REPORT ON THE REYMERT MINE, SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Location

The Reymert mining property is located in the Pioneer Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona, in Sections 15, 22, 23, 25, and 27, Twp, 2 S., R. 11 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian.

The mine is situated 8½ miles southwesterly from Superior, Arizona. State Highways 66 and 70 between Superior and Phoenix pass 2.5 miles north of the property. A good dirt road turns south from this highway 6.2 miles west of Superior. Superior is the nearest town and has rail, telegraph, telephone and hotel accommodations.

Index map, figure , shows the location of the area to major features of Arizona. The U.G.S. topographic map attached to this report shows the nature of the country near the mine. The attached township plat shows the patented claims and their position within the Crook National Forest. The Forest boundary passes on the west and south sides of Sections 6, 8, 16, 22, 26, and 36.

Topography

The Reymert mining claims lie in a belt crossing the lateral spurs of a long ridge. The main ridge runs north-south and the claims lie on the west side of the crest. The hills and gulches are steep-sides, but with generally smooth soil covered sides, covered with typical desert vegetation of which the giant sahuaro is the most conspicuous. Elevations vary from 2700 to 3500 feet above sea-level.

Surface Waters

Surface water is lacking in the immediate vicinity of the Reymert Mine. Queen Creek, an intermittent stream, crosses Sections 12, 2, and 3 in the township. Water is being pumped from the gravels of the creek at present. Ownership of water rights is unknown.

The Gila River is shown on the Florence sheet of the Topographic Folio of the U.S.G.S. It lies ten miles to the south of the claims. The Gila was once a perennial stream, but is often dry now because of the demands of the Safford and Coolidge irrigation projects.

Adjacent Mines

Several groups of claims, some patented and some unpatented, lie south of the Reymert group. These include the Woodpecker, Ajax, Ajax, #1, and the Tally-Wall group among others. Production is small and silver is the valuable metal. The mineralization is similar to that of the Reymert vein except the Tally-Wall property where the values are silver but the gangue is sugar quartz.

The Magma Mine at Superior is one of the richest copper mines in the state. Its production amounts to about 70 million dollars since 1914, though the figures are not complete. Their ore averaged slightly under 6% copper last year. The ore is milled and smelted locally.

History of Ownership

According to the report of F. E. Oury, made May 27, 1891, the first work on the Contenental Legge (embraced by the Reymert group) was done by prospectors in the early '70's. These claims were not held.

The present group of claims are all patented and from north to south comprise the America, Alaska, Asia, Australia, Africa, Europe and Great Pacific mining claims. The America Asia, Australia, Africa, Europe and Great Pacific claims were located by J. D. Reymert in 1876 and were conveyed to the J. D. Reymert Mining Co. by deed recorded Sept. 24, 1885, in Book 9 of Deeds, page 129. The Alaska, which has been the best producer was located Sept. 8, 1888 by the J. D. Reymert Mining Co. and recorded in Book 11, Records of Mines, page 278.

John H. Van Dyke and associates acquired the stock of the J. D. Reymert Mining Co. in 1889. All the claims listed above were conveyed in 1909 after the death of John H. Van Dyke, to a new company, the Reymert Mining Co. The latter company holds a valuable charter from the Territory of Arizona. The Reymert Mining Co. is controlled by the Van Dykes, Tweedy, and Hulst at present.

In addition to the mining claims listed before, there were located adjoining mining claims, the Bio-Bio, Spur, Wisconsin, and Milwaukee, which are not now held. The following were millsite claims: the Renaico, on which the old mill was located, and adjoining it the Alto, Rialto, Roys and Atlantic, lying 1/2 mile west of the vein. A mill-site claim on Queen Creek also existed. The mill-site claims are not now held.

The Reymert Mining Co. gave a 25 year lease to the Lincoln Issues Co. Oct. 1, 1912. Lincoln Issues comprised some major stockholders of the Magma Copper Co., namely Seely Mudd, Philip Wiseman, Thomas Kavanaugh, Aubert Bruce and Chas. H. Cutting. This lease was dropped in 1914.

On Sept. 20, 1919 the Magma Copper Co. took an option for purchase of a controlling interest in the mine, and agreed to do an average of not less than $3000 per month of exploration and development work. This option was dropped in January, 1921.

Forbach and Forsbach took a lease on the property from the Reymert Mining Co. in 1926 and operated until late in 1927.

Forsbach and Carrow took a lease in 1934 and operated as partners until April, 1936, when they dissolved partnership and split the lease. They are now operating separately, Carrow holding the American, Alaska, and the extreme northern part of the Asia claims, while Forsbach holds a lease on the claims to the south.

Summary: The chain of ownership and the titles to the patented claims is unbroken and clear. The claims have mutually parallel end lines over the whole ledge. There are no fractions or other difficulties arising from the method of laying out the claims, and extra-lateral rights should be perfectly clear on the main ledges.

Operations and Production

J. D. Reymert directed the first work of consequence on the property from February, 1886 to January, 1888. About $60,000 was expended on the property at this time; production amounted to about $25,000, the tonnage and grade unknown.

J. D. Reymert was succeeded in 1888 by Judge J. P. Walker as superintendent. Production was continued using a ten stamp mill with Chloridizing and pan amalgamation to recover the values. From January, 1888, to March 25, 1889, 5,326 tons of ore were mined and milled, the average assay being 31.71 oz. silver per ton. All ore assaying less than 25 oz. per ton was rejected in the stopes. From later performance, it is estimated that the tailings assayed between 4 and 5 oz. per ton. From March 25, 1889 to February 8, 1891, 11,890 tons of ore were mined and milled, the mill having been enlarged to drop 20 stamps. This ore averaged 1913 oz. per ton according to assays.

The "Memoranda" states that "---continued mining and milling operations for silver until about 1893, when, due to the decline in the price of silver, the work was discontinued." There is no data on the production from 1891 - 1893 other than this statement.

No record exists of either exploration or production for the years 1893-1912, but after John H. Van Dyke died in 1909, a new Company, the Reymert Mining Co., was formed in 1910 which obtained a valuable charter from the Territory of Arizona. This Company patented the claims. Capitalization was placed at $500,000, comprising 500,000 shares of stock, half common and half preferred.

On October 1, 1912, Lincoln Issues obtained their lease and shortly after deepened the Alaska shaft to a depth of about 400 feet. This shaft was within the vein near and at the surface, but passed completely into the footwall at 240 feet. A crosscut was driven east from the 390' level of the shaft. This crosscut passed through diorite footwall for 20 ft, vein for 8 ft, diorite hanging wall for 8 ft. and veinlets of calcite and quarts in schist for 22 ft. more. The 8' of vein matter encountered was very low grade, most of the values being concentrated in a narrow lead-zinc streak. The veinlets of calcite and quartz in schist were of no importance, apparently. The unfavorable features of the vein in the crosscut and the probable position of intrusive diorite under the America, Alaska, and Asia claims caused Lincoln Issues to give up their lease in 1914, though the Van Dykes were willing to improve the terms of the lease. Lincoln Issues probably produced no ore.

The property then lay idle until 1919 when the Magma Copper Co. agreed to explore the property by diamond drilling. Apparently Magma drilled for a possible zone of secondary enrichment of copper, there being some slight staining of quartz with copper. Most of the diamond drill holes were put down in the Asia claim. No favorable indications were obtained. In fact, the vein was hard to pick out in the holes that crossed it and assays were extremely low. The evidence of the holes must be discounted in part for the drill deflected downward as shown by surveys, and possibly laterally also.

Moreover, there is some doubt as to how well the vein would core. Nevertheless, the vein must have been crosscut in several of the holes, and at only one place is there recorded loss of water. Some fines were possibly lost at all times but it is doubtful that this would cause much decrease in grade for screening of the ores increases the grade only an ounce or two. The evidence of the diamond drilling supports that of the crosscut in the Alaska shaft; specifically, the vein becomes narrow and low in grade at depths of a few hundred feet. The unfavorable results of the drilling campaign led to the abandonment of the agreement by the Magma Copper Co. in 1921

The Reymert property then lay idelm until 1926 when the Forbach brothers took a lease. They operated until October 1927, producing 11,284 tons of ore which averaged about 20.22 oz. silver per ton. Most of this ore was sent to the Magma smelter, but some went to Hayden.

The mine was shut down from 1927 to 1934 when Forbach and Carrow took a lease. Their operations extended until 1936 (April), when they dissolved partnership and divided the lease. During this time Forbach and Carrow shipped 17,027 dry tons of ore which averaged 13.9 oz. silver per ton. Most of this ore came between the 135 level and the surface just north of the Alaska shaft.

Since April, 1936, Carrow and Forbach have operated separately. During the remainder of 1936, Carrow produced 4,617.4 dry tons of ore, which averaged 11.91 oz. silver per ton. Carrow produced in 1937 up to May 7, 2,145.7 tons of ore (dry) which averaged 10.6 silver per ton. Forbach produced 1323 dry tons of ore which averaged 12.23 oz. silver per ton, and produced in 1936-1937 3,743 dry tons of ore which averaged 12.0 oz. silver per ton. Carrow's ore came north of the Alaska shaft in 1936, and partly from a drift on the pay streak extending shaftward from the winze at 7615 N. Forbach's ore since April, 1936 has come from stopes and other workings near shaft 6555 N. and from the Europe shaft.

Summary Reymert Production & Operations

Operator	Years	Tons	Grade Oz Ag ton	Recovered
Reymert Mng Co.	'86-'88	800 est.	?	?-$25,000
Reymert Mg Co.	'88-'89	5326	31.71	27 oz/ton est
Reymert Mg. Co.	'89-'91	11890	19.3	15 oz? ton est.
Reymert Mg. Co.	'91-'93	?	?	?
Shut Down	'93-'12			
Lincoln Issues	'12-'14	Exploration		
Shut down	'14-'19			
Magma Copper	'19-'21	Exploration		
Forbach Bros.	'26-'27	11284	20.22	20.22
Shut Down	'27-'34			

Forbach-Carrow		'34-'36	17027 dry	13.9	13.9
Carrow	April	'36-'36	4617 "	11.91	11.91
Carrow	1937 to May 7		2146 "	10.6	10.6
Forbach	April-Sept 7	'36	1323 "	12.23	12.23
Forbach	Sept 7 '36 to May 1 '37		3743 "	12.0	12.0

Estimated prod. (91-'93 - - 10000 tons - operated but no record.

Total tons 68156 tons Calculated tons 88025 wet

Production in dollars

Production 1887 - 1930 (Arizona Metal Prod)	$575,000
Production 1934 - April 1936	183,540
Production Carrow lease April 1936-Jan 1937	42,562
Production Forbach Lease " " Sept. 7, 1936	12,551
Production Carrow Lease Jan-May 7, 1937	18,411
Production Forbach Sept. '36 to May 1, 1937	34,841
Total production to date	$866,905

Character of ore

The Reymert ore consists of the minerals calcite, quartz, barite, iron and manganese oxides, with silver values. The average analysis of 4617 tons mined in 1936 is as follows:

Gold - .01 oz/ton
Silver -11.91 oz/ton

Copper	.16%
Iron	4.17%
Lime	20.50%
Aluminum	1.60%
Silica	42.50%
Manganese	1.80%
Total	70.73%

Undetermined constituents, partly O_2 29.27%
CO_2 and $BaSO_4$ 100.00%

Smelter analyses on dry basis.

General Geology

Rocks

The greater part of the area is made up of Pre-Cambrian schist. The schist is made up of quartz and sericite with probably some feldspar. There is little dark mineral. This type of schist represents old sediments; shaly and arkosic sandstones and some coarse beds of grit and arkosic grit. To the south, O'Donnell mapped a schistose basic rock (gabbro) that may be called a greenstone for the present. This mass was probably a sill in the sediments.

The schists may have been schistose at the time of intrusion of diorite stocks. The diorite shows a strong tendency to follow the schistosity of the metamorphic rocks but the control of the intrusion by the schistosity may have been indirect for the schistosity itself is parallel to the bedding at many observed places, even on the crest of anticlinal folds. It is certain that the schistosity is partly due to the diorite for the mica increases in grain size near the contacts.

The diorite as mapped at the surface intrudes the studied area as two ~~soks~~ stocks. These stocks are partly shown on the 200 scale map near and north of the America claim. The diorite was cut by the Magma diamond drill holes on the Alaska and Asia claims and was encountered in the Alaska shaft at about the 200 level. Shee shaft section of the Lincoln Issues Co. South of the American claim the surface outcrops contained no diorite, but a dike was found in tunnel 3190 N. Diorite outcrops at the Tally-Wall mine about 3 miles to the southeast. It is concluded that since all these occurrences of diorite are alike in composition and texture, they represent parts of a much larger batholithic mass underlying the general region. The diorite is found at depths of 0 to 400 feet beneath the America, Alaska, and Asia claims. The depth to diorite beneath the Australia, Africa, Europe and Great Pacific claims is probably somewhat greater and must be regarded as unknown. The diorite shows from surface mapping and underground information that it sent tongues along the bedding and schistosity ahead of the main mass. Small schist masses occur surrounded partly or wholly by diorite. Hence the upper surface is more or less indented. The diorite tends to show a somewhat diabasic texture in places remining one of the Apache diabase, but it is distinct from that rock. It may, however, be a facies of that intrusion. The Apache diabase sills the unmetamorphosed Apache group of sediments but the Reymert diorite occurs as stocks intruding schists. See the longitudinal section of the northern part of the Reymert vein for relation of diorite to schist.

The smaller stock of diorite that encroaches on the America claim at the surface was strongly controlled by the structure of the schist at time of intrusion. This stock has a well developed border facies of hornblendite. This hornblendite shows from its gradational character, texture pattern, and grain size, that it formed by fractional crystallization of the diorite mass, the hornblende floating upward and collecting in a small amount of remaining liquid under and along the sides of the schist roof pendant. The crystallization of the small amount of liquid between the hornblende crystals gave rise to the small percentage of feldspar now seen bwtween these crystals.

The next rock formed was a rhyolite breccia which intrudes the schist as a sill in the center of the Great Pacific claim and intrudes as dikes. One of these dikes came in on the vein fissure in part of the Euorpe and Great Pacific claims. O'Donnell, who studied this half of the area concluded tentatively that this rhyolite was intruded during the epoch of vain formation.

The latest rock found in the immediate area is the hillside rubble and gulch gravel, and with this may be included the soils. This material is of no importance except that it hides bedrock and vein at many points. The largest mass is a belt covering the gulch that lies parallel to the vein on the west. It also extends up tributary arroyos.

It covers the vein at several points but particularly northwesterly from the north end-line of the America claim. It also covers the schist-diorite ~~of the contact~~ contact for considerable distance in the northern part of the mapped area.

A rock that may have covered the Reymert area in the past is the Cretaceous and/or Tertiary volcanics shown by Darton to nearly surround the schist area. (Geologic map of Arizona). The rhyolite breccia intrusions are probably an expression of the same igneous activity.

Summary of rocks:

Youngest	Late gravels, soils, and hillside rubble.
	Vein filling and rhyolite intrusions.
	Volcanics - now missing in studied area
	Diorite intrusion-stocks and batholith.
Oldest	Pre-cambrian schist-formed from sediments and basic intrusions.

Faulting

Faults affecting the vein may be divided into two groups: those cutting across the vein, and those parallel to the vein.

The cross-cutting type of faults are of little importance for the offests are small. They are most notable between latitudes 3800 and 4500 north. Another type of fault standing at nearly right angles to the vein are the breaks correlated with en echelon parts of the vein. These are well seen at 7610 N. in the North Drift. These fractures tend to turn into the vein. Offsets are to the right.

Another type of fault was noted by O'Donnell at the south end of the studied area. These were found to be associated with the rhyolite breccia intrusions.

The most important type of faulting and fissuring is that parallel with the vein. This fracturing may be divided into three groups: that older than the vein filling, that contemporaneous with the vein filling, and that later than the vein filling.

The pre-vein fracturing is responsible for the localization of the vein filling. While the total strike-slip is known on the vein, it is not known how much occurred before vein formation. The initial phase of vein formation was followed by period of little activity. Reopening occurred with a new surge of vein-forming solutions again followed by intrusion of rhyolite, and still another reopening occurred followed by the final phase of vein formation After vein formation was complete there were recurrent movements along the vein up to the present.

The total strike-slip along the vein fissure was determined at the north and south ends. The greenstone sill at the south

end was found to be offset 270 ft. by O'Donnell. The writer (Hernon) found the strike-slip to be 290 ft. at the north end of the vein. The sill-contact on the south side the largest diorite stock was found to be offset 290 ft. at this end by seven mapped splits of the vein. The strike-slip offset produced on these key planes is to the left, see 20 scale maps. The offsets before and during vein formation appear to be responsible for the widening and pinching of the vein. Thus salient angles placed opposite each other caused a pinch, while movement placed reentrant angles of the vein walls opposite each other causing open spaces now market by vein swells.

Mineralization

The Reymert or Continental Ledge comprises one main vein, the Black vein, a major split, the Blue vein, and numerous minor splits and en echelon veins. An understanding of the mineralization requires a knowledge of the succession of events. The vein formation is closely related to the reopenings of the vein mentioned under "faulting".

After the fracture was first formed, an initial surge of solutions formed a prominent vein of fine grained black calcite which carried low silver values, .2-6 ounces per ton. Later a major reopening of the vein occurred together with formation of the Blue vein split fissure and a second surge of solutions formed a vein of quartz (termed early quartz). This quartz is partly fine grained and shows banding, crustification, and vugs lined with white to amethystine quartz. This quartz filling is found on the hanging wall or east side of the black calcite filling, or is found alone in splits from the main vein. A minor reopening then occurred with formation of some narrow veins of black calcite, some of which clearly crosscut the early quartz. After a period of quiet, a second major reopening occurred (according to O'Donnell) and this fracture was followed by intrusion of the rhyolite dike that cuts the vein along its strike near the south end of the vein. Later another major reopening occurred with minor splits of the fracture making out into the schist. This reopening is the most important one for the good silver values were found by late solutions rising on this fissure, both the black calcite and early quartz being very low grade or barren. The pay streak thus formed carries quartz (amethestine in vugs), a little fluorite, some redeposited calcite, considerable barite in places, and manganese and iron oxides. The silver values occur in some unknown form. Crabtree believes that they occur as a "silver manganite". Some horn silver is definitely reported and argentite was also reported. The barite is a very late phase of the mineralization. It is followed by the miners as a guide to ore but some barite is barren. It sometimes occurs alone and it also is found in cross veinlets cutting other phases of the mineralization and as longitudinal veinlets cutting early quartz.

O'Donnell began the mapping on the basis of three main divisions in the mineralization: the black calcite, the early quartz, and the pay streak. This mapping was followed by Hernon and is believed to be the only practicable one. That this division is fundamental is indicated by the fact that all three types of mineralization occur alone.

The fissure followed by the pay streak mineralization tended to break in the black calcite or along the contact of black calcite and early quartz or the contact of black calcite and schist.

The mineralization is of the low temperature fissure filling type. Open spaces were filled either between the fissure walls or between breccia fragments within the walls. The wall rocks are practically unaltered and replacement of the walls was not noted. The pay streak solutions did cause recrystallization of the black calcite however. In places, the individual crystal grains of calcite are several inches in diameter.

Two types of minor mineralization may be mentioned: First the early quartz shows slight copper stains in places and the vein itself carries a very small amount of copper. Second a narrow vein of galena or galena and sphalerite is found near one of the walls at several points, notably in the Alaska workings. This streak is partly oxidized to anglesite and cerusite.

From the evidence of stoping and sampling, it concluded that most of the commercial ore is developed in the third stage of mineralization. Values do occur at several points in early quartz and in the black calcite but these values appear to be largely due to the presence of less conspicuous splits of the pay streak or third period mineralization. Generally the early quartz and black calcite are very low grade.

Gangue Minerals: The gangue minerals include black calcite, quartz, barite, iron oxide, manganese oxide, and the minerals of schist breccia fragments.

Enrichment: The problem of enrichment is unsolved. The silver mineral is unknown though horn silver pretty definitely occurred near the surface at least. Argentite has been reported. Early stoping near the surface averaged ore of high grade but this was probably due to selection. Present stoping at all points is on much lower grade ore regardless of relation to surface. Primary ore has not been seen. Factors affecting the problem of secondary enrichment follow. The abundance of calcite and manganese oxide are regarded as favorable for enrichment. The seemingly small proportion of pyrite in the primary ore and the refractory nature of the ore are unfavorable for enrichment. Presence of horn silver is neutral for while some silver is so locked up, many horn silver camps show enrichment.

Metallurgy: It is stated that Mr. Crabtree at Ruby obtained 85% extraction by roasting and cyaniding. The cost is estimated at about $1.50 per ton for such recovery. Flotation was unsuccessful.

Summary of Mineralization:

Youngest:	Barite partly in pay streak.
	Pay streak-quartz, fluorite, Mn, Fe, and silver values.
	Reopening
	? Late veins of black calcite - cut early quartz
	Minor reopening
	Early quartz
	Reopening
	Main black calcite
Oldest	Fissuring

Relations of, and effects of country rock on vein

Schist forms the wall rock of most of the vein at the surface, and horses of schist may be found within the vein at numerous points. It has been interpreted in the old reports as especially favorable to vein formation as contrasted to the intrusive diorite that forms the walls of the vein at the north end of the area and in depth below the America, Alaska, and Asia claims. The question of the effect of the diorite on the formation of the vein cannot be completely answered with present data. It does appear to cause the vein fissure to split up at the northern end of the vein, and the small stock encroaching on the America claim apparently caused the fissure to tighten to a marked degree for the vein disappears for several hundred feet opposite the outcrop of the west margin of this stock. Moreover the very wide vein at the Alaska shaft narrowed to a width of 8 feet in diorite at the 390 level of this shaft and became very low grade. The assay showed: Gold-trace, silver - 1.8 oz/ton, lead - 1.7%, zinc - 3.0%, most of the values being in a narrow streak of galena and sphalerite. The diamond drill holes encountered little vein material at depths of crosscutting varying from 425 to 1250 feet, and the assays were practically nil on all samples including both core and sludges. Most of this information in depth comes from the Alaska and Asia claims where the diorite is known to exist at depths of 150 to 600 feet.

Against the hypothesis that the diorite broke unfavorably may be cited the wide veins at the northern end of the America claim. There are, however, seven plits of the vein at this point and there is little evidence of pay ore.

It appears from available data that the diorite did break unfavorably for vein formation. In addition, the narrowing of the vein downwards may be due to simple wedging out downwards of the open fissure; this is a common feature of epithermal veins. The richness of the vein near the surface is probably due to physical-chemical conditions at the time of formation of the vein. South of the Asia claim the diorite appears to lie at considerably greater depths for only one small dike was noted in the underground workings and none was noted on the surface in this area. This part of the vein would thus appear to be more favorable.

Against the hypothesis that the diorite affected the grade of the ore unfavorably is the possibility that the upper two or three hundred feet of the vein that does carry values, may owe its grade purely to physical-chemical conditions at the time of formation, or to the development of a secondary enrichment zone in the past with subsequent oxidation without leaching of the secondary silver values.

Water table

The position of a permanent water table is unknown for oxidation was reported at the greatest depths of mining and oxidized and partly oxidized core was found in the diamond drill holes. It appears that a well developed water table either does not exist or existed at great depth. A water level was encountered in mining but this appears to be a perched water table. Water was struck in the

Alaska shaft at 220' (elev. 2877); a flow of 45,000 gallons per day was encountered at 230' and the total yield at 400' was said to be 50 gallons per minute or 72,000 gallons per day. Carrow struck water in a winze just below elevation 2900, in his 1936 operations at the Alaska shaft. He then started a connection drift back to the shaft at the 2900 elevation. The only sulfides seen were galena in shells of cerusite. A little desseminated pyrite was reported in diamond drill cores.

Sampling

The vein was sampled over its prominent part at intervals of 150 to 500 ft. depending on outcrops and the pinching and swelling of the vein. Underground it was sampled at points where full widths could be obtained or the pay streak was sampled where exposed in drifts. The position of all samples is shown on the 50 scale assay maps together with the classification of the vein at such points. Use of average grade of stopes was used wherever such information was available, and the assay maps of workings made by Lincoln Issues were also used.

To facilitate calculation of tonnages, a series of ten scale sections were made across the vein between the sample sections, the object being to obtain vein descriptions at least every 100' where the vein was exposed or was of mining width. These special sections were plotted on the 50 scale assay maps and may be recognized by the absence of sample numbers.

The sampling was under the direction of Walter Pfrimmer. Samples were of channel type and were cut with single jack and moil.

Ore Reserves:

Ore reserves were calculated from the information yielded by the 10 scale sample and special sections of the vein. The study being a preliminary one, the sampling interval cannot be regarded as adequate for final determination of the ore blocks, considering the great length of vein covered. However, the better parts of the vein are clearly indicated and such parts of the vein can be more thoroughly sampled if present results are considered promising.

None of the ore blocks are well enough developed to be considered "ore in sight". The writer considers "ore in sight" to be blocks well developed on 3 sides. All the blocks on the Reymert group as indicated by this examination are classed as "probable ore" and "possible ore". Probable ore is developed on approx. two sides, and possible ore is developed on one side only. Possible ore is limited in downward projection to a distance of 50 ft. Some possible ore blocks are not as well sampled as others, and are grouped semparately.

Block A: Lat. 2350 N.

5,774 tons of possible ore of 7.8 oz. Ag grade.

Block B: Lat. 2600 N.

1,466 tons of possible ore of 6.1 oz. Ag grade.

Block C: Lat 2740 N.

7,864 tons of possible ore of 10.3 ag grade.

Block D. Lat. 3500 N.

8,847 tons of possible ore of 11.2 oz. Ag grade.

Block E. Lat 5000 N.

63,872 tons of possible ore of 8.6 oz. Ag grade.

Block F. Lat. 5400 N.

10,304 tons of possible ore of 15.16 oz. Ag grade, East pay shoot
3,314 tons of possible ore of 9.5 oz. Ag grade, west pay shoot

Block G Lat 6300 N.

19,365 tons of probable ore of 11.7 oz. Ag grade
3,983 tons of possible ore of 18.2 oz. Ag grade
15,631 tons of possible ore of 11.2 oz. Ag grade

Block H. Lat 6400 Nl, Blue vein.

21,806 tons of possible ore of 7.06 oz. Ag grade

Block I: Lat 7600 N.

10,452 tons of probable ore of 10.0 oz. Ag grade
4,280 tons of possible ore of 12.0 Ag grade
4,285 tons of possible ore of 8.68 oz. Ag grade
13,278 tons of possible ore of 11.4 oz. Ag grade

SUMMARY OF ORE RESERVE BLOCKS

Block	Probable-ore tons	Possible ore-tons
C		7,864 - - 10.3 oz.
D		8,847 - - 11.2 oz.
F		10,304 - - 15.2 oz.
G	19,365 - 11.7 oz.	
		3,983 - - 18.2 oz.

		15,361 --	11.2 oz.
I	10,452 --	10.0 oz.	
		4,280 --	12.0 oz.
		4,285 --	8.7 oz.
		13,278 --	11.4 oz.
	29,817 --	11.1 oz.	71,786 -- 11.91 oz.

BLOCKS OF POSSIBLE ORE LESS ADEQUATELY SAMPLED

Block	Tons of possible ore	
A	5,774 --	7.8 oz.
B	1,466 --	6.1 oz.
E	63,872 --	8.6 oz.
H	21,806 --	7.1 oz.
	92,818	8.15 oz av. grade

Final Summary:

29,817 tons of probable ore of 11.1 oz. average grade

71,786 tons of possible ore of 11.91 oz. average grade

92,918 tons of less adequately sampled ore of 8.15 oz. av. grade.

Sh. C. Co.

REPORT OF F. W. OURY, M. E. ON THE GROUP OF MINES OWNED BY J. D. REYMERT MINING COMPANY, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZ.

- - -

1891

The J. D. Reymert Mining Co. is a corporation existing under the laws of California. Its articles of incorporation were filed September 19th, 1885, in California, and also in Arizona, pursuant to law.

The property of this Co. is located in Pioneer Mining Dist., Pinal County, Arizona, about 45 miles northeasterly from the station of Picacho, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It comprises a group of 16 mining claims and one millsite. Seven of these are located on the main ledge, contiguous of each other, and extending along the vein a distance of about 8000 feet. They are known respectively as the America, Alaska, Asia, Australia, Africa, Europe and Great Pacific. Adjoining these on the West and embracing the principal feeders and cross ledges to the main veins are the Bio-Bio, Spur, Wisconsin and Milwaukee. Westerly from these claims and about a half mile distant from them is the Renaico, upon which a mill is located, and adjoining this on all sides are the Alto, Rialto, Roys and Atlantic. The Millsite is located on Queen's Creek, the water course on which the Silver King Mill is built, and about 4 miles distant from the Reymert Mines.

The first locations on this ledge were made by prospectors early in the 70's, but not doing sufficient work on their claims, their locations expired. The principle mines were located by J. D. Reymert, President of the Company which owns them now, in 1876, since which time they have passed by a perfect chain of title to their present ownership.

