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Kingman, Arizona. November 21st, 1919.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

on

CYCLOPIC MINE AND MILL

Location & Holdings.

This mine and mill are located about 35 miles, by auto, north of Chloride, Mohave County, Arizona, in the Southeastern section of the Gold Basin District, near the head of Cyclopic Wash, At about 4,000 feet elevation. It is reached by a good auto road from Chloride and Kingman and is connected by telephone, the last 21 miles of the line being owned by the Cyclopic Mine and merging with the main line circuit.

The property consists of 8 mining claims, the surveys of which, on 2 of the claims overlap slightly thus reducing the area to about 150 acres.

In addition to the mining claims there are 4 mill-sites and water rights and several reservoir sites.

The title to all of the property is held by old locations, possession and usage and under U. S. mining laws.

The milling plant has a minimum crushing capacity of 150 tons per 24 hours, frequently crushing and tanking 50 tons in 6 hours. The equipment consists of 50 HP. oil engine, 2 sets of rolls, elevators, screens, repair shop, cars, trucks, tools etc., all in shape for operation; also 5 50-ton wood leaching tanks, tracks, cars etc.

This cyanide-tank capacity being only equal to about one third of the crushing capacity.

The mining equipment consists of a small hoist, cars, track, tools etc, mess-house, assay office, and a number of small houses. Ample water for 500 tons milling capacity is developed in 2 springs and owned by the mine and is piped about 4 miles; later, water can probably be developed by sinking in the vicinity of the mill.

History:

These mines were discovered in the early eighties; They were high-graded and chlorided for a number of years, shipments being made of sorted high-grade pockets, carrying up to $175.00 per ton.

A considerable tonnage was hauled 16 miles to the Colorado River and then milled; later the ore was treated, on the ground, by arastras and later a small mill.

In 1904 the property was sold and worked in a limited, haphazard way and part of the present milling plant erected in this 12 years up to 1915; during this time something over $100,000.00 worth of bullion wash shipped. Altogether the property is credited with a bullion production of $200,000.00 up to 1918. In 1919 the property was taken over by the present owner who has put the mine and mill in shape for production.

GEOLOGY:

U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 397 states that "The country rock is a medium-grained coarsely prophyritic granite". It outcrops in association with the deposits and forms the foothills immediately on the south west" The deposits consist of gold-bearing iron-stained breccias and sands of vein quartz, somewhat resembling conglomerate." "This material is cemented by silica and iron oxide, but is in part loosely coherent." "It trends, from a point near the mill N. 57 degrees W. up the wash and is contained in, and for the most part seems to occupy, and area 3/4 of a mile in length by about 200 feet or more in width". "The oreis of low grade and is said to mill on the average from 7 to 8 dollars a ton in gold and to cyanide well." "Mineral was first discovered here in the early eighties, but remoteness from the base of supplies together with the scarcity of water, rendered operations expensive and retarded development; nevertheless much ore has been produced and worked". "The company is reported to have recently computed about 1,000,000 tons of ore in sight." "This description, by Mr. Schrader of the U. S. Geological Survey, was written in 1909 after a personal survey and inspection and partially from heresay information. I have only quoted him in an abbrevisted way; If he were to reexamine the mine now, with the faulting system practically demonstrated by 3000 feet of sinking, upriases, tunnels, cuts and drifts, he would probably add to his description, by calling the ore exposures and overflow or a faultedbbreakover from a contact fissure lying

between the porphyrytic granite and the schist, having a strike, with the main fault, or about 80 degrees N. of W. and 20 degrees S. 0 E. His description of the character of the ore and a number of other favorable features, are correct and it may be that this large ore-body is a deposit, covering practically 3/4 of a mile in length with a demonstrated width of from 200 to 300 feet and a thickness of 40 to 75 feet, but only further work can determine this question of deposit or contact fissure.

ORE IN SIGHT, AVAILABLE ORE AND DEVELOPMENTS.

