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

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Granted

COLUMBUS & LEAD CARBONATE — October 28, 1942

Maynard — Earl F. Hastings

Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Preliminary Development Loan

Docket No.	C-ND-Phoenix 75
Date Application Received	October 21, 1942
Date of Field Examination	December 9, 1939 (Holt)
Date of Report	October 28, 1942

1. Name and address of applicant (correspondent):
J. H. Hoffman, Secretary-Treasurer, United Lead Zinc Mines, Inc., Box 534, Kingman, Arizona.

2. Character of project and estimated cost thereof:
Repair 350 foot tunnel on Lead Carbonate claim and unwater 60 foot winze in main Columbus adit level for the production of lead, zinc, and silver, $5000.00.

3. Location of property:
Maynard Mining District, 9 airline miles south of Kingman, Arizona.

4. Applicant's interest in or ownership of property:
United Lead Zinc Mines, Inc. hold lease and option on the property.

5. Loan requested:
$5000.00

6. Loan recommended:
$5000.00

7. Comments:
(A) The first project, that of catching up and repairing the Lead Carbonate tunnel, will not be expensive. This tunnel was driven by hand and followed a soft seam along the vein for ease of driving. There is therefore no ore showing in the tunnel and further work, both in crosscutting and drifting, will be required to prove this area. While the applicant's estimate of 100,000 probable tons of ore above this tunnel level is exceedingly optimistic there would be, no doubt, a substantial tonnage of ore made available by intelligent development. The widths and assays of ore in the two upper tunnels, if at all representative, are indicative of a commercial shoot that is well worth tapping by the lower tunnel, both by reason of larger tonnage through greater backs and for ease of development and mining without hoisting.

(B) The workings serviced by the Columbus Tunnel are all open with the exception of a 30 foot winze directly under the 40 foot raise shown on the map (this winze is not to be confused with the 11 foot winze just a few feet north of the raise). The correspondent verbally communicated to the writer his contention that

7. Comments (Continued):
the unwatering of this winze would disclose a 6 foot width of ore in place. This is possible, although such a width exceeds any listed on the assay sheet, as the Jacobsen report refers to 4 to 5 feet of "exceptionally rich" ore in the shallower winze just north.

(C) Run of the mine ore would not ship, nor could it be profitably sorted to ship. There will be some shipments possible from localized areas but the project must be considered as a milling proposition in preparation for which extensive development must preceed. It appears from the text of the supporting data that the first of the progressive development steps is warranted.

(D) While the work of making accessible the Lead Carbonate tunnel and the Columbus winze will not require the amount requested by the applicant, we have recommended no reduction for the reason that making accessible the tunnel would be a useless project unless followed immediately with crosscutting at regular intervals to expose the vein beside which the tunnel is driven. This crosscutting can be done with the excess funds from tunnel repairing.

(E) Added to the docket are reports by Elgin B. Holt, Field Engineer, Department of Mineral Resources, dated December 9, 1939 and October 13, 1942.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Earl F. Hastings
Assistant Director and Projects Engineer

COLUMBUS MINE

The Columbus Mining property is located in the Maynard Mining District, in the north end of the Hualpai Mountains about 9 miles air line from Kingman. Elevation about 5000 feet. Property consists of seven mining claims.

The Hualpai Mountains are an uplift of pre-Cambrian granite about 20 miles long and represents a fault block tilted to the east. The western and northern slopes are most precipitous and are composed of coarse granite rocks. The whole granite structure has been repeatedly fractured and has been intruded extensively by later dikes of acid and basic composition. An axial motion has caused more or less pronounced sheer zones where characteristic schists prevail over local areas. A belt several miles in width and extending the length of the range is very extensively mineralized and several mines have been developed in times past.

