



CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
416 W. Congress St., Suite 100
Tucson, Arizona 85701
520-770-3500
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Arizona Records

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
MINING SECTION
LIQUIDATION REPORT

Borrower: Rocky Mountain Mines, Inc.
Docket No: ND-8056
Date of Report: January 14, 1947

Chase Mine

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

Rocky Mountain Mines, Inc.
C/O J. Andrew West, Attorney
Prescott, Arizona

2. LOCATION OF PROJECT:

In the Hassayampa Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, about 14 miles southwest of Prescott, Arizona.

3. AMOUNT OF LOAN AND DATE OF AUTHORIZATION:

A loan of \$5000.00 was approved in February, 1943.

4. PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOAN WAS EXPENDED:

To repair, unwater and rehabilitate the underground workings and shaft of applicant's zinc-lead mine.

5. EQUIPMENT:

No equipment was purchased. All money went for labor and supplies.

6. PROPERTY:

Borrower is the owner of five patented and seven unpatented lode mining claims.

7. COMMENTS:

Money was spent in labor and materials and rehabilitation of the mine was successful. No work has been done since September, 1943. Mr. Bryan R. Frisbie, Supervising Engineer, made the only trip to the property on December 15, 1943. Borrower has been trying to interest outside capital in the mine, but has been unsuccessful. All funds were withdrawn, and apparently the borrower received any insurance and gasoline tax refunds.

8. CONCLUSION:

The proposed project failed to develop any material quantity of ore, and the loan should be considered a loss.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that this account be closed.

CAR:gmk

CAR
CHARLES A. RASOR
Supervising Engineer

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Granted

Mine ROCKY MOUNTAIN MINES, INC.,
Pb., Cu., Zn., Ag. Date January 23, 1943
District Hassayampa Engineer Earl F. Hastings
Subject: Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Preliminary Development Loan

*H.
C*

Docket No. C-ND-Phx 128
Date Application Received January 20, 1943
Date of Report January 23, 1943

1. Name and address of applicant (correspondent):
Rocky Mountain Mines, Inc., J. Andrew West, Treasurer, P. O. Box 844,
Prescott, Arizona.
2. Character of project and estimated cost thereof:
Lead, copper, zinc, silver. Reopen and timber 650 feet of 160 foot level
adit and associated workings; repair and unwater shaft to 300 foot level.
\$5,000.
3. Location of property:
Hassayampa Mining District, 14 miles southerly from Prescott, Yavapai County,
Arizona.
4. Applicant's interest in or ownership of property:
Applicant is a corporation owning, by location and/or patent, the property
described.
5. Loan requested:
\$5,000.
6. Loan recommended:
\$5,000.
7. Comments:
(A) Application and supporting data is concise and clear though not extensive.
Brief reports of two mining engineers, made independently, check in major
details.

(B) The Wright assay map indicates an ore shoot 100 plus feet long, 4.5 feet
wide and assaying: 0.04 ozs. gold, 5.56 ozs. silver, 2.91% lead, 1.53% copper
and 9.64% zinc. Sample widths vary from 14 to 84 inches with no definite ratio
between widths and values apparent.

This shoot is exposed on the 100 foot level and has possibly not been exposed
on lower levels, though the 160 foot shaft level should, judging from the map,
be on the southwest fringe of it and the adit on the same level on the northeast
end of it at a point where the map indicates a cave. The applicant states that
accessible portions of the 160 foot level have been sampled, but does not state
the location of such sampling nor the results obtained. It may be assumed that
this reference is to the area marked low grade on the plan of the adit and
shaft workings.

(C) From the point at which the 160 foot level adit cuts the vein to the shaft station is a distance of approximately 420 feet. Of this length along the strike 150 feet is below the shoot exposed on the 100 foot level. The extent of development of this section and the condition of such development as has been accomplished are unknown. This particular section is of the greatest importance and should be made accessible and sampled before any attempt is made to pump out the shaft to the undeveloped 300 foot level. It may be found that the area has been partially or completely stoped. If so, the evidence will be equally as important in that it will denote a shoot worthy of developing at greater depth.

The entire 330 foot depth of this shaft is claimed to be in vein material. It will be relatively simple to develop from the 300 foot station when such work is justified from the procedure above outlined.