As this ore-body lies nearly flat, outcropping many places at the surface and with an overburden or surface covering of from a few inches to 10 feet, practically all of the 3,000 feet of developments is in ore. The main exploring and carrying incline shaft has its entrance near the mill just east of the fault. This opening, driven on a 30-degree incline, taps the present bottom of the ore and from it, numerous drifts and stopes have been made and surface connecting shafts have been sunk, all in ore. An underground survey map may be forthcoming showing the numerous gropings and labyrinths made by the several operaors since the mine was first opened, aggregating, as above stated, with open surface cuts, a total of about 3,000 feet of developments. A body of ground from which the last milling operations of about 1500 tons was broken, has been furtherproven by these drifts, upraises and shafts, as having a length of 250 feet, a width of 225 feet and an average thickness of 50 feet; aThisbody of ore, after making an allowance for any waste, of which thereis very little, as no sorting is done, and after allowing for what ore has been milled or is lying on the dumps, will show practically "in sight" 200,000 tons.

By driving the main drift about 500 feet west to a 65-foot shaft, sunk all in ore, from the surface, another block would be opened having a length of 600 feet a width of 250 feet and an average thickness of 60 feet; this means an additional tonnage that can be cheaply put "in sight" of 650,000 tons. This can hardly be designated as

conjecture as this ore-body is opened and exposed by numerous surface cuts, shafts and tunnels and there is no faulting or intrusive action that would reduce this estimate; in fact for a distance of 2500 feet from where the ore first shows at the east edge of the fault, the ore-body appears to be getting wider, thicker and increasing in values as it strikes west, all within this Cyclopic Group which is protected in length and width, by the surveys and claims of these holdings.

A prospectus of these holdings might consistently set forth that the Companyyhad a block of mineral ground 2500 feet long, 250 feet wide and 57 feet thick, that would furnish, after all reasonable deductions had been made, 2,500,000 tons of milling ore.

MILLING AND ORE VALUES:

Early in 1919, before the last milling operations were begun on this mine, there was taken, by the millman, not the miners, (in order to determine what he might expect for his mill) 86 samples of the ore-faces in the drifts and stopes; they averaged $6.14 per ton, in gold and 25 cents in silver.

The assays on the heads and tails of the first 12 tanks milled, gave $6.00 per ton; of this there was a recovery, in bullion, of 85% or $5.10 per ton. The last 12 tanks of ore broken, in October and November 1919, from all the stopes and faces and some surface cuts,was intended for a correct general practical sample of the ore; no sorting was done and it was not considered the best ore as some of it came from near the fault; The assay was $6.50 per ton. The recovery was $5.50 per ton or 85%. The tailings from the tanks run from 50¢ to $1000 per ton, depending on the amount of solution used and the thoroughness of the wash. Many tests have been made on the extraction and leaching, with the different crushing meshes.

The	tailings	loss	on	10	mesh	show	$1.25	per	ton.
"	"	"	"	12	"	"	1.10	"	"
"	"	"	"	14	"	"	1.00	"	"
"	"	"	"	16	"	"	1.20	"	"

As the crushing and mesh got finer above 14, or coarser, the losses increased and 14 mesh has been established for this coarse and cheap crushing, for the best net recoveries, with 72 hours for leaching and washing.

After reading the above thoroughly practical mining and milling tests made from the mine-run ore, it will be understood why an assay chart and a long list of assays is not furnished and is unnecessary.

MINING AND MILLING COSTS:

From many tests made, in daily practical operation after putting on every item of expense and mining and tramming the ore from every point in the ore bodies, it has beann established that with the present limited equipment the cost of mining and delivering to the mill, 50 tons of ore in 8 hours is less than $1.00 per ton. One man, recently broke in the mine, at various points, and trammed 555 tons of ore in 20 days.

In the same way a close tab has been kept on the milling operations, the ore only requiring 3/4 of a pound of cyanide per ton and after charging up every tiem of expense the cost does not exceed $1.00 per ton for milling.

