prior to the date of my visit.

Needless to say that I regret to be obliged to make such a discouraging report.

Yours very truly,

GMC/b

July 17th, 1944

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Report of Lessees' Operations #7 For 1944

Gentlemen:

On the 14th instant Mr. Holeman called at my office and informed me that all active work had been discontinued on June 26th. On the next day I visited the mine where underground conditions had changed but little since I made a thorough inspection on June 13th.

DEVELOPMENT:--

On the 250' level no work had been done and the same applies to the 300' level along the east vein. The drift along the west vein on the 300' level had been advanced a little farther to the south, but the 25 oz. ore mentioned in my last report quickly gave place to low grade material carrying less than 10 oz. silver and almost as soon as a raise was started the upper limits of the high grade pocket was reached.

At this point all development work was discontinued since it seemed probable that the average value of the block of ore remaining between the 300 and the 250 was of lower grade than had been anticipated and it also appeared that a similar condition would exist below the 300' level. In fact, no sizable block of pay ore was in sight in any portion of the mine.

PRODUCTION:--

Shipments of ore made during the month of June amounted to 248.776

tons dry weight and the ounces of silver paid for were 2930.30. The first four lots were largely mined from development openings and included a great deal of waste so that they averaged less than 10 oz. per ton. The final lot (sampled on July 6th) carried 18.25 oz. per ton and was mined above the 250' level just south of the caved ground in the old Forbach Stope.

Some of this better grade material was probably left behind and it would also appear that there was a little similar ore between the 250 and the 300 but present economic conditions,--particularly since the smelter raised the toll charge on July 1st, to $4.50 per ton,--bring the low limit of pay ore to just about 20 oz. per ton. Except for some very small pockets and stringers and portions of the shaft pillars,--most of which must be left untouched until the Australia Shaft is finally abandoned,-there is no ore of that grade exposed in the workings.

GENERAL:--

The physical condition of these Australia Shaft workings is very good; timbering has been well done and timbers seem to stand well in all sections above the 300' level where there is a good circulation of air. Below the 300' level the ventillation is poor and it must be expected that the timbers, which were placed less than a year ago, will rot rather quickly unless this condition is improved.

The surface conditions at both the Australia and Alaska Shafts (from which last mine water is still being pumped for camp requirements) are quite satisfactory and buildings, head-frames, trestles, ore bins, etc.

are in fair shape, much the same as they have been for some time past.

Recent caving has taken place at the portals of some of the adits in other portions of the property and the condition of the unused mine-roads, south of the Australia Claim is bad and some of them may soon become impassible.

Generally speaking Tod had lived up to all of the terms of his Lease until he closed down on June 26th and I have no criticism of the physical condition in which he has left the mine or his methods of operation.

From a financial and engineering standpoint his work was at all times deplorable; lacking proper technical planning and supervision and latterly with infrequent and unreliable sampling so that many of the shipments proved to contain less than half the silver which the underground mine samples had indicated.

As far as I can learn the Tods have lost well over $100,000 on this venture and there is probably no chance that they will resume work, in which case this will be my final report of their actual operations.

Yours very truly,

G. M. Colvocoresses

GMC/b

January 15, 1943

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

File

REYMERT REPORT NO. 21

Gentlemen:

On the 14th instant I visited your mine, checked up on the records and inspected portions of the workings.

DEVELOPMENT (Australia Workings)

On the 300' level from the A Shaft there has been practically no advance during the past month and the face is only 114' from the shaft, the ore having averaged about 12 ozs. for a width of 3 to 4'. However, a raise has been started at a point 100' south of the shaft and is now up 30' from the level. Here the ore has improved somewhat as height was gained and the last two rounds have shown the vein to have a width of 5' and an average value of about 20 ozs.

The north drift was advanced to a total length of 204' and will go no farther for the present since the last twenty feet has shown very low grade ore and the ground is shattered and heavy. A crosscut has been started to strike the western branch of this vein where it is believed that a much better grade of ore will be found around the old Forbach workings. Advance in this crosscut to date has only been 6' and the ground is heavy and requires timbering, the west branch of the vein should be

encountered 15 to 20' beyond the present face.

No development has been carried out recently between the 300 and 100' level but on the latter the south drift has been advanced to a point 168' from the shaft and this work is being pushed in order to reach the very good ore shoot which was found in the 150' level and stoped up nearly to the 100. Values in the vein on the 100' level have been low to date but the present face looks promising with some good ore coming in along the west wall and it is anticipated that the ore will make the full width of the drift after a further advance of some 10 to 20' in which case the drift will be continued as long as the ore holds good and this will subsequently be stoped above the drift.

No development work has been done during the past month in any other part of the property but efforts are now being made to obtain a new hoisting cable for the A Shaft (a difficult article for a silver mine to secure under present priority regulations) and if this can be done it is the intention of the management to promptly resume the sinking of the A Shaft since the showing on the 300' level has, on the whole, been encouraging.

There is some reason to believe that the local permanent water level will be found about 150' below the present bottom of the shaft and to secure information concerning the character of the ore deposit at that point would certainly be most instructive

and might prove to have a most important bearing upon the future value of the property. I shall do everything in my power to hasten this program which I have long been urging Smith and Tod to carry out.

PRODUCTION

Aside from a small amount of ore taken from the drifts and the raise from the 300' level all recent production has come from the stopes above the 150' level which are now nearly exhausted being from 30 to 40' above the level, ~~that is it~~ thus it is most important to soon start new stopes above the 100 and the 300' levels.

The shipments made from the mine during the month of December (Lots 218-228) amounted to only 584.271 dry tons of ore as compared with 619.77 tons shipped in November while the average grade showed a slight improvement averaging about 16 ozs.

I do not anticipate that the tonnage will be increased in either January or February but the last lots sampled (227 and 228) carried 17.35 ozs. silver and the new stopes may be expected to be producing steadily by the first of March when I trust that both tonnage and grade can be improved.

GENERAL

Labor continues to be the principal handicap but the force

of men has now been increased from 17 to 21. This was accomplished by advancing wages $1.00 per day, the advance being theoretically made dependent upon an increase in the output of ore per man shift. I say "theoretically" because under existing conditions such a proviso has no real meaning for the new scale of wages will pretty surely have to be paid regardless of output if the mine is to continue to operate.

The general conditions of the mine continue to be very good and all terms of the lease are being complied with by the Lessee.

Yours very truly,

G. M. COLVOCORESSES

February 19, 1943

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reymert Report #22

Gentlemen:

On the 18th instant I made my usual monthly visit for inspection at the mine.

DEVELOPMENT

Australia Workings

On the 300 foot level there has been no further advance in the drift and the crosscut mentioned in my last report was stopped after it had gone west for a distance of only 10 feet. The ground here is very heavy and the management decided that it would be more economical to try to develop the west branch of the vein from another crosscut which it is proposed to drive at a point only about 50 feet north of the shaft where the formation appears to be much more solid and less timbering will be required. Therefore, no information has yet been obtained concerning the west branch of the vein. Much of the ore developed in the east branch has been low grade but at least one section just north of the shaft will pay to stope and a maximum width of 9 feet of ore is noted at one place.

Going south on the 300 foot level the drift has been advanced for a length of over 150 feet with both width and value of ore

in the vein proving somewhat erratic. At a point 100 feet south of the shaft a raise has been put up to the 250 foot level and stoping for a total length of 70 feet is now in progress, the width of the ore in the stope ranges from 3 to 6 feet while the values average around 18 ounces silver. The ore in the face of the drift looks fair to the eye but I was unable to learn just how well it had assayed.

On the 250 foot level no recent work has been done either north or south of the shaft and most of the better grade of ore above this level has been stoped out.

There has been little development on either the 200 or 250 foot levels but the south stope above the 150 has been producing much of the recent shipments and the back of this stope is now up nearly to the level of the 100 foot drift which must still be advanced about 20 feet further south in order to make the connection.

All of the work mentioned above has been greatly handicapped during the past two weeks by almost continuous break downs of the compressor for which some essential repair parts are still lacking in spite of strenous efforts to secure them. A further handicap to both development and production is found in the very poor condition of the main hoisting cable and I have been doing my best to help the Reymert Lease to secure from Washington the priority orders which are necessary to permit this to be replaced.

PRODUCTION

Since Mr. Holman, the bookkeeper and assayer had been suddenly called away from the mine just before I arrived, I was unable to check over the records of recent shipments or assays of samples but I will catch up on both of these on the occasion of my next visit.

GENERAL

Apparently the labor situation has been somewhat improved but this gain has been offset by the poor performance of the compressor and the necessity of nursing along the cable which cannot be counted on to function much longer.

There is still some good stoping ore ~~just~~ lies above the 100 and 150 foot levels and between the 300 and 250 while the showings on the 300 foot level is on the whole rather favorable and calls for further sinking which it is planned to undertake just as soon as a new hoisting rope can be secured and installed.

I sometimes think that the management do not fully appreciate the importance of keeping the mechanical equipment in top-notch condition and laying in a stock of spare parts as an insurance against the break downs which have been far too frequent and in conversation with Smith I have urged that special attention be given to these matters.

The condition of the underground workings themselves continues to be excellent.

Yours very truly,

Eme

March 30th, 1943

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Report #23

Gentlemen:

On the 26th instant I visited the Reymert Mine in company with Mr. Douglass Van Dyke, but we did not go through the underground workings below the 100' level at the A shaft. However, I had thoroughly inspected these in February and will do so again within the next few weeks, also Mr. Smith has informed me concerning recent progress.

Development:

Australia Workings (A Shaft)

On the 500' level the south crosscut to the west vein, - to which reference was made in my last report, - encountered ground which was even heavier and more broken up than in the first or north crosscut so that it was decided to return to this north crosscut, carry out such timbering as was necessary and then attempt to drift on the west vein. This work is now in progress. Some ore was found in the daved muck which came down into the crosscut but most of this material was waste rock from the walls of the vein.

South of the shaft ore is being stoped from above the 300' level but the grade is not altogether satisfactory.

The raise from the 150' level has broken through into the 100 and ore which looked to be of fair grade was being mined at

this point but recent samples as well as the record of shipments show that values are erratic and on the average not over 13 oz. silver per ton, whereas the ore should run at least 15 oz. in order to properly cover expenses.

Production:

As previously reported the shipments made during last December amounted to 584 tons with average value about 17 oz.

Shipments during January were 585 tons but grade had fallen to just below 16 oz. and in February when 515 tons were shipped the average grade was only a little over 13 oz.

March shipments up to the 24th had amounted to 400 tons with grade slightly below 13 oz.

I can see no immediate prospect of an improvement in the grade of the shipments unless some higher grade ore should be found in the west vein on the 300' level.

General:

The labor situation seems to be fairly satisfactory since the scale of wages was last increased. A new cable 600' in length was finally procured and the hoist and compressor are working in a satisfactory manner. Some difficulty was recently experienced with the pump in the Alaska shaft which furnishes washing water to the camp, but this has been straightened out.

Mr. Smith is extremely anxious, as he has been for some time past, to continue sinking the A shaft down to the permanent water level which should be found at from 150 to 250 feet below the present bottom of the shaft.

Now that this A shaft is all equipped for such a procedure, at least to the extent of sinking another 150-200', and since fairly good ore has been found in the sump as well as along the 300' level both north and south of the shaft such a procedure would be entirely logical and very important from the standpoint of proving up the future value of the mine. Even though the downward extension of the shaft may not be able to entirely follow the vein it can always be picked up by very short crosscuts and there is every reason to hope that a zone of secondary enrichment may be found above the water level and to both hope and expect that primary ore will be found at or near the upper level of the water. In this primary ore there is a chance that lead or copper or both might come into the vein in paying quantity.

In view of the low grade of ore which has recently been shipped and consequent lack of any operating profits, Mr. Tod has hesitated to advance the money necessary for this vitally important piece of work but in as much as a successful outcome of this development would appear to furnish the only means by which he can hope to recoup his present investment I am hopeful that he may decide to take the risk and that I may soon be able to advise you that further shaft sinking has begun.

This matter was discussed at some length with Mr. Douglass Van Dyke.

Yours very truly,

GMC:t

G. M. Colvocoresses

October 22, 1942

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reymert Report No. 18

Gentlemen:

A mining trip to northern New Mexico somewhat delayed my usual visit to the Reymert Mine which I made on the 21st, with inspection of portions of the workings.

DEVELOPMENT AND MINING

Australia Workings (A Shaft)

On the 300' level the north drift has been advanced 40' from the shaft following the east branch of a vein in which there is a narrow width of fairly good ore. This drift will be continued for another 60 to 80' which should put it directly under the Forbach workings in which some very good ore was reported to have been left when the ground caved and closed up the old drifts and stopes. This area will also be explored by one or more crosscuts and it is hoped that a production may be started by November. Any find of importance would naturally give great encouragement to exploration at still greater depth, which so far Tod has not been willing to authorize.

In my last report I mentioned that the 150' level had been driven 38' south of the new raise in the Africa Claim and this has since been extended for another 22' but failed to find any pay ore. The seam which showed in the face last month quickly pinched out. Nothing was found in the cross-cut from this drift which had a length of over 20' before it was abandoned.

No other development has recently been conducted in the A Shaft workings but stoping has continued steadily and the stope above the 150' level has widened out and is now yielding a large share of the current production.

Africa Workings

The raise from the south drifts in the A Shaft workings has been well-timbered up to the Africa adit level and for 20' above but has not been carried through to the surface. Considerable sampling in the old Africa stopes has given disappointing results indicating that the remaining ore will only carry 8 to 10 oz. silver and no attempt

has been made to mine any of this low grade material. However, Smith is still of the opinion that there should be one or more shoots of good ore below this adit level and he intends to carry on further exploration in this area in spite of the discouraging fact that all ore so far developed south of the raise has been too low grade to pay.

Europe Claim

Near the south end of the Europe some old workings have recently been partially sampled and ore with values of 11, 13, and 15 oz. silver was found in the shallow shaft and drifts. This ore would be comparatively easy to mine and while the grade is not yet up to par further work is called for and will probably be carried on during the next few weeks, as well as other exploration under some of the outcrops which are noted between the Europe and the Africa workings.

PRODUCTION

I was much pleased in checking the excellent results of September operations and to note that a royalty of 10% had been paid on all of 787 dry tons of ore sampled by the smelter during that month. The actual shipments for September amounted to only 664.022 dry tons since the production fell off somewhat in both tonnage and grade during the latter part of that month and from present showings it does not appear likely that the September record will be equalled in either October or November.

With the exception of the 150 stope the reserve in all parts of the A workings from which the principal production has been made during the past three months is decreasing rapidly and while they will probably continue to yield a good grade of ore until the end of the year the rate of output will be on the decline until some entirely new stopes can be opened up and brought into production. The best chance for such an improvement now hinges upon the results of development on the 300' level south of the A shaft and in my next report I hope to be able to give you some important data in that regard as well as further information concerning the prospects in the Africa and Europe Claims.

GENERAL

The condition and operation of the mine continues to be first class and my only suggestion to the management is that the development work should be speeded up to reduce the risk of running into a slack period during the winter when both production and income would be greatly reduced.

Recent work has been somewhat handicapped by the general shortage of manpower, which is finally being felt at the Reymert and by

some sickness among the officials and frequent mechanical trouble with the compressor which was being repaired while I was on the property.

The general outlook however, is still encouraging.

Yours very truly,

JMC

November 25, 1942

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reymert Report No. 19

Gentlemen:

Several matters combined to delay my November inspection of your property which was made on the 24th.

DEVELOPMENT

Australia Workings

From the A Shaft work on the 300' level has made good progress during the past month the north drift having been advanced to a distance of 119' from the shaft. This puts the end of the drift well under the old Forbach workings and the ore so far developed has been fairly satisfactory although not quite as rich as had been hoped. The average width of the vein from the shaft to the breast is approximately four feet and the average grade about 19 ounces. A high grade stringer from one to two feet in width is found almost continuously but could not be mined separately with any advantage.

The south drift has a length of 75' and for a time the values were comparatively low varying from eight to thirteen ounces but the grade of the ore is improving rapidly and a sample cut across the face assayed 21 ounces.

It is intended to start stoping above both these drifts in the very near future although a portion of the south drift may have to be left unworked because of the low grade.

The north drift followed a branch vein toward the northeast and the other branch presumably lies some distance to the west of this, and after the drift has been pushed for an additional 50' or thereabouts it is the intention of the management to crosscut in order to pick up this other vein and determine its value.

The showing on the 300' level is sufficiently encouraging to justify further sinking of the shaft which it is proposed to undertake in the very near future and the results of this will be watched with a great deal of interest since it may reasonably be expected that a zone of secondary enrichment, if any such exists, will probably be found within the next hundred feet below the present workings.

Above the 100' level from the A Shaft it is proposed to raise up toward the surface and break out some ore which has been indicated by surface workings and after the ore has been mined it may be possible to break waste in a Glory Hole and use this for filling the stopes below.

AFRICA WORKINGS

The south drifts from the A Shaft have been advanced only slightly during the past month. These are now all in the Africa

Claim and the 250' level extends 300' south of the shaft; the 200' level extends 466' south of the shaft; and the 150' level extends 450' south of the shaft. Work is in progress on this 150' level and some fairly good ore has been found for a distance of about 30' from the present face. It is proposed to continue this advance and to stope up toward the 100' level which may later on be extended to meet the stope. Further extension of the lower levels toward the south and stoping above them will be dependent upon conditions as they may actually develop but up to the present time nearly all of the ore found in the Africa Claim has been too low grade to be mined with profit.

EUROPE

The proposed development on the Europe Claim as mentioned in my last report has not yet been actually undertaken but a compressor is now being installed and active operations should be started there within the course of the next two or three weeks.

PRODUCTION

As forecast in my last report both grade and tonnage of ore have fallen off since September and the shipments made during the month of October amounted to only 516.66 tons as compared with 644 tons shipped during Spptember. The grade of the most recent shipments is rather unsatisfactory being only in the order of 14 ounces and this will have to be improved if the operators are to earn any profit. Apparently it has been thought advisable to

throw in a good deal of low grade material from the development work on the 300' level and also from the drifts at the south end of the upper levels and this has served to pull down the average value of the shipments.

I do not anticipate that there will be any substantial improvement during the month of December and the outlook for January and subsequent months is rather obscure as it will be largely dependent upon the results of future development at and below the 300' level and in the Europe.

GENERAL

A shortage of labor continues to present more or less of a problem although it has not yet become as serious at the Reymert as in many other mines. Seventeen men are employed underground and two or three more would be hired if they could be found. Should the Magma Copper Company and other copper mines be forced to grant another increase in wages as is now expected this may have an adverse effect upon the labor conditions at the Reymert. The condition of the mine workings continues to be excellent and has recently been highly approved by the State Mine Inspector.

Yours very truly,

GMC:cg

March 9th, 1942

Reymert Mining Co.
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Re: Reymert Report #11.

Gentlemen:

On the 6th inst. I visited the Reymert Mine and went over the situation with the bookkeeper and mine foreman since Walter Smith was not at the property.

Sinking the A (Australia) shaft has been temporarily discontinued in order to drift on the 250' and 300' levels.

The bottom of the shaft,--just below the 300' level continues to show good ore with a width of about 4' on the north side said to carry 25 oz. and 5.6' on the south side assaying about 15 oz.

A station has been cut on the 300' level and advanced about 8' to the south with ore in the breast 4' wide which mines out at 19 oz. The north drift, which has only just been started, will be carried out under the old Forbach workings and the caved ground into which it is intended to put up a raise.

On the 250' level no drifting will be done to the north but the south drift has been advanced for a length of 145' from the shaft and the width of ore in the face is 3.5'. Samples taken along this drift show erratic values over a width of from 3 to 5' but the general average is figured at better than 15 oz. and on the whole this showing is distinctly encouraging.

It is the intention of the operators to continue this drift for nearly 400' further south and then to connect up with the old workings on the south side of the Australia Hill as mentioned in my last previous report and if a continuous shoot of pay ore can be developed for this distance the tonnage of developed ore will be very greatly increased and the future production of the property will be assured for several months to come.

Stoping is now in progress south of the shaft above the 250', 200' and 150' levels and care is being taken to keep up the grade by selective mining and underground sorting while the reject is gobbed along the drifts or into the stopes.

Shipment #106 was mined while cutting out the 300' station and only assayed 11.36 oz. but the average grade of the other six shipments on which returns have been received since February 1st was

better than 16 oz. per ton and it is hoped that this grade can be maintained.

The moisture in the shipments has dropped to some extent since January, but it still seems to be too high and efforts are being made to improve this condition and also to check the moisture samples as these are taken at the smelter.

The shipments made during February appear to have represented a production of only 15 tons per day, but the crew of miners has recently been somewhat increased and a larger production is hoped for during March.

The hoist from the collar of the Alaska Shaft has now been moved to the A. and permits faster hoisting than before.

INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT.

Insofar as I can laarn the men at the mine have no inventory of the equipment belonging to the Reymert Co. as this was apparently not made when the lease was transferred from Forbach to Tod. Recently Holman (the bookeeper) and Smith have taken some kind of an inventory which is supposed to show all of the present equipment including the items purchased by Tod. In view of the possibility that Tod may relinquish his lease at some time in the near future I feel that it would be advisable to have a separate inventory of all equipment belonging to the Reymert Co. and unless you already have such an inventory in Milwaukee I suggest that it will be well for me to check over the situation in conjunction with Smith and prepare a list of the Reymert Co. equipment.

I am assuming that since the departure of Tod Smith has been forwarding to your office copies of the Smelter settlement sheets and royalty checks in accordance with the terms of the Lease. If this is not the fact I shall be glad to take the matter up with Smith as you may instruct.

GENERAL.

During the past month the general situation at the Reymert Mine seems to have somewhat improved and if the ore showings in the A. Shaft continue to increase in length and to hold up in grade I believe that there is a fair chance that the operations of the Lessee will be self-supporting on a small scale for some time to come.

I was informed that their records showed a small operating profit for the month of February,--the first month that this has occurred since they took over the lease,--and while the shipments made since February 20th have not averaged so well as they did during the first half of that month they have had a better value than at any time prior to January and more care is now being taken in sorting the ore while expenses are certainly watched with care and overhead has been reduced.

I shall continue to watch this situation closely.

Yours very truly,

GMC

GMC:DF

February 27th, 1942

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Re: Operations under Tod Lease
Report No. 10

Gentlemen:

By the 16th of February the A. Shaft had reached a depth of 300 ft. from the collar and the ore had improved from the time my last report was written. The south side of the shaft was showing a vein some 8' in width and assaying, according to the management, 19 ozl in silver per ton. It is the intention of the management to continue sinking as long as good ore is found in the bottom of the shaft.

Drifting on the 250' level has made some progress both to the north and south and the showing in both cases is fair. Smith is now considering the desirability of continuing the south drift for a distance of some 520' from the shaft, at which point he would be just below the winze that was sunk from an adit on the south side of the Australia Hill. He plans to reopen this adit and continue sinking the winze in order to connect with the proposed extension of the 250' level from the A. Shaft, and then to raise up through to the surface on the south side of the Australia Hill, thus providing a second shaft which would enable him to meet Arizona safety requirements and could be used for lowering timber, etc., while the present A. Shaft would be available entirely for hoisting ore.

In order to improve the conditions at the A. Shaft he also proposes to move the hoist from the South Alaska, which is considerably more powerful than the present hoist, and after installing this South Alaska Hoist the present A. Shaft hoist would be available for installation at the collar of the new shaft on the south side of the Australia Hill.

This is a somewhat ambitious program and is reasonably certain to cost from $10,000.00 to $12,000.00. I do not believe that Smith will be able to carry this plan out unless he should find that good ore continues along the 250' level from the A. Shaft to the proposed south shaft and while this is a possibility it does not appear probable. However, any further developments south of the present A. workings will be advantageous to the property and may substantially increase the ore reserve.

The drift on the north side of the A. Shaft will be extended for a comparatively short distance until it is under the old Forbach workings which have been caved, and Forbach maintains that some very good ore was left below these workings, which should be easily mined by the present operators after they have advanced northward less than 100'. Unfortunately, the Forbach workings were not surveyed and no accurate maps are available so that the search for the ore which Forbach left in his winze and along the drift may be somewhat longer and more expensive than anticipated.

Recent production has all come from the A. workings and has been amounting to approximately 20 tons per day, but Smith hopes to increase this to 30 tons in the near future. The last two cars on which returns have been received from the smelter averaged slightly better than 19 ozl. per ton and if this grade can be maintained and tonnage of ore somewhat increased the operation should be self-supporting and may provide a small surplus for the developments outlined above.

Yours very truly,

GMC:DF

GMC

January 28th, 1942

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Re: Operations Under Tod Lease
Report #9

Gentlemen:

On January 27th I visited the Reymert Mine and went through the A. shaft working with Walter Smith and the new Mexican foreman, Santillan. No work has recently been done in any other part of the property.

GENERAL

Mr. Tod was called for Army duty some time ago and has left Arizona. Shortly after his departure trouble developed at the mine and Smith found it expedient to discharge Cosgrove, who had been acting as mine foreman, and really as Mine Superintendent since the start of the Tod operations. Smith now says that he will spend a much larger part of his own time at the property, and I hope that he will carry out this intention. At times when he is not there the clerk, Holman, by name, will probably be in charge assisted by the Mexican foreman mentioned above. All of the workers had been discharged along with Cosgrove on the 24th of this month and no active operations have since been in progress but Smith promised that these would be resumed today and that production would continue. I understand that it is his intention to rehire most of the Mexican miners and some of the others, but not any of the men who were particularly partisan to Cosgrove.

MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL.