Taken from R. C. Jacobsen Report

COLUMBUS MINE

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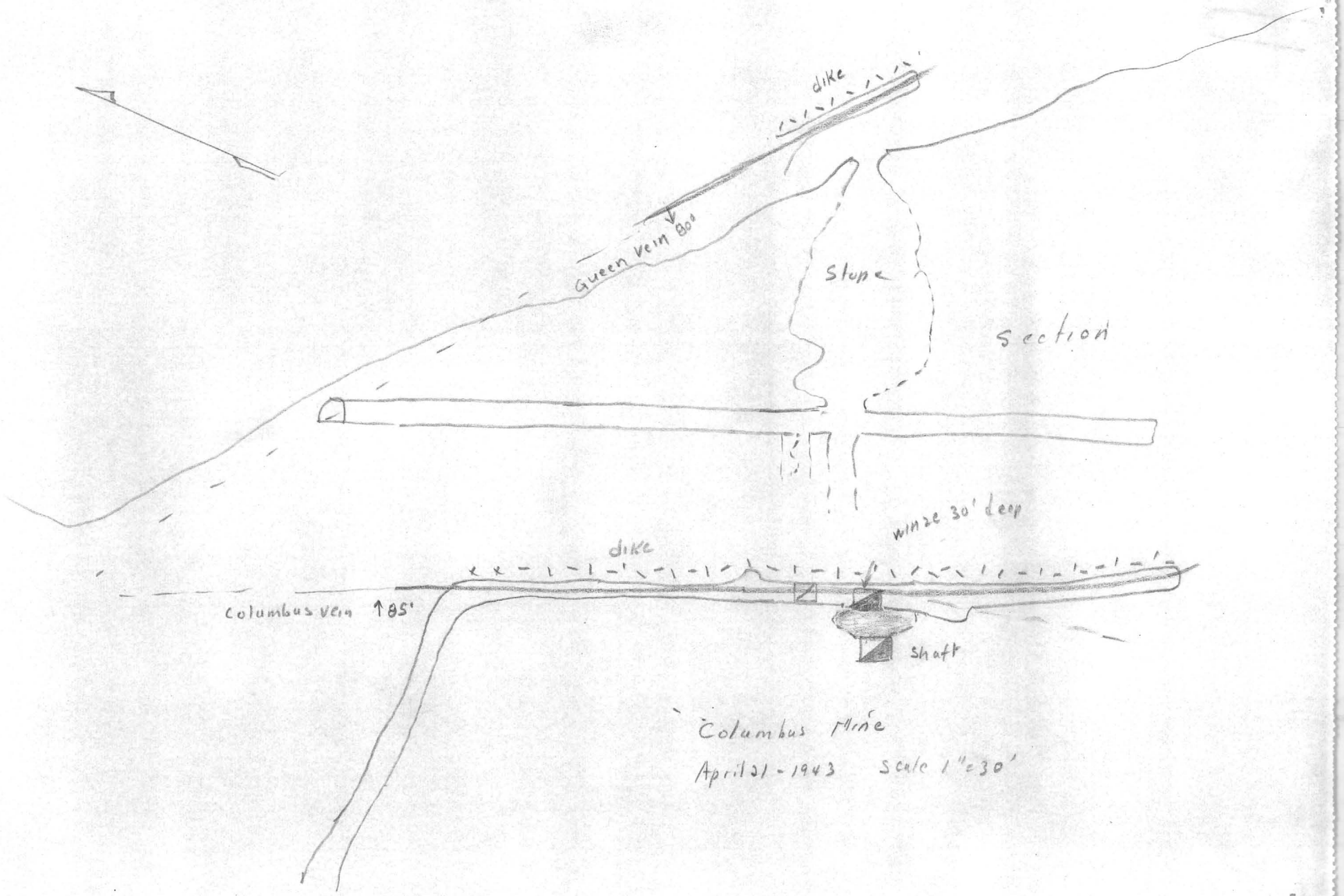
Taken from R. C. Jacobsen Report



Columbus Mine

April 21 - 1943 Scale 1" = 30'

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

MINING DIVISION

REPORT OF SUPERVISING ENGINEER

Docket No. . . . . C- ND - 7894
Date of Examination . . April 21, 1943
Date of Report . . . . .April 30, 1943

NOTE: The project has been operating under a Preliminary Development Loan granted in November, 1942 and the present examination and Report were made following receipt of a request for additional funds.