The present mill has a crushing capacity of 200 tons per day but, it only has a tank capacity of 50 tons per day or by working two 16-hour shifts and one 8-hour, a capacity of 83 tons.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The present main level should be extended 250 feet west and drifts driven north and south and one or two more up-raises made to the surface, 50 to 65 feet to serve as "glory holes". The ore could be mined up to this point very cheaply, by "glory holes", breaking at least 200 tons per day; At this point the mine would be ready, and a mill ought to be, to take care of at least 500 tons per day. The mining to be done by steam-shovel or cheap automatic loading into the mine cars. At this time a new mill, built along simple lines out of the earnings, could be ready to take care of this tonnage.

To begin mining and milling 200 tons per day from this ore-body, will not cost to exceed $1.50 per ton, figuring all dead work which is cheaply done in this ore-body, and all over-head expenses.

To increase the present milling capacity up to 200 tons per day, will require 50 more tanks, with conveyor for tailings, one new larger elevator, 2 impact-screens, a new hoist at the mine-incline and other minro aditions. This can be done for $5,000.00. The additional work in the mine will be taken care of as dead work, provided for by the $1.00 per ton cost. Also new conveyor for filling tanks.

CONCLUSION:

This ore-body will run $6.00 per ton.

It will mill $5.00 per ton.

It can be mined and milled for $2.00 per ton.

It will net $3.00 per ton or $600.00 every 24 hours for 200 tons.

Later, after more work is done in the mine, I would expect, by intelligent analysis of the faulting system and by prospecting work, to uncover the contact vein fissure in which this ore originated, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. G. Billings.

Oct. 16, 1920.

I believe the main points of the above report are correct, as I have personally inspected the property several times and believe the ore body is almost unlimited and that to make it a good paying proposition a large tonnageshould be treated as cheaply as possible which I believe can be done.

(Signed) R. K. Humphrey, M.E.

Chas Spicer Esq. J Klamm
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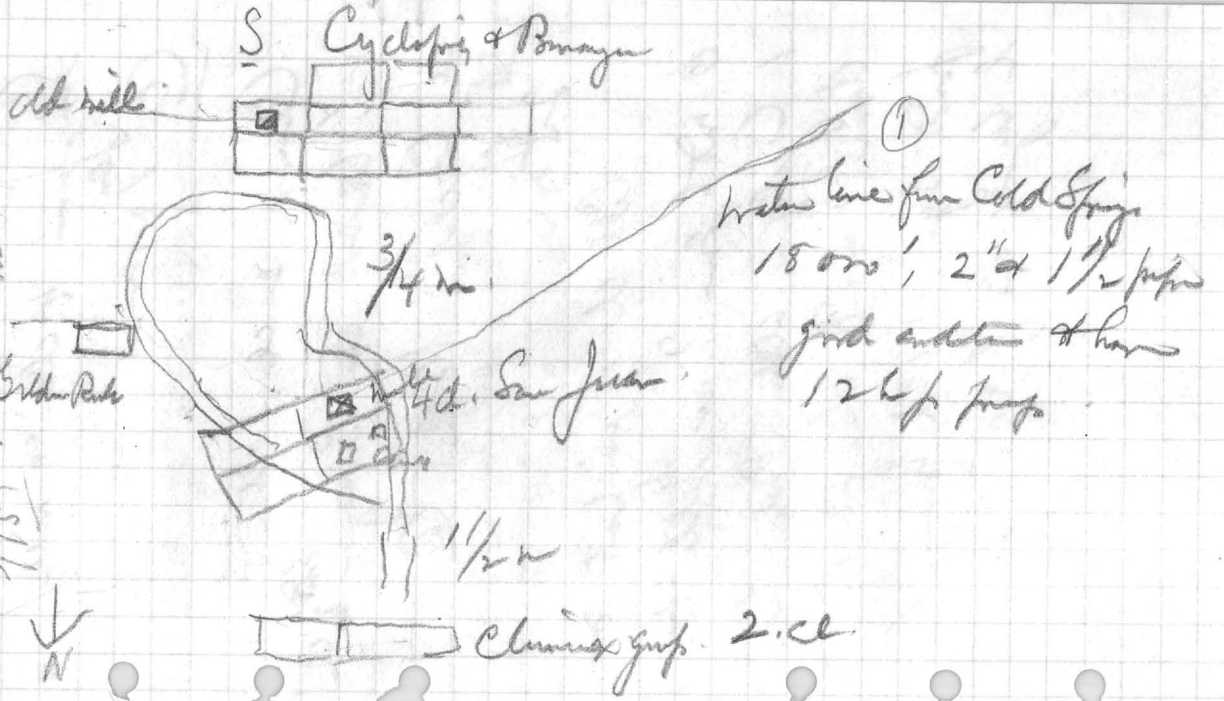
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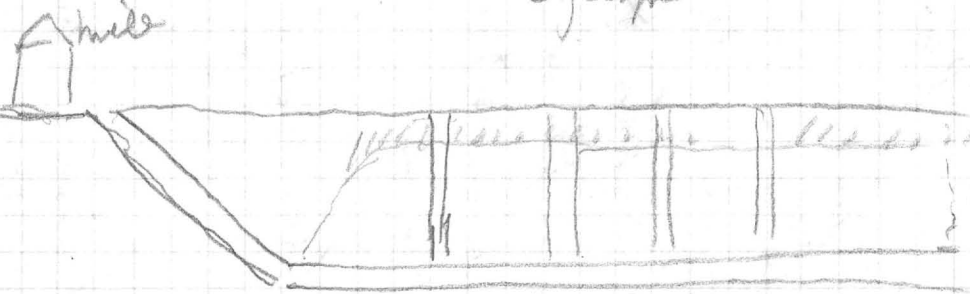

