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03/20/90

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: SILVER BELT GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

CABINET SILVER PAT. MS 1293
RICHMOND PAT. MS 803

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 992A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 13 N RANGE 1 E SECTION 21 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 29MIN 30SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 16MIN 10SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: POLAND JUNCTION - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

SILVER
LEAD
ZINC
GOLD
BARIUM BARITE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS PLOLAND JUNCTION QUAD
BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 19
YAVAPAI MAGAZINE MAR. 1918 P 4-6 SHARLOT HALL
MUSEUM PRESCOTT, AZ
AIME TRANSACTIONS VOL XI 1882 P 287 AND MAP
LINDGREN, W. ORE DEPTS OF JEROME & BRADSHAW
MTN QUADS USGS BULL 782 1926 P 128-129
AZ. IND. MIN. #2, 1978, ADMMR PUB
KRIEGER, M.H. GEOL. OF PRESCOTT & PAULDEN
QUADS USGS PP 467 1965 P 104
ADMMR SILVER BELT GROUP FILE
ADMMR SILVER BELT COLVO FILE

SILVER BELT GROUP

YAVAPAI COUNTY

USGS Bull. 782 p. 128

USGS P.P. 308 p. 85

USGS P.P. 467 p. 104

ABM Bull. 140 p. 101

A. L. Flagg vanadium report - Book V-V

TAIME Vol 11 p. 286 & map

Arizona Mining Journal Oct 1917 p. 23

Feb 1920 p. 46

See Report on Silver Belt Area Near Humboldt, Yavapai County, Big Bug Mining District by Edwin A. Stone in this file. Big Bug Mining District Geol. File

See: Report on the Arizona National and Silver Belt Mines. Big Bug Mining District, Yav. Co., Az. By Charles Edward Major, Registered Mining Engineer, in Arizona National (file).

STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MINERAL BUILDING, FAIRGROUNDS
PHOENIX 7, ARIZONA



January 29, 1964

C
Mr. Robert J. Ramey
P. O. Box 2501
Amarillo, Texas

Dear Mr. Ramey:

O
In reply to your January 24th letter concerning the Silver Belt Consolidated Mining Company, our files contain a report dated May 3, 1933 by a Mr. Ben Rybon of Prescott, Arizona which states in part:

P
"During the World War period, I was superintendent of the Silver Belt Consolidated Mining Company: I shipped one car-load that ran a little less than 40 tons which netted the company \$5,600.00. Immediately after the war when times were bad for mining, the smelters in the State of Arizona, and all over the country, shut down, for a considerable period of time, and we discontinued mining and the Company never resumed work afterwards as the price of silver went down, and the people^{who} were putting up for the proposition failed to put up any more money for mining purposes."

Y
The Mines Handbook, 1924 shows: "Out of business 1918; . . . Property reverted to owners, and was subsequently taken over (1923) by Arizona Silver Co."

Presumably the company is defunct, but if you wish to make inquiry of the Arizona Corporation Commission, Capitol Annex West, Phoenix, Arizona (85007), they can tell you when the company charter expired and why. They charge a small fee for their services.

If we can be of further service, please feel free to write us.

Yours very truly,

FRANK P. KNIGHT,
Director.

SILVER BELT GROUP

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Information from Records office - Prescott - shows a Mr. Powers as patentee.
Sold by E. M. Black to Shattuck Denn. EGW 11-1962

THE SILVER-BELT GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS

REPORT

This is a short report on the SILVER-BELT GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS, situated in Yavapai County, Arizona, about 22 miles in a southeast direction from the city of Prescott, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Humboldt Smelter, and one mile from the Santa Fe Railway siding.

There is a splendid wagon road running over the property, and it is, practically, all down hill from there to the railroad siding. The group consists of four claims: The Silver Belt, The Cabinet, Cabinet Extension Number 1, and Cabinet Extension Number 2. The Silver Belt and Cabinet being patented.

There is no equipment on the property, and it will require a hoist, say 25 H. P., and a pump to unwater the property, which is at this time, practically full of water.

The Silver Belt has a shaft down to 400 feet, but from the 200 foot level it is only a shaft and no stopes or levels run. This shaft is in good shape down to the 200 foot level. There is, approximately, according to the best statistics collected, \$750,000.00 taken out of this shaft and its drifts and levels. It is fairly well stoped from the 200 foot level up to the surface.

The width of the Silver Belt lead is, approximately, four feet from wall to wall. The formation of the Silver Belt lead is what is known as the Yavapai Schist for the foot wall and a quartz diorite for a hanging wall. The course of this lead is from the NE to the SW at about 16 degrees.

The average shipments so far as I have been able to ascertain ran in the neighborhood of \$250.00 in silver and about \$3.00 in gold, and 40 % lead.

There are other workings on the Silver Belt lead which was done some 40 years ago that are in bad shape, but can be used for air when cleaned out.

There is, approximately, on this claim 20,000 tons of low-grade ore that will average 12 ounces in silver, \$2.00 in gold, and 6% lead, which makes a fine concentration proposition.

The Cabinet Claim has a 300 foot shaft, also, a 200 foot shaft. The 300 foot shaft produced considerable ore of a very high grade nature.

During the World War period, I was Superintendent of the Silver Belt Consolidated Mining Company: I shipped one car-load that ran a little less than 40 tons which netted the company \$5,600.00. Immediately after the war when times were bad for mining, the smelters in the State of Arizona, and all over the country, shut down, for a considerable period of time, and we discontinued mining and the Company never resumed work afterwards as the price of silver went down, and the people who were putting up for the proposition failed to put up any more money for mining purposes.

The Cabinet Claim is, practically, all virgin ground. I ran some levels each way from the 200 foot level up, say, 40 feet each way; the rest is just a shaft with ore in the bottom. This ore that was left there will run in the neighborhood of 300 ounces to the ton in silver. I will say that it is 18 inches wide. This is a very strong lead. At 200' I had to go 200' level down west to ascertain the width of the lead and it was 22 feet before I struck the hanging wall, but I believe it was of a very low-grade ore. It was not even milling ore. I mention this from the fact that it shows that the ground is loose and capable of letting out silver when the ore is concentrated. This shaft at this time is in rather bad shape.

The 200 foot on the Cabinet further north, I have no record of the amount of ore that was shipped out of the, but it was only a shaft and is, also in bad shape. This consists of practically all the workings that is done on the Cabinet claim.

