



## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

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Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

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07/25/97

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: PLOMOSA PROPERTY

ALTERNATE NAMES:

FALCON MINING CO PROPERTY  
OLD JOE LEE

GILA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 30B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 3 S RANGE 15 E SECTION 31 QUARTER NW  
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 07MIN 56SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 51MIN 25SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: EL CAPITAN MTN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

LEAD  
SILVER  
ZINC

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS EL CAPITAN MTN QUAD  
ADMMR PLOMOSA MINE FILE  
ADMMR "U" FILE PB 11

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Plomosa Mine,  
(Falcon Mining Company, Lessee.)  
District Mineral Creek.  
Subject: <sup>Gila</sup> Pinal County, Arizona.

Date July 12th, 1943.  
Engineer A. Macfarlane.

PROPERTY.

Consists of two claims, located and recorded under the name of Plomosa Mine #1 and #2, in the book of Mines #47, page 358 and page 359, all recorded in the office of the County of Gila, State of Arizona. These two claims are located by Salomon Licano. All location and assessment work requirements have been performed.

LOCATION.

These two claims are located on the western slope of the Dripping Springs range, approximately one mile westerly from the crest and about 500' lower than the saddle or pass, which is again about one mile West of the old Cow-boy Mine, being in Township 3 S., Range 15 E., this Township yet being unsectionalized. The copper mining camp of Christmas is situated about twelve miles south by east from the Plomosa group and the Ray Consolidated Copper mines are close to ten miles West.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The valley of Dripping Springs where a road branches toward the West and up hill to the Cow-boy Mine has an elevation of 2,720 ft., and the elevation at the Cow-boy house is 3,500 ft., thence westerly one mile to the range crest or pass, an elevation of 4,100 ft. is attained. Thence, steeply down-grade to the Plomosa tunnel portal which has an elevation of 3,650 ft.

It is thus seen that the typography between the county road in Dripping Springs valley, thence westerly over the range to Plomosa tunnel, is quite rugged.

ROADS.

From the nearest rail shipping point on the branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, serving Winkleman and Christmas mining centers, State Highway #77, extending between Winkleman and Globe, is intersected by the Dripping Springs road at a point about eight miles northwesterly from Christmas siding, thence following the Dripping Springs road up its northwesterly course for three miles to where the old road of the Cow-boy Mine turns to the left on a general westerly course for about two and one-half miles. This narrow mountain road terminated on reaching the pass all within one mile of the Plomosa mine. This last two and one-half miles of mountain road is badly out of repair, and several heavy grades are encountered. This section of the road, however, can be re-conditioned and widened to serve as a trucking road from the afore-mentioned pass to the rail siding at Christmas.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine ~~Flomosa~~ Mine.  
Page 2.

Date

District

Engineer

Subject:

ROADS (Continued)

From the range pass to gain the portal of the tunnel by road will require a considerable detour, but from superficial observation, apparently a serviceable ore trucking road can be built at reasonable cost.

The re-habilitation of the old Cow-boy road up to the pass may cost approximately \$1000.00. This would allow the ore truck to reach within one mile of the mine tunnel, while an additional two or three thousand dollars should construct the last required mile of road.

ORE PRODUCTION

About 1924 and 1925, former owners of the Flomosa Mine have mined and shipped a few carloads of the lead ores found within the short tunnel. These ores principally came from an under-hand stope approximately 75 ft. east of the tunnel portal. As the ore lense here encountered had a width of ~~six~~ four to six feet, this ore body was mined to a depth of about 35 ft. below the tunnel floor.

Subsequent to this mining, a shaft was sunk, the collar of which is about 30' west of the tunnel portal. This shaft attained a depth of 65 ft., but at point 35' below the collar, a drift was driven easterly to cut under the ore stope and the ores were then trammed to the shaft and windlassed to the surface. I was unable to enter this stope, which is partly filled and caved at present; also the shaft is in a partial caved condition and requiring some new timbering. A carload of the last ore mined from the stope was in pile near the shaft collar. This was said to have been hi-graded and that the former shipments were of better grade than the 50-ton pile. However, a careful sampling to obtain the average grade of this ore gave an assay return of 25.5% lead, and a sample cut across the west end of the stope assayed 19.68% lead. In all, I estimate about 300 tons of better than 20% lead ore have been sold some past time from this mine.

