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RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

MINING DIVISION

REPORT OF SUPERVISING ENGINEER "Mary Bell Mine"

Docket No. ND-5453 . .Webb & Scoggins
Date authorization for
examination received .April 13, 1943
Date of Examination. . .April 20, 1943
Date of Report . . . . . May 11, 1943

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT

WEBB & SCOGGINS
6156-1/4 Dennison Street
Los Angeles, California

Correspondent:

Wm. E. Scoggins
6156-1/4 Dennison Street
Los Angeles, California

2. CHARACTER OF PROJECT

Development of Zinc, Lead, Copper, Gold and Silver deposit.

3. LOCATION OF MINE

The mine is located in Section 2, T-23N, R. 18W, in the Wallapai Mining District in MohaveCounty, Arizona. The property lies about 2 miles east by road from the town of Chloride. The nearest rail point and general supply center is Kingman, Arizona, which is 24 miles by paved highway from Chloride. The distance between the mine and Chloride is over a dirt road in fair condition.

4. APPLICANT

The applicant-partnership is composed of two partners who share equally in the venture. A copy of the partnership agreement is submitted with the application. The partners are each middle-aged men. Mr. Webb is a graduate civil engineer and is a member of the firm of Werner and Webb, Building Contractors, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Scoggins is a graduate mining engineer, (University of Utah) who has had some 20 years professional mining experience. A number of years ago he managed the Gem Mining Company, a gold property in California, which operated under a Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mining Loan. Mr. Webb has provided expenses for various field examinations by Mr. Scoggins in the search for a strategic metals property. Mr. Scoggins would manage the proposed project and appears to be competent to do so.

5. LOAN REQUESTED

$15,500.00. The applicant originally requested $30,000.00 but following a discussion with this Engineer, it was agreed that a smaller expenditure would suffice to prove or disprove the worth of the property and accordingly, the application was amended to request a loan of $15,500 in place of the larger amount.

6. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A. General Features

(1) The applicant proposes to develop its property from the end of the Rankin Tunnel. This cross-cut tunnels begins on a mill site claim which is included in the applicant's ownership. It passes into the adjoining "Pay Roll" property, owned by other people and enters again into the applicant's ground in the southeast portion of a drift on the vein from the end of the crosscut. Mr. Blackwell, the owner of the subject property, states that permission to trespass on the "Pay Roll" property was obtained from the owners of that property and that permission at the time that the tunnel was driven for its use is still valid.

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

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

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

(5) There is no likelihood of surface or sub-surface trespass during the project.

B. Existing Development

(1) The mine is developed by tunnels and winzes.

a. The applicant furnishes rather detailed maps in good engineering form of the claims and various workings. These maps were used in making the sketch which accompaniesthis report. The areas sampled were surveyed by compass and tape.

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

c. The workings were accessible and in good condition, except in the drift on the northwest end of the property.

d. General features of deposit, etc.

The property comprises 5 claims and one mill-site, all unpatented, owned by Mr. Blackwell of Chloride, Arizona. The present partnership is operating under a ten year lease from

the owners. A copy of the lease is included in the papers accompanying the application.

The topography is one of low rugged hills, forming the eastern base of the Cerbat Mountains. The country rock of the region is a granite-schist complex, intruded by pegmatite and diorite dikes. Groupings of nearly parallel quartz veins with Northwest-Southeast strikes are common in the immediate vicinity of the subject property and several of these veins traverse the property of the applicant. One of these veins, known as the "Pay Roll" vein has received most of the attenion in the past because of its size and its performance record in an adjoining property, and the development proposed by the applicant is to be done on this vein. No important showings are claimed in the other veins and no particular interest is attached to them at this time.