In connection with the above it may be well to state that in my opinion and as I have previously expressed myself on several occasions a great deal of the difficulty experienced by the present leasers is due to lack of system and efficient management. Tod, himself, is entirely inexperienced in matters of this nature and went into the venture entirely on Walter Smith's recommendation without in any way checking the opinions expressed by Smith, who is a personal friend of long standing. Since that time Smith has been nominally the manager, but having a number of other occupations has continued to live at his home near Coolidge, some forty miles away from the mine which he has only visited at intervals, and he has not kept in close touch with the affairs of the property. Smith, himself,is a good engineer and surveyor, but in so far as I know he has had very little experience in mine management and in this case he has certainly not shown any great amount of executive ability.

All of the mining operations and many of the matters normally handled by a manager have actually been supervised by Cosgrove, who is a skillful and experienced miner but by no means qualified to be a mine superintendent and who does not seem to get along well with his employees or others. Cosgrove has been accustomed to working in big mines such as those at Bisbee and he has been very prodigal with timber and apparently has failed to watch the grade of his ore or to properly sample it in advance of stoping. This last is given as the cause of his discharge and the Mexican who takes his place was formerly employed by Forbach and is supposed to be well acquainted with the ore in the Reymert Mine.

Prior to leaving Phoenix it appears that Tod insisted that from that time forward the property would have to be self-supporting and that he should not be called upon to make up any future operating deficits as he has regularly done in the past and,--for reasons which I shall mention below,--I am extremely doubtful if the mine is yet in shape to pay its way and fear that Smith may soon find himself in financial difficulties. Tod has a very substantial investment in this property, somewhere in the order of $70,000.00 (including the $30,000.00 which he paid to Forbach) and should he default in his lease he would lose a good deal of valuable mining equipment, so that I am hopeful that he will, if necessary, continue to advance some funds, particularly in view of the better grade of ore which has recently been discovered in the A. workings. The recent developments may very likely serve to put the property on a self-supporting basis,provided some additional money is expended for development and preparation and all of the actual mining is done with economy and efficiency.

A. SHAFT WORKINGS - (See sketch map recently forwarded)

The equipment at the A. Shaft is in good condition. Production was continuous until the ~~work~~ crew were discharged and can be resumed as soon as men are reemployed. The shaft is now down 284', i.e. 34' below the so-called 250' level and Smith proposes to continue sinking for approximately another 25' and then drift on the 300' level as previously explained. In the bottom of the shaft the vein shows on both the north and south sides, having a width of approximately 3' and said to average in the order of 20 oz. to the ton. Both grade and width are somewhat better on the north wall but the showing at this depth is not as good as on the occasion of my last visit when the bottom of the shaft was about 30' higher up.

The 250' level has been extended north for a distance of 25' and the face looks rather poor with the higher grade ore confined to a width of only 2'. The south drift has a length of 50' and the face shows some 3' in width with ore which is said to average 20 oz. and another 3' of lower grade material.

On the 200' level the north drift has broken into the cave from the old Forbach workings at a distance of 65' from the shaft. The caved material is apparently waste but the floor of the drift just before reaching the cave is said to have shown some 6' width of good ore and there should be stoping ground below. However there is but little ore above this drift since the raise which was put up from the 200 to the 150'

level is mostly in low grade material and one small pocket of high grade ore has already been mined. The south drift has a length of 105' and the ore in the face has pinched to a narrow width, although the back of the drift was better and wider nearer to the shaft.

On the 150' level the north drift entered the cave 60' from the shaft and the only ore developed at this point is comparatively low grade. The south drift has a length of 95' and in the face there is a width of 3' which is said to average better than 20 oz. and an additional 2' said to average 13 oz. A stope has been started a short distance north of the face but here as in most of the ore shoots selective mining is necessary to keep up the grade of shipments.

On the 100' level only low grade ore was found in the drift which ran into the bottom of the old Forbach shaft (known as Forbach's new A. Shaft) 115' north of the present hoisting shaft. The south drift on this level is much longer than shown on the map and although the face will sample only 8 oz. it is presumed that there is some better grade material at different points along the back of the drift and Smith proposes to resample this carefully in the near future.

In general the physical condition of these workings is good and all are well timbered and in shape for production but the available tonnage of ~~the~~ ore is still extremely limited and I greatly doubt if it will be possible to maintain an output averaging 30 tons per day until the ~~the~~ shaft sinking has been completed and drifts and stopes started on the 300' level. The raises from the 200 to the 150 have been holed through and the stopes above the 200 will have to furnish the bulk of the ore to which will be added some production from the drifts and raises on the 250 and such ore as may be mined in the shaft. The handling and storage of the waste which will have to be mined along with the shipping ore presents quite a problem and until sufficient storage space is available to permit backfilling or gobbing the waste may have to be hoisted to the 70' level and then trammed out to the surface, which is a pretty expensive procedure.

The moisture content of the ore has been increasing in a surprising manner according to the smelter settlement sheet, and whereas formerly this only amounted to 3 or 4% at the most it has recently averaged close to 10%, which naturally increases operating costs and transportation charges per dry ton. Smith does not believe that the ore actually contains this percentage of moisture and on this point I am inclined to agree with him, but there is no way in which he can check the smelter without paying for a representative to be present when moisture samples are taken at Miami and this again will add to his expenses.

I checked over the recent shipments from the mine and determined that these had an average of slightly over 15 oz. which is fairly satisfactory, but the tonnage has been falling off and I am extremely doubtful as to the possibility of maintaining the output of even 30 tons per day until additional development will permit stoping from the 300' level in the A. Shaft.

Smith still has it in mind to carry out additional development work through crosscutting from the A. Shaft and through reopening and

exploring other portions of the property, but unless Tod will provide additional funds for this purpose I do not see how he can possibly carry out his intentions.

WORKING COSTS.

A crew of 14 men has recently been engaged and it was the intention and expectation that the output would be about 40 tons per day, but actually it has fallen to less than 30 tons. The cost of mining and other operations have been very loosely kept so that there is but little basis for intelligently planning the operating economies which must be made if the income is to meet the expenses.

The following is Smith's estimate of costs per working day.

Mining Labor	$66.00
General & overhead	20.00
Social Security and Ariz. Unemployment Tax.	4.00
Workmen's Compensation Insurance	7.00
Timber	25.00
Explosives & lights,etc.	4.00
Fuel	5.00
Miscellaneous	1.00
TOTAL	$132.00

If this expenditure served to produce 33 tons of dry ore per day the cost would be $4.00 per ton, to which must be added the smelting charge of $3.50 plus hauling and railroad freight amounting to $1.80 per wet ton or approximately $2.00 when the moisture content is around 10%. From the above figures (all of which are obviously approximate, and in my opinion likely to be very inaccurate) it becomes evident that when only 30 tons of dry ore are produced the total cost is approximately $10.00 per ton, and therefore the ore must contain at least 16 oz. of silver in order to pay its way, although Smith figures that he can break even on 14 oz. material. It should certainly be possible to substantially reduce the working costs, particularly the items included in "overhead", "timber" and "mining labor" which comprise the principal expenses, and I am sincerely hopeful that this will be accomplished. But neither past performance nor present conditions are reassuring in this respect.

I shall keep you closely advised of any new development.

Yours very truly,

GMC:DF

D 9

December 18th, 1941

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Re: Operations Under Tod Lease
Report #8

Gentlemen:

On the 17th inst. I visited the Reymert Mine and am much pleased to be able to submit my most satisfactory report to date.

At long last the workings from the A. Shaft have begun to develop better than 12 oz. ore at several points and this has not only resulted in substantially improving the grade of the shipments but justifies a much more favorable forecast of future operations and is doubtless serving to encourage the Lessee at a very opportune moment.

For the first time since Tod took over the lease the returns from shipments should now be meeting all the current operating expenses, and if this can be continued I have but little doubt that Tod will arrange to have the work proceed regardless of whether or not he should be called away for military duty. All operations are at present concentrated at the A. Shaft and only one shift is being worked, but now that several faces are in ore this seems to be a good policy and makes for efficiency and economy.

WORKING AT A. SHAFT IN AUSTRALIA CLAIM.

Since my last report was written the new shaft has been sunk to a depth of approximately 255' and a station has been cut and partly timbered at 250'. It is intended to sink to the 300' level and then to drift both north and south. The north drift at a distance of about 60' from the shaft should begin to pass about 25' under the considerable tonnage of reputedly good ore which caved in during Forbach's operations while he was working from the old A. Shaft and this caved ore can then be tapped by raises and drawn out on the 300' level.

To the south the good ore previously developed on the 200' level should be encountered on the 300, and if the ore shoot holds in size and grade there will be every incentive to continue sinking the shaft in order to open up the ore at still greater depth.

In the bottom of the shaft and also at the 250' station the vein has a width of about 7', and cut samples indicate an average grade of 20 oz., although I doubt if it will mine at much better than 15 oz.

The 200 north drift reached the caved ground at 60' from the shaft and the same thing happened on the 150' level. In both cases there is some good ore between the cave and the shaft and some stoping is in progress, although it will not be safe to approach too close to the Forbach workings until the caved material has been drawn from below and the old stope back-filled with waste.

South of the shaft an ore shoot having a length of 80', an average width of about 8', and grade of 12 to 15 oz. has been developed and is being mined,--a raise having been started to connect through to the 150' level.

The raise in this south stope has been completed from the 150' to the 100' level and much of the recent production is coming from this stope and a smaller quantity from the north stope on the 150' level stope where the raise is also through to the 100' level.

No stoping is in progress above the 100 level as most of the ore was too low grade to pay and the fact that the grade has so far consistently improved with depth leads one to hope that,--at least in this particular shoot,--the best ore may yet be found below the 250' level.

It happened that Anglin, the Deputy State Mine Inspector also visited the property on the 17th and so we went through the workings together in company with Cosgrove, the Mine Superintendent. Anglin was very definitely pleased with the way in which this mine has recently been opened up from the standpoint of safety, ventilation, timbering, etc., and his comments were quite in line with the favorable reports which I have previously made concerning these aspects of the operations.

Walter Smith has not yet completed the survey map of these workings which must be tied in with the old A. workings in order to make a comprehensive picture. I am hoping to be able to send you a print of this map in the very near future as it will greatly help you in understanding my reports, and if Smith does not live up to his promise in a short time I will at least prepare and forward a sketch which should be approximately accurate and serve to clarify the situation.

SHIPMENTS

I have now obtained the data from all ore shipments including Lot 79, which combined with lots 77 and 78, was sampled by the smelter on December 16th.

The shipments so far sampled during Dedember (Lots 66-79 inclusive) contained in round figures 830 tons of ore averaging 13.7 oz. per ton and netting the lessee after payment of all charges including freight and trucking the sum of $3309.73, equal to just about $4.00 per ton which should more than cover the costs of current development and mining according to my own estimates and the best information that I can obtain from the management.

MILL TESTS.

While these have not been entirely discontinued the general results---as given in my last report-- were by no means encouraging and I think that Tod is beginning to realize that the metallurgical problem is difficult and complicated at best and that it would be a great mistake to actually undertake the construction of any type of mill and the preparations necessary to permit the mining of the low grade ore until he has actually proven the existance of a much larger tonnage of better grade material than can be estimated at present except by drawing on ones' imagination.

Since his normal development work is pretty certain to prove up much low grade material as well as ore of shipping grade I believe that this situation is likely to improve during the next four months and that the matterwill then be given consideration at a time when Tod's personal plans and the general economic conditions will be more settled than at present.

Yours very truly,

GMC:df

November 26th, 1941

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Re: Operations under Tod Lease
Report #7

Gentlemen:

On the 22nd instant I had quite a lengthy conference with James Tod and Walter Smith, and on the 25th I met Smith at the mine and went over the present situation and the plans of the Lessees in detail.

DEVELOPMENT

All mining and development work has now been discontinued excepting at the A shaft workings on the Australia Claim to which reference will be made below; but it is proposed to shortly resume work at the North Alaska where the East or Blue Vein has been sampled in an adit tunnel near to the main shaft and although the width of ore at this point is only about 2.5' it appears well worth while to do some drifting which can be carried on at relatively small expense as all necessary equipment is available.

Smith and Tod both claim to be anxious to continue the development in other portions of the mine and state that this work will pretty surely be resumed just as soon as the actual mining operations can be made self supporting, and this they hope to accomplish through further increasing the tonnage and substantially improving the grade of the output from the A. workings. Meantime, Tod tells me that his investment in the Reymert now stands at some $65,000, including the $30,000 for which he purchased the lease from Forbach, his subsequent operating losses and purchases of equipment, etc., and it is evident that he does not feel disposed to substantially increase this investment at present, excepting as operating requirements may force him to do so, or in the event that it is decided to construct a mill.

However, they are continuing to sink the A shaft to a somewhat greater depth and also expect to crosscut east from this shaft to the Blue Vein and later on they hope to resample the ore showings which were tapped by the long cross-cut in the Europe Claim and to do some drifting at points where the showings may appear promising.

A. SHAFT IN AUSTRALIA CLAIM

Smith has promised to furnish me with prints of a survey map of these new workings,-which is now in the course of preparation,- and of which I hope to soon send you a copy.

Their new shaft has now been sunk to a total depth of 230' from the surface, or 158' below the adit level and drifts have been run north and south on what they term the 100', 150', and 200' levels from all of which some stoping is now in progress.

Recent production has averaged about 66 tons per day and they hope to step this up to 100 tons during December.

The grade of the recent shipments is not accurately known, since up to the 25th, the smelter had not furnished settlement sheets on the last 15 cars of ore shipped, but according to the mine and truck samples, it is expected that this will exceed 12 oz. per ton;- the last reported lot (including cars #57, 52 and 53) having run 11.44 oz.) Unfortunately, it does not appear that the mine samples are taken with sufficient care and a good deal of low grade material has frequently been shipped as ore to the substantial disadvantage of the operators. The management are taking steps to improve this procedure.

Generally speaking, the present showing in the A. workings is decidedly encouraging and puts the mine in better shape than at any time since Tod took over the lease, but another two or three months work will be required before any very substantial tonnage of ore can be figured positive, or even probable, in this section of the property, and the future policy of the operators seems to very largely depend upon the results which they may obtain at this point.

METALLURGICAL EXPERIMENTS

While these have not yet been entirely completed, it appears that but little further work will be carried on at present, and in my personal opinion, the results, as reported to me, are by no means satisfactory.

The work was confined to variations of cyanide treatment following a chloridizing roast, or in some cases a simple roast without reagents and a complete report of the tests has been promised me later. Briefly, however, it was established that a maximum recovery of silver values (about 85%) could only be secured by a chloridizing roast at 1100 degrees F. after grinding to minus 100 mesh and cyaniding with a 12 hour contact and this involved a cyanide consumption of 3.9# per ton of ore. The cost of this procedure was estimated at $1.50 per ton, but it is my opinion that $2.00 is a much more probable figure.

By simple roasting without reagents, and after crushing to only 8 mesh a recovery of 72% of the silver was made with a somewhat shorter period of contact, and a consumption of 3.6# of cyanide. The cost of this procedure was estimated at about $1.00 per ton, but again I feel that this estimate is much too low.

Based on Smith's preliminary estimate of 200,000 tons of 8 oz. ore developed in the mine, his forecast results are roughly as follows:

	Coarse Grinding & Simple Roast		Fine Grinding & Chloridizing Roast	
Gross value of this ore at present price silver - $5.60 per ton				
Recovered value per ton	$4.03		$4.76	
Milling Cost		$1.00		$1.50
Amortization of Milling Plant		0.50		0.50
Balance available to cover cost of mining, royalty, taxes, overhead, etc.	$2.53		$2.76	

Even on this basis, it does not appear to me that the investment for the future operation of the property and construction of the mill can be considered attractive since Smith admits that the cost of mining much of the lower grade ore will be in the order of $2.00 per ton. It appears that Tod has not as yet reached any decision regarding his future program, but he is now giving the problem earnest consideration and has discussed it with the local representatives of some mining and construction companies including the Western Machinery Company of San Francisco, who sometimes advance money for the construction of mills which they design, erect, and operate. Failing to secure financial assistance from some such outside company, Tod has it in mind to obtain the same from among his personal friends and relatives, but, as stated above, he has not yet reached any definite decision to erect the mill, and I have tried to suggest in a friendly way that it might be much to his interest to first continue the development of the mine and actually block out a substantial quantity of somewhat higher grade material which could be expected to yield a wider margin of profit.

Personally, I believe that this latter policy would be in the interest of your company, as well as Tod, for I have a great deal of confidence in the mine itself, and believe that there is an excellent chance that a constructive campaign of development work,-particularly if carried on largely below the old workings and the present water level,- would prove up a large tonnage of new ore averaging 10 oz. or better in silver.

I shall be very pleased to receive your comments and suggestions in regard to all the above and meantime, will watch the situation closely and advise you promptly concerning any plans which Tod may eventually formulate.

In passing, I might mention that the actual direction and operation of the Reymert Mine seems to me to be very inefficient in several respects, and that this fact is party responsible for the very large outlay which Tod has made to date with comparitively small returns. A good deal of friction has recently developed between some of his employees and it may be that some changes in personnel will be made before long.

Meantime, the Lessees are complying with all of the terms of their agreement with your company, and the condition of the mine is good from a physical standpoint, although the low value of the production and consequently of the royalty returns is much to be regretted.

Yours very truly,

GMC:es

July 10, 1942

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Re: Reymert Report No. 15

Gentlemen:

On the 8th inst. I visited the Reymert Mine for usual inspection.

DEVELOPMENT (Australia workings)

Work during the past month has still been largely confined to the workings from the A Shaft of which I made a very thorough examination on this occasion, climbing up through the stopes from the 250' to 150' levels.

On the 300' level no work has been done during the past three months and none is planned in the near future.

On the 250' level the south drift now has a length of 320' of which 250' is timbered and stoping is in progress in the vein above. The ore in the breast of the drift and for the last 70' is broken up and generally of low grade except for a narrow width.

Above the level there is extremely good ore showing for most of the length of the pay shoot and the faces in various portions of the stopes vary from five to as much as ten feet in width with an average value in the order of 20 ounces.

The 200' level has been advanced to a total length of 382' but here also the better grade ore only extends about 250' south from the shaft. It is proposed to advance this drift about eight feet further and then to raise up to connect with the north drift from the Africa Adit as mentioned in previous reports. The length of this raise will be somewhat over 100'.

Above the 200' level the stopes in the pay shoot are fully as good as below and a very nice grade of ore is being steadily mined although the tonnage is not yet up to expectations.

The 150' level has been advanced to a length of 265' and will be pushed along gradually so that it will eventually connect with the raise from the 200'. Some stoping is also in progress above the 150' level.

AFRICA ADIT

This has now been cleaned out and track and timbers replaced

on the main cross-cut and the north drift which has a length of 170'. A portion of this distance had been stoped by former operators and beyond (going north) the vein is broken up and average values are reported to be only seven to ten ounces. In the face there is only a narrow stringer of ore which looks good to the eye but has not yet been sampled and assayed.

South of the point where the Africa-Cross-Cut-Adit intersects the vein an old drift and stope extended about 50' but these workings are still partly caved and cannot be inspected. The ore is reported to have been of low grade.

In cleaning out the north drift some 22 tons of ore were sorted out and trammed to the Africa ore bin along the road. This is reported to average around 13 ounces and will be held until it can be mixed with higher grade ore for shipment.

PRODUCTION

Shipments made during the month of June amounted to 866 tons with average content of nearly 20 ounces silver per ton. The improvement on both quantity and quality is therefore very gratifying and the outlook, for the next few months at least, is most favorable.

GENERAL

The underground conditions in the mine are excellent, drifts and stopes are kept clean, well timbered, and safe, and care is taken in sorting the ore for shipment and back filling the reject.

Twenty-one men are now employed and the wages scale is $5.00 per shift for miners and $4.00 for muckers which is substantially less than the current wages at the Magma and other copper mines. The crew are practically all Mexicans.

I am informed and have every reason to believe that the operations of this mine during the past three months have been profitable to the lessee and that Tod has been able to thus obtain some pepayment on his previous investment.

If intelligent development continues to keep pace with the production there is every reason to expect that similar results will be obtained for sometime to come and the entire situation both physical and financial has therefore greatly improved during the past five months.

Yours very truly,

Ere

August 13, 1942

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reymert Report No. 16

Gentlemen:

On the 12th instant I visited the Reymert Mine for usual monthly inspection.

DEVELOPMENT AND MINING

Australia Workings (A Shaft)

Operations during the past month have been confined to this section of the property and the principal development has consisted in extending the south drifts on the 200 and 150' levels and in raising up from the south end of the former. No work has been done on the 300 or 250' levels nor in the shaft.

The length of the 200' level south is now about 390' and from near the breast of the drift a two compartment raise has been pushed up about 45'.

There is no ore showing in this raise which is apparently a short distance south of the end of the pay shoot through which most of the level was driven.

The 200' level south has also been driven to a length of about 390' and by the 15th of this month it is expected that the raise will connect through after which the said raise will be continued upwards to connect up with the north drift in the Africa workings.

Stoping has continued steadily from above the 250' level as far up as the 150 and a very good grade of ore has been broken and should continue to be broken in the stopes which were described in my last report.

No work has recently been done in the Africa Adit but operations will be resumed here after the raise has been completed to the north drift and subsequently continued up to the surface.

After the connection has been made between the Australia and Africa workings, which will probably be between the 10th and the 15th of September, the management plans to undertake some exploration and development in the Europe Claim especially from the long adit cross-cut which has its portal on the Reymert unpatented claim and enters

the Europe from the West. The exact scope and nature of this work has not yet been determined.

PRODUCTION

Shipments made during the month of July aggregated 867 tons or practically the same as during June. The average grade of the ore was nearly, but not quite as good as in June. By September or October it is hoped that the output of the mine can be increased provided proper arrangements can be made to truck the ore to the smelter. This last operation is handicapped to some extent by the difficulty which the trucking contractor is experiencing in obtaining new tires for his trucks but measures are being taken which should improve this situation.

GENERAL

The condition of the mine continues excellent.

Up to date there has been no serious difficulty with labor and a crew of over twenty men are employed but recently it has become necessary for the operator to provide transportation to and from the mine for about twelve of these men who live in Superior and cannot longer arrange to obtain tires for their personal cars. The Magma Company in spite of the fact that they are paying a much higher scale of wages are very short of miners partly due to the extreme heat in the lower levels of the Magma Mine. The labor situation in all the mines of the state is likely to be upset in the near future by union demands for higher wages in the entire mining industry in order to make these conform to the absurdly high scale which is being paid by contractors on government projects. There is also from some quarters a continued agitation to force the closing down of gold and silver mines even when, as in the case of the Reymert, the ore has a fluxing value to the copper smelters but it is to be hoped that no such action will become necessary to relieve the shortage of labor in the copper, lead, and zinc camps.

Yours very truly,

September 14, 1942

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reymert Report No. 17

Gentlemen:

On the 11th inst. I visited the mine for usual monthly inspection and am pleased to be able to make a favorable report.

DEVELOPMENT AND MINING

Australia Workings (A Shaft)

The raise at the south end of the 200' level (390' from the new shaft) has now been completed up through the 150' level and for an additional 25' where it broke through as intended into the north drift in the Africa workings. The connection was made on the 9th and I was able to climb up through the raise although the timbering had not been completed.

There has been no advance on the 200' level beyond the raise but the 150' level, after being extended to the raise, has been pushed 38' further to the south. The vein was barren of values for 30' south of the raise but at that point a narrow seam of low grade ore (4 oz.) began to make and in the present face ~~of~~ this has widened to about 2' and recent assays indicate a value of 12 oz.

The showing here is promising and it is quite possible that a new shoot of pay ore may be found to exist beyond this face since these shoots seem to occur at fairly regular intervals and one is due to appear in this section of the vein.

On the east side of this drift and close to the face a crosscut has been started in the hope of finding ore in the wall. At the time of my visit this crosscut had a length of 10' and no ore was noted but the management plan to carry it for a length of 25' and will then quit if nothing has been found.

Africa Workings

No development work has yet been done in the old Africa workings beyond the cleaning out of the north drift, into which the above described raise has now penetrated, and the adit crosscut to the surface. At the east end of this adit where it cuts the vein there is a winze, said to be 100' deep and it is reported that fairly good ore was mined here and from the adjacent stopes which are less then

100' south of the present breast of the 150' level from the A Shaft. There was also some stoping above and below the Africa drift further to the north and directly above the shoot of ore into which the 150' level is now entering.

The management therefore intend to very logically explore this ground by continuing the 150' level and perhaps later the 200' level and all ore that may be found here can be efficiently mined and taken out through the Africa adit crosscut or up through the new shaft which it is proposed to raise to the surface from a point just above the old winze.

Samples which have so far been obtained from the edges of the Africa stopes are for the most part rather too low grade to be attractive (10 to 15 oz.) but there is reason to hope that in some of the unexplored portions of these ore shoots a better grade of material will be discovered.

Other developments now planned by the management include a north drift on the 300' level from the A Shaft to mine out ore supposed to have been left by Forbach,--when his workings from the previous A Shaft were lost through caving,--and it is also proposed to go back into the workings on the Europe Claim and endeavor to open up ore shoots at certain points where their existence is indicated or suspected.

PRODUCTION

As you will note from the settlement sheets the good production record established during June and July was continued and improved upon during August when the shipments amounted to 949.44 tons with an average grade in the order of 22 oz. per ton so that all of these will call for at least a 5% royalty payment while it would appear to me that lots 180 to 186 inclusive (186 being the last lot for which settlement had been received up to the 11th) all have net values (as same is defined in your contract) in excess of $10.00 per ton and therefore that on these lots the royalty of 10% should apply.

All ore shipped during the last three months has come from stopes in the A Shaft workings and these are being kept in excellent shape, well-timbered and filled with waste whenever they are exhausted. However, the stoping ore below the 200' level is now practically worked out and while the tonnage thatcan be mined above that level is uncertain, mainly due to the varying width of the vein, it hardly seems likely that it will be sufficient to maintain the present rate and grade of shipments beyond the end of this year by which date it is hoped that the proposed exploration and development to the north of the A Shaft and in the Africa and Europe Claims will have provided new stoping areas.