At present, another carload of ore is being made ready for shipment, this having the same grade as above stated.

VEIN OCCURENCE

The lead-bearing croppings were discovered on the western ~~east~~ toe of an abrupt hill and the tunnel driven into this hill along the eastern course of the vein, which was narrow until the tunnel heading had gained coverage of about 75'. At this point the vein widened to approximately six feet, and a sample of the tunnel back assayed ~~xxx~~ at this point over 10% lead. The ore shoot proved to be wider and higher grade from the tunnel floor downward, and raked toward the east.

Another vein, the croppings of which are visible on the southeast slope of the same hill, has a strike of north 30 degrees east

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES**  
**STATE OF ARIZONA**  
**FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT**

Mine **Plomosa Mine.**  
 District **Page 3.**

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Engineer \_\_\_\_\_

Subject:

VEIN OCCURENCE (Continued)

dipping slightly toward the northwest. Only two open cuts are made on this vein #2, and while the ores seem of the same texture and appearance, the #2 vein contains more zinc and a little less lead than the tunnel vein. The #2 vein is a strong well-defined vein and with development should yield a commercial quantity of these lead ores. These two veins are in schist, which is of medium texture, and that shows a general fracturing from west to east.

The following list of assays are on samples recently taken from the above described mine workings:

No.	Oz. Silver	Oz. Gold	Percent Lead	Percent Zinc	%Si.
Plomosa 1	1.6	trace	14.4	1.2	(Plomosa tunnel)
" 2	1.8	trace	18.1	2.8	" "
" 3	1.0	none	7.2	18.9	Vein No. 2
" 4	1.1	none	3.7	12.2	" " "
" 5	n-a	n/a	10.75	n/a	Plomosa tunnel
" 6	n/a	n/a	19.68	n/a	" "
" 7	n/a	n/a	.10	n/a	tunnel heading
" 8	n/a	n/a	7.95	22.8	Vein No. 2
" 9	2.4	.015	25.8	3.0	Plomosa tunnel
" 10	.5	.005	7.00	17.65	Vein No 2
" 11	1.1	.01	25.5	2.7	Plomosa tunnel

GEOLOGY.

The leading elements attending the Plomosa group formations are the up-tilted and stratified lime stones forming the Dripping Springs series and it is noted that these lime beds are a super-imposed on igneous intrusives of a later age. The dislocations resulting from the intrusive action have layed down contacts apparent in this locality as dacite and diabase flows, forming one or more sides of schistose hills, which are lower stratagraphically or lay under the lime stones. It is in one of these schist hills that is found the Plomosa lead mineral system. The contact made with the schist along its north limit, is Dripping Springs quartzsite, while apparently the flow of diabase marks the southern limit of the schist body. Roughly, the extent of this schist hill is about 2000 ft. from west to east and not in excess of 1000 ft. from north to south. Similar schist bodies are noted in the Ray area, which is roughly 1000 ft. lower and seven or eight miles distant westerly from the Plomosa.

EXPLORATION RECOMMENDED.

The stope in the Plomosa tunnel is at present the best evidence of a commercial body of ore, and as ~~these~~ these ores now extend by the tunnel floor, it is necessary to sink the shaft, which is r

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine **Plomosa Mine.**  
Page 4.