1. NAME

United Lead Zinc Mines, Inc.
429 East Beale Street
Kingman, Arizona

Correspondent:

J.H.Hoffman
429 East Beale Street
Kingman, Arizona

2. CHARACTER OF PROJECT

Development of Lead-Zinc-Gold-Silver Deposit

3. LOCATION OF MINE

The property is located in Sections 2 and 3, T-20 N, R 14 W; and Sec. 35, T-21 N, R 14 W, in the Maynard Mining District in Mohave County, Arizona. Kingman, Arizona is the nearest shipping point and supply center and is 16 miles distant by road from the mine. The first several miles of the road from Kingman is paved and the balance is dirt road with good, hard surface to within two miles of the property. The last two miles contain many very steep grades and much of it is quite rough. The road is passable at all seasons except during rare, heavy storms.

4. APPLICANT

The applicant is an incorporated company of which Mr. J. H. Hoffman is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Company and manages the affairs thereof. Mr. Hoffman is an elderly man who has followed the mining profession for many years, but whose interest apparently has been chiefly promotional He was injured in an accident several years ago and as a result, is permanently crippled and barely able to get about with the aid of a

crutch or cane. He has never been underground in either of the mines under consideration and in fact, he had not been on the surface of one of the properties prior to the visit with this Engineer. A Mr. Meyer, in whose family the ownership of the property rests, acts as Foreman of the project.

5. LOAN REQUESTED

$20,000.00

6. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A. General Features

(1) There are no mine workings, mill or other appurtenances which are not confined within the applicant's ownership.

(2) The project would comply with State Compensation and Safety-First Regulations.

(3) There are no apparent legal discrepancies in the project.

(4) There are no impeded right-of-way facilities.

(5) There is no likelihood of surface or subsurface trespass.

B. Existing Development

1. The mines are opened by tunnels.

(a) The applicant's maps, with occasional compass and tape checkings, were used in making the sketches which accompany this Report.

(b) Samples were cut with pick and moil and gathered on canvas.

(c) The mine was acceesible, except in the upper part of two small stopes and in a 30' winze the bottom of which was under water.

d. General features of the deposit:

The purpose of the original Preliminary Development Loan was to clean out the Carbonate Tunnel of the Lead Carbonate mine and to unwater a 30' winze in the main tunnel level in the Columbus Mine. The first of these projects was completed. The winze was partially full of water at the time of the examination and the bottom could not be seen. The loan funds are exhausted and the project is idle, awaiting decision on the present application for additional funds.

The country rock of the region is biotite granite which is cut by numerous diabose dikes. The Columbus and Carbonate Veins and several other veins of lesser importance in the region, occur along these dikes with the dikes forming either the hanging wall or footwall. The veins are characteristically gouge filled seams against the dike and contain in places crushed quartz and country rock and less often, masses of hard white quartz up to 5' in width. The Columbus Vein is largely oxidized in the upper portion of the workings with sulphides becoming predominant at about the level of the main tunnel. The lead carbonate vein is almost completely oxidized in the present exposures. The veins in places are moderately mineralized with zinc and lead. Some copper and silver is present in small unimportant amounts and gold values, while appreciable, are low. Shipments from the property have consisted of a thirty-four (34) ton carload from the stope in the Columbus Tunnel and a twenty-five (25) ton carload from the stope in the No. 3 Tunnel on the Lead Carbonate Vein. Copies of Settlements for these shipments were included in the data submitted in the original application for loan. It is apparent from the shape and condition of the stopes and from the appearance of the dump, that the material was selectively mined and closely sorted. In addition to these shipments some ore from the Columbus stope and the level and winze immediately below it was milled in a 10 ton concentrator situated in the canyon near the portal of the tunnel. Results in the mill were disappointing and the plant is no longer on the property. Judging from the size of the openings in the mine, the tonnage milled was probably between 50 and 100 tons.

