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The following file is part of the

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

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PRINTED: 04/29/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: OLD RIPSEY MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:
MS 1261A
RIPSEY CANYON MINES

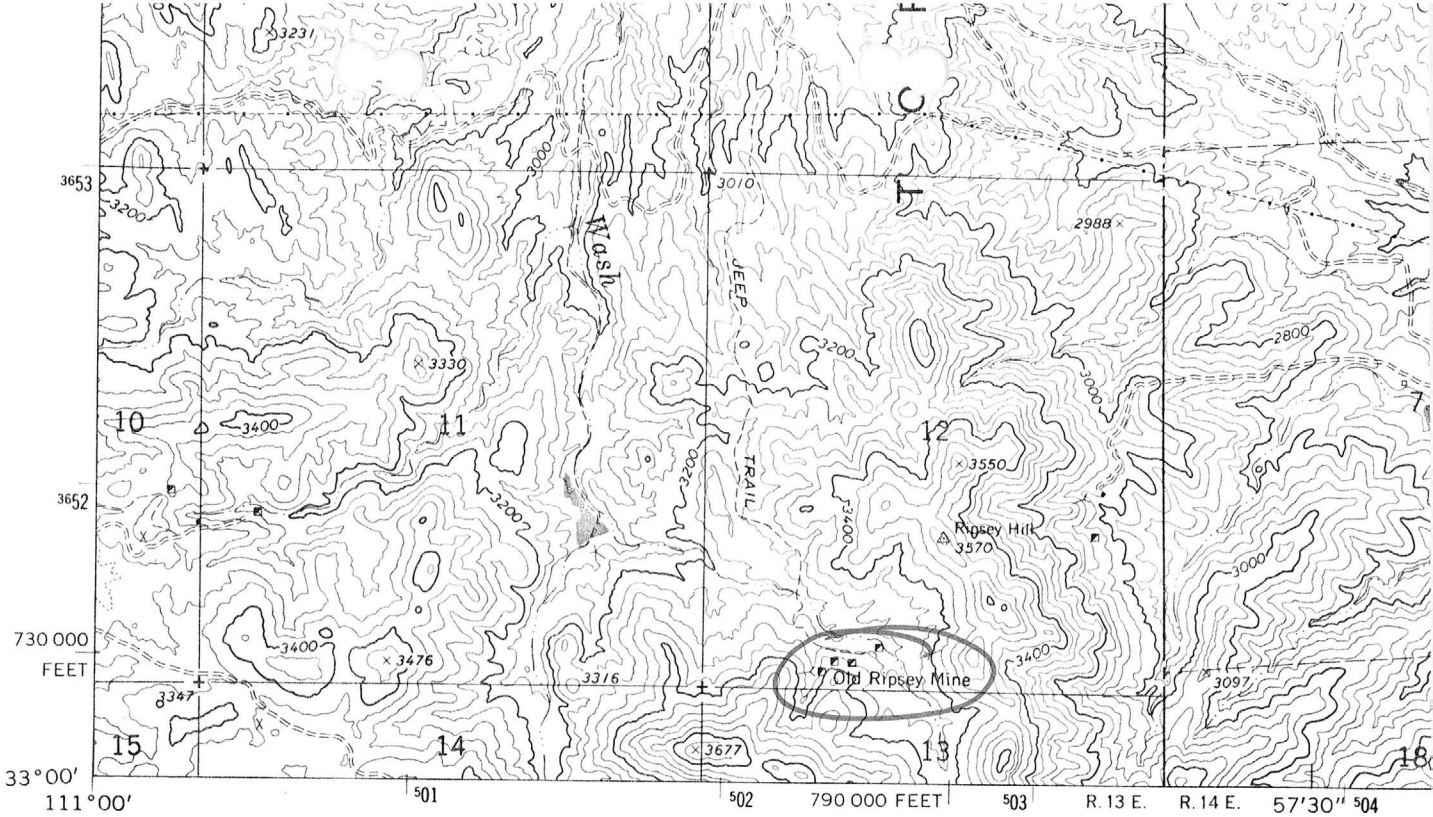
PINAL COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 364A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 S RANGE 13 E SECTION 12 QUARTER S2
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 00MIN 12SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 58MIN 27SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: KEARNY - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD
SILVER
COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 641
ADMMR OLD RIPSEY MINE FILE
AZBM BULL. 180, 1969, P. 163
RANSOME, F.L., RAY FOLIO 1923, P. 23
ADMMR U FILE PINAL AU-7
AGS 1994 SPRING FIELD TRIP GUIDE
AGS 2001 FEBRUARY FIELD TRIP GUIDE



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue

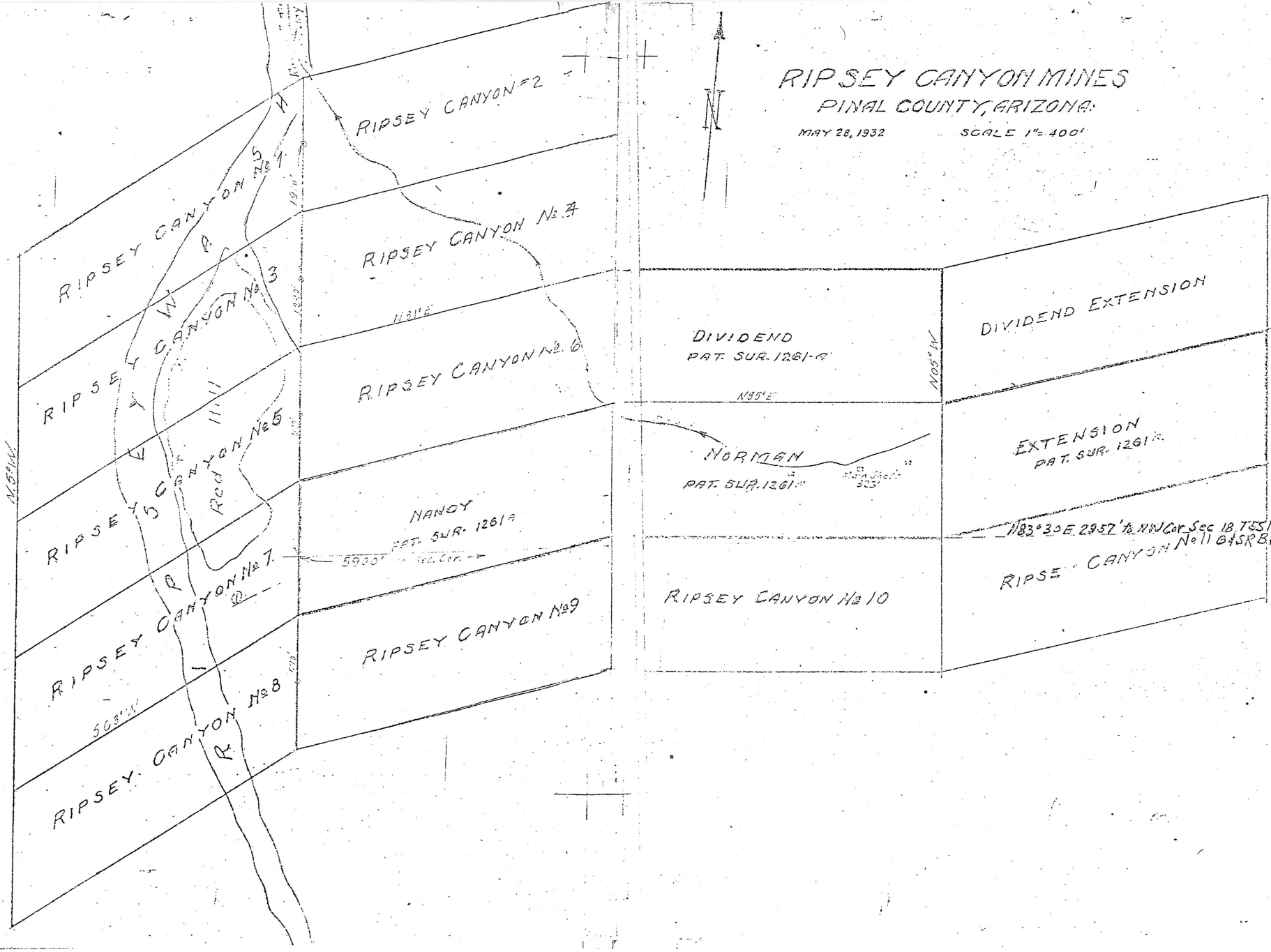
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