Date

District

Engineer

Subject:

EXPLORATION RECOMMENDED (Continued)

60 ft. deep to a depth of 110 ft., and at the 100 ft. level, extend the drift approximately 200 ft. easterly to explore the ground under the known ore body, and to provide facilities for the mining of said ores. On Vein #2, a shaft sunk 50 ft. and a small amount of drifting therefrom, may open ores of commercial value and quantity. However, this may be done later, and need not be done now. The cost of this exploration work will be about as follows:

Sinking and timbering shaft 50' @ \$25.00 per ft.	\$ 1250.00
Timber repairs in upper 60' of shaft,	250.00
Small head frame and air tigger hoist, cable, etc.,	400.00
Drifting 200', inclusive of short cross-cuts,	2000.00
Road and trail re-conditioning will require	1000.00

As the present lessees of the property are well equipped with tools and machinery, this proposed additional investment for the work indicated is now required to make available the ores visible within the tunnel stope.

WORKING COSTS.

As the ore deposit and the schist casing matter is all rather soft, the cost per foot for mining should be low, and until such time as extensive stoping requires adequate timbering, no great amount of timber is needed for the exploration work proposed.

On completing the repair of the road up to the pass or to within one mile of the tunnel, the cost of packing the ore this short mile will not exceed per ton	\$2.00
Trucking to Christmas siding, 13 mi., ton,	1.25
Smelter charges will approximate per ton,	4.00
Rail freight to El Paso, average " "	3.50
Estimated mining cost per ton, of	6.00
Total -	<u>\$16.75</u>

CONCLUSION

The ores extracted from Plomosa tunnel stope are cerrusite and other oxides of lead, ranging from 10 to 25% lead content, the combined silica and insoluble content being 25%, as against a combined iron and lime content of 15%, the interfering elements such as zinc, sulphur, et cet era being very low. No penalties are assessed against the ore in the smelting process. The stope generally shows the ore shoot to have been upwards of six feet in width and it is claimed by the local miners that this grade and width of ore is to be found in the stope bottom and east end.

Certainly this ore shoot has considerable commercial value and the

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine **Flomosa Mine.**  
Page 5.

Date

District

Engineer

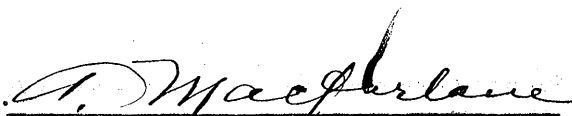
Subject:

CONCLUSION (Continued)

possibilities of developing the continuation of this ore shoot and others that should be found along the course of the mineralization are excellent.

The parties who are now in control of the Flomosa lead group are well equipped to carry out this project and have been active miners in this vicinity for many years. Mr. Keller, who will be the manager, is a business man who has actively engaged in mine management for more than one year in this locality and bears a good reputation in all his dealings.

The miners who are connected with him are local men, well experienced in mining and particularly adapted to assist in this proposed work.

  
Field Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Plomosa Mine  
(Falcon Mining Company, Lessee)  
District Mineral Creek,  
Subject: <sup>Gila</sup> Pinal County, Arizona

Date July 12, 1943

Engineer

PROPERTY

Consists of two claims, located and recorded under the name of Plomosa Mine #1 and #2, in the Book of Mines #47, page 358 and page 359, all recorded in the office of the County of Gila, State of Arizona. These two claims are located by Salomon Licano. All location and assessment work requirements have been performed.

LOCATION

These two claims are located on the western slope of the Dripping Springs range, approximately one mile westerly from the crest and about 500' lower than the saddle or pass, which is again about one mile west of the old Cowboy Mine, being in Township 3 S., Range 15 E., this Township yet being unsectionalized. The copper mining camp of Christmas is situated about twelve miles south by east from the Plomosa group and the Ray Consolidated Copper mines are close to ten miles west.

TOPOGRAPHY

The valley of Dripping Springs where a road branches toward the west and uphill to the Cowboy Mine has an elevation of 2,720 ft., and the elevation at the Cowboy house is 3,500 ft., thence westerly one mile to the range crest or pass, an elevation of 4,100 ft. is attained. Thence, steeply down-grade to the Plomosa tunnel portal which has an elevation of 3,650 ft.

It is thus seen that the topography between the county road in Drippings Springs Valley, thence westerly over the range to Plomosa tunnel, is quite rugged.

