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to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The Verde Canyon, with its splendid sceneries, jagged precipices, deep and rugged gorges, presents enough of the weird to fill any soul with wonder and admiration. The railroad will not be difficult to build, for with exception of a thirty-mile stretch where mountains encroach on the river, the country seems favorable to road construction. These thirty miles alluded to, if that many, will require some short tunnels and bridges, but none of formidable character. The railroad when built will conform to a water grade throughout its entire length and the route over which it must pass is far the best in central Arizona. As sources of freight, it will have vast mineral deposits and the products from some rich agricultural lands, while a short spur out the Verde's east fork will yield large quantities of timber from the most extensive pine forest remaining untouched in the United States of America. This projected railroad, when built, will pass within about three miles of the property herein described, and as this distance is all down grade connection is easily made with it by tramway or wagon road.

OTHER PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS

The Paradise Verde Water Users' Association propose building a dam in the Verde river at a point ten miles in a straight line from this property. The dam when built will be one hundred and sixty-five feet high and will back water up the river about ten miles and within five miles of the property herein described. Just a little distance above the end of this slack-water, at a fall in the river, these same people propose the erection of an electric plant to generate 39,000 horsepower. This power must be sold, and certainly all holders of mining or other property in the district will benefit largely. Verde Water Users are awaiting the sale of bonds to begin this tremendous undertaking.

A LEGEND REGARDING THIS PROPERTY

That it was once known as the old Spanish Mine is generally conceded; but there is another story not so current nor so much believed applying to this property. The story is an incomplete history of a very rich gold mine, called the "Lost Dutchman." Those who believe in a "Lost Dutchman" mine also believe its location was and is not far from Phoenix, Arizona. This belief is held by some because a German years ago, and at the time the mine was being worked, had a habit of bringing considerable amounts of placer gold into the village of Phoenix at intervals. He is reported as always disposing of this gold without informing the good people where it was obtained, thus creating an air of mystery. Now, since the years have flown, population increased, the country become better settled and the present inhabitants have learned that placer gold was once abundant in the vicinity of this mine, that one of the German brothers alluded to in this paper was their erstwhile visitor and that he traveled at least some distance toward this mine on all occasions of his departure from Phoenix. Many are led by these facts to believe the property herein described is none other than the famous "Lost Dutchman Mine."

PURPOSE OF THE CORPORATION

The present purpose of this Corporation is to sell about fourteen thousand shares of its Treasury Stock at one dollar a share to finance the installation of machinery and begin the production of metal. Believing as we do that with the stock of ore all ready for reduction, and the ease with which more can be produced, fourteen thousand dollars will put the enterprise on a paying basis, it is not likely much more will be offered for sale in future. So we extend you an invitation to subscribe now while the stock can be purchased.

BLUE LODGE MINING CORPORATION

By Alfred Madden

NOTE—This paper is not the report of a licensed mining engineer, nor is it designed to appear as such.

BLUE LODGE MINING CORPORATION

Of PHOENIX, ARIZONA

RICHARD UTEY, President.

ALFRED MADDEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE following description outlines a mining property held by this Corporation. Claims are located in the Mazatzal Mining District, Northeastern Yavapai County, Arizona; also on the Southwestern rim of the Mazatzal Mountain, about sixty miles, air line, from Phoenix, Capitol City of Arizona—East of the Verde river—well up on the mountain, probably close to seven thousand feet above sea level.

ROADS

A good highway extends northward from Phoenix, forty miles in direction of the mine. This road reaches a place called Camp Creek, and from there to the Verde River—ten miles farther; while automobiles are driven over it, the road is by no comparison good. From the river, at the place one crosses it in going to the mine, the road is altogether bad, though cattlemen have used wagons on it for years, supplying cow camps of the locality with goods needed in their maintenance. This road has terminated at a cow camp—formerly known as the Cavenas ranch—ever since it was built. The ranch is approximately three miles from the mine. When the original trail, the line of which this road followed in part, was mapped out is unknown; but it certainly had been used by Indians as a means of travel between Salt river on the one end and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado at the other, centuries before any white man or woman set foot on the soil of what is now Arizona. The road herein referred to has recently been extended to a mill site, which must ultimately become a camp, within about one mile of the mine. A two-horse team, drawing a loaded wagon, has been driven over this road to the mill site. Further, there is now every reason to believe the Paradise Verde Water Users' Association will in the very near future turn the ten-mile section mentioned above into an auto-truck road. When that improvement is made between Camp creek and the Verde river, transportation will be inexpensively solved.

GEOLOGY

Persons who may be interested in the geology of this section must find the little that is certainly known about it so limited and unsatisfactory as to be practically useless. They will also find, that no survey has ever been made by the Geological Department of our Government, for the reason that no mineral deposits have been exploited, commercially, within less than twenty miles of the place herein described. Be it known, that the inexperienced description, which follows so far as it bears on the rocks and minerals of the district, is wholly unscientific, and just a few results of observation, outside instrumental measurements and chemical analyses. Country rock seems to be a quartz Monzonite, which has been said by some authorities to be the oldest of granitic rocks, and composed of quartz Orthoclase, Andesine equal parts Hornblende and Biotite. This very interesting rock is sometimes spoken of as red Porphyry and appears to be closely associated with gold in all parts of the world, or is present wherever large quantities of that metal is found. It is also said to indicate and go with other minerals, such as Silver, Iridium and Platinum. Tellurium is also present, but not ranked as a metal by metallurgists.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the country in this section is much broken by ages-old volcanic action. High mountains, ancient craters and deep chasms characterize much of the surroundings. These rugged and lofty mountains are here and there pierced by deep, forbidding canyons, which in some parts are boxed—have what approaches perpendicular walls, frequently overhanging, and they are everywhere tortuous in their windings. The Mazatzal Mountain falls off,

that is becomes less lofty, in a northwesterly direction, finally merging into the Verde valley; Southeast it is higher than at this point and ends in what is marked on maps of Arizona as the Four Peaks.

TIMBER

All timber growing in this locality is embraced in the Tonto National Forest Reserve—Government property. But much of this useful material can be purchased in the near vicinity of the mine: cottonwood, sycamore and ash in the canyon, while on the mountain's side and top, pinon pine, oak, cedar and cypress abound. This latter, or so-called cypress, is by some people called Tule, while many others contend that cypress is its real name.

WATER

There is an abundance of water for all purposes—if stored, even the generation of considerable electric power. It is of splendid quality for domestic use; indeed, famed because of its purity; for several years people of the city of Phoenix have used Verde river water, which was supplied them by a gravity pipe line approximately thirty-five miles long.

MINERALOGY

Basic minerals, as far as they have been exploited, are Sulphide of Molybdenum, Copper, Silver, Gold and the so-called non-metal Tellurium, this last the only ore of gold, if any exists, together with slight amounts of Antimony and Arsenic. There are many reasons to believe, on account of the ore being a tellurite, made such by its tellurium content, that at depth in the mine gold will predominate, and other minerals disappear, possibly two or three hundred feet below the surface. However, these other minerals are very rich as far down as worked. The ore is complex, basic quality of copper seems to be Chalcosite—copper glance—shading slightly into carbonates. Silver appears in both the sulphide and chloride forms and some of it is native. Molly ore, as some people call it, is the sulphide, not lead molybdate, but the kind used in the making of molybdenum steel. Ore on one claim yields from five to ten per cent of this semi-rare metal, and so far as the writer knows, such a large content is not often found. Molybdenum is high priced, but owing to an unsteady market, this Company is not interested in its production and we mention it only to show the complex character of ore.

VOLUME OF MINERAL

Mineral deposits in this region are enormous, and judging by surface indications one would likely say the District is not surpassed, so far as immensity of ore bodies go, in any other part of the Western Rocky Mountains. Ore seems to occur more in the nature of pot deposits than veins, though veins are strong and very distinct, almost vertical, consisting in the main of rich fissures, running from one to many feet in thickness, and a large number of such veins pierce the great ore body.

CLAIMS

*Only one claim
the Mene Alto*

There are two claims, called the Mene Alto and Blue Water; these do not abut, that is are not contiguous, but it is expected they will later be joined by a tunnel driven three thousand feet into the mountain. The tunnel is not located, because the Company is not financially prepared to prosecute its development as vigorously as the mining law requires at this time. However, when it is located and worked, four or five additional claims will be added to the property. It will also cross-cut the great ore body through its entire length of three thousand feet, to a point where it enters Blue Water ground at the South end. Here the mineral leads change their course and the tunnel may be driven fifteen hundred feet more on Company ground. Nearly the whole length of tunnel will have from six to seven hundred feet stoping ground above it; but at its internal end will have from twelve to fourteen hundred feet of material above the base line. The Company also holds a mill site consisting of five acres, which is located, recorded and occupied in part.

TREND OF MINERAL

Trend of mineral at this place is as elsewhere in the Rocky Mountains, from Southeast to the Northwest; but a peculiar formation bisects it almost at a right angle. This is known as the "Broncho Lead," a great mineralized zone said to extend from near Deming, New Mexico, to the Calico Mining District, beyond Barstow, California, thus cutting the rock formation through a trend of nearly one thousand miles.