Several years ago, a small smelting operation was attempted on the Lead Carbonate. The equipment has been removed but a description of it indicates that it was a toy-sized, impractical affair. The slag-pile, consisting of several lumps of slag weighing only several hundred pounds is indicative of the unsuccessful nature of operations.

Following is a description of the workings and the sampling (see accompanying sketch):-

<u>Columbus Vein</u> The Columbus Vein strikes

approximately N 20° W and dips 80°- 85° East. The principal working on this vein consists of a crosscut 60' to the vein and some 170' of drifting on the vein. A small shoot of ore was encountered in the tunnel and a raise was put through to the surface and the ore was stoped on both sides of the raise. Samples Nos. 1 and 2, containing soft oxidized material, were cut in the north end of the stope in its lower part.

The assays indicate that the valuable material has been removed from this part of the stope. The south-end and upper part of the stope, while inaccessible, can be seen to have been gophered irregularly to the limits of pay ore.

Samples No.s 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were cut across the back of the drift and were taken at 10' intervals on each side of the stope raise. The material was mostly hard, glossy quartz containing a sprinkling of sphalerite and a little pyrite. It is too low grade to be classed as ore.

A winze just north of the stope raise was said to have exposed several feet of good ore. The winze, however, has been filled in to the level of the track and the reports concerning it can not be verified.

A winze directly beneath the raise has been sunk to a depth of 30' below the level. It is claimed to show good ore in the bottom, but the winze contained 10' of water at the time of the examination and the part above water was tightly logged. The operators claimed that they were unable to keep the water down with a hand pumpt because of a spring (?) in the bottom. The rate of rise in the shaft appeared to be quite small and the inability to get the water out for the examination can be blamed upon a lack of energy and will-power on the part of the operators. Judging from assay returns from sampling above the winze, it does not seem likely that anything particularly interesting exists at the bottom.

There is some evidence of cross fractures feeding into the main vein from the footwall and it is possible that these influence the formation of the ore shoot which was stoped above the level here.

None of the other exposures of the vein in the workings or on the surface indicated the presence of anything of interest.

The Queen Vein (see sketch plan) is opened

by a 36' tunnel and some surface cuts. The vein is similar to the Columbus Vein, though smaller. Its converges or strikes into the Columbus Vein and although some surface scratching has been done at the projected intersection, no ore is exposed here. Sample No. 9 in the face of the tunnel shows only low grade material.

Lead Carbonate Mine

The Lead Carbonate Mine is about a quarter of a mile down the canyon easterly from the Columbus Vein. The Lead Carbonate Vein strikes approximately N-30°-W and dips 85° towards the West. It is similar to the Columbus Vein, i.e., it is a gouge filled fissure containing quartz which lies against a diabase dike. The vein is opened by three tunnels in the face of a steep hill (see accompanying sketch). The lower tunnel (No. 1) has been cleaned out with the funds under the Preliminary Development Loan. The tunnel was originally driven narrowly in the soft gouge material of the vein and it was expected that cutting into the hanging wall would disclose ore. During the cleaning-out job, the tunnel was widened by drilling and breaking out the hanging wall and in places the wall was further explored by deep cut-outs. No ore was discovered in the course of this work and the face shows only a narrow iron stained gouge seam with some scattered cubes of pyrite. The tunnel was formed to be 268' long, instead of 350', as at first believed. No. 2 Tunnel is short and shows nothing of interest. No. 3 Tunnel opened a narrow short shoot of ore from which 25 tons of ore was stoped and shipped to a smelter. The stope is inaccessible, but it can be seen that all the ore has been removed. The appearance of the dump indicates that the material was screened and closely sorted Samples Nos. 9A and 10 were cut in the end and 10' back from the end of the tunnel. Sample No. 12 represents a 3 ton pile of material or the dump. This material is said to have come from the shallow winze below the stope.