On these claims two distinct and well defined fissure veins out-crop, running in a general Northerly and Southerly direction, and being distinctly traceable on the surface of the ground, from the northerly end line of the America to the southerly end line of the Great Pacific, a distance of about 8000 ft. The two veins are respectively designated, locally, as the Blue Vein and Black Vein and are evidently very closely related to each other, both of them carrying ores of silver.

The gangue or ore bearing minerals of the Blue Bein are quartz and white barite or heavy spar, the former being on much excess of the latter, with green and bluish stains of copper carbonates and very small quantities of iron oxides. In the gangue of the Black Vein the proportions of quartz and heavy spar are inversed, the spar being greatly in excess, and being in addition colored black by oxides of iron and manganese. But the chief ore-bearing substance of this ledge is the binoxide of manganese or pyrolusite. In fact, this substance forms the greater part of the ledge, and is the one selected for treatment.

Towards the northerly end of the America, the two veins are some distance apart, and from here they run southerly, gradually approaching each other until they reach the North end line of the

Africa where they unite, and at which point the great rugged outcrop of the two veins can be seen for miles, away from the plane to the west. Midway through the Africa claim the two again separate and continue apart to about the center of the Europe, where they again join, and from which point they continue as one vein to the south end of the Great Pacific.

The Black Vein is the more thoroughly mineralized of the two and it is on this ledge that all of the stoping and nearly all the development work has been done.

The Blue Vein is also well mineralized and in certain points on it, high grade silver ores have been found. Thus at the point of the Europe claim where the main shaft on this vein was sunk, free milling ore was extracted in sinking through a depth of about 100 feet, which yielded at the mill $27,000 worth of silver bullion.

The Black Vein however being the one upon which the most development work has been done and from which the most ore has been extracted, we shall confine ourselves to it in this report.

As will be seen from the accompanying map, a great deal of work has been done on these mines. On the America mine, a cross cut tunnel is run a distance of 75' to a point 50' below the mouth of the America shaft where it intersects the ledge. From this point a drift runs southerly along the vein through the America and into the Alaska mine, a distance of about 1100 feet. This drift will be referred to hereafter as the 50' level of the America mine. The America shaft continues downward 55 feet below this level, where another drift is run southerly along the vein for about 175'. This will be designated as the 105 foot level. On this claim is also a winze from the 50 foot level to the 105 ft. level.

In the Alaska mine the shaft also reaches the 105' level and a winze from the drift on the ledge at the 50' level is sunk to the same depth. In addition to this, a great deal of stoping has been done in these two mines. In the Asia a drift has been run from the surface along the vein for 147 feet.

In the Africa mine, besides a large amount of stoping which has been done there, a tunnel was run cross-cutting the vein at a distance of about 150 feet, from which point drifts along the ledge were run north and south, respectively, 85 and 35 feet along. From these drifts are sunk winze No. 2 downward to within 27 feet of the 105' level of the America mine, and winze No. 1 connecting them above with a drift along the vein, which latter drift is about 150 feet long.

In the Europe, the work done consists of a shaft 227 feet deep, connecting with a tunnel over 500 ft. long. Besides these there are other smaller shafts on the several claims varying in depth from 15 to 50 feet long.

From information gathered from the books of the Reymert Co., is found that during the last two years about $200,000 have been spent in working and improving the mines, and prior to this the work done in building roads and prospecting the mines amounted to over 100,000.00 so that the total amount spent on the mines exceeds $300,000.00 The Veins: The distinctness with which the vein outcrops, the fact that it can be traced plainly along its course for a long distance, and the character of the country rock in which it occurs, all make it undoubted that this deposit of ore is a true fissure vein.

The country rock is a highly metamorphic mica schist occurring in distorted forms with perfect cleavage surfaces, which facts are unmistakable signs of the enormous lateral pressure to which it has been subjected and assure the observer at once, that the vein is the filling of a very extensive rupture of the rock, caused by the pressure. The evidences which everywhere appear of this great force which has been at work, and the contortions which it has produced, as well as the firmness and distinctness of the vein, not only on the surface, but as far down as it has been disclosed, are unmistakable proofs of its permanence, and leave no doubt.

Character of the ore: The ore as has been said, is black oxide of manganese, containing hematite or red oxide of iron in varying proportions. In the surface ores, silver occurs as a chloride, or horn silver, and as sulphides, the former predominating, but as depth is attained the latter predominate; it is therefore found necessary to chloridize the ore by roasting with common salt, so as to make it suitable for treatment by the "Pan Amalgamation Process."

Form and Occurence of Ore: The ore occurs in two different ways. First, in a loose and pulverized condition, most of which, after drying, will pass through a forty mesh screen. This class of ore is held together by a network of ribs and small veins of a mixture of quartz and heavy spar. Enormous chambers occurring in this way are found along the ledges.

Secondly, the manganese also very frequently occurs intimately mixed with heavy spar, giving it a bluish gray tint and often in irregular seams or lines, alternating with seams of white spar, thus giving the whole a peculiarly streaked appearance. When it occurs in this manner it forms a tough mixture and blasting is necessary to extract it, whereas in the former mode of occurrence no breaking at all is necessary.

Assay Value of Ore: The Superintendent's records of the mill work, show that during the run of 15 months, beginning January, 1888, 5326 tons of ore were treated, having a total value, according to daily assays of ore, of 168,886.84 ozs. of pure silver. (see table 1.) Thus the average assay value of the ore treated for this period was 31.71 ozs. per ton. During this time only a ten stamp mill was operated and on this account care was taken in selecting the ore taken to the mill for treatment. Ore assaying less than 25 ozs. per ton were left in the mine. Later, when the facilities for treating the ore were enlarged, first, by increasing the water supply, and

subsequently by the addition of ten stamps to the mill, less care was taken in selecting the ore. The company's books show that for a period of 23 months, i.e. from Mar. 25th, 1889, to Feb. 8th, 1891, 11,890.12 tons were treated having the value of 228,651.36 ozs. of silver, according to the daily assays made of the ore as it went through the stamp battery. Vide Table II.) In other words, the average assay value of the ore treated during this period was 19.3 ozs. per ton.

Samples carefully taken, uniformly across the width of the drift of the America mine at the 50' level, at several points on the drift from the intersection of the cross-cut tunnel with the ledge, to the main American shaft, gave an average value of 14 ozs. to the ton. Samples taken in a like manner at the 105 ft. level or sill floor of the America mine ranged in value from 15.5 to 18 ozs. of silver per ton and averaged 16.9 ozs. per ton.

The North face of the America shaft at the 105 ft. level gives an assay value of 18 ozs. per ton.

In the Alaska Mine a sample of ore taken from the upper most stopes on the south side of the Alaska shaft and across a width of over 30 ft. assayed 14.50 ozs. per ton.

A sample taken in a similar way at the end of the Asia drift, across the face of over 20 ft., gave the value of 10 oz. per ton.

One taken at the bottom of winze No. 2 or the lowest level of the Africa mine across 18 ft. of the ledge assayed 9.7 ozs. of silver per ton.

In selecting the foregoing example, every class of material was taken just as it fell from a small trench made with a pick across the entire width of the breast of ore from which the sample was taken. In other words these samples gave the assay value of the ledge across its full exposure, without any sorting of the ore, whatever.

Quantity of Ore in Sight:

On the surface, through the entire length of the principal claims or along a distance of nearly 8000', the ledge in place crops out distinctly and shows a width at different points varying from 15' to 40', never less than the former figure.

In the America mine at the 105 level ore has been stoped for a width of 15' and neither wall was encountered. In the same mine at various places on the main drift, at a depth of 55 ft. below the mouth of the main shaft, ore has been taken across a width of 20' and only one wall exposed. In one place in the same claim, a cross cut was run which showed that the width of the vein at that point was 60 feet.

In the Alaska claim, on the south side of the main shaft the ledge was cut through by stopes, a distance of about 35 feet and the country rock is seen only on one side.

In the Asia claim, the drift, as well as a cross-cut 20 feet in length at the end of the drift, are all in ore.

At the bottom of winze No. 2 in the Africa mine across cut 20 feet in length from the west wall does not reach country rock on the East. It is therefore quite safe to suppose that the ledge as far as uncovered averages at least 15 feet in width and in the estimates which follow this figure has been used.

Wherever on the ledge a shaft or winze has been sunk or a tunnel or drift run, ore is found on all sides of it. The America shaft is sunk to adepth of 105' below its mouth, the Alasks shaft reaches the same level, and in the Africa claim winze No. 2 and the bottom drifts, are nearly down to that level. Hence it is beyond a reasonable doubt, and certainly it is within very conservative limits to suppose, that the ore body in all claims between the America and Africa extends from the surface downward to the level of the 105 ft. drift of the America, and although the shafts and open cuts in the Europe and Great Pacific claims show vast quantities of ore, in order to be still further within the limits of certainty we shall suppose for the purposes of this estimate that the ore extends southerly only to the south end of the Africa claim.

The constituents that make up the ledge are quartz, heavy spar, oxide of manganese and oxides of iron. Quartz, the lightest of these minerals, has a specific gravity of 2.65 and therefore weighs 166 lbs. per cubic foot; heavy spar, the heaviest, has a specific gravity of 4.5 and therefore weighs 281 pounds per cubic foot. Consequently it is certainly within reason to suppose that it will not require more than (12) cubic feet of a mixture of these minerals, or in other words of the ledge, to weigh a ton. Besides practical tests have proven that 10 cu. ft. of the vein as it is will weigh a ton. Assuming however that it will take 12 cu. ft. of the vein ore to each ton, and that the average width of the ledge is but 15 ft., the accompanying profile or section of the veins shows the quantity of ore developed and still remaining in the America, Alaska, Asia, Australia and Africa mines, to be 1,035,378 tons.

Furthermore, assuming that the ledge throughout its whole extent is 15 ozs. of silver per ton - which in view of what has already preceded relative to the assay value of the ore seems reasonable - we have 15,530,670 ozs. of silver in this portion of the ore deposit.

The ledge at the northerly end of the America claim crops out very firmly and distinctly and shows good ore, and a shaft sunk a few hundred feet northerly from this point and at a still lower level, to a depth of over 100', shows ore of the same character and value found in the mines. Hence it is also reasonable to suppose that the ore extends not only to the 105 ft. level of the America, but to some distance below this level. If we should suppose that the ore extended downward 29(below this level, or to the level of the northerly and center of the America claim, this would add to the amount before estimated 340,313 tons of ore containing 5,104,695 ozs silver.

TABLE II

OPERATIONS OF THE J. D. REYMERT MINING COMPANY

(Compiled from Records of the Co.)

Month	Total wkd. tons.	Worked Daily Avg.	Values Tailings Oz. per ton	Assay Ore Ozs per ton.	Total Values Ore Ozs fine Silver
1889					
Mar. 25-Apr.30	545.85	17.14	6.67	28.43	15518.52
May	163.80	18.72	7.17	24.84	4068.79
June					
July	82.27	13.71	7.77	26.50	2180.16
August	331.50	14.45	5.60	26.10	8652.15
September	204.45	14.60	5.20	22.00	4497.90
October	337.65	15.34	4.90	23.10	7799.72
November	540.00	18.00	5.30	27.00	14580.00
December	567.60	18.92	4.40	21.60	12260.16
1890					
January	574.73	16.79	4.90	22.10	12701.53
February	239.25	17.09	6.30	20.67	4975.30
March	665.90	22.20	6.05	20.52	13664.27
April	562.42	20.83	3.69	19.43	10927.82
May	359.20	19.95	2.47	15.79	5671.76
June	380.80	21.15	2.71	18.31	6958.64
July	345.30	20.31	2.56	16.19	5593.86
August	697.60	29.06	3.12	16.50	11510.40
September	719.80	37.88	3.09	17.25	12416.60
October	1171.30	37.78	2.97	15.44	18084.87
November	878.20	31.36	2.87	15.96	14016.07
December	1042.80	33.64	3.05	16.43	17133.20
1891					
January	1174.20	45.16	5.19	17.26	20266.69
February	305.50	38.19	7.92	16.90	5162.95
Totals	11890.12				228651.36
Averages		24.17		19.30	

MEMORANDA - 1909

The principal mining work has been done on the America and Africa claims and confined wholly to the black vein. This black vein as you will observe, exhibits for the length of the several claims, the same general combination of minerals; Quartz, Iron and Manganese Oxides, Calcite and heavy Spar all in ever varying percentages. It also contains Alumina, Magnesia and copper in small percentages. An analysis of two intended representative samples of the black vein taken some years ago, yielded results as follows:

	No. 1	No. 2
Silica	24.36	46.89
Peroxide of Iron	4.61	10.39
Alumina	.34	.57
Binoxide of Manganese	4.52	7.15
Oxide of Barium	12.81	14.93
Lime	25.74	5.01
Magnesia	.19	.12
Sulphuric Acid	7.09	6.66
Copper	.12	.15

The chemist who made the analyses remarked on the composition of the ore as follows:

"In #1 and 2 of the above ores, there is but a trace of soluble sulphate, therefore the lime cannot be present as sulphate, unless barium is present as carbonate. As the latter compound fails to reveal itself on examination, I am of the opinion that there is little or no sulphate of lime present, the lime existing as carbonate."

During the last of our work of mining and milling the ores, we estimated that the general average content of the ore was about 15 ozs. silver per ton. In our mining we occasionally found some ore, running up into the hundreds of ounces of silver per ton, but the amounts were so ~~xxixi~~ small as not to affect the average very much. The ore contains no gold whatever, judging from mint returns.

(8)

LINCOLN ISSUES COMPANY
Superior, Arizona

May 8/14

Mr. W. H. Aldridge
14 Wall Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Aldridge:

Re: Reymert Mine

We have crosscut the vein on the 400' level at Reymert without securing any very encouraging results. The vein has a width of 8' and a sample taken from that width assayed as follows:

Silver	1.8 oz.
Gold	Trace
Lead	1.7%
Zinc	3.0%

On the foot wall is a 2 or 3" streak of material that shows some galena. Sample of this material assayed 13½ ounces of silver and 26% pb. The vein material is quartz and black calcite, showing some manganese and iron stains. The wall rock on both sides of the vein is diorite similar to what you saw when here last. I would like the looks of the vein better if one of the wall rocks was schist. Another surprising feature is that we are not getting more than 10 gallons of additional water per minute since we cut the vein.

On account of having spent so much money to date on this property, and also keeping in mind that the vein shows quite a little oxidized material, I presume you will wish to start sinking the shaft again, and do additional development work on say the 600 level. We will put a concrete dam in the crosscut and utilize it for a sump for the station pump. We hope to be able to catch the water coming down the shaft at that point and keep it out of the bottom while we are sinking.

Unless we hear from you to the contrary we will start work along the above plan, and hope to be able to start sinking again inside of another week.

Very truly yours,

W. C. Browning.

LINCOLN ISSUES COMPANY
New York City

May 27, 1914

Mr. Geo. D. Van Dyke, Pres.,
Reymert Mining Co.
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Referring to your letter of May 25th addressed to Mr. Ayer,

the crosscut on the 400' level of the Reymert Mine was driven 30 feet beyond where the 8' vein was cut and encountered 8' of diorite, then passed through schist somewhat shattered with veinless of quartz and black calcite running through it.

Upon receiving Mr. Browning's first report I suggested that the 8' vein was a branch of the main vein, but his reply indicated that the 8' vein was all that was left of the big surface showing. However, we would prefer to have you send your engineer to inspect the property rather than to reply entirely upon our reports.

We are very much surprised and disappointed at the unfavorable results obtained in this crosscut.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Aldridge.

- - - -

(From a letter to Mr. Thomas F. Cole,
c/o Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.
Bisbee, Arizona

November 17, 1916

"There must be large amounts of 10 to 12 ounce ore remaining, but most of the ore which assayed over 15 ounces has been stoped out."

I might say here that the production of silver from the property was something over 300,000 ounces, the most of which was taken out by the J. D. Reymert Mining Co. while operated by the late John H. Van Dyke and his associates. The silver ore being refractory it required a chloridizing roast with subsequent pan amalgamation. If you visit the property you will note the very extensive leaching which the Reymert vein has experienced, as well as the length and magnitude of the vein. The remnant of copper in the leached area near the surface, 1/4% or thereabouts, induced a sufficient hope in the engineers of the Lincoln Issues Co. that at lower depths it might be found that copper existed in percentages of economic value. I might say that has been my judgment of this property for many years and it has been increasingly fortified by the results of deep mining at Butte, which district, which in its early days was mainly a silver camp, has atgreater depths of mining become chiefly a copper producer. The Lincoln Issues Company sank one shaft and that only to the depth of 400 ft. From the bottom thereof they ran a crosscut 57 feet easterly. The shaft was started in the vein outcropping on the Alaska claim where it has a width of 60 ft. At the collar of the shaft both foot and hanging walls of the vein were schist. At 150 foot depth in the shaft the foot wall of the vein appeared, with diabese as the country rock. The dip of the vein to the east carried it out of the shaft on its east side at a depth of 250 feet from the surface. Diabese continued to the bottom of this vertical shaft. The crosscut was in diabese for 30 feet.

(10)

Then, according to the report we received from the Lincoln Issues Co. (letter of W. C. Browning, Supt., May 8, 1914) the crosscut entered vein matter which continued for 8'. Thereafter for 12' to the end of the crosscut iron stained schist was encountered. Mr. Browning addes in his letter:

> "Another surprising feature is that we are not getting more than ten gallons of additional water per minute from the crosscut."

It appears that at the bottom of the shaft the vein was crushed, partly altered diabases in which were seams and bunches of calcite, quartz, iron and manganese oxides.

I am led to believe from the tenor of Mr. Brownings letter respecting the exploration work of the Lincoln Issues Co. as per our copy (which says, "Ipresume you will wish to start sinking the shaft again and do additional development work, on say the 600' level - unless we hear from you to the contrary we will start work along the above plans") that Mr. Browning thought it worth while to carry the exploration deeper.

To my mind the fact that only 10 gallons of water was the flow from the so-called 8 ft. vein in the crosscut at bottom of the shaft, indicates quite conclusively that the 8' vein in the diabase is not a part or offshoot of the main large vein showing a width of 60 feet at the surface, because where they had this true vein in the shaft about 180 feet above the cross cut the flow was 40 gallons per minute. The true vein must be to the east of the face of the crosscut.

- - - -

Nelson P. Hulst,
December 4, 1916

- - - - - - - -

IRA B. JORALEMON
Warren, Arizona

January 12, 1917

Mr. Thos. F. Cole
Warren, Arizona

Dear Sir:-

After going over the correspondence concerning the Reymert Mine, I think my report of June 17th, 1914 covers the situation as well as I can cover it. I think the work suggested in that report is worth doing. In addition it might be worth while to continue the crosscut on the 400' level for about 100' further east, to make sure that there is not another branch of the vein.

The drift south on the vein on the 400' level should be run for at least 1500' and a similar drift should be run on the 600 level.

It might be well to postpone development of the Africa claim until the results of this drifting are known.

Ira B. Joralemon

Philip Wiseman
1210 Hollingsworth Bldg.
Los Angeles

February 13, 1917

Mr. Geo. Van Dyke
Wells Building
Milwaukee

Dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of your favor of the 6th inst., asking if I would kindly give you my opinion as the value of the Reymert property. My feeling now is that the value of the Reymert as a possible copper producer is negligible. As you are aware, the shaft which was put down by us was at a point where the vein was very wide and prominent, and at a depth of something like 400', as I recall it, the vein passed out of the schist into the underlying diabase. When it did this, it immediately narrowed and my recollection is that at the bottom of the shaft the vein had a width of about 8 ft. and only two or three inches of this 8 ft. width showed mineralization. That a vein, approximately 100' wide on the surface and so prominent that it was a land mark as far as it could be seen, should, in a depth of 400 feet, narrow to 8' and show practically no evidences of mineralization, was to me very discouraging. The forces producing the fracture were evidently more effective in the overlying schist than in the underlying diabase, and for some reason the mineral solutions were more readily precipitated in the schist than in the diabase, thus forming the silver ore body which was mined in the earlier days. I cannot see into the ground, and can only judge as to the possibilities of what is out of sight by the indication and facts which are before me, and to me the indications for favorable development at depth are very slight. At the time the shaft reached its present depth, and you were asked by Mr. Thompson to make concessions, which you declined to do, I was asked whether or not from the developments I felt one was justified in expending more money upon the property. There was submitted, at the time, a report of some Geologist who felt that there was a chance that conditions might change, but I have found that, even with favorable conditions to start with, the chances of satisfactory development are very uncertain.

I will frankly say that I advocated not spending any more money upon the property and would not have favored doing so even though you had consented to the conditions which Mr. Thompson was then asking for. If there is anything at depth on the property, it is going to call for a very large expenditure to find it, and I would consider the chances of any satisfactory development as being purely speculative and the amount of money which would have to be expended there, in order to prove some theory, I would personally much prefer spending on some property that at least offered me encouragement to start off with, and I could not have that feeling of encouragement with the showing in the bottom of the shaft at the Reymert.

With me, mining is purely business and I try to consider

any mining proposition only from an absolute business point of view. Others like to take the long chances and if Mr. Thompson is now willing to make a proposition for the further development of the Reymert, I would feel that he is doing so merely to determine whether the Geologist who had said there was a chance at depth was right or wrong.

You spoke of the activities of Silver King and Magma as having a bearing upon the situation, but I feel that the Reymert is sufficiently remote from those caps that you should not let the results obtained by the Magma unduly influence you.

As I look at it, you have to consider what might be realized from the working of the silver ores in the schist zone and you know from your investigations in the past that the treatment of that particular ore is not a simple matter. If Mr. Thompson is willing to attempt further development of the property on terms substantially one half the royalty and purchase price obtained in the lease originally given, it would seem to me a mistake for you not to accept it, for I would not care to undertake the development of the property on the modified basis. Even if you are now willing to expend in any mining enterprise the amount of money which will be necessary to prove or disprove the possible value of the property at greater depth, and taking into consideration that you are the owners of the property, I would feel that you could find other properties which would offer you much better chances than your own.

I know that the views which I have expressed will be contrary to those of Dr. Hulst and yourself, but I have assumed that you want a frank expression from me and I am therefore giving you my views. I recall that the Reymert property was selected by your Father because whoever was making the examination had reported it to him as being one of the most attractive showings he had seen in numerous examinations. The Reymert surface showing is certainly a very attractive one, but in considering what you wish to do about Mr. Thompson's proposition, you must keep in mind that the man who made the examination for your Father many years ago would possibly, or I perhaps should say probably, feel that the rapid narrowing of the vein within a distance of about 400 ft. after passing into the diabase and the scant showing of mineralization there, made it an entirely different proposition. It was the fine surface showing at the Reymert that attracted us, but it is the development at depth that makes us feel dubious.

I trust that I have written you as you desired me to do, even though our views about the value of the property differ greatly.

Yours very truly,

Philip Wiseman.

ROOS & TOVOTE
Consulting Mining Engineers

Tucson, Arizona
October 24, 1917

Mr. J. H. Tweedy,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Referring to our recent conversation in regard to the Reymert Mine near Superior, Arizona. I wish to say, that the fact that the Gunn-Thompson interests abandoned the mine after spending considerable money in development work, will act rather unfavorable on most parties, which otherwise might consider a further testing of the mine. This would be counterbalanced to some extent by the fact, that the same interests have tried since to reopen negotiations with you. But this fact is not known generally enough to benefit you very much. The reports, that you allowed me to look over, are very discouraging with the exception of that made by Ira Jaralemon. This one is too decidedly indefinite to be of much help, but it reasons along the same lines that I adopted after a short visit to the mine several years ago.

The Reymert has a wonderful showing at and near the surface, where a block of schist produces geologically favorable conditions for ore deposition. In depth the schist leaves the vein or rather the vein leaves the schist and the new work done by the Gunn-Thompson people shows the vein between two diabase walls. The vein here is poor and narrow. While the possibility remains that only a branch of the vein has been opened and that another branch remains in the hanging wall on the 400' level. I would not rely upon this possibility, even if it is worth investigating. It is an established fact in the Globe district, geologically practically identical with the Reymert country, and which has been explored far more, that the veins are poor and weak, where they are found between two diabase walls, but that they improve as soon as one wall is made up by a different rock, immaterial whether foot or hanging wall. The diabase occurs in more or less horizontal sills of varying thickness which are displaced or shifted in relation to each other by the fault-planes in which the veins were formed. It is, therefore, only a matter of depth or lateral development to find the vein again in a favorable place with great probability of improvement in mineralization.

To establish these possibilities a careful geological mapping should be required. This would counteract very much the unfavorable information derived from the recent deep work. My deductions are based on the geology of the Globe district and especially the Old Dominion Mine where I was geologist for nearly 3 years (1911 to 1914). Unless you gentlemen should be decided to meet the proposition put up to you by the Guhn-Thompson people I believe such an investigation would be necessary to bring home to possible investors the prospective merits of the Reymert Mine.

W. Tovote

January 18, 1920

DIAMOND DRILLING AT
REYMERT

Mr. C. F. Ayer, President
Magma Copper Co.
14 Wall Street,
New York City

Dear Mr. Ayer:

In checking up the angle of diamond drill holes at Reymert, we have obtained some interesting and what may prove very important results. I am enclosing blueprints on which is marked in red the course drill holes should have taken according to the angle they were started at; in yellow is platted the actual course the holes took as shown by diamond drill hole surveys.

For example take diamond drill hole No. 2. This hole was started at an angle of 45 degrees and is now 1458 feet deep and, if it had kept the course it started on, should have struck the main vein at 720 feet. Survey shows that this hole changed its dip to 62 degrees at 360 feet; at 720 feet it was 66 degrees and 1436 feet it had changed back to 62 degrees. This drop is sufficient so that the hole could have missed the vein entirely as shown by the inclosed prints.

Diamond drill hole No. 3 was started on an angle of 30 degrees Survey shows that at 200 feet its dip is 46 degrees, at 400 feet 58 degrees, at 600 feet 62 degrees and at 800 feet 65 degrees. If this hole had kept its dip of 30 degrees, it should have struck the vein at approximately 500 feet. According to the manner in which it has been platted in yellow on the inclosed prints, you can see that it has not yet entered the assumed position of the vein, so that summing up; diamond drilling to date has proven nothing so far as the possible extension of the Reymert vein to depth is concerned.

I have heard of diamond drill holes acting in this manner before but it is the first time we have ever had such an experience in Superior as, at Magma the holes usually vary very little from the course which they are started on. The usual explanation given for the changing course of a hole is due to sudden change in the character of the rock passed through, for example; at Reymert there are a number of small bands or streaks of quartz which is much harder than the rest of the rock. This is especially true in the upper portion of the hole, which is schist. Very likely this difference in the texture of the rock caused the holes to deflect.

I will continue drill hole No. 3 for at least 200 or 300 feet, hoping that it may encounter the vein in this distance. I have stopped diamond drill hole No. 2 and started drill hole No. 4 from this same location. Hole Nol 4 is started on an angle of 18 degrees and should certainly reach the vein. Of course if this hole drops off to 60 degrees like the others have, it will mean that we have got to try some other location or scheme in order to prospect the vein at depth. It may work out that it will be advisable to go up the hill on the other side of the vein and drill to the West.

Although it is disconcerting to have the drill holes wander off in this manner, it certainly gives us a new lease on life at Reymert.

Very truly yours,
W. C. Browning
General Manager

- - - - - - - -

Dr. Hulst's Extracts from
THOS. TIGHE REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT WORK
AT REYMERT MINE

- - -

1 9 1 3

Sept. 20 - Water encountered Sept. 18, apparently coming from vein - making 3000 gals. per day, handled by bailing, depth of shaft Sept. 20 - 220 ft.

Oct. 1 - The flow of water encountered on Sept. 18 has increased to a flow of 45000 gals per day. The water was all they could handle by bailing. No sinking could be done - depth of shaft 230 ft.

Dec. 10 - Shaft has passed out of ~~view~~ vein into footwall material. Shaft now making 35 gals. per minute. Depth of shaft 250 ftl

Dec. 20 - Shaft continues to make about 40 gasl per minute. The footwall is diorite. Depth of shaft 270 ft.

1 9 1 4

Jan. 1 - Total depth of shaft 283 ft.

Jan. 10 - During the past 10 days work started at 270' on pump station. Depth of shaft 296 ft.

Jan. 20 - Total depth of shaft 297 feet. Pump station completed. dimensions 8' x 5' x 6'

Feb. 1 - Shaft carried to depth of 315 feet.

Feb. 10 - Shaft carried to depth of 329 ft. Water is increasing. the rock diorite is very hard.

Feb. 21 - Shaft carried to depth of 343 ft.

Feb. 28 - Shaft carried to depth of 352 ft.

March 10 - Shaft carried to depth of 360 ft.

March 20 - Shaft carried to depth of 368 ft.

March 31 - Shaft carried to depth of 397 ft.

April 10 - Shaft carried to depth of 389 ft. (?)

April 20 - Shaft carried to depth of 410 ft. (More rapid sinking - evidently ground is less hard. - N.P.H.) Started to cut station and crosscut to ledge at 395' level.

- - - -

LINCOLN ISSUES SHAFT ON ALASKA CLAIM AND
LOCATED IN MAIN OR BLACK VEIN

- - - -

At depth of 220 ft. struck water.