(D) Costs and method of procedure in accomplishing the reopening of the 160 foot level cannot be herein discussed as specific data as to condition of shaft and adit is not outlined. The adit is evidently not in a badly caved condition as only \$750 is requested for its reopening. If the adit is not stripped of rail, it would appear that the area to be examined could be opened from that entrance. The shaft likewise is evidently not in bad condition to the water level (below the 160) as reference is made to replacement of "a few sets of" timber. The major portion of the loan is requested for the purpose of unwatering so it would appear the applicant anticipates little difficulty above water level.

(E) It is recommended that the amount of loan requested be granted, but that it be stipulated the applicant shall not commence unwatering until full data is obtained relative to the ore shoot on the 160 foot level. If this data is favorable unused balance of the loan can be disbursed at the discretion of the R.F.C. Supervising Engineer.

(F) Metallurgical data submitted by the applicant is incomplete. The Wright report states a recovery of 95.52 per cent silver, 88.68 per cent lead and 75.32 per cent zinc. Percentages in various products signify a clean separation into marketable products. Assays and weights of products are not, however, reported. It is therefore impossible to calculate ratios and economies. Using a general average of net smelter returns after freight, applicable to Arizona experience on concentrates from complex ores of this kind, an approximate value of \$11.50 plus premiums can be placed on the combined assay value as outlined in "C" above at the recoveries quoted.

(G) It is claimed that ores in the shaft bottom have a greater preponderance of base metals, lead and zinc, than the level from which assays are obtainable. Be that as it may, the ore appears to be of profitable grade, if found in sufficient quantity. The quantity is not calculable, in spite of the optimistic trend of the Johnson report on this subject.

A reasonable assumption would be an ore shoot 100 feet long, 4.5 feet wide, and possibly 280 feet deep (from the 50 foot to the 330 foot level) with both

lateral and vertical development possibilities.

The boundaries outlined above would yield 8,500 tons of ore. At the same metallic content as sampled on the 100 foot level there would be, before recovery losses, 820 tons zinc, 127 tons copper and 246 tons of lead.

It appears that the risk involved as compared to the metal yield possible favors recommendation of the loan. At some sacrifice of profit the ore can be shipped to the Iron King mill until such a time as the balance between an assured production and equipment shortage definitely warrants erection of facilities on the premises.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Earl F. Hastings, Projects Engineer

O
P
Y

REPORT OF BRIEF UNDERGROUND EXAMINATION and INITIAL SAMPLING
of
ACCESSIBLE VEIN EXPOSURES

CHASE MINE

In the company of Mr. J. C. Nee the writer made the trip to the Chase Mine near the headwaters of the Hassayampa River, Yavapai County, Ariz. on Jan 3, 1947.

As the surface was covered with a blanket of about 8 inches of snow, the day's efforts were devoted solely to the accessible underground workings north of the caved area in the tunnel connecting the 300 ft. shaft to the south and the east-west adit to the north. Entrance was made thru the portal of the east-west adit which is free of obstruction and in good shape with the exception of a few timbers and lagging near the portal, which need replacement.

Before sampling was begun, a short, preliminary observation was made of the condition of the drifts and short crosscuts up to the point where cave-ins had occurred, making further access impractical.

Most impressive is the continuity, width and extensive mineralization of the veins, along which the drifts were driven. Vein width at any point is not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and in many places exceeds 5 feet. Average widths are about 4 feet. Mineralization is everywhere quite heavy, the minerals being pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and small amount of carbonates in a quartz and shattered diorite gangue.

Only at one section of the shaft tunnel is the ground heavy. This is about 75-100 feet long as the tunnel passes thru a faulted zone. Otherwise the ground stands well and requires no timbering but an occasional stull or prop to hold a slab.

The mine makes about 10-15 gallons of water per minute, which flows out thru the adit by gravity. Several inches thickness of light hydrated iron oxides in the form of a slurry covers the floor of some of the tunnels, especially the shaft and parallel vein tunnel. Rehabilitation of these drifts will not require much outlay. The tracks where present appear to be usable which possibly only replacement of some ties.

Summing the day's observations, all indications are favorable toward active mining after first rehabilitating all drifts, track, and drainage ditches; restulling and relagging stope floors and the installation of ore chutes; drifting and stoping on all accessible faces and accessible veins; and, while active mining is going on, to slowly open up all caved areas for exploration and resumption of mining past these areas.