GENERAL

Conditions at the mine continue good and up to date they have been fortunate in maintaining a full crew of fairly efficient Mexican miners in spite of the serious shortage of labor which prevails in

nearly all of the mining camps of this state.

The men at the Reymert seem to be largely relatives or friends of the foreman, who goes by the peculiar name of "Coo-Coo" and who is an exceptionally competent and intelligent miner and thoroughly familiar with the vagaries of the Reymert Veins.

The ore showings as opened up are now being carefully sampled in advance of stoping and the broken ore is carefully sorted both underground and on the surface.

The higher grade of the shipments now frequently involves the payment of a small additional toll charge to the smelter beyond the base-rate of $3.50 per ton and, as was to be expected, there has been an advance of 20¢ in the trucking charge beginning with lot #182 of which I understand that you have been informed through direct correspondence with Mr. Tod. The trucking contractor has taken steps to obtain additional equipment and the smelter seems to be willing to purchase and treat as much ore as the mine can produce.

The necessity for keeping up the current developments and planning these well in advance is fully appreciated by Walter Smith, with whom I have discussed the matter at some length and who seems to be always glad to receive and follow friendly advice, and therefore; unless the new work should yield very disappointing results in respect to tonnage and/or grade, I feel that there are good grounds for expecting that the present favorable course of affairs will continue well on into 1943.

Yours very truly,

Eve

May 18, 1942

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reymert Report No. 13

Gentlemen:

On the 16th inst. I visited the Reymert Mine, checked the shipments etc. with the bookkeeper and went through the active workings with Walter Smith and his foreman.

Development

Operations are still confined to the A (Australia) workings. The south drifts on the 300' and 250' levels have not been advanced since my last previous visit and no work has been done below the 250 from which raises have been put up to the 200' level and ore has been stoped in a few places.

The 200' level has not been advanced for a total length of 250' from the shaft and most of the drift has now been timbered and some stoping is now in progress while raises have connected this level to the 150, which has not been advanced for a total length of 235' and stopes above this level are also working.

The excellent shoot of ore described in my last two reports continues to the south and has been responsible for all of the production made during the past two months.

The 200' level and also the 150' level will be advanced until they can be connected with the winze sunk below the drift in the south side of the hill and after such a connection has been made the output of the mine can be substantially increased and development work resumed to the north of the shaft.

All ore broken is now carefully sorted underground and the higher value of the shipments is partly due to this improved practice and also to the fact that this shoot contains the richest ore that has been developed during the past year or more.

It now seems possible that the values will prove to be fairly continuous as far as the old south Australia workings and in that event the present grade of production can pretty surely be maintained for many months to come.

Production

Shipments made during April amounted to 686 tons thus showing only a slight increase in tonnage over March but the substantial increase in value was most gratifying and the average value has now reached 20 oz. per ton for the first time since Tod took over the lease. Every effort will be made to maintain this value and there is a good chance that the production can be increased after the month of June.

Yours very truly,

Jmc

April 10, 1942

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reymert Report No. 12

Gentlemen:

On the 9th inst. I visited the Reymert Mine and went over the general situation with the bookkeeper obtaining record of recent shipments and I went through the mine workings with the foreman.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The sinking of the "A" (Australia) shaft has made no further progress during the past month since it was decided to discontinue sinking in order to open up the drifts and stopes on and above the 300' level. The ore in the bottom of the shaft and along the 300' level did not appear so good as it was a short distance above and the 300' level was extended only 60' south from the shaft where work on this level was discontinued.

The 250' level has advanced south from the shaft for a total length of 300' and I am pleased to advise that it shows an almost continuous ore shoot except for the last 30' where the ore is badly broken up but likely to come in again at any time. The width of this vein varies from 3 to 5' and the average grade, judging from shipments is about 16 ounces silver per ton although streaks of much better grade material are occasionally found. The drift is at present being timbered preparatory to stoping and later will be continued farther south although it is the present intention to carry the 200' level ahead of the 250' and first to make a connection with the workings on the south side of the hill from this 200' level.

The 200' level has now been extended south about 200' from the shaft and here also there is a continuous shoot of fairly good grade ore showing for the entire distance. Most of this drift is timbered and stoping is under way up to the 150' level. The width and values of the ore are somewhat more erratic than on the 250' level and in some places it is over 7' wide but elsewhere it is cut by horses of waste rock which reduce the width of pay ore to not more than 2½ or 3'.

The 150' level is not advancing at present but has already been extended 190' from the shaft at which point ore does not appear to be of good grade. There is a larger proportion of waste and low grade material on the 150' level than on either of the two lower levels

and it appears likely that the best ore in this particular shoot will be found between the 250 and150.

No work has been done on the 100' level,--which is 45' below the adit,--but the length of the south drift remains at 164'.

North of the shaft no mining has been done on any of these levels as it is the intention of the management to confine their stoping to the section south of the shaft and not to attempt to break into any of the old Forbach workings to the north until after the southern connections are completed, and regular production can be maintained from this portion of the ore body.

PRODUCTION

All of the mining is now in charge of the Mexican foreman who appears to be doing a very good job as he and his men are very familiar with the appearance of the ore and they are sorting out the waste which is back filled in the drifts or old stopes before the ore is hoisted up to the bin for shipment. A crew of twenty men are at present employed and shipment during the past month has amounted to 665 tons which has had an average grade of approximately 16 ounces of silver per ton and for which the smelter has paid $3,506.02 after deducting haulage, treatment and other charges. These payments, I believe, should cover operating cost.

The operations of the property are in no way hampered by government restrictions since the mine has been given a priority rating of A-8 and an individual priority number 48,108. This arrangement was made possible by the fact that the smelter at Miami to which the ore is shipped has certified that the Reymert ore has an important fluxing value and is therefore essential to the operation of the smelter whose main output is copper.

I noted that a certain amount of junk and old scrap, including fragments of mining machinery, was being shipped out for sale, but I presume that there is no way of knowing whether this material was originally the property of Forbach or of the Reymert Company and from our previous correspondence I have gathered that the Reymert Company did not make claim to any of the equipment which Forbach had in use. Therefore I presume that you would not wish to have me investigate this matter further.

James Todd, the lessee, now serving as a Major in the Army, has been transferred from Texas to the Higley Air Field located withing 30 miles of Phoenix so that he is now able to give some personal attention to this operation and to his other interests in this vicinity. Apparently he continues to feel satisfied with the progress of operations at the Reymert and these seem likely to continue as at present particularly by reason of the favorable showing recently developed from the Australia shaft. No work is being carried on in any other portion of the mine.

I have called the attention of the management to the fact that the assessment work on the Reymert unpatented mining claims must be started before July 1st of this year and will see that this is done.

Yours very truly, J. M. C.

June 12, 1942

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reymert Report No. 14

Gentlemen:

On the 10th inst. I visited the Reymert Mine and made inspection as usual.

DEVELOPMENT

Operations have been largely during the past month confined to work from the A. shaft near the south end of the Australian Claim but this work is also extending southward into the northern part of the Africa Claim, the common end line of the claims being 170' south of the A. Shaft.

On the 300' level south, the drift has not yet been extended beyond the length of 60' where the showing was not very promising.

The length of the 250' level south remains 300' but a raise has been put through to the 200' level and stoping between these levels is now in progress. The grade of some of the ore mined from this raise was only around 15 ozx. which pulled down to some extent the average value of recent shipments; but higher grade material was found near the top of the raise.

The 200' level has now been advanced to a length of 306' and the 150' level to a length of 240'. Both of these drifts have passed through a shoot of very good ore from which stoping is in progress but the width and grade of the ore has fallen off to some extent in the breast of the 200 and it is probable that this has entered a poorer section of the vein which may be expected to again improve as the drifts approach the old stopes in the Africa Claim.

These levels should be advanced rapidly from this date forward and a connection by raise will be made with the drift from the Africa-Cross-Cut Adit which has now been partially cleaned out.

The ore bin located along the road near to the portal of the said Africa Adit is now being repaired since some of the broken ore in the old stopes was found to assay 18 ozs. per ton and this will be sorted out and shipped.

The timbers and track in the north drift from the Cross Cut will require some repairs and a part of the drift is nearly filled

with caved ore and waste which must be removed before connection by raise is made with the Australia workings. I hardly expect that this program will be completed until late July or August but meantime some ore can be recovered from the old Africa drift to be added to the production from the stopes in the A. Shaft workings.

After the A. Shaft and the Africa Adit have been connected, by the proposed raise, this raise can then be used as a manway and for hoisting timbers etc. and the management hopes to increase ore production by ten to fifteen tons per day. The grade of this increase will depend largely upon the grade of the ore which may be developed in the Africa Claim.

PRODUCTION

Shipments made during the month of May amounted to 773,644 tons dry weight or nearly 100 tons more than in April. The average grade fell off to a slight extent but is expected to improve during June.

GENERAL

All terms of the lease agreement are being carefully observed and the condition of the mine is good while care in mining the better grade of ore and in sorting out the waste is continuously exercised.

I have not yet been advised that the notice of intention to hold the Reymert Unpatented Mining Claims has been filed but I am keeping after Walter Smith in this regard and will make sure that he takes proper action before the end of the month.

Yours very truly,

Jmc

(3)

July 30th, 1941

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OPERATIONS UNDER TOD LEASE
REPORT #3

Dear Sirs:

During the past two weeks I have procured a large number of maps and reports on this property from the files of the Eagle-Picher Company and have carefully gone over these with Tod's Manager, Walter Smith. Copies of all of the essential maps and reports have been given to Smith for his use and other copies are retained by me. There is much valuable information in these documents and they will be very helpful in guiding the future operations of the Lessees who are now well informed as to the extent and character of previous workings and the probable location of the remaining reserves of pay ore in the upper portion of the mine.

On the 29th instant I visited the property and inspected the work which is now in progress and of which a brief description is given below.

Alaska Shaft and South Alaska

Repairs to the hoist foundation have been completed and the cage is working down to the 200' level where development and mining should start next week. Stoping will be carried out in the ore shoots both north and south of the shaft on the Black Vein and continued in the Blue Vein. The south drift in the Blue vein on the 135' level has been advancing steadily toward the B shaft workings on the Asia Claim and the vein holds a width of about five feet but values have been erratic, varying from six to sixteen ounces and only a small production of ore has been made here. The next development planned is the continuation of the south drift on the 200' level in the Black Vein and it is expected that this work will be done on contract.

3

Old assay maps and records as well as the more recent developments very definitely indicate the existence of large bodies of ore both to the south and north of the Alaska Shaft, above and probably below the 200' level but the grade of much of this ore is problematical and I am personally of the opinion that the operators will find to their disappointment that large sections of the vein cannot be mined with profit for direct shipment and had better be

left in place until milling facilities are provided. I have suggested that it would be wise to carry out a careful preliminary sampling before stopes are started in any ore of questionable grade.

A Shaft Workings Near South End of Australia Claim

After holing through the raise from the lower level as reported on July 17th and timbering the same, this raise is now being pushed up some 40' to the surface in order to provide a suitable working shaft to which a road will be built and where an ore bin will be erected. It had been hoped that this work would be completed during August but it now seems more prudent to postpone the date until September. Previous sampling has lead to the belief that the average grade of the ore which will thus be made accessible will exceed 12 oz. and it is to be hoped that this will prove to be the fact.

South Workings on Europe Claim

A steady but small production is being made from the 70' level and the drift is advancing toward the south. Some further sampling and surveying has been done below where these veins are intersected by the long crosscut from the Reymert Claim and plans for development work from this crosscut are being formulated but have not yet been put into effect.

Ore Production

This continues to be disappointing both as to tonnage and grade. Most of the ore is still coming from the South Alaska workings and there has been a slight increase from the Europe. Production from the North Alaska should surely start in August and from the A Shaft by the end of that month or more probably in September.

Shipments for July will amount to eight or possible nine cars as against six in June but the grade is still far below par and all production so far has been made at a loss to the operator.

Mill Tests

Arrangements for metallurgical tests to be conducted by the Bureau of Mines in Tucson are under negotiation and Tod and Smith hope that the results will be sufficiently encouraging to justify them in building a mill during the coming winter.

selves in agreement with this opinion but it is a question as to whether a bond the faith & financial resources of the former will then be sufficient to permit him to carry out a program which will fully develop the possibilities of the mine.

I will plan to visit the mine again around the end of this month & then advise you further respecting progress.

Yours very truly

General

Twenty-four men were employed on July 29th but the force was to be brought up to twenty-eight or thirty during the next few days. Cosgrove reports that he has so far had no difficulty in securing men but I should say that the quality of his labor left something to be desired. The rate of wages, although substantially higher than paid by Forbach, is still about $1.00 per day less than the scale paid by the large copper mines. At Reymert the miners receive $5.00 per eight hour shift, muckers $4.00 and surface labor $3.00. However the board is only $1.00 per day which is less than in most of the mining camps. Tod and Smith continue to express themselves as well pleased with progress and outlook and aside from a comprehensive program of development (which so far is confined to the workings above the 200' level) and the general betterment of the condition of the working places, - in which they have made substantial progress, - they propose to further improve the camp through the construction of an office building, a bunk house and the installation of a larger electrical unit for lighting, refrigeration, etc.

They hope and expect, - after they have completed all of their preparatory work, - to be able to produce for direct shipping about 4000 tons of 12 ounce ore per month and talk of being able to reduce their direct mining costs to about 75¢ per ton. While I fear that some of these expectations are over optimistic, I shall of course endeavor to cooperate with them in every way toward their accomplishment and meantime am pleased to report that in so far as I can observe all of the terms and conditions of the lease agreement are being fully complied with and the condition of the mine and its equipment has been steadily improving from the standpoint of safety and operating efficiency. The grade of the output should also improve after the present management and crew become more familiar with the character of the ore, which is often difficult to determine by eye, and also devote more attention to sampling in advance of mining.

Yours very truly,

GMC:at

fortune that Ford has so far failed & carry out his verbal promise to proceed with ~~dep~~ development in depth both in the Alaska & in the Empire Claims because I still believe that the future of the mine must depend upon the downward extension of the higher grade of material which has so largely been worked out from the upper levels & I can foresee only a continuing & increasing operating deficit as long as the present policy is followed.

I have had little doubt that both Ford & Smith will eventually find them-

(2)

July 17th, 1941

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Re: Operating Report #2

Gentlemen:

I visited the Reymert Mine on the 16th instant and in company with Michael Cosgrove, the foreman (in previous report I erroneously referred to him as William Cosgrove), I inspected the surface and underground operations of the Lessees.

General

Although a crew of some thirty men are steadily employed most of their activity must still be classed as preparatory to the production of ore and this condition seems likely to continue through the balance of July and also the greater part of August, after which month they hope to substantially increase their output and will aim to bring this up to around 2000 tons of ore per month and if possible to keep the average grade of shipments to 15 oz. silver per ton, - but in this last respect I am doubtful if they will be successful.

In so far as I could observe all of the terms and conditions of the leasing contract are being strictly observed and the new work, while proceeding somewhat slowly, is being carried out in a thorough and workmanlike manner so that the general condition of the mine has been greatly improved and eventually the main stopes will be more easily accessible and the ore can be mined and hoisted on a regular schedule and with less cost than in the past or at present.

A boarding house has been established for the crew and more living accommodations are being provided. A change room has been installed and the machinery and equipment is being overhauled and put in better shape.

June shipments amounted to six car loads, 377 tons, of which you have doubtless received the complete record direct from Tod together with payment of the royalty.

To date five cars have been shipped during July and an additional five or six cars should go out during the balance of the month but the grade, - which seems so far to average less than 12 oz.,- will have to be substantially improved if the Lessee expects to make any profits.

expected that some progress will be made during the next few weeks.

General

Improvements at the camp continue with the rebuilding of a mess house & additions to the dwellings, office & ~~[illegible]~~ office. Also some new mining equipment has recently been purchased & installed.

A crew of 25 men is employed & I was told that expenses were running around $6000 per month.

Personally I have been much disap-

Reymert Operating Report #2 July 17th, 1941

Mining Operations

Alaska Shaft and South Alaska

A new collar set has been installed, the head frame straightened and repaired and the timbering put in good shape to the 200' level so that the cage will be working regularly as soon as repairs to the hoist foundation, (which was in bad shape) have been completed. It is next proposed to clean out the drifts on the 200' level and to start mining a large block of ore which appears to be a short distance north of the shaft in the Black Vein and from which samples carry 10 to 14 oz. At the same time they will connect through south of the shaft to the present workings on the Blue Vein. Hoisting through the South Alaska shaft, - which is very badly located, - will then be discontinued and all ore mined in this vicinity and as far south as the B shaft will be hoisted through the main Alaska shaft. Some of the ore from the south stope in the Blue Vein carries better than 12 oz. but the southern extension of the drift has recently run into low grade material which cannot be classed as pay ore.

A. Shaft on Australia Claim

Work here has made fair progress and the raise from the lower stopes has just holed through to the adit level. As soon as this location has been properly timbered the raise will be pushed up to the surface and then equipped as a hoisting shaft for this section of the mine, from which a steady production of ore may be expected to start in late August or early September.

Europe Claim (South Working)

The work in the crosscut on the 70' level mentioned in my last report has made slow progress but new tramming and hoisting arrangements have been completed and a small production is now being made. A drift toward the south on the upper level gave disappointing results and has been discontinued.

Survey of the lower (Reymert) adit crosscut is said to have been completed and some additional sampling in this adit has proved that the grade of ore is very erratic but not much will be known about the tonnage and value until drifting can be started and such work will doubtless be deferred until the upper levels and stopes are put in better shape.

- - - -

Through the kindness of the local officials of the Eagle-Picher Mining Company I have just obtained a very complete set of survey and assay maps of the Reymert Mine and copies of these, which I propose to furnish to the Lessees, should be very helpful in planning all future work.

shipments had been received and as usual the management hope & expect to speed things during the balance of the month.

So far the returns from the smelter continue to fall far below the ~~working~~ cost of developing & mining the ore & it does not appear that this condition will change unless & until a much higher grade of ore is found & mined in the A. Shaft workings.

Mill Test

Conditions at the testing laboratory of the Union of Canyon ~~have~~ made it impossible to carry on this work to date but it is

I am told that Tod and Smith are much impressed with the desirability of concentrating the ore locally and intend to have some metallurgical tests conducted in the autumn.

I will plan to next visit the property around the end of this month.

Yours very truly,

G. M. Colvocoresses
by A. M. T.

Note: Mr. Colvocoresses was obliged to leave Phoenix on a three day trip before this report could be transcribed.

You will note from the settlement sheets
The ore occurrence in the upper levels has
proved to be extremely fractured & values erratic ~~altho~~
so that there has been but little improvement
in the grade of the shipments to date.

Ore Production.

~~Total shipments for August~~ Only the eleven
cars mentioned in my last report were shipped
during August since breaking down of portions of
the equipment brought the work to a standstill
during the last week of third month & the first
week of 4th. ~~So far~~ up to date returns
from only three ~~cars had~~ cars September

(1)

July 1st, 1941

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Re: Operating Report #1

Gentlemen:

I submit the following to cover the operations of the Reymert Mine during the month of June, 1941, under the lease assigned by Forbach to the Tods.

General

The work of the new lessees was slow in starting partly due to the complete change in management and crew. The Mexican miners who formerly worked under Forbach have now been entirely replaced by white miners, mostly from Bisbee under William Cosgrove, as General Foreman, and Walter Smith, as Manager, and it has naturally required some time for these new men to familiarize themselves with the mine and reorganize for development and production. Cosgrove is a miner of long experience and is well spoken of in mining circles but there is a vast difference between working in a large and efficient organization like that of the Phelps Dodge and taking practically entire charge of underground work in a small mine like the Reymert. Most of the new miners appear to be competent men and some improvement in the character of mining and timbering was noted but the scale of wages has been substantially advanced since Forbach left and it is too soon to hazard any opinion as to the ultimate efficiency and success of the new policy.

Another reason for the comparatively small June production appears to be due to an unfortunate and quite unnecessary misunderstanding between Forbach and Tod or rather the looseness with which their agreements were drawn, as a result of which Tod assumed that he had purchased from Forbach a large amount of equipment, tools, etc. which Forbach claimed that he had not included in the sale of personal property and which he has since removed, thus forcing Tod to replace the same at substantial expense and with considerable delay.

Most of these new items of equipment had been secured and installed on the occasion of my last visit to the mine (June 26th) and there is every reason to hope and expect that both development and mining will proceed more smoothly and rapidly after July 1st and that the improvement will be reflected in the grade and tonnage of ore produced from this time forward even though it seems quite likely that the changes in policy were more drastic than necessary.

Lessees are counting on making their main production during the ~~rest~~ balance of this year, altho they are as yet far behind their schedule. & have ~~as~~ obtained no very definite information as to the grade & tonnage of ore which may be produced from the old Rolinda workings which caved in during his operations.

<u>Smith workings on Europe Claim -</u>

Recent shipments have come entirely from this portion of the mine & neither the tonnage nor grade has been satisfactory as

The non-liability notices were duly posted at various conspicuous points. The new location work on the Reymert Claim has not yet been done but Smith promised me to take care of this promptly.

Mining Operations

The work is at present concentrated in three sections of the mine, as follows:-

(1) Blue vein near South Alaska Shaft. Here the stope which Forbach had started is being continued and from the 140' level the back of the stope is up about 20' for a length of 60' throughout which the vein is about six feet wide and assays 13 ounces silver. This stope has been the source of most of the ore shipped during the month of June, the low grade of which may be attributed partly to lack of familiarity with the ore and partly because some of this material came from development work. Cosgrove and Smith believe that the grade will soon be improved and that it can be maintained at better than 14 ounces average after the middle of July. The timbering in the main Alaska Shaft has been repaired to the 200' level and a cage has been installed and will soon be operating to this depth.

(2) At the A Shaft on the Australia Claim. This work, which had been planned by Forbach, is now getting under way and it is an important piece of development which should serve to open up large indicated ore body, a portion of which is virgin ground while another section was worked until the transportation became too expensive and the old shaft caved in.

The present plan is to raise up a new shaft which will permit hoisting the ore directly to the surface and dumping it into a new loading bin to be built along the road.

Production from this shoot will probably not start until late July or August, after which it should be steady and substantial and the grade according to sampling and old reports should be from 15 to 20 ounces. The width of this vein at this point is six to eight feet and the indicated and reported length of the ore is probably 300' or more.

(3) Europe Claims (South Workings.) The present operators have discontinued work near the surface of the Blue Vein which had been rather unsatisfactory but they have cleaned out and retimbered the open stope in the Black Vein (which had become very unsafe) and have crosscut east to the Blue Vein some 70' below the surface. Ore had just been struck in this crosscut at the time of my visit and first assay was 13 ounces with good chances that the grade will improve and here also a new and sizable stope may be opened up, from which steady production should start before the end of July.

A. Shaft in Australia Claim

The new shaft which was raised there from the adit has been timbered, & head frame erected & the ore bin ~~has in~~ ~~course~~ of partly completed. The new roads & the cellar of the shaft & the ore bin have been built & foundations were being set for the hoist at the time of my visit.

Production of ore from this shaft, from which a lot of waste hand first be cleaned out should start during October & it is from this portion of the mine that the

The Reymert Mining Company
Operating Report #1 #3 July 1st, 1941

No work has yet been started from the long adit crosscut which passes under these workings at a depth of some 150' and the portal of which is on the "Reymert" claim, but Smith is making a survey of the adit and connecting raises and it is planned to start development work here shortly after a road has been built to the portal.

Smith, - who is an excellent surveyor, - is also occupied at intervals in making a contour survey of the surface and plotting in the more important workings and as soon as this is completed I shall obtain copies for your office and for myself and will then be able to make my reports more complete and intelligible by reference to these maps.

Production

Returns from only five car loads, - all low grade ore, - were received during the month of June. Copies of these settlement sheets, together with check in payment of royalty, will be sent you directly by Tod during the next few days and Tod will probably further explain to you, as he has explained to me, that he believes that his present policy is for the best interest of the mine as well as of his leasing operations and that the preparatory program and dead work which he is now doing is expected to result in a steady production of good grade ore within the course of the next few weeks. Personally, he seems to be well satisfied with his progress and quite reconciled to the fact that his operations have been unprofitable during June and are likely to so continue during July and probably during August.

Unquestionably, Tod has so far improved the underground conditions in the mine and there is every reason to hope that his expectations will materialize unless the grade and tonnage of the stopes in which he is now preparing to work should prove very disappointing.

I am naturally endeavoring to encourage and assist him just as much as possible and will plan to visit the property at least twice during the current month and keep you closely advised of his progress and of any new developments and my future reports should be more complete and comprehensive as the operations reach a point where they can proceed in a regular and logical manner and maps, assay plans, etc. become available. Meantime, at his request I shall furnish Smith with some of my maps and other data to assist him in his work.

I am enclosing herewith my statement of account for June.

Yours very truly,

Bruce

Two copies of this report are being sent you by Air Mail. I will gladly send more copies in future if you so desire.

GMC:at

Stringer of heavy galena came into the drift from the West wall & a sample taken that day ran 7.5 oz silver while on the following day the sample ~~ran~~ carried 9.1 oz. The width of the galena varied from a few inches to nearly two feet and this showing is encouraging as the stringer may ~~be~~ be heading ~~toward~~ toward the Black Lion which according to survey is still some 40' distant from the face of the drift.

A production of ore may be expected from this ~~sho~~ ore shoot during October.

August 1, 1947

Mr. Norman De Vaux, President
Reymert Extension Silver Mines
Post Office Box 521
Superior, Arizona

RE: Reymert
Barium in Ore

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

Following upon our last conversation, I have checked over most of the Reymert file to obtain as much information as possible concerning the barium content of the ore, and I regret that the information which I have obtained has been rather meager.