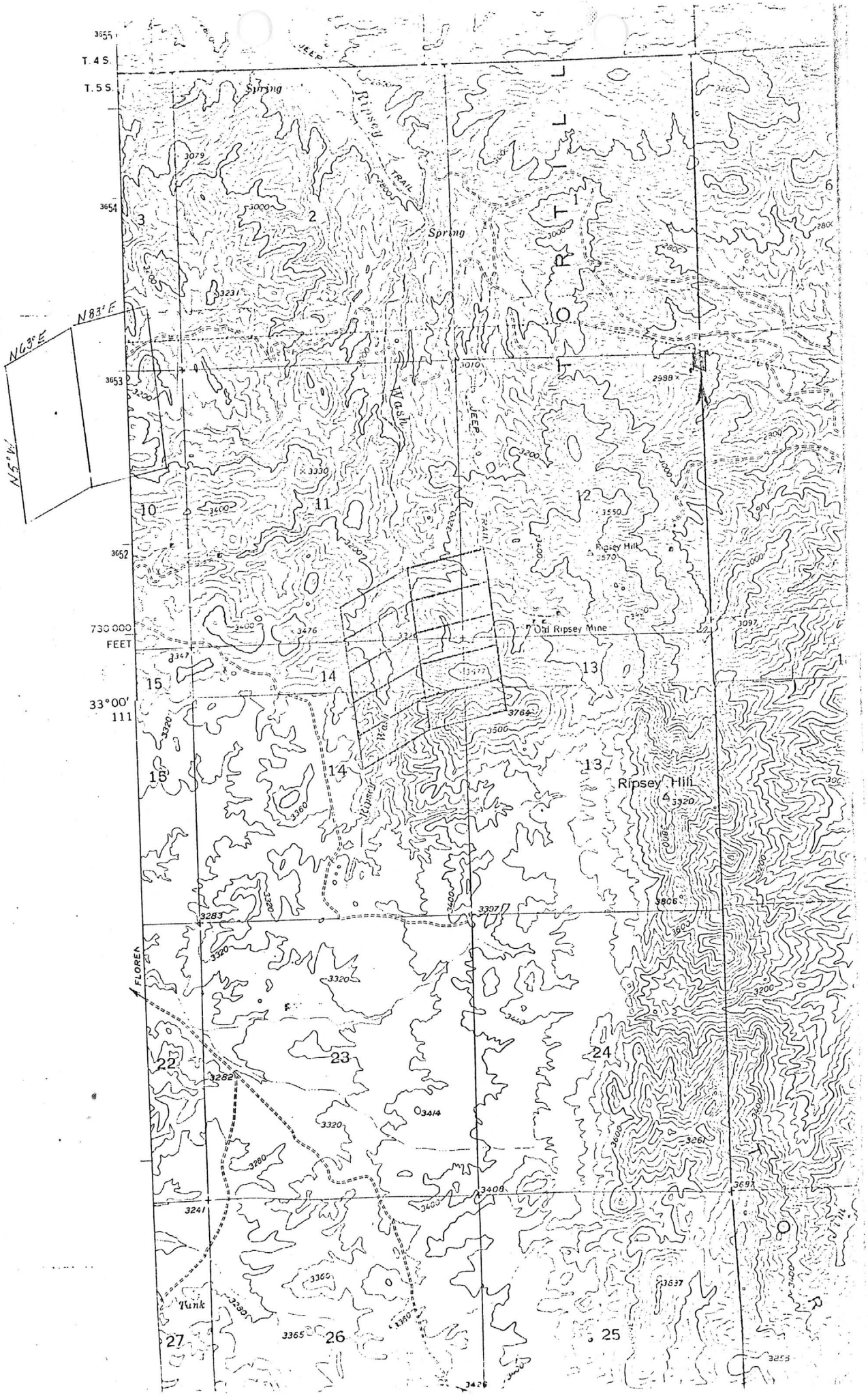
Ripsey Canyon Mines
T5S R13E Sec. 12

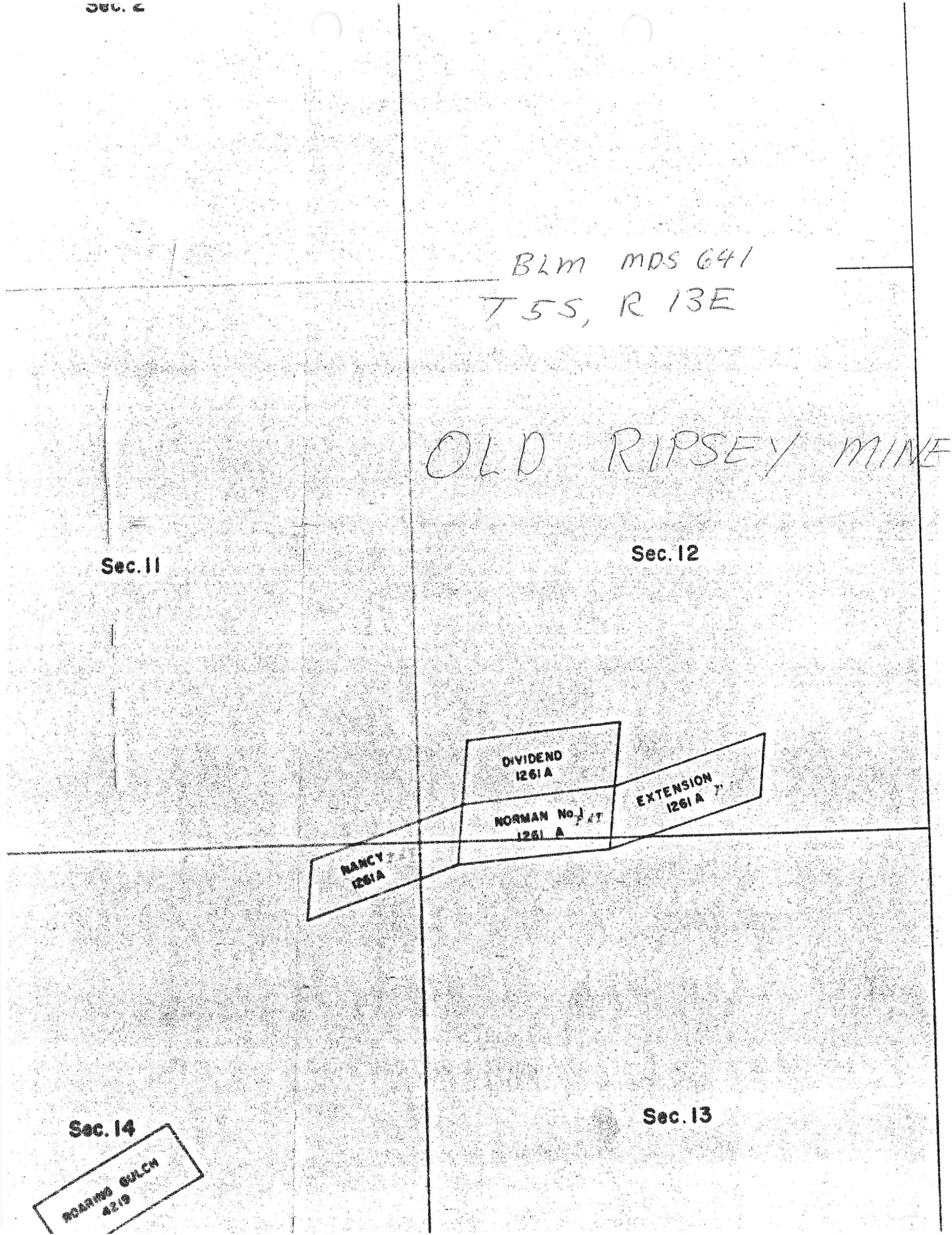
GN MN
0°02′ / 1 MIL
14° / 249 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1964 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Kearny 7.5′


RIPSEY CANYON MINES
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
MAY 28, 1932
SCALE 1" = 400'
N
RIPSEY CANYON No 2
RIPSEY CANYON No 7
RIPSEY CANYON No 3
RIPSEY CANYON No 4
RIPSEY CANYON No 6
RIPSEY CANYON No 5
Red Canyon
RIPSEY CANYON No 7
RIPSEY CANYON No 8
RIPSEY CANYON No 9
N 81° E
N 85° W
N 05° W
S 63° W
DIVIDEND
PAT. SUR. 1261-G
N 85° E
DIVIDEND EXTENSION
NORMAN
PAT. SUR. 1261-H
EXTENSION
PAT. SUR. 1261-K
NANCY
PAT. SUR. 1261-A
5930'
N 83° 30' E 2957' to NW Cor. Sec 18 T5S R14E
RIPSEY CANYON No 10
RIPSEY CANYON No 11 G&SRB&M