All of the above, of course, to be followed only on the basis of commercial returns from the smelters of these preliminary samples and with sampling continued daily as the work progresses.

By J. Bryant Kasey

Engineer & Registered Metallurgist

Western Mining and Engineering Co.

RECORD OF ORE SAMPLES

Jan. 3, 1947.

Taken by John Kasey (Mining Engineer)

Chase Mine

- Sample #1 -- 3 cuts
average width 3 ft.
2 cuts on back
1 cut on face
Location:
North crosscut off main adit and at
junction of main tunnel to shaft and
parallel tunnel not shown on Radiore map.
- Sample #2 -- 1 cut 6 in. wide
average width 30 in.
Location:
On North side in main adit, 22 ft.
East of north crosscut.
- Sample #3 -- 1 cut
Muck pile
Location:
Caved stope ore from stope #2 in
drift parallel to main shaft tunnel.
- Sample #4 -- 1 cut
High grade vein
width boulder 3 ft.
Location:
Stope #2 caved ore and muck pile.
- Sample #5 -- #1 Vein
5 ft. wide
Quartz pyrite
Location:
40 ft. South of station 19 -- main
shaft tunnel south.
- Sample #6 -- 1 cut
4 ft. vein
Location:
50 ft. north from station 19 plus
15 ft. to future stope center. Main
shaft tunnel north.
- Sample #7 -- 3 ft. vein, with
no wall exposed on
West side
Heavy pyrite
Location:
100 ft. North of caved area main
shaft tunnel north of this area.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
325 Heard Building
Phoenix, Arizona
March 21, 1947

Chase Mining

TULLY - Chief - Mining Section, RFC - Washington 25, DC

Re: Western Mining & Engineering Co., Inc. - Docket No. 6207

I enclose the original and one copy of my report covering an examination of the applicant's property, which is also the same property upon which a loan of \$5000.00 was granted to Rocky Mountain Mines, Inc., Docket No. ND-8056.

Also enclosed is the duplicate of the original application, plus a letter amending the application and a letter recognizing the interest of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Additional data include the following:

1. Copy of report to Mr. Nee by A. C. Nebeker, December 17, 1946.
2. Copy of report by J. Bryant Kasey, January 3, 1947, with certificate of assays by Union Assay office on samples taken by Mr. Kasey.

CHARLES A. RASOR
Supervising Engineer

CAR:gmk

Encs:

- 2c - Report w/attachments
- 1c - Application
- 1c - Report by ACNebeker
- 1c - Report by JBKasey

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
MINING SECTION
REPORT OF SUPERVISING ENGINEER

Docket No: 6207
Date Authorization for
Examination Received: March 7, 1947
Date of Examination: March 10-11, 1947
Date of Report: March 21, 1947

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

Western Mining and Engineering Company, Inc.
Box 975
Prescott, Arizona

Correspondent:
J. C. Nee
Box 975
Prescott, Arizona

2. CHARACTER OF PROJECT:

Clean up adit tunnel, unwater shaft and develop copper, lead, zinc property by drifting and stoping.

3. LOCATION OF MINE:

In Section 5 or 6, T. 12 N., R. 1 W., Hassayampa Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, about 14 miles southeast of Prescott, Arizona, the nearest railroad shipping point.

The mine is on the Senator Highway, the first 5 miles south of Prescott being paved. The remainder of the road is dirt, narrow and covered with snow in the winter. Occasionally the county runs a grader over the road.

4. APPLICANT:

Applicant was incorporated in Arizona December 13, 1946. Mr. Nee is regional attorney for the Civil Aeronautics Administration in Arizona, with headquarters in Prescott, Arizona.

Arthur J. Ansite is owner of "The Trails", the pleasure palace of southern California, a cocktail lounge.

These men, with others, are grouped together to form the applicant. They all have had some previous mining or business experience.

5. LOAN REQUESTED:

Applicant's original application called for a loan of \$30,000.00. Applicant's letter of March 14, 1947, attached to duplicate of original application, amends the original application and requests consideration for a loan of \$13,000.00.

6. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

A. General Features:

The present applicant has taken over the claims and workings of the property on which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation disbursed a loan of \$5000.00; Re: Rocky Mountain Mines, Inc., Docket

6. A. General Features: Contd.

No. ND-8056, back in 1943. After reopening the tunnel with loan funds the property has been dormant until receipt of this application.