At depth of 230 ft. water, 45,000 gals per day.
At depth of 250 ft. shaft passed out of vein into footwall diorite. 1st 150 feet of shaft all in vein material and the vein matter continued in it dipping to east with diorite coming in on west side of shaft and at 250 feet the entire shaft was in diorite.

Browning's letter of January 9, 1914 says:
"At Alaska Shaft Vein has slight dip to East. Grading at the surface for boilers and hoist showed 30' of vein. Total width of outdrop of vein is approximately 75 ft.".

Browning's letter of September 9, 1913 says:
"The country rock on either side of the vein is mostly schist"

Joralmon Report - Dip of vein averages 80 degrees East. In the America one or both walls of vein are diabase. In the diabase the vein is seldom over 15 ft. wide, and often consists only of stringers of iron and manganese, oxides and calcite. South of the center of the America claim both walls of the vein are schist. Here the vein greatly widens, reaching in the Alaska claim over 60 ft. width. Footwall diabase came in at 150 ft. - at 250 ft. passed out on east side of shaft.

- - - -

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

Common Stock Certificate No.	Name	Preferred Stock Certificate No.	Preferred	Common
1	George D. Van Dyke	1	$14,212	$ 34,583
2	Wm. D. Van Dyke	2	14,212	27,813
8	Nelson P. Hulst	5	23,450	45,743
11	Ella S. Lillibridge			833
22	Dennah Lillibridge			833
14 & 15	Wm. D. Van Dyke, Trustee Estate of Albert Conro	10	20,202	45,742
16	John C. Van Dyke	13	4,737 1/3	8,925
17	Anna VD. Eells	14	4,737 1/3	8,925
18	Ellneor VD. Callahan	15	4,737 1/3	8,925
19	Elma M. Lillibridge			833
20	Edmond Tweedy	18	7,106	12,138
21	John VD. Tweedy	19	7,107	12,138
	Thomas P. Carson	7	850	
	Edward G. Johnson	17	3,249	
			$104,500	$208,333

Van Dykes & Tweedy	-	$ 56,849	-	$113,448
Hulst	-	23,450	-	45,743
		80,299		159,191
Lillibridges		0		22,500
Carson		750		0
Ed G. Johnson		3,429		0
Conro		20,202		46,542
		104,500		208,333

			15,361	- -	11.2 oz.
I	10,452	- - 10.0 oz.			
			4,280	- -	12.0 oz.
			4,285	- -	8.7 oz.
			13,278	- -	11.4 oz.
	29,817	- - 11.1 oz.	71,786	- -	11.91 oz.

BLOCKS OF POSSIBLE ORE LESS ADEQUATELY SAMPLED

Block	Tons of possible ore		
A	5,774	- -	7.8 oz.
B	1,466	- -	6.1 oz.
E	63,872	- -	8.6 oz.
H	21,806	- -	7.1 oz.
	92,918		8.15 oz av. ~~x~~grade

Final Summary:

29,817 tons of probable ore of 11.1 oz. average grade

71,786 tons of possible ore of 11.91 oz. average grade

92,918 tons of less adequately sampled ore of 8.15 oz. av. grade.

REYMERT

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Scafuccale (Herman Rept

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.

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 intrudiction of the main silver values. The nature and texture of the vein filling indicate it to be of apithermal type.

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
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.

REPORT ON THE REYMERT MINE, SUPERIOR, ARIZONA

Location

The Reymert mining property is located in the Pioneer Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona, in Sections 15, 22, 23, 25, and 27, Twp, 2 S., R. 11 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian.

The mine is situated 8½ miles southwesterly from Superior, Arizona. State Highways 66 and 70 between Superior and Phoenix pass 2.5 miles north of the property. A good dirt road turns south from this highway 6.2 miles west of Superior. Superior is the nearest town and has rail, telegraph, telephone and hotel accommodations.

Index map, figure , shows the location of the area to major features of Arizona. The U.G.S. topographic map attached to this report shows the nature of the country near the mine. The attached township plat shows the patented claims and their position within the Crook National Forest. The Forest boundary passes on the west and south sides of Sections 6, 8, 16, 22, 26, and 36.

Topography

The Reymert mining claims lie in a belt crossing the lateral spurs of a long ridge. The main ridge runs north-south and the claims lie on the west side of the crest. The hills and gulches are steep-sides, but with generally smooth soil covered sides, covered with typical desert vegetation of which the giant sahuaro is the most conspicuous. Elevations vary from 2700 to 3500 feet above sea-level.

Surface Waters

Surface water is lacking in the immediate vicinity of the Reymert Mine. Queen Creek, an intermittent stream, crosses Sections 12, 2, and 3 in the township. Water is being pumped from the gravels of the creek at present. Ownership of water rights is unknown.

The Gila River is shown on the Florence sheet of the Topographic Folio of the U.S.G.S. It lies ten miles to the south of the claims. The Gila was once a perennial stream, but is often dry now because of the demands of the Safford and Coolidge irrigation projects.

Adjacent Mines

Several groups of claims, some patented and some unpatented, lie south of the Reymert group. These include the Woodpecker, Ajax, Ajax, #1, and the Tally-Wall group among others. Production is small and silver is the valuable metal. The mineralization is similar to that of the Reymert vein except the Tally-Wall property where the values are silver but the gangue is sugar quartz.

The Magma Mine at Superior is one of the richest copper mines in the state. Its production amounts to about 70 million dollars since 1914, though the figures are not complete. Their ore averaged slightly under 6% copper last year. The ore is milled and smelted locally.

History of Ownership

According to the report of F. E. Oury, made May 27, 1891, the first work on the Contenental Ledge (embraced by the Reymert group) was done by prospectors in the early '70's. These claims were not held.

The present group of claims are all patented and from north to south comprise the America, Alaska, Asia, Australia, Africa, Europe and Great Pacific mining claims. The America Asia, Australia, Africa, Europe and Great Pacific claims were located by J. D. Reymert in 1876 and were conveyed to the J. D. Reymert Mining Co. by deed recorded Sept. 24, 1885, in Book 9 of Deeds, page 129. The Alaska, which has been the best producer was located Sept. 8, 1888 by the J. D. Reymert Mining Co. and recorded in Book 11, Records of Mines, page 278.

John H. Van Dyke and associates acquired the stock of the J. D. Reymert Mining Co. in 1889. All the claims listed above were conveyed in 1909 after the death of John H. Van Dyke, to a new company, the Reymert Mining Co. The latter company holds a valuable charter from the Territory of Arizona. The Reymert Mining Co. is controlled by the Van Dykes, Tweedy, and Hulst at present.

In addition to the mining claims listed before, there were located adjoining mining claims, the Bio-Bio, Spur, Wisconsin, and Milwaukee, which are not now held. The following were millsite claims: the Renaico, on which the old mill was located, and adjoining it the Alto, Rialto, Roys and Atlantic, lying 1/2 mile west of the vein. A mill-site claim on Queen Creek also existed. The mill-site claims are not now held.

The Reymert Mining Co. gave a 25 year lease to the Lincoln Issues Co. Oct. 1, 1912. Lincoln Issues comprised some major stockholders of the Magma Copper Co., namely Seely Mudd, Philip Wiseman, Thomas Kavanaugh, Aubert Bruce and Chas. H. Cutting. This lease was dropped in 1914.

On Sept. 20, 1919 the Magma Copper Co. took an option for purchase of a controlling interest in the mine, and agreed to do an average of not less than $3000 per month of exploration and development work. This option was dropped in January, 1921.

Forbach and Forsbach took a lease on the property from the Reymert Mining Co. in 1926 and operated until late in 1927.

Forsbach and Carrow took a lease in 1934 and operated as partners until April, 1936, when they dissolved partnership and split the lease. They are now operating separately, Carrow holding the American, Alaska, and the extreme northern part of the Asia claims, while Forsbach holds a lease on the claims to the south.

Summary: The chain of ownership and the titles to the patented claims is unbroken and clear. The claims have mutually parallel end lines over the whole ledge. There are no fractions or other difficulties arising from the method of laying out the claims, and extra-lateral rights should be perfectly clear on the main ledges.

Operations and Production

J. D. Reymert directed the first work of consequence om the property from February, 1886 to January, 1888. About $60,000 was expended on the property at this time; production amounted to about $25,000, the tonnage and grade unknown.

J. D. Reymert was succeeded in 1888 by Judge J. P. Walker as superintendent. Production was continued using a ten stamp mill with Chloridizing and pan amalgamation to recover the values. From January, 1888, to March 25, 1889, 5,326 tons of ore were mined and milled, the average assay being 31.71 oz. silver per ton. All ore assaying less than 25 oz. per ton was rejected in the stopes. From later performance, it is estimated that the tailings assayed between 4 and 5 oz. per ton. From March 25, 1889 to February 8, 1891, 11,890 tons of ore were mined and milled, the mill having been enlarged to drop 20 stamps. This ore averaged 1913 oz. per ton according to assays.

The "Memoranda" states that "---continued mining and milling operations for silver until about 1893, when, due to the decline in the price of silver, the work was discontinued." There is no data on the production from 1891 - 1893 other than this statement.

No record exists of either exploration or production for the years 1893-1912, but after John H. Van Dyke died in 1909, a new Company, the Reymert Mining Co., was formed in 1910 which obtained a valuable charter from the Territory of Arizona. This Company patented the claims. Capitalization was placed at $500,000, comprising 500,000 shares of stock, half common and half preferred.

On October 1, 1912, Lincoln Issues obtained their lease and shortly after deepened the Alaska shaft to a depth of about 400 feet. This shaft was within the vein near and at the surface, but passed completely into the footwall at 240 feet. A crosscut was driven east from the 390' level of the shaft. This crosscut passed through diorite footwall for 20 ft, vein for 8 ft, diorite hanging wall for 8 ft. and veinlets of calcite and quarts in schist for 22 ft. more. The 8' of vein matter encountered was very low grade, most of the values being concentrated in a narrow lead-zinc streak. The veinlets of calciate and quartz in schist were of no importance, apparently. The unfavorable features of the vein in the crosscut and the probable position of intrusive diorite under the America, Alaska, and Asia claims caused Lincoln Issues to give up their lease in 1914, though the Van Dykes were willing to improve the terms of the lease. Lincoln Issues probably produced no ore.

The property then lay idle until 1919 when the Magma Copper Co. agreed to explore the property by diamond drilling. Apparently Magma drilled for a possible zone of secondary enrichment of copper, there being some slight staining of quartz with copper. Most of the diamond drill holes were put down in the Asia claim. No favorable indications were obtained. In fact, the vein was hard to pick out in the holes that crossed it and assays were extremely low. The evidence of the holes must be discounted in part for the drill deflected downward as shown by surveys, and possibly laterally also.

Moreover, there is some doubt as to how well the vein would core. Nevertheless, the vein must have been crosscut in several of the holes, and at only one place is there recorded loss of water. Some fines were possibly lost at all times but it is doubtful that this would cause much decrease in grade for screening of the ores increases the grade only an ounce or two. The evidence of the diamond drilling supports that of the crosscut in the Alaska shaft; specifically, the vein becomes narrow and low in grade at depths of a few hundred feet. The unfavorable results of the drilling campaign led to the abandonment of the agreement by the Magma Copper Co. in 1921

The Reymert property then lay idele until 1926 when the Forbach brothers took a lease. They operated until October 1927, producing 11,284 tons of ore which averaged about 20.22 oz. silver per ton. Most of this ore was sent to the Magma smelter but some went to Hayden.

The mine was shut down from 1927 to 1934 when Forbach and Carrow took a lease. Their operations extended until 1936 (April), when they dissolved partnership and divided the lease. During this time Forbach and Carrow shipped 17,027 dry tons of ore which averaged 13.9 oz. silver per ton. Most of this ore came between the 135 level and the surface just north of the Alaska shaft.

Since April, 1936, Carrow and Forbach have operated separately. During the remainder of 1936, Carrow produced 4,617.4 dry tons of ore, which averaged 11.91 oz. silver per ton. Carrow produced in 1937 up to May 7, 2,145.7 tons of ore (dry) which averaged 10.6 silver per ton. Forbach produced 1323 dry tons of ore which averaged 12.23 oz. silver per ton, and produced in 1936-1937 3,743 dry tons of ore which averaged 12.0 oz. silver per ton. Carrow's ore came north of the Alaska shaft in 1936, and partly from a drift on the pay streak extending shaftward from the winze at 7615 N. Forbach's ore since April, 1936 has come from stopes and other workings near shaft 6555 N. and from the Europe shaft.

Summary Reymert Production & Operations

Operator	Years	Tons	Grade Oz Ag ton	Recovered
Reymert Mng Co.	'86-'88	800 est.	?	?-$25,000
Reymert Mg Co.	'88-'89	5326	31.71	27 oz/ton est
Reymert Mg. Co.	'89-'91	11890	19.3	15 oz? ton est.
Reymert Mg. Co.	'91-'93	?	?	?
Shut Down	'93-'12			
Lincoln Issues	'12-'14	Exploration		
Shut down	'14-'19			
Magma Copper	'19-'21	Exploration		
Forbach Bros.	'26-'27	11284	20.22	20.22
Shut Down	'27-'34			

Forbach-Carrow		'34-'36	17027 dry	13.9	13.9
Carrow	April	'36-'36	4617 "	11.91	11.91
Carrow	1937 to May 7		2146 "	10.6	10.6
Forbach	April-Sept 7	'36	1323 "	12.23	12.23
Forbach	Sept 7 '36 to May 1 '37		3743 "	12.0	12.0

Estimated prod. (91-'93 - - 10000 tons - operated but no record.

Total tons 68156 tons Calculated tons 88025 wet

Production in dollars

Production 1887 - 1930 (Arizona Metal Prod)	$575,000
Production 1934 - April 1936	183,540
Production Carrow lease April 1936-Jan 1937	42,562
Production Forbach Lease " " Sept. 7, 1936	12,551
Production Carrow Lease Jan-May 7, 1937	18,411
Production Forbach Sept. '36 to May 1, 1937	34,841
Total production to date	$866,905

Character of ore

The Reymert ore consists of the minerals calcite, quartz, barite, iron and manganese oxides, with silver values. The average analysis of 4617 tons mined in 1936 is as follows:

Gold - .01 oz/ton
Silver - 11.91 oz/ton

Copper	.16%
Iron	4.17%
Lime	20.50%
Aluminum	1.60%
Silica	42.50%
Manganese	1.80%
Total	70.73%
Undetermined constituents, partly O_2 CO_2 and $BaSO_4$	29.27%
	100.00%

Smelter analyses on dry basis.

General Geology

Rocks

The greater part of the area is made up of Pre-Cambrian schist. The schist is made up of quartz and sericite with probably some feldspar. There is little dark mineral. This type of schist represents old sediments; shaly and arkosic sandstones and some coarse beds of grit and arkosic grit. To the south, O'Donnell mapped a schistose basic rock (gabbro) that may be called a greenstone for the present. This mass was probably a sill in the sediments.

The schists may have been schistose at the time of intrusion of diorite stocks. The diroite shows a strong tendency to follow the schistosity of the metamorphic rocks but the control of the intrusion by the schistosity may have been indirect for the schistosity itself is parallel to the bedding at many observed places, even on the crest of anticlinal folds. It is certain that the schistosity is partly due to the diorite for the mica increases in grain size near the contacts.

The diorite as mapped at the surface intrudes the studied area as two soks. These stocks are partly shown on the 200 scale map near and north of the America claim. The diroite was cut by the Magma diamond drill holes on the Alaska and Asia claims and was encountered in the Alaska shaft at about the 200 level. See shaft section of the Lincoln Issues Co. South of the American claim the surface outcrops contained no diorite but a dike was found in tunnel 3190 N. Diorite outcrops at the Tally-Wall mine about 3 miles to the southeast. It is concluded that since all these occurrences of diorite are alike in composition and texture, they represent parts of a much larger batholithic mass underlying the general region. The diorite is found at depths of 0 to 400 feet beneath the America, Alaska, and Asia claims. The depth to diorite beneath the Australia, Africa, Europe and Great Pacific claims is probably somewhat greater and must be regarded as unknown. The diorite shows from surface mapping and underground information that it sent tongues along the bedding and schistosity ahead of the main mass. Small schist masses occur surrounded partly or wholly by diorite. Hence the upper surface is more or less indented. The diorite tends to show a somewhat diabasic texture in places reminingg one of the Apache diabase, but it is distinct from that rock. It may, however, be a facies of that intrusion. The Apache diabase sills the unmetamorphosed Apache group of sediments but the Reymert diorite occurs as stocks intruding schists. See the longitudinal section of the northern part of the Reymert vein for relation of diorite to schist.

The smaller stock of Diorite that encroaches on the America claim at the surface was strongly controlled by the structure of the schist at time of intrusion. This stock has a well developed border facies of hornblendite. This hornblendite shows from its gradational character, texture pattern, and grain size, that it formed by fractional crystallization of the diorite mass, the hornblende floating upward and collecting in a small amount of remaining liquid under and along the sides of the schist roof pendant. The crystallization of the small amount of liquid between the hornblende crystals gave rise to the small percentage of feldspar now seen between these crystals.

The next rock formed was a rhyolite breccia which intrudes the schist as a sill in the center of the Great Pacific claim and intrudes as dikes. One of these dikes came in on the vein fissure in part of the Euorpe and Great Pacific claims. O'Donnell, who studied this half of the area concluded tentatively that this rhyolite was intruded during the epoch of vain formation.

The latest rock found in the immediate area is the hillside rubble and gulch gravel, and with this may be included the soils. This material is of no importance except that it hides bedrock and vein at many points. The largest mass is a belt covering the gulch that lies parallel to the vein on the west. It also extends up tributary arroyos.

It covers the vein at several points but particularly northwesterly from the north end-line of the America claim. It also covers the schist-diorite ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ contact for considerable distance in the northern part of the mapped area.

A rock that may have covered the Reymert area in the past is the Cretaceous and/or Tertiary volcanics shown by Darton to nearly surround the schist area. (Geologic map of Arizona). The rhyolite breccia intrusions are probably an expression of the same igneous activity.

Summary of rocks:

Youngest	Late gravels, soils, and hillside rubble.
	Vein filling and rhyolite intrusions.
	Volcanics - now missing in studied area
	Diorite intrusion-stocks and batholith.
Oldest	Pre-cambrian schist-formed from sediments and basic intrusions.

Faulting

Faults affecting the vein may be divided into two groups: those cutting across the vein, and those parallel to the vein.

The cross-cutting type of faults are of little importance for the offests are small. They are most notable between latitudes 3800 and 4500 north. Another type of fault standing at nearly right angles to the vein are the breaks correlated with an echelon parts of the vein. These are well seen at 7610 N. in the North Drift. These fractures tend to turn into the vein. Offsets are to the right.

Another type of fault was noted by O'Donnell at the south end of the studied area. These were found to be associated with the rhyolite breccia intrusions.

The most important type of faulting and fissuring is that parallel with the vein. This fracturing may be divided into three groups: that older than the vein filling, that contemporaneous with the vein filling, and that later than the vein filling.

The pre-vein fracturing is responsible for the localization of the vein filling. While the total strike-slip is known on the vein, it is not known how much occurred before vein formation. The initial phase of vein formation was followed by period of little activity. Reopening occurred with a new surge of vein-forming solutions again followed by intrusion of rhyolite, and still another reopening occurred followed by the final phase of vein formation After vein formation was complete there were recurrent movements along the vein up to the present.

The total strike-slip along the vein fissure was determined at the north and south ends. The greenstone sill at the south

end was found to be offset 270 ft. by O'Donnell. The writer (Hernon) found the strike-slip to be 290 ft. at the north end of the vein. The sill-contact on the south side the largest diorite stock was found to be offset 290 ft. at this end by seven mapped splits of the vein. The strike-slip offset produced on these key planes is to the left, see 20 scale map. The offsets before and during vein formation appear to be responsible for the widening and pinching of the vein. Thus salient angles placed opposite each other caused a pinch, while movement placed reentrant angles of the vein walls opposite each other causing open spaces now market by vein swells.

Mineralization

The Reymert or Continental Ledge comprises one main vein, the Black vein, a major split, the Blue vein, and numerous minor splits and en echelon veins. An understanding of the mineralization requires a knowledge of the succession of events. The vein formation is closely related to the reopenings of the vein mentioned under "faulting".

After the fracture was first formed, an initial surge of solutions formed a prominent vein of fine grained black calcite which carried low silver values, .2-6 ounces per ton. Later a major reopening of the vein occurred together with formation of the Blue vein split fissure and a second surge of solutions formed a vein of quartz (termed early quartz). This quartz is partly fine grained and shows banding, crustification, and vigs lined with white to amethestine quartz. This quartz filling is found on the hanging wall or east side of the black calcite filling, or is found alone in splits from the main vein. A minor reopening then occurred with formation of some narrow veins of black calcite, some of which clearly crosscut the early quartz. After a period of quiet, a second major reopening occurred (according to O'Donnell) and this fracture was followed by intrusion of the rhyolite dike that cuts the vein along its strike near the south end of the vein. Later another major reopening occurred with minor splits of the fracture making out into the schist. This reopening is the most important one for the good silver values were found by late solutions rising on this fissure, both the black calcite and early quartz being very low grade or barren. The pay streak thus formed carries quartz (amethestine in vugs), a little fluorite, some redeposited calcite, considerable barite in places, and manganese and iron oxides. The silver values occur in some unknown form. Crabtree believes that they occur as a "silver maganite". Some horn silver is definitely reported and argentite was also reported. The barite is a very late phase of the mineralization. It is followed by the miners as a guide to ore but some barite is barren. It sometimes occurs alone and it also is found in cross veinlets cutting other phases of the mineralization and as longitudinal veinlets cutting early quartz.

O'Donnell began the mapping on the basis of three main divisions in the mineralization: the black calcite, the early quartz, and the pay streak. This mapping was followed by Hernon and is believed to be the only practicable one. That this division is fundamental is indicated by the fact that all three types of mineralization occur alone.

The fissure followed by the pay streak mineralization tended to break in the black calcite or along the contact of black calcite and early quartz or the contact of black calcite and schist.

The mineralization is of the low temperature fissure filling type. Open spaces were filled either between the fissure walls or between breccia fragments within the walls. The wall rocks are practically unaltered and replacement of the walls was not noted. The pay streak solutions did cause recrystallization of the black calcite however. In places, the individual crystal grains of calcite are several inches in diameter.

Two types of minor mineralization may be mentioned: First the early quartz shows slight copper stains in places and the vein itself carries a very small amount of copper. Second a narrow vein of galena or galena and sphalerite is found near one of the walls at several points, notably in the Alaska workings. This streak is partly oxidized to anglesite and cerusite.

From the evidence of stoping and sampling, it concluded that most of the commercial ore is developed in the third stage of mineralization. Values do occur at several points in early quartz and in the black calcite but these values appear to be largely due to the presence of less conspicuous splits of the pay streak or third period mineralization. Generally the early quartz and black calcite are very low grade.

Gangue Minerals: The gangue minerals include black calcite, quartz, barite, iron oxide, mangane e oxide, and the minerals of schist breccia fragments.

Enrichment: The problem of enrichment is unsolved. The silver mineral is unknown though horn silver pretty definitely occurred near the surface at least. Argentite has been reported. Early stoping near the surface averaged ore of high grade but this was probably due to selection. Present stoping at all points is on much lower grade ore regardless of relation to surface. Primary ore has not been seen. Factors affecting the problem of secondary enrichment follow. The abundance of calcite and manganese oxide are regarded as favorable for enrichment. The seemingly small proportion of pyrite in the primary ore and the refractory nature of the ore are unfavorable for enrichment. Presence of horn silver is neutral for while some silver is so locked up, many horn silver camps show enrichment.

Metallurgy: It is stated that Mr. Crabtree at Ruby obtained 85% extraction by roasting and cyaniding. The cost is estimated at about $1.50 per ton for such recovery. Flotation was unsuccessful.

Summary of Mineralization:

Youngest: Barite partly in pay streak.
Pay streak-quartz, fluorite, Mn, Fe, and silver values.
Reopening
? Late veins of black calcite - cut early quartz
Minor reopening
Early quartz
Reopening
Main black calcite
Oldest Fissuring

Relations of, and effects of country rock on vein

Schist forms the wall rock of most of the vein at the surface, and horses of schist may be found within the vein at numerous points. It has been interpreted in the old reports as especially favorable to vein formation as contrasted to the intrusive diorite that forms the walls of the vein at the north end of the area and in depth below the America, Alaska, and Asia claims. The question of the effect of the diorite on the formation of the vein cannot be completely answered with present data. It does appear to cause the vein fissure to split up at the northern end of the vein, and the small stock encroaching on the America claim apparently caused the fissure to tighten to a marked degree for the vein disappears for several hundred feet opposite the outcrop of the west margin of this stock. Moreover the very wide vein at the Alaska shaft narrowed to a width of 8 feet in diorite at the 390 level of this shaft and became very low grade. The assay showed: Gold-trace, silver - 1.8 oz/ton, lead - 1.7%, zinc - 3.0%, most of the values being in a narrow streak of galena and sphalerite. The diamond drill holes encountered little vein material at depths of crosscutting varying from 425 to 1250 feet, and the assays were practically nil on all samples including both core and sludges. Most of this information in depth comes from the Alaska and Asia claims where the diorite is known to exist at depths of 150 to 400 feet.

Against the hypothesis that the diorite broke unfavorably may be cited the wide veins at the northern end of the America claim. There are, however, seven plits of the vein at this point and there is little evidence of pay ore.

It appears from available data that the diorite did break unfavorably for vein formation. In addition, the narrowing of the vein downwards may be due to simple wedging out downwards of the open fissure; this is a common feature of epithermal veins. The richness of the vein near the surface is probably due to physical-chemical conditions at the time of formation of the vein. South of the Asia claim the diorite appears to lie at considerably greater depths for only one small dike was noted in the underground workings and none was noted on the surface in this area. This part of the vein would thus appear to be more favorable.

Against the hypothesis that the diorite affected the grade of the ore unfavorably is the possibility that the upper two or three hundred feet of the vein that does carry values, may owe its grade purely to physical-chemical conditions at the time of formation, or to the development of a secondary enrichment zone in the past with subsequent oxidation without leaching of the secondary silver values.

Water table

The position of a permanent water table is unknown for oxidation was reported at the greatest depths of mining and oxidized and partly oxidized core was found in the diamond drill holes. It appears that a well developed water table either does not exist or existed at great depth. A water level was encountered in mining but this appears to be a perched water table. Water was struck in the

Alaska shaft at 220' (elev. 2877); a flow of 45,000 gallons per day was encountered at 230' and the total yield at 400' was said to be 50 gallons per minute or 72,000 gallons per day. Carrow struck water in a winze just below elevation 2900, in his 1936 operations at the Alaska shaft. He then started a connection drift back to the shaft at the 2900 elevation. The only sulfides seen were galena in shells of cerusite. A little desseminated pyrite was reported in diamond drill cores.

Sampling

The vein was sampled over its prominent part at intervals of 150 to 500 ft. depending on outcrops and the pinching and swelling of the vein. Underground it was sampled at points where full widths could be obtained or the pay streak was sampled where exposed in drifts. The position of all samples is shown on the 50 scale assay maps together with the classification of the vein at such points. Use of average grade of stopes was used wherever such information was available, and the assay maps of workings made by Lincoln Issues were also used.

To facilitate caluclation of tonnages, a series of ten scale sections were made across the vein between the sample sections, the object being to obtain vein descriptions at least every 100' where the vein was exposed or was of mining width. These special sections were plotted on the 50 scale assay maps and may be recognized by the absence of sample numbers.

The sampling was under the direction of Walter Pfrimmer. Samples were of channel type and were cut with single jack and moil.

Ore Reserves:

Ore reserves were calculated from the information yielded by the 10 scale sample and special sections of the vein. The study being a preliminary one, the sampling interval cannot be regarded as adequate for final determination of the ore blocks, considering the great length of vein covered. However, the better parts of the vein are clearly indicated and such parts of the vein can be more thoroughly sampled if present results are considered promising.

None of the ore blocks are well enough developed to be considered "ore in sight". The writer considers "ore in sight" to be blocks well developed on 3 sides. All the blocks on the Reymert group as indicated by this examination are classed as "probable ore" and "possible ore". Probable ore is developed on approx. two sides, and possible ore is developed on one side only. Possible ore is limited in downward projection to a distance of 50 ft. Some possible ore blocks are not as well sampled as others, and are grouped separately.

Block A: Lat. 2350 N.

5,774 tons of possible ore of 7.8 oz. Ag grade.

Block B: Lat. 2600 N.

1,466 tons of possible ore of 6.1 oz. Ag grade.

Block C: Lat 2740 N.

7,864 tons of possible ore of 10.3 ag grade.

Block D. Lat. 3500 N.

8,847 tons of possible ore of 11.2 oz. Ag grade.

Block E. Lat 5000 N.

63,872 tons of possible ore of 8.6 oz. Ag grade.

Block F. Lat. 5400 N.

10,304 tons of possible ore of 15.16 oz. Ag grade, East pay shoot

3,314 tons of possible ore of 9.5 oz. Ag grade, west pay shoot

Block G Lat 6300 N.