No. 4 Tunnel has been recently cut out to the surface so that it is now a deep cut. Sample No. 10A was cut across the face at the bottom of the cut. Sample No. 11 was taken from the dump here which contains about 25 tons. The material in this dump as well

as in the dump at No. 3 is referred to by the applicant's representatives as "ore."

There are a number of surface cuts and pits on the strike of the vein, but nothing of interest could be seen in any of them.

C. Proposed Development

The applicant proposes to equip the property and to drive ahead in the lower Lead Carbonate Tunnel, raising from it to connect with the upper workings.

7. COMMENTS OF SUPERVISING ENGINEER

Sampling of the most favorable of the vein exposures does not disclose the presence of any commercial ore in either of the properties and there is no evidence upon which to base the expectation that further development would make available substantial amounts of strategic metals.

An additional loan to the project is not recommended.

T. P. LANE
Supervising Engineer

Settlement sheet 9-2842 S. Lot 2469

24.923 tons au - .29
ag - 3.2
Pb - 5.9
cu - .30
zn - 1.00

Oxidized ore

SiO_2 71.2
Al_2O_3 2.4
Fe 7.5

Shipped 11.5.82

(1)

Docket No. C-ND-7894
Date of Examination: April 21, 1943
Date of Report

Note: The project has been operating under a Preliminary Development loan granted in November, 1942 and the present examination and report was made following receipt of a request for additional funds.

1. Name: United Lead Zinc Mines Inc.
429 East Beale St
Kingman, Arizona

Correspondent
J. H. Hoffman
429 East Beale St.,
Kingman, Arizona

2 Character of Project
Development of lead-zinc-gold-silver deposit

3. Location of Mine
3 The property is located in secs. 2 & 3, T 20 N, R 14 W; and sec 35, T 21 N, R 14 W. in the Maynard mining district in Mohave County, Arizona. Kingman, Arizona,

the nearest shipping point and supply center, is 16 miles distant by road from the mine. The first several miles from Kingman is paved and the balance is dirt road with good hard surface to within 2 miles of the property. The last two miles contains many very steep grades and much of it is quite rough. The road is passable at all seasons except during rare heavy storms.

4 ~~Applicant~~:

~~Mr. Hoffman is an elderly man. He was injured in an accident several years ago and as a result is permanently crippled and barely able to get about with crutch or canes. He has never been underground in either of the mines under consideration and in fact~~

4 Applicant

The applicant is an incorporated company. Mr. J. H. Hoffman is the secretary-treasurer of the company and manages the affairs of the company. Mr Hoffman is an elderly man. He has followed mining for many years, his interest apparently having been chiefly promotional. He was injured in an accident several years ago and as a result is permanently crippled and barely able to get about with the aid of a crutch or canes. He has never been underground in either of

the mines under consideration, and in fact, he had not been on the surface of one of the properties prior to the visit with this engineer. A Mr. Meyer in whose family the ownership of the property rests acts as foreman of the project.

5. Loan Requested

$20,000

6. Description of Project

A. General Features

1. There are no mine workings, mill, or other appurtenances which are not confined within the applicant's ownership
2. The project would comply with state compensation and safety-first regulations.
3. There are no apparent legal discrepancies in the project
4. There are no impeded right-of-way facilities.
5. There is no likihood of surface or sub-surface trespass.

B. Existing Development

The mines are opened by tunnels

a. The applicant's maps, with occasional compass and tape checking, were used in making the sketches which accompany this report.

b. Samples were cut with pick and mool and gathered on canvas.

c. The mine was accessible except in the upper part of two small stopes and in a 30 foot winze ~~which~~ the bottom of was under water.

d. General Features of the deposit etc.

The purpose of the original preliminary Development loan was to clean out the Carbonate tunnel ~~and to~~ of the lead Carbonate ~~group of claims~~ mine and to unwater a 30 ft winze in the main tunnel level in the Columbus mine. The first of these projects was completed, the winze was partially full of water at the time of the ~~examination~~ and the bottom could not be seen.