The underground workings of this property are covered by one of the first patented claims in the region. For nearly 25 years this property has had a varied experience under numerous corporations who have attempted to develop the ore shoot or shoots along the Sheldon Superior vein.

In October, 1925, this property was incorporated in Delaware as the Sheldon Superior Mining Company with J. Andrew West as President. A report by Guy J. Johnson was written January 4, 1926.

On May 21, 1927, the property was incorporated in Arizona as the Yavapai Arizona Mining Company and amended circa March 28, 1931, and name changed to Chase Mines, Inc. Probably about 1940 the Rocky Mountain Mines, Inc. was founded. They applied for a preliminary development loan of \$5000.00 which was granted in February, 1943, to do three things, namely:

1. To retimber the adit portal and clean out caved areas;
2. to replace unsafe timbers in main 300-foot vertical shaft;
3. to unwater to 300-foot level and sample those exposures of which no record is available.

As nearly as I can judge from my examination of the file and property, Rocky Mountain Mines accomplished the first item and possibly the second. Mr. Frisbie's report does not clearly show the extent of the stope or drifts on the 160 foot level directly under the shoot of ore on the 100 foot level, but I gather the drifting is practically none and that there is exposed only a small stope 15 feet long from which he took two samples that averaged much less in metals than the ore above.

Comes the present applicant, who at first knew nothing of the \$5000.00 loan on the ore, and now wants to do again what the original loan was granted to do, plus some additional work.

B. Existing Development:

1. Tunnel and shaft mine:

- a. Mr. Frisbie, former Supervising Engineer, and Mr. Wright of Rocky Mountain Mines, Inc. have both made maps that can be used in the examination of the property. I checked the points of interest and noted the caved areas.
- b. The mine was inaccessible for sampling the lower 160 foot level near the shaft. Mr. Frisbie took two samples there when he made his examination, but the place was inaccessible to me. His samples represent a stope 15 feet long. They assayed as follows:

No. 1 across 36 inches gave .09 ounces gold, 3.7 ounces silver, 2.07% copper, 3.45% lead and 2.51% zinc.

No 2 across 48 inches gave .07 ounces gold, 6.0 ounces silver, .99% copper, 6.90% lead and 1.4% zinc.

- b. The weighted average of the two samples is .08 ounce gold, 5.0 ounces silver, 1.45% copper, 5.42% lead and 1.87% zinc.

Forty feet above on the 100 foot level Mr. Lawrence B. Wright's samples, assayed by Abbot A. Hanks, Inc. of San Francisco, gave a weighted average of .035 ounces gold, 6.09 ounces silver, 1.62% copper, 2.73% lead and 7.45% zinc for an averaged width of 4.4 feet. These samples were assayed in December, 1940, and represent a stope about 100 feet long. Mr. Frisbie took one sample in this stope as a check. It assayed across 5 feet, .07 ounces gold, 9.5 ounces silver, 6.08% copper, 1.01% lead and 9.54% zinc.

Mr. L. D. Clark's 10 samples of the same ore body taken in December, 1939, and assayed by Chas. O. Parker & Company of Denver, Colorado, gave an arithmetical average of .11 ounces gold, 5.26 ounces silver, 1.71% copper, 3.15% lead and 5.25% zinc.

This level was in such a mucky condition that I did not take any samples. However, I took two samples on the 160 foot level where the applicant proposed to open up a caved area and to continue drifting on the vein.

Sample No. 1 across 36 inches assayed .01 ounce gold, 1.2 ounces silver, .50% copper, no zinc and no lead.

Sample No. 2 was cut from 6 inches of vein exposed in a boulder on a muck pile. It assayed .12 ounces gold, 7.2 ounces silver, 3.4% copper, no lead and no zinc.

These samples are shown on the map.

Applicant sampled these same areas, plus some additional places along the 160 foot adit level. His No. 1 and my No. 1 are taken at the same place. My No. 2 corresponds with his No. 4. Both were taken in same manner.

His samples were taken by an engineer from Prescott who prepared a small report. Samples were assayed by Union Assay Office, Salt Lake City. A copy of report and assay record are part of the data submitted with the amended application.

- c. Condition of mine:

The mine is in much the same condition it was before the loan was granted except for the portal of the adit level. I have shown on the map where the cave is located, and apparently it is near the place where the previous cave occurred. From the portal to the cave the floor is covered with a soupy muck varying from a few inches to 10 inches deep.