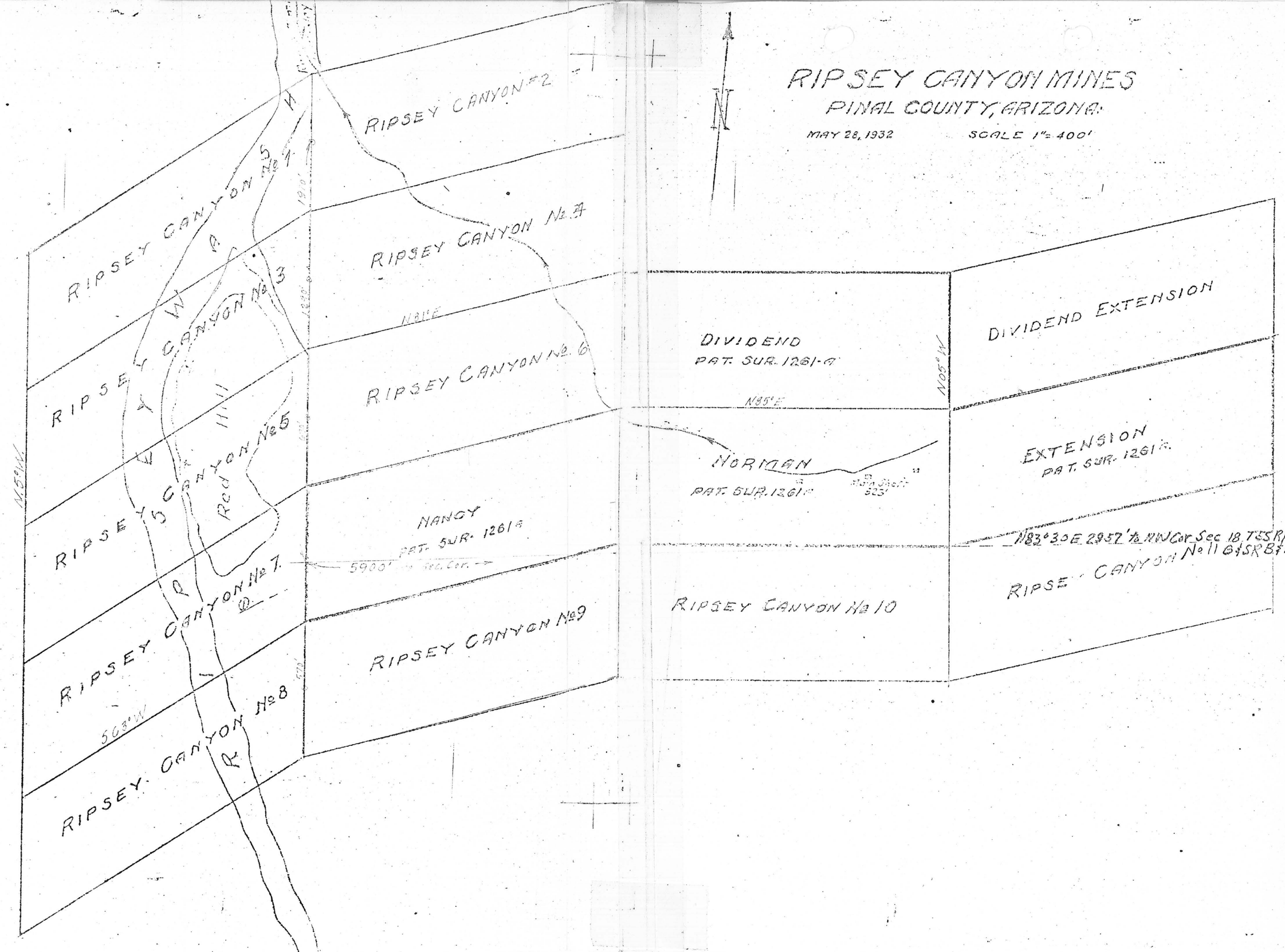

T. 4 S.
T. 5 S.
Spring
Ripsey
JEEP
TRAIL
Spring
N63°E
N83°E
N15°W
Wash
JEEP
TRAIL
Ripsey Hill
Old Ripsey Mine
730 000
FEET
33°00'
111
Ripsey Hill
FLOREA
Tank
1
2
3
6
10
11
12
13
14
15
22
23
24
25
26
27

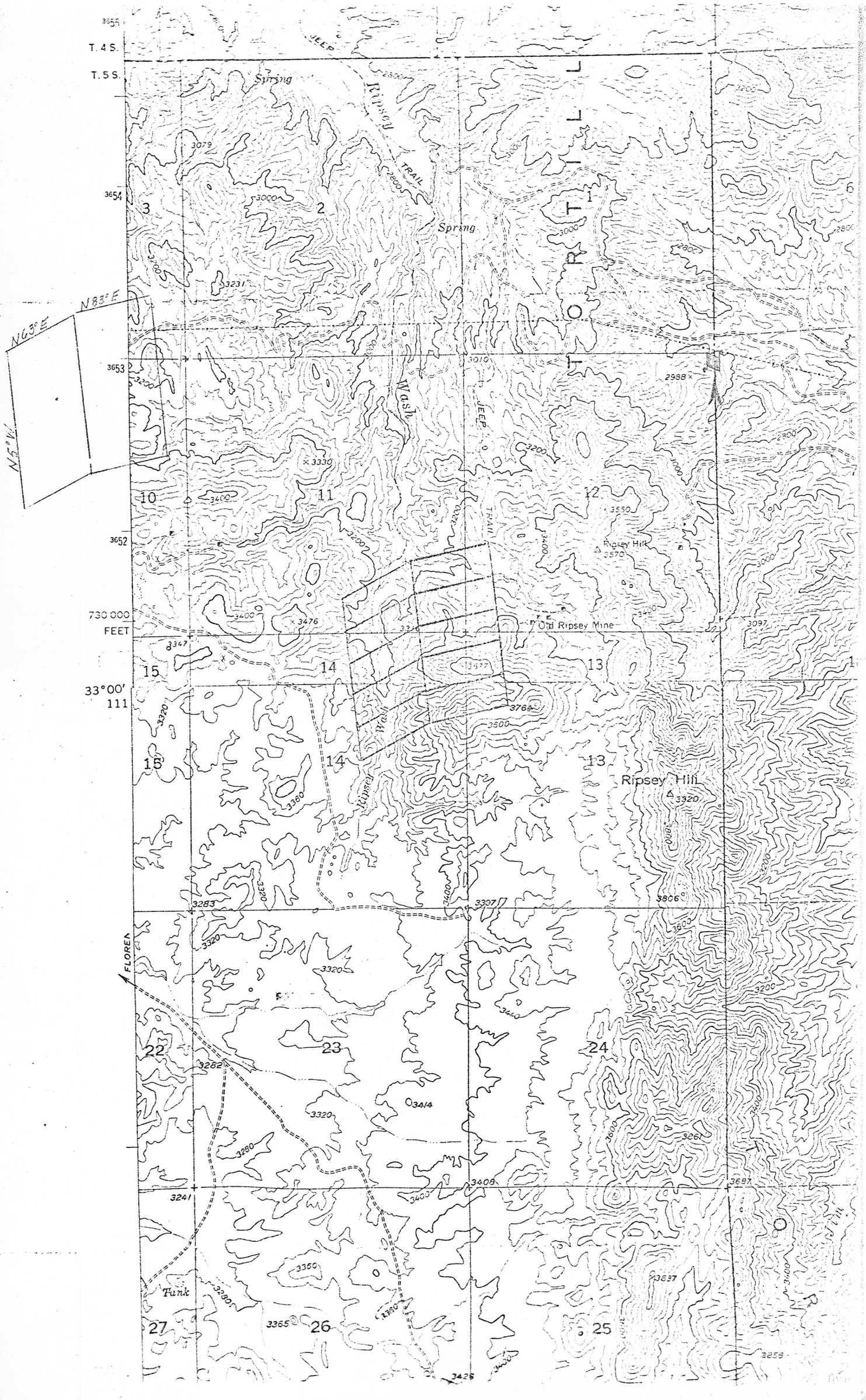

Sec. 2
BLM MDS 641
T 5S, R 13E
OLD RIPSEY MINE
Sec. 11
Sec. 12
DIVIDEND
1261 A
NORMAN No. 1
1261 A
EXTENSION
1261 A
NANCY
1261A
Sec. 13
Sec. 14
ROARING GULCH
4219

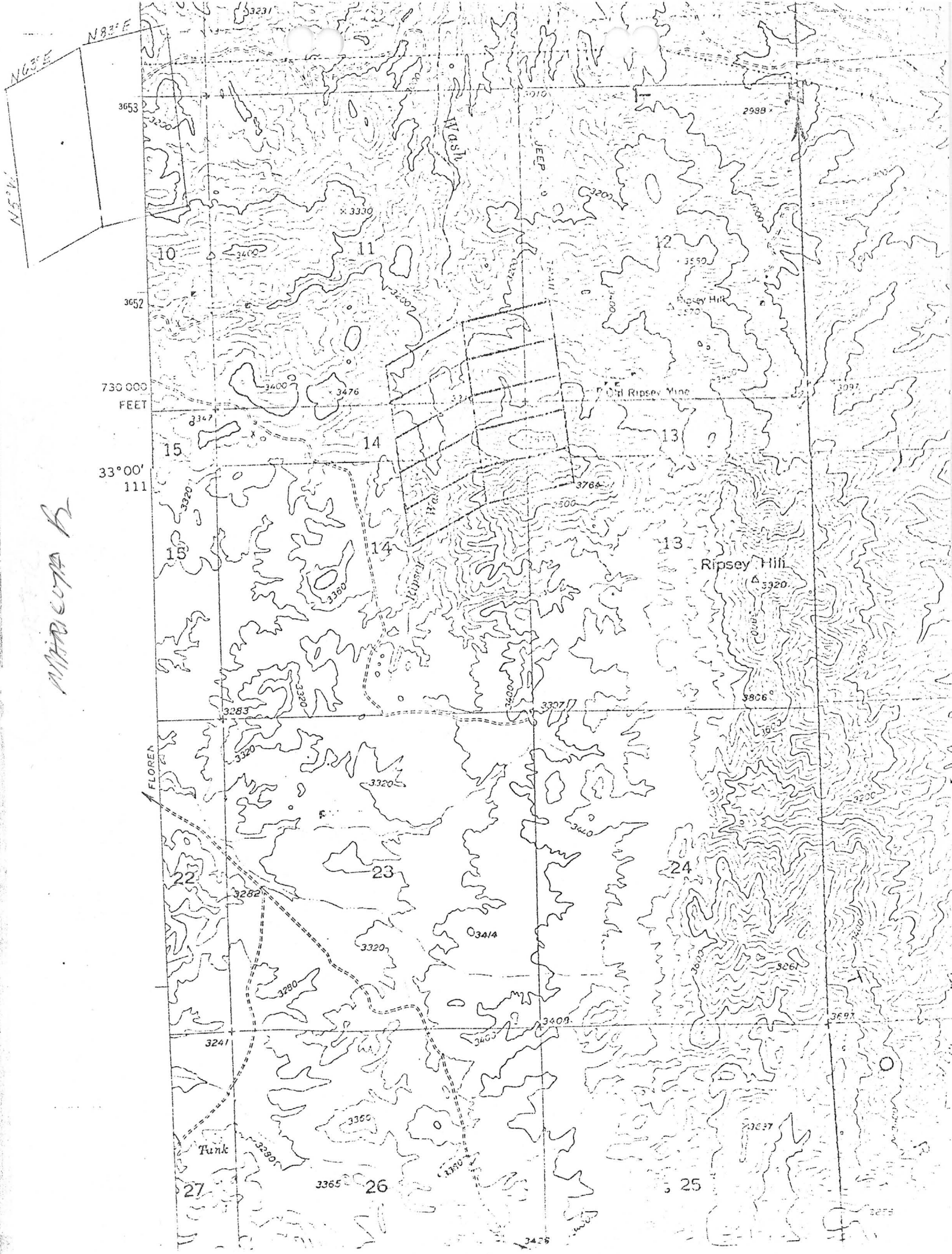
RIPSEY CANYON MINES

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA.