The Cabinet and the Silver Belt mining claims are both patented, and title absolutely clear. The Cabinet Extension 1 and 2 are not patented claims, but the title is good; in fact the title on the whole group is good—unquestioned.

On the Cabinet Extension 1 at the north end near where number 2 joins number 1 there is a 200 foot shaft, and some levels run low-grade ore. I figure that the parties who sank that is off of the main Belt lead, for the reason they had no ore that would bear shipping.

That, practically, consists of all the work that is done outside of 10 foot holes, assessment work and what is known as shallow work.

I will state that I am not a Mining Engineer, but I am a practical miner with 50 years of experience.

As to my reliability, I refer to the Chamber of Commerce, the Bank of Arizona, The County Sheriff, The Mayor of Prescott, and any official of Yavapai County, Arizona. As is a well known fact that the Standard Oil Company does not employ any one of questionable ability, I am glad to say that I was at one time employed by this Company as copper mining man.

With the price of silver at 50¢ or 60¢ an ounce, the Silver Belt Group of mining claims can be easily worked with great profit to those who assume the responsibility.

The property will bear expert inspection; and there is no question but that mining men will take hold and open the ground on making an examination. A concentrating plant will be necessary to work the low-grade ore. The property when unwatered will furnish a sufficient amount of water to run a 50 ton concentrating plant.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Ben Rybon

Prescott, Arizona

May 3, 1935.

C O P Y C O P Y

ADDITIONAL MEMOS ON THE SILVER BELT-CABINET GROUP:

The U. S. Geological Survey of the Bradshaw Mountain Quadrangle, as shown in the Geologic Atlas, U. S. Survey, Folio and Data, with map, Economic Geology accompanying, published at Washington D. C. in 1905, shows on the Map, at a point two miles west of the Val Verde Smelter, an S, with pick and a red line indicating a recognized silver vein, but at the time of the survey, the mine was dormant, so no especial examination could be made; however, on Page 9 under heading "Country Rocks", the Survey states:

"The ore deposits of the Quadrangle are, with few exceptions, fissure veins of simple structure. The veins are not confined to any one rock formation, but occur most abundantly in the schistose rocks (Yavapai Schist, Amphibolites particularly in portions of these near the borders of the latest intrusives stocks of quartz-diorite; the Bradshaw Granite and its diorite facies contain some veins also, while in the Minnehaha Complex they are almost entirely wanting. The veins were formed before the volcanic period represented in the Quadrangle, and hence are wholly absent in the volcanic conglomerates, andisites and basalts, which cover so large a portion of the Quadrangle."

The Silver Belt-Cabinet Group is located just a short distance west in the Quadrangle, of the then-called Val Verde Smelter, now Humboldt Smelter, and, as noted in the Ben Rybon report, lies between Yavapai Schist and quartz-diorite, thus influenced as above noted in U. S. G. S. quotation, given here.

Confirmatory of the values and development of the property, the Miner's Handbook of 1922 published by Walter Harvey Weed, mentions a four foot vein of Silver-Lead ore on both the 114 foot (150 foot) and 250 foot (250 foot) levels, with a 20 inch vein of rich silver lead ore on the 250 foot level, and the formation is shown as a contact vein between diorite and Yavapai Schists, agreeing with the Ben Rybon report and substantiated by the U. S. Geological Survey, already quoted.

The available data bears out the inference that a strong, consistent vein four feet wide runs thru the property, with extra values in some narrower portions, as for instance, the 20 inch vein of 500 ounce silver, with 40% lead and \$2.00 in gold values in the bottom of the 300 foot shaft in the Cabinet, with wider veins of lower grade but good milling values, running from 12 ounces silver, 5% lead and \$2.00 in gold.

A suggested treatment is for Crusher, Concentrator, with oil flotation, which may be put in for commercial use as low, in cost, as approximately \$10,000. An instance of the present reduced cost of operating, as compared with former days, is shown in the present cost of lagging timbers, @ \$ 20.00 per M as compared with Mr. Rybons costs of \$80.00 per M for the same material as late as 1920.

Silver Belt file

SILVER BELT AREA
NEAR HUMBOLDT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA
By: Edwin A. Stone
January, 1950.
Comments by George M. Fowler

COPY
REPORT OF THE ARIZONA NATIONAL PROPERTY
IN THE
BIG BUG MINING DISTRICT - YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA
By: F. Gibbs
December 1, 1931

*THIS COPY
INCLUDED IN THE ARIZONA NATIONAL PROPERTY
MINE FILE*

*Calhoun
Wendy Omon Swan*

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M A P S

- No. 1 - Surface Map Showing Structural Features of
Silver Belt Area. Scale: 1" = 1,000' (Apx.) In Envelope
- No. 2 - Silver Belt and Vicinity - Showing Patented
Claims and Locations. Scale: 1" = 200' " "
- No. 3 - Longitudinal Section A-A Along Silver Belt
Vein, Looking Northwesterly. Scale: 1" = 200' " "

SILVER BELT AREA
NEAR HUMBOLDT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA
By George M. Fowler

The report by Edwin A. Stone is self-explanatory. The Silver Belt area is of interest because of its proximity to the Iron King property and the possibility that it can be developed at a later date from the Iron King workings which are now 1,300 feet deep. The insignificant surface appearance of the Iron King vein in comparison with the ore volume and grade in its lower levels warrants prospecting some of the veins in the Silver Belt area. This matter was discussed with Messrs. E. A. Stone and H. F. Mills and they located intervening claims on the public domain in order to better control the situation.

Methods for preliminary prospecting the possible ore deposits in the Silver Belt area were thoroughly investigated and drilling from the surface, as described on page 7 in Mr. Stone's report, is deemed the best. I concur with the statements made there and recommend that the work as outlined be undertaken when suitable arrangements can be made. The work would be done with Iron King equipment and personnel at cost to The New Jersey Zinc Company, who would control the mining claims in the project. Mr. Stone will soon submit data showing ownership of the essential claims in the area. Also, more accurate base maps are now available and he is studying the area in more detail in order to better plan the prospecting and development campaign.

This is a progress report regarding our investigations in the Bradshaw Mountains. It is submitted because the area of interest is contiguous to the Iron King property and the program as outlined above, which would be done progressively, might reveal important information on which to base future work.

George M. Fowler,
January 31, 1960.