ROADS

From the nearest rail shipping point on the branch of the Wouthern Pacific Railroad, serving Winkelman and Christmas mining centers, State Highway #77, extending between Winkelman and Globe, is intersected by the Dripping Springs road at a point about eight miles northwesterly from Chirstmas siding, thence following the Dripping Springs road up its northwesterly course for three miles to where the old road of the Cowboy Mine turns to the left on a general westerly course for about two and one-half miles. This narrow mountain road terminated on reaching the pass all within one mile of the Plomosa mine. This last two and one-half miles of mountain road is badly out of repair, and several heavy grades are encountered. This section of the road, however, can be reconditioned and widened to serve as a trucking road from the aforementioned pass to the rail siding at Christmas.

From the range pass to gain the portal of the tunnel by road will require a considerable detour, but from superficial observation, apparently a serviceable ore trucking road can be built at reasonable cost.

The rehabilitation of the old Cowboy road up to the pass may cost approximately \$1,000. This would allow the ore truck to reach within one mile of the mine tunnel, while an additional two or three thousand dollars should construct the last required mile of road.



ORE PRODUCTION

About 1924 and 1925 former owners of the Plomosa Mine have mined and shipped a few carloads of the lead ores found within the short tunnel. These ores principally came from an underhand stope, approximately 75 ft. east of the tunnel portal. As the ore lense here encountered had a width of four to six feet, this ore body was mined to a depth of about 35 feet below the tunnel floor.

Subsequent to this mining, a shaft was sunk, the collar of which is about 30' west of the tunnel portal. This shaft attained a depth of 65 ft., but at point 35' below the collar, a drift was driven easterly to cut under the ore stope and the ores were then trammed to the shaft and windlassed to the surface. I was unable to enter this stope, which is partly filled and caved at present; also the shaft is in a partial caved condition and requiring some new timbering. A carload of the last ore mined from the stope was in pile near the shaft collar. This was said to have been hi-graded and that the former shipments were of better grade than the 50-ton pile. However, a careful sampling to obtain the average grade of this ore gave an assay return of 25.5% lead, and a sample cut across the west end of the stope assayed 19.68% lead. In all, I estimate about 300 tons of better than 20% lead ore have been sold some past time from this mine.

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EXPLORATION RECOMMENDED

The stope in the Plomosa tunnel is at present the best evidence of a commercial body of ore and as these ores now extend below the tunnel floor, it is necessary to sink the shaft, which is now 60 ft. deep to a depth of 110 ft., and at the 100 ft. level, extend the drift approximately 200 ft. easterly to explore the ground under the known ore body, and to provide facilities for the mining of said ores. On vein #2 a shaft sunk 50 ft. and a small amount of drifting therefrom may open ores of commercial value and quantity. However, this may be done later, and need not be done now. The cost of this exploration work will be about as follows:

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July 12, 1943

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/s/ A. Macfarlane

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**STATE OF ARIZONA**  
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EXPLORATION RECOMMENDED

The stope in the Plomosa tunnel is at present the best evidence of a commercial body of ore and as these ores now extend below the tunnel floor, it is necessary to sink the shaft, which is now 60 ft. deep to a depth of 110 ft., and at the 100 ft. level, extend the drift approximately 200 ft. easterly to explore the ground under the known ore body, and to provide facilities for the mining of said ores. On vein #2 a shaft sunk 50 ft. and a small amount of drifting therefrom may open ores of commercial value and quantity. However, this may be done later, and need not be done now. The cost of this exploration work will be about as follows:

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Timber repairs in upper 60' of shaft	250.00
Small head frame and air tigger hoist, cable, etc.	400.00
Drifting 200', inclusive of short cross-cuts	2,000.00
Road and trail reconditioning will require	1,000.00

As the present lessees of the property are well equipped with tools and machinery, this proposed additional investment for the work indicated is now required to make available the ores visible within the tunnel stope.