The "Pay Roll" vein is a broad, shear zone, ranging from 6 to40' in width, which can be traced by conspicuous croppings throughout a length of upwards of a mile. The vein strikes approximately N. 38° W and stands nearly vertical, dipping slightly towards the northeast. The hanging wall is practically all granite with a narrow band of aplite separating the vein material from the granite in places. The footwall is less well defined and is a mixed schist and granite. A band of talcose gouge often quite heavy, lies on the footwall. The vein filling is chiefly altered fractured granite with much clay and occasional stringers and masses of quartz. The vein is mineralized in places with lead, zinc and copper with some associated gold and silver. Throughout most of the workings, the vein is completely oxidized although occasional spots and small lenses of sulphide minerals are present. No oxide ore of commercial grade has been found and such sulphide ore as has been encountered is a comparatively low grade mixture of lead and zinc with fair values in silver and gold. No Shipments from the property have amounted to only a few tons of sulphide ore from a winze in the south tunnel. This was shipped to the Tennessee-Schuylkill Mill by lessors and no record is available regarding the contents.

Following is a description of the workings and of the sampling (See sketch):-
The principal workings on the "Pay Roll" vein consist of a crosscut tunnel with some drifting on the vein (part of this work is on an adjoining property) and two upper tunnels, driven toward each other under the crest of a low hill. The crosscut tunnel known as the "Rankin Tunnel" reaches the vein at 750' from the portal. The portal of the tunnel is caved but accessible and the drifts on the vein at the end of the tunnel are caved and inaccessi-

ble. A short crosscut northerly from near the end of the crosscut intersects the vein and although the ground is badly caved, the workings could be entered and examined. The vein-zone here is some 20' wide with a firm, sharply defined hanging-wall of granite dipping about 80° Northeast. A band of grey gouge underlies the hanging wall. The vein material is a crushed altered granite with stringers of quartz and seams of clay. The foot-wall is not clearly defined and thin stringers of quartz occur in altered granitic material for a distance of 20' from the hanging wall. The vein was cut out and partially caved in the northwest wall of the crosscut and a sample (No. 1) was cut across the vein in the top of the cave.

Sample No. 2 was cut across the most heavily mineralized portion of the vein in the south wall of the crosscut. The material here is heavily iron stained. Mineralization is mostly oxidized though occasional disseminations and thin streaks of sulphides of the iron, lead and zinc can be seen. This vein exposure is not on the property of the applicant, but since it represented a typical oxidized section of the vein, it was sampled to learn what proportion of residual ore minerals it might contain. It is claimed that a band of lead and zinc sulphide, 2' wide, was opened in the southeast drift (in the applicant's ground) continuing in the face of the drift. The drift, however, was completely caved and could not be inspected.

A tunnel known as the "North Tunnel" is driven southeasterly into the hill on the vein from a point on the northwest end line of the property. The elevation of this tunnel is approximately 219' higher than the Rankin Tunnel. The tunnel is some 220' long and was driven in a soft gouge band in the foot-wall section of the vein-zone. Some mineralization can be seen in a thin band in the first part of the tunnel and near the end of the tunnel, a lens containing sulphide minerals is exposed, in the back of the drift. The lens is approximately 40' long and the width varies from 18' to a sampled width of 51" at the face. The sulphide minerals are sphalerite galena and pyrite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite. The sulphides occur as soft bunches and disseminations in a talcy ground mass with some quartz. The walls are not well-defined and it would not be possible to mine the ore without consideration dilution from the soft wall material.

Samples No. 3 to 7 indicate only spotty, mediocr values.

The south tunnel is driven on the vein in a northwesterly direction from a point on the other side of the hill from the north tunnel. It is some 360' in length and its present face

is shown by the applicant's map to be some 60' southeast from the face of the north tunnel. Its elevation is said to be about 7' higher than that of the north tunnel. The tunnel has been driven mostly in the soft altered granite and gouge of the footwall of the vein. Several hanging-wall crosscuts from the tunnel prove the vein to be from 10 to more than 16' wide and a foot-wall crosscut near the portal, contains 16' of vein matter which is probably a branch vein which shows on the side of the hill, southwest of the portal of the tunnel.

At 145' from the portal of the tunnel, a winze was put down on the vein to a depth of 38'. The lower 6 or 8' was filled with muck and water. Samples No. 14 and 15 were cut near the bottom of the winze. The ore minerals noted were galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite, accompanied by some pyrite in a gangue composed principally of quartz. The material is too low grade to be termed ore. There was no important mineralization on the level near here.