George M. Fowler
JOELIN, MISSOURI

Geo. M. Fowler

SILVER BELT AREA
NEAR HUMBOLDT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

By Edwin A. Stone

The Silver Belt area comprises a group of mines which were among the first to be worked in the region. The early prospector was attracted to this area because the surface ores were rich in silver; also their location in the low foothills adjacent to the valley at the head of the Agua Frio River made them readily accessible. Most of the production came from these mines between 1870 and 1880.

References herein to Lindgren are from U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 782 by Waldemar Lindgren, 1927, "Ore Deposits of the Jerome and Bradshaw Mountains Quadrangles, Arizona."

A report on the Arizona National Mine by Mr. Fred Gibbs, E.M., Prescott, Arizona, December, 1931, is attached herewith.

Location -

The Silver Belt vein near Humboldt, Arizona, lies west of the Iron King property, the northern exposure being a distance of about 1,500 feet from the Iron King No. 6 shaft. Toward the southwest it diverges to the west and the main workings near the southern end are almost due southwest from No. 6 shaft a distance of about 8,000 feet.

Development -

The Silver Belt vein is developed by numerous shallow pits and several shafts. The most extensive work is from the Silver Belt and Arizona National shafts. The latter is reported to be 530 feet deep. The Silver Belt claim is reported by Lindgren to have been developed by three shafts, the deepest of which is 400 or 450 feet. None of the underground workings are accessible.

Production -

Lindgren estimated that the Silver Belt Mine produced 300,000 ounces of silver between 1870 and 1890, but states that local estimates run as high as 700,000 ounces. He gives no production for the Arizona National Mine, therefore it is assumed that his estimated production covers both properties, or what is now termed the Silver Belt which includes the entire productive part of the vein. There is no recorded lead production for the early period of mining.

Mr. Fred Gibbs recorded shipments to the El Paso smelter from 1915 to 1930 from partial shipping records available to him. These represent production from the Arizona National Mine by the Anderson Company during this period. A weighted average of these shipments give the following tonnage and grade:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Ounces Silver</u>	<u>Os. Silver per Ton</u>	<u>Pounds Lead</u>	<u>% Lead Per Ton</u>
1915-1922	1,878	180,434	96.07	995,122	26.49
1922-1930	468	81,727	174.63	277,752	29.67
Total	2,346	262,161	111.75	1,272,874	27.13

Geology -

The Silver Belt vein strikes from North 30 East to North 45 East and dips 70 degrees to 80 degrees west. It appears to be more a zone of fissuring in which elements branch off at irregular intervals. One offset was observed in the southwest portion and it appears that there may be others to the north, therefore the vein is composed of at least two segments. This is probably the result of the branching elements which join at intervals to form a strong fissure to which Mr. Gibbs refers. In part, this may be influenced by northwest shearing which can be observed on the weak segment crossing Galena Creek.

cation which, if correct, will place some of the mineralization at a much later period. A dissimilarity of the ore deposits within the Silver Belt-McCabe belt also occurs, the reasons for which are not clear. The Henrietta vein at the south end of the belt was mined for gold in the oxidized zone. From reports it was a pyritic-gold type, enriched in the oxidized zone but too poor in the sulphide zone to be mined profitably. However, in the south segment of the vein 6 to 8 inches of massive sulphide occurs containing sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite. The McCabe-Gladstone veins are narrow quartz veins which were mined for gold in the sulphide zone to a depth of 1,100 feet, the gold content remaining more or less constant to this depth. Considerable pyrite and small amounts of sphalerite and galena occur which can be seen in the dumps. These ores are predominantly gold; silver is not an important value. The carbonate minerals, occurring so abundantly in the Silver Belt, are very sparse in these veins to the southwest.

The Silver Belt vein appears to be quite narrow to the southwest and production has been small. To the northeast on the Cabinet claim several branches were noted showing more quartz and less iron carbonate minerals. Spectrographic analysis of the vein material to the north is indicative of weaker mineralization. Due to coverage the vein can be observed only where exposed by shafts or trenches, therefore the limits of mineralization cannot be accurately defined. The chief production has come within the segment lying between the northeast shaft on the Silver Belt and the Arizona National south workings, a length of about 3,000 feet. This section roughly corresponds to the offset segments of the Kit Carson vein to the northwest and the displaced segments of the rhyolite dike to the southeast. Undoubtedly disturbance is more severe in this area and, while it could not be observed within the Silver Belt, it may be related to the shearing which shows in the parallel structures.

The fault breccia, where exposed in the several caved shafts, is from 4 to 12 feet wide. The ore streak at these points near the surface is only a foot or two wide but some mineralization was noted throughout the breccia. According to Mr. Gibbs, the mining width of the ore was 4 feet in the Arizona National Mine.

There is a marked difference between the Yavapai formation around the Silver Belt and Iron King Mines. The former exhibits a predominance of gneissic and blocky dioritic members and conglomerates. The foliation is poorly developed and obscure.

The Silver Belt vein is a part of the McCabe-Gladstone vein pattern and appears to have no relation to the Iron King structure. There is a marked difference in the type of mineralization. The massive pyrite common in the Iron King Mine is absent or occurs very sparsely in the Silver Belt. Gold is almost nil in the Silver Belt ores. Gangue minerals are siderite, ankerite, manganese, quartz, calcite, and barite. The ore minerals are chiefly lead and silver with some zinc and a small amount of pyrite and chalcopyrite. In the upper part of the vein the ores were oxidized and enriched in silver which was the predominant value. In the sulphide zone silver still constitutes the major value and is reported to occur as argentite, although Lindgren reports some tetrahedrite which is later than the galena. Shipments of sulphide ore showed 4 ounces of silver to each 1.0 percent of lead.

The granodiorite intrusive exposed southwest of the Iron King-Silver Belt area is of questionable age. Lindgren suggests that it may be late Cretaceous or early Tertiary; this opinion is not shared by others in the district who consider all the ore deposits to be of pre-Cambrian age. In the McCabe-Silver Belt area some of the mineralization is certainly later than the granodiorite. There is some evidence in support of Lindgren's classifi-

The Kit Carson vein lying approximately 1,500 feet northwest of the Silver Belt strikes parallel to it but dips to the east. A wide zone of alteration occurs along this vein but mineralization is erratic and it has had little or no production. The vein is offset in several places on northwest shears. The southwest segment reversed in dip and conforms in dip and strike to the direction of the schistosity.