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Kingman, Arizona. November 21st-1919.

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

on

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Recommendations.

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Conclusion.

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Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. G. Billings.

Oct. 16, 1920.

I believe the main points of the above report are correct, as I have personally inspected the property several times and believe the ore body is almost unlimited and that to make it a good paying proposition a large tonnage should be treated as cheaply as possible which I believe can be done.

(Signed) R. K. Humphrey, M.E.

March 17, 1930.

Col. Louis R. Ball,
1016 West 9th Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Col. Ball;

Just a line to tell you that I tried hard to see the property at Gold Basin but weather conditions made it impossible. I saw Parker on Friday, the 14th, and we arranged to spend all of the 15th at the property but when I reached Chloride on the morning of the 15th, it was beginning to rain and snow and Parker stated that the trip would be impossible under such conditions, particularly since he was troubled with "nepheritis," (meaning neuritis), and was afraid to go out in bad weather.

I obtained considerable information concerning Gold Basin from some engineers of my acquaintance and also learned the history of the district, and I had two long talks with Parker who is a very reasonable man and well spoken of.

I am convinced that a hurried trip to the property would be of little value and would add practically nothing to the general impression which you obtained, but it appears that these veins, particularly the Climax, are sufficiently attractive to justify a careful sampling such as I previously suggested and this would involve employment of two or three men for probably a week or ten says.

The President of the company to whom I wrote concerning the property in a general way, advises that they would be interested in investigating provided I confirmed from a personal visit the information which I passed along to him secondhanded, but I note that you feel that it would be more advantageous to organize an operating syndicate rather than to pass this property along on the basis of a commission. Perhaps you are quite right in your judgment, but the preferred plan would involve approaching people for money and this is something which I personally am very loathe to do at the present time since practically all of my friends are already interested in Meteor Crater and I feel that it is up to me to make that investment good if possible, before attempting to draw them into any other ventures, no matter how attractive these may seem.

My general impression regarding Gold Basin is that the area is quite extensively mineralized near the surface and there are some high grade veins from which a certain amount of pay ore could be mined and very possibly milled at a profit, but the quantity of this material is very uncertain and could only be determined by careful examination and sampling.

Aside from this there appear to be large bodies of low grade ore such as were developed in the working of the Cyclopic, but there is a suspicion that these were very shallow and the average grade was too low to permit their mining and treatment un-

less a very substantial tonnage could be developed which would justify a large expenditure for the best type of mining and milling equipment and permit comparatively cheap working costs.

If the small scale operations confined to the higher grade ore would yield a sufficient profit to permit developing the large low grade ore bodies there is a chance that a fairly extensive operation might later be carried on although one must consider the disadvantages due to the location of the camp and cost of transportation, also the record of Gold Basin to date is not particularly favorable.