19,365 tons of probable ore of 11.7 oz. Ag grade
3,983 tons of possible ore of 18.2 oz. Ag grade
15,631 tons of possible ore of 11.2 oz. Ag grade

Block H. Lat 6400 N1, Blue vein.

21,806 tons of possible ore of 7.06 oz. Ag grade

Block I: Lat 7600 N.

10,452 tons of probable ore of 10.0 oz. Ag grade
4,280 tons of possible ore of 12.0 Ag grade
4,285 tons of possible ore of 8.68 oz. Ag grade
13,278 tons of possible ore of 11.4 oz. Ag grade

SUMMARY OF ORE RESERVE BLOCKS

Block	Probable-ore tons	Possible ore-tons
C		7,864 - - 10.3 oz.
D		8,847 - - 11.2 oz.
F		10,304 - - 15.2 oz.
G	19,365 - 11.7 oz.	
		3,983 - - 18.2 oz.

Duplicate Original

Mr Jack Cushion
Lynn, Canyon
Dear Sir :-

A G R E E M E N T

Acting for and on behalf of the Reymert Lease and by virtue of an agreement dated May 21st 1943 between the said Reymert Lease and the Reymert Mining Company for whom I am the authorized agent, let this letter serve as an agreement between us.

You are to be given full charge under my general direction of the further sinking of the so called A shaft at the Reymert Mine and acting as a contractor you are to sink the said shaft for an additional depth of from 100 to 200 feet below the present bottom of the said shaft which is now at the 300' level of the mine. This work is to be carried out under the following terms and conditions.

(1) You will first straighten out the last 30' of the said shaft and so arrange the buckets that men can be hoisted and lowered with safety. This work is to be done at the expense of the Reymert Lease but is to involve a cost not exceeding $250.00 00

J.h.C.

(2) You will next proceed to sink the said shaft in a good and workmanlike manner with proper hangers, timbering, including sets, lagging and blocking, the installation of piping for air and water, bell cord, ladders in manway with landings at intervals of not more than 20' and skids for the buckets.

All the out of pocket expenses involved in sinking this shaft shall be paid for by the Reymert Lease in order not to disturb existing priorities, insurance contracts, etc. but the

same shall be charged against and deducted from your stipulated fee, which shall be $50.00 per foot of depth sunk on the nearly vertical incline of the shaft.

(3) Against the fee mentioned above there will be charged your own salary to be rated for purposes of insurance and taxes, etc. at $300.00 per month, the salary of Mr. Holeman the accountant and assayer, who is paid $150.00 per month; the wages of all men employed for or in connection with this work and the industrial insurance premiums and taxes assessed against them, also the cost of all timber, hangers, explosives, lubricants, illuminants, fuel for hoist, compressor and trucks or other vehicles, water, blacksmith coal, all other supplies actually used in this operation and the cost of all necessary repairs to the existing equipment utilized for this work.

(4) No charge will be made against you for the rental and use of living accomodations at the mine or any of the equipment, machinery, vehicles and tools now on the property nor for the ordinary wear and tear on same and you may use and install in the shaft, without charge, any spare pipes, ladders or other similar articles which can be taken from portions of the mine that are not likely to be operated in future.

(5) The waste rock from the shaft sinking is to be hoisted to the surface and dumped in such a manner as not to interfere with the existing mining facilities or roads, unless you should prefer to dump the same as a fill in some of the now abandoned underground stopes.

The pay ore, - with assay value in excess of 10 oz. silver per ton, - if any be encountered in the shaft, shall be dumped in the ore-bin separate from the waste so that it may be shipped to the smelter for account of the Reymert Lease.

(6) The above outlined terms shall apply until I request that your work be discontinued which I shall be entitled to do at any time after you have sunk the shaft for a depth of 100 feet or more or until such time as a flow of water may be encountered in such quantity as to require excessive bailing or to make it necessary to install a sinking pump or pumps at which time I shall have the privilege of either directing that the sinking be discontinued or of revising the terms of this agreement in such manner as to provide that the necessary pumping equipment shall be procured and installed at the expense of the Reymert Lease and a proper additional fee paid to you to cover the necessary cost of handling the excess water.

(7) In the event that I shall request you to carry on any drifting or crosscutting from any point in that portion of the shaft which you are to sink it is understood that you will carry out this work for the actual expense involved plus a commission of 5% of such cost beyond your above stipulated salary of $300.00 per month.

(8) Payment for labor and supplies hereunder including your stipulated salary will be made bi-monthly on the regular pay days and in such amounts as you may certify to be correct and adjustment of your footage fee as I shall measure such footage will be made as soon as practicable after the end of each calendar

month while this work is in progress and final adjustment and payment of your footage fee will be made as promptly as possible after this job has been completed and all amounts due for wages, supplies, etc. have been properly checked.

(9) The work is to be started within five days after I request that same should be undertaken or in any event not later than June 1st, 1943.

(10) The above terms are all made subject to conditions beyond the control of either or both of us, commonly known as force majeure and particularly to such prohibitive restrictions as may be imposed by government authority while this agreement is in force; also to the encountering in the shaft of any radical change in the rock formation which might make it appear to me to be entirely futile to carry the shaft to any greater depth.

Your signature under the word "accepted" on the duplicate original copies of this agreement will constitute your acceptance of the terms hereof.

ACCEPTED:

Jack Cushion — E. L. Colvocoresses

Witness: [illegible] Coleman — Witness: Hale L. Eddington

Dated at Phoenix, Arizona

May 27th 1943

Executed dupl.
G. M. C. Copy.

AGREEMENT

In consideration of the sum of $1.00 to each by the other paid, and of the mutual covenants and undertakings herein stipulated, this agreement made and entered into this 21 day of May 1943, by and between the Reymert Mining Company, an Arizona corporation, hereinafter referred to as the OWNER, and James Tod and Mabel Rae Tod of Phoenix, Arizona, operating the Reymert Mine under a LEASE, hereinafter referred to as the LESSEES, witnesseth as follows:

WHEREAS:

The parties hereto are already parties to a contract between the Reymert Mining Company and William J. Forbach, dated April 26, 1941, and amended with assignment by said William J. Forbach to the present LESSEES on May 23, 1941, which contract as amended is herein referred to as the LEASE, and upon which is based and predicated this present agreement supplementing and modifying said LEASE, but only to the extent which is herein specifically provided, and WHEREAS,

The so-called A shaft located on the Australia patented mining claim of the Reymert Group, covered by said LEASE, has already been sunk to a depth which is stipulated as being approximately 300 feet, and it is now the desire of both parties to cooperate in the further sinking of this shaft for the purpose of exploring the vein to a depth at which the permanent water level is believed to exist.

Now, therefore, this agreement further witnesseth as follows:

(1) As soon as the LESSEES shall have completed to their satisfaction the mining and hoisting of the ore now developed above the 300 foot level of the A shaft, all operations at the Reymert Mine shall be discontinued, except the sinking of the said A shaft, which shall then be promptly undertaken and carried on in a proper and workmanlike manner, as follows:

(2) The operation shall be conducted in the name of the LESSEES by their employees, or by an independent contractor employed by them, at the request and subject to the approval of the OWNER, in order not to affect existing insurance, privileges and priorities.

(3) The operation shall be conducted under the supervision of an agent appointed by the OWNER in such manner as such agent shall direct.

(4) The LESSEES agree to permit the use, free of rental of such of their tools, fittings and equipment now on the property as may be required in said operation, and the OWNER agrees that upon completion of the operation, said tools, fittings and equipment shall be left on the premises in as good condition as at commencement of the operation, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

(5) The OWNER agrees to pay promptly, through or in the name of the LESSEES, all the direct and indirect expense of this operation, including the cost of labor and supplies involved, and the cost of accounting, industrial insurance premiums, and Social Security, Unemployment and any other taxes properly attributable to this operation, and also the maintenance and repair of the tools, fittings and equipment used in connection with said operation, and the OWNER further agrees to indemnify and save harmless the said LESSEES from any liability incurred by them in connection with said operation to the extent not covered by their insurance.

(6) Should the OWNER believe that it is desirable to continue, at its expense, the sinking of the shaft to a greater depth than the additional 200 feet, which at present is contemplated as a maximum, or to carry out any other exploration work, such as shaft stations, drifts and cross-cuts, at any point in the shaft below said 300 foot level, the LESSEES agree to cooperate on the terms

and conditions herein stipulated, or as modified by mutual consent.

(7) The net proceeds from shipments of any ore that may be mined from this operation shall be paid to the OWNER: It being understood that ore shall be mined and shipped only to the extent required for exploration purposes, and that the said proceeds shall be used to reduce the total net expenses involved in sinking the shaft or other work performed under this agreement.

(8) The period of time from the commencement of this operation until the completion thereof, shall, at the request of the LESSEES be added to the existing term of the lease.

(9) Upon the completion of this operation the LESSEES shall have a period of sixty days during which they shall reach a decision as to whether or not they will resume as before their operations at the Reymert Mine under terms of the lease and in the event that they elect not to resume these operations they shall have a further period of sixty days during which they may remove such equipment as they may have placed upon the leased premises.

Should the LESSEES elect to resume work under the terms of the LEASE, these terms shall again become effective, except that the LESSEES will pay to the OWNER on all subsequent shipments, double the amount of royalty stipulated in the lease up to a maximum of 25% until such additional royalty is equal to the net cost paid by the OWNER for sinking the shaft and for such other work as may have been carried out in accordance with the terms of this agreement, but the sum to be repaid to the OWNER from such extra royalty shall not exceed $10,000.00 unless the LESSEES shall later agree to raise this limit.

(10) The cost of the operation under this agreement shall be kept as a separate account, available for inspection at any time by

the LESSEES, the OWNER, or their agents, and a statement or summary of said account shall be furnished to them or their agents when requested, and the total amount of the cost shall be established by audit or otherwise, and mutually acknowledged as soon as practicable after said operation has been carried to completion.

(11) It is mutually agreed that the OWNER may stop further operations under this agreement at any time, and shall thereupon pay all expenses incurred in connection with said operation, and indemnify the LESSEES for any liability or expense incurred by them in connection with the operation for which they have not been reimbursed by insurance or otherwise.

Upon completing the operation or stopping further operations, the OWNER may remove from the premises any pumps, tools, or equipment supplied or paid for by the OWNER.

(12) The OWNER hereby appoints GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES, 1102 Luhrs Tower, Phoenix, Arizona, as its agent, with full authority to carry out said operation on its behalf, until the OWNER shall give to the LESSEES notice in writing of the termination of such authority, or appointment of another agent. Any notices or communications may be given directly to said agent.

(13) James Tod, one of the LESSEES aforesaid, is now in the Military Service of the United States, and might be required to leave the State of Arizona. If said James Tod is transferred away from Arizona, said LESSEES shall designate an agent residing in the State of Arizona to represent them in all matters connected with said operation, which said agent shall be the said Mabel Rae Tod, until such time as another agent may be designated. Until otherwise directed in writing by the LESSEES, all notices and com-

munications in connection herewith shall be directed to said LESSEES at Sixty-six (66) North Country Club Drive, Phoenix, Arizona, and the OWNER may assume in dealing with either of such LESSEES, that such LESSEE is authorized to represent the other.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto subscribed their names the day and year first above written.

REYMERT MINING COMPANY,

By Geo D Van Dyke
President

Douglas Van Dyke
Secretary

Orginal (Signed) James Ford (SEAL)

Mabel Rae Ford (SEAL)

May 14, 1943

Mr. Douglass Van Dyke
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Re: Reymert

Dear Van Dyke:

Since it appeared to me that Major and Mrs. Tod had been given ample time to check over and comment on the terms of your preliminary draft of the proposed shaft sinking agreement before they advised me that this was entirely satisfactory it was naturally most disappointing to find that they were not prepared to sign the executed copies of same and that they desired a number of changes which were made the subject of discussions between us on the evenings of the 10th, 11th and 13th.

On the second occasion we checked over each paragraph separately and I have had the agreement rewritten and, in order to be certain that it is acceptable to the Tods, I have obtained their signatures on the enclosed copy together with which I return for comparison one of the drafts which you had executed. Copies of both of these are in possession of the Tods.

Without attempting to explain the circumstances which have lead Tod to request these changes I gathered that they were largely the result of a tardy conference with some outside party, - perhaps his attorney, - and I will comment on each one of the alterations which have been marked on the margin of the "revised draft".

Notation (a). Fifth line of paragraph 5.

To this alteration I am sure you will readily agree as it was based on Tod's apprehension that new taxes might be imposed by the present Congress and since all such payments are controllec by the clause "properly attributable to this operation" the revised wording merely carries out the intent of the agreement.

Notation (b). Addition to your paragraph 7 beginning on 4th line.

This clause was copied from the last sentence of Article II of my original draft and although it seems to be quite superfluous Tod felt that it should be incorporated as tending to make explicit a provision which otherwise would have been merely implicit. I do not anticipate that you will object to meeting his wishes.

Notation (c). Your paragraph (9) has been partially rewritten for this was the provision against which Tod's principal objection was directed.

He pointed out that after our work had been completed it might be impossible for him to promptly decide upon his own future policy, particularly if he should be away from Arizona at that time, and therefore asked that he be given a period of sixty days for consideration and, - in the event that he decided to relinquish his lease, - a further priod for the removal of his equipment. Since Tod will be obliged under the terms of the lease to pay the Watchman or caretakers during this period I believe that you will agree to this modification.

As to the limitation of the sum which Tod may repay from the double royalty, as set forth at the end of this revised paragraph, this was the point in which Tod was particularly insistent and I found that he had entirely rewritten the paragraph in a manner that would have been both complicated and impractical since he had attempted to provide that the double royalty should only apply on such ore as might be developed and mined as a direct result of the sinking of the A shaft.

He had evolved a theory, - or perhaps it had been suggested to him, - that we might open up or indicate some good ore at or above the water level which he would later wish to mine but that after having sunk the shaft to that depth with an expenditure of perhaps $10,000.00 you might decide to continue sinking or to carry on additional exploration and thus run up the total expense which he might be called upon to repay to perhaps $20,000.00 or $30,000.00 even though all of our subsequent work might fail to develop any additional ore.

Considering the actual situation and the probable result of the proposed exploration it would seem that this is a very unlikely contingency but since both Major and Mrs. Tod were most insistent on this point I finally suggested that their wishes might be met by merely limiting for the time being the amount which would have to be repaid from the double royalty to $10,000.00 and, after this fund has been expended this limit can be revised as conditions may dictate.

If the situation at that time should be sufficiently encouraging to lead you to wish to continue the exploration expense in the expectation of developing an additional tonnage of pay ore it will clearly be to Tod's interest as well as to that of the Company to have this limit revised upwards and under those conditions he expressed his willingness to agree to such a revision but he felt that in the present agreement the suggested limitation should be inserted for his protection. I think that you will be disposed to acceed to his request.

(d) In paragraph 13 it was desired that Mrs. Tod should be definitely appointed as the agent for the Lessees in case the Major should be ordered out of the state as it is expected that she will remain at their present residence which is designated.

I am very sorry to have been obliged to trouble you again in respect to this agreement after the Tods had assured me that it was already quite satisfactory but under the circumstances this could not be avoided and I can only hope that they will now feel bound to sign the revised drafts which I trust that you may be willing to prepare and execute on behalf of the Reymert Company.

On the 12th I visited the mine in company with Jack Cushion who will figure on taking a contract for the sinking of the shaft and I should have his bid during the next few days.

We carefully examined the bottom of the shaft and went thru all of the recent workings including the 300 north stope which is the only one in operation and I shall now do my best to get Tod to set a definite date on which we can take over the mine and start our work.

There is still a small tonnage of ore above the back of this stope and the last shipment ran better than 12 oz. so that, in spite of the fact that both Smith and Tod previously told me that they would be ready to quit mining by the 10th of this month, the latter now says that he will not discontinue as long as the ore will pay to ship and this will postpone our start for an indefinite period but hardly later than the end of this month.

Last week, when I assumed that the contract would be signed and the mine turned over to us by the 15th, I suggested that shaft timbers should be ordered and Holaman advised me yesterday that three truck loads of timber costing some $500.00 might be expected to arrive at any time and that the dealer would expect to be paid in cash. Of course I shall not furnish the Reymert Lease with funds to make any such payment until the Tods have executed a satisfactory agreement but in line with your previous letter I will now plan to wire you as soon as this has been done in order that funds may be placed to my credit for this and similar purposes.

Yours very truly,

GMC:t

Copy

MAJ. JAMES TOD

April 14th 1943.

Mr. Douglas Van Dyke,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Van Dyke;

I have your letter of the 12th inst. regarding the proposed sinking of the A-shaft at the Reymert Mine. The conditions as outlined in your letter would not be practical or acceptable as far as Mrs. Tod and I are concerned. You may possibly remember in our recent conversation, I explained that we had spent approximately $90,000 on the Reymert so far, that my army work prohibited additional earnings for income, and that we were not prepared or justified to incur additional indebtedness or expense in our present situation, but that we would try to cooperate with the Reymert Mining Co. in this exploration work in sinking the A-shaft.

We suggest the following outline for your consideration which is along the way we suggested. That we stope out what ore is of shipping value from the veins we now have blocked out. As soon as this operation is completed, you take over by using what men are needed out of the mining crew who are now working there and understand the mine; you use our equipment at the mine, maintaining same in as good condition as received ordinary wear and tear excepted; you retain all ore taken during the sinking operations and apply the proceeds from its sale to the cost of work; you continue the sinking of the shaft to an additional 130 feet or as much further as you feel justified. At the termination of this exploration if no ore is discovered which would justify development and mining we would "call it a day"; if discovery was such as to warrant mining we would take over and refund the money expended in the sinking by doubling the royalty up to, but not to exceed 25%, until such time as the additional royalty refunded to you the net money spent in the sinking operations from the so-called 300' level. We also think that whatever time is spent from turning over our equipment for this purpose until such time as the sinking exploration is completed be added to the life of our lease; this may be inconsequential but under war conditions it might be considerable.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

CC- Mr. Colvocoresses
Mr. Smith

Not Sent

May 15, 1943

Major James Tod
Phoenix, Arizona

Re: Raymond Mine.

Dear Tod:

You have 14 men now employed at the Raymond and, as far as I can gather from information given me by Holeman, your current operating expenses including labor, taxes, supplies, etc., are running at least $80.00 per day.

The net returns from your April ore shipment amounted to $1208.96, or about $40.00 per day and this figure does not seem likely to be exceeded in May or later, unless you should be able to mine a much higher grade of ore than can be noted in the working stope, which I visited on the 12th instant.

Even tho the ore which is now being mined above the 300' level is all blocked out and ready to stope, it appears to me that the cost of breaking, tramming, hoisting and shipping this ore involves and will continue to involve a loss of about $40.00 per day.

Unless there is some serious error in my calculations I believe that you may decide to discontinue this work quite soon, and to permit us to undertake the sinking of the shaft which we hope will serve to open up a much higher grade of ore than is now being mined.

On our part, we are very anxious to know exactly when we can initiate operations under the terms of your agreement with the Raymond Co., which I expect to have ready for your execution within a few days. Acting on verbal advice from you and Walter Smith, I had assumed that we could probably take over the mine May 15th and had lined up a crew of competent men for this shaft sinking, whom I cannot expect to hold under present conditions unless they can actually be employed on some fixed date and in the near future.

We should very much like to start our work by May 24th, and certainly not later than June 1st, and I trust that you will find it convenient to set a date just as soon as the contract has actually been executed.

Yours very truly,

G. M. C.

GMC:E

G. M. Colvocoresses

May 21, 1943

Valley National Bank
Superior, Arizona

Gentlemen:

During the next few months some work at the Reymert Mine will be conducted under a special agreement with the Reymert Mining Co. for whom Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses of Phoenix is acting as Agent.

In order to keep the accounts for this work separate from those of other operations of the Reymert Lease Mr. Colvocoresses will file this letter with your bank and deposit with you funds to the credit of "Reymert Lease Special Account", against which checks will be drawn marked "Reymert Lease, Special Account" and signed by "G. M. Colvocoresses, Agent".

These checks are not to be paid from the regular account of the Reymert Lease which will continue as at present to be signed by Walter C. Smith.

Yours very truly,

Reymert Lease, by

_____

_____

June 16, 1943

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Report #25

Gentlemen:

This is the last report of operations by the Lessee that I shall make until after the present shaft sinking is completed, and this latter work will be described in special reports the first of which is herewith enclosed.

In this report I shall cover the work of the Lessees from May 5th until their operations were discontinued on May 31st.

During this period no developments were carried out and work was confined to mining the developed ore from the stopes above the 300' level north where the vein had a width of 3 to 4 feet, but the grade of the ore was poor, averaging around 12 oz. silver per ton. A considerable tonnage of this material is still left in the stopes but it will not pay to mine and ship under existing conditions.

The shipments of ore made during May, plus the final shipment made on June 3rd amounted to 518.45 tons with average grade slightly over 12 oz. per ton. Settlement Sheets with royalty payment will doubtless be sent to you directly by Mr. Tod.

The mine has been left in very good shape and further development and production can be resumed by the Lessees under favorable conditions

if they should decide to continue their regular operations after the present shaft sinking has been completed.

Yours very truly,

GMC

GMC:b

September 18, 1943

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Shaft Sinking Report No. 5

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith copies of the financial statements for August and a copy of same as well as of this report is being sent to Mr. Tod.

I shall make no detailed comment on these statements of account except to say that when we finally discontinue our work it will probably be in order to make a number of minor adjustments in line with the final check-up on the inventories and settlement with Mr. Tod in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Unless the underground conditions should materially change during the next ten days it seems highly probable that our work will be completed by the end of September and I am so advising Messrs. Tod and Smith and suggesting that one of them should inspect the mine prior to that date.

In previous reports and letters I have advised you that water was encountered in the shaft at a depth of about 420 feet (actually 119 feet below the so called 300' level) and that we discontinued our sinking after shooting out one more four-foot-round and started to drive a level some 8" above the

water. This I shall call the 420' level and it is intended to be principally a crosscut in which we hope to find any pay ore that may lie at that point in either the East or West Reymert veins.

Going south from the shaft we therefore turned to the east and by the 16th had advanced some 15' at an angle into the hanging wall with another round drilled and ready to shoot that afternoon. No ore or favorable indications of ore had yet been encountered, altho there was a band of quartz with considerable jasper in the face of the crosscut and it will be interesting to see what lies on the other side of it.

Going north we turned west into the foot-wall and a similar distance had been advanced in this direction where the character of the ground looked considerably more promising. At one point a stringer was noted in which there was a showing of copper carbonate and quartz and a sample of picked spec mens of this material assayed 1.8 oz. silver at the mine while another similar sample which I brought to Phoenix assayed 0.04 gold, 0.9 silver and 1.65% copper.

In the face of this crosscut the rock appeared to the eye to be making silver ore althought the sample assayed at the mine contained only 0.8 oz. silver per ton while a sample which CooCoo and I cut in the breast over a width of about 10" assayed gold 0.02 silver 6.5 and copper 0.05%.

From all of the above it seems probable that we are here approaching the footwall or West Reymert vein and that the next four rounds may yield some very interesting information.

To date there has been no sign of any sulphides, but should we find good ore in this crosscut I will plan to sink at that point a shallow winze so that we can determine if there is any noticeable change in the character of the ore below the water level. However, it is not likely that any very informative data could be obtained unless we should sink for a considerable distance which,--lacking the proper equipment for handling the water,--would be a slow and expensive procedure.

So far all of the rock on this level has proved to be exceptionally hard and tough and although the rounds have been drilled to break about four feet they have actually broken only about 2.5' and in every case have had to be shot a second time. Hence our progress has been very slow, but the ground to the west appears to be softening up and I trust that it will be possible to do better in the future.

The compressor rented from the Western Machinery Company is working very well and the crank shaft for the Tod compressor has been ordered from the factory, but it is very doubtful if it will arrive before October.

Yours very truly,

GMC:b

June 16, 1943

Mr. Douglas Van Dyke
910 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reymert
Shaft Sinking Report #1

Dear Van Dyke:

The regular operations of the Reymert Lease were suspended on the night of May 31st, and the mine turned over to the Reymert Company in accordance with the terms of the agreement dated May 21, 1943.

The first nine days of June were devoted to preparatory work, mainly the straightening out and retimbering of the shaft at and above the 300' level with readjustment of the guides, sheave wheel, and reinforcing the foundations of the hoist in order to permit the use of the bucket for lowering and hoisting men.

Both Cushion and I had underestimated the cost of the preliminary work which was placed at a maximum of $250.00 in the agreement with Cushion. The actual cost has substantially exceeded that figure largely due to the loose character of the rock, which we could not see until the lagging was torn out, and the large amount of scaling and blocking that was necessary to permit further sinking to be carried on with safety.

On June 10th actual sinking began, and on the morning of the 15th, eighteen feet of new shaft had been sunk and largely timbered, the crew working two shifts and averaging so far nearly 4' per day with good reason to expect that an average of 5' may be attained and maintained in the near future. Eleven men including Holeman and Cushion are employed on the property.

A careful inspection of the new work indicates that it has all been done in a workmanlike and most satisfactory manner. The ground is drilling somewhat harder than had been expected, but breaks very well. A crew of thoroughly experienced men are employed and seem to be working with good will and efficiency.

There is no ore showing in the shaft and the vein is presumably still in the foot wall into which I shall plan to put a few shots at a depth of 50' in order to determine the ore condition at that point.

The hoisting compartment and manway are each 4' X 4' inside timbers which are all native pine 8" X 8" with solid lagging of 2" X 12" planks. The quality of the timber leaves much to be desired, but it does not appear possible to improve this situation under present war conditions.

FINANCIAL

The payroll for the first half of the month has not yet been made up, but will amount to about $1000.00, which I shall pay on Friday or Saturday. I have paid the quarterly advance deposit on the Workmens' Compensation Insurance Policy amounting to $557.84 - a substantial part of which will be refunded unless the Company should carry on a great deal more work than is now contemplated. Have also paid, or will pay this week lumber bills amounting to over $1000.00 since we are trying to get all the required timber in stock. We have also laid in a stock of gasoline, oils and explosives so that the bulk of the payments made after the 20th of this month will be largely for labor.

After making the payments outlined above, the balance remaining from the $3,000.00 which you have sent me will be comparatively small, and since Cushion thinks that he will have sunk a total of 100' before the end of the month, it is likely that I shall need an additional $3,000.00 at on soon after that date. I shall ask you to send me on receipt of this letter a remittance of $3,000.00 or $4,000.00 which should cover requirements and obligations until some time in July. For the time being all expenses are being paid direct from my Reymert Lease Special Account, and I do not expect to make an adjustment of the footage payment to Cushion until after the 1st of July.

Except for the delay and expense involved in the preparatory work, I feel well pleased with progress to date, and with prospects for the future and it now appears probable that the full 200' of new shaft, if that is desired, can be completed with a few short crosscuts to the vein, by the 20th or 25th of July unless progress should be delayed by encountering a heavy flow of water, or other unfavorable conditions.

With my next weekly report I will send you a detailed statement of expenditures to date and I hope to be able to continue to report good advance in the sinking.

Yours very truly,

GMC:b

July 2, 1943

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, 2 Wisconsin

Reymert
Shaft Sinking Report #2

Gentlemen:

I spent yesterday at the mine and measured the shaft which had been sunk exactly 60' during the month of June. The progress during the past week has been disappointing which seems to have been due to a combination of causes including some mechanical trouble with the hoist and the slow speed with which the muck can be hoisted.

It will be recalled that the first 10 days of June were devoted entirely to straightening out the shaft and guides and carrying on other preliminary work which was deemed necessary to insure, in so far as possible, the safety of the workers and provide a firm foundation for the downward extension of the shaft. Subsequently it was found expedient to devote the better part of another day to similar work and later the installation of a very substantial set of bearers 24' down the shaft involved another delay of over a day.

Since the crew do not work on Sundays only 16 days in June were actually devoted to shaft sinking which fact puts a somewhat better aspect on the record but none the less I hope and expect that faster progress will be made during July or otherwise Cushion will not do very well on his contract.

The character of the work done by the contractor and his men is so far excellent and the quality of the timber received has somewhat improved.

The shaft is still in the much broken up formation characteristic of the Reymert Shear Zone with quartz, calcite, barite, iron oxide and schistose rock all mixed together. The last ten feet of formation seems to be harder and more compact.

In places it appeared as if a little ore were coming in to the shaft and last week I had the men take two samples, but these only assayed 3 and 5 oz. in silver. The main vein, or rather ore shoot, is evidently still in the foot wall into which we shall now proceed to drive a short exploration cross-cut which we hope will disclose the full section of the vein and permit it to be sampled.

If good ore should be developed at this point I propose, - with your approval, - to cut out a station on the 400' level, i.e., 40' below the proposed cross-cut, and to again open up the vein at that depth in such a manner that drifts could later be run out by a mining operation and stopes worked up to the 300' level.

FINANCIAL

I am today paying the men for the last half of June and enclose list of pay checks issued, also of checks issued for supplies, etc., during May and June. Holeman was yesterday taking an inventory of timber, explosives, fuels and other supplies and the trade accounts for June will soon be in and permit the preparation of a complete monthly statement, copies of which I will forward to you and to Tod as soon as possible.