MAY 28, 1932 SCALE 1" = 400'




T. 4 S.
T. 5 S.
Spring
Ripsey
TRAIL
JEEP
Spring
Wash
JEEP
TRAIL
Ripsey Hill
3570
Old Ripsey Mine
Ripsey Hill
3920
Ripsey
Wash
FLORENCE
Tank
N63°E
N83°E
N5°W
730 000
FEET
33°00'
111
3654
3653
3652
1
2
3
6
10
11
12
13
14
15
22
23
24
25
26
27


N63°E
N83°E
N53°W
3653
3652
730 000
FEET
33°00'
111
Wash
JEEP
TRAIL
Old Ripsey Mine
Ripsey Hill
Ripsey Wash
FLORES
Tank
10
11
12
13
14
15
22
23
24
25
26
27

BLM MDS 641
T 5 S, R 13 E

OLD RIPSEY MINE

Sec. 11

Sec. 12

DIVIDEND
1261 A

NORMAN No. 1
1261 A

EXTENSION
1261 A

NANCY
1261 A

Sec. 14

ROARING GULCH
4219

Sec. 13

See: ABM Bull. 180, p. 163

MG WR 6/4/80: Caller informed me that the Ripsey Mine (Pinal County) is in the Steinfeld Estate and that nothing has been done with this property for a long time.

KAP WR 4/15/88: Norman Mining and Milling Company was the operating company of the Old Ripsey Mine (file) Pinal County near the turn of the century when the property was surveyed for patent. According to Darlene Hosea the pateneted properties are owned by the area rancher. Darlene together with her husband James own claims to the east.

COMMODITY INFORMATION

*COMMODITIES PRESENT C10 < C.U. | A.G. | A.U. | P.B. >
*ORE MINERALS C30 < CHALCOPYRITE, SPHALERITE, GALENA >
COMMODITY SUBTYPES C41 <
+GEN. ANALYTICAL DATA C43 <
COM. INFO. COMMENTS C50 <

* SIGNIFICANCE

PRODUCER		NON-PRODUCER	
MAJOR PRODUCTS	MAJOR < C.U. | A.G. >	MAIN COMMODITIES PRESENT	C11 < >
MINOR PRODUCTS	MINOR < A.U. >	MINOR COMMODITIES PRESENT	C12 < >
POTENTIAL PRODUCTS	POTEN < P.B. >		
OCCURRENCES	OCCUR < >	OCCURRENCES	OCCUR < >

*PRODUCTION

PRODUCER	NON-PRODUCER
PRODUCTION (YES) (circle) PRODUCTION SIZE (SML) MED LGE (circle one)	PRODUCTION UND NO (circle one)

*STATUS — EXPLORATION OR DEVELOPMENT

PRODUCER	NON-PRODUCER
STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 < 4 >	STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 < >

+DISCOVERER L20 <
+YEAR OF DISCOVERY L10 < > +NATURE OF DISCOVERY L30 < B > +YEAR OF FIRST PRODUCTION L40 < > +YEAR OF LAST PRODUCTION L45 < 1941 >
+PRESENT/LAST OWNER A12 <
+PRESENT/LAST OPERATOR A13 <
EXPL./DEV.COMMENTS L110 < OPERATORS INCLUDED: MARTIN FISHBACK 1944 (CU AND AG); RIPSEY CANYON MN. WAS ACTIVE IN EARLY 1900'S OR LATE 1890'S IDLE IN 1911, AND IDLE AFTER 1941 >

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

*DEPOSIT TYPE(S) C40 < VEIN >
DEPOSIT FORM/SHAPE M10 <
+DEPTH TO TOP M20 < > +UNITS M21 < > +MAXIMUM LENGTH M40 < > +UNITS M41 <
+DEPTH TO BOTTOM M30 < > +UNITS M31 < > +MAXIMUM WIDTH M50 < > +UNITS M51 <
+DEPOSIT SIZE M15 < (SMALL) > M15 < MEDIUM > M15 < LARGE > (circle one) +MAXIMUM THICKNESS M60 < > +UNITS M61 <
+STRIKE M70 < N70E > +DIP M80 < 45-50 S >
+DIRECTION OF PLUNGE M100 < > +PLUNGE M90 <
+DEP. DESC. COMMENTS M110 <

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

*Workings are: SURFACE M120 UNDERGROUND (M130) BOTH M140 (circle one) +OVERALL LENGTH M190 < > +UNITS M191 <
+DEPTH BELOW SURFACE M160 < > +UNITS M161 < > +OVERALL WIDTH M200 < > +UNITS M201 <
+LENGTH OF WORKINGS M170 < > +UNITS M171 < > +OVERALL AREA M210 < > +UNITS M211 <
DESC. OF WORK. COM. M220 <

GEOLOGY

+AGE OF HOST ROCK(S) K1 < P.R.E.C. >
+HOST ROCK TYPE(S) K1A < GRANITE, DIABASE >
+AGE OF IGNEOUS ROCK(S) K2 < L.C.R.E.T.-T.E.R.T. >
+IGNEOUS ROCK TYPE(S) K2A < GRANODIORITE, RHYODACITE >
+AGE OF MINERALIZATION K3 < L.C.R.E.T.-T.E.R.T. >
+PERT. MINERALS (NOT ORE) K4 < QUARTZ AND CALCITE >
+ORE CONTROL/LOCUS K5 <
+MAJ. REG. TRENDS/STRUCT. N5 < IRREGULAR TO EW TRENDING OUTCROP OF GRANODIORITE S OF MINE COMPLEXLY FAULTED PRECAMBRIAN >
+TECTONIC SETTING N15 <
+SIGNIFICANT LOCAL STRUCT. N70 < NS TRENDING DIABASE OUTCROP, SURROUNDED BY RUIN GRANITE >
+SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION N75 <
+PROCESS OF CONC./ENRICH. N80 <
+FORMATION AGE N30 < P.R.E.C. >
+FORMATION NAME N30A < RUIN GRANITE >
SECOND FM AGE N35 <
SECOND FM NAME N35A <
+IGNEOUS UNIT AGE N50 <
+IGNEOUS UNIT NAME N50A <
SECOND IG. UNIT AGE N55 <
SECOND IG. UNIT NAME N55A <
GEOLOGY COMMENTS N85 < MINERALIZATION ASSOCIATED WITH LCRET-TERT INTRUSIVE PERIOD >

GENERAL COMMENTS

GENERAL COMMENTS GEN <

* GENERAL REFERENCES

REFERENCE 1 F1 < F.L. RANSOME 19[illegible] USGS GEOLOGIC ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES, RAY FOLIO p.23 >

REFERENCE 2 F2 < ADMR [redacted] RIPSEY CANYON MINE FILE >

REFERENCE 3 F3 < ABGMT-USBM FILE DATA >

REFERENCE 4 F4 < USBM-FILE DATA CLUSTER #660 >

F5 < USGS GEOLOGIC QUADRANGLE GQ-1188, 1975 >

NS < SEDIMENTS 1/4 TO 1/2 MILE E OF MINE

MLS # 364A

U.S. CRIB-SITE FORM

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER B10 < >

*RECORD TYPE B20 < X, 1, M >

DEPOSIT NUMBER B40 < >

*REPORT DATE G1 < 8 2, ø 0 4, > (YR. MO.)

*INFORMATION SOURCE B30 < 1, 2, >

*FILE LINK IDENT. B50 < USBM-0040210921 >

*REPORTER(SUPERVISOR) G2 < GEST, DON E. > (last, first, middle initial) ( ) (last, first, middle initial)

*REPORTER AFFILIATION G5 < ABGMT >

*SITE NAME A10 < OLD RIPSEY MINE >

SYNONYMS A11 < RIPSEY MINE, RIPSEY CANYON MINE >

LOCATION

MINING DISTRICT/AREA A30 < RIPSEY DISTRICT >

COUNTY A60 < PINAL >

*STATE A50 < A, Z, >

*COUNTRY A40 < U, S, >

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV A63 < 1, 2, ø, >

DRAINAGE AREA A62 < 1, 5, 0, 5, 0, 1, 0, 0, ø, >

*LAND STATUS A64 < 0, 1, ø, ø, (1, 9, 7, 9,) >

QUADRANGLE NAME A90 < KEARNY QUADRANGLE (1, 9, 6, 4,) >

*QUADRANGLE SCALE A100 < 2, 4, 0, 0, 0, >

SECOND QUAD NAME A92 < ( ) >

SECOND QUAD SCALE A91 < >

ELEVATION A107 < 3, 4, 0, 0, ø, F, T, >

UTM

NORTHING A120 < 3, 6, 5, 1, 4, 6, 5, >

EASTING A130 < 5, 0, 2, 4, 1, 3, >

ZONE NUMBER A110 < +, 1, 2, >

*ACCURACY

ACCURATE ACC (circle)

ESTIMATED (EST) < 4 SHAFTS. UTM IS AN AVEAGE POINT BETWEEN THEM. >

GEODETIC

*LATITUDE A70 < - - N >

*LONGITUDE A80 < - - W >

CADASTRAL

TOWNSHIP(S) A77 < 0, 0, 5, S, ø, ø, ø, ø, ø, ø >

*RANGE(S) A78 < 0, 1, 3, E, ø, ø, ø, ø, ø, ø >

SECTION(S) A79 < 12, ø, ø, ø, ø, ø >

SECTION FRACTION(S) A76 < SE OF SW >

MERIDIAN(S) A81 < GILA AND SALT RIVER >

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY A82 < 1000 FT SW OF RIPSEY HILL >

LOCATION COMMENTS A83 < IN RIPSEY WASH. APPROXIMATELY 4 1/2 MILES SW OF KEARNY. >

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

ESSENTIAL SOMETIMES OR HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
NOV 13 1946
PLACER

NAME OF COMPANY **Ripsey Canyon Mines. (Incorporated).**

NAME OF MINE **Ripsey Canyon Group.**

(1) Production - January 1st to June 30, 1946, inclusive.