At 245' from the portal, another winze was put down on a lens of ore. This lens shows a narrow width (6" to 24") of mixed sulphide and oxidized material in the back of the drift for a length of some 35'. The mineralization was poor, except in the center of the lens at the point where the winze was sunk. At this point, the vein contains heavy sulphide mineralization in the floor of the drift, extending several feet either side of the collar of the winze. The back of the drift shows strong mineralization only directly over the winze. Samples No. 12 and 13 indicate the grade and width at this point. Samples No. 8, 9, 10 and 11 show only fair values below the level and do not suggest that an important ore body exists here.

The back of the tunnel has been cut out at a number of places and occasional isolated bunches of sulphide can be seen, but none of these showings indicate a body of ore and none deserved sampling.

7. PROPOSED WORK

The applicant proposes to equip the property and recondition the Rankin Tunnel, and develop the Vein from it by drifts and crosscuts, totalling 690 lineal feet.

8. COMMENTS OF SUPERVISING ENGINEER

The several small ore showings presently exposed in the mine occur as detached bunches or lenses randomly distributed in the broad vein zone and while occasional good assays can be obtained, none of the showings represent a body of ore of minable grade.

The applicant points to the size and strong surficial characteristics of the vein and its performance in the adjoining property, (The Pay Roll Mine) as justification for the belief that important bodies of ore will be found at depth. It is contended that the larger ore shoots developed in the important mines of the region were deep seated, i.e., the sulphide ore bodies topped at depths of from 300 to 700' below the outcroppings. While it seems possible that the ore bodies might be found at depth in the property below the present largely oxidized portion of the "Pay Roll" vein, the possibilities must be considered conjectural in the light of the meagre ore showings now visible in the mine. Exploratory development of the property would probably be costly and time-consuming and would be highly speculative.

In comparing the situation here with that of the adjoining "Pay Roll" mine, it is well to note that considerable high grade gold ore was shipped from points near the surface in that property and that while a large body of base metal ore is reportedly developed on the 600' level, the mine is now inaccessible and the worth of that ore body is yet to be proven. It is notable, also, that the important past producers in the region have generally shipped substantial amounts of ore for the surface which contained a high precious metal content. Also, the portions of the mine above the main sulphide ore bodies were not entirely devoid of commercial bodies of base metal ore.

In view of the exploratory nature of the proposed development and the uncertain promise of ultimately producting substantial amounts of strategic metals, a development loan is not recommended.

T. P. LANE
Supervising Engineer

Docket No. ND-5453
Date Auth for Exam Rec'd April 13, 1943
Date of Exam. April 20, 1943
Date of Report

1

1. Name and Address of Applicant

Name: Webb & Scoggins

Address: 6156 1/4 Dennison St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Correspondent Wm. E. Scoggins
6156 1/4 Dennison St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

2. Character of project

Development of zinc, lead, copper, gold, silver deposit

3 Location of Mine

The mine is located in Sec. 2, T 23 N, R 18 W in the Wallapai Mining district in Mohave County, Arizona. The property lies about 2 1/2 miles east by road from the town of Chloride. The nearest rail point and general supply center is Kingman which is 24 miles by paved highway from Chloride. The distance between the mine and Chloride is ~~over~~ miles a dirt road in fair condition.

4. The Applicant-partnership is composed of two partners who share equally in the venture. A copy of the partnership agreement ~~between them~~ is submitted with

the application. The partners are each middle-aged men. Mr. Webb is a graduate civil engineer and is a member of the firm of Werner and Webb, building contractors, of Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Scoggins is a graduate mining engineer (Univ. of Utah) who has had some 20 years professional and operating mining experience. A number of years ago he managed the Gem Mining Co. a gold property in California, which operated under an R.F.C. mining loan. Mr. Webb has provided expenses for various field examinations by Mr. Scoggins in the search for a strategic metals property. Mr. Scoggins would manage the proposed project and appears to be competent to do so.

5 Loan Requested

$15,500. The applicant partners originally requested $30,000 but following a discussion with this engineer it was agreed that a smaller expenditure would suffice to prove or disprove the worth of the property and accordingly the application was amended to request a loan of $15,500 in place of the larger amount.