WORKING COSTS

As the ore deposit and the schist casing matter is all rather soft, the cost per foot for mining should be low, and until such time as extensive stoping requires adequate timbering, no great amount of timber is needed for the exploration work proposed.

On completing the repair of the road up to the pass or to within one mile of the tunnel, the cost of packing the ore this short mile will not exceed

per ton	\$2.00
Trucking to Christmas siding, 13 mi., ton	1.25
Smelter charges will approximate per ton	4.00
Rail freight to El Paso, average	3.50
Estimated mining cost per ton, of	6.00
Total -	\$16.75

July 12, 1943

CONCLUSION

The ores extracted from Plomosa tunnel stope are cerussite and other oxides of lead, ranging from 10 to 25% lead content, the combined silica and insoluble content being 25% as against a combined iron and lime content of 15%, the interfering elements such as zinc, sulphur, et cetera being very low. No penalties are assessed against the ore in the smelting process. The stope generally shows the ore shoot to have been upwards of six feet in width and it is claimed by the local miners that this grade and width of ore is to be found in the stope bottom and east end.

Certainly this ore shoot has considerable commercial value and the possibilities of developing the continuation of this ore shoot and others that should be found along the course of the mineralization are excellent.

The parties who are now in control of the Plomosa lead group are well equipped to carry out this project and have been active miners in this vicinity for many years. Mr. Keller, who will be the manager, is a business man who has actively engaged in mine management for more than one year in this locality and bears a good reputation in all his dealings.

The miners who are connected with him are local men, well experienced in mining and particularly adapted to assist in this proposed work.

/s/ A. Macfarlane

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES**  
**STATE OF ARIZONA**  
**FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT**

Mine Plomosa Mine Date July 12, 1943  
(Falcon Mining Company, Lessee)  
District Mineral Creek. Engineer  
Subject: Pinal County, Arizona

PROPERTY

Consists of two claims, located and recorded under the name of Plomosa Mine #1 and #2, in the Book of Mines #47, page 358 and page 359, all recorded in the office of the County of Gila, State of Arizona. These two claims are located by Salomon Licano. All location and assessment work requirements have been performed.

LOCATION

These two claims are located on the western slope of the Dripping Springs range, approximately one mile westerly from the crest and about 500' lower than the saddle or pass, which is again about one mile west of the old Cowboy Mine, being in Township 3 S., Range 15 E., this Township yet being unsectionalized. The copper mining camp of Christmas is situated about twelve miles south by east from the Plomosa group and the Ray Consolidated Copper mines are close to ten miles west.

TOPOGRAPHY

The valley of Dripping Springs where a road branches toward the west and uphill to the Cowboy Mine has an elevation of 2,730 ft., and the elevation at the Cowboy house is 3,500 ft., thence westerly one mile to the range crest or pass, an elevation of 4,100 ft. is attained. Thence, steeply down-grade to the Plomosa tunnel portal which has an elevation of 3,650 ft.

It is thus seen that the topography between the county road in Drippings Springs Valley, thence westerly over the range to Plomosa tunnel, is quite rugged.

ROADS

From the nearest rail shipping point on the branch of the Wouthern Pacific Railroad, serving Winkelman and Christmas mining centers, State Highway #77, extending between Winkelman and Globe, is intersected by the Dripping Springs road at a point about eight miles northwesterly from Christmas siding, thence following the Dripping Springs road up its northwesterly course for three miles to where the old road of the Cowboy Mine turns to the left on a general westerly course for about two and one-half miles. This narrow mountain road terminated on reaching the pass all within one mile of the Plomosa mine. This last two and one-half miles of mountain road is badly out of repair, and several heavy grades are encountered. This section of the road, however, can be reconditioned and widened to serve as a trucking road from the aforementioned pass to the rail siding at Christmas.

From the range pass to gain the portal of the tunnel by road will require a considerable detour, but from superficial observation, apparently a serviceable ore trucking road can be built at reasonable cost.

The rehabilitation of the old Cowboy road up to the pass may cost approximately \$1,000. This would allow the ore truck to reach within one mile of the mine tunnel, while an additional two or three thousand dollars should construct the last required mile of road.