WORK ON THIS PROPERTY

Claims referred to above had work done on them many years ago, perhaps fifty, and it is possible they were worked to some extent long before that time, since there is a report current in this part of the country to the effect that the property is an old "Spanish Mine." However, it is certainly known that three German brothers, whose surname was Repete, worked it forty or fifty years ago for silver and gold, and it is further said these men continued in possession of the property for a period of nine years. A shaft is down on the Mene Alto from apex of vein matter seventy-four feet. Considerable ore appears to have been removed from this shaft, or an adit run from presumably the bottom. No exploration has been conducted in this shaft by the Company, for the reason it contains water, possibly carbon monoxide, and for the further reason that the proposed tunnel will eventually cross-cut the ore body hundreds of feet beneath its lowest depths, such outlay of money is not justified.

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF ORE IN SIGHT

There is lying on the dump and scattered about near the shaft from four hundred and fifty to five hundred tons of ore, together with considerable in sight, but not yet mined. If all values were extracted, or the values exclusive of Molybdenum were taken from this ore, they probably would amount to forty or fifty thousand dollars. Assays of the ore ran all the way from 28 to 209 ounces of silver to the ton; 1.80 to 7.60 gold, while later assays made from the same ore showed a gold content of 36 dollars a ton, 12 to 31 per cent copper, and there is considerable Chalcosite, some of it up to 80 per cent copper; of course, this higher content depending upon its purity as glance; Molybdenum, from five to ten per cent, as determined by one of the greatest users of that metal in the world, namely, the Crucible Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The other, or Blue Water claim, on which the Germans also worked so long ago, is purely silver and gold; traces of other minerals appearing in the ore seem negative as to quantity. There are two shafts—better, two prospect holes—on this claim. One shaft is down seventeen feet, the other eight. Ore assays, on top, from seven to forty-five ounces silver to the ton and forty-three cents to three dollars and twenty cents gold. There is mined several hundred tons of ore; but this doesn't count or signify anything, for thousands of tons are exposed to view and can be quarried at a cost of twenty-five to thirty cents a ton, thus saving the large outlay which usually attaches to most mining operations. Ore crops out from the immense chimney or shoot, nearly four hundred feet wide and five or six hundred feet long. Apparently all this great body is ore, without perceptible blanks or gouges of any kind. Ruby and sulphide silver are the properties of the deposit and all indications point to the fact that at depth it too will be gold. The German brothers who worked this property so long ago made a small patio or Mexican device for chloriding silver and built a little furnace in which they used charcoal for smelting. They evidently were metallurgists as well as determined men, or this work would not have been undertaken, while practically hemmed in by savage Indians and the nearest railroad point hundreds of miles distant from their diminutive plant.

PROPOSED RAILROAD

A railroad was surveyed through this section along the Verde river during the winter of 1916-17, from Clarkdale to Mesa, now understood to be one hundred and forty miles long; presumably it is a branch of the El Paso and Southwestern system, or a feeder for that line, which people of Arizona have been hoping would soon reach Phoenix. This proposed railroad through the Verde valley possesses a most charming and picturesque route, almost equal in beauty

WESTERN RESEARCH CORPORATION

Incorporated
GENERAL CHEMICAL AND MINERAL RESEARCH
514-516 Eighteenth St., Denver, Colo.

We hereby certify that the samples analyzed for
The Mace Co. Blue Lode Mining Co.
gave the following results:

Date, 3 18.25

Marked	Gold ozs	Silver ozs	Lead %	Copper %	Zinc %	Iron %	Silica %	Sul. %	CaB %
Ore	0.44	69.2		27.5		1.5	59.6	7.4	1.0

Signed By Western Research Cor.'s
Chemist.

Preliminary smelting report on hand samples of ore, for Blue Lode Mining Cor., of Phoenix, Arizona.

Of the three samples submitted the blue specimen was selected for analysis, as the other two were practically straight silica and would require a large amount of basic flux in smelting.

The furnace product from this blue sulphide ore would be "white metal," which is a matte nearly free of iron and containing about 75% copper.

It will require both iron and lime for slag formation and we will assume the iron will be derived from the siderite and the lime from the dolomite, both mentioned in your letter of 3/7/25, also that the dolomite will contain 10% MgO (magnesia). These conditions indicate a slag with the maximum silica and the minimum iron allowable. The furnace charge would then be:

Ore	100 lbs.	minimum	
FeO	15 "	"	
Limestone	90 "	"	Or multiples thereof.
Charcoal	10 20 "	"	

and metallurgical results as per the table following:

	Gold ozs	Silver ozs	Copper %	Iron %	Silica %	Lime %	MgO	Sulphur %	Value
	0.44	69.2	27.5	1.5	59.6	1.0		7.4	132.85
Slag				FeO 14	48.	20	12		
White Metal	1.2	188	75						362.00

Note: Gold figured at \$20 per oz., silver at 68c per oz., copper at 14c per lb.

The amount of siderite required for the furnace charge depends upon its analysis, which was not furnished us. The charge computed calls for 15 lbs. of FeO and the available FeO in the siderite must be determined.

Signed by The Mace Furnace Building Company's
Chief Engineer at Denver, Colorado.

BASED UPON THE FOREGOING METALLURGICAL REPORT

Our needs are:

First, a Mace Furnace of 5 tons daily capacity and blower, together with small engine, belting, etc., to operate it. These installed on the mill site and made ready for production of base metal will cost about three thousand six hundred dollars. Such furnace is designed to convert metal contents of ore into matte, i. e., copper matte, which will also contain all gold and silver, except an infinitesimal amount that may be suspended in the slag.

Second: to separate metals and refine the copper content of this matte, or furnace product, another machine is required, namely, a Dynamo. It appears from data at hand this Dynamo, with necessary accessories, can be purchased transported to the mill site and installed for two thousand or less dollars. So a plant to treat 5 tons of this ore daily and treat it completely, or to the point of bringing out the several metals as bullion, will cost somewhat less than five thousand six hundred dollars.

Third: the wage account, cost of fluxes, fuel and conveyance of ore to the furnace, must be considered in any estimate one makes of profits to be expected from operation of this diminutive plant. We deem it reasonable to think these costs will not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars a day. Then our figures would stand thus:

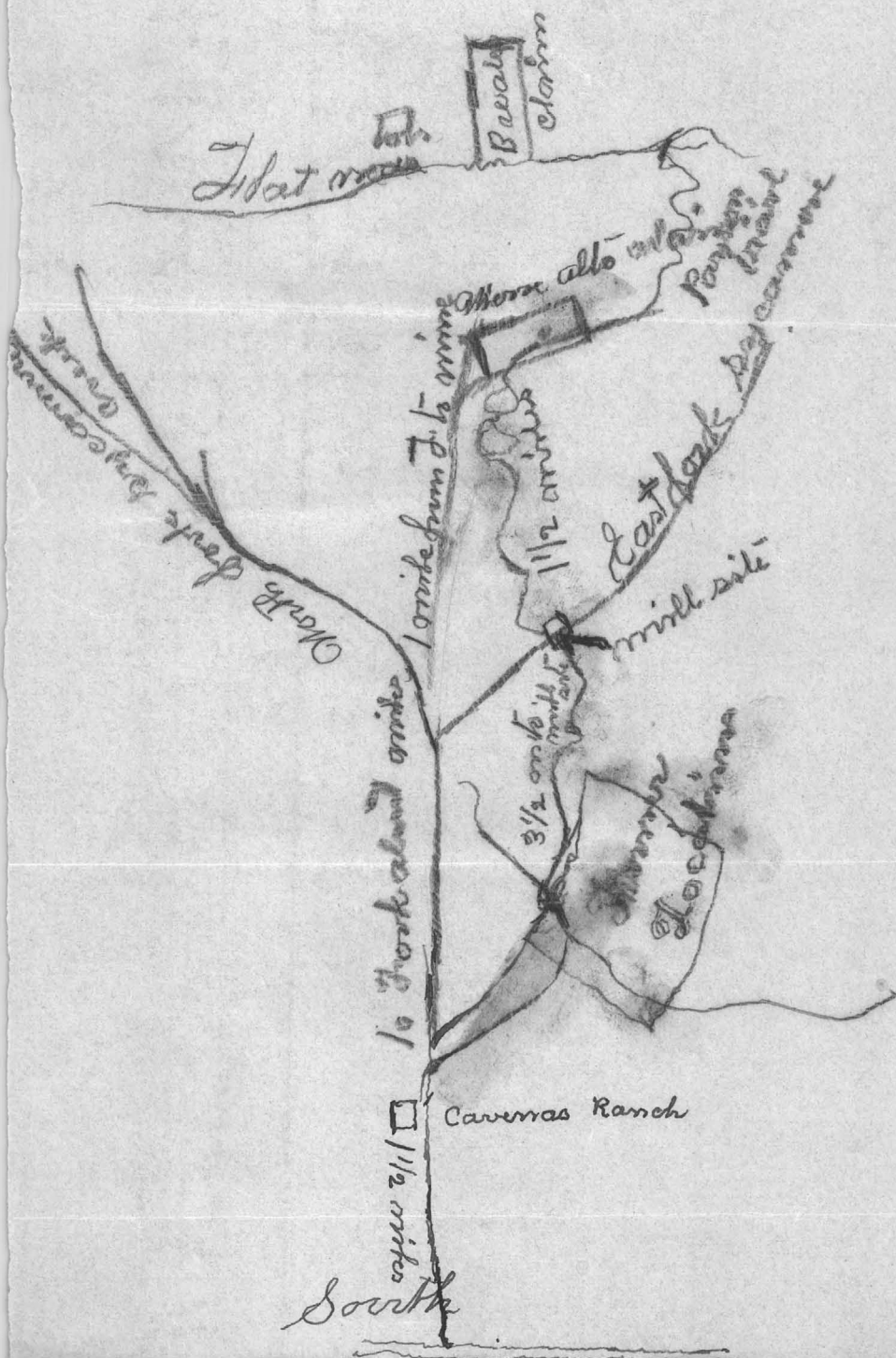
5 tons of ore, at \$132.85 a ton—total value.....	\$664.25
Cost of labor, fluxes, delivering ore and other incidentals....	150.00
Daily net profit.....	\$514.25

Now let us more than divide this estimated daily profit by two and call it two hundred and fifty dollars a day, ninety thousand dollars a year, and it surely will appear quite plain that this sum of money should yield satisfactory dividends to the holders of 95,000 to 100,000 shares of company stock at one dollar per share. It is not now believed there will ever be more than one hundred thousand shares of stock outstanding.