10 ~~feet of the winze was covered~~ with water and nothing could be seen above the water because of the light lagging in ~~this part of the winze~~. The loan funds are exhausted and the project is idle awaiting decision on the present application for additional funds.

The country rock of the region is biotite granite which is cut by numerous ~~diorite~~ diabase dikes. The Columbus and Carbonate veins, ~~have occurred in the~~

other veins of
and several lesser importance in the
region, occur along these dikes with the dikes
forming either the hanging wall or footwall.
of the veins. The veins are characteristically
gouge filled seams against the dike and
contain in places crushed quartz and
country rock and, less often, masses of hard
white quartz up to 5 feet in width.
Mineralization in the Columbus vein is
almost largely completely oxidized in the upper portion
of the workings with sulphides begun
becoming predominant at about the level of
level of the main tunnel. The veins
contain in places are moderately mineralized with
zinc and lead. Some copper and silver is present
in small unimportant amounts; and
gold values are while appreciable are
low. Shipments from the property have
consisted of a 34 ton carload from the small stope
in the Columbus tunnel (1F), and a 25 ton
carload from the a stope in the No. 3 upper
tunnel on the Lead Carbonate vein.
Copies of settlements for these shipments
were included in the data submitted
in the original application for loan. It
is apparent from the shape and
condition of the stopes and from the
appearance of the dump that the
material was selectively mined and closely
sorted. In addition to these carload
shipments some ore was mined from

The Lead Carbonate vein is almost completely oxidized in the present exposures.

3. c/ tons ansle vein

the Columbus stope and the level and mine immediately below it was milled in a 10 ton concentrator situated in the canyon near the portal of the tunnel. Results in the mill were disappointing and the plant is no longer on the property. Judging from the size of the openings in the mine the tonnage milled was probably ~~not~~ between 50 and 100 tons.

Several years ago a small smelting operation was attempted on the lead Carbonate property. The equipment ~~has been~~ removed ~~from~~ the property but a description of it indicates that it was a toy-sized impractical affair. The slag pile consisting of several dumps of slag weighing only ~~several~~ hundred pounds ~~and~~ is indicative of the ~~lack~~ of unsuccessful nature of operation.

Following is a description of the workings and the sampling (see accompanying sketch). Columbus Mine The Columbus vein strikes approximately N 20° W and dips 80-85° east.

The principal working on the Columbus vein consist of a crosscut 60 ft to the vein and some 170 feet of drifting on the vein ~~as indicated on the accompanying sketch~~. A small shoot of ore was encountered in the tunnel and a raise was put thru to the surface and the ore was stoped on both sides of the raise. Samples Nos 1 and 2, containing ~~soft~~ oxidized material, were cut in the North end of the stope at its lower part ~~of the~~ the

assays indicate that the valuable ~~metal value~~ material has been removed from this ~~part~~ part of the stope. The south end and upper part of the stope, while inaccessible, can be seen to have been graphed irregularly to the limits of pay ore. Samples Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were cut across the back of the drift and were taken at 10 foot intervals on each side of the stope raise. ~~to the level.~~ The material was mostly hard ~~white~~ glassy quartz containing a sprinkling of sphalerite and a little pyrite. It is too low grade to be classed as ore. A mine just north of the stope raise was said to have exposed several feet of good ore. The mine has been filled in to the level of the track and the reports concerning it cannot be ~~other~~ verified.

A mine (shaft beneath the raise) has been sunk to a depth of 30 feet below the level. It is claimed to show good ore in the bottom but the mine contained 10 feet of water at the time of the examination and the ~~upper~~ part above water was ~~tightly~~ lagged. The operators claim that they were unable to keep the water down with a hand pump because of a spring (?) in the bottom. The rate of rise in the shaft appeared to be quite small and the inability to get the water out for the examination can be blamed upon a lack of energy and will power on the part of the operators. Judging from ~~the~~ assay

returns from sampling above the winze it does not seem likely that anything particularly interesting exists at the bottom.