Conclusions -

Earlier in this investigation the Silver Belt vein appeared to merit prospecting from the 900 level of the Iron King Mine as a 1300-foot crosscut extended northwesterly from these workings would tap the Silver Belt vein about 1,000 feet below the outcrop. The Iron King facilities would be available to explore the Silver Belt property and mill any ore that might be found. However, further study indicates that the ore mineralization in the northern part of the Silver Belt vein is weak and the ore may be localized within the North 45 East segment located further south on the vein. To prospect this segment it would be necessary to crosscut and drift from the Iron King workings southwestwardly for a distance of 2,500 feet. These facts make it advisable to learn more about the ore occurrences in the property before undertaking exploration from the Iron King Mine.

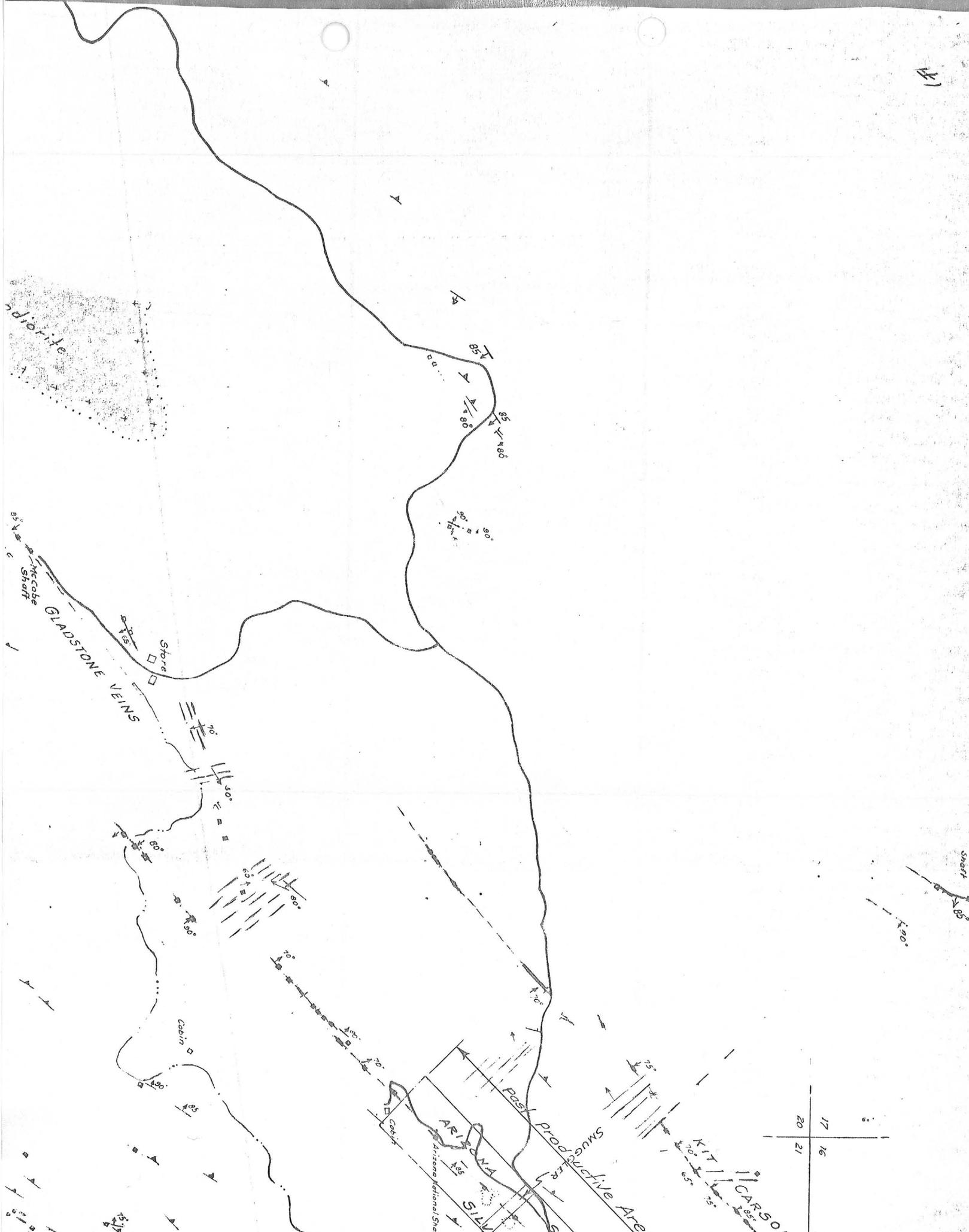
The abundant carbonate mineralization in the Silver Belt vein should afford a good sponge for replacement of the ore minerals. The possibility of more general replacement in depth with greater concentration of ore minerals justifies investigation.

Drilling from the surface appears to be the only feasible method of exploration at this time and five holes should adequately explore the vein area and indicate whether or not some other means of approach is justified. If holes are drilled at an angle of 60 degrees the vein can be tapped 1,000 feet below the outcrop in a distance of 1,200 feet. The cost of drilling at \$4.00 per foot would be \$4,800.00 per hole or \$24,000.00 for five holes. Costs for incidentals, including reaming and casing if required, sampling, assaying, etc., cannot be accurately estimated but should not exceed \$6,000.00. The total cost for drilling is therefore estimated at \$30,000.00.

The 1000-foot depth of holes used in the estimate of cost does not necessarily indicate that all the holes should be drilled to this depth. The purpose is to penetrate the vein well below the present workings and, at least in part, to the horizon which can be most readily reached from the Iron King. As far as known now, the most logical approach for development and mining the Silver Belt vein will be from the Iron King Mine.

At some future date exploration may be carried further south on one of the lower levels of the Iron King Mine. In this event the distance from the Iron King workings to the Silver Belt productive area would be considerably less than estimated above.

Observation of ore occurrences underground would undoubtedly aid both in appraising the ore possibilities and to more accurately lay out targets for drilling. For this reason an approach through the underground workings was investigated and weighed against the surface drilling. Due to the caved condition of the shafts at the surface and the probable difficulties that may be encountered below, it is not considered feasible. Reopening the underground workings could readily run into more time and expense than required to complete the surface drilling which would over-balance the advantages to be gained by this approach.