BLUE LODGE MINING CORPORATION

ALFRED MADDEN, Secretary.

North



BLUE LODGE MINING CORPORATION

OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA

150,000 SHARES

OFFICERS

RICHARD UTEY, PRES.
D. H. STRANG, VICE-PRES.
ALFRED MADDEN, SEC.-TREAS.
J. S. KENNISON, GEN. MANAGER

DIRECTORS

RICHARD UTEY
D. H. STRANG
ALFRED MADDEN
J. S. KENNISON
PRIMO DOMENIGONI

1115 East Monroe St. 12/30/25.,

Southwest metals Company.
Humboldt Arizona.

Gentlemen; I am offering to sell almost 4/5ths of the ownership and outstanding Treasury stock of this Corporation, for \$ 90,000 cash, or nearly one half of it for \$ 50,000 and under acceptance of the last proposal, shall enter into an agreement, not to use voting power of the stock retained with any combination of stock holders, as against a purchaser, for control of the Corporation. In short, I shall relinquish all voting power over the stock retained and continue with the Corporation merely as a participant so far as dividends are concerned; this, of course, in the event that but one half my stock is sold..

Stock is non-assessable, par value one dollar, and there are seventy two thousand shares ownership, together with seventy eight thousand in the Treasury distributed as follows. Four allotments of 3,600 each, one of two hundred and one of twenty shares. These several amounts aggregate 14,620 shares and I own 57,380, which totals seventy two thousand shares and embraces the entire ownership stock, outstanding. As to the Treasury stock outstanding, there are but 674 shares and I own 97 of these, which gives 57,477, shares or nearly 4/5ths of all outstanding stock..

I believe, and think, I have many excellent reasons for believing, that this is potentially one of the very few great mines, yet to be exploited in America North or South, and while its acreage is concededly small, there is an abundance of heavily mineralized ground all round it, most of which can be acquired by the process of locating..

Enclosed you will please find, some descriptive matter, which it is thought sufficiently covers the property, to at least, encourage further examination, also analysis and Metallurgical report, on what is believed to be about average ore from the mine. This analysis and report, doesn't show the content of MoS 2, because we have never been interested in production of that metal, never believed we should do aught, but burn it up in a furnace, however, I may add it is from 5% to 10% as determined by the Crucible Steel Company of America, Pittsburg, Pa., one of the greatest users of Molybdenum in this country; if not in the world..

I am offering my interest in this property, to prospective buyers for two reasons; first, because we have not, been able so far to finance production of metal; second, because I am getting on in years, really have reached the sun-down of life and should prefer rest, to activities incident to mine management.

This property is valued by its owners at one million dollars with the Arizona Corporation Commission and we candidly think this valuation too low. There are no debts or incumbrances of any kind, nor shall there be any outside the stock issued as cited above and the Corporation is in "Good Standing."

Gentlemen; if you are interested in this matter, and desire further information, and will let me know, I shall be glad to give it, while if you are not personally interested, yet possess knowledge of some mining Company, which in your opinion might be, please call attention of such company to it and I shall deeply appreciate, as well as, gratefully remember your kindness..

Respectfully Yours.

Alfred Madden

COPY

United States Location Monument.

No.4016
Mazatzal Mining District
Yavapai County Arizona.

How marked J. S. Ranch.

This monument was established on the Southwest spur or ridge of Mazatzal Range of Mountains and is situated approximately in sec 8, T.9 N. R.7 E. Unsurveyed. The Exact point for this monument is fixed by an inch ~~pipe~~ 7 ft long, being driven into a crevice in the rock in place and wedged solidly in a vertical position and surrounded with a substantial mound of stone. The pipe being stamped U.S. Loc. Mon, No 4016 on the East and West faces, at about 2 ft. and 3 ft. from the top respectively. Cor, No 1 Mene Alto Lode, Sur, No. 4016 bears South ϕ 58' West. 246.47 ft. Turret Peak bears across Bloody Basin, N. 58° W. 15 miles and 2745 ft by triangulation. Rosenberg Ranch also known as Maverick spring, a house at this place bears S 9° 19' W 6 miles and 3411 by triangulation. North Peak bears North 82° 02' E, 9 miles and 2186 ft by triangulation. Mazatzal Peak, South 63° 57' E. 11 miles and 977 ft by triangulation.

No other suitable bearings available, and the monument being so prominently located that it can be seen for a considerable distance in any direction.

Harry E Jones
U.S. Mineral Surveyor.

June 3-5 1926

BLUE LODGE MINING CORPORATION

OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA

150,000 SHARES

OFFICERS

RICHARD UTEY, PRES.
D. H. STRANG, VICE-PRES.
ALFRED MADDEN, SEC.-TREAS.
J. S. KENNISON, GEN. MANAGER

DIRECTORS

RICHARD UTEY
D. H. STRANG
ALFRED MADDEN
J. S. KENNISON
PRIMO DOMENIGONI

1115 East Monroe St, 2/16/26.,

Mr. D. F. Reed,

Humboldt, Arizona.

Dear Sir; Your letter of the 11th inst, received. I note you are not clear as to meaning of the following statement, in my former letter "Based on the enclosed Metallurgical report and plus 7% MoS 2 containing less than one-half of one per cent copper" This statement is slightly ambiguous, but means simply, that according to analysis made by the Primos Chemical Co, Boulder Colorado, that the MoS 2 content of the ore is mixed with less than one half of one per cent copper, therefore would yield a clean concentrate.

I have noted the prices you offer, for Copper, Silver and gold. Will say they seem satisfactory, also that we shall make an attempt to ship some ore and further that while the ore is already mined, and ready to bring out, the distance over which it must come, together with bad road lying between Phoenix and the mine, especially beyond the Verde river, creates a serious handicap for us. We shall try to ship some ore and with money derived from that and other sources, install a small concentrating plant after which, we will ship concentrates.

Respectfully Yours.

Alfred, Madden,

MESSANGER
BOND

1115 East Monroe St, Phoenix, Arizona. /17/26.,

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses.
General Manager
Southwest Metals Co.
Humboldt Arizona.

Dear Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of your favour under date of the 9th inst, in which you express belief, that because of the present wet spell Blue Lode Mining property would be inaccessible, I wish to assure you that is hardly, if ever the case, more than three days at a time for men on horse-back, because Verde floods drop to a normal stage of water quickly

There are three ways to reach this property from Humboldt. One via, Phoenix - Camp Creek and Sears Cattle Ranch on the Verde River. One by Mayer and Horse ^{Stew} ranch on the Agua Fria thence over Red Creek trail to and across the Verde, thence several miles to what was once the Cavenas cow ranch, One ^{where is} there is within three miles of the property as a bird would fly. It lies North on a spur of the Mazatzal mountain, which is located between the North and South forks of Sycamore creek. The rout just described I am unaquainted with, but it is said to be about 50 miles from Mayer The third rout must be a great distance farther, because one goes by Fossil creek and over the road from there toward Payson to a new town calld Mazatzal city thence over the old payson trail toward the Verde. When about 15 miles from Mazatzal city as I understand it, and on Southwest rim of the Mazatzal mountain, one is also on the mining property, because on the slope of the mountain the principal claim is traversed from end to end by that trail.

I am sure that if you will have an Engineer examine this He will find a very interesting, as well as, valuable property from which your people could derive large profits.

Sincerely yours Alfred Madden.

A 9/11/26

1115 East Monroe St. Phoenix Arizona. 9/11/26.,

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses.
General Manager.
Southwest Metals Co.
Humboldt Arizona.

Dear Sir; I have your communication under date of the 8th inst, and am doing my best to comply with the several requests contained in it.

The principal claim of the property recorded and known as Mene Alto, was surveyed for Patent, June 3-5 last, by Harry E Jones, Deputy Mineral Surveyor of Phoenix Arizona, since that time application for Patent has been made. I am enclosing for your guidance in seeking the property a plat of the claim, and field notes, together with account of Triangulations made to determine location and establish Mineral Monument which appears on the claim itself within a few feet of the Payson trail. I am also, enclosing a scetch, or tracing without scale, but marked distances from the old Cavenas, now H.K. cow ranch to mine and places of interest along the trail.

Standing at the H.K. ranch and looking up the canyon one's observation is in a Northerly; if not in an almost due North direction, and the view will center upon the spur of Mazatzal mountain between the North and East forks of sycamore creek, which contains the mine. In other words, was it not obscured, by a small recess and some brush, standing a short distance South of the ranch house and looking North the workings might be seen, by any person seeking them.