ORE PRODUCTION

About 1924 and 1925 former owners of the Florosa Mine have mined and shipped a few carloads of the lead ores found within the short tunnel. These ores principally came from an underhand stope, approximately 75 ft. east of the tunnel portal. As the ore lense here encountered had a width of four to six feet, this ore body was mined to a depth of about 35 feet below the tunnel floor.

Subsequent to this mining, a shaft was sunk, the collar of which is about 30' west of the tunnel portal. This shaft attained a depth of 65 ft., but at point 35' below the collar, a drift was driven easterly to cut under the ore stope and the ores were then trammed to the shaft and windlassed to the surface. I was unable to enter this stope, which is partly filled and caved at present; also the shaft is in a partial caved condition and requiring some new timbering. A carload of the last ore mined from the stope was in pile near the shaft collar. This was said to have been li-graded and that the former shipments were of better grade than the 50-ton pile. However, a careful sampling to obtain the average grade of this ore gave an assay return of 25.5% lead, and a sample cut across the west end of the stope assayed 19.68% lead. In all, I estimate about 300 tons of better than 20% lead ore have been sold some past time from this mine.

At present, another carload of ore is being made ready for shipment, this having the same grade as above stated.

VEIN OCCURENCE

The lead-bearing croppings were discovered on the western toe of an abrupt hill and the tunnel driven into this hill along the eastern course of the vein, which was narrow until the tunnel heading had gained coverage of about 75'. At this point the vein widened to approximately six feet, and a sample of the tunnel back assayed at this point over 10% lead. The ore shoot proved to be wider and higher grade from the tunnel floor downward, and raked toward the east.

Another vein, the croppings of which are visible on the southeast slope of the same hill, has a strike of north 30 degrees east dipping slightly toward the northwest. Only two open cuts are made on this vein #2, and while the ores seem of the same texture and appearance, the #2 vein contains more zinc and a little less lead than the tunnel vein. The #2 vein is a strong well-defined vein and with development should yield a commercial quantity of these lead ores. These two veins are in schist, which is of medium texture, and that shows a general fracturing from west to east.

The following list of assays are on samples recently taken from the above described mine workings:

No.	Oz. Silver	Oz. Gold	Percent Lead	Percent Zinc	Ass
Florosa 1	1.6	trace	14.4	1.2	(Florosa tunnel)
" 2	1.8	trace	18.1	2.8	" "
" 3	1.0	none	7.2	18.9	Vein No. 2
" 4	1.1	none	3.7	12.2	" " "
" 5	n/a	n/a	10.75	n/a	Florosa tunnel
" 6	n/a	n/a	19.68	n/a	" "
" 7	n/a	n/a	.10	n/a	tunnel heading
" 8	n/a	n/a	7.95	22.8	Vein No. 2
" 9	2.4	.015	25.8	3.0	Florosa tunnel
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July 12, 1943

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EXPLORATION RECOMMENDED

The stope in the Plomosa tunnel is at present the best evidence of a commercial body of ore and as these ores now extend below the tunnel floor, it is necessary to sink the shaft, which is now 60 ft. deep to a depth of 110 ft., and at the 100 ft. level, extend the drift approximately 200 ft. easterly to explore the ground under the known ore body, and to provide facilities for the mining of said ores. On vein #2 a shaft sunk 50 ft. and a small amount of drifting therefrom may open area of commercial value and quantity. However, this may be done later, and need not be done now. The cost of this exploration work will be about as follows:

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**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES**  
**STATE OF ARIZONA**  
**FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT**

Mine Plumosa Mine  
(Falcon Mining Company, Lessee)  
District Mineral Creek.  
Subject: <sup>550</sup> Pinal County, Arizona