17	16
20	21

ARIZONA
SILVER
Arizona National Shaft

GLADSTONE VEINS

McCabe Shaft

Shore

Cabin

Redman Shaft

Post Productive Area

KIT CARSON

#2

Redman shaft

Section 16
STATE LAND
Held by Lease

Iron King
No. 6 Shaft

17 16
20 21

16 15
21 22

NEW LOCATION

CABINET SILVER

NEW LOCATIONS

IRON KING PROPERTY

SCHIST

IRON KING OUTCROP

SMUGGLER
Past Productive Area

Silver Belt
Shaft

SILVER BELT

SILVER BELT VEIN

ARIZONA

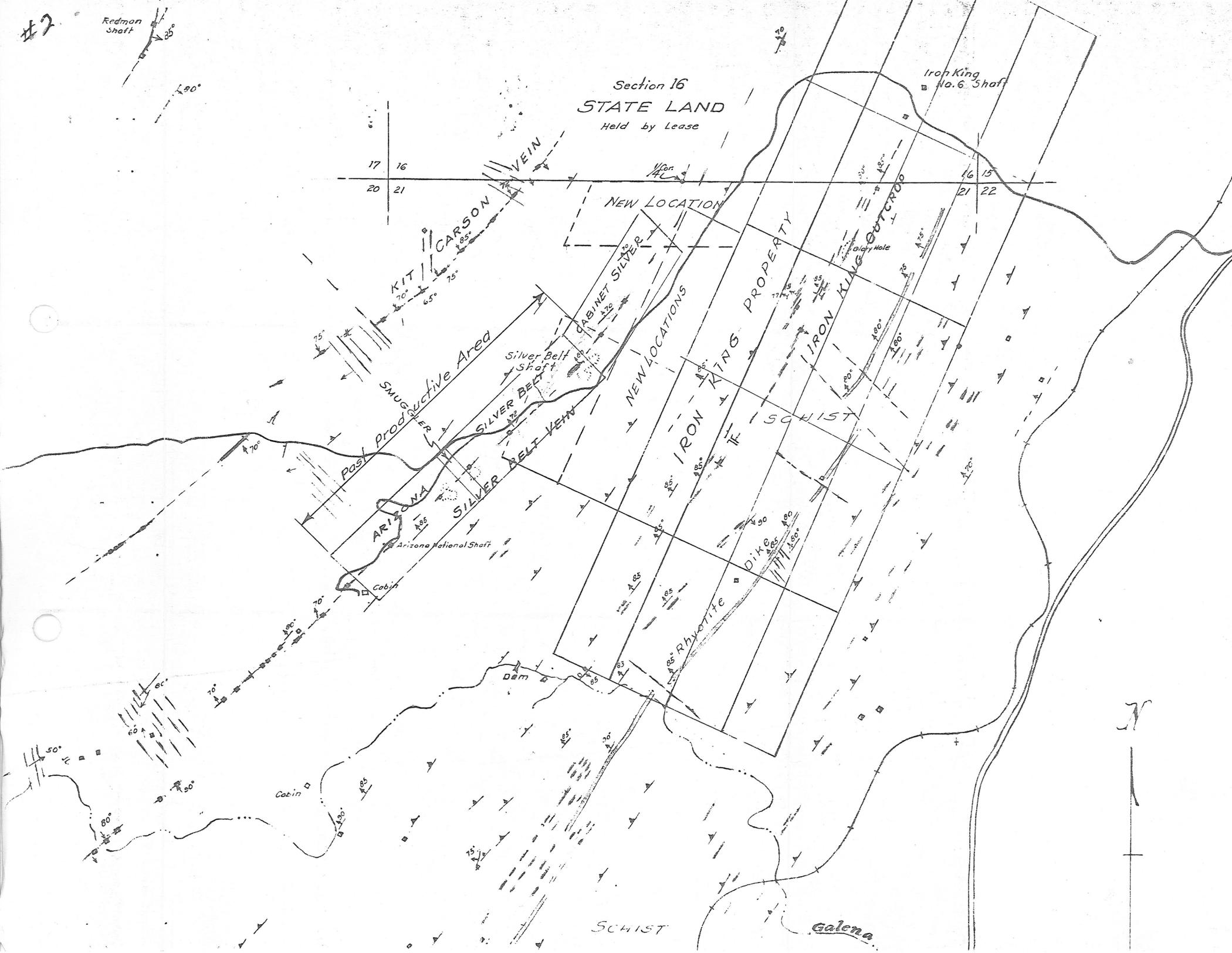
Arizona National Shaft

Cabin

Rhyolite
Dike

SCHIST

Galena





#4

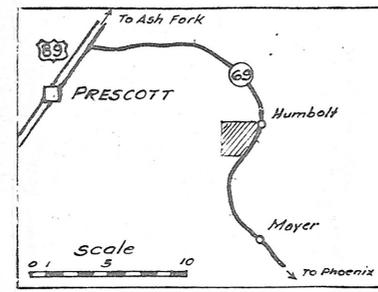
SCHIST

Rhyolite

180° Dike

HIGHWAY 69

INDEX MAP



**SURFACE MAP
SHOWING STRUCTURAL FEATURES
OF SILVER BELT AREA**

WITH RELATION TO IRON KING, Mc CABE
AND HENRIETTA MINES

Geology by Edwin A. Stone

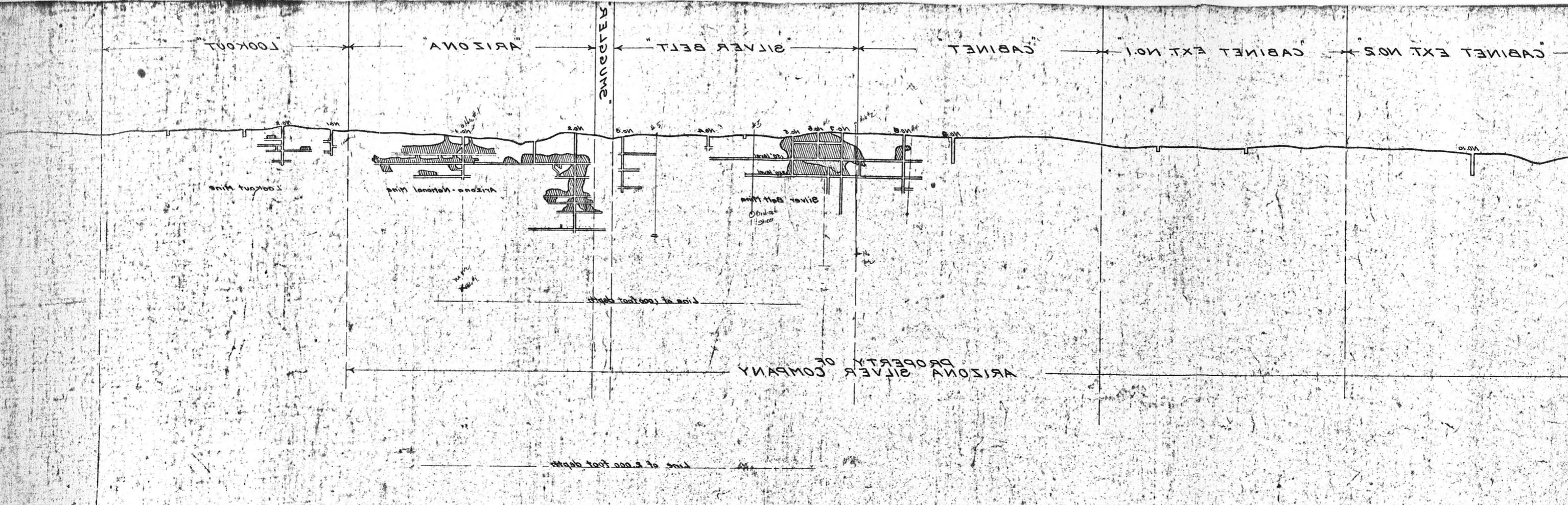
Scale :- 1 inch = 1000 feet (Approximately)