Regarding the Hardt Ranch that you mention as being on main road from Payson to Roosevelt, I am without knowledge, never was in that part of the country, however if you mean a Cow Ranch near East Fork of the Verde, on Payson Pine and Camp Verde road, I understand that is about 15 miles North from the mine, though never there.

I think the Mr. Bedford you refer to as opening up a new mining property, is General Manager of the American Quick Silver Mining Co operating properties in the Sun-flower District, not far from 4 Peaks and about 30 miles Southeast of Blue Lode Mining claims; if not then I don't know anything about him.

I might add, there is no road leading from upper Sycamore Creek to any point on the road from Payson to Roosevelt and the country lying between is almost inaccessible.

Perhaps I wrote you in a former letter something about Mr Turner. a Mining Engineer locating 28 mining claims about 2 miles above the old Cavenas Ranch? Will mark on scetch, point at which these locations were made in 1916, with a view to Diamond Drilling.

Hoping you will find the enclosed data sufficiently clear to direct your movements while seeking the Blue Lode Mining property. I am very truly Yours.

Alfred, Madden,

Alfred Madden
Alfred Madden

Div 9 40

APPLICATION FOR U.S. PATENT

MINERAL SURVEY NUMBER 4016

Notice is TONTO NATIONAL FOREST UNSURVEYED

Notice is hereby given that Blue Lode Mining Corporation, whose address is Phoenix Arizona, has in persuance of an act of Congress approved May 10 1872, made Application for a Patent on its Mene Alto Claim.

The Mene Alto claim, contains Copper, Sulphide of Molybdenum, Silver, Gold, and is described as to metes and bounds, by the field notes of Mineral Sur, No 4016, Phoenix Land Div, as follows.

UNITED STATES LOCATION MONUMENT

Mazatzal Mining Dist, Yavapai County Arizona. This Monument was established on the S.W. rim of the Mazatzal mountains and is situate approximately sec, 8. T. 9. N. R. 7. E. Gila and S. R. B. and Mer, The Mene Alto Claim upon which this Monument is established, ties to it as follows, to wit.

Beginning at cor No 1. the location Monument bears N. $0^{\circ}58'E$ 246.47 Ft, to location monument. No other suitable bearings available. From Cor No 1 Bearing N. $18^{\circ}03'W$. 600, is Cor No 2, Thence North. $71^{\circ}57'E$ 1500 Ft to cor No 3. Thence S. $18^{\circ}03'E$ 600 Ft to Cor No 4 Thence S. $71^{\circ}57'W$ 1500 to Cor No 1. place of beginning.

All corners of this claim are marked with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft, $\frac{3}{4}$ in, pipe carrying a two inch brass cap, marked U.S.M. Sur, No 4016, The pipes are well sunk in the ground and surrounded by substantial mounds of stone, Identical with the Loc, Mon,.

A 3/19.38

604 South fifth Avenue.
Phoenix Arizona.
March 17 1938.

Dear Mr Colvercoresses ; since our little interview last evening I have been thinking of ways in which I might aid in guiding you to your objective in the Mazatzal mountain.

If you would call up the Forest service here in the city and enquire of the people connected with it, they would be able to give information regarding the sheep bridge I mentioned last night. because if it is there they built it. And moreover they could tell of the road up this side of the river what they call 4 miles to the old Letterette cattle ranch the one I tried to think of when we were conversing. If the bridge is in at that point you would not have to fear flood waters in the Verde river and could go anytime.

I would also ask you to call up Mr William H Bartlett a Brother mining Engineer who mapped that whole section of country and was the working Engineer for the Paradise Verde Power and irregation District. I am very well acquainted with him and he knows considerable of the mine and its surroundings.

If you will seek information from these two sources you will doubtless receive much of it.

Respectfully yours.

Alfred Madden.

City Librarian

c/ Verde Valley ~~Library~~
Lynch Co

31.5- 1st Ave
37614

Per. 1002 E. ~~Colver~~ Co

604 South fifth Aven
Phoenix Arizona
March 21 1938.

Mr Colvercoresses. Dear Sir; in order to aid you every way possible to reach with the least trouble the Mazatzal mountain region where the Blue Lode Mining Company,s property is situate I am mailing you a sort of description of the surroundings together with the property itself. Also an analysis of the ore with exception of the Molybdenum content and that was determined by the Crucible Steel Company Chemists to be from 5 to 10 % .

Notice two claims are mentioned in the prospectus as belonging to the company, That was true when the paper was written but only one (the Mene Alto) was patented and is all we own now. However there is a mill site and a tunnel site connected with the claim. The Mill site is located and monumented, The tunnel site is not located but is so situate with reference to the Mene Alto claim that no one else can open, or use it.

You will see by the prospectus that from four hundred and fifty to five hundred tons of ore were already mined and lying out near the collar set, Though I have not seen it for years I have understood that Highgraders of whom there has been one there during the years of my absence, threw much of this ore down into a small canyon that lies on the Northwest side of the shaft, if it is gone look there for it. Some may have been hauled away and sold but not much. of course, all rich gold picture rock is gone.

Hoping this note will help you in locating the property and that it will not be difficult for you to find.

I am Most Respectfully yours.

Alfred Madden

Blue York
file

PLAT SHOWING

U.S. MINERAL SURVEY 17°40'6"
MAZATZAL MINING DISTRICT
YAVAPAI CO. ARIZONA

FOR: BLUE LODGE MINING CORP.

BY: ALFRED MADDEN,
SECY. & TREAS.

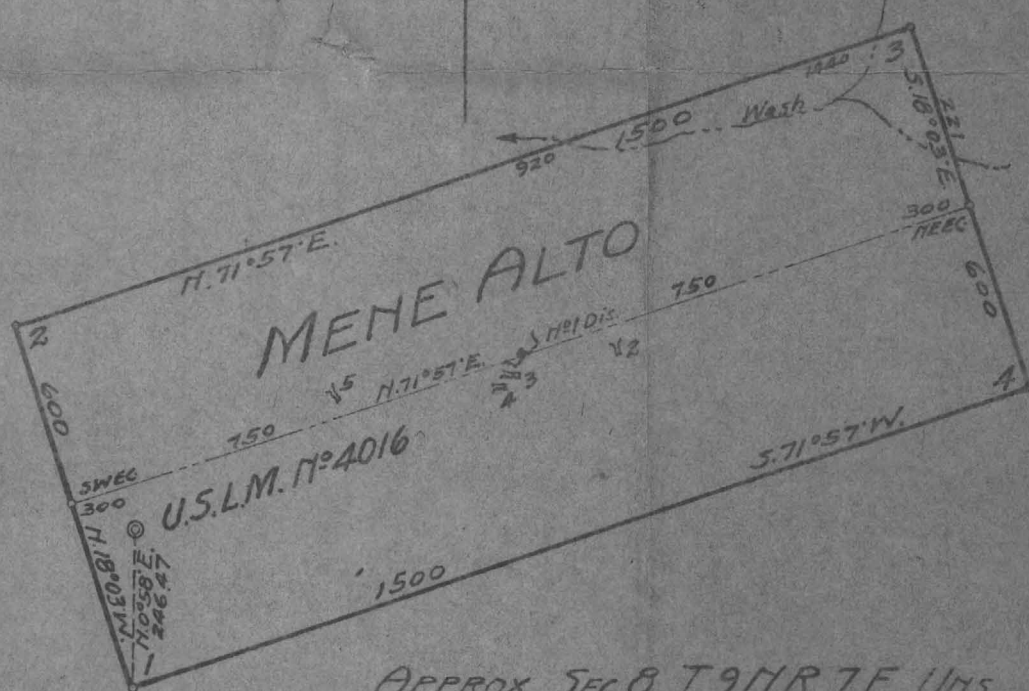
SURVEYED JUNE 3-5, 1926.

BY: HARRY E. JONES,

U.S. MINERAL SURVEYOR,
PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

SCALE - ONE INCH = 300 FEET.

65/29



APPROX. SEC. 8, T. 9 N. R. 7 E. UMS.

TONTON NATIONAL FOREST.

to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The Verde Canyon, with its splendid sceneries, jagged precipices, deep and rugged gorges, presents enough of the weird to fill any soul with wonder and admiration. The railroad will not be difficult to build, for with exception of a thirty-mile stretch where mountains encroach on the river, the country seems favorable to road construction. These thirty miles alluded to, if that many, will require some short tunnels and bridges, but none of formidable character. The railroad when built will conform to a water grade throughout its entire length and the route over which it must pass is far the best in central Arizona. As sources of freight, it will have vast mineral deposits and the products from some rich agricultural lands, while a short spur out the Verde's east fork will yield large quantities of timber from the most extensive pine forest remaining untouched in the United States of America. This projected railroad, when built, will pass within about three miles of the property herein described, and as this distance is all down grade connection is easily made with it by tramway or wagon road.

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The Paradise Verde Water Users' Association propose building a dam in the Verde river at a point ten miles in a straight line from this property. The dam when built will be one hundred and sixty-five feet high and will back water up the river about ten miles and within five miles of the property herein described. Just a little distance above the end of this slack-water, at a fall in the river, these same people propose the erection of an electric plant to generate 39,000 horsepower. This power must be sold, and certainly all holders of mining or other property in the district will benefit largely. Verde Water Users are awaiting the sale of bonds to begin this tremendous undertaking.