My bank balance and petty cash on hand amounted on July 1st to nearly $4,200.00, but the current payroll will reduce this to below $2,900.00. I do not yet have a complete list of accounts payable for supplies, etc., but they should not be large, and no further funds are likely to be required until August by which date I expect that we will have reached the permanent water level unless this proves to be lower than in the Alaska Shaft.

Yours very truly,

P. S. I have received an endorsement on the Workmens' Compensation Insurance Policy with Lloyds of London specifically covering all work done under the shaft sinking agreement between the Reymert Lease and the Reymert Mining Company. Have also recorded the intention of the Company to hold the Reymert Unpatented Mining Claim.

July 21, 1943

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Reymert Shaft Sinking Report #3

Gentlemen:

Since writing my last regular report on July 2nd I have visited the mine on July 8, 12, 16 and 20, but much of my time there as well as here in Phoenix has been taken up in trying to straighten out the June accounting and effect a settlement with Cushion as referred to in other correspondence.

On July 2nd the extension of the shaft had reached a depth of 60 feet and at that point a crosscut was run 20 feet due west toward the foot-wall and a 7 foot hole was drilled at its breast. In this 27 feet we seemed to be still in the shear zone, encountering broken wall rock with much black-calcite and a little quartz but absolutely no ore or indication of ore was found and it would thus appear that the pay-streak must either have pinched out entirely at this point or split off to the west much further than had been anticipated. This crosscut was not completed until July 8th and before that a shortage of men had reduced the crew to one shift and subsequently after five more feet had been sunk in the shaft there was a complete cessation of work due to Cushion's discontinuance and the necessity of reorganizing the crew and employing new men.

By the 14th regular sinking was again resumed with one shift and yesterday the bottom of the shaft was 73 feet below the starting

point with recent progress at the rate of about 1.5 feet per day. This rate of progress should be doubled if and when we can secure additional men to permit working a second shift, but since all of the local miners are now "frozen" on their jobs our success in that respect is by no means certain.

During the last twenty feet of sinking the rock has become much harder than before, as may be gathered from the fact that for the first few rounds it was only necessary to drill 15 to 18 holes and to use about 90 sticks of powder while the last three rounds have required 21 to 24 holes and 110 to 120 sticks of powder.

The timbering has been carried down along with the sinking and is being done in a thorough and skillful manner.

No sign of ore has yet been encountered in the shaft, but near to the bottom I noted a narrow stringer which carried some galena and in the muck recently hoisted there are a few pieces which show copper silicate and carbonate but I could not find any of this last material in place.

We have already purchased and put in stock all of the timber that is likely to be required unless we should find that the water level is much lower than anticipated and the timber-framer, who stayed on the job, will complete framing enough sets to carry down a total of 150 feet before the end of this month when we will lay him off.

The mine equipment, especially the compressor, causes some trouble, and has involved short delays at intervals and only one of Tod's two jack-hammer drills is in good working condition.

FINANCIAL

All trade accounts for June operations have been paid except the amount due Cushion which has been in dispute and the payment due Tod for supplies which will be more than offset if we pay the quarterly payroll taxes and can probably be left in abeyance until a final accounting is made between us. Wages for the first half of July have also been paid.

As far as I can figure at present the expenses of the operation payable at the end of this month and during August will amount to from $2500.00 to $3000.00 depending on the number of men whom we may be able to employ. I shall therefore ask you on receipt of this report to send me a check for $3000.00 which I sincerely trust will serve to carry down the shaft to, or nearly to the water level.

Yours very truly,

GMC:b

August 21, 1943

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Shaft Sinking Report #4

Gentlemen:

On the 20th the shaft had been sunk to a depth of a little more than 117' with progress continuing at the rate of only about 10' per week, -- which is not at all satisfactory. The foreman is doing his best to push things along but the men are inexperienced and like all miners under present conditions are not attempting to give efficient service. I hear the same complaint at every mining camp I visit and recently had occasion to go over working costs of the United Verde Mine at Jerome, some of which have nearly doubled during the past two years, entirely because of the labor condition.

To date no sign of the approach to water level has been noted and the formation continues to be characteristic of the Reymert shear zone, with much black calcite and occasional stringers of copper carbonate and silicate or of galena. A recent sample of the galena assayed 9 oz. silver while samples taken from a quartz stringer a short distance above assayed 4 oz. silver. It is probable, but by no means certain, that we are working down in the hanging (east) wall of the main vein and the miners seem confident

that an ore shoot will be encountered at almost any time although I can not altogether share their optimism.

The hardness of the ground has varied considerably but on the average has increased with depth.

It now becomes necessary for me to request more definite instruction in respect to future procedure. Judging from conditions at the Alaska Shaft we have assumed that the water level should be encourtered in this shaft at a depth of not over 440', i.e. 140 feet below the point where our recent sinking was started and, unless we have some very bad luck this depth should be reached by September 6th or 7th at the latest. If andwhen we actually find the water level it will be extremely important to crosscut into both the foot and hanging walls for the entire width of the shear zone and for this purpose at least $1000, and preferably $1500 should be held in reserve.

At the present time I am requesting a remittance of $3000 which added to approximately $500 now in the bank should be sufficient to carry the new shaft down to the 140' level and run the crosscuts as outlined above but if we do not encounter water at the expected point you will have to decide whether we should then discontinue sinking and run the crosscuts or whether additional funds can be provided to continue the shaft to greater

depth, -- the depth to which we can go down to a maximum of 200' being dependent on the funds available for that purpose. The hoisting cable will not permit sinking below 200'.

It is needless for me to say that I deeply regret that this work has proved so slow and so expensive, no doubt we should have done a great deal better if it had been possible to hold Cushion to his contract even with substantial modifications and I went to every reasonable length in an effort to do so, but he had already begun to lose some of the good men with whom he started his work and his fear of the breaking down of the equipment was one of the principal motives that lead him to quit.

FINANCIAL

Enclosed are two copies of the operating account and financial statement for July. These would have been sent you several days ago except that some of the figures seemed so much out of line that I wanted to check them over again with Holeman which I did yesterday.

I then found, as expected, that Holeman had not charged out in June the amount of timber actually used during that month and had made up for this in July when he also charged out a lot of

additional timber that had been framed but not put in the shaft ~~used~~ during that month. A somewhat similar condition existed in respect to explosives and some other supplies but it seemed hopeless to try to correct all of these errors while the work is in progress and I will wait until the shaft sinking is completed before making a final statement of footage costs.

The crosscut which Cushion drove in July was outrageously expensive and the 30' of shaft sunk during that month (25 feet on Company account) cost a lot more per foot than the 60' sunk in June, but the discrepancy was really not nearly so great as would appear from the statement of which I am today mailing a copy to Tod.

As mentioned above I shall request you to send me on receipt of this report an additional $3000 which I understand is still available for this purpose and I shall be guided entirely by your future instructions in regard to discontinuing the sinking at a depth of approximately 140' or continuing deeper if water level has not then been reached.

Yours very truly,

Enclosures 4

JAMES TOD
66 North Country Club Drive
Phoenix, Arizona

October 17th, 1941

Reymert Mining Co.,
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Sirs;

As you undoubtedly know there is a very large tonnage of low grade ore in the several workings of the Reymert mine. The values of these bodies are such that they will not payt the total cost of mining, transportation and smelting. There are aslo pockets in many of the veins which have higher values which can only be reached by going through unprofitable low grade ore with values running from six to ten ounces of silver; this working lowers the net return of the higher values so far as the operator is concerned due to the development cost which must be assessed against the returns from the higher values.

We have concluded that to really efficiently operate the Reymert property the ore should be milled on the property. The question was to develop a process which would yield a reasonable return at a fair cost. We learned that several companies had investigated the property with this end in view but had considered milling as unfavorable due to the low recovery caused by the manganese in the ore. The processes they considered were all physical and were based on the accepted scheme of milling. In checking over the results of their experiments, we agreed that they were justified in considering their proposed method of milling as impractical.

We then tried to figure some way of accomplishing the desired result by chemical means. We developed several theories. We began doing research work along this line in September and have proved some of our theories unworkable in obtaining a reasonable recovery of values. During the last couple of weeks we have been working on another experiment which, I am optimist enough to believe will prove successful. Due to limited labortory equipment it will take another two or three weeks to check and assemble all the data on the process that we desire.

If this works out as indications at present would lead us to believe, we should recover about 80% of the values at a reasonable cost. The final recovery would be in free silver rather than concentrate. This would eliminate most of the transportation cost and all of the smelting. Our very rough estimate of the installation cost of a plant to process 100 tons a day would be between $35,000 and $50,000. This is more money than we feel we can invest in suchh a plant at this time.

The news that we conducting these laboratory experiments has leaked out and we have been approached by two outfits who expressed their desire to work out a scheme to install aplant for processing the ore along this line, if our tests prove successful, We would not be justified in entering into negotiations with any one yet and we won't until we have definitely been able to prove the success of our experiment. However, we do feel that you people should have the refusal of installing this plant, and we would like to know if you would consider the proposition.

If you are interested, we can go into further details. On the other hand, if you know that you wo ld not want to do this, we would then like to lose no time in working out a plan to have some other party put in a plant.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES TOD (Signed)

March 25rd, 1943

Mr. Walter C. Smith
Box 546
Coolidge, Arizona

File

Re: Reymert

Dear Walter:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 13th with so much interesting information concerning recent developments at the Reymert. I had to leave Phoenix at about that time for a trip into old Mexico, from which I have just recently returned and I did not want to answer your letter until I had seen Douglas Van Dyke, who came to my office this morning.

In all probability he and I will drive out to the Reymert this coming Friday, March 26th, and if it should happen that you could conveniently visit the mine at that time I am sure that he would be very glad to talk things over with you. But otherwise we will get along all right with the assistance of Holeman and Coocoo.

I am glad to know that you broke through between the 150 stope and the 100' level south and I hope that you may find more ore above the 100 than you anticipate but I fully agree that your main chance lies below the 300' level and sincerely hope that you will be able to arrange to continue sinking the shaft in the very near future.

The chances for finding any substantial tonnage of commercial copper ore has never seemed to me to be very good but even a little copper would of course be most helpful and after you have once done some exploration below the permanent water level you will be able to size up these possibilities much better than at present. I am afraid that the evidence which you could present from the past records and present conditions would hardly appeal to the War Production Board or incline them to loan money for the purpose of continuing the development at the mine as a prospective copper producer but the next time that we meet this matter can be discussed at some length and you may rest assured that both the owners and I personally will be only too pleased to do everything in our power to assist you in this matter.

Sincerely,

Box 546
Coolidge, Arizona,
March 13, 1943

3/23/'43

Reymert

Dear Mr. Colvo:

Thanks very much for your efforts with the W. P. B. in our behalf. That office had all the necessary data on the Reymert. Otherwise we would not have held our P-56 rating. We finally received our quarterly quota for repair parts. I did not have to send in the data Mr. Strobel had forwarded to you. The office moved quickly when I sent in an emergency request by wire.

We broke through on the 100 level south into the 150 stope. We can carry our timber through from the 100 level into that stope now without the inconvenience of hoisting by hand from the lower level. We do not expect too much ore above the 100. The pay shoot is getting too narrow in the 150 stope. Our main hope for ore is below the 300 level. That entails some expense for the sinking will be practically all in waste as the vein straightens up below the 250 level.

We have postponed sinking until we can have the 300 north drift timbered up so we can increase our stoping and thereby increase our production of ore. Shipments for the past few months have been disappointing. We are not hoisting any less muck (the average buckets hoisted daily tally around 100) but from a half to two-thirds of that hoisted goes into backfilling because it is too low in grade to ship. Under present conditions it seems impossible to show a profit on less than 15 ounce ore. Before the first of the year we could possibly have made the grade on present values but we can no longer.

Out of the 300 north drift we are hoping to step up our production very shortly. We are timbering now preparatory to starting stoping. For 150 feet we have good values on the west wall of that drift and we found by crosscutting a width of from 4 to 9 feet. We have lost valuable time trying to crosscut west into the Forbach lost stope but twice have been balked by caving ground. We abandoned the crosscut at 200 feet north on account of the caving and started another 50 feet from the shaft. Seven holes there Tuesday dropped more than seventy cars of muck. We immediately started to timber that off and to backfill and switched back to the first crosscut.

We plan to start a small timbering crew Monday on a second shift to expedite the stoping.

I have been looking forward to being able to get down to the permanent water level. It is now probably not over 150 feet. The "A" shaft seems the most reasonable spot to sink with the bottom of the shaft at the 300 still in ore and indications in both drifts pointing to more ore below. If the pay shoots below conform to those above, they should extend to water and, though the sinking will probably be in waste, all other development except essential crosscutting at the stations will doubtless be in ore.

I think we would all welcome a little copper down at the water level and that is not impossible. From the 200 level downward we have found the copper indications increasing, especially in the shaft just below the 250 where we encountered more than two feet of a very siliceous vein filling with low copper values. I suggested in my wire to the W. P. B. that we needed the longer cable so we might sink to possible "commercial copper values."

However, as much as I would like to see what the water level holds for us, we are feeling our way along trying to make the shipments carry the development. Offhand I think it will take at least $5,000 to get down to water. Now, while the federal government is so anxious to develop the critical metals, could we corral some of that development money to prospect downward for copper or would the absence of sulphides deter them.

Very truly yours,

Walter Whites

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses,
Luhrs Tower,
Phoenix, Arizona

April 8th, 1943

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Special Report Re Sinking A. Shaft

Gentlemen:

On the 7th instant I visited the mine and while on the ground had a lengthy conference with Walter Smith, Tod's Superintendent, Holman, the bookkeeper and "Coo-Coo", the foreman, in reference to the sinking of the A. shaft concerning which I submit the following report.

The new A (or Australia) shaft now has a depth of 300', the collar having an elevation of 3317' above sea level according to the Eagle Picher Company Survey and the bottom an elevation of 3017'. The elevation of the collar of the Alaska shaft is 3096' and the water there now stands just below the 200' level at elevation of 2890', while on an old map it is noted that the low water level is at about 2820'.

It seems reasonably certain that the permanent water will stand at approximately the same level under the Australia shaft, which is about 2200' south of the Alaska and therefore in deepening the A. shaft water should be encountered at a further depth of about 130' and primary ore may be expected to occur at that depth or during the next 70' of sinking.

The A. shaft has been sunk with dimensions 5' x 8' inside timbers, having one hoisting compartment and a manway and it is

in fairly good shape down to the bottom so that sinking can be continued as soon as the last few feet (which deflected somewhat into the foot wall) have been straightened out and this shaft will be entirely suitable for exploration and development work and for hoisting a limited tonnage of ore.

In the bottom of the shaft the east vein is badly split up and the best ore seems to be branching off northwestward into the foot wall but this condition is probably local and in continuing downward I should expect that some ore will be found and mined although short cross-cuts may be required on the levels to develop the full width of the vein and ore shoots in either vein will obviously have to be proved by drifts.

The present hoist and compressor, with some minor repairs, should serve for this work and the new cable with a length of 600', of which 100' is required above-ground, should be just long enough to reach the 500' level. The lessee has on hand the necessary drills, steel, pipe and small tools but hangers and timbers will have to be purchased as well as explosives.

Any accurate estimate of the cost of sinking the shaft is made difficult by lack of knowledge concerning the character of the rock, the point at which water will first be encountered and quantity of the flow, but it seems probable that the ground will continue to be fairly soft but rather badly broken as it was from the 200' to the 500' levels and that little water will have to be pumped or bailed until the shaft has been deepened by at least 130' to 150'.

Unfortunately the present operators have kept no segregated accounts or records which give even an approximate idea of the actual cost of their previous shaft sinking operations, as these were carried out in conjunction with their other development and mining, but Smith and I agree that the estimate given below is fair and liberal with good chances that the actual costs may prove to be somewhat lower.

In connection with this proposed shaft work it must be considered that the operators now have about three months ore supply blocked out and ready to mine in the stopes above the 300' level and that (according to Smith) they will wish to continue to mine and ship this ore while the sinking is in progress just as soon as the shaft has been straightened and deepened to a point where a bulkhead or pentice can be installed to make it safe for the shaft crew to work below.

Under such conditions the sinking is likely to proceed rather slowly and to require from 2.5 to 3 months after the work is started, but Smith assures me that the costs of the new sinking will be kept separate from those of all other work, - with general expenses fairly proportioned, - and that the shaft sinking work will be given the first consideration and speeded up as much as possible.

The situation above outlined would make it difficult to have this shaft sinking done by an independent contractor, - which otherwise might seem advantageous, - and also, as a matter of fact, we do not know of any responsible shaft contractor who is now available locally and the extent of the work would hardly justify

bringing in such a man from any long distance. It therefore seems to me that it will be advisable to have the sinking carried on under the supervision of the present management, - although this is by no means as efficient as I could wish, - and to have the cost segregated on the regular accounts of the Reymert Lease.

The estimate per foot follows and covers the small amount of preliminary work required and a moderate amount of pumping and these figures should not be exceeded unless the rock should prove to be very much harder than above or a heavy flow of water should be encountered. The muck will be hoisted to the surface where there is ample room for a waste dump and any pay ore diverted to the ore bin.

Reymert Mining Co. #5 April 8th, 1943

Estimate of Cost on Assumption that shaft will be sunk at average rate of 3 feet per day

	Per day	Per foot
Labor	$	$
2 shifts of 4 men and part time of 2 others with allowance for overtime pay	75.00	25.00
Supplies, etc.		
Explosives, lubricants etc.	9.00	3.00
Timber - sets 8"x8' and 2" lagging, wedges, blocking, etc.	24.00	8.00
Hangers, bolts, piping, etc.	6.00	2.00
Fuel for hoist & compressor	6.00	2.00
Drill steel, tools, etc. (wear & tear)	3.00	1.00
General		
Industrial Insurance premiums, Social Security & unemployment taxes 15% of pay roll	11.25	3.75
Proportionate charge of general supervision, bookkeeping, etc.	9.00	3.00
Miscellaneous	6.75	2.25
	$150.00	$50.00

Timber will be Ponderosa pine obtained locally and delivered at mine for $35.00 per M. board measure, about 230 ft. B.M. will be required per foot.

Based on the above outlined premises it is our estimate that this shaft can be sunk for a cost of $50.00 per foot or $10,000 for the proposed advance of 200' and these figures are believed to be sufficiently liberal to provide for a small amount of crosscutting on the 400 and 500' levels but not for cutting out any substantial stations at those points nor for any drifting on the vein.

Smith seemed to feel so confident that he could equal or better these figures that he believed that they would be willing to guarantee to do so and if Tod will approve of such an arrangement I think that this might work out to the best advantage for your company.

If it is proposed, - as I have understood from Douglass Van Dyke, that the Reymert Company and Tod should each contribute 50% of the cost of this shaft sinking, you might thus be able to draw up an agreement providing that Tod should guarantee to complete this work, - unless a heavy flow of water should be encountered or other causes beyond his control should prevent his doing so, - and that the Reymert Company would contribute $25.00 per foot of shaft actually sunk with such provision as you may think proper for the repayment of this sum from future additional royalty or otherwise. Such an arrangement will in my opinion be fair and equitable. In obtaining information relative to the future value of the mine you will have the benefit of the use of Tod's equipment and present organization, while Tod will be able to ship for his account any ore that may be mined from the shaft. Subsequently he will be in a position to develop and mine any ore that may be found or indicated by this work and this appears to be his only chance of ever reducing the present

loss on his investment in the lease and possibly converting that loss into a profit.

As your representative I shall of course make certain that the sinking is done in a proper and workmanlike manner so that the shaft would be useful for future operations and I can devote such additional time to this work as you may think advisable; but it would not be possible to exercise any close supervision over the efficient expenditure of your contribution to this fund unless a representative were employed to be continuously at the mine and I hardly imagine that you will feel that such an expense would be justified.

Diamond Drilling

In reference to Tod's suggestion that the deeper section of the vein should be explored by diamond drilling rather than by sinking the shaft, I may say that both Smith and the foreman agree with me in believing that such an attempt would be very inadvisable and Forbach, with whom I have also discussed this point, is even more emphatic in condemning such a procedure. It has long been established that the rock in the vicinity of the veins and the vein material itself is often soft and badly broken so that no satisfactory cores can be obtained by the drills and the difficulty of obtaining any conclusive results is enhanced by the fact that both east and west vein often change their dip and that the ore occurs in shoots which are found in varying locations on different levels. I believe that any program of drilling should be definitely ruled out as it would almost certainly result in merely wasting the money that might be expended.

Yours very truly,

May 11, 1943

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Report #24

Gentlemen:

On April 7th and on May 5th I visited the Reymert Mine, mainly for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the sinking of the A shaft below the 300 ft. level.

Development (Australia Workings)

Since the month of March the work of the lessee has been almost entirely confined to breaking ore that had already been developed and prepared for stoping. They made some further and rather half-hearted attempts to open up the cross-cuts into the west vein from the 300' level but soon gave these up as the ground continued to be heavy and spiling might have been required.

No work was done in any other portion of the property.

Production

The ore developed between the 100 and 150' levels proved to be very low grade and has mostly been left in place. Above the 300' level the remaining ore south of the shaft was also too low grade to mine and above the north drift the stope started off fairly well but the values of shipments soon decreased in grade until it became a question as to just how much of this ore it would pay to take out and ship. However, this procedure has been continued up to date of writing.

The March shipments aggregated 638 tons which represented a substantial quantity increase over February or January but the average grade had fallen to less than 13 oz. silver per ton and this again declined to just about 11 oz. in the 484 tons shipped during April.

Only a small quantity of even 11 oz. ore now remains to be stoped but the management have not yet been able to determine just when this work should be completed. This question is discussed in separate correspondence .

Yours very truly,

GMC:T

G. M. Colvocoresses

Report # 25 June 1, 1916

This is the last ~~of the~~ report of operations by the Yosemite that I shall make until after the present ~~trip~~ cruising is in progress & this latter work will be described in special reports the first of which ~~I shall forthwith send you~~ is herewith enclosed

In this report I shall cover the work of the Yosemite from May 5th until their operations were discontinued on or May 31st

During this period there was no developments were carried out and work

May 21, 1943

Mr. Douglass Van Dyke
910 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Re: Reymert

Dear Mr. Van Dyke:

Your letter of the 18th was duly received enclosing four signed copies of the Agreement with the Reymert Lease, also check in my favor for $500.00, which will be the initial deposit of the fund that I shall administer as agent for the Reymert Company.

Thank you very much for the personal congratulations on account of my boy's recent services in North Africa. Naturally my wife and I are feeling very proud of him and your sentiments as well as those of Buddy and Mr. Louis Allis are much appreciated.

The text of the Agreement as now revised should certainly meet with the approval of the Tods with whom I have an appointment for this evening and I shall hold this letter until tomorrow morning by which time I hope to be able to mail you a copy which will have been executed by Mr. and Mrs. Tod. The copies of the previous drafts of the Agreement will all be destroyed as you request.

Some of the timber which was ordered for the shaft has already been delivered at the mine and as soon as the contract has actually been signed by the Tods I will pay for these from the $500.00 which you have forwarded. In order to simplify the accounting for this shaft sinking operation I plan, - with the approval of Tod, which I hope to secure tonight, - to open a Reymert Lease Special Account at the Valley National Bank at Superior, against which checks can only be drawn with my signature. I suggest that from now on funds had best be sent to me from Milwaukee by Cashier's checks which I will endorse over to this account when making the deposits.

The method by which the regular accounts of the Reymert Lease are handled is in my opinion very dangerous and unbusinesslike since it has been the practice for Walter Smith to sign a number of blank checks in advance and leave these at the mine for Holeman to fill out with the amount and name of the payee and I should not be satisfied to disburse any of your funds in this manner.

Moreover Smith has made an application to enter the Army and hence may be called away most any time and in any event he tells me that he would like to be relieved of all personal responsibility in connection with the work, which will be paid for by the Reymert Co. so that he is entirely agreeable to this arrangement which I trust may also meet with the approval of Tod.

In reference to the questions which were raised by your father in connection with the Agreement, I believe that you are fully protected against the possibility that the Reymert Mining Co. would be classed as andoperating company or as the employer of the men who will perform this work. The Employers Liability Insurance Policy now carried with Lloyds of London by the Reymert Lease will continue in full force and effect as well as the Automobile Insurance Policy which I will check over to make sure that it covers public liability.

I have had all these matters in mind both in suggesting the terms of your agreement with the Reymert Lease and also in drawing up an agreement with Cushion, of which last I enclose a copy that Cushion has checked over and agreed to sign altho it cannot be signed by either of us until the Tods have executed the basic contract.

In writing out the terms of this Cushion contract I was careful not to put him in the position of an independent contractor which might have involved some of the complications which your father has visualized and obliged Cushion to carry separate insurance; but, for all practical purposes, he will become an employee of the Reymert Lease with a salary of $300.00 per month which will be incraased or decreased according to the actual expense of his operations.

I do not intend that any outsider shall be permitted to visit this work or to put themselves in a position where they might have any legitimate claim for injuries against the operators, except such as are covered by the automobile insurance. In this connection I might mention that I personally shall continue to act purely in a professional or consulting capacity and as I personally carry a very substantial amount of accident insurance I do not expect or desire any added protection and no taxes will be applicable to my compensation.

The most annoying part of this entire transaction is found in the vacillation of Tod regarding the date when we can take over the mine. Late in April both he and Smith assured me that they would discontinue stoping by the 7th to 10th of May, - later they postponed this date until the 24th and now they want to carry on until the end of the month.

In spite of the fact that their accounts indicate that they are steadily losing from $30.00 to $40.00 per day they get all hopped up each time that the foreman brings up a hand sample of ore that runs better than 20 oz. per ton, when Tod seems to feel that he has finally struck a bonanza shoot and continues under that delusion until he gets the returns from his next shipment which have invariably run less than 13 oz. during the past two months.

Last night Smith again promised me that he would do his best to convince Tod that they should turn the mine over to us by June 1st regardless of any assays from the stopes but I am fearful that they may again postpone the transfer and in that event I fear that Cushion may not be willing to take the contract since he is counting on employing some of his regular crew who may refuse to wait around any longer on the uncertainty of employment.

Although the proposed agreement with Cushion will add the expense of the preliminary work to the estimated cost of sinking the shaft I believe that you will agree with me in feeling that under present conditions this method of operating will be advantageous to the company and probably the most economical in the long run.

Yours very truly,

G. M. Colvocoresses

GMC:t

P. S. May 22, 1943

Mr. and Mrs. Tod signed the enclosed contract last evening and Tod agreed to my proposed arrangments with the Superior Bank. He felt that they would pretty surely be ready to turn over the mine by June 1st, but would not promise to do so until he received returns from the last shipment to the smelter, which he expected by Monday.

I am making payment for the shaft timber and suggest that on receipt of this letter you should send me a cashier's check for $2,000 or $2,500, and I will ask for additional remittances when these are required.

Encl: Contract
Agreement with Cushion
Confirmation of telegram .

Charge to the account of G. M. COLVOCORESSES, 1102 LUHRS TOWER $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM		NIGHT LETTER	
SPECIAL SERVICE		SHIP RADIOGRAM	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206-B

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 22, 1943

MR. DOUGLASS VAN DYKE
910 WELLS BUILDING
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

AIR MAILING EXECUTED REYMERT CONTRACT ALSO SUGGESTIONS REGARDING ADDITIONAL FUNDS.

G. M. COLVOCORESSES

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Domestic messages and incoming cable messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission; provided, however, that this condition shall not apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT

3-40

CLASSES OF SERVICE

DOMESTIC SERVICES

TELEGRAMS
A full-rate expedited service.

DAY LETTERS
A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

SERIALS
Messages sent in sections during the same day.

OVERNIGHT TELEGRAMS
Accepted up to 3 A.M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

SHIP RADIOGRAMS
A service to ships at sea, in all parts of the world. Plain language or code language may be used.

CABLE SERVICES

ORDINARIES
The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

DEFERREDS
Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

NIGHT LETTERS
Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS
Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

THERE IS A SPECIAL LOW-RATE WESTERN UNION SERVICE FOR EVERY SOCIAL NEED

Telegrams of the categories listed at the right, to any Western Union destination in the United States

TELEGRAMS OF PRESCRIBED FIXED TEXT—	25¢
TELEGRAMS OF SENDER'S OWN COMPOSITION. First 15 words	35¢
LOCAL CITY TELEGRAMS	20¢

TOURATE TELEGRAMS, for TRAVELERS. First 15 words — 35¢
(Additional Words, 2½¢ each)

GREETINGS AT

Christmas — New Year — Easter
Valentine's Day — Mother's Day — Father's Day
Jewish New Year — Thanksgiving

CONGRATULATIONS ON

Anniversaries — Weddings
Birthdays — Commencement
Birth of a Child

MISCELLANEOUS

Bon Voyage telegrams — "Pep" telegrams
Kiddiegrams (No 35¢ rate)

ASK AT ANY WESTERN UNION OFFICE OR AGENCY FOR FULL INFORMATION

DOUGLASS VAN DYKE
ATTORNEY AT LAW

910 WELLS BUILDING
TELEPHONE DALY 1650
MILWAUKEE

May 18, 1943

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

C.S. 5/21/43

My dear Colvo:

Derek sent me a clipping from the Phoenix newspaper about the decoration of your son Alden. He certainly did a grand job! I showed the clipping to Buddy and Mr. Louis Allis and they all are delighted.