Also, the shaft was inspected down to the 160 foot level. Here the water was too deep to allow examination of the level to the caved area. The ladders were in poor condition, and the shaft would need much rehabilitation before it could be put to use.

- c. The 100 foot level was examined. The shoot of ore was inspected, but no samples were taken. Muck covered the floor for six inches. Both ends of the level were caved (see map).

d. General features of deposit:

There is an ore shoot approximately 100 feet long by 4.5 feet thick that is exposed near the shaft. There is no apparent reason, geologically, for its presence here over other places along the vein, but nevertheless only this one shoot occurs along the vein which has been exposed on the 160 foot level for 640 feet. The rest of the vein shows mineralization, but as the samples indicate, rather low in values.

Some of the ore scattered over the dump shows the following minerals: pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite in a quartz gangue.

There are four or five veins on this property according to all reports by examining engineers. Some engineers have proposed extensive diamond drilling or crosscutting to expose their width and value. From one map examined, it appears that these veins are all converging toward one vein and that they are all together at the Sheldon mine a mile or so to the northwest from this property. Thus it would appear that the Sheldon vein has horsetailed into five veins on the Black claim with the values dissipated.

C. Proposed Program (Applicant's):

Underground:

Clean out cave-in 160 level & minor tunnel repairs	\$ 700.00
Drift on north faces 100 feet	1200.00
Raise and sink on ore	1500.00
Dewater lower part of shaft 140 feet	1600.00
Install air line and repair track	450.00

Surface:

Repair three buildings	500.00
Road repairs	300.00
Misc. camp repairs, water system	250.00
Build steel ore bin	200.00
Set transformer and wire camp	250.00

Equipment:

Compressor and jackhammers	5000.00
Ore cars	125.00

Supplies:

Powder, etc.	800.00
Kitchen equipment	250.00

D. Equipment:

1. Applicant has no equipment on the property.
2. There are five buildings on the property; a 40 man bunk house, mess hall and three cabins. All the windows have been broken out, and the roofs on some need repair.

E. Cost Estimation and Ore Reserves:

In the original application of the Rocky Mountain Mines, Inc., Mr. Lawrence B. Wright submitted his report on the property which included

- E. a record of his samples on the 100 foot level as well as the samples of L. D. Clark of the same ore body. Mr. Frisbie, former Supervising Engineer, took two samples on the 160 foot level, and one on the 100 foot level to check Mr. Wright's. It is believed that the samples are correct and represent the ore body. In figuring the average grade of the ore, I am taking the average of Mr. Wright's and Mr. Clark's assays.

	<u>Oz. Au.</u>	<u>Oz. Ag.</u>	<u>% Cu.</u>	<u>% Pb.</u>	<u>% Zn.</u>
Wright	.035	6.09	1.53	2.32	9.64
Clark	.110	5.26	1.71	3.15	5.25
	<u>.145</u>	<u>11.35</u>	<u>3.24</u>	<u>5.47</u>	<u>14.89</u>
Average	.073	5.67	1.62	2.73	7.45

Average width of ore is 4.5 feet as taken from Mr. Wright's complete sampling job.

Directly under this stope Mr. Frisbie obtained an average width of 3.5 feet for two samples in a short stope that averaged as follows:

.08	5.0	1.45	5.42	1.87
-----	-----	------	------	------

The ore which will be mined can be marketed only at the Shattuck-Denn Iron King mill, at Humboldt, Arizona, approximately 35 miles by road, provided they will take the ore. It has been indicated that they will process the ore, but they may find that when the ore arrives that considerable oxide will be present, which will bring a lower value to the shipper. However, on the basis that no oxides are present to interfere, the above averaged grade of ore will have the following estimated value at the Iron King mill:

	<u>Pay For</u>	<u>At Price</u>	<u>Value Per Ton</u>
Au. .073 oz.	80% (.058)	\$32.80	\$ 1.90
Ag. 5.67 oz.	85% (4.82)	.85	4.10
Pb. 2.73%	85% (2.32)	(15¢ - 4.5¢)	4.87
Cu. 1.62%	65% (1.05)	1.36 (unit)	1.43
Zn. 7.45%	55% (4.10)	.78 (unit)	3.20
	Gross value at mill		\$15.50
	Milling, per ton		3.50
	Net value at mill		\$12.00
	Trucking, 10¢ ton mile (35 miles) / tax		3.61
	Net for mining and profit		\$ 8.39

It is estimated that the ore shoot is 100 feet long by 100 feet in depth by 4.5 feet in thickness. Thus, it appears that there are approximately 4000 tons of the above grade of ore developed if the oxide zone does not extend very far below the surface, and provided there has been no stoping from the raise from the 100 foot level.