6 Description of Project

A. General Features

1. The applicant proposes to develop its property ~~from~~ the end of the Rankin tunnel. This crosscut tunnel begins on a millsite claim which is included in the applicant's ownership. It passes into ~~the~~ the adjoining Pay Roll property, owned by the people, and enters again into the applicant ground in the southeast portion of a drift on the vein from the end of the crosscut. Mr. Blackwell, the owner of the subject property states that ~~the~~ permission to trespass on the Pay Roll property was obtained from ~~those~~ the owners of that property at the time that the tunnel was driven and that permission for its use is still valid.

2. The project would comply with State Compensation and safety-first statutes.

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

4. There are no impeded rights of way facilities, ~~with the possible exception noted above~~. (1)

5 There is no likelihood of surface or sub-surface trespass during the project.

(B Existing Development

1. The mine is developed by tunnels and winzes

a. The applicant furnishes rather detailed maps in good engineering form of the claims and various workings. ~~These maps have used in part in making the sketches which~~ accompany the report. The areas sampled were surveyed by compass, and tape.

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

c. The workings were accessible and in good condition except in the drift on the northeast end of the prop.

d. General Features of deposit, etc.

The property comprises 5 claims and one millsite, all unpatented, owned by Mr Blackwell of Chloride, Arizona. The present partnership is operating under a ten year lease from the owner. A copy of the lease is included in the papers accompanying the application.

The topography is one of low rugged hills forming the eastern base of the Cerbat mountains. The country rock of the region is a granite-schist complex intruded by pegmatite and diorite dikes. Groupings of nearly parallel quartz veins with NW-SE strikes are common in the immediate vicinity of the subject property and several of these veins ~~veins known as the Pay Roll Vein~~ traverse the property of the applicant. ~~Although~~ One of these veins known as the Pay Roll vein has received most of the attention in the past because of its size and its performance record in the adjoining property ~~past~~ and the development proposed by the applicant is to be done on this vein. ~~No important showings are claimed in the other veins and no particular interest is attached to them at this time.~~

The Pay Roll vein is a ~~prominent~~ prod ranging from 6 to 40 feet in width shear zone which can be traced by conspicuous croppings ~~throughout~~ a length of upwards of a mile. The vein strike

230
360

approximately N 38° W and stands nearly vertical ~~with~~ dipping slightly toward the ~~northeast~~ ME. The hanging wall is practically all granite with in places a narrow band of aplite separating the vein material from the granite. The ~~foot~~ less well defined and is a foot wall is mixed schist and granite. ~~with a band of talcose gouge, often quite heavy,~~ ~~material~~ lies on the footwall. The vein filling is chiefly altered fractured granite with much clay and occasional stringers and masses of ~~fractured~~ quartz. The vein ~~throughout most of the workings is~~ ~~completely oxidized and in places is~~ ~~impregnated~~ mineralized in places with lead, zinc, and copper ~~sulphides~~ with some associated gold and silver. Throughout most of the workings the vein is completely oxidized although occasional spots and small lenses of sulphide minerals are present. No oxide ore of commercial grade has been found and such sulphide ore as has been encountered is a comparatively low grade mixture of lead and zinc with fair values in silver and gold.

~~No~~ Shipments from the property have consisted only of a few tons of sulphide ore from a winze in the south tunnel. This was shipped

Following is a description of the workings and of the sampling: (see ~~map and sketches~~ sketch)

to the Tennessee - Schuylkill mill by dozens and not recently is available regarding the contents.