On receipt of your letter of May 14th I wired you that the changes were satisfactory after Buddy and I had gone over the contract.

I am enclosing herewith four signed copies. After they are signed by the Tods you should return one signed copy to us and keep one signed copy in your files, and the other two copies can be kept by Mr. and Mrs. Tod if they so desire.

When these are executed by the Tods they should surrender the prior copies executed by us, so that there will be no possibility of two conflicting contracts existing at the same time.

I am enclosing herewith a check for $500.00 as possibly the truckloads of timber might arrive at any time.

You might advise us how you desire further funds to be sent to you. We can do so by draft, cashier's check, or have our bank transmit the same directly to some designated bank in Phoenix to your account as agent.

My father, who is now in his ninetieth year, went thru the agreements last night before signing the same, and made one suggestion which you might consider. He stated that while contracts, etc. are being made in the name of the Tods, primarily for the purpose of preserving the priorities, a question might arise as to whether or not the men employed were our employees or Tod's, and the question might also arise as to whether or not we had become an operating company.

When the Tods finish with their work and we take over, our insurance, especially the liability insurance, should be

checked, and if necessary a rider attached for our protection.

I assume that if we have an independent contractor, such as Jack Cushion, he would probably carry insurance at least with the State?

If an outsider is injured by one of the men, the injured party might sue either the Tods or Reymert. As we have agreed to indemnify the Tods, this would make no difference except that we want to be pretty certain that the automobile liability insurance, etc., etc., would cover the situation.

After examining the changes suggested by Mr. Tod, I think they are entirely in line with our general understanding, and improve my draft.

Sincerely,

Douglas Van Dorn

DVD:RPR
Enclosures

COPIES OF THIS NOTICE AND THE LAW ARE MADE AVAILABLE BY THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES, 413 HOME BUILDERS BLDG., PHOENIX, ARIZONA

STATE OF Arizona)
) SS:
COUNTY OF Maricopa)

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO HOLD MINING CLAIMS WITHOUT ASSESSMENT WORK
(To be filed with the recorder in the County in which the claims are located)

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law No. 47 passed by the 78th Congress and signed by the President on May 3, 1943, providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States and Alaska, do hereby avail (myself) (ourselves) of the benefits of such act as same applied to the following mining claim or claims belonging to undersigned and which claims are situated in the Pioneer mining district in the County of Pinal, Arizona the record of location of such claim or claims being as follows:

	CLAIM	BOOK	PAGE
1	Reymert	52 of Mines	56
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

WITNESS My hand this 16 day of June 1943

A Note: There is no limit on lode or placer claims which may be held without assessment work by this law.

B This notice MUST be filed with the County Recorder (in Arizona) by noon July 1 of each year covering the period for the preceding year in order to obtain the benefits of this act.

REYMERT MINING CO.

Per _____

Agent

_____

Claimant

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

July 11, 1942

Mr. James Tod
66 North Country Club Drive
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 4, 1942, enclosing check for $154.68 being royalty for June on lots number 140 to 154 inclusive as shown by the smelter returns which were also enclosed.

We have checked over the statement and beg to call your attention to the fact that in arriving at the average net value of ore, you have used the number of wet tons. If you will refer to my letter to you of May 14, 1942, you will note that I there advised you that in figuring the royalty the deduction of $1.25 per ton should be figured on the wet tons as you pay the trucking on wet tons, but that we feel that the rate of royalty should be figured on dry tons as the royalty is figured on the smelter returns, and the smelter figures their returns on dry tons. I have had all of the shipments from December to and including June figured, and it makes no difference in the average rate to be applied except for the June shipments. If you figured the rate of royalty on the June shipments on the basis of wet tons, you will arrive at an average value of $6.82 which would take, according to the lease, a 2½ per cent rate. If you figure the rate of royalty on dry tons, you get an average value of $7.32 which, in accordance with the lease, would take a 5 per cent rate or a total of $309.35 royalty due us for the June shipments instead of $154.68. If the royalty had been figured on each smelter return for the June shipments, some would have been at 2½ per cent and some at 5 per cent and the total royalty due us would have been $267.66 for the June shipments.

As expressed to you in my letter of May 28, we believe that the lease and the custom extablished over many years in the mining industry requires royalty payments to be figured on each smelter return, not on each truck load or car load nor on an average of tons shipped for any period of time , but on each smelter return. We feel that the allowed deduction for trucking of $1.25 a ton should be on wet tons for you pay your

trucking on wet tons. We feel that the rate of royalty in accordance with the sliding scale as set forth in the lease, should be figured on the basis of dry tons as the royalty is figured, per the lease, on smelter returns, and the smelter returns are figured on dry tons.

The differences which we have had in the methods of figuring royalty, as expressed to you previously, are not great, and as our main objective is to help you in opening up and developing the Reymert Mine, we are willing during the emergency to accept almost any method of figuring the royalty; but we feel that we must advise you herewith that such method as you adopt is incorrect and not in accordance with the lease nor with the custom well established in the industry and, that should we have the good fortune to open up a real mine at Reymert, that we are not establishing a precedent by our leniency at this time in the method of figuring royalty and that we must insist at this time that when, and, if we feel that we should have the royalty paid on the basis as described above, we have not esstoped oursleves to demand the royalty to us correctly paid by our accepting and allowing royalty paid on a basis which we do not admit is correct.

We feel we must give you notice at this time as per above to protect our interests should the difference in the future be material.

May I ask that you write us at your early convenience advising that you do not consider our acquiescense in accepting royalty as figured by you as establishing a precedent as to the method of figuring the royalty and that at any time we may open this question for discussion and decision. This I beleive would give us the protection we feel we should have and at the same time permit us to assist you in this small way in your work at the Reymert Mine.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

By_____
W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.
Treasurer

WDVD:BF

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

May 26, 1942

Mr. James Tod
66 North Country Club Drive
Phoenix, Arizona

My dear Mr. Tod:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 21 relative to the interpretation of the Reymert Lease as to the method of figuring royalty due Reymert Mining Company on shipments of ore.

We do not feel that the lease is ambiguous or admits of any interpretation other than we have put upon it as regards method of figuring royalty. If you will refer to the lease you will find that on page four, the last paragraph thereof, the lessee covenants to keep accurate accounts and to render statements monthly or as often as requested. This lease, as well as several others which we have with other properties, has always been interpreted to mean that the royalty is figured on each shipment. I might say that this is the universal custom and has been the custom for many years not only in the precious metal mining industry but also in the iron ore industry. The quality of the ore is universally figured on each shipment and not on any average of shipments in any specified period of time. A shipment is not limited to one truck load or car load but to one smelter return and quite often a single smelter return will cover two cars which are shipped at the same time. The grade of all of the iron ores shipped from the Lake Superior District is, and always has been, determined on the basis of each cargo or shipment of said ore, and I believe you will find that the smelters generally throughout this country figure the grade of the ore on each batch or shipment covered by each smelter return. The payment of the royalty is often on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or even annual basis.

We, therefore, do not admit of your construction of the lease. On the other hand, we are anxious to help you and to cooperate with you to the fullest. The difference in royalty due is not important, and as we have repeatedly stated to you, our main objective is to get the Reymert Mine opened up and developed so that it can be more intelligently determined what the possibilities or probabilities of commercial values at depth can be expected.

Therefore, we are agreeable to accept the average quality of the shipments made in any one month in figuring the royalty due Reymert Mining Company during the life of this lease, but we do want you to send us a statement with each monthly payment of royalty showing the method of figuring same together with the smelter returns covering that month's shipments.

We hope that you will find this satisfactory and beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.
Treasurer

WDVD:BF

cc: Mr. George M. Colvocoresses

May 11, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

RE: Reymert

Dear Van Dyke:

I acknowledge your letter of April 29 and thank you for the check for $50.00 in my favor which was enclosed and covers my compensation for the month of April.

I herewith enclose check from the Reymert Extension Silver Mines covering the payment of minimum royalty for the month of April in the amount of $50.00, also the tax receipt for the second installment of 1947 taxes for the Reymert claims amounting to $170.48. You will note that this was duly paid by the lessee on April 30.

I was extremely pleased to have a short visit with Douglass a few days ago but sorry that he could not stay more than a few minutes in my office. I should have liked to explain to him a little more concerning the situation at the mine which has changed but little during the last few months; however I tried to emphasize the fact that regardless of the efforts which are being made by the lessees to develop a barite property, I am constantly keeping after them to carry out their original obligations to open up the Alaska Shaft at depth and continue the development of the 400' level.

Apparently there has been one cause for delay after another due, I believe, to ineffeciency on the part of the men who have supervised the work at the mine and De Vaux has also been handicaped through lack of funds; although he keeps repeating his assurances that the work will go faster in future.

De Vaux is at present in Los Angeles and did not call on me last week as he promised but I certainly hope that the pump is again in working order and that the water will be drained down to the 400' level in the very near future.

I shall keep you advised of further developments.

Personal regards.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosures

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

5-11-48

April 29, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of April.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W. D. Van Dyke

Treasurer

WVD:pms
Enc. - Check

April 28, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

De Vaux and I had planned to go to the mine on the 21st, but he came in the day before to tell me that the pump in the Alaska Shaft had broken down and the water was again rising.

This is a brand new pump purchased from the Byron Jackson Company who make very high class machinery and the trouble must be due to the men who operate the pump which has to be lowered from time to time as the water goes down in the shaft.

At my suggestion De Vaux sent for an expert from the Byron Jackson Company and I was informed last evening that the pump had been repaired and was again operating but that some changes in the installation were recommended and would be made early next week after which there should be no more delays.

Of course it is perfectly ridiculous for De Vaux and his associates to have been so slow in unwatering and retimbering the Alaska Shaft, but apparently he has had a lot of difficulty with the men whom he employed and I understand that Frank Carrow, who was in charge for a time, has now been bought out of the company, and I believe that a much more competent man can be secured to take his place.

De Vaux assured me that the semi-annual taxes had been paid and I will send you a receipt in due course of time.

Some exploration work has recently been done near the south end of the property on the Europe Claim and I understand that some excellent samples of barium ore have been obtained containing 8 oz. of silver and 28% $BaSO_4$. Metallurgical tests on this material are now in progress and I shall hope to be able to write you more fully regarding the entire situation within the course of a week or ten days.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

C 6/3. '48

May 26, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of May.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W D Van Dyke Jr

Treasurer

WVD:pms
Enc. - Check

Skyline cartographer

June 21, 1948.

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

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

I got this notice at the last minute that Congress passed, and the President signed, the bill exempting the owners of mining claims from performing the annual assessment work for this fiscal year.

This came as a great surprise, but if you have not already completed work on the Reymert claim, it will be all right to discontinue same, and within the next few days I will send you a printed form which can be filed by those who want to claim exemption.

Let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

GMC:LR

April 12, 1948

(3)

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

Reymert

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

Have not heard from you for some little time although I expected that you would be around during the latter part of March when I hoped that we could make a joint visit to the mine.

You have always been so prompt in communicating with royalty check that I have been expecting a letter daily and royalty payment for the month of March and I am wondering if you have, by chance, been called East or are occupied with some other matters.

You doubtless have in mind the semi-annual payment of taxes to be paid on or before May 3, and also the fact that the assessment work on the Reymert unpatented mining claim should be well underway and preferably completed before the 1st of July of this year.

Please let me hear from you at your early convenience and I should like very much to arrange for a joint visit to the mine.

Personal regards.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

GMC

Reymert

Before me, the subscriber, personally appeared George M. Norman de Laux Colvocoresses a citizen of the United States and more than 21 years of age who being duly sworn, upon his oath, saith, that at least one hundred ($100) $400.00 worth of labor and improvements was performed upon the Reymert following unpatented lode mining claims whose record of location is in the office of the County Recorder of Imperial County, Pinal County, Arizona California, as follows: at Book Page

	BOOK	PAGE
Gold Bug No. 1	168	191
Gold Eagle	166	243
Lizzie or Lizy	164	97
Sovereign	522	516

Said claims being situated in the Cargo Muchacho Pioneer Mining District in the County of Imperial Pinal in the State of California Arizona.

Said labor and improvements being of the value of $400.00 $100.00 was performed for the purpose of complying with the law for holding said mining claims and was done between the first day of July, AD, 1947, and the first day of July, AD, 1948, and was performed at the instance and expense of Seabury Stanton of New Bedford, Massachusetts, the owner of said claims and consisted of the following improvements, to wit: Road work to improve accessibility to said claims and surface pits, trenches and shafts all tending to improve and develop the said claims. and ——— here the men who labored & performed the said work Reymert Extension Silver Mines, Inc. on behalf of the Reymert Mining Co. owner

Reynolds 6/14

Had a Close door / [illegible] ready

310 land, I will get legal [illegible]

& en mile to Dyea

Inspector by land on me

Cannot make Dyea to Reynolds Canada

[illegible] July 1st

Have advance last X and 20' Lunch ✓

e o d y r Till ~, [illegible] & h

h get reached / true hungry hall,

sidelines musing over a record of failure and watch the others work on toward the goal of accomplishment and comfortable old age, gladdened by memories of their work well done and merit duly rewarded.

But final failure was still something which Jim could not and would not acknowledge, and like the man featured by the Salvation Army, he had many times been "down" but by no means "out", although this last blow was the worst and hardest that had ever struck him, and with that letter from the Golden West Company lying before him the walls of his prison seemed to have closed so tight that not even a little ray of sunshine or hope could filter through them, at least not at that moment.

Jim laid down the letter, lit his pipe, and looked blankly at the walls and ceiling, but they offered no help at all. Once again he was wondering, as so often during the past few years, how on earth he would ever pay his bills--the three months overdue rent on that office, the delinquent interest and taxes on his house a mortgage on which the bank had already started foreclosure, the living expenses of his home and the costs of keeping the two children at college. Once again he was facing the only two alternatives which seemed open to him, bankruptcy with its humiliations and loss of all chances of ever coming back, or the easy way out of it all, the coward's way,--but Jim was not a coward.

The door of the outer office opened quietly and another middle-aged man came in. He was tall and fairly stout and with something of a foreign look about him although his clothes were defintely American, and he looked prosperous although a little bit diffident.

"Good morning", he said, taking off his hat and looking at Jim in a peculiar and rather searching way. "Good morning", replied Jim not over cordially, for poverty makes a man cautious, and visits from book-agents, salesmen and solicitors for various charities were frequent and under present circumstances most unwelcome.

There had been a time when Jim had welcomed every visitor just because he felt so happy and contented himself, a friend to all the world, and even though the interviews were sometimes very brief the callers were always smiled out with a handshake and good wishes, which might have been some consolation for lack of business.

October 8, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: Mr. W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

Enclosed herewith is check for $50.00 from Reymert Extension Silver Mines representing minimum royalty for the month of September.

I understand that the survey of the recent workings at the Reymert has been made by engineers from the Magma Copper Company and Mr. De Vaux promised to give me a copy of the map or at least to show me the results of the survey on the occasion of his next visit which should be during the coming week. I will then be able to write you more fully in respect to the situation at the mine and I sincerely hope that some means can be found to hasten his procedure which up to date has been very slow and very disappointing, for although he has spent a good deal of money, much of this has accomplished no useful purpose.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosure

October 13, 1948

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

RE: Reymert

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

Have been hoping to see you during the last couple of weeks and trust that you will find opportunity to drop in before long.

When Victor Eckloff recently died in Superior, he left two rolls of maps which were marked to be sent to me and my son recently brought these to Phoenix. Some of these may be useful in connection with your exploration of the property and we can look them over together when you next come to the office.

I am anxious to learn the result of the survey by engineers of the Magma Copper Company, also to learn something concerning recent results of your exploration and progress in installing the new pump.

Personal regards.

Sincerely,

GMC:IM

October 22, 1948

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

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

Let me remind you concerning the taxes for the first half of 1948 on the Reymert patented mining claims which will become deliquannt on November 1. I sent you the tax bill sometime ago and feel confident that you will take care of this matter in plenty of time, but I should like your further assurance in that regard.

I am hoping that you will find opportunity to call on me before long so that we can discuss several matters of mutual interest concerning the Reymert Mine.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

October 29, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: Mr. W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

Enclosed herewith is receipt for first installment on your taxes in Pinal County amounting to 247.52.

At my suggestion this payment was made by the Reymert Extension Company under protest since some of the taxpayers in Pinal County claim that a portion of the 1948 assessment was illegal and should this be confirmed by the courts, the taxpayers who have paid under protest will be entitled to some rebate although the amount will probably be small.

Hope to have further news for you in the near future concerning progress at the mine.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosure

November 4, 1948

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

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

I am disappointed not to have seen you recently as there were several matters I would like to discuss particularly in reference to recent developments at the mine and your program for future workiconcerning which I may be able to offer some suggestions.

I am particularly anxious to see the maps covering the survey recently made by engineers of the Magma Copper Company and it has always been the custom of the lessees of the Reymert to give me blue prints of the surveys and I am sure you will be glad to follow this plan.

Personal regards and let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

GMC:IM

PS I am told that an assayer from the Magma Company recently took a Geiger Counter underground at the Reymert and obtained indications which suggested the presence of radio active minerals. This would seem to be worth further investigation.

11/5 Found maps in by desk this morning
will expect to see you Tuesday

June 25, 1948.

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

During the World War the United States Bureau of Mines investigated a number of properties.

The ore contained small quantities of manganese combined with some other commercially valuable metals, and the idea was that it might be possible to separate the manganese from other metals and then to concentrate both manganese and such other metals as have been recovered and thus to increase the domestic production of manganese, utilizing ores that were too low grade to justify mining and treatment unless they were able to market some valuable by-products.

The Reymert was one of the mines investigated, and while the results were of no practical value as might have been anticipated in advance, the complete analysis of a large sample of the ore is, I think of considerable interest, and the same is attached hereto.

The report issued by the Bureau of Mines has only just been printed and I secured a copy a few days ago. Most of the text is highly technical, and so far as I can see, would have no value to owners or operators of the mines, but I am sending a copy of this letter and of the analysis of the sample to the Reymert Extension Silver Mines.

Yours very truly,

GMC:LR

Enclosure

(1)

June 10, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Reymert

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

Enclosed herewith check from Reymert Extension Silver Mines for $50.00 covering royalty for the month of May.

I acknowledge your two letters of June 7 and I am returning the mine accident report to the U. S. Bureau of Mines at College Park, Maryland, with a notation to the effect that this inquiry should be sent directly to the Reymert Extension Silver Mines, Post Office Box 521, Superior, Arizona. Naturally they are the only people who are in a position to fill out the statistical data required.

In reference to your other letter of June 7 you may rest assured that I will keep after De Vaux in regard to the assessment work on the Reymert unpatented claim. The law requires that this should be started before July 1 and carried on continuously until the required expenditure of $100.00 has been made, but De Vaux has promised me that all the work will be completed before July 1, and I will arrange with him that same should be recorded in the County Recorder's office in Florence.

Have no further news regarding recent discoveries of ore but will hope to advise you on this matter in the near future.

Personal regards.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosure

July 12, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

I herewith enclose check from Reymert Extension Silver Mines for $50.00 covering minimum rental due your company for the month of June.

I have received a notice from the County Recorder in Florence to the effect that the notice of intention to hold the unpatented mining claim known as the Reymert has been duly signed and recorded, but the recorded copy of that notice has not yet been received by me and therefore will be forwarded to you at a later date.

I acknowledge yours of June 28 and thank you for the check for $50.00 which you enclosed representing my fee for the month of June. I hope to be in a position to advise you concerning some further developments at the mine during the next few days although unfortunately they seem to have been having more trouble with the pump, and the dewatering of the Alaska Shaft was at a standstill while new equipment was being secured.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosure

July 19, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith notice of recording the document required for holding the Reymert mining claim without performing assessment work. This is rather an informal record for your files but I presume it is perfectly legal.

I shall hope to be in a position to advise you concerning progress at the mine in the course of a short time.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosure

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS

For Period Ending ..... Soc. Sec. No. .....

Name .....

Amount of Pay - - - - - $ .....

Old Age Pension - - - ..... % .....

Federal Victory Tax - - - ..... % .....

Withholding Tax - - - ..... % .....

United States Bonds - - - ..... % .....

..... - - .....

..... - - .....

Total Deductions .....

Net Pay $

Employer .....

NO. 50 BOWER CO.

Mr. Colvocoresses

Did you receive receipt

Ancet from Florence?

L. H. Cox

ALL FEES ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE BEFORE INSTRUMENTS ARE PLACED ON RECORD

FLORENCE, ARIZONA JUN 26 1948, 19

RECORDER'S OFFICE

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

TO SOPHIE M. SMITH, RECORDER, DR.

PAID
JUN 26 1948
PINAL COUNTY RECORDER
FLORENCE, ARIZONA

M Reyment Extension Silver Mines

TO RECORDING INSTRUMENT AS FOLLOWS:

INSTRUMENT			FEES
Not. of Holding	Reyment Silver	Reyment Extension Silver Mines	.20
" " "	Reyments	" " "	.20
			.40
	As file # 3197	Notice of Holding Filed	
	June 26th	1948	

SEE ABOVE FOR REASON THIS BILL IS SENT YOU

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

a 7/2 48

June 28, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of June.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

Treasurer

WVD:pms
Enc. - Check

October 4, 1948

Re Reymert

Reymert Mining Company9
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Gentlemen:

I acknowledge and thank you for yours of September 29 enclosing check for $50.00 in payment of my compensation for February. Please note enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. De Vaux relative to the taxes for the first half of 1948.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

Enclosure

September 28, 1948

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

RE: Reymert

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

Enclosed herewith is tax notice showing the assessment for taxes due for the first half of 1948.

As I pointed out to you on several previous occasions, the valuation of the real property consisting of patented mining claims which are not producing at present is way out of line and several times higher than the valuation of similar property with which I am connected in Yavapai, Pima and Santa Cruz Counties. Under ordinary circumstances I should suggest that a very strenuous effort should be made to reduce this assessment from $10,000, but I note that the improvements are assessed at only $500.00 and considering the new equipment and machinery which you have placed on the property during the past two years, it is quite probable that if an investigation should be made by the County Assessor, he might increase the value of the improvements to a point where the total half yearly tax would be more than $247.52 as charged in the enclosed statement which I am sure will have your prompt attention as usual.

Kindly note the enclosed notice from the Arizona Tax Research Association advising you to pay your taxes under protest on the chance that these may later be reduced by court order. I think it will be well to do so even though I doubt very much if any adjustment will actually be made.

Hope everything is going well with you at the mine and that I shall see you in the near future.

Sincerely,

GMC:IM
Enclosures

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

10/4

September 29, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of September.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W. D. Van Dyke Jr.

Treasurer

WVD:pms
Enc. - Check

MEMO RE: Uranium Ore at Reymert and Elsewhere

Rare Metals File

When using a Geiger Counter one must first determine the background or normal rate of clicking due to the radio-activity of the earth. This varies with the locality and also with the temperature - at date of writing the background count is 68 per minute in Phoenix.

The increase in the number of beats or clicks is very rapid when the counter is near any radio-active substance and an ore containing only 1.5% uranium will send the count up to around 500 per minute and it is difficult to keep track of the count when any higher grade material is being tested. The maximum count of 106 noted at the Reymert would not indicate any ore of commercial value but further tests are in order.

Indications of low grade uranium ore have been found at several places in Arizona but so far (November 1948) the only deposit which seems likely to have commercial value is located at Hack's Canyon near Fredonia and this is now being examined by Government engineers who also propose to investigate a reported occurrence at the Bagdad Copper Mine.

Uranium is widely distributed throughout the crust of the earth but until recently it has not been searched for on any large scale. The ores appear to be concentrated in only a few places and have been mined mainly in Bohemia and Canada while promising showings are known to exist in Colorado, South Dakota, North Carolina and Texas.

The principal ores are Uraninite (pitch-blende) UO_2 often associated with Pb, Ca, N, Th, Fe, Cu, or Bi. This is a massive black mineral with bothroidal or granular structure and pitch like (greasy) appearance. H 5.5 Sp g 5-9.7. Submetallic lustre with streak gray, olive green or brown,-brittle.

Carnotete

Impure uranyl vauadate canary yellow in color or ocherous,-many other metals in mixture.

All uranium ores are more or less radio-active.

At present they must be sold to the government or some company which is acting as an agent for the government and the price to producer might be around $2.00 per pound of U. contained if ore was otherwise desirable. Thus a 1.5% ore might be worth $60.00 per ton. (?)

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, Wis.

6/10

7th June 1948 48

Mr George M Colvocoresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona.

My dear Colvo,

Enclosed form was in our mail this morning and as we have nothing to do with the actual mining at the Reymert Properties we think Mr De Vaux should fill in and return the report to the proper authorities.

We do not seem to have any permanent address of Mr De Vaux here. Will you please send it to him?

Very truly yours,

W.D.Van Dyke,Jr
Treasurer
Reymert Mining Company

Metal Mine Accident Statistic form.

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee, 2, Wisconsin.

6/10 48

7th June 1948

Mr George M Colvocoresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona.

My dear Colvo,

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 3rd, 1948, for which we thank you very much.

It is most encouraging to have a brighter side develop at the old Reymert Mine and we are all hoping for the best. We want to thank you for your careful supervision, and also for your keeping after De Veaux. We would be obliged if you would advise us when the assessment work on the Reymert unpatented claim has been completed and the necesary papers in connection therewith have been filed, this for our records.

With kindest regards from all of us, we beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
By W.D.Van Dyke,Jr

W.D.Van Dyke,Jr

WDVD.jpf

June 10, 1948

Reymert Extension Silver Mines
Post Office Box 521
Superior, Arizona

ATTENTION: Norman De Vaux, President

RE: Reymert

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

Thank you for your check covering Reymert royalty for the month of May which I am forwarding on today to the company in Milwaukee.

Please let me remind you that the assessment work on the Reymert unpatented claim must be started during this month and it will be advantageous if it can be completed before the first of July. Will appreciate your advising me in respect to this situation.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

November 9, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: Mr. W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

This will acknowledge yours of October 29 and thank you for your check covering my fee for the month of October.

I have delayed in writing you because for sometime past I have been daily expecting a visit from De Vaux as per carbon copy of letter enclosed, and he finally came in this morning and we had a long and pleasant conference.

I shall not attempt to write to you in detail regarding conditions at the mine because we seem to have definitely arranged that I should visit the property personally sometime next week and I can then give you more accurate information.

For the time being they seem to have discontinued the study of the barium and their new pump and engine should be installed in December after which they will give the dewatering of the Alaska Shaft full priority and push this as fast as possible.

The survey made by Magma engineers indicated that they have not yet reached on the 200' level a point directly below the Forback Stope, but they were not very far away and are pushing this work steadily. They have found a number of pockets of lead-silver ore some of which are rich, but no indications of a substantial ore body.

Mr. W. Simon, the assayer for Magma, appears to be quite excited over the indications of uranium ore as his Geiger Counter on the 200' level clicked at the rate of 80-106 beats per minute which he believed indicated the presence of an ore containing about 2% uranium oxide, but the samples which he took did not give so good a reaction in his laboratory and some of these have been sent East for analysis. It appears to Simon that higher grade uranium is likely to be found at greater depth and this is my opinion also in respect to the lead ore so that we shall all watch the results of deeper development with a great deal of interest.

De Vaux had forgotten to bring his royalty check but promised to mail it to me promptly so that it will either be enclosed or will follow shortly.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

Mailed on 11/11/48

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

C 11/9 48

October 29, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of October.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W D Van Dyke Jr

Treasurer

WVD:pms
Enc. - Check

April 12, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.
RE: Reymert

Dear Van Dyke:

This will acknowledge yours of March 31 and thank you for your check for $50.00 covering my compensation for the month of March.

I have not been able to get in touch with Mr. De Vaux for some little time. Also he promised to come to my office during the latter part of March and arrange to take a trip with me to the Reymert Mine. He has not yet sent in his royalty check for March and previously he has always been so very prompt in making this payment that I fear that he may be sick or perhaps may have gone East on a business trip. I will try to obtain more information and advise you very shortly.

By last accounts the unwatering and timbering of the Alaska Shaft was proceeding steadily but very slowly, and also the experiments in reference to treatment of the barium ore were making some progress.

Will hope to be able to write you much more fully on these subjects in the course of a short time.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

A 4/12/48

March 31, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of March.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W. D. Van Dyke Jr.

Treasurer

WVD:pms
Enc. - Check

March 8, 1948

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

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

Thank you for your check for $50.00 covering minimum royalty for month of February due the Reymert Mining Company to whom I am forwarding said check today.

I enclose herewith tax notice for second installment of 1947 taxes due before May 3 and amounting to $170.48. I presume you will take care of this matter as usual and obtain a duplicate receipt for payment so that one of these can be kept in our files.

Please, let me know how things are progressing at the mine where I understand that you are continuing to unwater and timber the Alaska Shaft and which I should like to visit with you in the near future at our mutual convenience.

Personal regards.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosure

March 8, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

Enclosed herewith is copy of letter which I am writing today to Mr. De Vaux, also the check for February royalty.