Apparently practically all of the barium occurs in the form of barite of which about 66% is metallic barium and the occurrance of this mineral is mentioned in all of the old reports as well as in the more recent reports, but little information is given concerning the quantity of barite and apparently neither the samples such as those which were taken by Eagle-Picher nor the great bulk of the shipments have been analyzed for barium.

The occurrance of this mineral is largely confined to the footwall or west vein which is sometimes called the Black Vein and it is associated with quartz, black calcite and the silver minerals. The geologists believe that the barium was practically all deposited in the vein or fissure during the third period of mineralization whereas the first and second periods of mineralization had brought in the copper, lead and zinc also manganese but very little silver or barium.

I have found a note dated 1909 to the effect that two representative samples of the ore were taken from the Black Vein on the America and Africa Claims and that these carried respectively 12.81% and 14.93% in barite ($BaSO_4$).

Forbach told me in 1938 when I happened to visit the mine that some of the ore shipments had run from 10% to 20% in $BaSO_4$, but he did not show me any settlement sheets which substantiated this statement.

I have not found any of the settlement sheets from the International Smelter to whom Tod shipped for a long time, but I am quite sure that these must be tucked away somewhere in my file and I will try to dig them out at a later date; however, as I recall, the majority of these returns did not report contents in barite and the Magma Company did not report the barite on shipments made in 1945 or early 1946, but from September 30 to October 21, 1946, the barite content is reported from seven car load shipments with an average of 6.5% the highest being 9.4% and the lowest 4.0%. All of

these shipments came from ore which was mined from the Australia Shaft and doubtless that section of the mine is considerably lower in barite than the northern portion of the vein in the vicinity of the Alaska Shaft, and if Mr. Ford has found a number of smelter returns which will average 25% in barite, I feel confident that the ore which these represented must have come from the vicinity of the Alaska Shaft and also from the black or footwall vein where I have always noted much more barite than in any other portion of the mine.

It would appear from such records and reports as I have been able to check over that the barium varies to some extent in proportion with the silver and low grade ore containing say 10 ounces in silver might not be found to carry more than half of the content of barium that was contained in the shipments to the smelters.

However, this question and several other factors in the situation obviously require much more study than has been given them to date.

In reference to the market for barium products, I communicated with a personal friend who is a chemical engineer in Los Angeles and he in turn got in touch with the people who handle most of the barium and are considered to be best posted in that field.

The information obtained was to the effect that the buyers of barium sulphate are not interested in purity or analysis but exclusively in the gravity which is more or less obvious since it is used in the drilling rigs to create pressure on the underground gas and oil.

The material must have a gravity of 4 but 4.25 is desired which means a 95% barium sulphate product. The material must also be ground so that 95% will pass 325 mesh and such material is in good demand and brings $36.00 per ton, but usually the producers have to resort to hand picking and sorting so that the preparation of the product is apt to be an expensive market and it is absolutely essential that the gravity should be at least 4.

Apparently the market for barium carbonate in the paint industry and for the manufacture of lithopone is comparatively small and somewhat erratic.

A company known as the Barium Products Company used to operate at Modesto, California, but was taken over prior to 1941 by the Westvaco Chlorine Products Company with an office at Newark, California and it is presumed that they are still in business at the latter address. They had their own mines in Modesto County and a letter addressed directly to them would determine whether or not they are in the market for additional raw material.

It appears that most of the barium sulphate is shipped to California as crude ore or concentrate and is ground by the purchaser and in that connection I suggest that you communicate with the Mefford Chemical Company of Los Angeles. The address can be obtained from the telephone book.

Let me suggest that you send a copy of this letter to Mr. Ford and obtain his comment in reference to the entire situation and especially his opinion as to whether or not ore from the Reymert Mine when treated by his process could be used to furnish a high grade concentrate at a reasonable cost so that it could be marketed with profit to the producer.

Yours very truly,

GMC

GMC: IM

MEMO

RE: Barytes in Reymert Mine

A certain amount of barytes is found in certain sections of the Reymert Mine from which shipments of ore made to the smelters are said to indicate that the average content of this ore is about 25% $BaSO_4$ and that in certain sections of the orebody the content of $BaSO_4$ is as much as 40%.

Mr. Ford, one of the metallurgists of the International Smelter at Miami, claims to have developed a process whereby he can separate the silver minerals from the barium and made a concentrate that will carry a very high percentage of $BaSO_4$; although an exact average figure was not stated, and he has informed the operator of the mine that such a concentrate could be sold to oil companies operating in California at about $36.00 per ton.

He further states that he could carry his process somewhat further and produce a high grade barium carbonate which could be sold to the paint companies at some $44.00 to $80.00 per ton depending on its purity.

I note in a current issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal that crude Georgia barytes is quoted at $11.50 to $12.00 per ton at the mines and that a concentrate with 93% to 94% $BaSO_4$ is quoted around $9.00 per long ton at the mines.

I am anxious to learn if there is a free market for barytes or other barium minerals in Southern California and the approximate prices which this material might bring f.o.b. Los Angeles.

See Gale Scientific Mag. for May. 47.

August 1, 1947

Mr. Norman De Vaux, President
Reymert Extension Silver Mines
Post Office Box 521
Superior, Arizona

RE: Reymert
Barium in Ore

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

Following upon our last conversation, I have checked over most of the Reymert file to obtain as much information as possible concerning the barium content of the ore, and I regret that the information which I have obtained has been rather meager.

Apparently practically all of the barium occurs in the form of barite of which about 66% is metallic barium and the occurrance of this mineral is mentioned in all of the old reports as well as in the more recent reports, but little information is given concerning the quantity of barite and apparently neither the samples such as those which were taken by Eagle-Picher nor the great bulk of the shipments have been analyzed for barium.

The occurrance of this mineral is largely confined to the footwall or west vein which is sometimes called the Black Vein and it is associated with quartz, black calcite and the silver minerals. The geologists believe that the barium was practically all deposited in the vein or fissure during the third period of mineralization whereas the first and second periods of mineralization had brought in the copper, lead and zinc also manganese but very little silver or barium.

I have found a note dated 1909 to the effect that two representative samples of the ore were taken from the Black Vein on the America and Africa Claims and that these carried respectively 12.81% and 14.93% in barite ($BaSO_4$).

Forbach told me in 1938 when I happened to visit the mine that some of the ore shipments had run from 10% to 20% in $BaSO_4$, but he did not show me any settlement sheets which substantiated this statement.

I have not found any of the settlement sheets from the International Smelter to whom Tod shipped for a long time, but I am quite sure that these must be tucked away somewhere in my file and I will try to dig them out at a later date; however, as I recall, the majority of these returns did not report contents in barite and the Magma Company did not report the barite on shipments made in 1945 or early 1946, but from September 30 to October 21, 1946, the barite content is reported from seven car load shipments with an average of 6.5% the highest being ~~8.1%~~ 9.4 and the lowest ~~3.6%~~ 4.0%. All of

these shipments came from ore which was mined from the Australia Shaft and doubtless that section of the mine is considerably lower in barite than the northern portion of the vein in the vicinity of the Alaska Shaft, and if Mr. Ford has found a number of smelter returns which will average 25% in barite, I feel confident that the ore which these represented must have come from the vicinity of the Alaska Shaft and also from the black or footwall vein where I have always noted much more barite than in any other portion of the mine.

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Yours very truly,

GMC: IM

LIST OF DOCUMENTS FROM REYMERT FILE TURNED OVER TO MR. J. K. GUSTAFSON OF MAGMA COPPER COMPANY ON FEBRUARY 23RD, 1945 AND TO BE RETURNED TO ME LATER

MAPS:-

Print of Alaska Shaft Area. Scale 1" = 50'.

Prints of Eagle-Picher Section Maps.

A	(from	south	end)	coordinate	2200 - 3700
B	"	"	"	"	3700 - 5300
C	"	"	"		5300 - 6900
D	"	"	"		6900 - 8200

Blue Print of Claim Maps (Patent Survey)

Blue Print of Alaska Section (Carrow Lease) 1937

Plan of Alaska Shaft Levels. Scale 1" = 50'.

Photostats of surface croppings, etc.

(1) Australia and Asia
(2) Africa and Europe
(3) Great Pacific

Print of map of Australia (A) Shaft with pencil additions to 420' level

Tracing of Assay Map of 420' level on A Shaft.

REPORTS, ETC.:-

Eagle-Picher Progress Report and letter of 3/28/37.

Eagle-Picher Geological Summary and Conclusion with record of history of mine. By Hernon in 1937.

REPORTS, ETC. (Continued):--

Ore Reserve Estimate by Eagle-Picher (one page)

Production Record to March 1944 (one page)

Report on last shaft sinking by G.M.C. dated October 27, 1943.

Retained in file copies of reports by Oury and Joraleman which will be glad to send if they are not in file of Magma Company.

Sent later

REVISED FROM MILWAUKEE OFFICE RECORDS

REYMERT MINING COMPANY PRODUCTION

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS REPORTS

Year		Tons	Averaged Silver oz. per ton	Approximate Silver Ounces
1886	)	?		
1887	)	849	22.8	19.367
Jan - 1888)	)-Company	5326	31.71	168.886
Mch - 1889)	)operation			
Mch 25, 1889	)	11890	19.30	228.651
Feb. 8, 1891	)			
?				
1925 & 1926	)	5175	16.10	193.990
1927	)	6743	18.00	121.374
1928	)	6916	16.19	112.013
1929	)	4536	17.25	78.253
1930	)	799	15.33	12.074
1931	)	217	16.00	3.427
1932	)	No returns	--	--
1933	)-Lessees	No returns	--	--
1934	)	1116	19.642	21.938
1935	)	7588	14.357	198.941
1936	)	11497	11.29	129.801
1937	)	10051	11.348	114.609
1938	)	15195	16.229	246.603
1939	)	20908	11.598	242.499
1940	)	20609	10.259	212.264
1941	)	9147	10.02	91.662
1942	)	8057	15.043	121.215
1943	)	2980	12.50	37.251
1944	)	1454	12.83	19.072
		151053	(15.11 av.)	2283.890

Complete Analysis of 15 ton Sample of Reymert Ore tested for manganese & silver recovery by U.S. Bureau of Mines

		~~by cyan. & flot~~
Au, oz	0.005	
Ag "	16.35	10.6
Mn %	4.75	
Cu	0.05	
Pb	0.80	
Zn	0.70	
Fe	4.95	
CaO	6.2	
MgO	0.3	
BaO	8.7	
Insol	60.8	
SiO_2	51.3	
Al_2O_3		
P.	0.70	
S.	1.25	

7

September 26, 1948

Reymert Extension Silver Mines
Post Office Box 521
Superior, Arizona

ATTENTION: Norman De Vaux, President

RE: Reymert

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

Please, refer to the contract between your company and the Reymert Mining Company dated July 1, 1946, and to the modifications of same which were made at the request of your company through a supplementary agreement between the same parties dated November 25, 1946.

Article 5, paragraph B of the original contract provided that a minimum rental or royalty of $100.00 per month should be paid to the owner of the property, but this was modified in the third paragraph of the amendment so that the minimum royalty was reduced to $50.00 per month provided, but only provided, that you carried out all of the other terms of the agreement and particularly that you continued to explore and develop the mine below the water level through an expenditure of $1500 or more per month.

Although ten months have elapsed since this amendment was executed, it does not appear to me that you have as yet complied with the conditions cited above and unless the exploration below the water level has been started very recently, the situation is much the same as it was in November of 1946 except for the fact that you have installed a substantial amount of mining equipment.

Before bringing this matter to the attention of the directors of the Reymert Mining Company and suggesting that the present situation calls for re-examination of the terms of the original agreement and subsequent amendment, it seemed to me proper that I should write you an informal letter bringing the matter to your attention and suggesting that the work which was to be undertaken below the water level should now be carried on without further delay.

I fully appreciate the fact that you have met with numerous difficulties in financing these proposed operations and I am sure that you realize that neither the Reymert Company nor I, acting as their agent, have any desire to push this matter and our attitude has certainly been evidenced by the friendly relations which have existed up to the present time, and which I sincerely hope will continue.

However the Reymert Company would not have executed the original agreement nor the amendment except for their confidence that you would be able to carry out the obligations which you undertook at that time, and I trust that you will be able to advise me in reply to this letter that some activity has been resumed at the mine.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

GMC

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reynert. Copper Silver Gold

DATE 5/25/49

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	% MOISTURE	REMARKS
	400 Level Shist	0.20	0.30	trace.				

#1

W. W. Simon
ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reymert 400 Level Copper Silver Gold

DATE 6/4/49

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
2	Fines	0.20	0.50					
3	Coarse	0.10	0.40					
								Dont show
								much silver
	400 Level							as yet but may
								increase as
								you go in.

W. H. Simon

ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Payment Copper Silver DATE 6/3/49

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	% MOISTURE	REMARKS
4	400 Level	0.10	0.40					

400 Level #4

W. H. Simon
ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reymert

DATE 6/6/49

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	% MOISTURE	REMARKS
5	400 Level	0.10	0.30					No change as yet

W. W. Simon

ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reymert

DATE 6/9/49

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
6.	400 Level.	0.10	0.20					No change yet.
	#6							

W W Simon
ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reynert

DATE 6/17/49

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
7	400 Level	0.20	no	no				Shows a little copper

H. H. Simon

ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reynert

DATE 6/20/49

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	% MOISTURE	REMARKS
8.	Face 400 Level	0.20	0.10					Shows a little
1.	Dump		5.60					

W. M. Simon

ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reynert — Silver Gold Lead etc — DATE 11/8/48

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	~~FE. %~~	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
1	Bennett shaft		43.00	0.01	66.0	0.0		$316.00 per Ton
2	Hoover Vein		34.00	0.01	49.0	0.1		$236.50 " "
								Silver @ 90¢
	Matte x cut of Black Shale (large fragments matte not							Lead @ 21¢
	developed & Pb - Sulphides							Zinc @ 15¢
	Lead prospect near ~~Smith cut off prospect~~							
	~~matte~~ small chips Lt Black & Carbon							
	~~matte~~ 5', prospect							

W. W. Simon
ASSAYER

Reymert

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reymert. Silver Lead 90 DATE 11/9/48

NO.	LOCATION	Cu. %	Ag. Oz.	Au. Oz.	~~Fe. %~~	Zinc %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
	Dumps.		7.00		0.5			$6.30 per Ton
								Silver @ 90¢
								Lead @ 9¼

H. W. Simon
ASSAYER

Reymert

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reymert Silver DATE 10/30/48

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
	East Drift		no					No Value
								Silver @ 90¢

W. W. Simon
ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reyment — Silver — DATE 10/23/48

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	% MOISTURE	REMARKS
	200 Level		0.50					45¢ per Ton
								Silver @ 90¢

H. W. Simon
ASSAYER

Reymert

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reymert — Silver — Lead 40 — DATE 10/22/48

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	~~FE. %~~	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
	200 Level		3.60		0.6			$5.00 per Ton
								Silver @ 90¢
								Lead @ 19¢

W. R. Simon
ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reymert — Silver — Lead 90 — DATE 10/13/48

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	~~FE. %~~	ZINC %	% MOISTURE	REMARKS
	200 Level		4.20		1.7			$10.24 per Ton
								Silver @ 90¢
								Lead @ 19¢

W. H. Simon

ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reymert. Silver Gold. DATE 10/11/48.

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
1.	Special		4.40	no				$3.96 per Ton.
2.	200 Level. W-X Cut		1.50	no				$1.35 " "
								Silver @ 90¢
								Gold @ $35

W. W. Simon
ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Payment — Silver Gold — DATE 10/11/48

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
1	Special		4.40	no				$3.96 per Ton
2	700 Level, W-X Cut		1.50	no				$1.35 " "
								Silver @ 90¢
								Gold @ $35

W. H. Simon
ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Raymert

Silver Gold

DATE 4/2/48

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
1.	Face, Incline N. of		12.00	0.01				$10.80 per Ton
	chute. E. Vein							
2.	Face 10' high. E Fun-		11.60	0.01				$10.44 " "
	nel @ shaft.							
3.	Surface #2 sample		2.20	0.01				$1.95 " "
4.	Face Vein E-yct. 200		13.40	0.01				$12.06 " "
								Silver @ 90¢
								Charge $4.00

W. H. Simon

ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reymert — Silver Gold Lead go — DATE 4/24/48

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	~~FE. %~~	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
6	200' Level North		2.00	trace				$1.80 per Ton
7	Dump		6.60	trace				$5.94 " "
8	200' Level North		48.60	0.01	38.8			$179.90 " "
	Lead Ore							
								Silver @ 90¢
								Gold @ $35
								Lead @ 17½¢

W. K. Simon
ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Payment

Silver Gold

DATE 5/11/48

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
10	200 Level N. Dr. Coarse		16.40	0.01				$14.76 per Ton
11	" " " " Fines		2.40	0.01				$2.16 " "
								Silver @ 90¢
								Charges $2.00

W. W. Simon

ASSAYER

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reynert. Silver Lead ore DATE 11/6/45

NO.	LOCATION	Cu. %	Ag. Oz.	Au. Oz.	~~Fe. %~~	Zinc %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
			2.48		3.4			$16.44 per Ton
								Silver @ 90¢
								Lead @ 3¼

Ore from drift under the Tabach workings

W. R. Simon
ASSAYER

Reynert

Assays Reynert

10-10-49 Ryan or B workings

#1 55 60 oz/ton Ag

#2 15 20 oz/ton Ag

10-17-49 48 60 oz/ton Ag.

12-28-49

B-12 37 40 oz/ton Ag

B-13 28 00 ,,

B-14 30 20 ,,

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

MINE ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Payment — Copper Silver Gold

DATE 11/21/49

NO.	LOCATION	CU. %	AG. OZ.	AU. OZ.	FE. %	ZINC %	%MOISTURE	REMARKS
4	B.-Tunnel #4	0.40	2.20	0.01				$1.98 per Ton
	Sludge, Alaska Shaft	0.80	0.10	0.01				3.50 " "
	Bottom of #2 Hole							Copper @ 18¢
								Silver @ 90¢
								Gold @ $35

W. H. Simon

ASSAYER

June 3, 1948

Assays by Magma Company and Eagle Picher of samples recently taken from Lead Veins developed on extension of east cross-cut on 200' level. Cross-cut starts from old drift 50' north of Alaska Shaft.

	Au oz. per ton	Ag oz. per ton	Pb %
Fines from cross-cut	0.01	6.40	--
Coarse material from cross-cut	0.01	13.00	--
Specimen from lead vein	0.01	77.00	59.5
Dump material from cross-cut	tr	2.00	--
Dump material from cross-cut	tr	6.60	--
Picked sample from lead vein	0.01	48.6	38.8
Picked sample from lead vein	--	47.02	45.5

Have suggested that next samples should be analyzed for zinc as I think that some of this metal is present.

MEMO RE REYMERT MINE 5/3/45

Charles A. Kumke of U. S. Bureau of Mines called to say that he had completed his investigation of the Reymert Mine with special reference to the content of manganese and other by-products in the ore and had taken a 15-ton sample (330 sax) which was to be shipped to the Bureau of Mines experimental plant at Salt Lake City. This ore had been mined and sacked by Forbach to whom he had agreed to pay $150.00, based on an expense of $6.00 per ton for mining, $2.00 for hoisting and sacking and $2.00 for trucking and loading car.

This sample shipment was obtained approximately as follows:--

5 tons from a raise which is being put up at the south end of the 300' level from the Australia Shaft in the west or foot-wall vein.

4 tons from trenches in the floor of the drift on west vein along the 250' level.

5 tons cut from a surface tunnel which is located 200' south of the Alaska Shaft.

1 ton from the rejects of samples at the assay office.

Complete details regarding this sample and the results of the test will be furnished at a later date.

Kumke also took several hand samples which have been analyzed he following results:--

	Au. oz.	Ag. oz.	Mn %	Cu %	$BaSO_4$ %	SiO_2 %	CaO %
(1) Grab Sample from ore bin at mine	0.035	8.30	1.22	0.04	5.38	71.68	5.63
(2) Trenches along west vein on 250' level	0.01	27.2	1.84	0.07	13.53	71.02	3.57
Low grade ore from Crosscut on 300' level, Australia Shaft.							
(3) 5' cut across face of west vein	Tr.	2.45	2.40	0.05	11.83	53.26	13.50
(4) 10' cut in rock between beins 20'-30' from foot wall		1.3	1.68				10.31
(5) 10' cut in rock between veins 30'-40' from foot wall		0.5	2.04				18.25
(6) 10' cut in rock between veins 40'-50' from foot wall.		0.3	1.80				6.52

Results of the above indicate that the average manganese content is only about 2% in the veins, and also in the ore zone between them.

The substantial content of barium sulphate suggests that it might be worth while to further investigate the presence of this compound and consider the possibility of making a separation and recovery of same if the results given above should prove to be representative of any large tonnage of material. However, the quoted price of $8.50 per ton for barytes containing 94% $Ba\ SO_4$ does not appear to make such a procedure attractive from a commercial standpoint.

(1)

SHIPMENTS FROM REYMERT MINE UNDER TOD LEASE

1941

#	TONS, DRY WEIGHT	SILVER OZ. PER TON	GOLD, OZ. PER TON	NET VALUE PER TON	PAYMENT TO SHIPPER FOR LOT
June					
1	61.406	10.86	.003	$4.57	$168.81
2	62.9655	11.36	"	4.87	192.79
3	61.807	10.38	"	4.36	157.53
4	64.371	12.88	"	5.58	242.08
5	60.529	12.88	"	5.89	245.45
6	66.3795	10.14	"	4.26	160.91
Total of Month	377.4580				1167.57
July					
7	61.929	11.72	"	5.11	204.41
8	67.1175	13.37	"	6.22	296.30
9	66.103	11.90	"	5.23	225.70
10	65.2025	8.26	"	3.47	108.64
11	49.5525	8.64	"	3.64	95.38
12))	109.434	9.80	"	4.13	259.03
13)					
14	134.734	9.95	"	4.18	281.59
15	121.271	10.50	"	4.41	267.40
					1505.35
Total of Month	675.3435				
August					
16	137.585	10.50	"	4.57	314.38
17	134.388	9.14	"	3.84	258.02
18	133.382	9.04	"	3.81	254.09
19	129.694	11.45	"	4.93	319.70
20	128.447	10.14	"	4.26	273.59
21	126.326	11.02	"	4.64	293.08
22	80.545	9.80	.003	$4.13	166.33
23 (a)	24.606	9.46	"	3.85	47.37
23	130.777	10.36	"	4.36	285.09
24	133.874	9.06	"	3.81	255.03
25	129.062	8.48	"	3.57	230.38
26	139.575	10.77	"	4.53	283.86
Total for month	1429.261				2980.92
2m	714.63				

1941	TONS DRY WEIGHT	SILVER OZ. PER TON.	Gold OZ.PERTON.	Net Value Per Ton	Payment to Shipper for Lot
#					
27	125.323	10.77	.003	$ 4.53	283.86
28	125.256	10.64	"	4.48	280.57
29	121.304	11.58	"	4.87	295.38
30	124.509	9.92	"	4.15	258.36
31	134.691	8.16	"	2.97	200.02
32	129.139	9.62	"	3.96	225.70
33	82.295	8.94	"	3.50	144.02
34	128.533	11.38	"	4.78	307.19
Total for Month	971.050 435.525 tons				1999.10
October					
35	121.547	10.68	"	4.50	273.48
36) 37)	236.741	10.11	"	4.25	503.07
38	130.387	9.18	"	3.66	238.61
39	124.421	10.74	"	4.51	280.57
40	137.148	9.42	"	3.82	261.95
41	128.968	10.10	"	4.25	274.06
42	134.767	13.32	"	5.60	377.35
43	138.250	11.19	"	4.71	325.58
44	140.754	10.28	"	4.33	304.73
45	147.811	11.00	"	4.63	342.18
46	58.176	6.77	"	2.04	59.34
TOTAL	1499.070 749.535 tons				3240.92
November					
47	123.367	10.30	"	4.33	155.92
48	136.633	9.57	"	3.92	142.90
49	131.555	9.40	"	3.81	129.93
50	135.622	10.04	"	4.23	164.46
51) 52) 53)	337.861	11.44	"	4.82	507.79
54) 55)	356.167	10.48	"	4.41	448.55
56) 57) 58) 59)	348.974	12.02	"	5.06	562.23
SUB TOTAL	1570.179				2111.78

	Tons Dry Weight.	Silver per ton.	Gold per ton.	Net Value Per ton.	Payment to Shipper For Lot.
Nov. Cont.					
Sub-Total					2111.78
# 60)	1570.179				
61)	320.136	11.93	.003	$5.02	488.33
62)					
63)					
64)	265.808	12.15		5.11	425.59
65)					
Total for Nov.	2156.123				3025.70
	1078.06				

#	Date Recd.	Date of Settlement	Lbs. dry Wt.	Au--003 Ag. per ton	Net Value per ton.	Smelter Payment	Net payment after deducting freight and trucking.
	Dec.						
66)							
67)							
68)	2		330.447	13.25	5.57		605.20
69)	Nov.	Dec.					
70)	27	5	326.383	12.84 (Cu..06%)	5.41	882.87	574.89
71)							
72)	Nov.	Dec.	252.098	15.40	6.83	860.91	627.62
73)	30	5					
74)	Dec.	Dec.					
75)	5	12	402.999	14.31	6.10	1229.15	862.02
76)							
77)	9	16	348.910	12.97	5.46	952.52	640.00
78)							
79)							
79)							
80)							
81)	12	22	388.630	12.25	5.16	1002.67	633.03
82)			(H_2O--10%)				
83)							
84)	17th	22	388.671	13.81	5.82	1131.03	766.39
85)			(H_2O--9%)				
86)							
87)	23rd	30th	386.401	14.60	6.30	1217.16	854.05
88)			(H_2O--9%)				
SUB TOTAL			2824.540				5563.20

No.	Date Rec.	Date of Settlement.	Lbs. dry wt.	Au.003 Ag. per ton.	Net Value per ton.	Smelter payment.	Net payment after deducting freight & trucking.
Sub.total			2824.54				5563.20
89	Dec. 27	Jan. 6,'42	133.550 H20 9%	15.68	7.02	468.76	342.95
TOTAL FOR MONTH			2958.090 1479.045				5906.15
January, 1942							
90) 91) 92)	8th	13th	320.824 H 2 0--11.50	15.11	6.63	1063.53	749.86
93) 94) 95)	15th	20th	379.885 H2 0- 10.50	15.42	6.85	1301.11	938.02
96							
97							
98							
99							

Smelter term: Cu 0.03, no p

Cy. deduct: 5% off for 95% @ 70.625

Treat 2.50 + .25¢ for each 1 oz ~~Ag~~ in excess of 10 oz, up to max $1.00

∴ treat on practically all shipments = 3.50

Freight on ~~54 ton~~ = 60 ton lot = 4.60 (119.240

Truck 98.37

Treat on lot 106 × 2 on 11.86 oz Ag

2.50 + 1.36 × 25¢ = 0.34 having the 2.84

Freight (trucking charge = 4.60 for car

Truck @ 1.65 per ton lot car, 60 ton

= 102.61 on lot 106.