I feel that Parker would be very reasonable, and although he ~~insists~~ says that the payment for the mill and the San Juan Claims ($10,000.00) should be made in cash in order to take care of his partners, I have no doubt but that this could be postponed until after a thorough sampling had demonstrated the quantity and quality of the high grade ore.

Parker believes that a large tonnage of good grade material would be shipped to the mill from other mines located in that vicinity, but I am somewhat skeptical on that particular point and feel that you will agree with me in thinking that the purchase of the mill would only be justified in the event that a company or syndicate could feel reasonably certain of mining sufficient good grade material on their own property to repay the investment which would include a considerable amount of money for reconditioning the mill and to allow a fair margin of profit.

It appears to me, therefore, that if any further progress is to be made, the first step will be to carefully sample and measure such high grade ore as may be exposed, making due allowance for probable and indicated ore, as well as that which is actually blocked out or can be samples at or near the surface.

A careful examination of this kind would cost ~~at least~~ about $1,000 and would probably determine pretty definitely the advisability of further procedure, and, if your high opinion and the statements of Parker are borne out, the venture should prove attractive and actual mining of the high grade ore could probably be undertaken with a further expenditure covering the cost of reconditioning the mill and a small amount of mining equipment plus a small payment on account of purchase price to the owners who could, I believe, be induced to forget the $10,000 cash payment, provided they were assured of a small monthly income since I think they are all pretty hard up and looking for a meal ticket at the present time.

I am sending you an extra copy of this letter in case you wish to forward it to Walter who writes that he will probably not be back in Los Angeles until April.

The present storm is pretty severe in the Northern part of the State and I doubt if anyone could visit and examine the property with advantage for another week or ten days and no doubt you will be able to hold open the deal with Parker for some weeks if necessary.

Please let me know if you have any suggestions regarding further cooperation and I will merely advise the President of the Mining Company that weather conditions, etc., have not made it possible for me to make any examination and of course there is no commitment on my part nor have I any right to make any such commitment, but my letter was merely a feeler and might open an alternative method of doing business in case it is impractical to organize a syndicate or company to proceed with the operation and development, assuming that an examination should indicate that such operation and development are fully justified.

This will acknowledge your letters of March 8th and 10th which I find on my return and I fuly received your telegrams which were forwarded and was able to get in touch with Parker without difficulty.

Personal regards.

Very truly yours,

GMC:EBH.

P.S. It seems to me that any company entering the Gold Basin District and acquiring the Parker Property should also obtain the Cyclopic ground in which there is still undoubtedly a substantial tonnage of low grade ore; possibly a little high

grade.

Parker tells me that he has the title to the Cyclopic Claims, having restaked these when the previous owners failed to do the assessment work, but, from conversations with an attorney in Kingman who is well posted on the subject, I gather that Parker's title is by no means clear, although it could be validated by his restaking the claims at the present time.

My estimate for the expenditure of an examination would include some sampling and a general investigation of the Cyclopic; hence the work would be rather more extensive than I had first thought.

G. M. C.

Silver Clam Cyclopa cyclopine
cyclopic

Site of Db and ~~Cyclopa~~ on small hill

(1) Water line from Cold spring 18,000 ft of 2" and 1½" pipe good condition and have 12 horsepower pump - this goes into San Juan River Bed from southwest.

mind 75' high and 300' long and 45' dry or beds ran 6

Site 40 miles from Chloride on eastern slope Mtn Hill ____ hilly area 6 miles drain sloping to Havasu Mtn in 1 ____. Elevation of 29 or to 5000'. Colorado River lies 16 miles to 1 North. Hackberry RR. station is 40 miles and 1 South. Aimed 1 70 South.

SW or NW at L L 40° - 70°.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A 1/29
'30

January 27, 1930.

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses,
Western Metallurgical Company,
1108 Luhrs Tower,
Phoenix, Arizona.