I acknowledge and thank you for yours of February 27 with which you sent me my check covering compensation for the month of February.

I shall hope to make some further report in the near future concerning progress at the mine.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosures

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

3/1/48

February 27, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of February.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W. D. VanDyke

Treasurer

WVD:pms
Enc. - check

Collect from Le Tourneau & acct

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

C 3/5.48

February 4, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of January.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W. D. VanDyke Jr.

Treasurer

WVD:pms
Enc. - check

April 14, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

Mr. De Vaux came to my office yesterday and left the check for the March royalty which is herewith enclosed.

His report of progress was not very satisfactory since it appears that their pump had broken down after lowering the water some 50' in the Alaska Shaft and the timbering had been temporarily discontinued until the pump could be repaired. This, he said, had now been accomplished and some progress was being made, but I have made definite plans to go to the mine early next week and will write you more fully after having visited the property.

De Vaux has the tax bill and promises to take care of the payment before May 3. He also has in mind the assessment work which would be done on the Reymert unpatented mining claim and promises to get this started in the near future.

It appears that some barium ore has been found in or near the Long Tunnel which starts on the Reymert Claim and perhaps it may be possible to carry on the assessment work and at the same time develop some additional reserves of barium. The treatment of this ore is still being made the subject of experiments and recent results are reported to be quite favorable.

Personal regards.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

Enclosure

February 4, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

Herewith enclosed is check in your favor for $50.00 covering the minimum rental of the Reymert property for the month of January.

Mr. De Vaux called on the 3rd and stated the he was positively employing three men to unwater the Alaska Shaft and that this work would go forward continuously.

Within the course of a short time I shall plan to visit the property and make sure that his statement is correct.

I understand that Mr. Foard continues his experiments with the treatment of the ore for the recovery of Barium and that some of his work has recently been checked by the laboratory of the Eagle-Picher Company at their Sahuarita mill which work resulted in a recovery of 72% of the $BaSO_4$ and 65% of the silver. Foard is now obtaining some new reagents with which he hopes to improve his recovery.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosure

January 8, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

Enclosed herewith is check from Reymert Extension Silver Mines for $50.00 covering minimum rental for the month of December.

I hope to obtain some information as to progress of operations at the mine and advise you concerning same in the near future.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

Enclosure: Check

January 5, 1948

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

Reynert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

to

G. M. Colvocoresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona

Last statement rendered December 1946.

Balance held by G. M. C. January 1, 1947.....$118.78

Expenses during 1947

Visits to mine (4) and expenses for conferences, correspondence, phone, etc. with De Vaux, Foard, Carrow, etc..... 51.30

Balance on hand January 1, 1948.....$ 67.48

January 5, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: W. D. Van Dyke

Dear Van Dyke:

I acknowledge and thank you for yours of December 31 enclosing check for $50.00 covering my compensation for services in connection with the Reymert Mine during the month of December 1947. I herewith enclose statement of account for the year 1947 and I am sorry to note that I really should have sent you this statement sometime during last month, but hope that the delay will not cause any inconvenience, and all good wishes for the New Year during which I intend to make every possible effort to improve the conditions at the Reymert Mine and increase the revenue which your company will derive therefrom, and I remain,

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosure

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

A 1/5, 48

December 31, 1947

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of December.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W. D. Van Dyke Jr.

Treasurer

WVD:pms

Enc.- Check

August 6, 1946

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

RE: Reymert

Dear Mr. De Vaux:

I believe that Carrow picked up the prints of the map of the Australia workings which were recently prepared at your request and I have looked up my reports on the work at the Alaska which was carried on by Tod and I herewith enclose two copies of those portions of the notes which would appear to be of interest, and I think that these may be quite helpful after you actually start unwatering the Alaska shaft which should still be in good shape as far as the 200' level and very probably to a much greater depth.

I presume you will want to turn over the extra copy of the enclosed to Carrow who will have no difficulty in recognizing the various ore shoots and veins to which reference is made.

I am also enclosing a statement of account for the last three months which I trust will meet with your approval. Of course all of the work which I did in reference to the preparation of the new contract and other documents in which the Reymert Company was involved has been charged by me to the Reymert Mining Company, and this account merely covers the considerable amount of work which was done in connection with the revision of the report on your mine and similar documents which affected the Reymert Extension Mines, Inc.

Will you please see that I am advised as soon as actual mining activity is resumed at the property either for ore production or development at depth or in fact as soon as you begin to install any of the new equipment as I will want to make a personal visit to the property very soon after receiving such notification?

Wishing you the very best of success, I remain,

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

Enclosures

Reymert

August 2, 1946

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

May, June, July, 1946

Reymert Extension Mines, Inc.
Post Office Box 521
Superior, Arizona
to
G. M. Colvocoresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona

Recording fees paid to Pinal County Recorder	$ 4.70
Prints of long section map of mine	7.20
Photostats of Alaska workings	2.25
Postage, etc.	0.35
Services for revision of Report of September 15, 1945, and other documents and attendance at hearing before Corporation Commission as requested by Mr. De Vaux.	100.00
TOTAL	$114.50

Received payment.

Rdvk

September 28, 1946

Reymert Extension Mines Inc.
Post Office Box 521
Superior, Arizona

ATTENTION: Mr. De Vaux, President

Gentlemen:

Herewith enclosed is the tax statement for the first half of the 1946 taxes for the property of the Reymert Mining Company which you now hold under lease and option. You will note that the amount of taxes as above is $251.89 and unless you have some objection to the calculations, will you kindly take care of this payment as usual and ask the county treasurer to issue a duplicate receipt so that I can forward same to the Reymert Company in Milwaukee. Payment should be made prior to November 4, 1946.

Hope that everything is going nicely at the mine and I expect to be able to visit same in the course of the next two or three weeks.

Yours very truly,

GMC: IM
Enclosure

September 9, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith is check from the Reymert Extension Silver Mines for $50.00 covering minimum royalty payment for the month of August.

I am advised that a new pumping unit is now ordered and will be installed in the course of a short time after which it is to be sincerely hoped that better progress will be made in dewatering the Alaska Shaft.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosure

December 8, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: Mr. W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

Enclosed herewith is a check in your favor for $50.00 representing royalty from Reymert Extension Silver Mines for the month of November.

I acknowledge yours of November 30 and thank you for your check for $50.00 in my favor covering my compensation also for the month of November.

In reference to the trip which I had proposed to make to the mine in company with De Vaux, we seem to be followed by a jinx since we have made no less than four appointments to meet at the property and each time he has had to postpone the meeting. He is anxious to be on hand when I come to the property as he claims there are some things that he wishes to show me in person although I do not gather that there have been any new developments of real importance and the new power and pumping equipment is not yet installed; although they hope to have it going before the end of this month.

I do not think that the indications of Uranium ore as mentioned in my last letter is likely to prove of any commercial value since the ticking of the Cieger Counter would have to exceed 500 per minute in order to show up a 2% ore and the normal background in the vicinity of the Reymert appears to be in the order of 60 per minute; however this matter will be further investigated.

Regret to inform you that a serious automobile accident has injured De Vaux's partner, Bennett, and in fact his condition is at present very critical. Bennett is a very experienced mining man but somewhat old fashioned, and I shall do everything possible to encourage De Vaux to employ a younger man as superintendent and try to hurry matters along at the property.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM
Enclosure

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

a. 12/8/48

November 30, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of November.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W. D. Van Dyke Jr.

Treasurer

WVD:pms
Enc. - Check

Leggo + Mrs Hatton called a couple of weeks ago

September 2, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: Mr. W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

This will acknowledge yours of August 27 and thank you for check for $50.00 covering my compensation for the month of August.

I had a visit from Mr. De Vaux yesterday and things are certainly moving very slowly out at the mine. First, they are having trouble in obtaining a new power unit and pump which they believe will be necessary in order to permit them to lower the water in the Alaska Shaft down below the 400' level and meanwhile they are not attempting to hold the water down with the one pump which they have installed.

On the 200' level they are making some progress with a very small crew of men and have now drifted south to a point underneath one of the old Forback stopes in which good ore was reported to have been left. They are arranging to have one of the surveyers from the Magma Copper Company check this recent work and determine the exact location of the ore which is supposed to remain in the above mentioned stope, and they hope to raise up into this ore shoot and produce some material which will stand shipment.

So far the ore which they have encountered on the 200' level is below the required grade in silver but in places there are pockets of good lead ore which may be sorted out and shipped to the smelter at El Paso if it continues to be found as their work proceeds.

Will advise you further concerning progress in the course of a short time.

Yours very truly,

GMC:IM

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

A 9/2.45

August 27, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of August.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W. V. Dyke

Treasurer

WVD:pms
Enc. - Check

August 3, 1948

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

ATTENTION: Mr. W. D. Van Dyke, Jr.

Dear Van Dyke:

I acknowledge yours of July 30 and thank you for check covering my compensation for the month of July.

I had an interesting conference with Mr. De Vaux and some of his associates a few days ago and I am glad to say that Bennett, who is a man of wide experience in mining, is now spending a great deal of his time on the property and directing the work.

Additional pumping equipment is being installed and should be operating sometime in the near future although it is very hard to get equipment delivered under present conditions.

Meanwhile the exploration work continues on the 200' level and they are now drifting some distance south of the shaft and directly under an old stope from which Forback has told them that he mined a considerable quantity of 20 ounce silver ore. They hope to find similar material and to be able to resume shipments to the Magma Smelter, at least on a small scale.

In view of the plans for treating the barite ore ~~they have~~ and for been doing considerable development on the 400' level, Mr. De Vaux is at present negotiating with the power company who may run an electric line right to the mine and thus obviate any further expense for an additional diesel power plant either for mining or milling. Apparently the Reymert Extension Company are in a position to finance such a power line and it would obviously be to their advantage or to the advantage of any successor to have electric power available right at the head of the Alaska Shaft.

I shall be writing you on this subject in the course of a short time.

Sincerely,

GMC:IM

Encl check for July Royalty $0.00

REYMERT MINING COMPANY
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

8/3/48

July 30, 1948

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith we hand you our check payable to your order and in the amount of $50.00, same being agreed monthly compensation for your supervision of operations now being conducted at our Reymert Mine.

The enclosed check covers your fee for the month of July.

Very truly yours,

REYMERT MINING COMPANY

W D Van Dyke Jr

Treasurer

WDVD:pms
Enc. - Check

do not copy

Apl 12 45

La Tanx called & said that there had been delay in the work at the Alaska Shaft since the pumps broke down when the water had been lowered a few ~~feet~~ feet guides put in some 45' below the water level. Pumps now repaired & when working lowers the water about 1 ft per hour; timbers (other than guides) appear to be in good shape.

Recent experiments in treating barium ore show recovery of 92% $BaSO_4$ & from 60 to 70% of the silica

42. Fuel Oil.

Charge to this account all fuel oil received, including freight thereon, and credit this account with fuel oil used with a charge to the proper account. Instead of making a daily requisition for oil consumed, it might be simpler to arrive at the amount used by taking inventory of the oil on hand on the last day of each month. This can be determined from the records showing the amount of oil received that was consumed.

43. Gasoline, Distillate & Lubricants.

Charge to this account all gasoline, distillate, lubricating oil and grease received, and credit this account with the withdrawals according to the requisitions, charging the proper account.

44. Mine Timber.

Charge this account with all Mine Timber, including freight and express charges thereon, and credit this account with the withdrawals according to the requisitions, charging the proper account.

45. Drill Repair Parts.

Charge this account with all Drill Repair Parts, including freight and express charges thereon, and credit this account with all withdrawals according to the requisitions, charging the proper account. - In this instance these Drill Repair Parts will be kept in stock for the benefit of the Short Contractor and will therefore probably only be taken out by him during the season that is they will be charged on the Requisitions to Accounts Receivable # 30 with the definition of the name in each case, as account # 30 will include all Accounts Receivable.

46. Boarding House Supplies.

Charge to this account all Food Supplies, Ice, Dishes, Kitchen and Dining Utensils used for the Boarding Houses Operations at the end of each month take up inventory of the Food Supplies on hand, disregarding dishes etc. and report to Humboldt Office. Where then will be determined how much of the Supplies charged to account # 46 should be charged to Boarding House Operations (# 85). It would appear advisable to let the stock run down as low as consistent with efficiency at the end of the month.

Land they hope to do better with the new

regent. Staying trouble in obtaining 3"

pipe for new water line in Alaska Slip.

The town will pay taxes & also carry

out assessment work on Reynard claims

where they may be able to develop additional

tonnage ore.

X Have not got home take traps steering

Reynard Claim & connection with upper

workings.

42. Fuel Oil.

Charge to this account all Fuel Oil received, including Freight thereon, and credit this account with Fuel Oil used with a charge to the proper account. Instead of making a daily requisition for Oil consumed, it might be simpler to arrive at the amount used by taking an inventory of the Oil on Hand on the last day of each month and it can be determined from such figures here at Humboldt the amount that was consumed.

43. Gsoline, Distillate & Lubricants.

Charge to this account all gasoline, Distillate, Lubrication Oil & Grease, including Freight or Express thereon, and credit this account with the withdrawals according to the Requisitions, charging the propervaccount.

44. Mine Timber.

Charge this account with all Mine Timber, including Freight thereon, and credit this account with the withdrawals according to the Requisitions, charging the proper account.

45. Drill Steel.

Charge this account with all Drill Steel, including Freight and Express charges thereon, and credit this account with the withdrawals according to the Requisitions, charging the proper account.

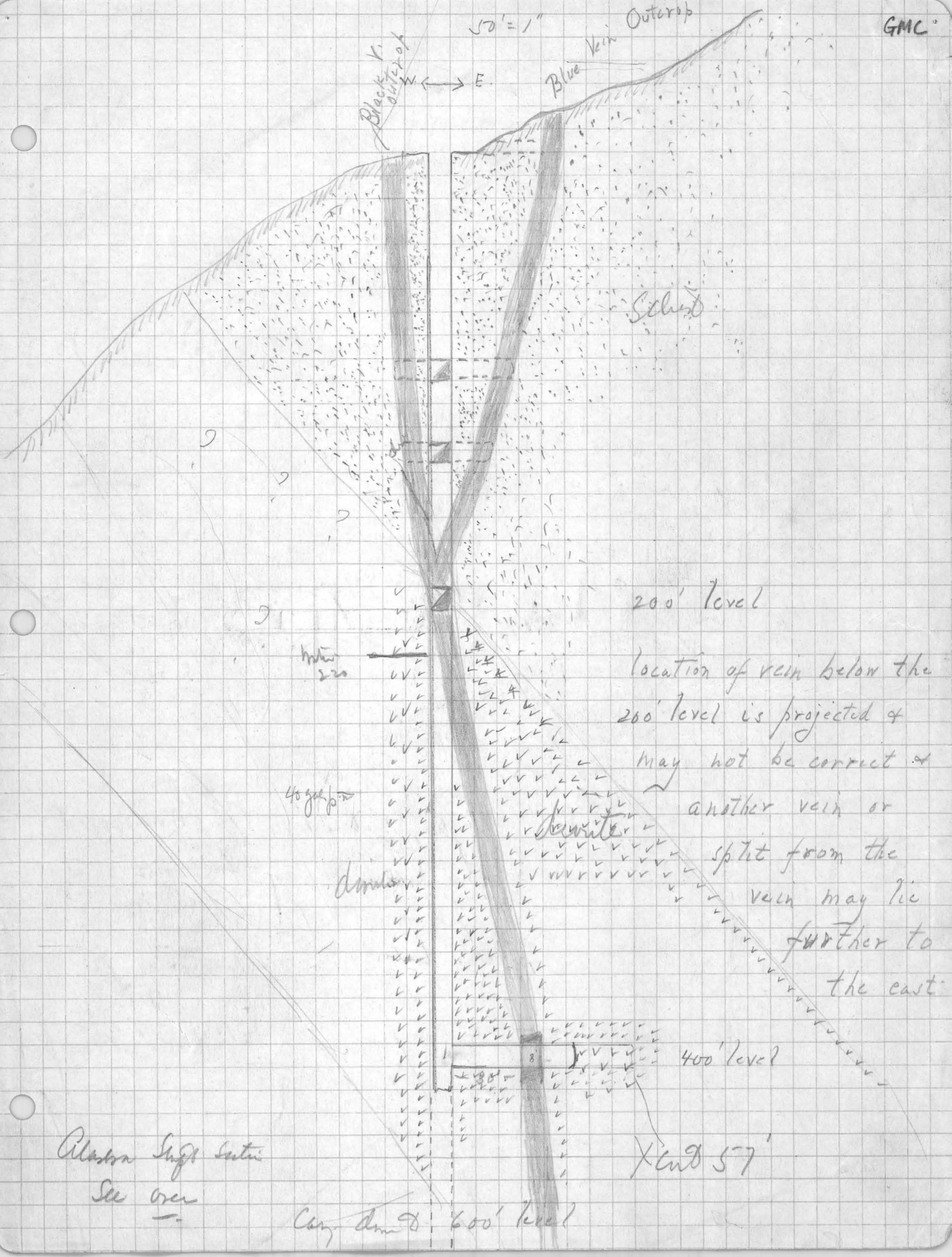
46. Drill Repair Parts.

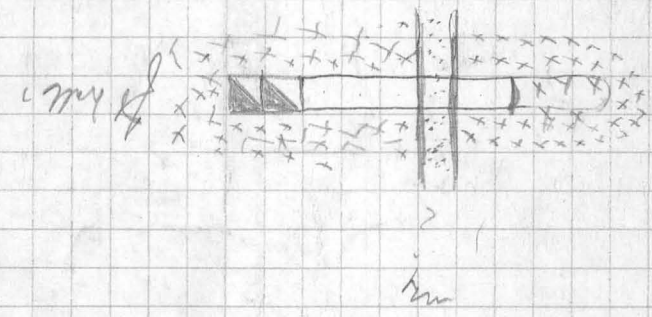
Charge this account with all Drill Repair Parts, including Freight, Express or Parcels Post Charges thereon, and credit this account with all withdrawals according to the Requisitions, charging the proper account. - In this instance these Drill Repair Parts will be kept in stock for the benefit of the Shaft Contractor and will therefore probably only be taken out by him at his expense, that is they will be charged on the Requisitions to Accounts Receivable # 30 with the definition of the name in each case, as account # 30 will include all Accounts Receivable.

49. Boarding House Supplies.

Charge to this account all Food Supplies, Ice, Dishes, Kitchen and Table Utensils etc. used for the Boarding House Operations. At the end of each month take an approximate inventory of Values of the Food Supplies on hand, disregarding Dishes etc. and forward to Humboldt Office, where then will be determined how much of the Supplies charged to account # 49 should be charged to Boarding House Operations (# 581). It would appear advisable to let the stock run down as low as consistent with efficiency at the end of the month.

GMC


50' = 1"
Outcrop
Blue Vein
W ⟷ E
Blacktop
Caved
200' level
location of vein below the 200' level is projected & may not be correct
another vein or splt from the vein may lie further to the east
400' level
Alaska Shaft Section
See over
Cap. dmpd 600' level
X Cut 57'



Length of road 57'

30' in drainage

8' of room

12 " drains

7 " "

57'

Block in L.W.

(~~drain room~~
road run.

Block in [illegible]

hall (road run)

January 18th, 1944

Reymert Mining Company
902 Wells Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Memo re Proposed Drilling

Gentlemen:

Referring to letter from Douglas Van Dyke dated December 24th, 1943 and his suggestion in respect to drilling below the water level at the mine, I have given this matter considerable study and trust that this memo may prove of interest.

During the week of January 3rd to 8th I discussed the problem at some length with Mr. W. C. Browning, former manager of the Magma Copper Company who was in charge of the exploration and drilling that was done at the Reymert back in 1920.

Browning was interested to learn of our recent development on the Australia Claim, and particularly that we had reached the water level at that point while the vein was still in the schist and he seemed to agree with Joralemon in believing that there was a very much better chance of finding pay ore in the vein when the wall rocks were schist rather than when it had passed into the diorite as had been the case both above and below the water level in the Alaska Shaft and in all of the deeper portions of the drill holes that the Magma Company put down on the Alaska and Asia Claims, in none of which any ore was found.

Browning seemed to think that in view of the geological conditions at the Australia Shaft it might be well worth-while to drill into the vein some 200' below the water level at which point he felt satisfied that we should find the primary ore, but of course he had no basis for judging as to whether or not such ore would prove to be of commercial value.

Browning compared the Reymert to the Desert Silver Mine, near Silver Peak, Nevada, some distance west of Tonopah, where he said that the geological conditions and the ore occurrence were very similar, but at the Desert Silver the high grade oxidized silver ore was evidently a secondary enrichment and the values in the primary ore below the water level proved to be non-commercial.

We discussed at some length the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory results when drilling in such material as composes the Reymert fissure or ore zone, and he agreed with me in believing that it would probably be impossible to recover any good cores and that sludge samples might be untrustworthy. Also we both felt that the holes would be likely to deviate a great deal from their pointed courses, since that had proved to be the case with all the holes that he had drilled on the property.

If any drilling is to be done I think that the logical place to start the holes would be on the 420 foot level which we have recently opened up and which is just above the level of the water.

These holes could be pointed diagonally across the fissure but would pretty surely be deflected and soon become nearly vertical unless we should first cross-cut for some distance ~~and~~ into ~~t~~ either the foot or hanging wall and drill from the ends of the cross-cuts. Since the pay ore is confined to narrow stringers, not more than 3 or 4 feet wide, while the width of the fissure is over 70 feet on the 420 foot level, there would be a serious danger that such holes would entirely miss the pay shoots even though these might pass within a few feet of them on one side or the other.

I have talked on the telephone with Glenn Thatcher who drilled for me in Southern California two years ago and he said that he would be glad to consider taking the contract and if this involved at least a total 500 feet of drilling in two or more holes that his price would probably not exceed $2.50 per foot, although he would want to look over the ground before making any close estimate or offering to bid on the work. Aside from the contract cost of the drilling we should have to stand the expense of raising the back of the drift to provide head room and to furnish compressed air, water and transportation and stand the expense of any casing or cementing that might be necessary. If each hole were not more than 250 feet deep, only about 15 feet of head room would be required to handle the rods, but if holes were to go deeper he would want as much as 25 feet of head room.

The drilling would have to be conducted on one of the two shifts when Tod's operations are not in progress since it would

probably be extremely inconvenient to combine this work with the regular mining now in progress and we know from experience that neither the hoist nor compressor,--particularly the latter, are reliable pieces of equipment.

Assuming that you should decide to drill two 250 foot holes one at or near each end of the 420 foot level drift and inclined so as to cut across the fissure filling I think that the expense would be about as follows:

(1) Cutting out stations in back of drift and enlarging same to permit drilling; hoisting the muck, connecting up air ~~and~~ lines and providing sumps for water supply	$300.00
(2) Operating hoist and compressor on shift while drilling was in progress,--probably 30 days. Labor, fuel, etc.	450.00
(3) Contract price of drilling 500' at $2.50 per foot	1250.00
(4) Core boxes, assaying cores, sludges, etc.	100.00
(5) Allowance for contingencies such as repairs to equipment and casing or cementing holes, not less than	400.00
Total (About)	$2500.00

It is my opinion, also Brownings', that if such a program is to be undertaken not less than 2 holes should be drilled to a depth of about 250 feet and it would of course be more satisfactory to drill four holes which might call for a total expense in the order of $4000.00.

No doubt but that these holes would furnish some interesting information as to the character of the filling of the fissure below the water level and if we should be lucky enough to stay in the pay shoot or to cut thru it at depth they ought to encounter sulphide ore if any such ore actually exists in the vicinity of the water level. However, this water may represent only a "perched water table" as discussed on pages 6 and 7 of my report of October 27th, 1943.

If any such drilling is to be done at all it would doubtless be better to do it while Tod is still operating (which may not be much longer) and a hoist and compressor are available at the shaft.

Needless to say that I shall be only too glad to follow up any further suggestions or instructions in this matter and, if you desire, to obtain a bid from the contractor and also approach Tod or Smith in regard to a suitable agreement with them.

Yours very truly,

G. M. Colvocoresses

GMC/b

It is my opinion, also Brownings', that if such a program is to be undertaken not less than 2 holes should be drilled to a depth of about 250 feet and it would of course be more satisfactory to drill four holes which might call for a total expense in the order of $4000.00.

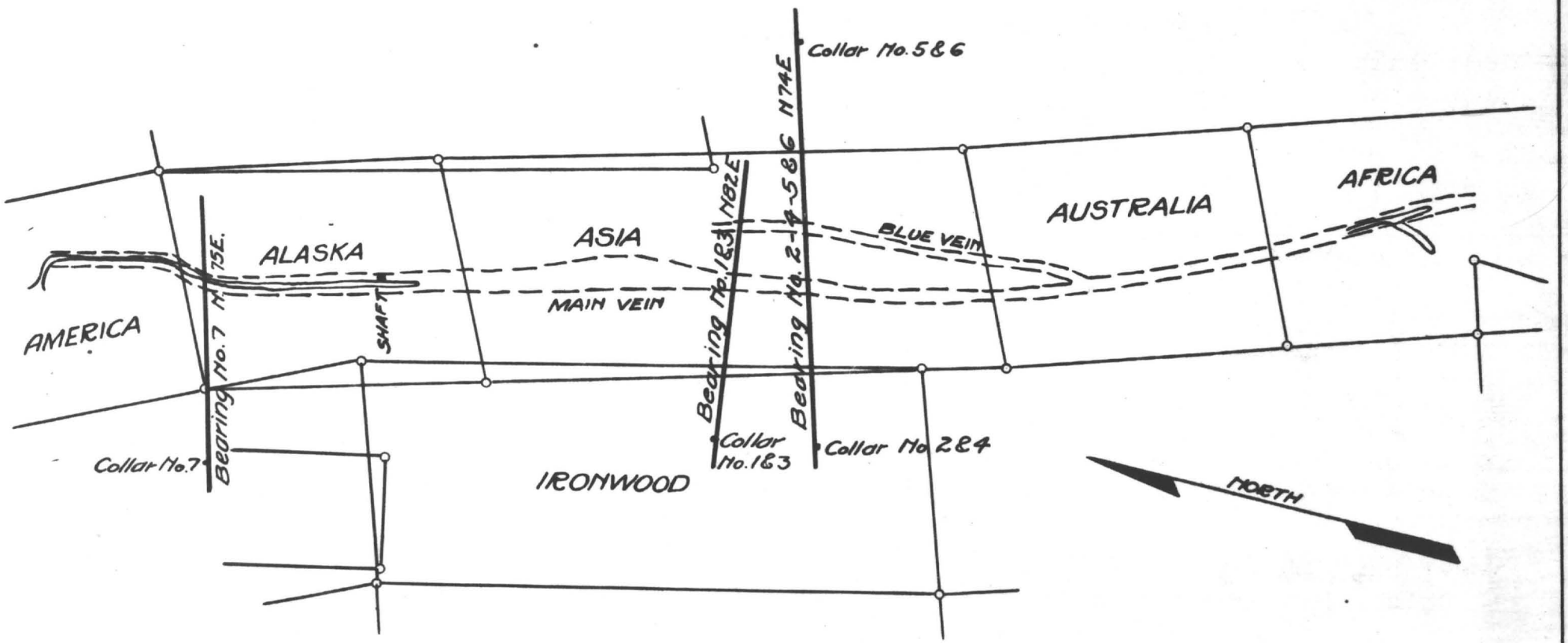
No doubt but that these holes would furnish some interesting information as to the character of the filling of the fissure below the water level and if we should be lucky enough to stay in the pay shoot or to cut thru it at depth they ought to encounter sulphide ore if any such ore actually exists in the vicinity of the water level. However, this water may represent only a "perched water table" as discussed on pages 6 and 7 of my report of October 27th, 1943.

If any such drilling is to be done at all it would doubtless be better to do it while Tod is still operating (which may not be much longer) and a hoist and compressor are available at the shaft.

Needless to say that I shall be only too glad to follow up any further suggestions or instructions in this matter and, if you desire, to obtain a bid from the contractor and also approach Tod or Smith in regard to a suitable agreement with them.

Yours very truly,

GMC/b



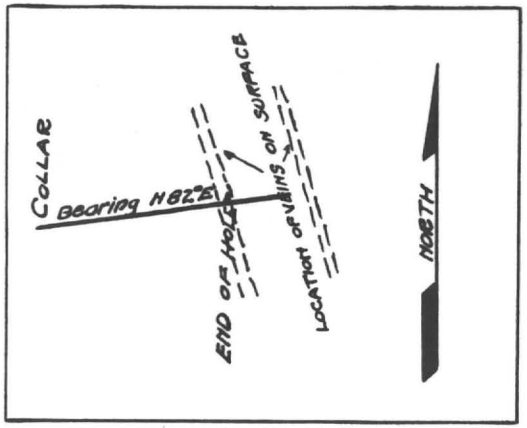
PLAN OF

DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

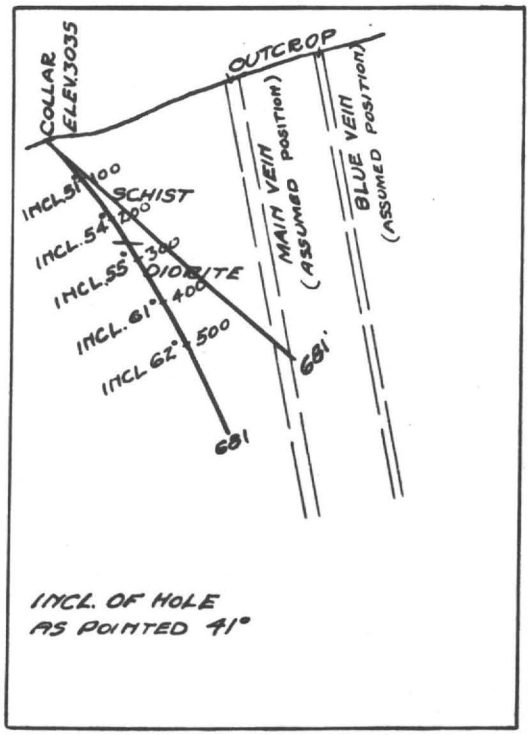
REYMERT MINE

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=400' JUNE 1920.