A LEGEND REGARDING THIS PROPERTY

That it was once known as the old Spanish Mine is generally conceded; but there is another story not so current nor so much believed applying to this property. The story is an incomplete history of a very rich gold mine, called the "Lost Dutchman." Those who believe in a "Lost Dutchman" mine also believe its location was and is not far from Phoenix, Arizona. This belief is held by some because a German years ago, and at the time the mine was being worked, had a habit of bringing considerable amounts of placer gold into the village of Phoenix at intervals. He is reported as always disposing of this gold without informing the good people where it was obtained, thus creating an air of mystery. Now, since the years have flown, population increased, the country become better settled and the present inhabitants have learned that placer gold was once abundant in the vicinity of this mine, that one of the German brothers alluded to in this paper was their erstwhile visitor and that he traveled at least some distance toward this mine on all occasions of his departure from Phoenix. Many are led by these facts to believe the property herein described is none other than the famous "Lost Dutchman Mine."

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BLUE LODGE MINING CORPORATION

By Alfred Madden

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OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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ALFRED MADDEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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ROADS

A good highway extends northward from Phoenix, forty miles in direction of the mine. This road reaches a place called Camp Creek, and from there to the Verde River—ten miles farther; while automobiles are driven over it, the road is by no comparison good. From the river, at the place one crosses it in going to the mine, the road is altogether bad, though cattlemen have used wagons on it for years, supplying cow camps of the locality with goods needed in their maintenance. This road has terminated at a cow camp—formerly known as the Cavenas ranch—ever since it was built. The ranch is approximately three miles from the mine. When the original trail, the line of which this road followed in part, was mapped out is unknown; but it certainly had been used by Indians as a means of travel between Salt river on the one end and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado at the other, centuries before any white man or woman set foot on the soil of what is now Arizona. The road herein referred to has recently been extended to a mill site, which must ultimately become a camp, within about one mile of the mine. A two-horse team, drawing a loaded wagon, has been driven over this road to the mill site. Further, there is now every reason to believe the Paradise Verde Water Users' Association will in the very near future turn the ten-mile section mentioned above into an auto-truck road. When that improvement is made between Camp creek and the Verde river, transportation will be inexpensively solved.

GEOLOGY

Persons who may be interested in the geology of this section must find the little that is certainly known about it so limited and unsatisfactory as to be practically useless. They will also find, that no survey has ever been made by the Geological Department of our Government, for the reason that no mineral deposits have been exploited, commercially, within less than twenty miles of the place herein described. Be it known, that the inexpert description, which follows so far as it bears on the rocks and minerals of the district, is wholly unscientific, and just a few results of observation, outside instrumental measurements and chemical analyses. Country rock seems to be a quartz Monzonite, which has been said by some authorities to be the oldest of granitic rocks, and composed of quartz Orthoclase, Andesine equal parts Hornblende and Biotite. This very interesting rock is sometimes spoken of as red Porphyry and appears to be closely associated with gold in all parts of the world, or is present wherever large quantities of that metal is found. It is also said to indicate and go with other minerals, such as Silver, Iridium and Platinum. Tellurium is also present, but not ranked as a metal by metallurgists.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the country in this section is much broken by ages-old volcanic action. High mountains, ancient craters and deep chasms characterize much of the surroundings. These rugged and lofty mountains are here and there pierced by deep, forbidding canyons, which in some parts are boxed—have what approaches perpendicular walls, frequently overhanging, and they are everywhere tortuous in their windings. The Mazatzal Mountain falls off,

that is becomes less lofty, in a northwesterly direction, finally merging into the Verde valley; Southeast it is higher than at this point and ends in what is marked on maps of Arizona as the Four Peaks.

TIMBER

All timber growing in this locality is embraced in the Tonto National Forest Reserve—Government property. But much of this useful material can be purchased in the near vicinity of the mine: cottonwood, sycamore and ash in the canyon, while on the mountain's side and top, pinon pine, oak, cedar and cypress abound. This latter, or so-called cypress, is by some people called Tule, while many others contend that cypress is its real name.

WATER

There is an abundance of water for all purposes—if stored, even the generation of considerable electric power. It is of splendid quality for domestic use; indeed, famed because of its purity; for several years people of the city of Phoenix have used Verde river water, which was supplied them by a gravity pipe line approximately thirty-five miles long.

MINERALOGY

Basic minerals, as far as they have been exploited, are Sulphide of Molybdenum, Copper, Silver, Gold and the so-called non-metal Tellurium, this last the only ore of gold, if any exists, together with slight amounts of Antimony and Arsenic. There are many reasons to believe, on account of the ore being a tellurite, made such by its tellurium content, that at depth in the mine gold will predominate, and other minerals disappear, possibly two or three hundred feet below the surface. However, these other minerals are very rich as far down as worked. The ore is complex, basic quality of copper seems to be Chalcosite—copper glance—shading slightly into carbonates. Silver appears in both the sulphide and chloride forms and some of it is native. Molly ore, as some people call it, is the sulphide, not lead molybdate, but the kind used in the making of molybdenum steel. Ore on one claim yields from five to ten per cent of this semi-rare metal, and so far as the writer knows, such a large content is not often found. Molybdenum is high priced, but owing to an unsteady market, this Company is not interested in its production and we mention it only to show the complex character of ore.

VOLUME OF MINERAL

Mineral deposits in this region are enormous, and judging by surface indications one would likely say the District is not surpassed, so far as immensity of ore bodies go, in any other part of the Western Rocky Mountains. Ore seems to occur more in the nature of pot deposits than veins, though veins are strong and very distinct, almost vertical, consisting in the main of rich fissures, running from one to many feet in thickness, and a large number of such veins pierce the great ore body.

CLAIMS

There are two claims, called the Mene Alto and Blue Water; these do not abut, that is are not contiguous, but it is expected they will later be joined by a tunnel driven three thousand feet into the mountain. The tunnel is not located, because the Company is not financially prepared to prosecute its development as vigorously as the mining law requires at this time. However, when it is located and worked, four or five additional claims will be added to the property. It will also cross-cut the great ore body through its entire length of three thousand feet, to a point where it enters Blue Water ground at the South end. Here the mineral leads change their course and the tunnel may be driven fifteen hundred feet more on Company ground. Nearly the whole length of tunnel will have from six to seven hundred feet stoping ground above it; but at its internal end will have from twelve to fourteen hundred feet of material above the base line. The Company also holds a mill site consisting of five acres, which is located, recorded and occupied in part.

TREND OF MINERAL

Trend of mineral at this place is as elsewhere in the Rocky Mountains, from Southeast to the Northwest; but a peculiar formation bisects it almost at a right angle. This is known as the "Broncho Lead," a great mineralized zone said to extend from near Deming, New Mexico, to the Calico Mining District, beyond Barstow, California, thus cutting the rock formation through a trend of nearly one thousand miles.

WORK ON THIS PROPERTY

Claims referred to above had work done on them many years ago, perhaps fifty, and it is possible they were worked to some extent long before that time, since there is a report current in this part of the country to the effect that the property is an old "Spanish Mine." However, it is certainly known that three German brothers, whose surname was Repete, worked it forty or fifty years ago for silver and gold, and it is further said these men continued in possession of the property for a period of nine years. A shaft is down on the Mene Alto from apex of vein matter seventy-four feet. Considerable ore appears to have been removed from this shaft, or an adit run from presumably the bottom. No exploration has been conducted in this shaft by the Company, for the reason it contains water, possibly carbon monoxide, and for the further reason that the proposed tunnel will eventually cross-cut the ore body hundreds of feet beneath its lowest depths, such outlay of money is not justified.

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF ORE IN SIGHT

There is lying on the dump and scattered about near the shaft from four hundred and fifty to five hundred tons of ore, together with considerable in sight, but not yet mined. If all values were extracted, or the values exclusive of Molybdenum were taken from this ore, they probably would amount to forty or fifty thousand dollars. Assays of the ore ran all the way from 28 to 209 ounces of silver to the ton; 1.80 to 7.60 gold, while later assays made from the same ore showed a gold content of 36 dollars a ton, 12 to 31 per cent copper, and there is considerable Chalcosite, some of it up to 80 per cent copper; of course, this higher content depending upon its purity as glance; Molybdenum, from five to ten per cent, as determined by one of the greatest users of that metal in the world, namely, the Crucible Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The other, or Blue Water claim, on which the Germans also worked so long ago, is purely silver and gold; traces of other minerals appearing in the ore seem negative as to quantity. There are two shafts—better, two prospect holes—on this claim. One shaft is down seventeen feet, the other eight. Ore assays, on top, from seven to forty-five ounces silver to the ton and forty-three cents to three dollars and twenty cents gold. There is mined several hundred tons of ore; but this doesn't count or signify anything, for thousands of tons are exposed to view and can be quarried at a cost of twenty-five to thirty cents a ton, thus saving the large outlay which usually attaches to most mining operations. Ore crops out from the immense chimney or shoot, nearly four hundred feet wide and five or six hundred feet long. Apparently all this great body is ore, without perceptible blanks or gouges of any kind. Ruby and sulphide silver are the properties of the deposit and all indications point to the fact that at depth it too will be gold. The German brothers who worked this property so long ago made a small patio or Mexican device for chloriding silver and built a little furnace in which they used charcoal for smelting. They evidently were metallurgists as well as determined men, or this work would not have been undertaken, while practically hemmed in by savage Indians and the nearest railroad point hundreds of miles distant from their diminutive plant.