Producers shipping ore direct to smelters or to custom mills use Column No. 1; producers operating their own mill use Column No. 2.

COLUMN NO. 1	Tons	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn
Crude Ore	None			

COLUMN NO. 2	Tons	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn
Copper Conc.	None			
Lead Conc.				
Zinc Conc.				

Our properties have been closed since the beginning of the war, our product being gold-silver ores. Up to that time we had shipped 200 carloads of ore and concentrates, with a gross production of 2000 ounces gold, 40,000 ounces silver and 50,000 lbs. copper.

Included in our group there is an un-explored deposit of mineralized brecciated quartz-porphyry, approximately 300 feet wide and 1000 feet in length, indicating large bodies of lead-copper ores. When and if ceiling prices on all metals are removed and a free market for metals, including gold, established, we plan to resume operation and develop these potential orebodies.

Martin Fishback

(4) What do you estimate your production would have been, January 1st to June 30, 1946, if the metal prices had been:

Cu 16¢/lb. Conn. Valley; Lead 11¢/lb. N.Y.; Zinc 9.50¢/lb. East St. Louis (with no premiums)

COLUMN NO. 1		COLUMN NO. 2	
Crude Ore	Tons	Copper Conc.	Tons
		Lead Conc.	Tons
		Zinc Conc.	Tons

(5) If a metal Conservation Price Plan, similar to the present Premium Price Plan, were made permanent for at least five years,

(a) What would your yearly production of ore or concentrates be:

(b) Would such a plan cause you to expand your exploration-development program? If so, how much?

(c) What effect would such a plan have in increasing your ore reserves?

(d) In view of low tariffs, how would such a plan promote a healthy mining industry?

DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
NOV 13 1946

NAME OF COMPANY **Ripsey Canyon Mines. (Incorporated).**

NAME OF MINE **Ripsey Canyon Group.**

(1) Production - January 1st to June 30, 1946, inclusive.

Producers shipping ore direct to smelters or to custom mills use Column No. 1; producers operating their own mill use Column No. 2.

COLUMN NO. 1	Tons	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn
Crude Ore	**None**			

COLUMN NO. 2	Tons	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn
Copper Conc.	**None**			
Lead Conc.				
Zinc Conc.				

(2) Average Price Received for Metals in Above Production

This to be the total of the ceiling price plus premiums.

Copper	¢/lb. Conn. Valley as base
Lead	¢/lb. N.Y. as base
Zinc	¢/lb. East St. Louis as base

(3) What do you estimate your production would have been, January 1st to June 30, 1946, if the metal price had been:

Cu 14 3/8¢/lb. Conn. Valley; Lead 8.25¢/lb. N.Y.; Zinc 8.25¢/lb East St. Louis (with no premiums)

COLUMN NO. 1		COLUMN NO. 2	
Crude Ore	Tons	Copper Conc.	Tons
		Lead Conc.	Tons
		Zinc Conc.	Tons

(4) What do you estimate your production would have been, January 1st to June 30, 1946, if the metal prices had been:

Cu 16¢/lb. Conn. Valley; Lead 11¢/lb. N.Y.; Zinc 9.50¢/lb. East St. Louis (with no premiums)

COLUMN NO. 1		COLUMN NO. 2	
Crude Ore	Tons	Copper Conc.	Tons
		Lead Conc.	Tons
		Zinc Conc.	Tons

(5) If a metal Conservation Price Plan, similar to the present Premium Price Plan, were made permanent for at least five years,

(a) What would your yearly production of ore or concentrates be:

(b) Would such a plan cause you to expand your exploration-development program? If so, how much?

(c) What effect would such a plan have in increasing your ore reserves?

(d) In view of low tariffs, how would such a plan promote a healthy mining industry?

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MINERAL BUILDING, FAIRGROUNDS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

July 14, 1958

Sec 12 (13?) 5 S - 13 E

To the Owner or Operator of the Arizona Mining Property named below:

Ripsey Canyon Mines (Pinal County) copper, gold
(Property) (ore)

operty which we would like to have

PHOENIX, ARIZ. JUL 14 7-PM 1958

:'s Report form with as complete detail
s, maps, assay returns, shipment returns
s before and which might interest a
perty.

I be

Received Cal

Mr. Martin Fishback
Box 1812
Tucson, Arizona

RETURNED TO WRITER

Frank P. Knight

FRANK P. KNIGHT,
Director.

T3S R 13E Sec 11+12

Enc: Mine Owner's Report

ABM Bull. 180, p. 163

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MINERAL BUILDING, FAIRGROUNDS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

July 14, 1958

Sec 1 24(13?) 5 S + 13 E

To the Owner or Operator of the Arizona Mining Property named below:

Ripsey Canyon Mines (Pinal County)	copper, gold
(Property)	(ore)

We have an old listing of the above property which we would like to have brought up to date.

Please fill out the enclosed Mine Owner's Report form with as complete detail as possible and attach copies of reports, maps, assay returns, shipment returns or other data which you have not sent us before and which might interest a prospective buyer in looking at the property.

Frank P. Knight

FRANK P. KNIGHT,
Director.

T3S R 13E Sec 11+12

Enc: Mine Owner's Report

ABM Bull. 180, p. 163

NAME OF MINE: RIPSEY

COUNTY: PINAL
DISTRICT: RIPSEY
METALS: CU, AU

OPERATOR AND ADDRESS: DATE:		MINE STATUS DATE:	
5/1/44	Martin Fishback, Box 1812, Tucson, Arizona	5/1/44	Developing
		5/1/44	Closed
		6/44	Financing
		8/44	Working

on file
Kearney Orig Dispg sheet
"see Ripsey Mine"

Rec 12 v 15 (?) 55 R 138.

May 31, 1944

TO: Andrew Macfarlane

FROM: J. S. Coupal

Examine and get data on Ripsey Canyon Mines, owne Martin Fishback, at your earliest convenience.

From Kelvin go 2-1/2 miles on Florence road then turn left and proceed 7 miles up canyon. Do not take road to left about 6 miles up canyon.

Report made. Examination 4/30/.
Box 1812 Tucson.
Martin Fishback owner of
Ripsey Canyon Mines —
Called to find ways & means of
getting some diamond drilling on
his copper-lead claims in Ripsey
Wash —
Had just talked with E. D. Gardner
U.S. Bureau of Mines so advised
Fishback to contact him at once
on new program of Bureau.

(Copy)

Report on the Norman Mine,

by W. L. Johnson, E.M.

This property consisting of four patented claims is located in the Tortilla Range of mountains, in Pinal County, Arizona, about seven miles south of Wooley, a station on the Phoenix & Eastern railroad. The title is perfect, patents on the property having been issued several years or more than two years ago, and are therefore unassailable.

The general course of the mountains is a little west of north while the strike of the fissure upon which the Norman mine is located is transverse to the general strike of the mountains, and runs very nearly due east and west, being about the plane of the axis. There are three ledges apparent upon the property, the one upon which the work is located being the main ledge about 200 feet above the canyon at the base of the mountain, dipping at an angle of 45 degrees to the south, while the two smaller ledges upon the hill above the main ledge outcrop at 100 and 200 feet respectively from the main ledge and dip at a very slight angle from the horizon leading me to believe that as depth is gained they will run into and form part of the main ledge. I am confirmed in this belief by the fact that a slight break or roll (not fault) appears near the 400 ft. level, and is thought by the superintendent to have been the junction of the first southerly ledge with the main ledge, and while not able to determine this fact with absolute accuracy, it seems to me highly probable that this is the case.

The vein or ledge upon which the work has been done is a true fissure, and about the only one with its characteristics that I

know of in Arizona, running in an almost perfectly straight line east and west, the vein matter following an eruptive dike of diorite upon the south of the ledge of uniform character and thickness and forming the hanging wall of the ledge itself. The gangue is a quartz and between the gangue and the hanging wall is a gouge or seam of from 4 to 6 inches in thickness, composed of talcose schist, extraordinarily well mineralized. A similar gouge of greater thickness lies between the gangue and the foot-wall, and the values obtained from both are often greater than from the ores of other portions of the mine. The strike of the ore-shoot itself, east to west, dips at about the same angle as that held by the ledge from north to south. This is demonstrated conclusively by the fact that the values have increased steadily from the west to the east, the values in the drifts and shafts upon ~~which~~ the west being from $10 to $20, while upon the east they run from $20 to $40 in gold and silver. The formation seems to me to be very near ideal, the shaft having been started at an angle of 45 degrees and carried to a depth of 523 feet without variation or change in course.

The ores of this mine carry their values in gold and silver, the silver contents being often greater than the gold, although the mine is called strictly a gold mine. Some copper appears in the form of black oxide in the gangue upon the foot-wall in the upper levels and as sulphides in depth. The value of the mine in question lies in the gold and silver values. It if were possible to operate the property in conjunction with a large copper property the best and ideal way would seem to be to smelt the ore in conjunction with copper, which would insure the gaining of the highest percentage of values in the ore with a minimum cost of treatment. This is a matter of detail, however, which can be determined

From my examination of the property, I would advise that the present shaft be, for the present at least, abandoned, and that the shaft upon the east, now down to a depth of 89 feet, be continued to depth, connecting this shaft with the levels of the old shaft at the depths of 200, 300, 400 and 500 feet. This would block a large body of ore and insure a steady output. As the ledge seems to maintain a uniform width of about 3 to 5 feet and an equally uniform dip of 45 degrees, scarcely any timbering would be required, and mining can be carried on at a cost as low and as rapidly as any property I have seen in Arizona. I would advise that the efforts of the operators of this mine be confined at first entirely to development. I do not believe that there is any change in the ore perceptible as depth is attained, at least there is no evidence of it at present, and at a very small cost it can be ascertained beyond question the method of treatment to be used in extracting the values, and by the time that the necessary equipment has been secured, sufficient ore will have been blocked out to insure a large and continuous output.