LEGEND

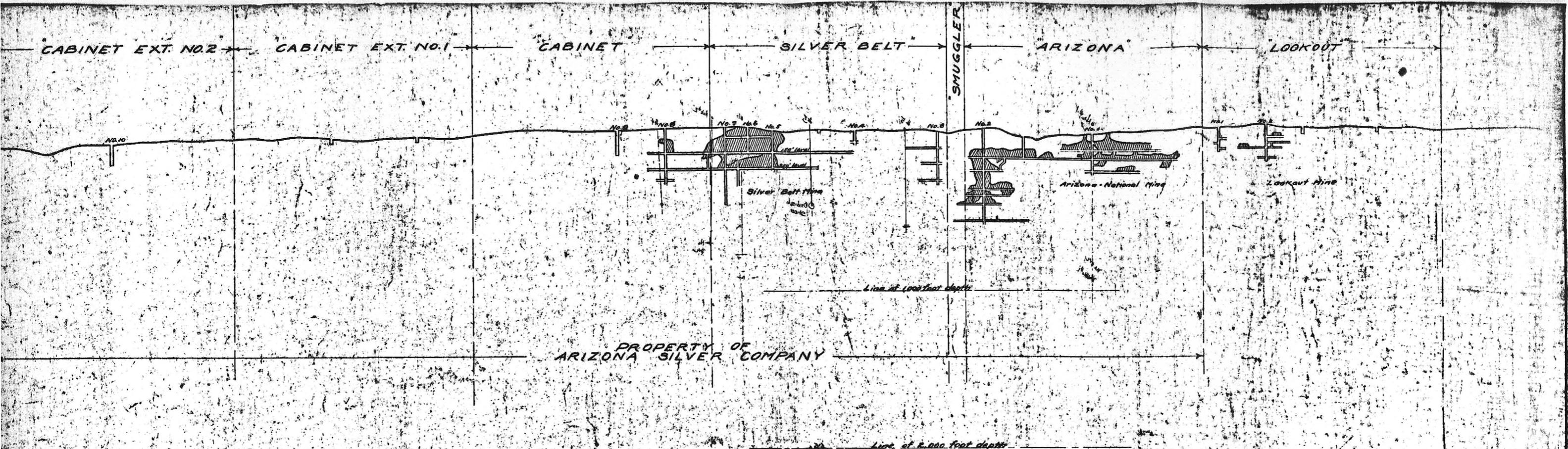
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | Schist | | Ore Mineralization |
| | Granodiorite | | Quartz and Alteration |
| | Faults and Shearing | | Dikes |

G. M. FOWLER,
Joplin, Missouri.

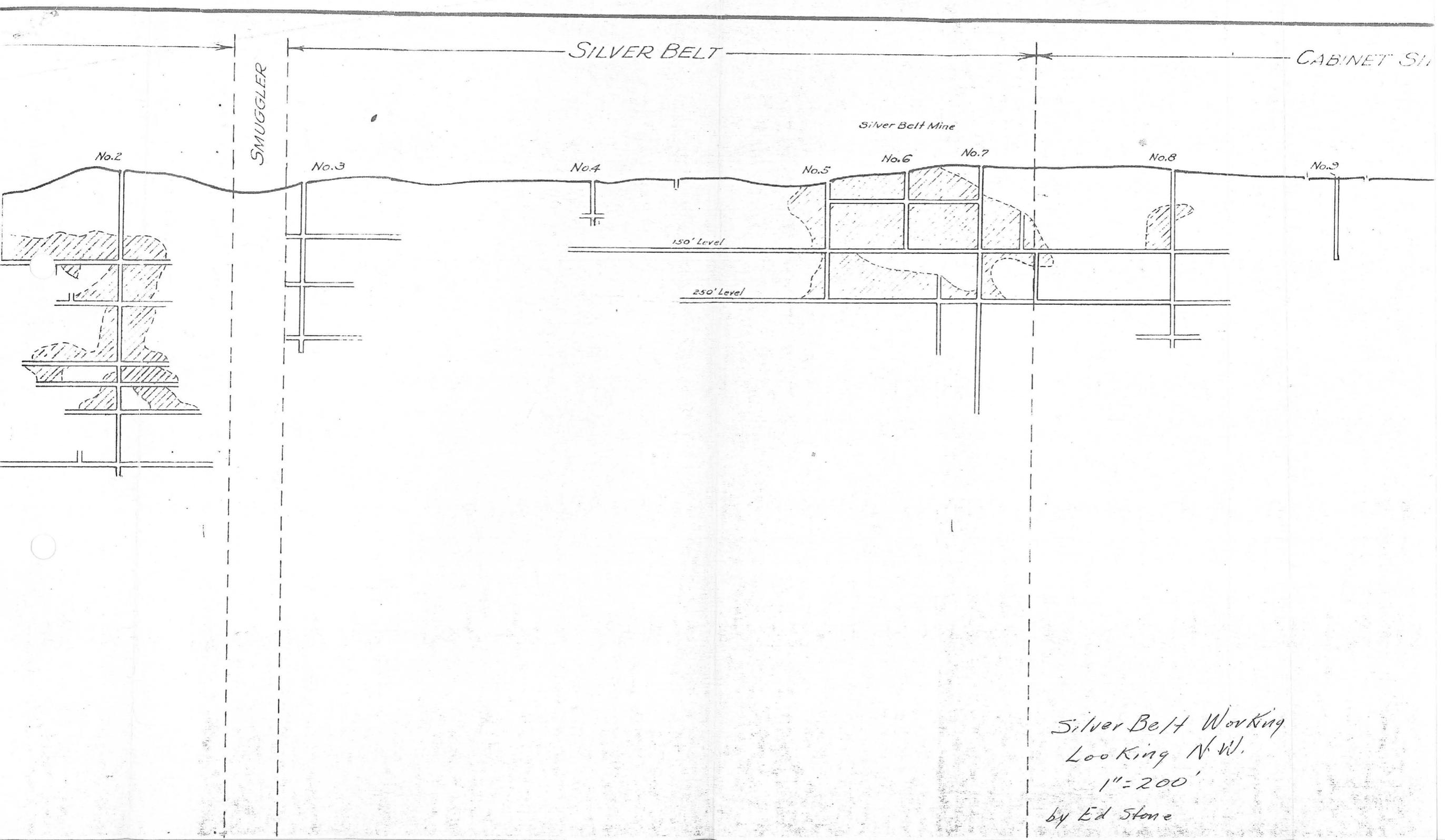
ARIZONA SILVER COMPANY
 OF THE
 SILVER BELT LOD
 ON THE
 LONGITUDINAL SECTION
 Scale: 1 in = 300 ft