No.	Date Rec.	Date of Settlement	Lbs. dry wt.	Au. 003 Ag. per ton	net Value per ton	Smelter payment	net payment after deducting freight & trucking
JANUARY 1942							
96) 97) 98)	23	28	350.273 H_2O 7.50	15.48	6.89	1206.69	880.87
99	27	3 (Feb.)	112.840 H_2O 9.80	19.35	9.48	534.86	427.05
100) 101)	9	13	230.661 (7.50)	19.00	9.25	1066.81	856.95
102) 103)	17	20	262.291 (6.00)	17.36	8.15	1068.84	828.18
104	20	26	112.001 (6.50)	16.60	7.64	427.84	325.46
105	24	28	101.537 (6.40)	13.69	5.77	292.93	198.83
106	28	3 (Mar.)	113.310 (8.90)	11.36	4.78	270.81	163.60
107	1	5	116.939 (11.10)	14.30	6.09	356.08	242.96
108	3	7	109.039	16.31	7.44	405.63	300.74
109	9	14	104.951 (7.50)	13.49	5.68	298.06	199.86
110	11	14	133.605 (6.40)	16.50	7.57	505.69	383.33
111	13	19	134.631 (7.10)	16.60	7.64	514.29	390.13
112	16	19	134.246 (10.80)	17.45	8.21	551.08	422.32
113	19	24	122.609 (9.70)	16.70	7.70	472.04	355.42
114	24	31	119.563 (9.90)	16.24	7.40	442.38	328.30
115	24	26	125.736	16.04	7.26	456.42	337.95
116	26	31	109.648 (8.90)	16.34	7.46	408.99	305.09
117	31	3 (APr)	108.508	14.64	6.32	342.89	239.92
118	3.	9	124.865	16.44	7.53	470.12	351.82
119	5	10	122.766	15.10	6.63	406.97	292.88
120	9	11	122.405	19.64	9.68	592.44	479.14

Page 6 Reymert Shipments

No.	Date Rec.	Date of Settlement	Lbs. dry wt.	Au. 003 Ag. per ton	Net value per ton	Smelter payment	Net payment after deducting freight & trucking
121	11	14	151.782	19.12	9.33	708.06	567.20
122	15	21	119.362	20.46	10.23	610.54	499.25
123	7	21	119.031	19.30	9.45	562.42	450.03
124	19	24	115.425	21.80	11.13	642.34	532.98
125	22	25	121.965	24.86	13.01	793.38	678.33
126	25	30	129.510	22.88	11.81	764.76	641.44
127	28	2 (May)	121.379	17.50	8.24	500.08	387.22
128	30	5	124.214	20.56	10.29	639.08	521.62
129	2	7	127.030	21.88	11.18	710.10	589.57
130	5	8	132.248	17.26	8.08	534.28	413.73
131	8	12	123.678	21.42	10.87	672.19	554.22
132	9	14	118.496	18.00	8,58	508.35	397.61
133	12	16	123.049	21.51	10.93	672,46	557.28
134	13	16	92.752	18.40	8.85	410.43	323.99
135	16	21	129.476	20.16	10.02	648.67	530.43
136	17	21	120.630	20.06	9.96	600.74	487.91
137	21	26	128.857	17.70	8.37	539.27	418.74
138	23	29	132.030	16.76	7.74	510.96	388.22
139	26	29	104.680	17.92	8.52	445.94	347.06
140	27	6/1	106.668	16.58	7.62	406.41	309.08

Page 7--Reymert Shipments

No.	Date Rec.	Date of Settle-ment	Lbs. dry weight	Au.003 Ag. per ton	Net val-ue per ton	Smelter Payment	Net Payment after deduct-ing freight & trucking
141	(June) 5/30	4	107.694	16.08	7.29	392.54	291.99
142	2	5	87.037	16.30	7.43	323.34	240.86
143	4	9	128.732	16.72	7.72	496.91	377.87
144	5	10	141.571	19.40	9.52	673.88	543.96
145	9	12	106.187	17.34	8.13	431.65	332.20
146	10	12	142.511	17.94	8.53	607.81	476.02
147	11	16	145.706	20.38	10.17	740.92	606.43
148	16	20	125.265	19.14	9.34	584.99	469.41
149	17	20	68.282	18.14	8.67	296.00	236.76
150	18	29	143.010	18.82	9.13	652.84	521.26
151	21	29	113.766	19.24	9.41	535.27	431.24
152	24	29	130.929	19.30	9.45	618.64	501.75
153	24	29	"	"	"	"	"
154	25	30	142.284	18.14	8.67	616.80	485.08
155	28	7/1	141.483	22.12	11.34	802.21	671.07
156	30	7/6	114.736	20.20	10.05	576.55	467.25
157	(July) 1	7	153.311	22.44	11.55	885.37	744.99
158	3	9	121.587	20.82	10.47	636.51	523.60

No.	Date Rec.	Date of Settle-ment	Lbs. dry weight	Au. 003 Ag. per ton	Net val-ue per ton	Smelter Payment	Net Payment after deduct-ing freight & trucking
159	8	14	125.197	22.33	11.48	718.63	602.75
160	9	14	142.973	19.11	9.32	666.25	535.01
161	11	15	136.086	17.90	8.51	579.05	452.20
162	14	21	142.147	15.12	6.64	471.93	339.78
163	16	21	117.010	18.24	8.74	511.33	395.68
164	18	25	138.865	19.60	9.65	670.02	540.67
165	20	28	121.544	19.14	9.34	567.61	451.74
166	22	28	126.323	21.44	10.89	687.84	570.47
167	25	29	142.728	19.94	9.88	705.08	576.31
168	26	29	142.191	18.30	8.77	623.51	490.20
169	29	31	124.703	16.90	7.84	488.84	372.68
170	30	8/4	122.817	18.80	9.11	559.43	443.99
171	(August) 1	8	117.830	22.32	11.47	675.76	564.35
172	3	8	98.445	19.09	9.31	458.26	363.50
173	5	11	143.336	21.59	10.99	787.63	656.34
174	6	11	117.761	19.04	9.28	546.41	435.64
175	81	14	160.336	21.08	10.65	853.95	703.58
176	11	15	139.650	19.36	9.49	662.64	533.00

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

June 9, 1942

Mr. George M. Colvocoresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona

My dear Colvo:

Enclosed herewith please find summary of May 1942 shipments and royalty paid us. This is for your information.

Sincerely yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

By Bud Van Dyke
W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.
Treasurer

WDVD:BF

Enclosure

COPY

Box 436, Superior, Arizona
May 7, 1942

Mr. W. D. Van Dyke, Treasurer,
Reymert Mining Company,
902 Wells Building,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Van Dyke:

Enclosed is check for $216.22 in payment for royalties due the company on shipments, Lots 117 to 126 inclusive less overpayment as per instructions of Mr. Tod.

Previous Remittance for Months of			Corrected for Months of	
Feb.	$104.29		Feb.	70.32
Mar.	93.02		Mar.	93.02
	197.31			163.34
Less	163.34			
	33.97	Overpayment for Feb. and Jan., 1942		

Lots 106-116 March 1941		Feb. 1942 Lots 99-105	
#1455960 @ $1.25 T		#881460 @ 1.25 T	
$909.98		$550.91	
Paid Cecil -	$1201.17	Paid Cecil	$727.21
Less	909.98		550.91
	291.19 to net	To net	176.30
Net rec'd -	3429.70	Net	2636.47
	3720.89		2812.77
@	2.5%		2.5%
Royalty	$93.02	Royalty	70.32
728 (-) Tons) 3720.89 (5.11		441 (-) T) 2812.77 (6.38	
Less than $7.- per ton		Less than $7.- per ton	

Lots 117 to 126 incl.

Total Net $5003.88 @ 5% -		$250.19
April Royalty	250.19	
Less overpayment	33.97	
Check #A573	216.22	

Very truly yours,

Walter C. Smith (signed)

REPORT RECEIVED JANUARY 1942

Lot No.	Wet Tons	Dry Tons	Silver Oz.	Gross Smelter	Trucking per Lease @ 1.25 per Wet Ton	Freight	Net Smelter per Lease	%	Royalty (per dry ton)
66-7-8	182.600	165.2235	13.24	920.29	228.25	13.80	678.24	2½	16.94
69-70-71	181.080	163.1915	12.84	882.87	226.35	9.20	647.32	2½	16.19
72-73	135.810	126.049	15.40	860.91	169.76	9.20	681.95	2½	17.05
74-5-6	214.140	201.4995	14.31	1229.15	267.68	13.80	947.67	2½	23.69
77-8-9	183.830	174.455	12.97	952.52	229.79	9.20	713.53	2½	17.84
80-1-2	215.660	194.315	12.25	1002.67	269.58	13.80	719.29	2½	17.98
83-4-5	212.630	194.3355	13.81	1131.03	265.79	13.80	851.44	2½	21.29
86-7-8	211.700	193.2005	14.60	1217.16	264.63	13.80	938.73	2½	23.47
	1537.450	1412.2695		8196.60	1921.83	96.60	6178.17		154.45

REPORT RECEIVED FEBRUARY 1942

Lot No.	Wet Tons	Dry Tons	Silver Oz.	Gross Smelter	Trucking per Lease @ 1.25 per Wet Ton	Freight	Net Smelter per Lease	%	Royalty (per dry ton)
89	73.460	66.775	15.68	468.76	91.83	4.60	372.33	2½	9.31
90-1-2	181.740	160.412	15.11	1033.53	227.18	13.80	822.55	2½	20.56
93-4-5	211.690	189.9425	15.42	1301.11	264.60	13.80	1022.71	2½	25.57
96-7-8	189.100	175.1365	15.48	1206.69	236.38	13.80	956.51	2½	23.91
	655.990	592.2660		4040.09	819.99	46.00	3174.10	2½	79.35

REPORT RECEIVED MARCH 1942

Lot No.	Wet Tons	Dry Tons	Silver Oz.	Gross Smelter	Trucking per Lease @ 1.25 per Wet Ton	Freight	Net Smelter per Lease	%	Royalty (per dry ton)
99	62.550	56.420	19.35	534.86	78.18	4.60	452.08	5	22.60
100-101	124.400	115.3305	19.00	1066.81	155.50	4.60	906.71	5	45.34
102-103	140.280	131.1455	17.36	1068.84	175.35	9.20	884.29	2½	22.11
104	59.260	56.0005	16.60	427.84	74.07	4.60	349.17	2½	8.73
105	54.240	50.7635	13.69	292.93	67.80	4.60	220.53	2½	5.51
7 Lots	440.730	409.665		3391.28	550.90	27.60	2812.78		104.29

REPORT RECEIVED APRIL 1942

Lot No.	Wet Tons	Dry Tons	Silver Oz.	Gross Smelter	Trucking per Lease @ 1.25 per Wet Ton	Freight	Net Smelter per Lease	%	Royalty (per dry ton)
106	62.190	56.655	11.36	270.81	77.737	4.60	188.47	2½	4.71
107	65.770	58.4695	14.30	356.08	82.212	4.60	269.268	2½	6.73
108	60.780	54.5195	16.31	405.63	75.975	4.60	325.055	2½	8.13
109	56.730	52.4755	13.49	298.06	70.912	4.60	222.548	2½	5.56
110	71.370	66.8025	16.50	505.69	89.212	4.60	411.878	2½	10.30
111	72.460	67.3155	16.60	514.29	90.574	4.60	419.116	2½	10.48
112	75.250	67.123	17.45	551.08	94.062	4.60	452.418	2½	11.31
113	67.890	61.3045	16.70	472.04	84.862	4.60	382.578	2½	9.56
114	66.350	59.7815	16.24	442.38	82.937	4.60	354.842	2½	8.87
115	69.010	62.868	16.04	456.42	86.262	4.60	365.558	2½	9.14
116	60.180	54.824	16.34	408.99	75.225	4.60	329.165	2½	8.23
	727.980	662.1385		4681.47	909.97	50.60	3720.90		93.02

REPORT RECEIVED MAY 1942

Lot No.	Wet Tons	Dry Tons	Silver Oz.	Gross Smelter	Trucking per Lease @ 1.25 per Wet Ton	Freight	Net Smelter per Lease	%	Royalty (per dry ton)
117	59.620	54.254	14.64	342.89	74.525	4.60	263.765	2½	6.59
118	68.910	62.4325	16.44	470.12	86.1375	4.60	379.383	2½	9.48
119	66.360	61.383	15.10	406.97	82.950	4.60	319.420	2½	7.99
120	65.880	61.2025	19.64	592.44	82.350	4.60	505.490	5	25.27
121	82.590	75.891	19.12	708.06	103.2375	4.60	600.223	5	30.01
122	64.660	59.681	20.46	610.54	80.825	4.60	525.115	5	26.26
123	65.330	59.5155	19.30	562.42	81.662	4.60	476.158	5	23.81
124	63.490	57.7125	21.80	642.34	79.3625	4.60	558.380	5	27.91
125	66.940	60.9825	24.86	793.38	83.675	4.60	705.105	10	70.51
126	71.950	64.755	22.88	764.76	89.9375	4.60	670.223	10	67.02
10 Lots	675.780	617.8095		5893.92	844.662	46.00	5003.262		294.86

RECONCILIATION

	Figured by Reymert Mining Co.	Cash Received, Tod	Difference
Jan. Report	154.45	145.45 9.00	- 0 -
Feb. Report	79.35	78.22 1.13	- 0 -
March Report	104.29	137.05	32.76
April Report	93.02	60.26	32.76
May Report	294.86	216.22	78.64
	$725.97	$647.33	$78.64

Difference made up as follows:

On Lots No. 117 to No. 126 inclusive--figured per Mr. Tod at 5% royalty instead of sliding scale royalty per his letter (last paragraph) of May 7, 1942.

e.g.	April Royalty	250.19		
	should be	294.86	44.67	44.67

On Lot No. 99 to No. 105 inclusive, figured by Mr. Tod at 2½% royalty instead of sliding scale royalty: 33.97

Amount due Reymert Mining Company $78.64

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

MAY 1942 SHIPMENTS AND ROYALTY

Lot	Wet Tons	Silver Oz.	Dry Tons	Gross Smelter
127	65.610	17.50	60.6895	500.08
128	68.400	20.56	62.107	639.08
129	70.260	21.88	63.515	710.10
130	70.270	17.26	66.124	534.28
131	68.710	21.42	61.839	672.19
132	64.330	18.00	59.248	508.35
133	67.020	21.51	61.5245	672.46
134	49.600	18.40	46.376	410.43
135	68.870	20.16	64.738	648.67
136	65.560	20.06	60.315	600.74
137	70.260	17.70	64.4285	539.27
138	71.600	16.76	66.015	510.96
139	57.140	17.92	52.34	445.94
	857.630		789.2595	7392.55

COMPUTATION OF MAY ROYALTY

Gross Smelter Returns	$7,392.55
Deduct	
Freight @ 4.60 per smelter lot	
13 shipments @ 4.60	59.80
	7,332.75
Deduct	
Trucking @ 1.25 per ton	
on 857.630 wet tons	1,072.04
Amount on which Royalty is payable	6,260.71
Averaged Royalty	
On 789.2585 Dry Tons shipped	
= 5% on 6,260.71	$ 313.04
(check received 6/9/42)	

DOMINION HOTEL

GLOBE, ARIZ.

December 14,1945

Mr. George Colvocresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr.Colvocoresses:

I returned from Los Angeles yesterday and as all returns have been received from Magma during my absence, I am mailing the Reymert Mining Company the Royalty payment.

As I told you over the phone, we have stopped all operations until matters are straightened up with the Reymert Lease partnership, so that we can proceed with the financing necessary to really get to work.

Will talk with Mr. Bennett tonight, or I may run down to Tucson over the weekend. I will then telephone you re the best time for you to come to Globe for a meeting with all partners in Mr.Malott's office.

I hope you have recovered completely from your recent set-back and with kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Norman de Vaux

Norman de Vaux

STATEMENT

FOR

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

DECEMBER 14,1945

Magma Lot # 26	$ 450.94
" " 27	408.93
" " 28	391.10
" " 29	427.42
" " 30	243.32
" " 31	288.84
" " 32	371.15
	$2,581.70
Less Trucking & ~~Smelting~~ Switching 451.46 Tons @ $1.00	451.46
	$2,130.24
Royalty 2½% Check # 312 in Payment	$ 53.26

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 111

Smelter Lot 473 DATE Dec. 10,, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-32

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	75	152240	35700	116540	2.7	113393
						56.6965

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Dec. 5, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .27	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 15.00	Oz.	15.00 oz. per ton, less 5%-14.25 oz. at .705 Per oz.		10.0463
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.2	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 6.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 6.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 52.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	10.0463
		Net Value Per Ton		6.5463

Total Value of 56.6965 Dry Tons at $ 6.5463		371.15
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	371.15
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		363.63

Made by Checked Approved

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 110

Smelter Lot 468 DATE Dec. 7, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-31

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M. A.	77	167080	37580	129500	4.5	123673
						61.8365

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Dec. 1, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .12	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 12.20	Oz.	12.20 oz. per ton, less 5%-11.59 oz. at .705 Per oz.		8.1710
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.40	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 3.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 5.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 66.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	8.1710
		Net Value Per Ton		4.6710

Total Value of 61.8365 Dry Tons at $ 4.6710		288.84
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	288.84
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		281.32

Made by Checked Approved

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 108

Smelter Lot 462 DATE Nov. 30, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-30

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.T.	75	177480	35600	141880	2.9	137765
						68.8825

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Nov. 27, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .21	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 10.55	Oz.	10.50 oz. per ton, less 5%-9.975 oz. at .705 Per oz.		7.0324
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.50	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 6.5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 4.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 63.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	7.0324
		Net Value Per Ton		3.5324

Total Value of 68.8825 Dry Tons at $ 3.5324			243.32
Less Freight Tons at $ From			
Less Switching		7.52	
Less Sampling			
Less Additional Treatment Charge			
	TOTALS	7.52	243.32
	Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		235.80

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 105

Smelter Lot 449 DATE Nov. 26, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-29

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore.

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	75	170740	35560	135180	3.4	130584
						65.292

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Nov. 20, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .25 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 15.00 Oz.		15.00 oz. per ton, less 5%-14.25 oz. at .705 Per oz.		10.0463
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.2 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 10.3 "		units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 4.5 "		units at Per Unit.		
Silica 52.8 "		units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .5 "		units at Per Unit.		
Manganese "		units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic "		units at Per Unit.		
Antimony "		units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth "		units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble "		units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	10.0463
		Net Value Per Ton		6.5463

Total Value of 65.292 Dry Tons at $ 6.5463		427.42
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less accounts receivable	6.86	
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	14.38	427.42
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		413.04

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 103

Smelter Lot 438 DATE Nov. 16, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-28

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M. A.	76	165320	36080	129240	3.6	124587
						62.2935

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Nov. 14, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .22	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 14.60	Oz.	14.60 oz. per ton, less 5%-13.87 oz. at .705 Per oz.		9.7784
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.7	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 4.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 4.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 68.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	9.7784
		Net Value Per Ton		6.2784

Total Value of 62.2935 Dry Tons at $ 6.2784		391.10
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less accounts receivable	159.10	
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	166.62	391.10
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		224.48

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 102

Smelter Lot 432 DATE Nov. 14, 1945

Shipper Lot M- RL-27

BOUGHT OF Reymert Min Lease, Classification Ore.

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M. A.	73	163720	38240	125480	3.4	121214
						60.607

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Nov. 9, 1945.

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .14 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 15.30 Oz.		15.30 oz. per ton, less 5%-14.535 oz. at .705 Per oz.		10.2472
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 5.1 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 5.9 "		units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.8 "		units at Per Unit.		
Silica 69.0 "		units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 2.5 "		units at Per Unit.		
Manganese "		units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic "		units at Per Unit.		
Antimony "		units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth "		units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble "		units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	10.2472
		Net Value Per Ton		6.7472

Total Value of 60.607 Dry Tons at $ 6.7472		408.93
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Accounts receivable	91.50	
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	99.02	408.93
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		309.91

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 99

Smelter Lot 422 DATE Nov. 3, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-26

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M.A.	75	160900	35800n	125100	2.8	121597
						60.7985

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Nov. 1, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .25	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 16.30	Oz.	16.30 oz. per ton, less 5%-15.485 oz. at .705 Per oz.		10.9169
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 5.1	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 6.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 65.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	10.9169
		Net Value Per Ton		7.4169

Total Value of 60.7985 Dry Tons at $ 7.4169		450.94
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	450.94
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		443.42

Made by Checked Approved

STATEMENT

FOR

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

NOVEMBER 5, 1945

Magma RL-22	$ 302.77	
Less Trucking & Smelting	70.19	$232.58
Magma RL-23	$ 408.66	
Less Trucking & Smelting	72.22	336.44
Magma RL-24	$557.80	
Less T & S	139.08 139.08	418.72
Magma RL-25	643.97	
Less T & S	132.65	511.32
		$1,499.06
2½ % Royalty		
Check No. 281 in payment		$ 37.47

Only Cars & Slips as other month gone and
Not Sale for Settlement

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 87

Smelter Lot 385 DATE October 12, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-22

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M. A.	71	176900	36520	140380	3.5	135467
						67.7335

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Oct. 5, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .18	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 11.90	Oz.	11.90 oz. per ton, less 5%-11.305 oz. at .705 Per oz.		7.9700
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.7	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 12.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 60.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 2.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	7.9700
		Net Value Per Ton		4.4700

Total Value of 67.7335 Dry Tons at $ 4.47		302.77
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less accounts receivable	291.72	
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	299.24	302.77
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		3.53

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 89

Smelter Lot 390 DATE Oct. 15, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-23

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	71	180960	36520	144440	8.9	131585
						65.7925

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Oct. 9, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .20 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 14.50 Oz.		14.50 oz. per ton, less 5%-13.775 oz. at .705 Per oz.		9.7114
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 5.1 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 6.2 "		units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 4.3 "		units at Per Unit.		
Silica 65.0 "		units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 3.0 "		units at Per Unit.		
Manganese "		units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic "		units at Per Unit.		
Antimony "		units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth "		units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble "		units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	9.7114
		Net Value Per Ton		6.2114

Total Value of 65.7925 Dry Tons at $ 6.2114		408.66
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	408.66
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		401.14

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 96

Smelter Lot 404 DATE October 29, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-24

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Arizona

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M.A.	75	183200	35980	147220	3.2	142509
M.A.	75	168480	37540	130940	2.8	127274
		351680	73520	278160		269783

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date October 19, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper 0.20	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 11.40	Oz.	11.40 oz. per ton, less 5%-10.83 oz. at .705 Per oz.		7.6352
Gold 0.01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 5.0	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 4.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 4.5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 63.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	7.6352
		Net Value Per Ton		4.1352

Total Value of 134.8915 Dry Tons at $ 4.1352		557.80
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	15.04	
Less Sampling		
Less Accounts Receivable	172.90	
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	187.94	557.80
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		369.86

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 98

Smelter Lot 419 DATE Nov. 1, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-25

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore.

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M. A.	75	167300	35780	131520	4.2	125996
M. A.	75	169540	35760	133780	4.4	127894
		336840	71540	265300		253890
						126.945

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Oct. 26, 22, 1945.