The principal workings on the Pay Roll vein consists of a crosscut tunnel with some drifting on the vein (~~part of this~~ this work is on an adjoining property), ~~and the drifting on the subject property is inaccessible~~), and two upper tunnels driven toward each other under the crest of a low hill. ~~The two tunnels enter a single chamber.~~ The crosscut tunnel, known as the Raulein tunnel, reaches the vein at 750 feet from the portal. The portal of the tunnel is caved but accessible and the ~~vein and~~ drifts on the vein at the end of the tunnel are caved and inaccessible. A short crosscut northerly from near the end of the crosscut intersects the vein and although the ground is badly caved the workings could be entered and ~~the vein at that point~~ examined. The vein-zone here is 20 feet wide with a firm sharply defined hanging wall of granite dipping about 80° northeast. A band of gray gouge underlies the hanging wall. The vein material is a crushed altered granite with stringers of quartz and seams of clay. The footwall is not clearly defined and these stringers of quartz occur in altered granitic material for a distance of 20 feet from the hanging wall. The vein was cut out and partly caved in the northeast wall of the crosscut and a sample (No 1) was cut across the vein in the top of the cave. Sample

~~the most heavily mineralized portion of the vein is on the south wall of the drift~~

No 2 was cut across the most heavily mineralized portion of the vein in the south wall of the present drift. The material here is a quartz and clay altered argillite and is heavily iron stained. Mineralization is oxidized though occasional disseminations and thin streaks of sulphides of iron, lead and zinc can be seen. This vein exposure is not on the property of the applicant but was sampled to learn what quantities of residual metals oxidized remained. It represented a typical section of the vein it was sampled to learn what proportion of residual ore minerals it might contain. It is claimed that a band of sulphides of lead and zinc sulphide 2 feet wide is exposed in the southeast drift (in the applicant's ground) continuing in the face of the drift. This drift however was completely covered and could not be inspected.

A tunnel known as the north tunnel is driven southeasterly into the hill on the vein from a point on the northwest end line of the property. The elevation of this tunnel is approximately (219) 219 feet higher than the Raulin tunnel. The tunnel is some 220 feet long and was driven in a soft gouge band in the foot wall section of the vein zone. Some mineralization can be seen in a thin band in the first part of the tunnel and near the end of the tunnel a lens containing sulphide minerals is exposed in the back of the drift. ~~This lens is~~

The lens is approximately 30 feet long and the width varies from 18" to a sampled width of 51" at the face. The sulphide minerals are ~~in the order of their abundance~~ sphalerite galena and pyrite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite. The sulphides occur as ~~massive~~ soft bunches and disseminations in a ~~soft~~ talcy ground mass with some quartz. The walls are not well defined and it would not be possible to mine the ore without considerable dilution ~~with~~ from the soft wall material. Samples Nos 3 to 7 indicate only spotty medium ~~and spotty~~ values.

The south tunnel is driven on the vein in a northwesterly direction from a point on the other side of the hill from the north tunnel. It is some 360 feet in length and its present face is shown by the applicant's map to be some 60 feet southwest from the face of the north tunnel. It's elevation is said to be about 7 feet higher than that of the north tunnel. ~~The tunnel has~~ recently driven mostly in the soft altered granite and gouge of the foot wall of the vein. Several crosscuts having been driven from the tunnel prove the vein to be from 10 to more than 16 feet wide and a foot wall crosscut ~~about~~ near the portal contains 16 ft of vein matter which is probably a branch vein which ~~shows~~ shows on the slide.

4'
20
11'

of the hill southwest of the portal of the tunnel.

At 145 ft from the portal of the tunnel a winze was put down on the vein to a depth of 38 ft. The lower 6 or 8 ft. was filled with muck and water. Samples Nos 14 and 15 (see plate) were cut near the bottom of the winze. The ore minerals noted were galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite accompanied by some pyrite in a gangue composed principally of quartz. The ~~value~~ ~~was low grade~~ ~~assayed~~ material is too low graded to be termed ore. There was no ~~on the level~~ important mineralization on the level near here.

At 245 feet from the portal another winze was put down on a lens of ore ~~sulphide~~. This lens shows a narrow width (6" to 24") of mixed sulphide and oxidized material in the back of the drift for a length of some 35 feet. The mineralization was poor except in the center of the lens at the point where the winze was sunk. At this point the vein contains heavy sulphide mineralization in the floor of the drift extending several feet either side of the collar of the ~~drift~~ winze. The back of the drift shows strong mineralization only directly on the winze. Samples Nos 12 and 13 indicate the grade and width of ~~the~~ at this

point. Samples Nos 8, 9, 10 and 11 show only poor values ~~in the~~ below the level and do not suggest that an important ore body exists here.