PROPOSED RAILROAD

A railroad was surveyed through this section along the Verde river during the winter of 1916-17, from Clarkdale to Mesa, now understood to be one hundred and forty miles long; presumably it is a branch of the El Paso and Southwestern system, or a feeder for that line, which people of Arizona have been hoping would soon reach Phoenix. This proposed railroad through the Verde valley possesses a most charming and picturesque route, almost equal in beauty

WESTERN RESEARCH CORPORATION

Incorporated
GENERAL CHEMICAL AND MINERAL RESEARCH
514-516 Eighteenth St., Denver, Colo.

We hereby certify that the samples analyzed for
The Mace Co. Blue Lode Mining Co.
gave the following results:

Date, 3 18.25

Marked	Gold ozs	Silver ozs	Lead %	Copper %	Zinc %	Iron %	Silica %	Sul. %	CaB
Ore	0.44	69.2		27.5		1.5	59.6	7.4	1.0

Signed By Western Research Cor.'s
Chemist.

Preliminary smelting report on hand samples of ore, for Blue Lode Mining Cor., of Phoenix, Arizona.

Of the three samples submitted the blue specimen was selected for analysis, as the other two were practically straight silica and would require a large amount of basic flux in smelting.

The furnace product from this blue sulphide ore would be "white metal," which is a matte nearly free of iron and containing about 75% copper.

It will require both iron and lime for slag formation and we will assume the iron will be derived from the siderite and the lime from the dolomite, both mentioned in your letter of 3/7/25, also that the dolomite will contain 10% MgO (magnesia). These conditions indicate a slag with the maximum silica and the minimum iron allowable. The furnace charge would then be:

Ore	100 lbs.	minimum	
FeO	15 "	"	
Limestone	90 "	"	Or multiples thereof.
Charcoal	10 20 "	"	

and metallurgical results as per the table following:

	Gold ozs	Silver ozs	Copper %	Iron %	Silica %	Lime %	MgO	Sulphur %	Value
	0.44	69.2	27.5	1.5	59.6	1.0		7.4	132.85
Slag				FeO 14	48.	20	12		
White Metal	1.2	188	75						362.00

Note: Gold figured at \$20 per oz., silver at 68c per oz., copper at 14c per lb.

The amount of siderite required for the furnace charge depends upon its analysis, which was not furnished us. The charge computed calls for 15 lbs. of FeO and the available FeO in the siderite must be determined.

Signed by The Mace Furnace Building Company's
Chief Engineer at Denver, Colorado.

BASED UPON THE FOREGOING METALLURGICAL REPORT

Our needs are:

First, a Mace Furnace of 5 tons daily capacity and blower, together with small engine, belting, etc., to operate it. These installed on the mill site and made ready for production of base metal will cost about three thousand six hundred dollars. Such furnace is designed to convert metal contents of ore into matte, i. e., copper matte, which will also contain all gold and silver, except an infinitesimal amount that may be suspended in the slag.

Second: to separate metals and refine the copper content of this matte, or furnace product, another machine is required, namely, a Dynamo. It appears from data at hand this Dynamo, with necessary accessories, can be purchased transported to the mill site and installed for two thousand or less dollars. So a plant to treat 5 tons of this ore daily and treat it completely, or to the point of bringing out the several metals as bullion, will cost somewhat less than five thousand six hundred dollars.

Third: the wage account, cost of fluxes, fuel and conveyance of ore to the furnace, must be considered in any estimate one makes of profits to be expected from operation of this diminutive plant. We deem it reasonable to think these costs will not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars a day. Then our figures would stand thus:

5 tons of ore, at \$132.85 a ton—total value.....	\$664.25
Cost of labor, fluxes, delivering ore and other incidentals....	150.00
Daily net profit.....	\$514.25

Now let us more than divide this estimated daily profit by two and call it two hundred and fifty dollars a day, ninety thousand dollars a year, and it surely will appear quite plain that this sum of money should yield satisfactory dividends to the holders of 95,000 to 100,000 shares of company stock at one dollar per share. It is not now believed there will ever be more than one hundred thousand shares of stock outstanding.

BLUE LODGE MINING CORPORATION

ALFRED MADDEN, Secretary.

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Persons who may be interested in the geology of this section must find the little that is certainly known about it so limited and unsatisfactory as to be practically useless. They will also find, that no survey has ever been made by the Geological Department of our Government, for the reason that no mineral deposits have been exploited, commercially, within less than twenty miles of the place herein described. Be it known, that the inexpert description, which follows so far as it bears on the rocks and minerals of the district, is wholly unscientific, and just a few results of observation, outside instrumental measurements and chemical analyses. Country rock seems to be a quartz Monzonite, which has been said by some authorities to be the oldest of granitic rocks, and composed of quartz Orthoclase, Andesine equal parts Hornblende and Biotite. This very interesting rock is sometimes spoken of as red Porphyry and appears to be closely associated with gold in all parts of the world, or is present wherever large quantities of that metal is found. It is also said to indicate and go with other minerals, such as Silver, Iridium and Platinum. Tellurium is also present, but not ranked as a metal by metallurgists.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the country in this section is much broken by ages-old volcanic action. High mountains, ancient craters and deep chasms characterize much of the surroundings. These rugged and lofty mountains are here and there pierced by deep, forbidding canyons, which in some parts are boxed—have what approaches perpendicular walls, frequently overhanging, and they are everywhere tortuous in their windings. The Mazatzal Mountain falls off,

that is becomes less lofty, in a northwesterly direction, finally merging into the Verde valley; Southeast it is higher than at this point and ends in what is marked on maps of Arizona as the Four Peaks.

TIMBER

All timber growing in this locality is embraced in the Tonto National Forest Reserve—Government property. But much of this useful material can be purchased in the near vicinity of the mine: cottonwood, sycamore and ash in the canyon, while on the mountain's side and top, pinon pine, oak, cedar and cypress abound. This latter, or so-called cypress, is by some people called Tule, while many others contend that cypress is its real name.

WATER

There is an abundance of water for all purposes—if stored, even the generation of considerable electric power. It is of splendid quality for domestic use; indeed, famed because of its purity; for several years people of the city of Phoenix have used Verde river water, which was supplied them by a gravity pipe line approximately thirty-five miles long.

MINERALOGY

Basic minerals, as far as they have been exploited, are Sulphide of Molybdenum, Copper, Silver, Gold and the so-called non-metal Tellurium, this last the only ore of gold, if any exists, together with slight amounts of Antimony and Arsenic. There are many reasons to believe, on account of the ore being a tellurite, made such by its tellurium content, that at depth in the mine gold will predominate, and other minerals disappear, possibly two or three hundred feet below the surface. However, these other minerals are very rich as far down as worked. The ore is complex, basic quality of copper seems to be Chalcosite—copper glance—shading slightly into carbonates. Silver appears in both the sulphide and chloride forms and some of it is native. Molly ore, as some people call it, is the sulphide, not lead molybdate, but the kind used in the making of molybdenum steel. Ore on one claim yields from five to ten per cent of this semi-rare metal, and so far as the writer knows, such a large content is not often found. Molybdenum is high priced, but owing to an unsteady market, this Company is not interested in its production and we mention it only to show the complex character of ore.

VOLUME OF MINERAL

Mineral deposits in this region are enormous, and judging by surface indications one would likely say the District is not surpassed, so far as immensity of ore bodies go, in any other part of the Western Rocky Mountains. Ore seems to occur more in the nature of pot deposits than veins, though veins are strong and very distinct, almost vertical, consisting in the main of rich fissures, running from one to many feet in thickness, and a large number of such veins pierce the great ore body.

CLAIMS

There are two claims, called the Mene Alto and Blue Water; these do not abut, that is are not contiguous, but it is expected they will later be joined by a tunnel driven three thousand feet into the mountain. The tunnel is not located, because the Company is not financially prepared to prosecute its development as vigorously as the mining law requires at this time. However, when it is located and worked, four or five additional claims will be added to the property. It will also cross-cut the great ore body through its entire length of three thousand feet, to a point where it enters Blue Water ground at the South end. Here the mineral leads change their course and the tunnel may be driven fifteen hundred feet more on Company ground. Nearly the whole length of tunnel will have from six to seven hundred feet stoping ground above it; but at its internal end will have from twelve to fourteen hundred feet of material above the base line. The Company also holds a mill site consisting of five acres, which is located, recorded and occupied in part.

TREND OF MINERAL

Trend of mineral at this place is as elsewhere in the Rocky Mountains, from Southeast to the Northwest; but a peculiar formation bisects it almost at a right angle. This is known as the "Broncho Lead," a great mineralized zone said to extend from near Deming, New Mexico, to the Calico Mining District, beyond Barstow, California, thus cutting the rock formation through a trend of nearly one thousand miles.