Assays, maps, etc., are appended hereto, all of which is respectfully submitted.

W. L. Johnson, E.M.

ASSAYS.

	Silver.	Gold.
Norman Mine, main shaft, at 60',	20.35 oz.	$ 3.00
" " " " " 70'	36.45 "	31.00
" " " " " 80'	45.20 "	46.00

General sample, Norman Mine:

Gold	$18.00	
Silver 19.2 oz. =	9.60	(Silver at 50¢)
	$27.60	
Copper	2.4%	
Lead	1.1	
Zinc	2.9	
Silica	20.6	
Iron (FeO)	43.9	
Lime	2.1	
Sulphur	35.0	

ANALYSIS.

By Mark Walker,
211 W. 1st St.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

No.2564.

Ore from Norman Mine,
Arizona.
185 ft. level, east drift.

Gold 0.70 oz. per ton, value	$14.47
Silver 27.18 oz." " (at 50¢)	13.55
	$28.02

Copper	6.24%
Lead	2.04
Zinc	2.15
Iron	31.30
Manganese	0.43
Arsenic	0.25
Antimony	trace
Sulphur	33.10
Calcium	3.18
Magnesia	1;48
Silica	9.17
Carb.acid	4.11

Samples from dump, being the 3rd class ore, Norman mine:

Gold 0.30 oz. per ton, value	$ 6.00
Silver 10 oz. " " (at 50¢)	5.00
Copper 3% = 60 lbs. at 10¢,	6.00
	$ 17.00

The Norman Mine. Feb. 14, 1919.

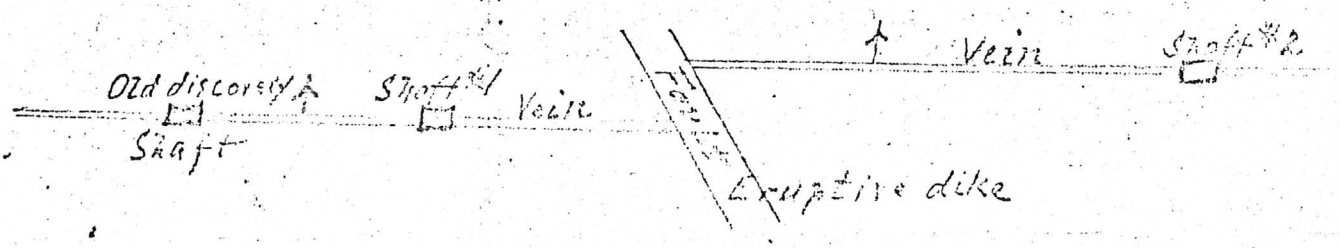
The important points of the workings of the Norman Mine as they are today is the drift on the 185 ft. level which is 430 ft. long. See map in Johnson report. This drift goes from the bottom of shaft No.3 to shaft #2 and on towards shaft #1.

The assay value of the face of the drift at the west end (bottom of shaft #3) goes $15 to $20 in gold and silver. The face of the east end of this drift goes $28.02 in gold and silver (silver 50¢ oz.), not including the copper contents.

This east drift is important for the values were increasing as work progressed. This drift should be driven to connect with shaft #1, and shaft #1 continued on down to make this connection, for the reason that the values at the bottom of the old discovery shaft (now caved) carried 20 to 30 per cent copper (black oxide) and $50 to $70 in gold and silver. These values are in the foot-wall of this shaft.

Another thing that to me is important - from shaft #1 to shaft #3 it is 650 ft.; The drift on the 185 ft. level has been driven 430 ft., so there is 220 ft. to go to make this connection.

On the surface some 100 ft. west of the shaft #1 there is a fault. This fault dropped the vein some 12 to 15 ft. thus:



The hot water at this point came up from depth and enriched this section of the vein, hence I say this connection should be made while the main shaft was being pumped out and cleaned out.

At the 400 ft. level a cross-cut in the hanging wall, or south, was run, and it opened up a vein 3'6" wide going $12 a ton in gold and silver. This vein makes all the water in the mine. By developing this vein the water supply will undoubtedly increase, the present supply of water being some 5500 gallons a day.

The 300 ft. level is also important. Here the main shaft passed through a body of manganese. I was on a visit to the mine from San Francisco and asked the superintendent why he had (not) run a drift on this level along the manganese. This drift was run and the face today goes $30 in gold and silver. This is the longest drift west below the 185 ft. level. No cross-cut was ever run in the footwall, although I repeatedly asked for a cross-cut. They did cross-cut the hanging wall, thinking I meant the hanging on account of the veins showing on the surface south of the vein they developed or vein #1.

J. N. Curtis.

Tons.	Oz. gold per Ton.	Oz. silver per Ton.	Total Gold. Oz.	Total Silver Oz.
[illegible].323	0.72	25.30	34.219	1202.41
[illegible].369	0.19	4.60	10.026	264.54
[illegible].0735	0.20	4.65	10.417	242.14
[illegible].6275	0.25	6.11	11.007	269.01
[illegible].3045	0.20	4.40	6.661	146.54
[illegible].9100	0.18	4.32	8.444	202.65
43.7665	0.16	3.94	7.483	184.28
[illegible].117	0.30	5.40	89.157	2411.57
[illegible].3065			14.497	260.86
[illegible].4235	Average per ton:		103.649	2672.43

Gold 0.271 oz. = $5.42

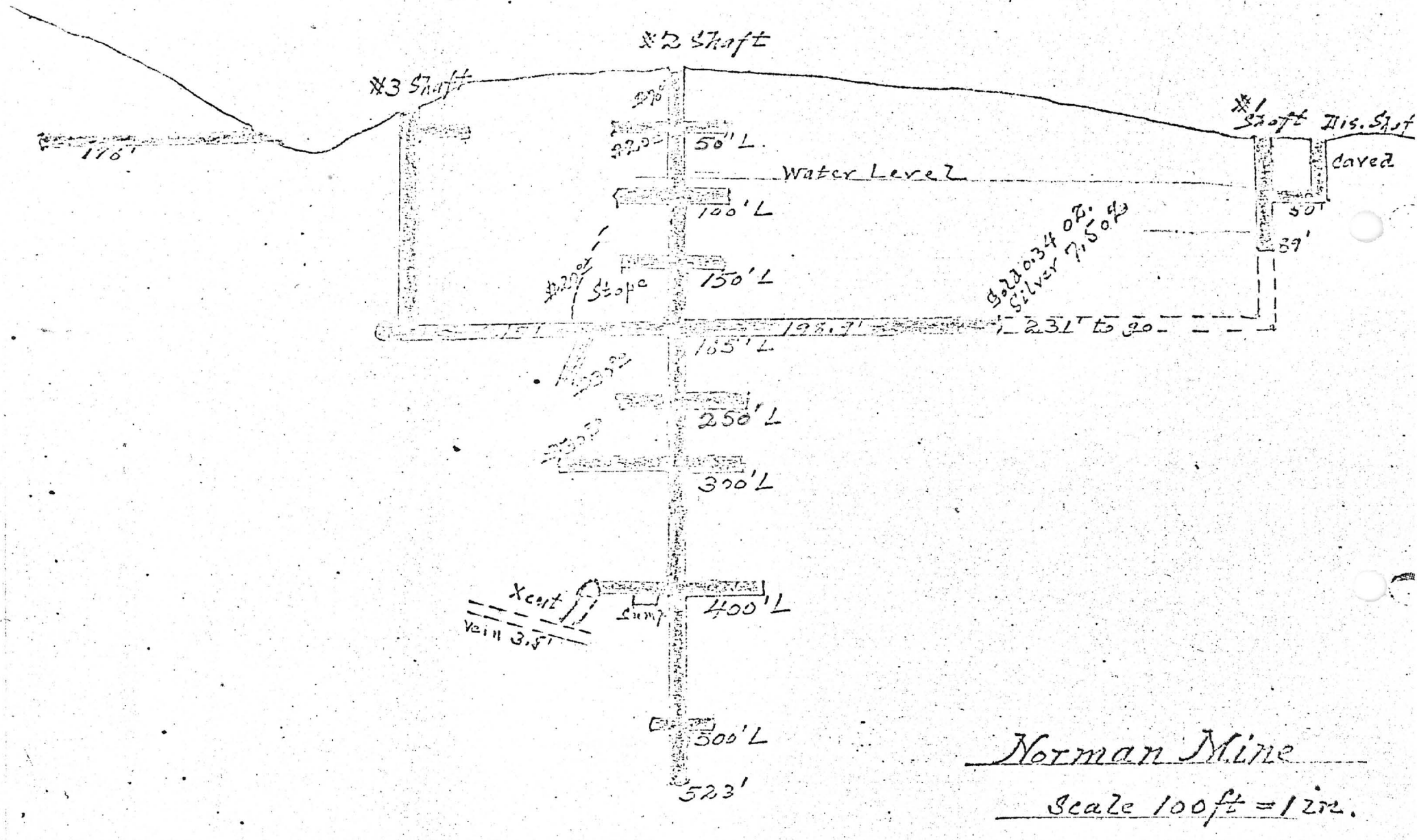
Silver 7.35 oz. = 2.20

$7.62

Gross value of shipments.....	~~[illegible]~~	$2506.61
Deduct in R.R. Frt. & Smelter Chgs.,	~~[illegible]~~	1372.12
Net returns	1134.49	1134.49

oz. per ton

gold 0.2753 $5.51
7.099 $2.13
$7.54


#2 Shaft
#3 Shaft
#1 Shaft
Dis. Shaft
caved
176'
50'L
Water Level
100'L
150'L
Stope
198.7'
231' to go
165'L
250'L
300'L
Xcut
Sump
Vein 3.5'
400'L
500'L
523'
Norman Mine
Scale 100 ft = 1 in.