7. COMMENTS OF SUPERVISING ENGINEER:

The applicant has taken over the property of the Rocky Mountain Mines, Inc. and has agreed by letter to assume the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of \$5000.00. The original loan of \$5000.00 was authorized to rehabilitate the underground workings and unwater the shaft. The underground workings were cleaned out in 1943 and were examined by Mr. Frisbie December 15, 1943. Nothing happened and in the interim Mr. West, the correspondent for Rocky Mountain Mines, allowed the workings to cave again, blocking off the critical area on the 160 foot level.

7. It is agreed that the shoot of ore on the 100 foot level is as represented by Mr. Wright, but the evidence of its existence on the 160 foot level is rather meager and all we have is Mr. Frisbie's samples from a fifteen foot stope.

The present applicant has been led to believe that the property can be developed into a large mine and all that is needed is a large sum of money for diamond drilling, sinking 200 feet more from the bottom of the 300 foot level, and building a mill to handle all the ore that will be developed. All these ideas were brought up by Mr. Nee and Mr. Ansite when they visited this office before an application was made. It was not known at that time they were applying for a loan on this property.

When the examination was made, it was found that the 160 foot level was caved in about the same place as before. It was pointed out to the applicant that it was unlikely that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would again clean up the mess. However, they have submitted with the letter amending the application a break-down of funds, some of which are to clean up the cave-in and to unwater the shaft.

My analysis of the value of the ore at the Iron King mill shows a value of \$8.39 for mining and profit after the other expenses have been deducted, except royalty. I am of the opinion that this amount will not cover those two items and the loan plus the original loan of \$5000.00 will not be repaid. However, I shall leave it open, for it may be that the Engineer Examiner might give some approval should the applicant put up some money, or should the applicant clean out the mine and put it in shape before a decision is made.

In my opinion there is only one shoot of ore in the mine. Sampling of the vein in other parts of the mine indicate too low grade mineralization for the width of the ore. It is possible that at lower depths that vein may have stronger mineralization, but from the present indication such a program to find out would be classed as prospecting.

CHARLES A. RASOR
Supervising Engineer

CAR:gak
Attachments:
Map
Assay certificate

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
State of Arizona

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine - Rocky Mountain Mining Co.
District - Hassayampa

Dec. 17, 1946
A. C. Nebeker - Engineer

Mr. J. C. Nee
Pres. Western Mining and Engineering Co.
Prescott, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Nee:

Yesterday I took the day and looked over the mining ground of the Rocky Mountain Mining Co. which I understand you are now taking over under the name of Western Mining and Engineering Company. The object of my trip was to see if the property is worthy of further development.

The first part of the day was spent in going over the surface to check the outcrops. I found five good strong veins cropping which are strongly mineralized, and show great promise of ore bodies. These are quartz veins in granite diorite walls near to rhyolite-porphry dikes. On two of these veins there has been work done, and indicate that ore was shipped from them, probably gold ore.

I next went through the mine working by way of the cross cut adit which was driven in from the west side just above the creek level. This adit is straight for about 350 feet at which point four drifts and cross cuts were driven and the main adit turned off to the south following a vein for another 300 feet approximately.

From the junction, the first drift to the left was driven on a vein for about 25 feet. This face stopped with about 5 feet of vein still in face. This is highly mineralized and shows some copper, iron, manganese and probably would assay some silver and gold. This face should be continued to find out what is ahead.

The next cross cut to the right, I went in about 150 feet and found it caved full. This cave no doubt is where a cross fault fissure was cut. It is a small job to clean this out, and I think it worth while as a lead to ore may be found. Next workings to the right are two drifts which followed what appears to be a cross fissure. The face of the second of these stopped with a strong vein 4 feet thick, showing some copper with strong signs of a near ore body. This face should be continued ahead and I think will cut an intersecting fissure where an ore body may be found. This work is very much worth while.