Date July 12, 1943

Engineer

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CONCLUSION

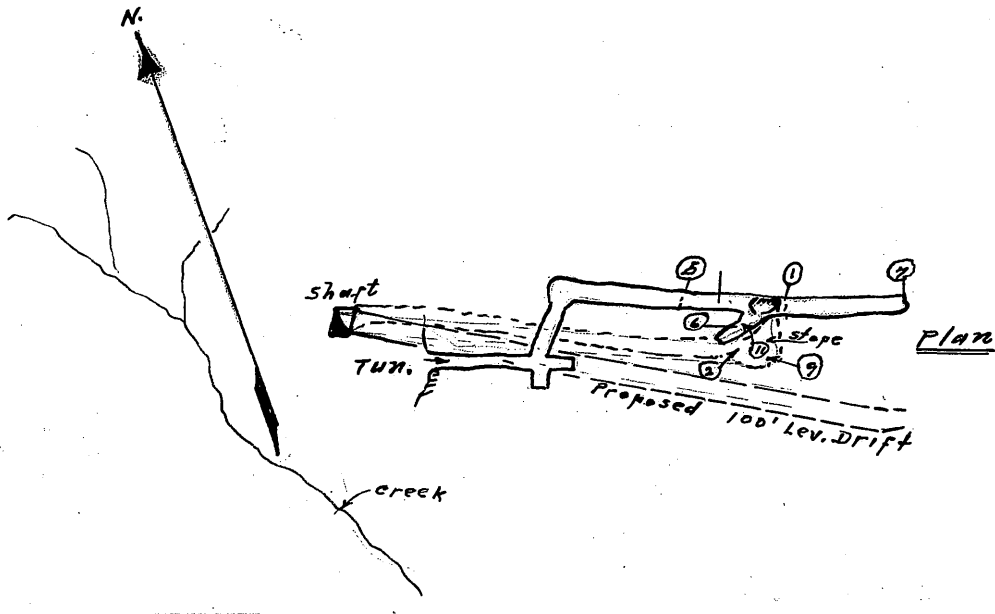
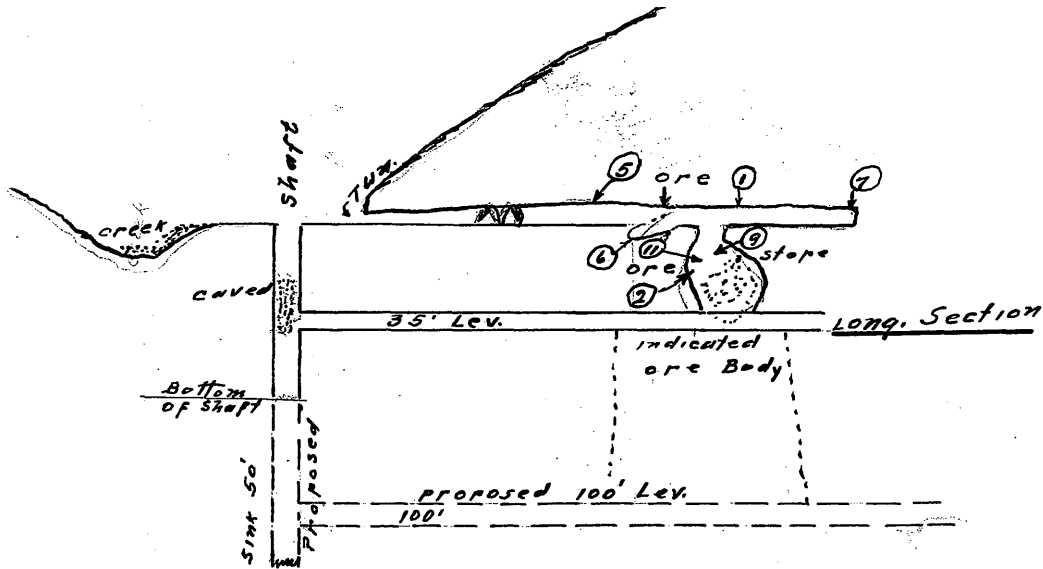
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/s/ A. Macfarlane