Silver Belt



LONGITUDINAL SECTION
ON THE
SILVER BELT LODGE
OF THE
ARIZONA SILVER COMPANY
Scale: 1 in. = 300 ft. Date: _____



Silver Belt Working
Looking N.W.
1" = 200'
by Ed Stone

LOOKOUT

ARIZONA

Lookout Mine

No. 2

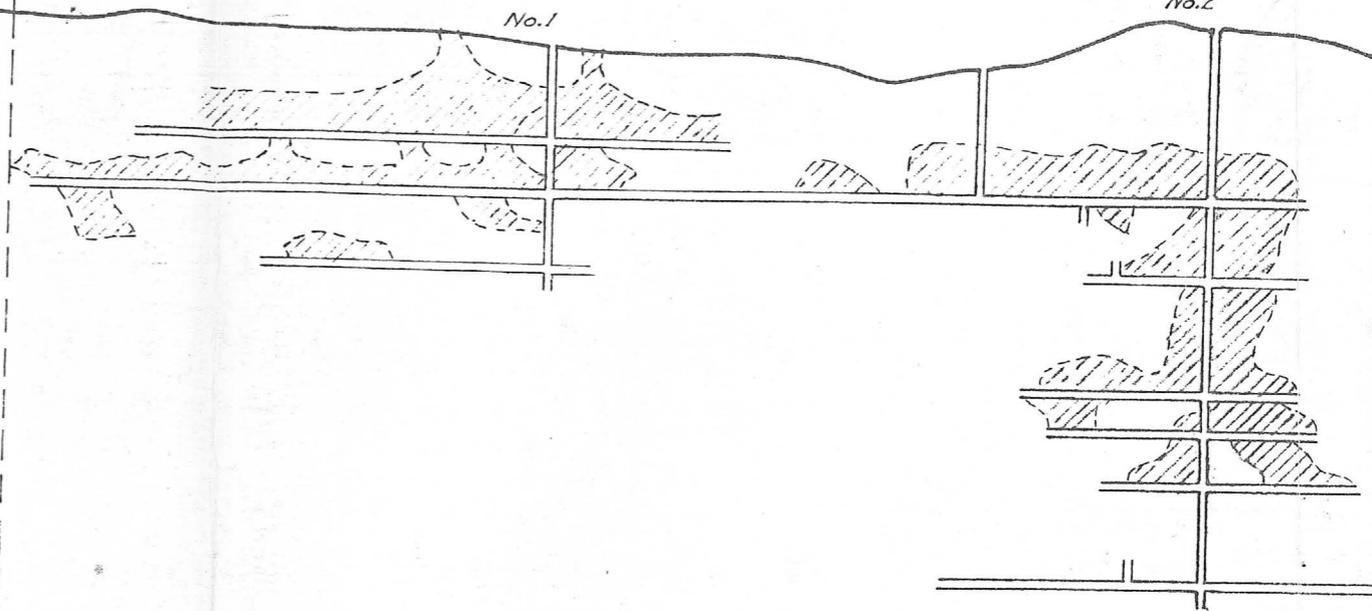
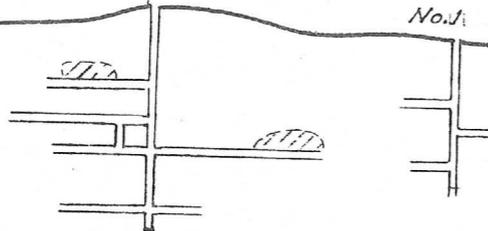
No. 1