The back of the tunnel ~~elephant~~ has been cut out at a number of places and occasional isolated bunches of sulphide can be seen but none of these showings indicated a body of ore, and none deserved sampling.

Proposed work

The applicant proposes to recondition the Rankin tunnel and equip the property and to develop the vein from it by drifts and crosscuts totalling 690 lineal feet.

Comments of Supervising Engineer.

The several small ore showings presently exposed in the mine occur as detached bunches or lenses randomly distributed in the broad ore zone, and while occasional good assays can be obtained none of the showings represents a body of ore of minable grade.

The applicant points to the size and strong surficial characteristics of the vein and its performance in the adjoining property (The Pay Roll) mine as justification for the belief that important bodies of ore will be found at depth. It is contended that the larger ore shoots developed in the important mines of the region

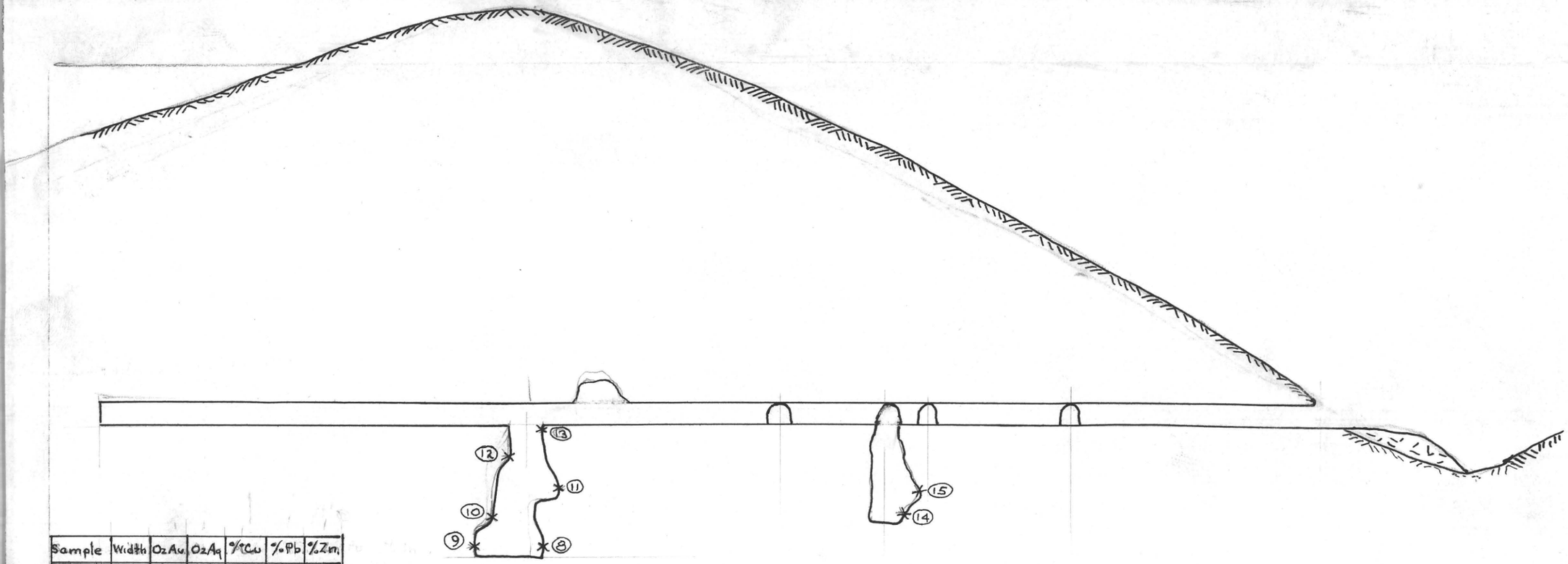
were deep seated i.e. the sulphide ore bodies topped at depths of from 300 to 700 feet below the outcrops. While it seems possible that ore bodies might be found at depth in the property below the present largely oxidized portion of the Pay Roll vein the possibilities must be considered as conjectural in the light of the meagre showings now visible in the mine. Exploration development of the property would probably be costly and time-consuming, and would be highly speculative.