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS			PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	.25	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver	12.80	Oz.	12.80 oz. per ton, less 5%-12.16 oz. at .705 Per oz.		8.5728
Gold	.01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron	3.70	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime	11.40	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina	3.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica	57.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur	1.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese		"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic		"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony		"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth		"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble		"	units at Per Unit.		
			Treatment Charge	3.50	
			TOTALS	3.50	8.5728
			Net Value Per Ton		5.0728

Total Value of 126.945 Dry Tons at $ 5.0728		643.97
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	15.04	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	15.04	643.97
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		628.93

Made by Checked Approved

STATEMENT

FOR

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

October 2, 1945

Magma	RL-19	$ 352.36
"	RL-20	218.58
"	RL-21	336.33
		$ 907.27
Less Trucking & Switching		177.82
		729.45
Royalty 2½ % Check #239		$ 18.24

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 77

Smelter Lot 354 DATE Sept. 14, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-19

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	73	143420	38200	105220	11.3	93330
						46.665

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Sept. 10, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .16 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 16.50 Oz.		16.50 oz. per ton, less 5%-15.675 oz. at .705 Per oz.		11.0509
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.4 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 7.8 "		units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 2.8 "		units at Per Unit.		
Silica 61.0 "		units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.0 "		units at Per Unit.		
Manganese "		units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic "		units at Per Unit.		
Antimony "		units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth "		units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble "		units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	11.0509
		Net Value Per Ton		7.5509

Total Value of 46.665 Dry Tons at $ 7.5509		352.36
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less accounts receivable	67.10	
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	74.62	352.36
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		277.74

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 81

Smelter Lot 362 DATE Sept. 21, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-20

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M. A.	71	158900	36980	121920	2.2	119238
						59.619

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Sept. 15, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .20	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 10.70	Oz.	10.70 oz. per ton, less 5%-10.165 oz. at .705 Per oz.		7.1663
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 5.0	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 11.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 4.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 47.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	7.1663
		Net Value Per Ton		3.663

Total Value of 59.619 Dry Tons at $ 3.6663		218.58
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	218.58
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		211.06

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Ma Coloma

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 82

Smelter Lot 365 DATE September 26, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-21

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M. A.	71	165020	36520	128500	3.2	124388
						62.194

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Sept. 21, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .20 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 13.30 Oz.		13.30 oz. per ton, less 5%-12.635 oz. at .705 Per oz.		8.9077
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.8 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 12.8 "		units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.8 "		units at Per Unit.		
Silica 55.2 "		units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .8 "		units at Per Unit.		
Manganese "		units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic "		units at Per Unit.		
Antimony "		units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth "		units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble "		units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	8.9077
		Net Value Per Ton		5.4077

Total Value of 62.194 Dry Tons at $ 5.4077		336.33
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	336.33
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		328.81

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(1)

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 16

Smelter Lot 161 DATE April 26, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-1

BOUGHT OF Reuymert Mine Lease Classification

ADDRESS

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M. A.	71	130700	36700	94000	2.3	91838
						45.919

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date April 16, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .08 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 8.80 Oz.		8.80 oz. per ton, less 5%-8.36 oz. at .705 Per oz.		5.8938
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 3.70 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 6.10 "		units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 4.50 "		units at Per Unit.		
Silica 64.40 "		units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .40 "		units at Per Unit.		
Manganese "		units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic "		units at Per Unit.		
Antimony "		units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth "		units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble "		units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	5.8938
		Net Value Per Ton		2.938

Total Value of 45.919 Dry Tons at $m2.3938		109.92
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	109.92
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		102.40

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

(3)

Settlement No. ~~21~~ 19

Smelter Lot 175 DATE April 28, 1945

Shipper Lot R-2

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease Classification Ore

ADDRESS Box 21, Superior, Arizona

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	74	121460	35160	86300	7.6	79741
						39.8705

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date April 23, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper 0.10	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 12.10	Oz.	12.10 oz. per ton, less 5%-11.495 oz. at .705 Per oz.		8.1040
Gold 0.01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 3.9	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 1.5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 1.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 60.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 0.7	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	8.1040
		Net Value Per Ton		4.6040

Total Value of 39.8705 Dry Tons at $ 4.6040		183.56
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	183.56
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		176.04

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(3)

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 23

Smelter Lot 191 DATE May 9, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-3

BOUGHT OF Reymert Ming Lease Classification

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M. A.	79	103460	34780	68680	5.9	64628
						32.314

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date May 1, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS			PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	.10	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver	12.30	Oz.	12.30 oz. per ton, less 5%-11.685 oz. at .705 Per oz.		8.2379
Gold	.01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron	5.90	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime	7.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina	2.5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica	58.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur	.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese		"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic		"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony		"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth		"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble		"	units at Per Unit.		
			Treatment Charge	3.50	
			TOTALS	3.50	8.2379
			Net Value Per Ton		4.7379

Total Value of 32.314 Dry Tons at $ 4.7379		153.10
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	153.10
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		145.58

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(4)

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 28

Smelter Lot 223 DATE May 26, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-4

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M. A.	79	141700	34840	106860	6.3	100128
						50.064

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date May, 18, 1945.

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .22 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 16.30 Oz.		16.30 oz. per ton, less 5%- 15.485 oz. at .705 Per oz.		10.9169
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 3.70 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 14.0 "		units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 1.7 "		units at Per Unit.		
Silica 57.4 "		units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.5 "		units at Per Unit.		
Manganese "		units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic "		units at Per Unit.		
Antimony "		units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth "		units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble "		units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	10.9169
		Net Value Per Ton		7.4169

Total Value of 50.064 Dry Tons at $ 7.4169		371.32
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	371.32
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		363.80

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STATEMENT

FOR

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

JUNE 13th 1945

Magma Copper Company	Smelter Lot R.L.-3	$ 145.58
" " "	" " " -4	363.80
" " "	" " " -5	306.11
" " "	" " " -6	304.13
Total		$1129.62
Less Trucking @ $1.00 per Ton		177.81
		$ 941.81

Royalty 2½% ------$23.55

Check #111 in payment

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 30

Smelter Lot 225 DATE May 31, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-5

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease Classification Ore

ADDRESS

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT	N. Y. QUOTATIONS
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%		
M.A.	79	128600	34780	93820	8.2	86127	Date May 26, 1945
						43.0635	Copper (per lb.)
							Less
							Silver (per oz.) .705
							Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON 693.32	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper 0.10	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 16.10	Oz.	16.10 oz. per ton, less 5% - 15.295 oz. at .705 Per oz.		10.7830
Gold 0.01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.2	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 7.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 4.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 62.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	10.7830
		Net Value Per Ton		7.2830

Total Value of 43.0635 Dry Tons at $ 7.72830			313.63
Less Freight Tons at $ From			
Less Switching		7.52	
Less Sampling			
	306.11		
Less ~~Additional Treatment~~ TRUCKING Charge	46.91		
NET FOR ROYALTY	259.20		
	TOTALS	7.52	313.63
	Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		306.11

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 32

Smelter Lot 229 DATE June 6, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-6

BOUGHT OF Reymert Min Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M. A.	79	121040	34780	86260	9.9	77720
						38.86

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date June 1, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .02	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 17.20	Oz.	17.20 oz. per ton, less 5%-16.34 oz. at .705 Per oz.		11.5197
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.30	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 8.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 1.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 63.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	11.5197
		Net Value Per Ton		8.0197

Total Value of 38.86 Dry Tons at $ 8.0197		311.65
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
304.13		
Less Additional Treatment Charge 43.13		
261.00		
TOTALS	7.52	311.65
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		304.13

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 33

Smelter Lot 234 DATE June 11, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-7

BOUGHT OF Reynert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M. A.	79	131840	34800	97040	9.3	88015
						44.0075

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date June 7, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .10	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 17.60	Oz.	17.60 oz. per ton, less 5%-16.72 oz. at .705 Per oz.		11.7876
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 5.30	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 0.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 1.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 60.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	11.7876
		Net Value Per Ton		8.2876

Total Value of 44.0075 Dry Tons at $ 8.2876		364.72
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	364.72
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		357.20

Made by Checked Approved

STATEMENT

FOR

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

August 5, 1945

Magma Lot #10	$ 398.42	
Less Trucking & Switching	50.22	
	348.20	$17.41
5% Royalty		
Magma Lot #11	295.79	
Less Trucking & Switching	50.01	
	2 45.78	
2½%Royalty		6.14
Magma Lot #12	359.36	
Less Trucking & Switching	58.52	
	300.84	
2 ½%Royalty		7.52
Magma Lot #13	422.37	
Less Trucking & Switching	56.74	
	365.63	
5% Royalty		18.28
Check #173 in payment		$ 49.35

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 43

Smelter Lot 258 DATE 7-20-45

Shipper Lot BL-10

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease Classification

ADDRESS Superior, Arizona

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
MA	70	137040	36600	100440	8.7	~~21722~~ 91702
						45.851

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date 7-11-45

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper 0.13	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 18.20	Oz.	18.20 oz. per ton, less 5% 17.29 oz. at .705 Per oz.		12.1895
Gold 0.01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.2	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 9.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 61.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	12.1895
		Net Value Per Ton		8.6895

Total Value of 45.851 Dry Tons at $ 8.6895			398.42
Less Freight Tons at $ From			
Less Switching		7.52	
Less Sampling ~~XXXX~~ accts. rec.		119.55	
Less Additional Treatment Charge			
	TOTALS	127.07	398.42
	Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		271.35

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 44

Smelter Lot 265 DATE 7-20-43

Shipper Lot RL-11

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease Classification

ADDRESS Superior, Arizona

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
MA	79	134900	34880	100020	13.2	86817 43.4085

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date 7-14-43

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper 0.16	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 15.40	Oz.	15.40 oz. per ton, less 5% 14.63 oz. at .705 Per oz.		10.3142
Gold 0.01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.3	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 10.7	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 2.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 57.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.7	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	5.50	
		TOTALS	5.50	10.3142
		Net Value Per Ton		6.8142

Total Value of 43.4085 Dry Tons at $ 6.8142		295.79
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	295.79
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		288.27

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 51

Smelter Lot 279 DATE July 28, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-12

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M.A.	79	151900	34860	117040	14.9	99601
						49.8005

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date July 25, 1945.

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .12 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 16.00 Oz.		16.00 oz. per ton, less 5%-15.20 oz. at .705 Per oz.		10.7160
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.3 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 11.0 "		units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.2 "		units at Per Unit.		
Silica 53.4 "		units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.2 "		units at Per Unit.		
Manganese "		units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic "		units at Per Unit.		
Antimony "		units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth "		units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble "		units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	10.7160
		Net Value Per Ton		7.2160

Total Value of 49.8005 Dry Tons at $ 7.2160		359.36
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less accounts receivable	127.91	
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	135.43	359.36
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		223.93

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 52

Smelter Lot 283 DATE July 31, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-13

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	79	148420	34940	113480	10.9	101111
				56740		50.5555

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date July 27, 1945.

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .25	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 17.70	Oz.	17.70 oz. per ton, less 5%-16.815 oz. at .705 Per oz.		11.8546
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.1	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 9.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 49.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	11.8546
		Net Value Per Ton		8.3546

Total Value of 50.5555 Dry Tons at $ 8.3546		422.37
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	422.37
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		414.85

Made by Checked Approved

STATEMENT

FOR

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

September 5, 1945

Magma RL-14	$ 363.48	
Less Trucking & Switching	43.50	
	319.98	
5% Royalty		$ 16.00
Magma RL-15	177.07	
Less Trucking & Switching	33.58	
	143.49	
2½% Royalty		3.59
Magma RL-16	214.63	
Less T & S	33.47	
	181.16	
2½% Royalty		4.53
Magma RL-17	241.02	
Less T & S	32.20	
	208.82	
2½ Royalty		5.22
Magma RL-18	274.04	
Less T & S	45.59	
	228.45	
2½% Royalty		5.71
Check # 208 in payment		$35.05

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 60

Smelter Lot 297 DATE August 10, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-14

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M.A.	70	134020	36800	97220	10.5	87012
						43.506

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date August 3, 1945.

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .13 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 17.70 Oz.		17.70 oz. per ton, less 5%-16.815 oz. at .705 Per oz.		11.8546
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.5 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 9.5 "		units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 2.8 "		units at Per Unit.		
Silica 55.4 "		units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.1 "		units at Per Unit.		
Manganese "		units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic "		units at Per Unit.		
Antimony "		units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth "		units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble "		units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	11.8546
		Net Value Per Ton		8.3546
Total Value of 43.506		Dry Tons at $ 8.3546		363.48
Less Freight		Tons at $ From		
Less Switching			7.52	
Less Sampling				
Less accounts receivable			167.74	
Less Additional Treatment Charge				
		TOTALS	175.26	363.48
		Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		188.22

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 63

Smelter Lot 306 DATE August 14, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-15

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M. A.	73	112980	38200	74780	10.2	67152
						33.576

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date August 10, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .20 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 13.10 Oz.		13.10 oz. per ton, less 5%-12.445 oz. at .705 Per oz.		8.7737
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.0 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 10.5 "		units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.5 "		units at Per Unit.		
Silica 52.8 "		units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.3 "		units at Per Unit.		
Manganese "		units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic "		units at Per Unit.		
Antimony "		units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth "		units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble "		units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	8.7737
		Net Value Per Ton		5.2737

Total Value of 33.576 Dry Tons at $5.2737		177.07
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	177.07
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		169.55

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 67

Smelter Lot 321 DATE August 24, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-16

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M. A.	73	115500	38200	77300	13.4	66942
						33.471

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Aug. 18, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .16	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 14.80	Oz.	14.80 oz. per ton, less 5%-14.06 oz. at .705 Per oz.		9.9123
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.1	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 4.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 57.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	9.9123
		Net Value Per Ton		6.4123

Total Value of 33.471 Dry Tons at $ 6.4123		214.63
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less accounts receivable	53.86	
" " "	71.87	
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	133.25	214.63
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		81.38

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SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 69

Smelter Lot 326 DATE August 29, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-17

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	73	115060	38200	76860	16.2	64409
						32.2045

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Aug. 25, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS			PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	.20	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver	16.40	Oz.	16.40 oz. per ton, less 5%-15.58 oz. at .705 Per oz.		10.9839
Gold	.01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron	4.8	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime	7.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina	2.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica	55.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur	1.7	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese		"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic		"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony		"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth		"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble		"	units at Per Unit.		
			Treatment Charge	3.50	
			TOTALS	3.50	10.9839
			Net Value Per Ton		7.4839

Total Value of 32.2045 Dry Tons at $ 7.4839		241.02
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	241.02
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		233.50

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 72

Smelter Lot 334 DATE Sept. 3, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-18

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	73	139540	38220	101320	10.0	91188
						45.594

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Sept. 1, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less .705

Silver (per oz.)

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .16	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 14.20	Oz.	14.20 oz. per ton, less 5%-13.49 oz. at .705 Per oz.		9.5105
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.7	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 9.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 54.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	9.5105
		Net Value Per Ton		6.0105

Total Value of 45.594 Dry Tons at $ 6.0105		274.04
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	274.04
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		266.52

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STATEMENT

FOR

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

JULY 9th 1945

Magma Smelter Lot #RL-7	$357.20	
Trucking $1.00 per Ton	48.52	
	308.68	
Royalty @ 5%		$ 15.43
Magma Smelter Lot #RL-8	669.19	
Trucking $1.00 per Ton (less switching)	42.27	
	626.92	
Royalty @ 7½%		47.02
Magma Smelter LOt #RL-9	359.73	
Trucking $1.00 per Ton (less switching)	35.61	
	324.12	
Royalty @ 5%		16.21
Check in payment #143		$78.66

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 38

Smelter Lot 240 DATE June 21, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-8

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M. A.	74	134920	35340	99580	7.9	91713
						45.8565

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date June 18, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .22	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 27.80	Oz.	27.80 oz. per ton, less 5%- 26.41 oz. at .705 Per oz.		18.6191
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.7	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 8.5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 2.5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 52.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	18.6191
		Net Value Per Ton		15.1191

Total Value of 45.8565 Dry Tons at $ 15.1191		693.31
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
" Treating 1¢ per wet ton 49.79 Less Switching 7.52 42.27		
Less Additional Treatment Charge of 10% of metals paid for in excess of $15.00. Excess is $3.6191. .36191 X 45.8565	16.60	
TOTALS	24.12	693.31
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		669.19

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Royalty 7½% 42.02

42.27

626.92

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 40

Smelter Lot 245 DATE July 2, 1945

Shipper Lot RL-9

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M. A.	74	121740	35480	86260	7.7	79618 39.809

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date June 28, 1945

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON 756.07	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .15 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 19.00 Oz.		19.00 oz. per ton, less 5%-18.05 oz. at .705 Per oz.		12.7253
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.7 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 9.7 "		units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.6 "		units at Per Unit.		
Silica 55.6 "		units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.9 "		units at Per Unit.		
Manganese "		units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic "		units at Per Unit.		
Antimony "		units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth "		units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble "		units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	12.7253
		Net Value Per Ton		9.2253

Total Value of 39.809 Dry Tons at $ 9.2253		367.25
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
Trucking 1¢ per T. less switching 75¢ 35.61		
Royalty @ 5% 16.21 TOTALS	7.52	367.25
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		359.73

Made by Checked Approved

Cancelled

February 5th, 1942

REPORT ON REYMERT MINE AND TOD'S OPERATIONS

GENERAL

Since the Tod Lease has now been in force for a period of over seven months it seems proper to briefly summarize the work which has been accomplished and to comment on the present condition of the mine and future prospects of this operation.

The previous operations of Forbach had resulted in shipments during 1938 of 16,061 tons of ore averaging 16.17 oz. of silver per ton; in 1939 his shipments had been 19,766 with average content of 11.70 oz. and in 1940 he shipped 20,570 tons with average silver content 13.11 oz. In round figures the mine had produced during these three years at the rate of better than 50 tons per day and with an average grade exceeding 13 oz. per ton.

This rate and grade of production appeared to be fairly well sustained during the early part of 1941 when my reports of March 29th and April 5th dealt with the situation as of those dates, and the operating reports which I have subsequently sent from time to time together with the communications from Tod will have served to enable you to follow the progress of ~~the~~ his work in considerable detail and have given a description of the various ore bodies which will not be repeated.

In March 1941 I figured that the minimum grade of pay ore was about 12 oz. per ton but since that date the scale of wages has substantially increased also the cost of supplies, trucking, and smelter

charges, while the ore which has recently been mined came for the most part from a greater depth and from narrower veins or pay streaks than those which were mined by Forbach. Coupled with the lack of efficiency and far higher percentages of timber now being used the critical grade of ore has definitely risen with every prospect that this rise will continue unless wider ore bodies should be found or more economical methods of operation serve to counteract the general industrial conditions, which now tend to increase the cost of all operations.

It appeared to me in March of '41 and it still appears that no one could reasonably expect that the Reymert Mine could long continue to produce with any reasonable degree of profit if operations were confined to opening up and mining the comparatively small shoots of shipping ore which have been left between the old workings above the 200' level and that the future of the property must depend upon the exploration of the veins at greater depth where there was a chance that the ore would improve in a zone of secondary enrichment, if any such zone existed.

At the time when Tod purchased the lease from Forbach it was his definite and expressed intention to carry out such ~~an~~ exploration and development and the fact that he has not done so must be attributed to a complete lack of appreciation of the true condition of the mine at the time when he took it over--otherwise it is most unlikely that he would have purchased the lease and certainly not at the figure which was actually paid.

Neither Tod nor his engineer realized that many of Forbach's stopes were then almost or quite exhausted of pay ore, that others required a lot of timber to make them safe and especially that in almost every ore shoot the production could only be kept up to shipping grade by selective mining or careful sorting by men who, like Forbach and most of his miners, were skilled and experienced in judging by eye the difference between the higher and lower grade of material.

Also Tod did not appreciate the poor condition of much of the equipment for the replacement of which, as well as new constructions,--some of doubtful value under present conditions.--he promptly expended a large portion of the money which he had originally set aside for development while the balance of this fund and a considerable additional sum was spent to meet the operating deficit arising from the shipment of a much smaller tonnage or of a much lower grade of ore than had been intended or anticipated.

PRODUCTION, COSTS, AND PROSPECTS

The record of Tod's shipments up to January 1st, 1942, is as following according to information given me at the mine:

Total shipments, June to December 31st, 1941.

5510 tons for which smelter has paid after deducting all charges for smelting and transportation $20,825.71 or in round figures an average payment of $3.78 per ton.

While I have not been able to obtain any accurate figures regarding the working costs of the Tod operation and do not believe that any such record has been kept it is evident that a serious operating loss has been incurred from the outset and probably during each and every month with the possible exception of December when the grade of the ore had somewhat improved while the expenses were reduced through cutting down the number of employees.

A statement made to me by Tod late in November was to the effect that his investment at the Reymert was then well over $60,000.00 and assuming it to have been in the order of $65,000.00 I should hazard a guess that this might be roughly broken down as follows:

Purchase Forbach Lease	$30,000.00
New equipment & construction	10,000.00
Exploration & development in upper levels & old workings.	10,000.00
Loss on direct mining operations.	15,000.00
	$65,000.00

Without wishing to appear unduly pessimistic I fear that there is but little reason to expect any substantial improvement in the near future. All mining operations are now confined to the A. or Australia Workings and Smith has evidently been told that any future exploration or development must be paid for with the returns from shipments, but unless the grade of ore in this shoot should show a substantial and unexpected improvement it is unlikely that these returns will do much more than cover the current operating expenses.

Having recently replaced his foreman and arranged to give this work a closer personal supervision Smith is now ~~working~~ making in a most earnest effort to improve the grade of the shipments and if he is successful in this respect the results may exceed my present expectations and the tonnage may be increased to some extent as soon as the shaft sinking has been completed and means provided for the economical disposal of the waste, but so far no effort has been made to prepare for mining in any other portion of the property after the very limited tonnage which can be expected in the A. working has been or begins to be exhausted.

LOW GRADE ORE AND METALLURGICAL EXPERIMENTS

As to the low grade ore it may be said that the situation has changed but little since March of 1941.

At several points and particularly in the vicinity of the Alaska shaft substantial bodies of ore which Tod and Smith had estimated to average 12 oz. or better were found to be of much lower grade and all attempts to develop and mine them were quickly discontinued. Personally I do not feel that any of these showings were accurately sampled or measured and the lack of efficient engineering has been one of the principal defects of Tod's operations.

There is no question but that a large tonnage of ore that will average from 6 to 10 oz. silver per ton had been left in and between the old stopes above the 200' level and this practice still continues, but neither the tonnage or grade of such material are known with any degree of accuracy.

The estimate of 200,000 tons averaging 8 oz. as tentatively made by Smith is, in my opinion, much too high and a considerable percentage of this ore is so located that it could only be recovered at a prohibitive expense considering the preliminary work that would be involved in cleaning out and equipping portions of the old workings in order to make it accessible.

Since the possibility of mining this low grade ore with any profit must obviously depend upon the development of an economical method of treatment considerable attention has been paid to the metallurgy of the ore and Tod has carried on a substantial amount of research work the results of which have been negative.

His experiments amply substantiated the well known fact that neither gravity nor flotation would serve to concentrate the silver values which are all in oxidized form and although they confirmed the possibility of using cyanide yet even this method failed to yield a high recovery of values excepting after fine grinding following a chloridizing roast which would probably involve too great a cost to make such a procedure commercially practical. Direct smelting of the ore still seems to be the most feasible method of treatment, but either copper or lead must be used as a collector or carrier for the silver and the composition of the Reymert ore does not make it attractive to the local copper smelter at Superior, where the Magma Company has discontinued its purchase, while the trucking and switching costs to the International Smelter at Miami, amounting to about $1.85 per ton must be added to the treatment charge which is paid to the smelter.

As matters stand at present and as they are likely to stand for some little time to come, I can see no prospect that any better smelting terms are likely to be secured from Magma, Miami, or any of the other copper smelters in Arizona while there is no lead smelter operating nearer than El Paso, Texas.

In the vicinity of the Reymert Mine there are a number of lead prospects and partially developed mines, some of which also carry a certain amount of precious metals or zinc and at various times in the past the question of developing these properties and erecting a local lead smelter has been given careful study by several of the larger mining companies but none of them have as yet decided to follow such a procedure.

While the operation of a local lead smelter might serve to improve the market for the Reymert ore, yet in view of the silicious character of this material there is no real assurance that it would do so and in any event the chance that such a smelter will soon be erected and operated appears extremely slight.

I have given considerable thought to the possibility of treating the ore by chloridizing volatilization since such a plant could be installed right at the mine at a comparatively small expense and would require no water for operation and only a small amount of power. However, the recovery of values that could be obtained by this process is problematical as well as the operating costs and these can only be determined by experiments. in conducting which some expense would be involved with no assurance that the outcome would be favorable.

For the time being, it therefore appears that both because of the uncertain quantity and quality of low grade ore which has actually been developed and because of the doubt that it could be profitably treated by any known method of concentration, leaching, or smelting the value of the low grade ore reserve in this mine is still dubious and no real progress

in the solution of this problem has yet been made. A few months ago Tod was apparently prepared to follow the matter up and erect a cyanide mill even in the face of the unfavorable results of his experiments as noted in my report of November 26th, 1941, but since he has been called for active duty in the Army I gather that those plans have been temporarily abandoned.

In order to more accurately reflect the character of the ore I have attached Exhibit A., which gives the approximate analysis of some of the shipments.

Exhibit B. sets forth the approximate costs of recent operations indicating the advantage of producing at least forty tons per day when conditions in the mine permit and assuming that the smelter will take up to 1200 tons per month.

Yours very truly,

C. M. Colvocoresses

EXHIBIT A. REYMERT REPORT

APPROXIMATE ANALYSIS OF AVERAGE REYMERT SHIPPING ORE. (Mostly Calcite

Au----------0.003 oz., fairly uniform

Ag----------15.00 oz. or better

Pb---------- 0--1.00%

Cu---------- 0- -0.50%

Zn.-------- 0.- 1.00%

Mn.-------- 1.00 - 3.00%

Fe -------- 2.00 - 4.00%

CaO------- 20.00 - 28.00% (less in some sections of mine)

SiO_2------ 35.00 - 45.00% (more " " " " ")

Al_2O_3---- Not determined.

Ba as Ba SO_4, Not determined but occurs in considerable quantity in some parts of mine.

S--- Generally absent except with barite or as infrequent occurrence of iron pyrites.

From the above it will be noted that this ore is usually silicious and would only have fluxing value to a smelter which normally had a basic charge and an excess of sulphur. This is not the case at Magma which does not at present desire the Reymert ore on any terms, while the smelter toll charged at Miami would not indicate any particular need to purchase the output and the present contract is limited to 1000 tons per month while the Reymert Mine should ship a larger tonnage in order to keep down the unit costs of production.