Arizona National Mine

No. 1

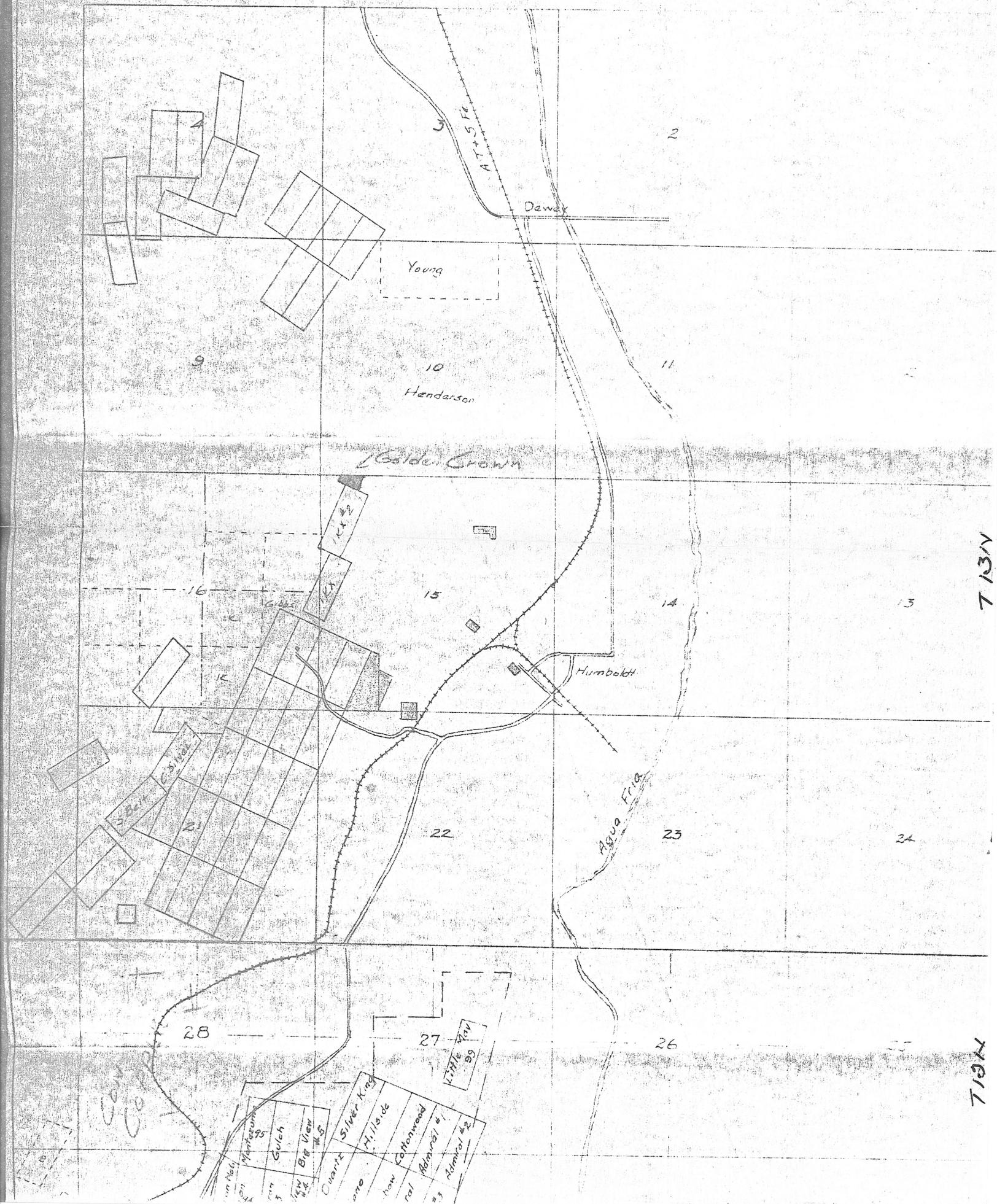
No. 2

SMUGGLER



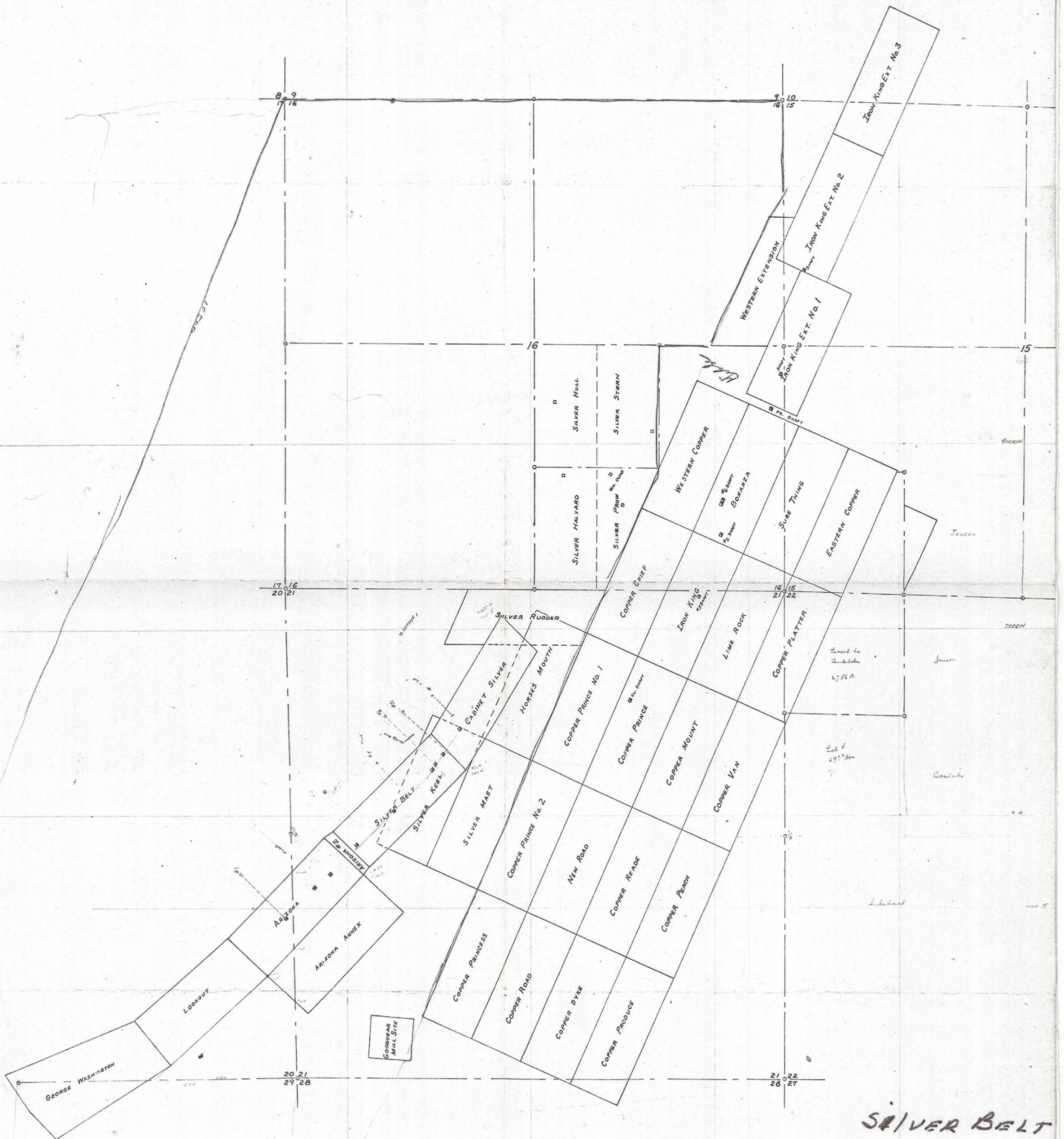
Humboldt Area

Scale 2" = 1 mile



7/13/14

7/13/14



SILVER BELT
 IRON KING BRANCH
 SHATTUCK-DENN MINING CORP.
 CLAIMS & LEASED LAND
 SCALE 1" = 500'
 5/9/50