~~In comparing the situation here with that obtaining at the important past and present producing base metal mines in the district it should be~~

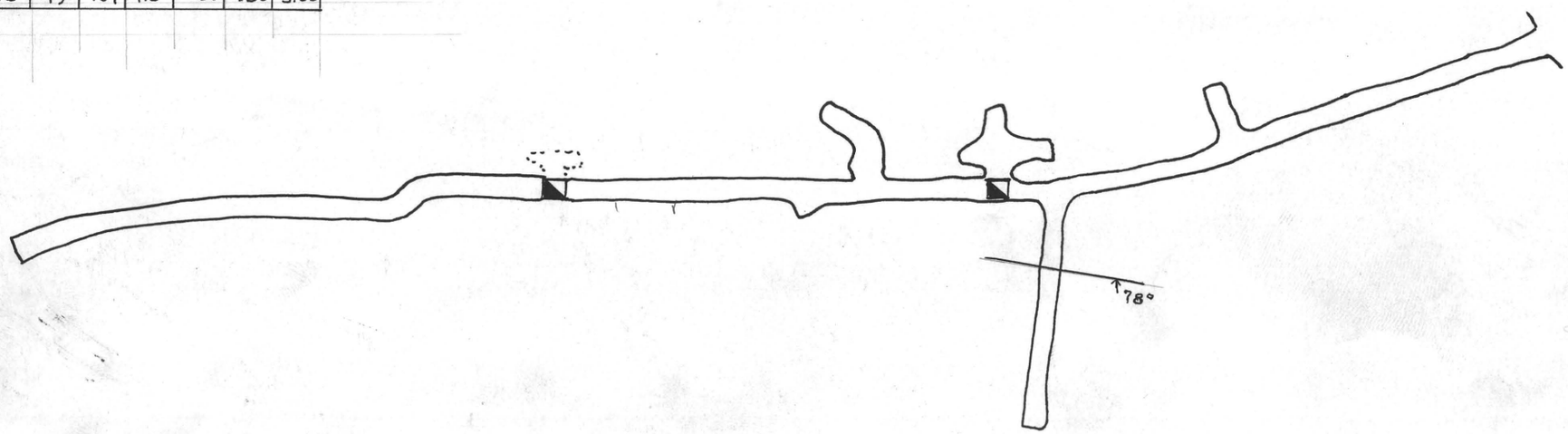
In comparing the situation here with that obtaining in the adjoining Pay Roll mine it is well to note that considerable high grade gold ore was shipped from points near the surface in that property and that while the larger bodies of base metal ore ~~now found at a depth of 600 feet than~~ is repeatedly developed on the 600 ft level of the mine the mine is now inaccessible and the worth of that ore body is yet to be proven. It is notable also that the other important past producers in the region have generally shipped substantial amounts of

from the surface which
ore contained high precious metal content.
Also, the portions of the mines above the
main sulphide ore bodies were not
entirely devoid of commercial bodies of base metal ore.

In view of the exploratory
nature of the proposed development
and the uncertain promise of ultimately
producing substantial amounts of
strategic metals a development loan is
not recommended.