8/0 in Carline A.
52-54, 1/4 < 7 higher gd 8/0

EXHIBIT B. REYMERT REPORT

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF OPERATING COSTS OF TOD LEASE.

As these can be roughly estimated from figures furnished by Smith and his bookkeeper.

	Production 40tons per day. Per dry ton.	Production 30 tons per day. Per dry ton.
Mining Labor, including development	$ 1.70	$ 2.20
Timber	0.70	0.80
Fuel, lighting, explosives & misc.	0.25	0.30
General & overhead expense at camp	0.50	0.65
Social Security & Arizona Unemployment Tax & Industrial Insurance.	0.30	0.37
	$3.25	4.32
Trucking to smelter & switching charge	2.00	2.00
Smelter Toll	3.50	3.50
Royalty (2½% of $6.00)	.15	.15
	$8.90	$ 9.97

From the above it appears that unless the working costs can be decreased or production increased to more than 30 tons per day even a 15 oz. ore for which the smelter pays about $10.00 per ton will barely cover expenses while 13 oz. ore produced at the rate of 40 tons per day would yield no better results.

Regular Shipment 1545

Shippers lot	Date Sampled	Dry wt Tons	Oz silver p. ton	Gross value p. ton	Net val. $ Shipment less treatment toll & smelting etc	Royalty on lot pd. to Co.	Rem.
10	7/20	45.8510	18.20	12.1895	348.20	17.41	Cu = 0.13
11	7/20	43.4085	15.40	10.3142	245.78	6.14	Cu = 0.01
12	7/28	49.8005	16.00	10.7160	300.84	7.52	Fe = 4.3
13	7/31	50.5555	17.70	11.8546	365.63	18.28	CaO = 9.6
→							
14	8/10	43.506	17.70	11.8546	319.98	16.00	Al_2O_3 = 2.8
15	8/10	33.576	13.10	8.7737	143.49	3.59	SiO_2 = 52.8
16	8/24	33.471	14.80	9.9123	181.16	4.53	S = 1.1
17	8/29	32.2045	16.40	10.9839	208.82	5.22	H_2O = 16.2
18	9/3	45.594	14.20	9.5105	228.45	5.71	H_2O = 10.

37 7 9 6 7 0
3 4 3 3

Record of Shipments from Raymond Mine by Partnership 1945.

#	45 Date Sttle.	H_2O	Dry Wt. Tons	Ag. oz	Cu %	Cu %	Fe	CaO	Al_2O_3	SiO_2	S	Smelter Wt. $	Net Wt. $	Payment for carlot $
1	4/16	2.3	45.919	8.80	.01	.08	3.70	6.10	4.50	64.40	0.40	5.89	2.94	102.40
2	4/28	7.6	39.871	12.10	.01	.10	3.90	1.50	1.60	60.40	0.70	8.10	4.60	176.04
3	5/9	5.9	32.314	12.30	.01	.10	5.90	7.90	2.50	58.40	6.60	8.24	4.74	145.58
4	5/26	6.3	50.064	16.30	.01	.22	3.70	14.0	1.70	57.40	1.50	10.92	7.42	363.80
5	5/31	8.2	43.064	16.10	.01	.10	4.20	7.1	4.20	62.60	1.80	10.78	7.28	306.11
6	6/6	9.9	38.86	17.20	.01	.02	4.30	8.3	1.80	63.80	1.90	11.52	8.02	304.13
7	6/11	9.3	44.008	17.60	.01	.10	5.30	6.1	1.90	60.40	1.30	11.79	8.29	357.20
			294.100											
8	6/21	7.9	45.856	27.80	0.1	.22	4.70	8.5	2.50	52.6	1.10	18.619	15.119	669.19
9	6/25	7.7	39.809	19.00	0.1	.15	4.70	9.7	3.60	55.6	1.90	12.725	9.225	359.73
			379.765											
10-18 (incl)			377.967											
			757.732											

May 26th. 1945

Mr. Norman De Vaux
Dominion Hotel
Globe, Arizona

Re: Reymert Mine

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

Mr. Colvocoresses has been confined to his home for the past two weeks. He has asked me to write to you to find out how things are going. and would appreciate a letter from you. He hopes that everything is all right and he will try to get in touch with you some time next week.

He also asked that I express his thanks to you for having sent him the Notice of Intention to Hold the Reymert Mining Claim.

Yours very truly.

Secretary.

DOMINION HOTEL

GLOBE, ARIZ.

July 9,1945

Mr.Douglass Van Dyke
910 Welles Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Van Dyke:

We are enclosing Royalty Statement for the Month of June.

Effective on our #8 shipment, the Trucking Company absorbs the switching charge, making the total cost of delivery to the Smelter $1.00 per ton.

The writer hopes to have the pleasure of meeting you in the near future.

Very truly yours,
Reymert Mine Lease

Norman de Vaux

Copy to Crusher

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

ROYALTY STATEMENT

for

MARCH 1946

Lot # RL - 4 2 Loads	$ 578.49
Less Trucking & Switching	123.05
	$ 455,44
Royalty 2½%	$ 11.39
Check #345 in payment	

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 39

Smelter Lot SX 99 DATE March 29, 1946

Shipper Lot M-36 RL-4

BOUGHT OF Roymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore.

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR Initial	CAR Number	WET WEIGHT Gross	WET WEIGHT Tare	WET WEIGHT Net	Moisture %	DRY WEIGHT
M.A.	74	156100	35600	120500	1.8	118331
M.A.	74	161200	35600	125600	2.5	122460
		317300	71200	246100		240791
						120.3955

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date March 23, 1946

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .18	Pct.	12.40 lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		8.3049
Silver 12.40	Oz.	oz. per ton, less 5%-11.78 oz. at .705 Per oz.		
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.2	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 5.5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 4.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 61.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	8.3049
		Net Value Per Ton		4.8049

Total Value of 120.3955 Dry Tons at $ 4.8049		578.49
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	15.04	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	15.04	578.49
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No. / /		563.45

Made by Checked Approved

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

ROYALTY ACCOUNT

MARCH 6th 1946

1946		
Feb. 22nd	RL #1	$ 368.67
" 23rd	RL #2	263.96
		$ 632.63
Less Switching & Trucking		137.72
		$ 494.91
Royalty 2½%	Check # 335	$ 12.37

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 17

Smelter Lot ~~XXXI~~ 49 DATE Feb. 22, 1946

Shipper Lot RL-1

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	76	175200	35920	139280	3.3	134684
						67.342

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Feb. 18, 1946

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .30 Pct.		lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 13.40 Oz.		13.40 oz. per ton, less 5%-12.73 oz. at .705 Per oz.		8.9746
Gold .01 Oz.		oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.1 Pct.		units at Per Unit.		
Lime 7.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 62.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	8.9746
		Net Value Per Ton		5.4746

Total Value of 67.342 Dry Tons at $ 5.4746		368.67
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less accounts receivable	1.28	
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	8.80	368.67
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		359.87

Made by Checked Approved

Copy

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 18

Smelter Lot 52 DATE Feb. 23, 1946

Shipper Lot RL-2

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Arizona

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M. A.	70	173260	37100	136160	3.1	131939
						65.9695

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Feb. 19, 1946

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS			PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	.20	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver	11.20	Oz.	11.20 oz. per ton, less 5%-10.64 oz. at .705 Per oz.		7.5012
Gold	.01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron	4.1	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime	6.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina	4.5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica	59.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur	1.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese		"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic		"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony		"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth		"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble		"	units at Per Unit.		
			Treatment Charge	3.50	
			TOTALS	3.50	7.5012
			Net Value Per Ton		4.0012

Total Value of 65.9695 Dry Tons at $ 4.0012		263.96
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	263.96
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No. 57569		256.44

Made by Checked Approved

November 20, 1946

Mr. Norman De Vaux, President
Reymert Extension Silver Mines
Post Office Box 521
Superior, Arizona

RE: Reymert

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

I acknowledge your letter of the 18th together with royalty statements on your shipments to Magma No. 10, 11, 12 and 13, and your check for the balance of the minimum rental agreed upon amounting to $71.59. I note that the said check, No. 88, was not countersigned by the secretary of your company but presume that this will not prevent its payment by the bank.

I am forwarding today the check and copies of the settlement sheets to the office of the Company in Milwaukee, and very shortly I will follow your suggestion and prepare a letter to the Reymert Company in reference to the modified terms of the contract, and I will submit this to your attorney, Mr. Whitney, for his approval.

It happens that I am at the moment pretty well tied up with some other work, but I shall be able to attend to this matter in the near future.

I am much pleased to note that you anticipate that shipment of the Byron-Jackson pump, together with motor, will be made in the very near future.

Personal regards.

Yours very truly,

GMC: IM

November 20, 1946

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke

Dear Van Dyke:

I enclose herewith a copy of my letter of this date to Mr. De Vaux together with the check, royalty account for October and settlement sheets referred to.

Will arrange to have the modifications of the contract straightened out by letter in the near future as per your previous suggestion and I understand that the unwatering of the Alaska Shaft will start just as soon as the pump and motor can be installed at the mine.

Yours very truly,

GMC

GMC:IM
Enclosures

November 10,1946

ROYALTY ACCOUNT

FOR OCTOBER

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

Magma Lot RL #10	$ 300.73
" " " 11	349.03
"	
" " " 12	415.65
" " " 13	320.11
Total	$1,385.52
Less Trucking & Switching	219.45
	1,166.07
Royalty 2½ %	29.15
Minimum Royalty for September	$ 50.00
" " " October	50.00
	$100.00
Amount paid October 10th Ck. #45	28.41
Balance Ck. #88	$ 71.59

Reymert Extension Silver Mines

AN ARIZONA CORPORATION

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

P. O. Box 521

November 18,1946

A 11/20/46

Mr. George M. Colvocoresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

In line with our conversation last Wednesday I am enclosing a statement for the Reymert Mining Company based on a minimum Royalty of $50 per month.

May I suggest that you prepare the letter to the Reymert Mining Company and give it to Mr. Louis Whitney, our Attorney.

I will be in Phoenix in a few days and sign the letter.

Expect to ship our new Electric Set and Byron Jackson pump before leaving here.

Sincerely yours,

Norman de Vaux

Norman de Vaux
President

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 97

Smelter Lot 310 DATE Oct. 21, 1946

Shipper Lot RL-12

BOUGHT OF Reymert Extension Silver Mines Classification

ADDRESS Box 521, Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	77	154480	37820	116660	6.9	108610

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Oct. 16, 1946

Copper (per lb.) $4.305

Less

Silver (per oz.) .90

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .20	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 14.80	Oz.	14.80 oz. per ton, less 5%-14.06 oz. at .90 Per oz.		12.6540
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 6.4	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 8.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 2.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 48.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .7	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic 7.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	5.00	
		TOTALS	5.00	12.6540
		Net Value Per Ton		7.6540
Total Value of $4.305		Dry Tons at $ 7.6540		415.65
Less Freight		Tons at $ From		
Less Switching			7.52	
Less Sampling				
Less Additional Treatment Charge				
		TOTALS	7.52	415.65
		Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		408.13

Made by Checked Approved

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 94

Smelter Lot 300 DATE Oct. 11, 1946

Shipper Lot 81-10

BOUGHT OF Reymert Extension Silver Mines, Classification Ore.

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	77	138400	38000	100400	4.7	95681
						47.8405

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Oct. 5, 1946

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .90

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .20	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 13.20	Oz.	13.20 oz. per ton, less 5%-12.54 oz. at .90 Per oz.		11.2860
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.0	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 15.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 1.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 45.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese 4.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	5.00	
		TOTALS	5.00	11.2860
		Net Value Per Ton		6.2860

Total Value of 47.8405 Dry Tons at $ 6.2860			300.73
Less Freight Tons at $ From			
Less Switching		7.52	
Less Sampling			
Less Additional Treatment Charge			
	TOTALS	7.52	300.73
	Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		293.21

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 95

Smelter Lot 305 DATE Oct. 17, 1946

Shipper Lot RL-11

BOUGHT OF Reymert Extension Silver Mines, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
N. A.	77	151280	37920	113360	8.2	104064

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Oct. 11, 1946

Copper (per lb.) $2.032

Less

Silver (per oz.) .90

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS			PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper	.10	Pct.	13.60 lbs. per ton, less 5%-12.92 lbs. at .90 Per lb.		11.6280
Silver	13.60	Oz.	oz. per ton, less oz. at Per oz.		
Gold	.01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron	5.3	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime	7.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina	2.1	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica	54.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur	.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	8.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic		"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony		"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth		"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble		"	units at Per Unit.		
			Treatment Charge	5.00	
			TOTALS	5.00	11.6280
			Net Value Per Ton		6.6280

Total Value of $2.032 Dry Tons at $ 6.6280			344.87
Less Freight Tons at $ From			
Less Switching		7.52	
Less Sampling			
Plus credit of 6¢ per ton for ore carrying over 50% silica and less than 10% alumina based on each unit of silica over 50 less alumina.			4.16
Less Additional Treatment Charge			
TOTALS		7.52	349.03
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.			341.51

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 98

Smelter Lot 311 DATE October 24, 1946

Shipper Lot RL-13

BOUGHT OF Reynert Extension Silver Mines, Classification Ore.

ADDRESS Box 521, Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	77	146160	37680	108480	8.6	99151
						49.5755

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Oct. 19, 1946

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .90

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .15	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 13.40	Oz.	13.40 oz. per ton, less 5%-12.73 oz. at .90 Per oz.		11.4570
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 5.40	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 9.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 2.9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 49.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
BaSO4 Arsenic 5.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	5.00	
		TOTALS	5.00	11.4570
		Net Value Per Ton		6.4570

Total Value of 49.5755 Dry Tons at $ 6.4570			320.11
Less Freight Tons at $ From			
Less Switching		7.52	
Less Sampling			
Less Additional Treatment Charge			
	TOTALS	7.52	320.11
	Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		312.59

Made by Checked Approved

Reymert Extension Silver Mines

AN ARIZONA CORPORATION

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

P. O. Box 521

October 10,1946

10/16/46

Mr. George M. Colvocoresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

Yesterday, before leaving for Los Angeles, I received the Magma returns for the last carloads shipped them in September and, therefore, I am enclosing Royalty statements for you and the Reymert Mining Company.

As most of the month of September was spent in repairing the Australia shaft and cleaning out and repairing the the tunnel on the 300' level, I assume that it will be satisfactory to pay only the actual royalties on the 4 shipments, and then start on the $100 mimimum on October shipments. Kindly advise me re this.

Both Carrow and Ekloff feel confident that the ore is increasing in value the further we get in on the vein. This was true on the four September shipments, as you will notice by the reports.

Will be at your office some time next Monday or Tuesday on my way back to the mine, and perhaps you can get over to see us during the coming week.

Very truly yours,

Norman de Vaux

Norman de Vaux
President

Ck 7.50
Lost ops enclosed

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

ROYALTY ACCOUNT

OCTOBER 10,1946

Magma	RL #6	$ 252.32
"	RL 7	418.67
"	RL 8	334.87
"	RL 9	343.94
Total		$1,349.80
Less Trucking & Switching		213.37
		$1,136.43
Royalty 2½%	Check #45	$ 28.41

? in / royalty

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 86

Smelter Lot 267 DATE Sept. 12, 1946

Shipper Lot RL-6

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	74	142220	36700	105520	8.4	96656
						48.328

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Sept. 6, 1946

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .90

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .20	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 10.20	Oz.	10.20 oz. per ton, less 5%-9.69 oz. at .90 Per oz.		8.7210
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 5.0	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 11.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 4.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 53.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur 1.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	8.7210
		Net Value Per Ton		5.2210

Total Value of 48.328 Dry Tons at $ 5.2210		252.32
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	252.32
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		244.80

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MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 88

Smelter Lot 279 DATE Sept. 27, 1946

Shipper Lot RL-7

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore.

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M. A.	77	158880	38060	120820	12.9	105234
						52.617

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Sept. 19, 1946

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .90

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .20	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 13.40	Oz.	13.40 oz. per ton, less 5%-12.73 oz. at .90 Per oz.		11.4570
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 5.5	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 8.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 3.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 44.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese 9.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	11.4570
		Net Value Per Ton		7.9570

Total Value of 52.617 Dry Tons at $ 7.9570		418.67
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	418.67
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		411.15

Made by Checked Approved

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 89

Smelter Lot 288 DATE Sept 8, 1946

Shipper Lot R1-8

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	77	142820	37900	104920	12.7	91595

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Sept. 28, 1946

Copper (per lb.) 45.7975

Less

Silver (per oz.) .90

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .20	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 14.40	Oz.	14.40 oz. per ton, less 5%-13.68 oz. at .90 Per oz.		12.3120
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 5.6	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 8.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 2.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 48.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese 4.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	5.00	
		TOTALS	5.00	12.3120
		Net Value Per Ton		7.3120

Total Value of 45.7975 Dry Tons at $ 7.3120			334.87
Less Freight Tons at $ From			
Less Switching		7.52	
Less Sampling			
Less Additional Treatment Charge			
	TOTALS	7.52	334.87
	Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		327.35

Made by Checked Approved

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 90

Smelter Lot 291 DATE Oct. 8, 1946

Shipper Lot RL-9

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease Classification Ore.

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	77	133340	37860	95480	9.9	86027
						43.0135

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date Sept. 30, 1946

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .90

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .10	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 15.20	Oz.	15.20 oz. per ton, less 5%-14.44 oz. at .90 Per oz.		12.9960
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 5.7	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 10.2	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 2.3	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 45.4	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .7	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese 6.6	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	5.00	
		TOTALS	5.00	12.9960
		Net Value Per Ton		7.9960

Total Value of 43.0135 Dry Tons at $ 7.9960		343.94
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	343.94
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		336.42

Made by Checked Approved

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY

SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Settlement No. 51

Smelter Lot 121 DATE April 9, 1946

Shipper Lot RL-5

BOUGHT OF Reymert Mine Lease, Classification Ore

ADDRESS Superior, Ariz.

BOWER CO., PHOENIX

CAR		WET WEIGHT			Moisture	DRY WEIGHT
Initial	Number	Gross	Tare	Net	%	
M.A.	74	171320	36520	134800	3.0	130756
						65.378

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Date April 4, 1946

Copper (per lb.)

Less

Silver (per oz.) .705

Gold (per oz.)

ASSAY and ANALYSIS		PAYMENTS PER TON	DEBITS	CREDITS
Copper .28	Pct.	lbs. per ton, less lbs. at Per lb.		
Silver 12.60	Oz.	12.60 oz. per ton, less 5%-11.97 oz. at .705 Per oz.		8.4389
Gold .01	Oz.	oz. per ton, oz. at Per oz.		
Iron 4.5	Pct.	units at Per Unit.		
Lime 10.5	"	units at Per Unit.		
Alumina 4.8	"	units at Per Unit.		
Silica 57.0	"	units at Per Unit.		
Sulphur .9	"	units at Per Unit.		
Manganese	"	units at Per Unit.		
Arsenic	"	units at Per Unit.		
Antimony	"	units at Per Unit.		
Bismuth	"	units at Per Unit.		
Insoluble	"	units at Per Unit.		
		Treatment Charge	3.50	
		TOTALS	3.50	8.4389
		Net Value Per Ton		4.9389

Total Value of 65.378 Dry Tons at $ 4.9389		322.90
Less Freight Tons at $ From		
Less Switching	7.52	
Less Sampling		
Less Additional Treatment Charge		
TOTALS	7.52	322.90
Amount Due Shipper—Voucher No.		315.28

Made by Checked Approved

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

ROYALTY ACCOUNT

May 15, 1946

RL #5		$322.90
Less Trucking & Switching		67.40
		255.50
Royalty 2½%	$6.39	
Check #362		

Reymert Report File
Corrected

Other Reports File

March 29th, 1941

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Gentlemen:

As per instructions from Messrs. W. D. Van Dyke, Jr. and Douglas Van Dyke I have made an examination of the Reymert Mine and the Mining Claims of your Company and herewith submit the following report.

It was understood that my examination was not to include any surveying or sampling of ore reserves, but otherwise I consider that my investigation has been as thorough and complete as physical conditions would permit and it also included an examination of all available maps, records and reports by other engineers. In all the above procedure I paid special attention to the advisability, method and cost of future development, the study of which was the principal object of my work.

belonging to the Reymert Mining Co. of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Copy

Location & General Condition

~~Your~~ This property consists of seven patented lode mining claims, captioned as follows:

America	Africa
Alaska	Europe
Asia	Great Pacific
Australia	All patent survey #2878A

Also one unpatented lode claim known as the Reymert and 4 mill sites

The Great Pacific Mill Site Patent Survey 2876B was also included on the map and I shall later ascertain if a patent to this mill site, on which the camp buildings stand, has actually been issued.

The total area included in the lode claims, some of which are not full sized, is about ~~120~~ 140 acres. The property lies on the Pioneer Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona in Sections 15, 22, 23, 26 and 27 of Township 2 South; Range 11 East; Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian. The elevation is from 2700 to 3500 feet above sea level. The camp is 6.5 miles in air line southwest of the town of Superior where the Magma Mine and Smelter are located and with which it is connected by 8 miles of good road, all but 2 miles of which is over a paved highway, - U.S. #60.

The country is rugged with a main ridge extending north and south over the length of the claims on the east side of the gulch in which the camp is located. There is no timber and only the usual semi-desert vegetation of shrubs and grasses.

The climate is excellent and suitable for work at all seasons of the year, the normal annual rainfall is about 18", ~~but so far this year has been much heavier than usual with 14" so far recorded at Superior.~~

Water from the mine is suitable for all but domestic purposes. The supply would probably be limited to about 50,000 gallons per day, which was reported to have been the flow into the Alaska shaft at 400' depth. ~~Water~~ For drinking and camp requirements water is hauled out from Superior as local wells did not prove satisfactory but some water might be secured from the underflow of Queen Creek and from its tributaries, including Reynert Creek which flows through the camp.

General Geology

The country is mainly a Pre-Cambrian mica and sericite schist, locally known as the Pinal Schist with schistosity striking generally north and south and dipping to the east. This basal formation was intruded by dikes of diorite or diabase and near the south end of the claims by a dike of basic greenstone, - probably a gabbro or hornblendite, - and a later intrusion of rhyolite. These intrusive dikes, excepting the rhyolite, strike mostly east and west and ~~they~~ have locally affected the schistosity ~~locally~~. In places there have been areas of silicification in the schist itself forming bands of hard erosion-resistant rock along the surface.

The latest of the intrusions was probably the rhyolite and any sedimentaries that may have been subsequently deposited have been completely removed by erosion, so that only recent gravels and soils represent any later formation.

~~The only~~ A detailed study of the geology of the area has been made at and near the Magma Copper Mine seven miles northeast of the Reymert and here the upper sedimentary rocks are still in evidence while there is an essential difference between the diorite which occurs as intrusive dikes and the diabase which forms a sill lying between two sedimentary formations.

But at the Reymert all of the rocks of this general class, whether diorite or diabase (and their exact classification seems to have no practical importance) appear to have come in as intrusive dikes or stocks and I do not consider that there is sufficient evidence to justify the assumption of some geologists that the diabase found on the America Claim, in the lower portion of the

~~of the~~ Alaska shaft and reported in the drill holes represents a laccolith or batholith underlying the schist at a depth of 300 to 400 feet below the surface. This ~~condition~~ theory is undoubtedly possible and ~~even~~ may appear to be suggested by the ~~work~~ formation in the Alaska shaft and record of the drilling but the surface outcrops, the nature of the contacts and the very wide distribution of the schist throughout all of this area ~~seem to~~ and in the other shafts argue against such a condition and only further exploration and deep development in the mine itself can tell the story in a convincing manner.

Undoubtedly the ore bearing vein will narrow down and the silver values fade away whenever this vein is actually found to penetrate into the diabase for any long distance and I consider it of the first importance to drift out to the north and south on the 400' level from the Alaska shaft as such drifts may give most valuable information in this respect and at much less expense than would be involved in first sinking the shaft to a greater depth in the diabase and then following a similar procedure which ~~will~~ would probably be necessary in any event in order to determine the true relation of the diabase to the schist.

Drifts would give better relief

Mineralization

The main fissure or shear zone in which the ores occur strikes north 10 degrees west and can be traced for some three miles or more but pay ore seems to be confined to a length of 6000 feet from the south section of the America Claim to the north end of the Great Pacific. This fissure was apparently formed by a violent tectonic movement which was perhaps to some extent connected with the intrusion of the rhyolite and there is evidence of one and

probably two subsequent reopenings of the fissure.

The mineralization appears to have been derived from solutions at low temperature and the first filling ~~seems~~ to have been composed largely of crushed wall rock and massive black calcite associated with only a small amount of silver and with some copper, lead and zinc. The second mineralization, after a reopening of the fissure, ~~is~~ brought in a finer calcite and more quartz and iron oxide and then either the ~~latter~~ final phase of this process or a third reopening and mineralization introduced still more quartz and iron oxide with barites and the bulk of the silver values which ~~therefore~~ are generally found at points where the evidence of repeated disturbance and successive periods of mineralization is the most pronounced.

Post-mineral faulting is noted at several points and the splitting of the fracture which separated the Black vein and Blue vein in sections probably occurred concurrently with the second or third period of mineralization or may have been due to a separate disturbance which preceded both of these.

The better grade of the ore or pay streak filling is composed largely of fine calcite, quartz, fluorite, barite, manganese and iron oxide. Horn silver (cerargyrite) and argentite (silver-sulphide) have been found in places, usually near the surface, but most of the silver appears to be intimately associated with the barite and manganese leading some geologists to conclude that the silver is in the form of a "silver manganite" although no such mineral is definitely known to exist.