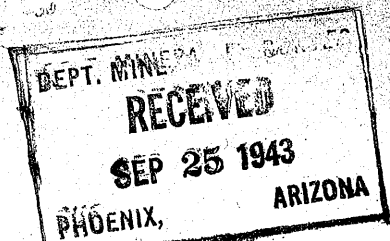


ASSAY LIST

No.	Point Sampled	Ag. ozs.	% Pb	% Zn
1	Tun. back 4'	1.6	14.4	1.2
2	" Stope 5'	1.8	18.1	2.8
3	cut vein N2 5'	1.0	7.2	18.9
4	" " " 4'	1.1	3.7	12.2
5	Tun. back 6'	N/A	10.75	n/a.
6	" Stope 4 1/2'	"	19.68	"
7	" East Face 4'	"	.10	"
8	cut vein N2 5'	"	7.95	22.8
9	Tun. Stope 5'	2.4	25.8	3.
10	cut vein 2 4'	.015	7.0	17.65
11	Tun. Stope 4'	1.1	25.5	2.7

PLOMOSA, "LEAD MINE"  
 Sketch Plan and Section  
 Falcon Mining Co. Lessee.  
 East Mineral Hill Mining L.  
 Scale 1" to 50' July 10-19  
 Notes Of Dept. Mineral Re.  
 P. Macfarlane Field Eng





Summit Lodge,  
Superior Arizona.  
Sep't 22'nd, 1943.

Department of Mineral Resources,  
State of Arizona,  
Phoenix Arizona.

In re- Flomosa Lead Mine,  
Dripping Springs,  
Mining Dis't.  
Gila County, Ariz.

Gentlemen:

We are attempting to put into production a former lead producing mine, as above described, and on which your field engineer Mr. A. McFarlane, submitted a report to your office under date of July 12'th, 1943.

We are at the present time doing some rehabilitation work on said property under a limited loan of \$2000.00 from R. F. C. Since the time of Mr. McFarlane's report we have made one shipment of one car of ore to El Paso, consisting of 17,130 pounds of lead. This property has real outstanding possibilities, we believe, as a heavy producer of lead, however, the property is extremely inaccessible being approximately two miles from point where truck can pick up ore. The shipment made was packed by burros this distance of two miles but the same is very rough and difficult to travel.

We would like to make application for access road to this property and would appreciate your consideration of this application and refer the same if necessary for further consideration. About two thirds of the distance referred to, was formerly developed as a wagon trail and we believe same could be rehabilitated at least in part and we would be of the opinion that the total cost of installation of truck road to this mine would be approximately \$4000.00

We would very much appreciate your consideration of this application.

Very Respectfully Yours,

FALCON MINING COMPANY

By

*J. A. Keller*  
Sec.

RAK:k

July 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: A. Macfarlane  
From: J. S. Coupal  
Subject: REPORT ON PLOMOSA MINE; FALCON MINING COMPANY, LESSEE

Your letter of July 17th with the report and map received.

I am having copies of the report and a blueprint of the map made and will forward these to the R.F.C. as soon as possible. We do not send the original to the R.F.C. but I will see that they are supplied with copies.



J.S.C.

J.S.C.:ach

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine

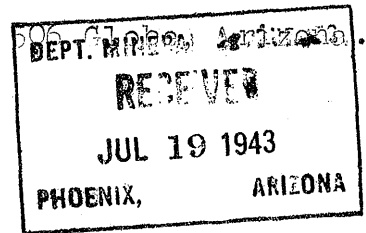
Date July 17th, 1943

District

Engineer Box

Subject:

Department Of Mineral Resources  
Phoenix, Arizona.



Gentlemen;

Herewith report and map of the Plomosa Mine, made at the request of the Falcon Mining Co. Mr. Rudy Keller Mgr.

The application for an R.F.C. loan in connection with this property, has just been forwarded by Mr Keller, and he is depending on our office to hand into the R.F.C. the original report and a photostatic map.

Today I made an examination of a Manganese Mine called the Lillian, report and map of this will follow.

Very truly Yours.

*A. Macfarlane*