(Copy)

Report by J. N. Curtis.

The property consists of 4 patented claims each 600 feet by 1500 feet and one patented mill site. The mines are located in the Tortilla mountains, Pinal County, Arizona, about 70 miles north of Tucson. The railroad station is Wooley, 4 miles west of Ray Junction and on the Arizona & Eastern Railroad. The property is well situated for railroad connections, being but 7 miles from the mines to Wooley, and 18 miles on the Arizona & Eastern railroad to the Ray furnaces at Hayden, a custom smelter.

The minerals of value contained in the ores are gold, silver and copper. By concentrating the ores and then by cyaniding the tailings from the concentrates, a very high extraction could be made, as this process seems to be adaptable to the extraction of the value from these ores.

The development work has been done on the Norman mine comprising 3 incline shafts, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The main shaft, No.2, has been sunk to 523 feet with ore in the bottom of this shaft, showing a depth of known ore for 523 feet and very favorable conditions for this ore to continue to much greater depth. The ore in length has been proven by a drift on the 185 ft. level. This drift connects shafts Nos. 2 and 3, and has 230 feet to go to connect with No.1 shaft. This gives an orebody 523 feet deep, 645 feet long and averaging 3 feet wide.

523' x 645' x 3' = 84333 tons 12 cu. ft. per ton
at $5.00 per ton profit = $421,665.00.

Taking the ore that is virtually blocked out on the 185 ft. level we have an orebody ready to stope:

645' x 185' x 3' = 29831 tons, at $5.00 per ton profit = $149,155.

To put the property on a producing basis a new mill is required. The old mill on the property is not the kind of mill that this ore requires, but a part of the old mill can be used in a new mill.

In making the estimate of profit, the ore values taken, namely $16.00 per ton, being the value of the low grade ores, would be the minimum value and hence safe and conservative.

Costs:

Mining, milling and consentrating ..... $4.00 per ton

Concentrating 8 tons into one ton of concentrates, the cost of hauling and smelting this one ton of concentrates would be:

Wagon haul to railroad.....	$2.50	
R.R. " to smelter	.75	
Smelting charge	7.00	
	8)10.25	1.28 " " ore
Cyaniding per ton ore		2.00
Assaying and supplies 1 month,	$150.00	
Development work, 1 month.	500.00	
Management, Insurance, taxes etc.	500.00	
	600)1150.00	1.92 " " "
Total cost per ton of ore		9.20 per ton

Milling 20 tons of ore per day = 600 tons per month.

Gross value of ore in gold and silver.....	$12.00 per ton
With copper (2%) 40 pounds at 10¢.....	4.00
Total value of ore	$16.00
10% loss in tailings.	1.60
	14.40
Less costs, ...	9.20
	5.20
Profit on one ton of ore, ...	5.20

Profit on 600 tons of ore: 5.20 x 600 = 3120.00, or one month's profit.

The foreman who had charge of the development work on these mines up to the time the mines were shut down, made the following report:

"The vein remained strong and continuous down to the 400 ft. level; at that point, in the east drift of this level the vein took a roll to the south and went off toward the hanging wall. A cross-cut should be run south towards the hanging wall at the face of the east drift to follow the ore; on the west drift the ore is three feet wide. This ore was followed until a porphyry country was struck which was running N.W. and S.E. We went 6 feet into this porphyry, then started a cross-cut to the south. For 14 feet the cross-cut is in this porphyry. At 15 feet in this cross-cut we cut a good vein of ore 3 1/2 feet in thickness, showing good values in gold and silver, and some copper and a good looking quartz. This vein is well formed and is running in an easterly and westerly direction with a dip of 42 degrees to the south. As we were cutting across this vein word came to shut down. The vein made about 5000 gallons of water in 24 hours. The ground is hard enough to stand without timbers, and cost about $3.00 per foot to drive.

At 512 feet in the foot-wall of the incline shaft a seam of ore came in which followed us down to the bottom of the present incline 523 feet. It is good looking ore and the same grade as the ore in the drift of the 185 ft. level. This ore is running a little south of east and north of west, and dips to the southwest about 43 degrees. At the bottom of the incline shaft, viz.523 feet, the rock has changed from the monzonite that we had from the 400 to 512 feet, to a diorite, carrying lime spar, with copper and iron pyrites. Assays gave as high as $10.00 in gold besides the

The vein we struck on the 400 ft. level west of the incline shaft we considered to be the same as No.2 vein on the surface which is south of No.1 vein, the vein the incline shaft followed to 523 feet."

The foot-wall of this No.1 vein was never cross-cut, which should have been done, as the foot-wall in several places did show good values, and now having a vein coming in at 512 feet shows that there are orebodies back of this incline which have never been developed through the oversight of not cross-cutting the foot-wall. A cross-cut was run south, or into the hanging wall, on the 185 ft. level, east drift, but as the hoist could not handle the extra dirt it had to be stopped.

The copper contents in the ore vary from 2% to 6%. It is safe to say the mine can produce an average ore of $12.00 per ton in gold and silver values, and 2% to 3% copper. The mine makes about 5500 gallons of water per day. 5000 gallons of this came from the new vein of the 400 ft. level.

At the time this property was being developed, the nearest smelter was located at Tucson, some 70 miles south of the mines. The wagon haul and smelter charges on all ore shipped was over $20.00 per ton; in the development work all the first class ore was shipped, the second class was concentrated in the Huntington mill the company had erected at the Gila river 7 miles from the mines. These concentrates averaged from $40.00 to $50.00 per ton. The tailings from this second class ore carried from $4 to $5 per ton in gold and silver values. The tailings flowed into the Gila river and were lost. The ore now on the dumps at the mine was the third class or waste. These ores carry sufficient value to be concentrated and shipped now that the Phoenix & Eastern railroad

built to the Guggenheim smelter at Hayden. The only stope in the mine was started on the 185 ft. level, see map. The values in this stope became too low grade to mine and ship at a profit, viz. $18 in gold and 12 oz. in silver. The drift on the 185 ft. level followed the ore west to No.3 shaft, a distance of 215 feet; then east 200 feet, or 415 feet in all. The ore in this drift shows the vein to be from 3 ft. to 8 ft. wide. The ore is also in place at No.1 shaft now down 89 ft.; the distance to go to connect the 185 ft. level with shafts Nos.1 and 2 is 230 feet. This gives an orebody 645 ft. long with ore ~~xxxx~~ in the face at the west drift at No.3 shaft, 185 ft. level, and in the face of the drift east at No.1 shaft. The incline at No.2 shaft is 523 feet deep, ore in the bottom from the 185 ft. level to the bottom, 523 feet. Levels have been started at 250 ft., 300 ft., 400 ft. and 500 ft. By sinking No.1 shaft about 50 feet a drift can be started to connect with the drift now on the 185 ft.; then sink same shaft to connect with the 300, 400 and 500 ft. levels, which will give good ventilation to the mine and block a large body of ore. By cross-cutting the foot-wall other shoots of ore will undoubtedly be developed. To do this new work the following equipment should be erected which would give very satisfactory results from the ores already developed, paying good interest on the investment and developing a valuable property.

The present equipment at the mine is not suitable and is in bad condition. It should be overhauled at odd times and made salable at a small cost. The mill now located at the Gila river could also be overhauled and part of of it moved to the mines and used in connection with new up to date appliances for the mill at the mines.

For the mill equipment a 5-stamp battery complete, with 40 h.p. F.M. fuel oil engine, with tables, tanks etc., to make a complete 20-ton concentrating and cyaniding plant, say $15,000.00

For the mine equipment complete 5,000.00

For labor, mining, during completion of mill, 10,000.00

$30,000.00

The old Norman mill at the Gila river comprises:

1- 60 H.P. steam boiler
1 60 H.P. Corliss engine
1 #4 duplex Deane feed pump
1 single action pump z in well)
2 Frue vanners
1 5 ft. Huntington mill
2 copper plates, 4' x 6'
1 self feeder
1 ore bin
1 7 by 10 rock breaker
1 grizzly
Shafting, pulleys, etc.
Building covered with corrugated galvanized iron.

At Mine.

1 60 H.P. boiler
1 hoist and small boiler
1 adobe building, office, etc.
1 wooden " kitchen, dining room, and shed for bunks.

Copy of Smelter Statement.

San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1895.

Norman M. & M. Co.,
In a/c with Selby Smelting & lead Co.,
410 Montgomery St.

Mark.	Sacks.	Gross Weight.		
#2	234	23850	concentrates	$506.43
#1	174	18030	ore	1227.62
	408	41880		1734.05

Less R.R. freight estimated 418 sacks
42300 lbs. at $8.00 a ton, 169.00
1565.05

The first class ore netted at furnace $128.40 per ton
Wagon haul less $20.00 per ton to Casa Grande 20.00
Per ton 108.40

The total charges were:

Wagon freight.....	$20.00	per ton
R.R. "	8.00	
Smelter charges	12.00	
	$40.00	

San Francisco, April 11, 1895.

Lot 6909.

Returns of ore received of Norman M. & M. Co. by Riverside, Ari

Selby Smelting & Lead Co.,

Mark:

234 sacks weighing gross..... 23850 lbs.
Car 66212, tare sacks 120 lbs. moisture 1/2%,
1191 lbs. 239 "
23611 lbs.

Settlement:

Assay per 2000 lbs.