WORK ON THIS PROPERTY

Claims referred to above had work done on them many years ago, perhaps fifty, and it is possible they were worked to some extent long before that time, since there is a report current in this part of the country to the effect that the property is an old "Spanish Mine." However, it is certainly known that three German brothers, whose surname was Repete, worked it forty or fifty years ago for silver and gold, and it is further said these men continued in possession of the property for a period of nine years. A shaft is down on the Mene Alto from apex of vein matter seventy-four feet. Considerable ore appears to have been removed from this shaft, or an adit run from presumably the bottom. No exploration has been conducted in this shaft by the Company, for the reason it contains water, possibly carbon monoxide, and for the further reason that the proposed tunnel will eventually cross-cut the ore body hundreds of feet beneath its lowest depths, such outlay of money is not justified.

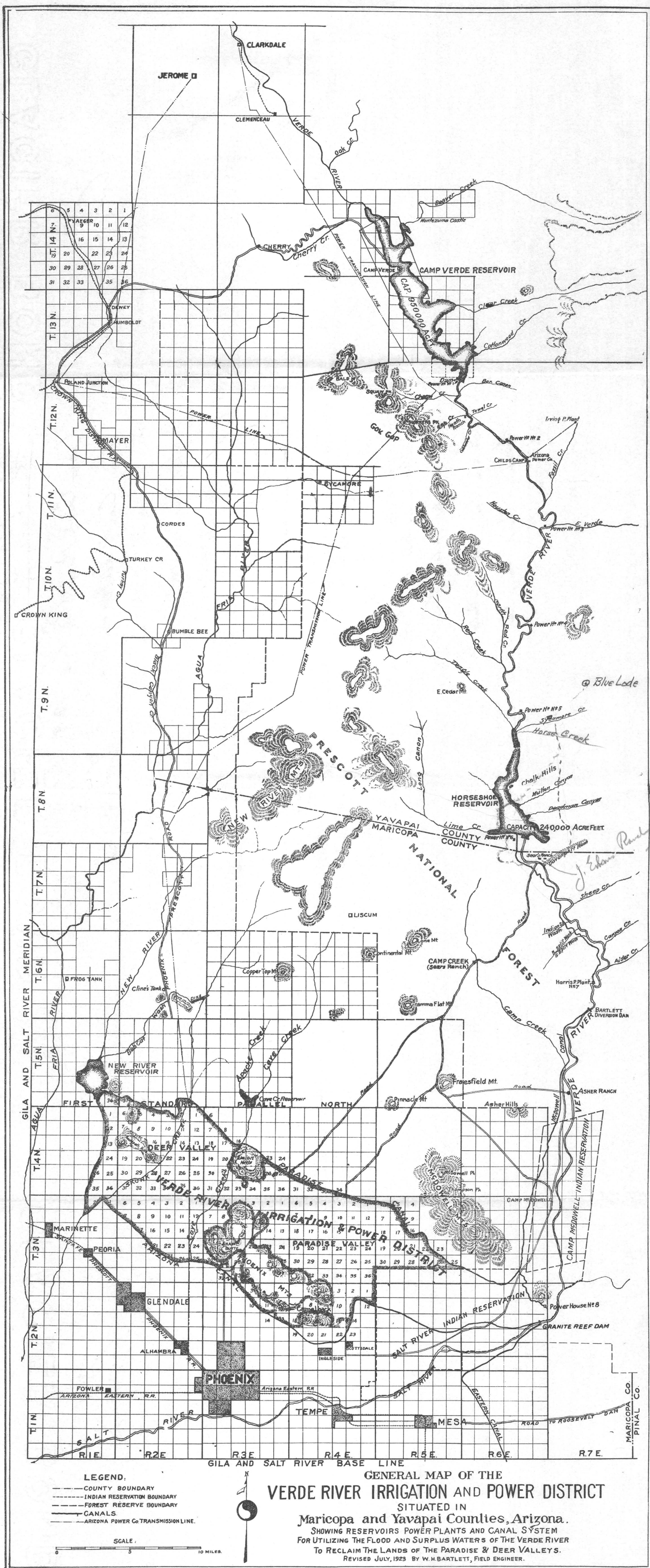
APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF ORE IN SIGHT

There is lying on the dump and scattered about near the shaft from four hundred and fifty to five hundred tons of ore, together with considerable in sight, but not yet mined. If all values were extracted, or the values exclusive of Molybdenum were taken from this ore, they probably would amount to forty or fifty thousand dollars. Assays of the ore ran all the way from 28 to 209 ounces of silver to the ton; 1.80 to 7.60 gold, while later assays made from the same ore showed a gold content of 36 dollars a ton, 12 to 31 per cent copper, and there is considerable Chalcosite, some of it up to 80 per cent copper; of course, this higher content depending upon its purity as glance; Molybdenum, from five to ten per cent, as determined by one of the greatest users of that metal in the world, namely, the Crucible Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The other, or Blue Water claim, on which the Germans also worked so long ago, is purely silver and gold; traces of other minerals appearing in the ore seem negative as to quantity. There are two shafts—better, two prospect holes—on this claim. One shaft is down seventeen feet, the other eight. Ore assays, on top, from seven to forty-five ounces silver to the ton and forty-three cents to three dollars and twenty cents gold. There is mined several hundred tons of ore; but this doesn't count or signify anything, for thousands of tons are exposed to view and can be quarried at a cost of twenty-five to thirty cents a ton, thus saving the large outlay which usually attaches to most mining operations. Ore crops out from the immense chimney or shoot, nearly four hundred feet wide and five or six hundred feet long. Apparently all this great body is ore, without perceptible blanks or gouges of any kind. Ruby and sulphide silver are the properties of the deposit and all indications point to the fact that at depth it too will be gold. The German brothers who worked this property so long ago made a small patio or Mexican device for chloriding silver and built a little furnace in which they used charcoal for smelting. They evidently were metallurgists as well as determined men, or this work would not have been undertaken, while practically hemmed in by savage Indians and the nearest railroad point hundreds of miles distant from their diminutive plant.

PROPOSED RAILROAD

A railroad was surveyed through this section along the Verde river during the winter of 1916-17, from Clarkdale to Mesa, now understood to be one hundred and forty miles long; presumably it is a branch of the El Paso and Southwestern system, or a feeder for that line, which people of Arizona have been hoping would soon reach Phoenix. This proposed railroad through the Verde valley possesses a most charming and picturesque route, almost equal in beauty



From W.H. Bartlett
 Phone 3-7614
 31 South First Ave., Room 8

July 6/14. 38

Care Creek Dam & Low Creek 28 (31)

Low Creek & Butte Dam Road 5

On Butte Dam Road & Sign

Complete Road & road signs 6

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 8

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 5

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 28

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 28

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 28

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 28

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 28

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 28

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 28

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 28

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 28

Complete Road Rd & Rd. 28

DEVELOPMENT MAP OF THE
KARDE RIVER IRRIGATION AND POWER DISTRICT
PREPARED BY
THE KARDE RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT
1914

Blue Lode file

April 19th, 1938.

Mr. Wilber Snyder
% Cave Creek Post Office
Cave, Creek, Arizona

Dear Sir:

Mr. James Elms has just told me that you are now occupying the ranch which he formerly owned on the Verde River and that you have some saddle horses available for rent.

I am planning at some time in the near future, although I cannot yet set any definite date, to visit the so-called Blue Lode Mine with which you may perhaps have been familiar. It is located between Red Hills and Cypress Butte close to one of the forks of Sycamore Creek and about five miles east of the Verde River and four miles northeast of an old ranch which is marked H.K. Ranch on the Forest Service map. No work has been done at this mine for many years but I understand that an old road or trail can still be followed from the lower O.K. Ranch or some other point on the Verde River near where Hell Canyon puts in.

If you are familiar with this country and could guide me to the old mining property, please let me know what you would charge per day for your own time and rent of two saddle horses and one pack horse if that seemed desirable.

I presume it would take the better part of a day to ride to the mine from your ranch and I might be able to inspect the property in a few hours time so that we would only be out one night or if a full day were required for examination of the mine showings, we might be away three days and two nights.

I hope to get up that way some time in May but can't yet tell until I see how some other things work out.

I am enclosing a stamped envelope for reply and hope to have the pleasure of making your personal acquaintance.

Yours very truly,

Wm

GMC:MF
Enc. 1

Never answered

To follow Bartlett's Road and 6 or 7 miles. To left turn
 off with sign (from Blue Lode Mine) & go on Camp Creek after
TO REACH BLUE LODE MINE miles & then down long bank.

Drive up Camp Creek Road

miles beyond Cave Creek

to turn off to Bartlett Dam and then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond to road turning
 to right (probably just beyond Blue Wash), and drive to Verde River
 by way of Sears-Kay Ranch and St. Clair Mountain and Spring. (Find
 out if river crossing is passable). Cross River where Davenport
 Creek comes in and drive less than one mile to group of houses
 marked Ashfork on Forest map where road ends.

Go from Ashfork N 15° E for about 6 miles to J. S. Ranch
 formerly known as Rosenberg Ranch or Maverick Springs where there
 is or was a house. Thence go about 4 miles N. 15° W to K. H. Ranch
 (Tonto map) on Sycamore Creek keeping along the west fork in a north-
 east direction for 3 miles to point where a ridge comes in from the
 north east and creek swings to the north. Follow along the north-
 west slope of the ridge for about one mile to the mineral monument
 on the Mene Alto Claim and then use Jones survey map to find the
 workings. Madden's map is worthless.

Alfred Madden, - formerly 1115 E. Monroe St.,
 hwy 604, - S. 5th. Ave.