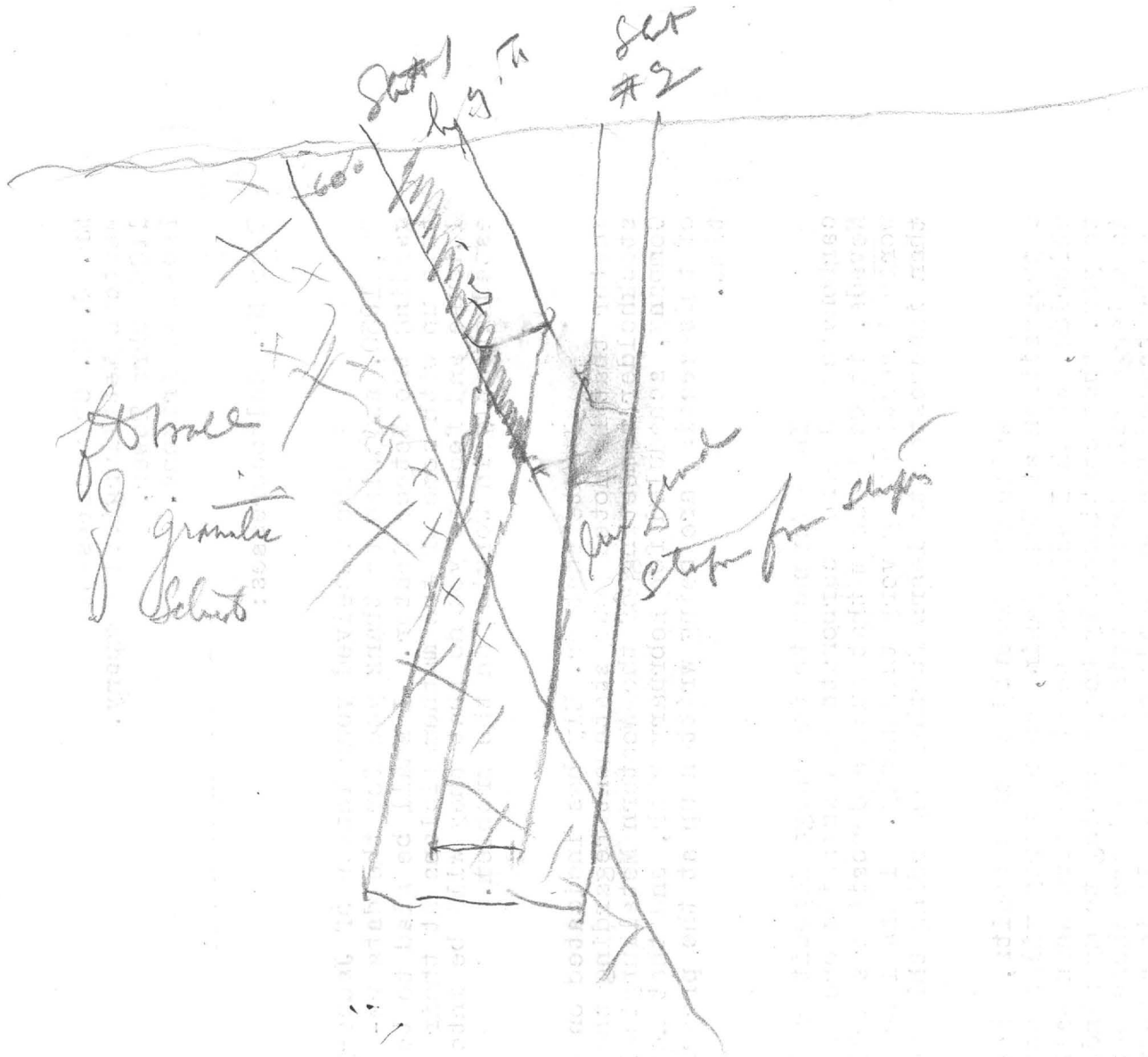
Dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

I have received your letter of January 22, 1930, and wish to thank you for the data regarding the Meteor Crater. I shall be glad to take this up with some of the mathematicians at their leisure and feel as you do that they will be interested greatly in working on the problem.