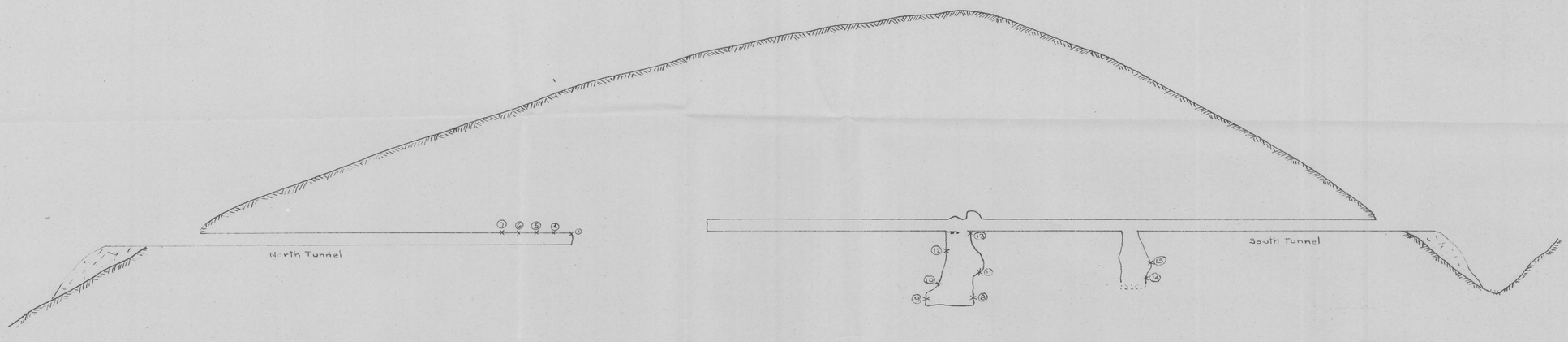


Sample	Width	OzAu	OzAg	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn
No. 8	41"	.02	.7	.04	.60	6.35
9	63"	.24	9.2	.22	.60	7.50
10	42"	.17	6.2	.80	2.60	4.41
11	33"	.06	1.5	.98	.40	5.89
12	18"	.08	1.6	1.25	5.65	18.80
13	28"	.24	9.0	1.70	13.78	17.76
14	114"	.17	2.5	1.16	1.16	6.60
15	49"	.07	1.0	.80	.80	3.00



DOCKET NO. ND-5453
Sketch "A" - North Tunnel
Scale: 1" = 40'

Samples: x (8)
Ore:



Sample	Width	Oz Au	Oz Ag	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn
No 1	32"	.01	.1	Tr.	.29	1.11
2	102"	.01	.1	Tr.	.29	1.51
3	51"	.02	.5	.80	Tr.	4.44
4	46"	.10	1.1	.35	.40	3.30
5	18"	.06	5.9	1.34	.29	11.73
6	29"	.01	3.3	.18	10.41	3.50
7	18"	.34	2.5	.36	3.80	3.22
8	41"	.02	.7	.04	.60	6.35
9	43"	.24	9.2	.22	.60	7.50
10	42"	.17	6.2	.80	2.60	4.41
11	33"	.06	1.5	.98	.40	5.89
12	18"	.08	1.6	1.25	5.65	18.80
13	28"	.24	9.6	1.10	13.18	17.76
14	114"	.17	2.5	1.16	1.16	4.69
15	49	.07	1.0	.80	.80	3.00

DOCKET NO. ND-5453

MARY BELL MINE

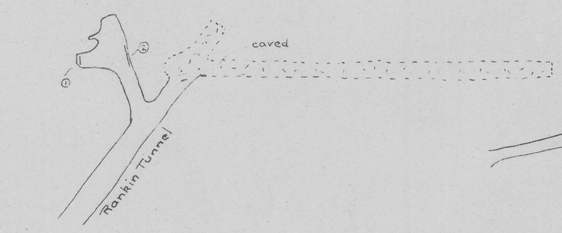
Scale: 1"=40'

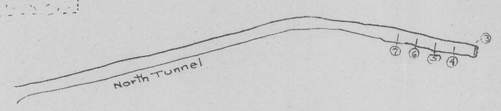
May 13, 1943

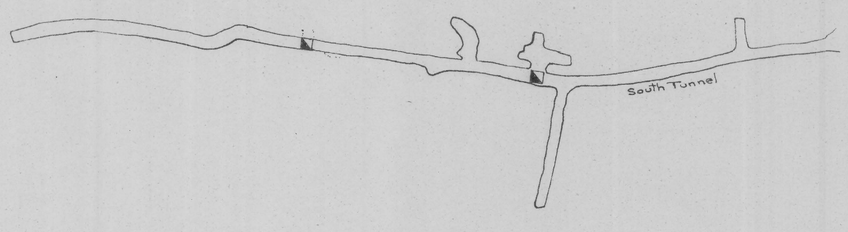
Samples: x - ①

Ore:

Vein:







T. Blore

1960-01-0140-01 BE 5/14