~~2 of this is same man as perhaps his son~~

hwy in Sycamore
 Ashfork

Bar

J. C. Blum.
 3 144 1
 3 53 1
 3 53 1

Road turns for Camp Creek & River

Bartlett with glasses

Shells

Bridge over River

Can drive to W side & Bridge & get across

at Gene Creek mouth

Tragedy House at San Ruel
a legend

San Ruel House on July 16, 35

Can not find any in the Ruel

not in guide + from

from house of person who says
can't find any in the Ruel

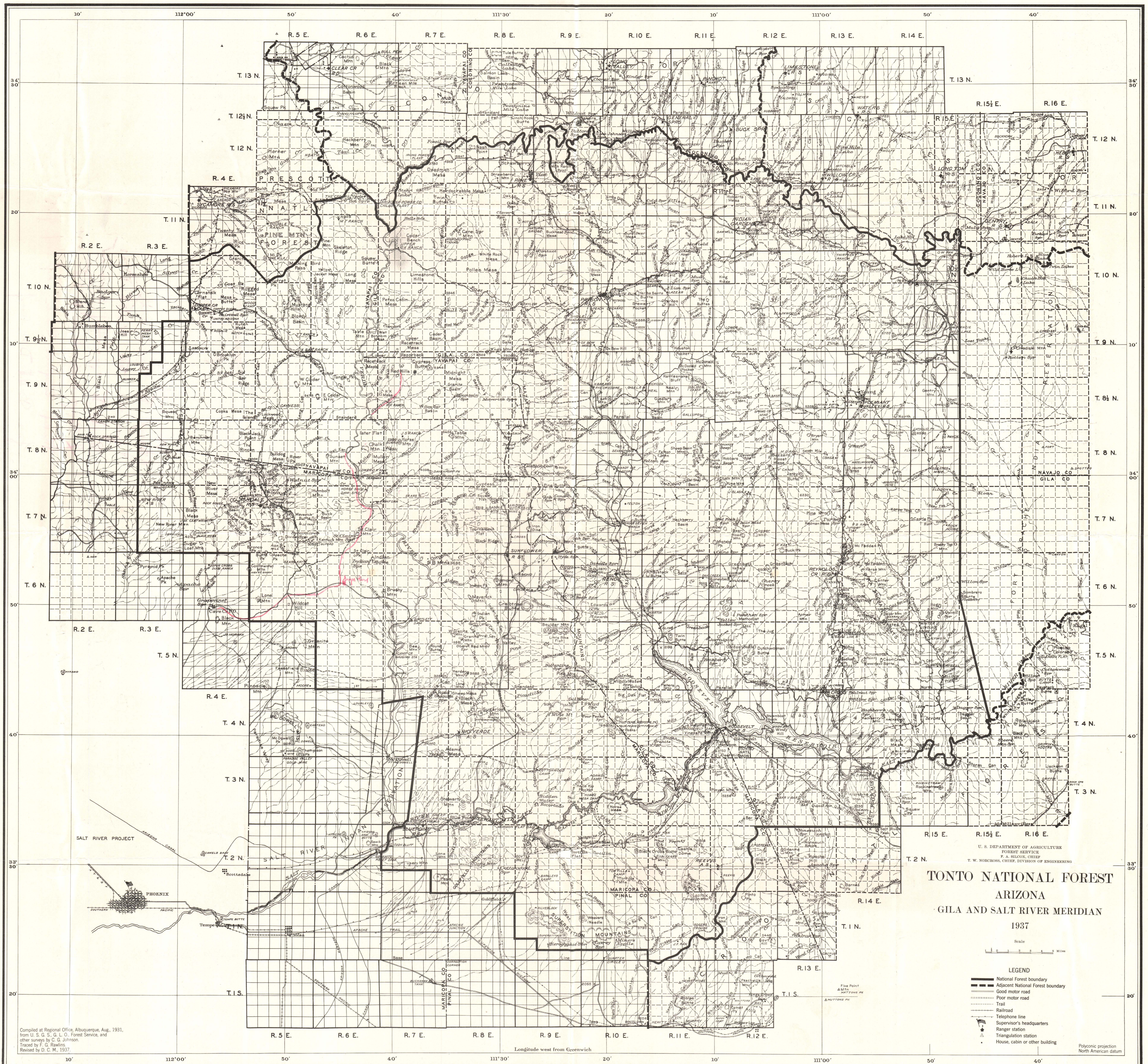
He says a house
San Ruel & find it
(it is the cut that is used
he says a house)

house close to hole

from San Ruel

house

Can drive up house on
W side & find old house
open on side



Compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, Aug. 1931,
from U. S. G. S., G. L. O. Forest Service, and
other surveys by C. G. Johnson.
Traced by F. G. Rawlins.
Revised by D. C. M., 1937.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
F. A. SLOAN, CHIEF
T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF, DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

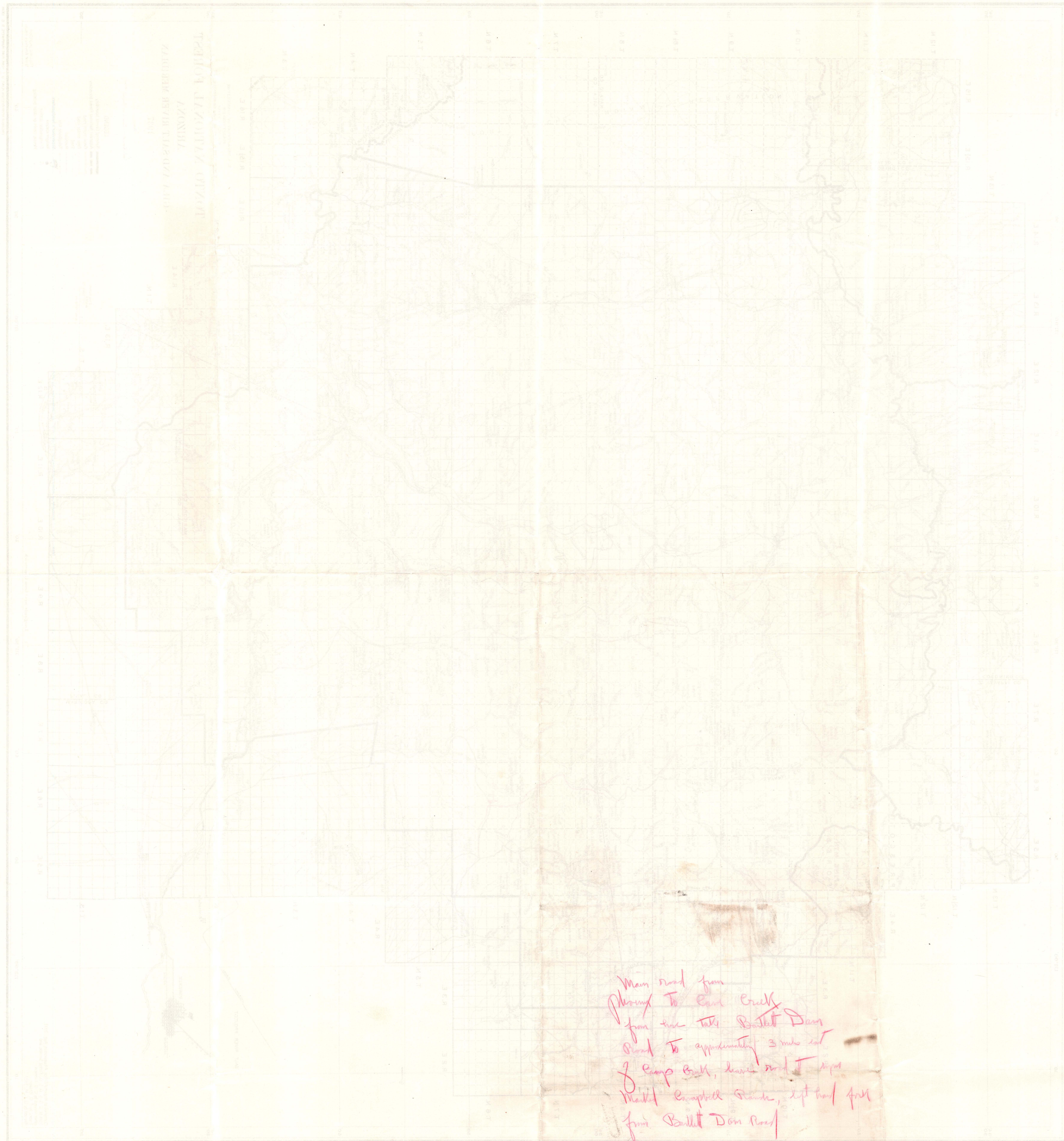
TONGO NATIONAL FOREST

ARIZONA
GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN
1937

Scale
0 1 2 Miles

- LEGEND
- National Forest boundary
 - Adjacent National Forest boundary
 - Good motor road
 - Poor motor road
 - Trail
 - Railroad
 - Telephone line
 - Supervisor's headquarters
 - Ranger station
 - Triangulation station
 - House, cabin or other building

Polyconic projection
North American datum



Main road from
Phoenix to East Creek
from here take Barrett Dam
Road to approximately 3 miles east
of Camp Creek, leave road & up
marked Campbell Ranch, left hand fork
from Barrett Dam Road

Campbell Ranch has good 4 J Elms
Can be to them off to Barrett Dam 8 mi +
Barrett Dam Can be Road to Campbell Ranch 6 mi
up to R