Silver	54.79	c per oz.
N.Y.Copper	17.77	c per lb.
Deduction	5.50	c per lb.
N.Y.Lead	7.00	c per lb.
Deduction	1.40	c per lb.

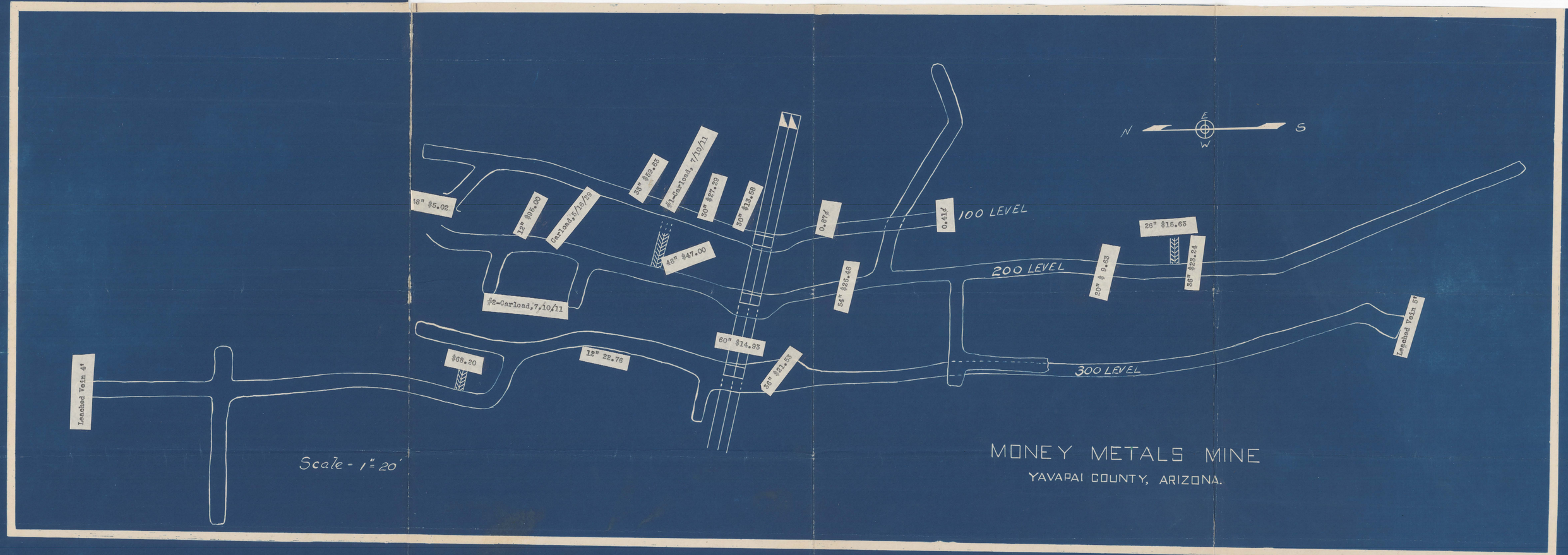
Perton of 2000 lbs.

PAYMENTS	Per Ton	Total
Gold .35 ozs. @ $20.00 per oz.	7.00	
Silver 22.69 ozs., deduct 5% = 21.5555 ozs. @ $54.79¢ p.oz.	11.81	
Copper 3.28 % Deduct 10 lbs. 2.78% = 55.6 lbs. @ 12.27c per lb.	6.82	
Lead 10.7% Deduct 1.5 units & 6.8% of balance 8.5744% = 171.488 lbs. @ 5.60c per lb.	9.60	
Total Payments		35.23

CHARGES		
Treatment Base	4.50	
Treatment Increase	1.02	
Insol. 24.2 % - 10c per unit	2.42	
S 24.4 % Max. c per unit	2.00	
	9.94	
Less Credits		
Fe 22.2 % @ 6 c per unit	1.33	
Net Treatment		8.61
Net Price per ton f.o.b.Douglas		26.62

Gross Proceeds 31.680	Dry Tons @ $26.62 per ton	843.32
Less Ft. from Mayer, Ariz.	on 32.00 Gross Tons @ 4.15	132.80
Balance due Bank of Arizona, Prescott, Arizona, a/c Money Metals Exploration Co.		710.52

J.P. Hodgson.
Manager.


N
E
W
S
100 LEVEL
200 LEVEL
300 LEVEL
Leached Vein 4'
Leached Vein 5'
18" $5.02
12" $35.00
Carload,5/13/23
#2-Carload,7,10/11
$68.20
12" 22.76
48" $47.00
38" $69.63
#1-Carload, 7/10/11
30" $27.23
30" $15.58
60" $14.93
36" $21.63
0.87
0.41
54" $25.48
20" $ 9.63
26" $15.63
36" $25.24
Scale - 1" = 20'
MONEY METALS MINE
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.