[Margin note P: There is some evidence of cross fractures feeding into the main vein from the footwall and it is possible that these influenced the formation of the ore shoot which was stoped above the 2nd tunnel.]

None of the other ~~openings~~ exposures of the ~~vein in~~ the workings or ~~th~~ on the surface ~~seemed to~~ indicated the presence of anything of interest.

The Queen vein (see sketch plan) is opened by a 36 foot tunnel and some surface cuts. The vein is similar to the Columbus vein though smaller. Its ~~strike~~ converges on strike ~~into~~ the Columbus vein and although some surface scratching has been done at the projected intersection no ore is exposed here. Sample No 9 in the face of the tunnel shows only low grade material

Lead Carbonate Mine

[Margin note X: The Lead Carbonate working is about a quarter of a mile down the canyon easterly from the Columbus mine. The Lead Carbonate vein strikes approximately N-S and dips 85° towards the west. It is similar to]

~~The lead carbonate vein is similar to~~ the Columbus vein i.e. it is a gouge filled fissure containing quartz which lies against a diabase dike ~~footwall~~. The vein is opened by three tunnels in the face of a steep hill (see accompanying sketch). The lower tunnel (No 1) has been cleaned-out with the funds under of the preliminary development loan. The tunnel was originally driven narrowly in the soft gouge material of the vein and it was ~~hoped~~ expected that cutting into the ~~walls~~ hanging wall would disclose ore. During the ~~course of the~~ clean-out job the tunnel was widened by ~~breaking~~ drilling and breaking out the hanging wall and

~~in places the wall was cut into beyond the present~~ wall

in places the wall was further explored by deep cut outs. No ore was discovered in the course of this work and the face shows only a narrow iron stained gouge seam with some ~~pyrite~~ scattered cubes of pyrite. The tunnel was found to be 268 ft long instead of 350 ft as at first believed.

No 2 Tunnel is short and shows nothing of interest.

No 3 Tunnel opened a narrow short stoped. short face in which 25 tons of ore was ~~mined~~ and shipped to a smelter. The stope is inaccessible but it can be seen that all the ore has been removed. ~~It was inaccessible but it can be seen that all the ore~~ The appearance of the dump indicates that the material was ~~closely~~ screened and closely sorted. Samples Nos 9A and 10 were cut in the end and ~~some~~ 10' back for the end of the tunnel. Sample No. 12 represents a 3 ton pile of material on the dump. This material is said to have come from the shallow ~~mine~~ below the stope.

No 4 Tunnel has been recently cut out to the surface so that it is now ~~open, speaking~~ a deep cut. Sample No. 10A was cut across the face at the bottom of the ~~dump~~ cut. Sample No 11 was taken from the dump ~~here~~ which contains ~~an~~ about 25 tons. the material in this dump as well as in the dump ~~and the one~~ at No. 3 ~~is one~~ referred to by the applicants' representatives as "ore".

~~There are a number of shallow cuts and pits on the strike of the vein but nothing of interest on the property~~

There are a number of shallow cuts and pits on the strike of the vein but nothing of interest could be seen in any of them.

Proposed Development.

The applicant proposes to equip the property and to drive ahead in the lower Lead Carbonate Tunnel and to raise from it to connect with the upper workings.

Comments of Supervising Engineer

~~The property does not now contain any commercial ore and the sampling which was done in the most does not~~

Sampling of the most favorable of the vein exposures does not disclose the presence of any commercial ore in either of the properties, and there is no evidence upon ~~which further development could be based~~ which to base the expectation that further development would make available substantial amounts of strategic metals.

An additional loan to the project is not recommended.

United Lead Zinc Mines
Inc.

Tully:

I am ~~dto~~ enclosing herewith my Supervising Engineer Report under the above captioned application together with an application for the transfer for an additional lease.

Enclosures

* Application for lease w/supporting data
Supervising Engineer Report
1 sketch
1 assay certificate.