I note that Mr. Ely has indicated on this letter that he noted your statement regarding the stockholder's meeting of the Western Metallurgical Company, scheduled for February 20th, and that notices of this meeting are being written up at the present time.

In reference to the large deposit of lead carbonate and mixed carbonate and sulphide ore in Nevada, it would seem that such a deposit was well worth investigating very thoroughly. I shall be more than interested to learn further regarding this deposit.

While on the subject of deposits, there is a proposition at Gold Basin, about forty miles north of Chloride, which I alluded to at one time when talking to you, that continuously keeps coming to my mind. There is a large well defined vein of gold ore whose outcrop can be traced for thousands of feet. It is a very wide vein and it is almost impossible to find a place on the


Slot #1
Slot #2
60°

outcrop which does not show free gold under a glass. At one point there is a splendid outcrop showing four feet of ore on the foot wall which will probably run pretty close to $100.00 a ton. There is about $5,000.00 worth of ore on the surface now. A couple of shafts to a forty or fifty feet depth which have been connected but all the work has been done in a sort of haphazard way. I believe it would pay to sink a shaft in the foot wall and follow this high grade seam on the foot wall and possibly discover other high grade ore by cross cutting to the hanging wall and drifting on both.

There is a mill all ready set up and ready to go within about a mile and a half of this deposit with plenty of water for living and operating and more can be developed. Where the mill is established, there is also an indication of the likelihood of developing considerable ore. The vein, which by the way is an entirely different vein from the first one written about, has not been developed at all. The people who put in the mill depended entirely upon surface ore which was a sort of a breakdown from the outcrop and furthermore they spent all the money they had getting the mill ready to run and then they were out of finances and could not get their stockholders to go on.

In addition to the situation just described, there is in the immediate vicinity of this mill other small promising gold veins and ~~are~~ available that could be hauled a mile or two and furnish condiderable ore to start the mill going right away with an expectation on my part that there is sufficient tonnage to run the mill for almost a year right now. The mill is probably about fifty tons capacity. *It is a grinding mill and I understand that it is ready to go.*

These veins other than the first one described are faulty veins, but the first one is a well defined wide vein whose outcrop can be traced for considerably over a mile. It is a most interesting situation

and I am in a position to get the finest terms in the world. I would like very much to go over the ground with you. I honestly believe that everybody is overlooking a bet. I will be glad to hear from you at your convenience and want you to know that I have read your letters regarding the smelter proposition with a lot of interest.

I also have your letter of January 23, 1930 enclosing data on Arlington Mine and note what you say about the Yecorate River Placer. This latter, so far as we are concerned at this time is a dead issue; however, I do think the placer ground may be good. I also note what you say about the correction of the formula concerning the Meteor Crater.

I have not heard from Vorhees definitely about going to the Arlington Mine except that the upper grounds are covered with snow and they are waiting for a change of these conditions before going out.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