Silver 35.64 oz.
Gold 1.12 oz. less 5%

Total contents.

Silver 420 oz. (899.71 oz.
21.04 (at 65.5¢

Ag. $262.31

Gold 20.395 at
$19.00 ..... 385.79
$648.10
Working charge $12.00 per ton 141.67
506.43

In regard to the Norman, there are a few things that are important. First, the old discovery shaft had ore at the bottom of the shaft going better than $50.00 a ton; second, the 200 ft. level of shaft No.2 (main shaft) the drift going towards discovery shaft has good ore in the face; at the other end of this drift the face is also in good ore, and that is right under shaft No.3. This is the longest drift on the vein, and some 400 feet long, both faces in ~~xxx~~ good ore, and 230 feet to go to get under the old discovery shaft, and I am satisfied good ore to and beyond shaft No.1.

The next drift of any length is at the 300ft.,and the face of that drift is in good ore. Then the cross-cut at the 400 ft. level which cut vein No.2, a good strong vein and the vein that gave us the water in the mine, some 5000 gallons a day.

When the mine shut down I had the superintendent take samples of every face at every opening of the mine. These samples were put in the adobe building and every sack marked where they came from. They may be there yet if not stolen. Anyway, I consider the 185 ft. level (200 ft.) has proved a continuous orebody for 400 feet long and an average of 4 feet wide, and will average much better ~~xxxxx~~ than I claim in the report, for I would prefer the mine to go over rather than under the report. I have had the reputation of values being over in every case, and they did, as you know. Result we always sold.

Feb.6. 1919. J. N. Curtis.

February 1896

can support the non-producing portion; interchange is complete. The legislator of the north can make laws on week days and attend his own church on Sundays."—So for the report. To this may be added the fact, taken from the report of the Railroad Commissioners of Arizona, that during the year 1894, 89,173 tons of freight and 10,242 passengers were carried, either north to Ash Fork from Prescott, or vice versa. It is furthermore said that the road has cost in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. The road is to be a part of the great Santa Fe system some day and its principal men are also closely affiliated with that system. The present first vice-president of the great incorporation named was the first president of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phœnix railway.

Major G. W. Vaughn, who has been the efficient chief engineer, and its first vice-president and general manager, has been called to other offices equally important, and its greatest promoter and benefactor, Mr. F. M. Murphy, is now president and general manager, so that days of great prosperity must be predicted for the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phœnix railway.

It remains yet to be said that on March 11, 1895, the road was opened at Phœnix with the grandest gala day the city ever witnessed, and it is to be hoped that a connection with the Sonora railway will be a thing of the near future. Surely the staunchest men of the country are the friends of this new railroad.

We have now reached the stations of Glendale and Alhambra, future suburbs of the grand Capital City, which was so aptly described in a former issue of THE SOUTHWEST ILLUSTRTATED MAGAZINE (June 1895), that I need not dwell upon it here. Our journey of 197 miles, at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, is at an end.

Ripsey

A new forty-ton boiler is being placed on the Ripley mine, near Florence, A. T., to run the hoist and pump, and the main shaft, which is now down 315 feet, will be sunk 200 feet deeper. Superintendent Otho Moses has gone to San Francisco, and it is confidently believed that on his return, if sufficient water is developed, the mill will be placed on the mine, and the property will be made a paying proposition at once. In the meantime work on the mine is being vigorously pushed.

I.

The ox-eyed Thetis cased her son in proof,
But left one mortal part,
And wounded in the heel, Achilles died
By Paris' dainty dart.

II.

Nor is there vantage given in Venus' form
To slay his self-conceit,
Save Chloe, with the arrows of her wit,
Aims at his monstrous feet.

Ten Days in Arizona.

JULIAN I. WILLIAMS.

THE region around Phœnix has been aptly styled the "Italy of America;" it is certainly the land of sunshine. No one who is a lover of nature can fail to appreciate the grandeur and wonderful beauty of the Salt River Valley, with its varied mountain forms and the grand views from the valleys, which, until a few years ago, had been for centuries as a sealed book. This country for the past few years has had a wonderful attraction to the outside world, and a visit to the territorial seat of government, Phœnix, will serve to reveal the reasons for this.

It is an ancient land with complete evidences of the most primitive occupation, and, yet withal, in the past six or seven years it has put on a cosmopolitan dress. Here was the home of the Toltec, the Aztec, the Apache and the Pima. Then came the caravels of the Spaniards, and finally the thirst for gold drew the adventurous sons of the North. It was during the year 1527 that Cabeza de Vaca turned his footsteps to the Moqui and Zuni Villages in the northeast, gaining Mexico at last by way of the friendly Pima settlements. In 1540 Vasquez de Coronado, Governor of Mexico, lured on by the tales of a monk, started northward on the first true exploration. He sought the "Seven fabled cities of Cibola," where the streets were paved with gold and precious gems. He failed to find the gold he sought, though he hunted long and well. In this wondrous country he found several Pueblo towns, and there he planted the cross and gave into the keeping of the Holy Church the souls of the innocent and friendly natives. While the Apaches still held the hills, priests found many natural treasures about the missions. During the Mexican struggle Arizona was plunged back again into its previous condition of barbarism, and not till the Gadsden purchase in 1848 did the firm hand of governmental authority again take hold. Early in 1863 by an act of Congress the Territory of Arizona was formally seperated from New Mexico. Its first government was organized in December, 1863, at Navajo Springs, John N. Goodwin being the first Governor by virtue of appointment. The laws were codified in 1885 and framed largely upon the model of the Texas statutes. California procedure seems to be generally accepted in the practice of the upper courts.

In size Arizona is the equal of four or five average States. It measures about 380 miles from north to south by 320 miles from east to west, embracing nearly 113,000 square miles. Setting the population at 70,000, it gives 1,000 acres of room to each man, woman and child. The altitude varies greatly, from Yuma, only a few feet above tide-water, to the top of Mount San Francisco over 12,000 feet in height. Of course, climatic conditions vary to the same extreme. The northern part of the Territory is a wild region of considerable altitude, barren for the most part. Here is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and also a score of other chasms none the less grand and impressive. This most wonderful gorge is the deepest and the grandest of a thousand similar rifts which seam the face of rugged nature throughout the northern part of the Territory. Of the

DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
NOV 13 1946
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

NAME OF COMPANY **Ripsey Canyon Mines. (Incorporated).**

NAME OF MINE **Ripsey Canyon Group.**

(1) Production - January 1st to June 30, 1946, inclusive.

Producers shipping ore direct to smelters or to custom mills use Column No. 1; producers operating their own mill use Column No. 2.

COLUMN NO. 1	Tons	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	COLUMN NO. 2	Tons	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn
Crude Ore	None				Copper Conc.	None			
					Lead Conc.				
					Zinc Conc.				

(2) Average Price Received for Metals in Above Production

Our properties have been closed since the beginning of the war, our product being gold-silver ores. Up to that time we had shipped 200 carloads of ore and concentrates, with a gross production of 2000 ounces gold, 40,000 ounces silver and 50,000 lbs. copper.

Included in our group there is an un-explored deposit of mineralized brecciated quartz-porphyry, approximately 300 feet wide and 1000 feet in length, indicating large bodies of lead-copper ores. When and if ceiling prices on all metals are removed and a free market for metals, including gold, established, we plan to resume operation and develop these potential orebodies.

Martin Fishback

Cu 16¢/lb. Conn. Valley; Lead 11¢/lb. N.Y.; Zinc 9.50¢/lb. East St. Louis (with no premiums)

COLUMN NO. 1		COLUMN NO. 2	
Crude Ore	Tons	Copper Conc.	Tons
		Lead Conc.	Tons
		Zinc Conc.	Tons

(5) If a metal Conservation Price Plan, similar to the present Premium Price Plan, were made permanent for at least five years,

(a) What would your yearly production of ore or concentrates be:

(b) Would such a plan cause you to expand your exploration-development program? If so, how much?

(c) What effect would such a plan have in increasing your ore reserves?

(d) In view of low tariffs, how would such a plan promote a healthy mining industry?

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(1) Production - January 1st to June 30, 1946, inclusive.

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COLUMN NO. 1	Tons	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn
Crude Ore	None			

COLUMN NO. 2	Tons	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn
Copper Conc.	None			
Lead Conc.				
Zinc Conc.				

(2) Average Price Received for Metals in Above Production

This to be the total of the ceiling price plus premiums.

Copper	¢/lb.	Conn. Valley as base
Lead	¢/lb.	N.Y. as base
Zinc	¢/lb.	East St. Louis as base

(3) What do you estimate your production would have been, January 1st to June 30, 1946, if the metal price had been:

Cu 14 3/8¢/lb. Conn. Valley; Lead 8.25¢/lb. N.Y.; Zinc 8.25¢/lb East St. Louis (with no premiums)

COLUMN NO. 1	
Crude Ore	Tons

COLUMN NO. 2	
Copper Conc.	Tons
Lead Conc.	Tons
Zinc Conc.	Tons

(4) What do you estimate your production would have been, January 1st to June 30, 1946, if the metal prices had been:

Cu 16¢/lb. Conn. Valley; Lead 11¢/lb. N.Y.; Zinc 9.50¢/lb. East St. Louis (with no premiums)

COLUMN NO. 1	
Crude Ore	Tons

COLUMN NO. 2	
Copper Conc.	Tons
Lead Conc.	Tons
Zinc Conc.	Tons

(5) If a metal Conservation Price Plan, similar to the present Premium Price Plan, were made permanent for at least five years,

(a) What would your yearly production of ore or concentrates be:

(b) Would such a plan cause you to expand your exploration-development program? If so, how much?

(c) What effect would such a plan have in increasing your ore reserves?

(d) In view of low tariffs, how would such a plan promote a healthy mining industry?