The vein which was reported to have been found in the

cross cut on the 400' level at the Alaska shaft was filled with crushed and altered diabase and carried 1.8 oz. silver but with this exception and perhaps in some of the inaccessible workings on the American claim all of the walls of the developed portions of the vein are schist and nearly all of the ~~ore is heavily~~ metallic minerals are oxidized. There is ~~no positive~~ little evidence as to whether or not that this upper section of the vein represents a zone of leaching which will be succeeded in depth by a zone of secondary enrichment, with primary ore still further below; and it is obviously of ~~the~~ great~~est~~ importance to the future of the property to determine whether or not such conditions actually exist.

Excepting for the ~~recorded~~ production of some high grade ore by the early operators, - which may have been due to sorting, - it is noticeable that the average silver content of the ore has varied very little in the shipments made over a period of many years, but an examination of several accessible ore shoots taken in conjunction with such mining records as could be obtained seems to indicate that by and large the ore grows gradually poorer from the 50 to the 200 ft. level, and this may indicate either the progressive leaching toward a zone of secondary enrichment or the actual petering out of values with depth. Only further exploration can justify any conclusion on this point as well as in regard to the relations and relative location of the diorite and the schist.

The effect of the various types of wall rock upon the vein has been two-fold, physical and chemical. In the schist it has been clearly demonstrated that the three stages of filling took place under favorable conditions and the black calcite was partly replaced or associated with barite and silver values.

From a physical standpoint the schist is a comparatively easily fractured rock and would ~~easily~~ always be affected by the recurrent reopening of the fracture, whereas the diabase is exceptionally tough and would normally be much less ~~affected~~ shattered by any such disturbances. The fissure, having been originally filled with the black calcite, was readily susceptible to remineralization in the schist while in the diabase such was not the case.

From the chemical standpoint the comparison is not so clear. At the Magma Mine the best values and largest ore shoots are often found in the diabase while the reverse is true at Globe and in some of the other camps. At the Reynert the workings near the south end showed good values along the rhyolite but there are as yet no ~~workings~~ stopes in the diabase and ~~excepting for its occurrence in~~ altho this rock has noted in the Alaska shaft the diorite dikes, ~~which appear~~ interfering on the surface, do not cut through the vein except at the north end of the mine.

Considering the question from both physical and chemical standpoints I think it fair to say that the chances for finding any good ore bodies either in depth or near the surface are very much poorer in the diorite or diabase than in the schist and therefore there ~~is~~ would be very little incentive to explore in any large

area of diorite which ~~may~~ might be found to underlie the schist.

Even in the schist it must be admitted that in all of the accessible workings down to the 200' level the values are growing poorer with depth. In making this statement an exception should be noted in respect to the old workings near the north end of the vein where good ore is reported to have been mined at a depth equivalent to more than 400' below the collar of the Alaska shaft, - at which depth the schist still constituted the wall rock.

This condition must be admitted to point to one of two conclusions:

(a) The vein is definitely pinching out with depth and the ore growing poorer, or

(b) The workings at a depth of 200' are entering into a leached or impoverished zone which may or may not lie above a zone of secondary enrichment.

History

This district was first prospected in the 1870's and the Reynert Mine was located by John Reynert and associates in 1886 and soon after sold to the Reynert Mining Co controlled by Mr Van Dyke of Milwaukee. The Co ~~operated by them until 1891 or 1892~~, during a portion of operated until 1891 during a portion of which period ~~which period~~ they treated the ore in a mill by chloridizing and pan amalgamation.

Subsequently Mr. Van Dyke acquired the property but I can find no record of production for many years.

In 1912 an option was given to the Gunn-Thompson people, who sank the Alaska shaft in 1913-1914 to a depth of 410 feet with

discouraging result. Further exploration was carried on by the Lincoln Issues Company (affiliated with the Gunn-Thompson interests) and the Magna Copper Company during 1919 and 1920. This consisted mainly of diamond drilling but the seven holes than drilled failed to find any commercial ore. ~~in the vein~~ at depth ~~and, coupled with the record of the Alaska shaft, lead to the conclusion that the values did not continue much below the 800' level.~~

Mr. Forbach and his associates first took a lease on the property in 1920, ~~discontinued operations in 1927 and resumed them in 1934, since when a steady production has been maintained,~~ and with some interruptions operated until the middle of 1947 when James Ford operated until the middle of 1949 & subsequently the mine was again leased & worked with some new associates, showing record years most of the ~~the~~ ore ~~being~~ was shipped ~~mostly~~ to the Magna Smelter at Superior and to the International Smelter at Miami.

A ~~record~~ complete of production ~~to~~ up to the end of ~~1940 as far as~~ 1944 I ~~have been able to obtain the data~~ is appended ~~to this report~~ as Exhibit A.

end of copy

At date of writing Forbach is working about thirty-five men, mining ore principally in the South Alaska workings on the Blue Vein and on the Europe Claim and he is shipping at the rate of about 1000 tons per month. He plans to develop and work other sections of the property in the near future.

Present Workings and Developments on Upper Levels

Water now stands about 240' below the collar of the Alaska shaft and all mining since 1926 has been done above that level.

In the near future I shall prepare and forward a supplemental report in which I will describe the more important ore shoots and mine workings and discuss the developments which Forbach

has in mind. Most of these seem well justified and likely to result in finding additional ore and extending the life of the present operations but none of them can be expected to prove up any very substantial tonnage or have any great bearing upon the ultimate value of the property since the maximum amount of ore which is likely to be found above the water level can already be approximately estimated.

In 1937 Engineers of the Eagle Picher Mining Company made a very thorough examination of this mine including surveying and sampling of all accessible workings and prepared a report which I was privileged to examine.

They then estimated a probable ore reserve as 29,817 tons averaging 11.1 oz. silver and possible ore as 71,786 tons @ 11.91 oz. plus a partially sampled additional reserve of 92,918 tons @ 8.15 oz. per ton, - the ore last mentioned is too low grade to be mined with profit under present conditions. Since this examination was made approximately 60,000 tons of 13 oz. ore have been mined and shipped, much of which came from new discoveries.

The data obtained by the Eagle Picher Company was used in part by the Engineers of the Anaconda Copper Company (International Smelting Company) in making their examination in 1940, but even subsequent to their work substantial reserves of new ore have been found. The tonnage of probable and possible ore that can be measured and sampled in the upper 200' of the veins at any given time is always limited by the nature of the ~~present~~ operations which do not include any large amount of development work but I feel

confident that you have reason to expect that 12 oz. ore in substantial quantity can be found and mined for several years to come while a very much larger tonnage could be included if it should prove possible to reduce the critical value of pay ore to say 10 oz. per ton.

However, the future of the mine and its ability to produce for any long period of years must largely depend upon the continuation of ore below the 800' level and therefore it is most important to consider whether or not deeper development is justified.

~~Development in Depth~~

Obviously the potential future ~~The potential~~ value of the mine and the total extent of the ore reserve depends upon ~~the~~ conditions which may exist below the water level and these in turn seem to hinge upon three factors:

(a) The downward extension of the schist.

(b) The existence of zones of secondary enrichment and primary ore, and

(c) The tonnage & ~~grade~~ of such secondary and primary ore as may be found ~~to exist~~.

These factors have already been made the subject of a general discussion and the means of securing reliable information in their regard and cost of such procedure will be considered in the balance of this report in connection with which a drawing, Exhibit B, will be attached.

As a part of this discussion it should be stated that under present conditions the Reymert ore to be commercially

valuable must have a minimum content of about 12 oz. silver per ton and assuming an entirely satisfactory solution of the metallurgical problem the average content of pay ore may be figured at 10 oz. which would probably permit the mining of all ore with a value exceeding 8 oz. to be mixed with a higher grade from the better stopes.

Obviously the future price of silver is the factor which will determine the value of the ore and should the price of that metal fall to the average of 50¢ per oz. (which prevailed for many years prior to the first World War) it is doubtful if it would pay to develop or mine any ore with a content of less than 10 oz. per ton, since even for treatment in a local mill the average silver content would then probably have to be maintained at 12 oz. or better in order that any profit might be realized.

I have pointed out that the actual width and character of the vein and likewise the silver content seem to depend upon both physical and chemical causes and down to the lowest workings which I was able to examine (200' level) the width of the vein and aggregate length of the ore shoots show no appreciable decrease but should the fissure penetrate from the schist into an underlying formation of diabase or diorite it is almost certain that the vein would tend to narrow and wedge out , the mine would be bottomed and further exploration would be futile.

On the assumption that the schist continues to a much greater depth than the present workings, - excepting where it is cut by the diorite dikes, - the fissure will probably continue to

maintain its width and length and the general character of the filling should not greatly change so that the factor of grade would be the only variable.

All of the ore which I observed is heavily oxidized and I can find no reliable record of any evidence of secondary enrichment which must exist, if at all, in a zone below the now accessible workings ~~but probably at no great depth below the present water level.~~ In any zone of secondary enrichment the values will undoubtedly show a very substantial increase; to what extent it is impossible to predict but one might reasonably visualize ~~the existence of large~~ bodies of 30 to 50 oz. silver ore in such a zone. ~~Certainly it would be rich enough to be well worth looking for and in my judgment it would be a great mistake to abandon the exploration of this mine without thoroughly testing the possibilities of finding a zone of secondary enrichment.~~ As to the value of the primary ore, if any, we have practically no data on which to base an assumption and any estimate would merely be a guess. but there is certainly a possibility of finding sulphides of lead, copper & zinc.

Copy E

I have failed to find any evidence which leads me to believe that there will be any large increase in the copper content of either the Blue Vein or the Black Vein and in my opinion the Reymert will always remain a silver mine only.

It is my carefully considered judgment that the favorable production record of this mine, ~~and~~ the geological conditions and the showings in the accessible workings far outweigh the unfavorable record of the shaft and diamond drill holes and amply justify the speculative expenditure required for further development in depth; -

in the hope that the vein will be found to continue downwards in the schist and to contain a large tonnage of pay ore, the mining of which will serve to return the preliminary expenditure with an ample profit.

Location of Exploration

After carefully examining the outcrops over the entire length of the mineralized fissures (6000') and practically all of the underground workings now accessible I believe that the best location for future exploration is found in the Alaska shaft and for the following reasons:

(a) This shaft is already sunk nearly 300' below the present water level, thus saving the heavy expense of carrying on a similar procedure at any other point.

Copy

(b) This shaft is sunk in diorite, which is much better sinking ground than the vein or the schist but it appears likely that the dike of diabase will extend only a short distance to the north and south and drifts run in those directions should soon reach the schist and find normal conditions in the vein.

(c) Very good ore is found in the vein both north and south of the shaft on the 300' level and should this continue downward it is reasonable to assume that the ore below the old workings might extend some 900' to the north and for a much longer distance to the south. It is true that the Alaska shaft is far to the north of the center of the pay ore shoots but I can see no reason to believe that any better or deeper ore will be found in the southern section of the vein and a separate program of development at that

part of the property can be considered later as conditions may make it advisable to do so.

As to the method of development I am strongly opposed to any drilling at present since local formations seem to make it impossible to point a drill hole with any assurance that it will follow its intended course and there is still less chance that satisfactory cores or even sludge could be obtained from the fissure material or veins. This was the experience of the Magma Company in 1919 and 1930 and it would be folly to repeat their unsatisfactory procedure.

Therefore I am in favor of conducting the development by straight underground mining work and the program which I advocate is as follows:-

(1) Unwater and recondition the Alaska Shaft to the 400' level, replacing such timbers as may be required and cleaning out any debris that may be found in the sump and cross-cut.

(2) Extend the 75' cross-cut for an additional 50' to the east which should make it quite certain that the Blue Vein or any split in the Black Vein has been penetrated.

(3) Drift on the vein both north and south for a distance of at least 400' in each direction.

(4) Then carefully review the actual conditions as these may then have been found to exist and in the light of these decide upon the nature and extent of further work. If satisfactory results have so far been obtained this may reasonably be expected to involve sinking the shaft to a depth of 500' or 600' below the collar with drifts along the vein in both directions on the lowest level.

It is impossible to closely estimate the cost of the first step in this procedure since so much will largely depend upon the condition of the timbers and the amount of water which will have to be pumped. Forbach and I went over the situation with care and, excluding the cost of the equipment, I do not believe that this work will involve an expenditure of over $3000.00.

The cross-cutting and drifting on the 400' level should not cost over $10.00 per foot unless exceptionally unfavorable conditions are encountered and to carry through the maximum advance of 850' an estimate of $10,000.00 seems liberal.

The equipment necessary to conduct this work will include as larger items a compressor, power unit, station pump, sinking pump, drills and steel.

The present hoist should be entirely serviceable when equipped with a new hoisting rope and Forbach tells me that he has plenty of spare pipe, rails, ore cars and small tools that can be used in the shaft and drift. There is also an old compressor at the mine and a pump at Kirkland Placer which Forbach believes he can repair at small cost and install with advantage and he has a line on a second hand Deisel Engine and generator that can be purchased for less than $3000.00. This compressor can probably be belt-driven from the engine and the station pump should preferably be electric driven. But considering the probability that further sinking and drifting will be desirable I feel that it would be poor economy to install in the first instance any equipment that would not be serviceable for sinking the shaft and drifting a 600' level and

with all due regard for economy I feel that only new machines or used machines in really first class condition should be purchased or installed. On this basis I shall estimate the maximum cost of purchasing and installing the necessary equipment at $10,000.00 with the proviso that this figure may be reduced if old machines can satisfactorily be repaired or advantage can be taken of favorable opportunities for purchase.

To recapitulate I will estimate expense involved in acquiring and installing the proper equipment, reconditioning the shaft to the 400' level, extending the cross-cut and drifting 800' along the vein at approximately $35,000.00, allowing for contingencies etc. I recommend that a fund of $35,000 should be made available to cover this work, which can probably be completed in six months time.

Should the extension of the 400' level definitely prove the existence of a large body of diabase pinching out the vein and/or cutting off the values or should any other very discouraging condition be developed I do not believe that any further exploration would be justified and it would merely remain to mine out the pay ore in the upper portion of the mine as economically as possible.

But should this proposed work disclose the continued existence of a strong and well mineralized vein, - and that is what I confidently anticipate, - then the further sinking of the shaft and work on a lower level will promptly be in order and can be conducted with far more assurance of success than is justified by all the conditions which can now be noted on the surface and down

to the 200' level.

The 400' level may penetrate a zone of secondary enrichment, although I only mention this as a fair probability; but I am very positive that information obtained from this work will permit some very definite conclusions as to the existence and probably location of such a zone or its entire non-existence.

I should also expect to find that the downward extensions of the ore shoots which have been mined to the north and south of the shaft and in the Black Vein and Blue Vein will contain sufficient pay ore to repay from profits the cost of development which would then become a proper charge against future extraction.

If conditions on the 400' level give promise of a further continuance of ore to greater depth I recommend the further sinking of the shaft to a depth of 500' or perhaps 600'. Developments on the 400' are likely to indicate the proximity of any radical change and if no such change is indicated and good ore seems likely to persist in depth it would probably be as well to sink the full 200', with merely a station on the 500' and to resume drifting on the 600' level.

The cost of sinking the shaft may be liberally estimated at $55.00 per foot (unless an excessive pumping problem is encountered) so that $11,000.00 should be allotted to this work and the two stations, 150' cross-cut and 600' of drifting on the 600' level would call for an additional expenditure of about $15,000.00, bringing the total estimated cost of new equipment and development very close to $50,000.00.

I wish, however, to make it very clear that I do not at present recommend any work below the 400' level and shall not do so unless and until the drifts on the 400' level had proved the probability of finding substantial bodies of pay ore at greater depth.

Metallurgical Treatment of the Ore

Any engineer carefully investigating the Reymert Mine could hardly fail to note that large reserves of material which is just below the critical grade are constantly being developed and left in place and also that as the stoping of the pay streak proceeds the stopes tend to cave and fill with low-grade ore and waste so that the future recovery of ore left behind continuously becomes more difficult and expensive and very large tonnages of say 8 oz. and even 10 oz. ore, which when first developed might have been mined and treated with profit in a local plant, have become progressively more and more difficult to recover and eventually are certain to be lost unless the present method of operations is altered.

Based upon the very conservative estimates of Eagle Picher and Anaconda Engineers, Norbach's intimate acquaintance with the property (although I have heavily discounted his figures) and my personal investigation, I have no doubt that at least 100,000 and more probably 150,000 tons of low grade material, with an average content in the order of 10 oz. silver per ton, remain in and around the old stopes above the present water level but the cost of recovery would be so high that the profit derived from treating this ore would

probably fail to repay the large initial investment required to erect a mill and reopen the stopes for operation.

The present situation does not seem to justify the steps which would be required for its correction but if developments of the 400', 500 and 600' levels should result in proving a large additional tonnage of both high grade and low grade ore the situation would be radically altered and the entire mining problem at the Reymert should be carefully re-examined in the light of the best metallurgical practice and the probable future course of the silver market; with a view to determining the means and methods by which the greatest ultimate profit can be derived from the present reserves and newly developed ore bodies.

I have made no personal study of the Reymert ore from a metallurgical standpoint but noted that the Eagle Picher metallurgist estimated that roasting and cyaniding would serve to recover 85% of the silver values at a milling cost of $1.50 per ton and from my own experience with similar problems I believe that this estimate is probably correct and might even be somewhat bettered in actual practice. For the time being I can only suggest that this possibility should be further studied while the development work is in progress so that you will be in a position to reach well grounded decisions regarding the entire industrial problem and lay out your future course of action with due consideration to every angle of both the technical and economic phases of any operation that you may then contemplate or to any negotiations with other parties that may have developed or be anticipated.

Yours very truly,

GMC:at

(1)

Jos. C. Eby
Joralemon Report

REYMERT MINE

Pinal County, Arizona
1914

The Reymert Mining Co. owns 7 claims and a millsite in Pinal County, Arizona 8 miles by wagon road south of Superior and about 22 miles north of Florence. The property lies in steep, barren hills, about 2 miles from Queen Creek, the nearest abundant source of water. This property is now under option to the Lincoln Issues Co. and development has been carried on by that company for the past year and a half. The Lincoln Issue Co. has also optioned and located much adjoining ground. The results of the work have been very discouraging, and development has been stopped.

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The Reymert vein outcrops for a length of nearly 3 miles, with a few short interruptions. The rocks cut are diabase (or diorite) and schist. The strike of the vein is from due north and south to N. 20 degrees W. and the dip averages 80 degrees east. The seven claims of the Reymert Mining Co. take in about 6000 ft. along the vein. From north to south the names of the claims are America, Alaska, Asia, Australia, Europe, Africa and Great Pacific. The Reymert property includes the strongest part of the outcrop of the Reymert Vein.

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The outcrop of the Reymert vein is made up of black calcite, with varying amounts of manganese and iron oxides. In places there is also more or less quartz, and sometimes barite. Often the vein is in two branches, with horses of country rock between them. In the America ~~xxx~~ the north claim of the Reymert Group, and in the Knickerbocker Group north of the Reymert, one of both walls of the vein are diabese. In the diabese, the vein is seldom over 15 feet wide, and often consists only of stringers of iron and manganese, oxides and of calcite. South of the center of the America claim, both walls are schist. Here the vein greatly widens, reaching in the Alaska claim a width of over 60 feet of calcite, with bands of manganese and iron. The principal old workings were in this part of the property. A tunnel followed the vein for about 1000 ft., and was connected with the surface by a shaft about 130 ft. deep. Much stopping was done from this tunnel. The vein shows as alternate bands of solid black calcite and of soft calcite with iron and manganese oxides. The solid calcite generally assays under 5 ounces of silver per ton, while the softer bands assay from 5 to over 20 ounces. There must be large amounts of 10 to 12 ounce ore remaining, but most of the ore which assayed over 15 ounches has been stoped out. This is a very good looking showing, and is the largest part of the Reymert vein.

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The Lincoln Issues Co. sunk a 400 ft. shaft on the Alaska claim to develop this part of the vein. The shaft ~~xxxx~~ started in vein material. At 150 ft. depth the footwall came in the west end of the shaft, and at 250 ft. left the east end. The vein material cut by the shaft averaged a little over 6 ounces of silver, with insignificant amounts of copper, lead and zinc. It is thoroughly oxidized where the vein leaves the shaft. Though on the surface and on the tunnel, or 130 ft. level both walls of the vein

are schist, the footwall as shown from 150 ft. depth to the bottom of the shaft is all diabase.

On the 400 level a crosscut was run through the diabase to the east to cut the vein. The foot wall was encountered 30 feet from the shaft, almost exactly in line with that above. Although on the surface the vein was over 60 ft. wide, on the 400 level it is only 8 ft. wide. Most of this vein on the 400 is crushed, partly altered diabase. Through this material are scattered seams and bunches of calcite, quartz, iron and manganese oxides. The only visible valuable mineralization is in a three or four inch seam on the footwall, which contains more or less galena. According to the superintendent, the 8 ft. of vein on the 400 level assays 1.8 oz. of silver, 1.7% lead, and 3% zinc. The crosscut passed through about 8 ft. of diabase in the hanging wall, and for the remaining 10 or 12 feet of its length cut slightly iron stained schist. This work on the 400 level is very discouraging, after the fine showing on the tunnel level. There is little to indicate an increase in values at that point with greater depth. While there is a chance that the vein has split, and that part of it is still ahead of the face of the crosscut, this chance is a remote one.

From the Alaska workings south, the vein continues on the surface very strongly, from 20 to 60 ft. wide. In the Asia claim there are two branches; the main or "manganese" vein consists of about 20 ft. of porous iron and manganese stained quartz and calcite, while the east or "blue" branch outcrops as 10 to 15 ft. of hard silicious vein material, with a little copper stain. Only shallow tunneling has been done in this part of the property. In the Australia claim these two branches unite, but still further south, in the Africa, Europe, and Great Pacific, the vein splits in several smaller branches. In the Africa claim considerable stoping of surface ores was done in the early days from a shallow runnel level. Drifts from this tunnel follow the vein for over 200 ft., with a raise to the surface a fairly deep winze. The vein material is from 6 to over 10 ft. wide, consisting of soft, porous quartz, iron and manganese oxides, and calcite. A very little copper stain shows in places. Though the vein here is not as wide as in the Alaska claim it contains more of the iron and manganese oxides, and less solid calcite.

South of the Africa workings, there are four or five small parallel veins or branches of the main vein, all in schist. There is less calcite here, and more quartz and iron. There are occasional seams of rich siliceous malachite ore, containing high silver values.

As a whole, the Reymert Vein has a remarkably striking surface showing, both in size and in the intensity of mineralization. The large bodies of 5 to 20 ounce silver ore in the shallow tunnels are encouraging. The silver values in this oxidized ore cannot be recovered without a chloridizing roast, and little of the ore is rich enough to justify this process. The new work done by Lincoln Issues Co. does not leave much hope for finding ore at greater depths at that point. This may be due to the influence of the diabase, which forms the walls of the vein on the 400 ft. level. The outcrops where the walls are schist are much more favorable than where the walls are diabase.

Further south it seems reasonably certain that the walls will be schist to great depth.

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The presence of a little zinc in the oxidized zone makes it likely that the sulphide ore will be base, and hard to treat. There should, however, be places where the silver values are concentrated to form rich ore. In the southern part of the property the copper tends to increase and there may be bodies or enriched copper ore areas at a depth of 500 ft. or more. While not so large as the outcrops on the Alaska claim it seems to me that the veins on the Africa claim have a better chance of containing good ore in depth.

The 400 level crosscut makes the Reymert Mine a very doubtful prospect. It is, however, certainly worth further development. I should suggest running a long drift south on the vein on the 400 level, with cross cuts to determine the width of the vein, and sinking to the 600 level and drifting to the south there also. It might also pay to develp the Africa claim to 500 or 600 ft. depth, possibly by diamond drilling.

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While the Reymert vein is strong enough to justify this work, I should not advise any company to undertake the development without having at least a two years option without payments.

(Ira B. Joraleman)

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(1) Duplicate Robert M. Hanson 1937

REYMERT

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Reymert Mining property is located near Superior, Arizona. It comprises 7 patented mining claims laid out with parallel endlines on the outcrop of the Continental or Reymert ledge.

The chain of ownership is unbroken and titles should be clear.

Topography and transporation introduce no problems, but water requirements above that pumped from the mine involves establishment of pipe lines and pumping plants.

The Reymert property has produced about 80,000 tons of ore to date, having an aggregate value of approximately $866,905.

The ore contains about 20% lime and 42% silica. Metalurgically, it is refractory; it requires roasting and cyanidation for recovery of the silver values.

The vein is a very prominent fissure vein composed of the minerals calcite, quartz, barite, Mn oxides, Fe oxides, and small amounts of fluorite and some unknown silver mineral. The vein strikes across the schist country rock nearly at right angles to the schistosity. Where the vein crosses diorite intrusive or encounters diorite in depth, it tends to narrow, split up, and apparently becomes low grade. Faulting has resulted in a strike-slip of about 280 feet to the left along the vein. Cross-faults are of little importance, and offsets on them are to the right.

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The mineralization occurred in three main periods. First, fissure filling with black calcite, second reopening and fissure filling with quartz, third reopening and fissure filling with quartz barite and the introdiction of the main silver values. The nature and texture of the vein filling indicate it to be of epithermal type. pro epithermal

Information is not available as to whether enrichment took place or not. The values become low with depth wherever information is available.

Preliminary sampling over the main part of the vein indicates the following ore reserves:

29,817 tons of probable ore of 11.1 oz. Ag average grade
71,786 tons of possible ore of 11.91 oz. Ag average grade } 10 oz #
92,918 tons of possible ore of 8.15 oz Ag average grade;

the latter being less adequately sampled than previously indicated possible ore.

If the property is considered attractive enough for further work, it is recommended that the indicated ore blocks be thoroughly sampled.