Now we come to the main adit where it turns south and follows a vein showing small ore bunches until it approaches the bottom of the vertical shaft, about 10 ft. of this drift is full of muck just inside of the present ore showing. It is a small job to clean this out so one can get up to the ore. This ore I saw a few years ago when the Chase Mines closed down.

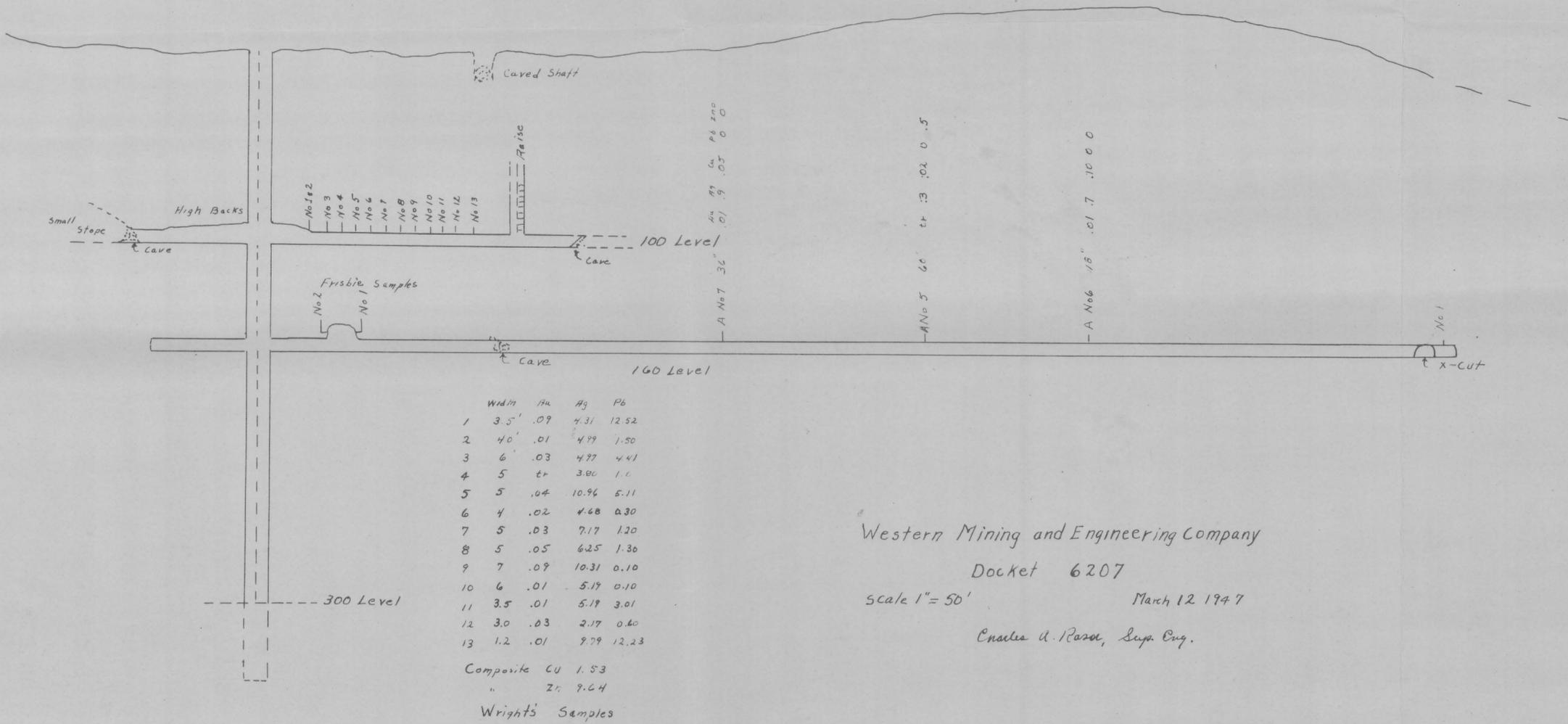
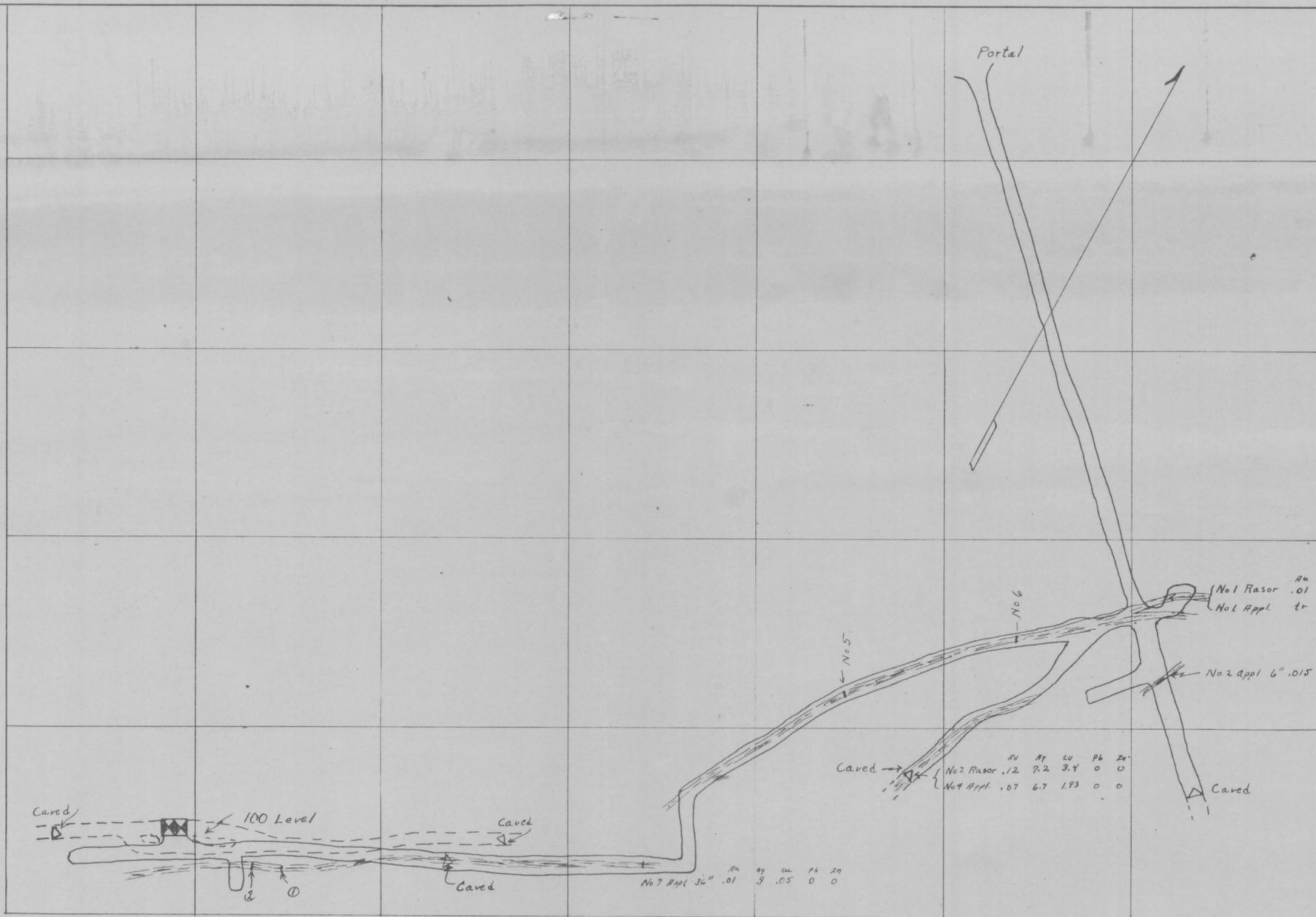
I then took about 15 samples from two levels at different points across 4 to 5 feet of ore. The average assays ran Gold .03 oz. Silver 5.5 oz. Copper 1.5% lead 3% Zinc 10%. As I recall one car was shipped out after it has been hand sorted to cut the Zinc, went 15% Lead. At that time ore as mined could not be shipped due to the high content of Zinc, and prices of all metals were low. Today conditions are different. The Iron King mine at Humboldt has been taking ores from the small operators and paying for all metals.

While developing as outlined above, one can get on the ore body, mine and develop it, thereby help defray expenses. The chances of developing more ore bodies are good, the size of ore chutes will only be known after development.

The buildings on the property and present are valuable for new operations.

Yours truly,

A. C. Nebeker



Western Mining and Engineering Company
 Docket 6207
 scale 1" = 50' March 12 1947
 Charles A. Rasor, Sup. Eng.