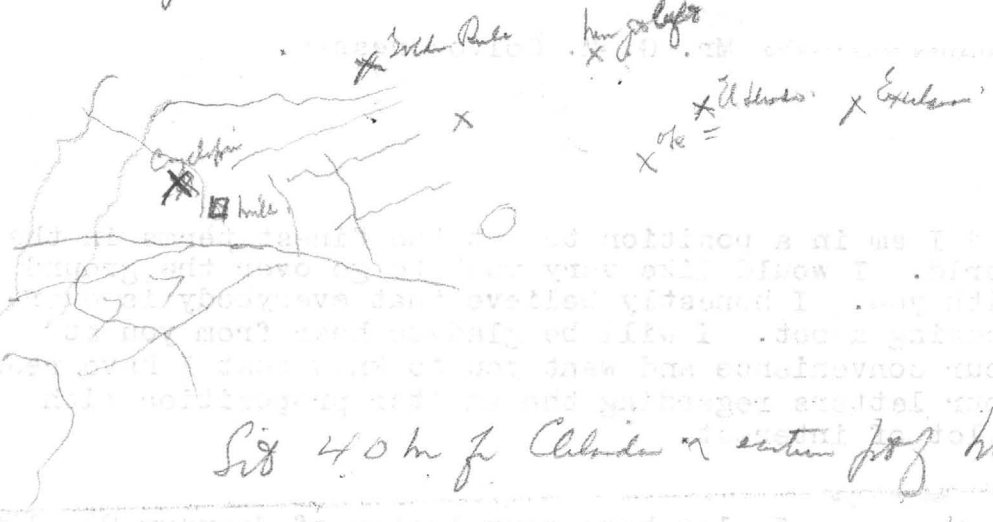
Very truly yours,

WESTERN PRECIPITATION COMPANY

By Louis R. Ball

Louis R. Ball
ELM

U. S. G. S. Bull 397.
p. 118 – 124 +



Sit 40 m f Allouez n centre pt of White Hill

Copper belt over 6 m wide. Slopes to Hecla on E. Elev f 29 m 0 5700, Colo River lies 16 m & 1 North. Hecla R.R. sta is 40 m & 1 South. Elevation 1 705.

Fissure veins in fine Calumet cyclopic rocks. Vein dip S 60 to 70 W at 40°-70°. Sulphur - Cu & Fe & Pb & Zn & Ag & Au in ore - free & combined + = of Pb & Cu & Zn stains - indic of ore values. Ore - Cu oxidized & native Cu below water level in bonanza. Eldorado & principle producers owned by Calumet - Hecla Mining Co. of Mich.

Dist of Cyclopic belt 4 x - 5 m N & W of Eldorado & mean dip of Cyclopic beds.

Country - porphyritic granite, ridges - fine grained reddish granite dikes + trap dikes & in contact + coarse red porphyritic.

Legs & veins stand breccias & resemble - flow conglomerate cemented by Silver & iron oxides. Centers of silver - iron stand breccias & do not cut - depth or the character of fissures & veins changing below 30' depth & 7-8 Altitude greater by width of 700' & 7 & 8 of 0 yields 2 to 4 oz Cu. Ore runs 2 to 4 % Cu & 30 oz Silver 1,000,000 t (?)

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1016 WEST NINTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

January 30, 1930.

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses,
223 Luhrs Building,
Phoemix, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

I have your letter of January 29th in regard to the Gold Basin prospect, and your letter shows that you grasp the situation very well indeed. This proposition is not a developed mine and I did not wish to give you that impression in my letter concerning this. But it does appeal to me as being a wonderful prospect, with considerable chance of developing into a property that could be mined or sold to those later on who might become interested.

The name of this vein is "The Climax". I can scarcely call it a mine, and the name of the property on which the mill is situated is called the "San Juan". This mill is the old Cyclopic mill and now sits about a mile and a half from the original site of the Cyclopic, where it was moved by the people who started in to develop the San Juan. As I said in my previous letter, water has been brought into the present mill. This mill now is in place, about a mile and a half from the outcrop on the Climax vein, which I consider so promising.

I have only mentioned this property in a casual way to Mr. Schmidt, because he was very busy during the entire time that he was here. However, he did say that it might be something that you and I could look over at some time that it would be convenient to us. I do not know just how we could arrange this, nor about the expense of doing so, but if the opportunity occurs, I think it would be wise for us to get on the ground, unless as a result of your having engineers in there they have reported unfavorably regarding the situation. Nevertheless, even in that case I myself have been over the ground, every foot of it, and I am convinced that it deserves thorough investigation to say the least.

I agree with you that it would take at least $20,000.00 or $25,000.00, depending on conditions to develop the possibilities as I see them at present. Yes, there would be a chance of considerable return from the high grade ore shoot, and in addition to that I believe that we could scrape up enough ore on the outcrop of other small veins in the immediate vicinity of the mill to possibly be able to run the mill for a considerable time during the period of development work. The returns from these operations should help considerably toward the expense of the development work.

I would not want to go ahead with trying to induce people to become interested in the project until I had obtained the benefit of your views, after a visit on the ground with you. If that could be arranged, and we both thought well of the situation after such a visit, we might then look to securing enough money for the development work, or at least for a thorough examination.

I should like to hear further from you, and with personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

LRB AEG