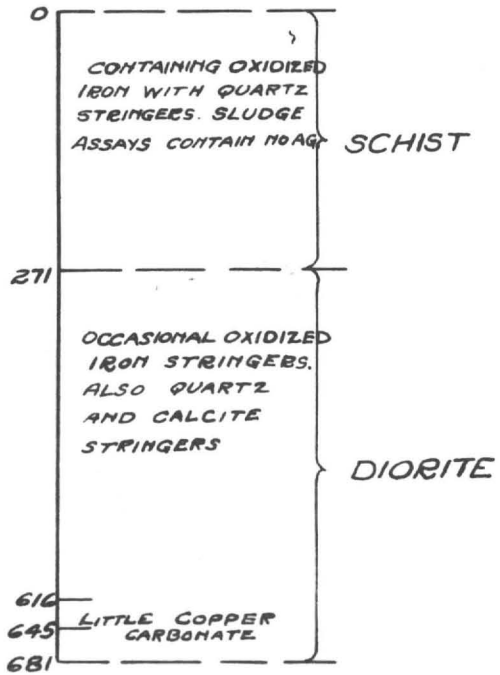


PLAN



INCL. OF HOLE AS POINTED 41°

E-W SECTION



HOLE ABANDONED - DUE TO CHANGE IN INCLINATION.

DIRECTION ANGLES NOT DETERMINED ON ANY HOLE

SLUDGE ASSAYS

From	To	Oz. Ag.	From	To	Oz. Ag.	% Cu.
25	30	Nil	420	425	0.58	
45	50	Nil	435	440	Nil	
60	65	Nil	450	455	Nil	
75	80	Nil	465	470	Nil	
90	95	Nil	480	485	Nil	
105	110	Nil	495	500	Nil	
120	125	Nil	510	515	Nil	
135	140	0.08	525	530	0.22	
150	155	Nil	540	545	0.06	
165	170	Nil	555	560	Nil	
180	185	Nil	570	575	Tr.	
195	200	Nil	585	590	0.20	
210	215	Tr.	595	600	0.48	0.29
225	230	Nil	610	615	0.14	0.29
240	245	Nil	615	620	0.50	0.09
255	260	Nil	620	625	0.24	0.49
270	275	Tr.	625	630	0.20	0.04
285	290	0.14	630	635	0.84	0.09
315	320	0.12	635	640	Nil	
330	335	0.64	640	645	Tr.	
345	350	0.88	645	650	0.08	
355	360	Nil	650	655	Nil	
360	365	Nil	655	660	Nil	
375	380	0.20	660	665	Nil	
390	395	0.60	665	670	Nil	
405	410	1.04	670	675	Nil	

CORE ASSAYS

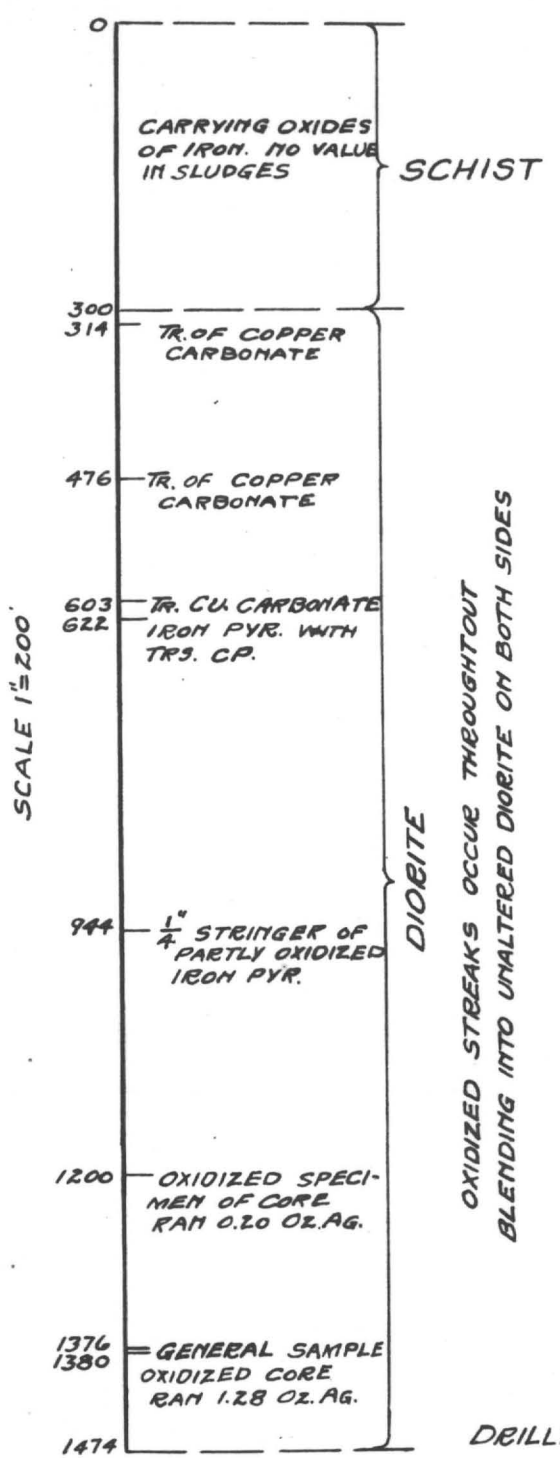
Loc.	% Cu.	Oz Ag.	Oz Au.
621'	0.35	0.20	Tr.
624	0.40	0.14	Nil

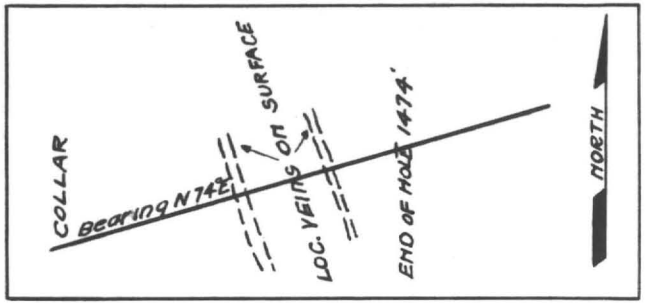
SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 1

REYMERT MINE
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA
SCALE 1"=400' JUNE, 1920.

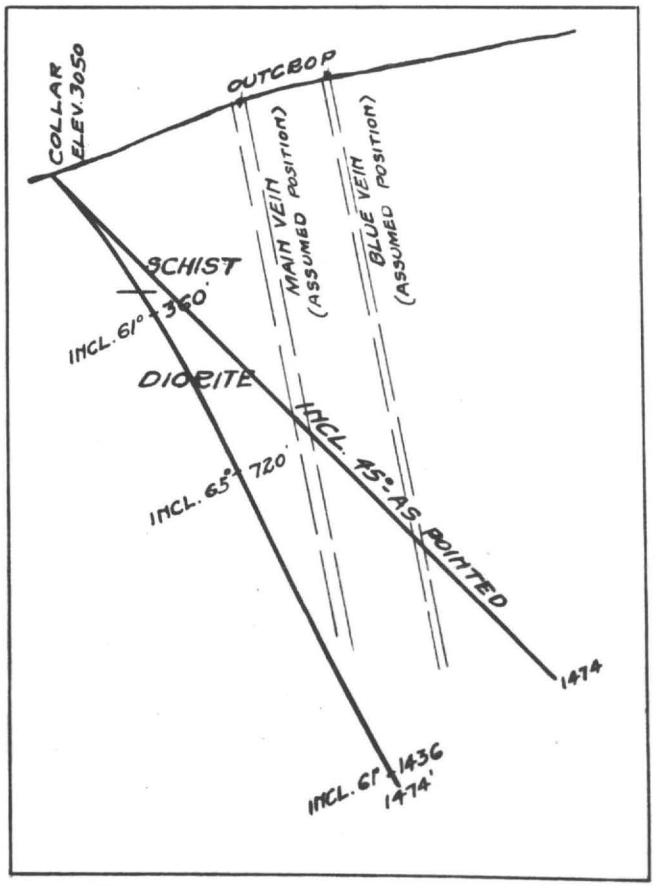
DRILLED NOV. 8, 1919 TO DEC. 20, 1919.

LEGEND
——— Direction of Hole as pointed
——— " " " " drilled





PLAN



E-W SECTION

SLUDGE ASSAYS

FROM	TO	OZ AG	FROM	TO	OZ AG	FROM	TO	OZ AG
245	250	Nil	735	740	0.10	1095	1100	Nil
260	265	Nil	750	755	0.12	1110	1115	0.04
275	280	Nil	765	770	0.12	1125	1130	Nil
290	295	0.06	780	785	Nil	1140	1145	0.06
305	310	0.36	795	800	Nil	1155	1160	Nil
320	325	0.08	810	815	Nil	1170	1175	0.04
390	395	0.06	825	830	Nil	1200	1205	0.08
410	415	0.04	840	845	Nil	1215	1220	Nil
425	430	Nil	855	860	0.04	1230	1235	Nil
435	440	Nil	870	875	Nil	1290	1295	0.06
450	455	Nil	885	890	Nil	1305	1310	Nil
465	470	Nil	900	905	Nil	1320	1325	Nil
480	485	Tr.	915	920	0.08	1335	1340	Nil
495	500	Nil	920	925	0.08	1350	1355	Nil
510	515	Nil	925	930	0.06	1365	1370	Nil
525	530	Nil	930	935	Nil	1380	1385	Nil
540	545	0.12	935	940	Nil	1395	1400	0.06
570	575	Nil	940	945	Tr.	1420	1425	Tr.
575	580	Nil	950	955	Tr.	1425	1430	Nil
585	590	Nil	955	960	0.16	1430	1435	0.08
600	605	Nil	960	965	0.28	1435	1440	0.08
615	620	0.12	975	980	0.10	1450	1455	Tr.
630	635	Nil	990	995	Tr.	1460	1465	Nil
645	650	Nil	1005	1010	0.18	1465	1470	Nil
660	665	Nil	1020	1025	0.12	1470	1474	Nil
675	680	Nil	1035	1040	0.08			
690	695	Nil	1050	1055	Tr.			
705	710	Nil	1070	1075	Nil			
720	725	Nil	1080	1085	Nil			

CORE ASSAYS

LOC.	%Cu	OZ Ag	OZ Au
622	0.09	0.16	Tr.
650	0.20	0.18	Tr.
724	0.09	Nil	Nil
1200		0.20	
1376 - 1380		1.28	

SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 2

REYMERT MINE

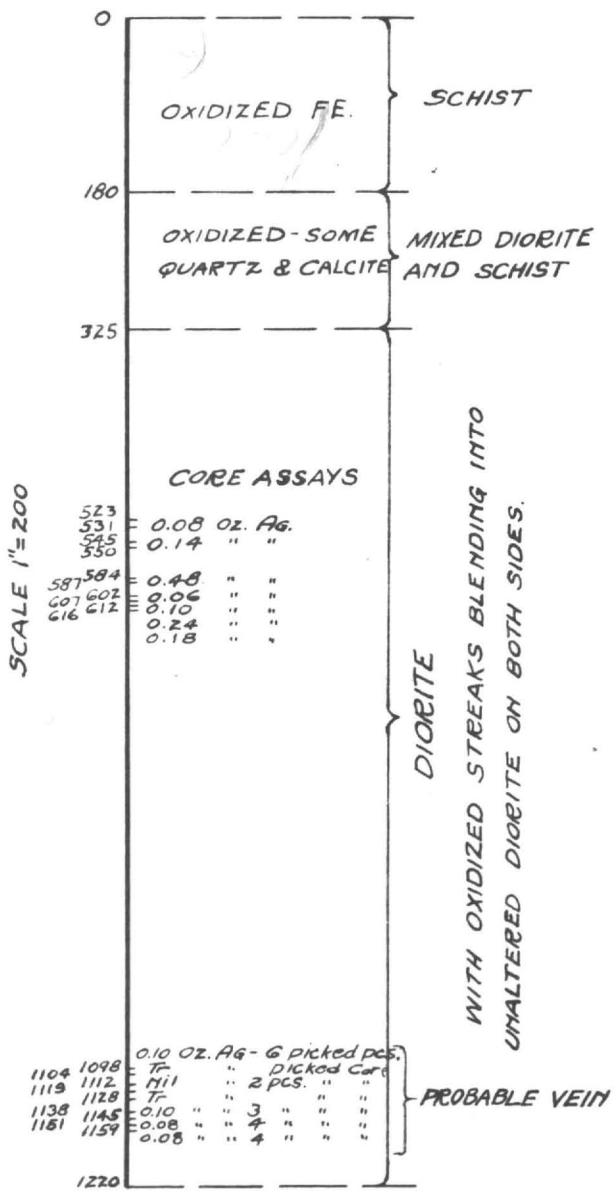
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

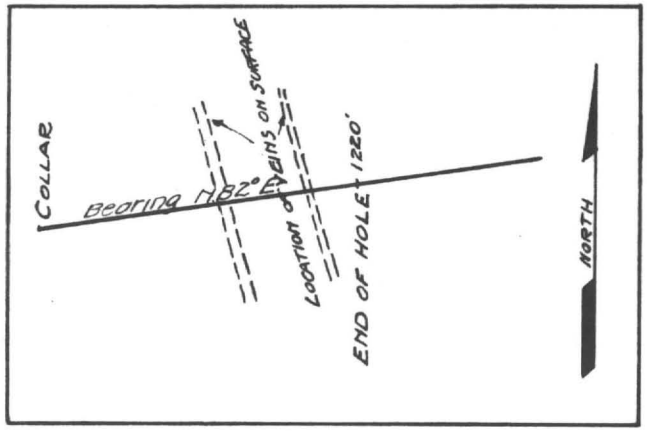
DRILLED OCT. 28, 1919 TO JAN. 13, 1920.

LEGEND
Direction of Hole as plotted
" " " " drilled

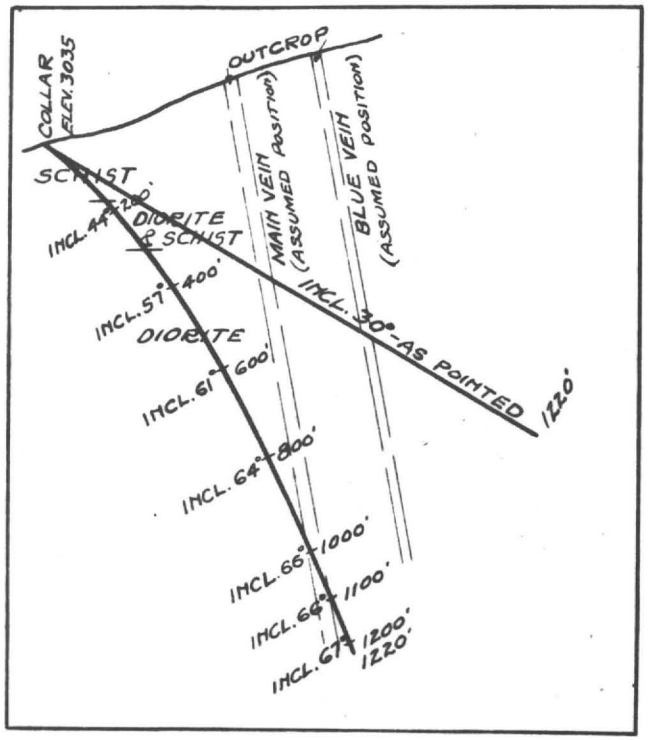
SCALE 1" = 400'

JUNE, 1920.





PLAN



E-W SECTION

LEGEND
——— Direction of Hole as pointed
═══ " " " " drilled

DRILLED DEC. 21, 1919 TO FEB. 1, 1920

SLUDGE ASSAYS

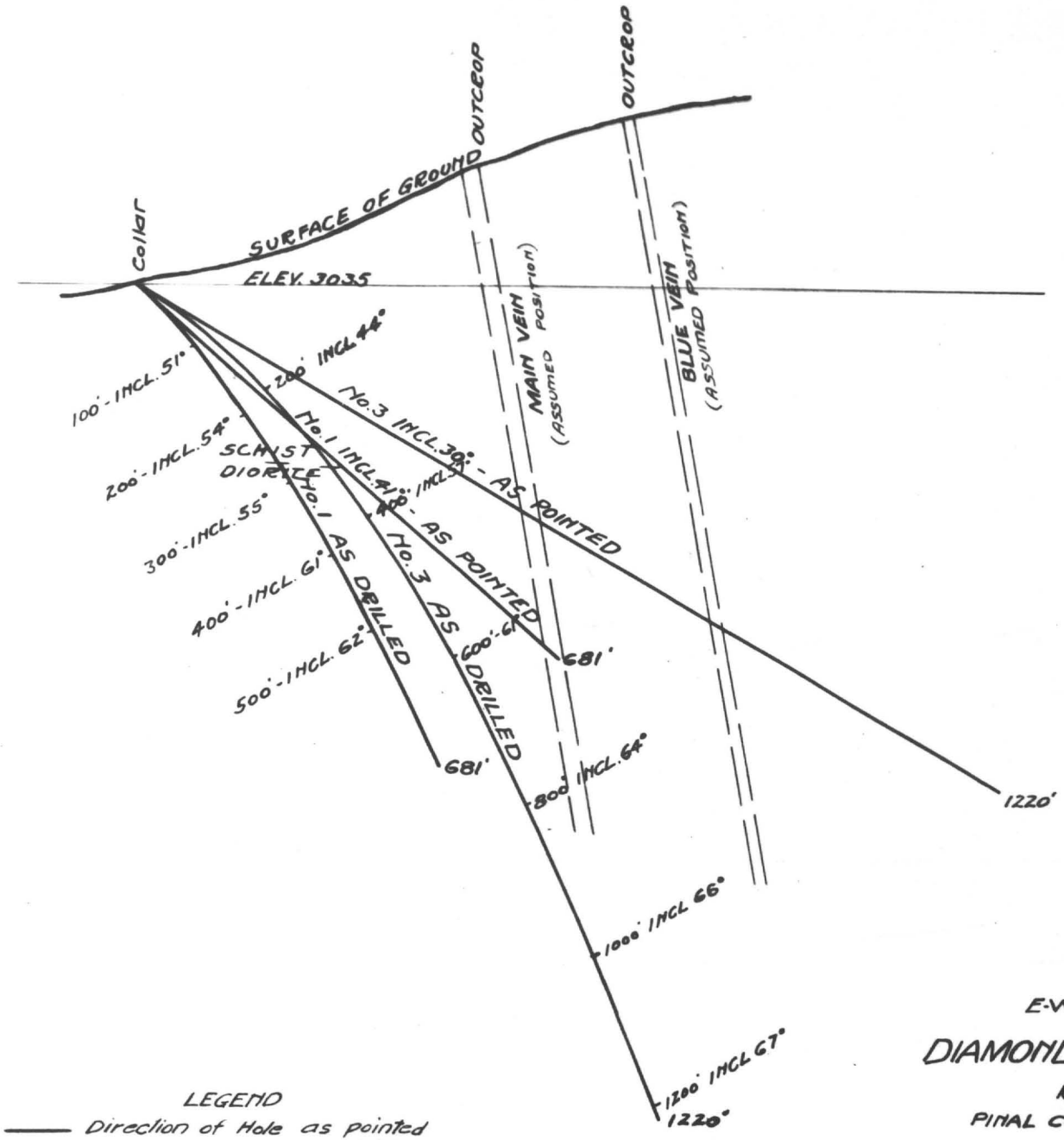
From	To	Oz. Ag.	From	To	Oz Ag	From	To	Oz Ag.
25	30	0.04	630	635	Nil	1070	1075	Nil
45	50	0.16	645	650	Nil	1085	1090	Nil
60	65	0.06	660	665	0.12	1095	1100	0.16
75	80	0.04	675	680	Nil	1100	1105	0.04
90	95	0.06	690	695	Tr.	1105	1110	0.04
105	110	0.06	705	710	Tr.	1110	1115	0.12
120	125	Tr.	720	725	Nil	1115	1120	Nil
135	140	Nil	735	740	Nil	1120	1125	Nil
150	155	Nil	750	755	Nil	1125	1130	0.08
165	170	0.04	765	770	Nil	1130	1135	Nil
180	185	Nil	780	785	Nil	1135	1140	Nil
185	190	Nil	795	800	Nil	1140	1145	0.16
195	200	Nil	810	815	Nil	1145	1150	Nil
210	215	Nil	825	830	Nil	1150	1155	0.08
225	230	Nil	840	845	0.04	1155	1160	0.08
240	245	Nil	855	860	Nil	1160	1165	0.08
255	260	Nil	870	875	Nil	1165	1170	0.04
270	275	Tr.	885	890	Nil	1170	1175	0.08
285	290	0.04	900	905	Nil	1175	1180	0.12
300	305	Nil	915	920	Nil	1180	1185	0.08
330	335	0.16	920	925	Nil	1185	1190	Nil
360	365	Nil	925	930	Tr.	1190	1195	0.08
480	485	Tr.	945	950	Nil	1195	1200	0.12
495	500	Nil	960	965	0.04	1200	1205	Nil
510	515	Tr.	980	985	Nil	1210	1215	0.04
525	530	Nil	985	990	Nil	1215	1220	0.08
540	545	Nil	1000	1005	Nil			
555	560	Tr.	1015	1020	Nil			
570	575	0.08	1020	1025	Nil			
585	590	Nil	1025	1030	Nil			
600	605	Nil	1040	1045	Nil			
615	620	0.08	1055	1060	Nil			

SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 3

REYMERT MINE

PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=400' JUNE 1920.



LEGEND

—— Direction of Hole as pointed

—— " " " " drilled

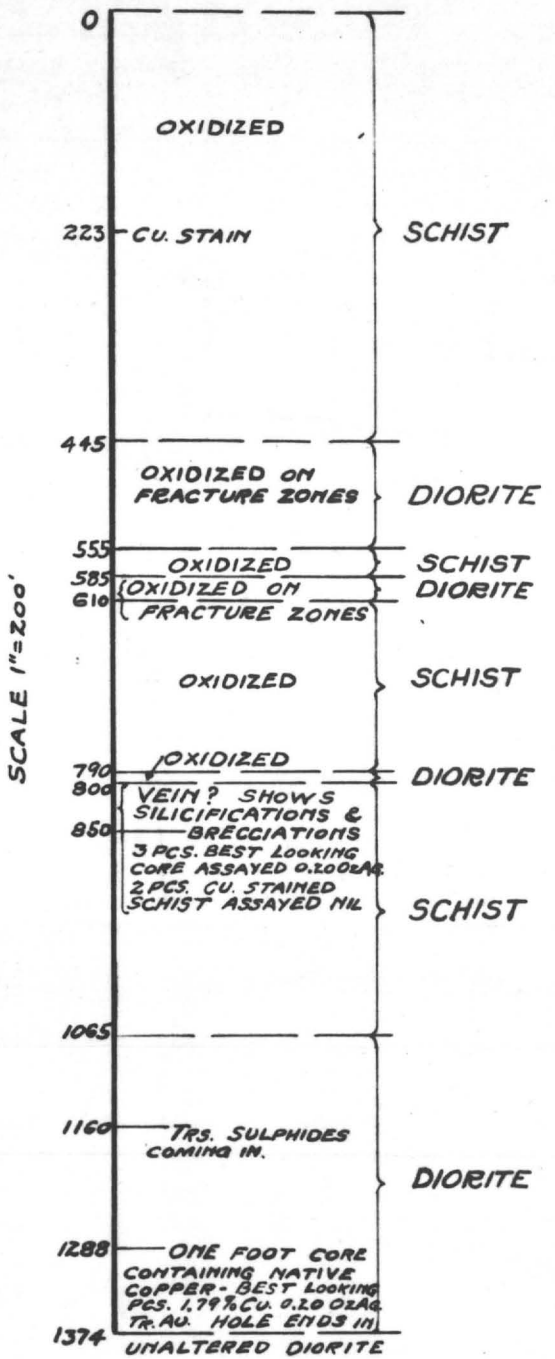
E-W VERTICAL SECTION

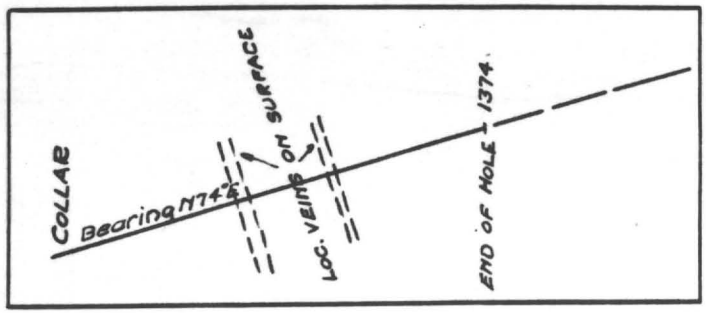
DIAMOND DRILL HOLES NO. 1 & 3

REYMERT MINE

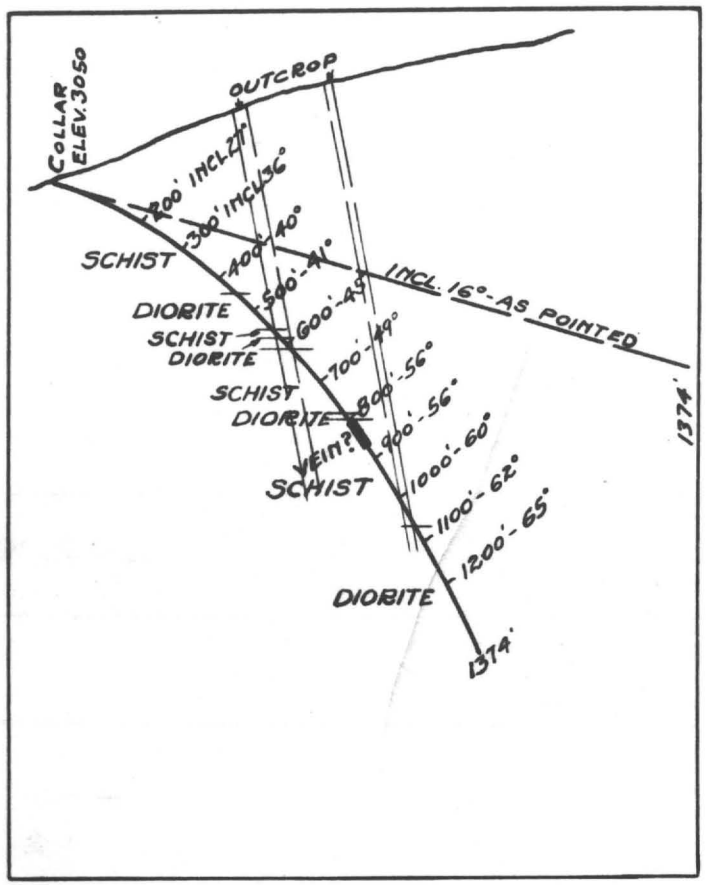
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=200' JUNE 1920.





PLAN



E-W SECTION

LEGEND
Direction of Hole as pointed
" " " " drilled

SLUDGE ASSAYS

From	To	Oz Ag.	From	To	Oz Ag.
40	45	Nil	585	590	0.60
55	60	Nil	600	605	Tr.
70	75	Nil	610	615	Nil
85	90	Nil	615	620	Nil
100	105	Nil	620	625	Nil
115	120	0.06	640	645	Nil
130	135	Nil	645	650	Nil
145	150	Tr.	675	680	0.04
175	180	Tr.	705	710	0.08
205	210	Nil	720	725	0.04
235	240	0.04	735	740	Nil
250	255	Tr.	745	750	Nil
265	270	Nil	760	765	Nil
295	300	Nil	775	780	Nil
325	330	Nil	790	795	Nil
340	345	Nil	795	800	0.28
355	360	0.04	805	810	0.20
370	375	0.04	815	820	0.12
385	390	Tr.	830	835	Nil
400	405	0.08	845	850	Nil
415	420	0.08	865	870	0.16
435	440	Nil	875	880	0.16
450	455	Nil	890	896	0.20
465	470	Nil	905	910	0.04
480	485	Nil	920	925	Nil
495	500	Nil	935	940	0.04
510	515	Nil	950	955	Nil
525	530	0.20	960	965	Tr.
540	545	0.16	965	970	Tr.
555	560	0.08	980	985	0.08
570	575	0.08	985	990	0.08

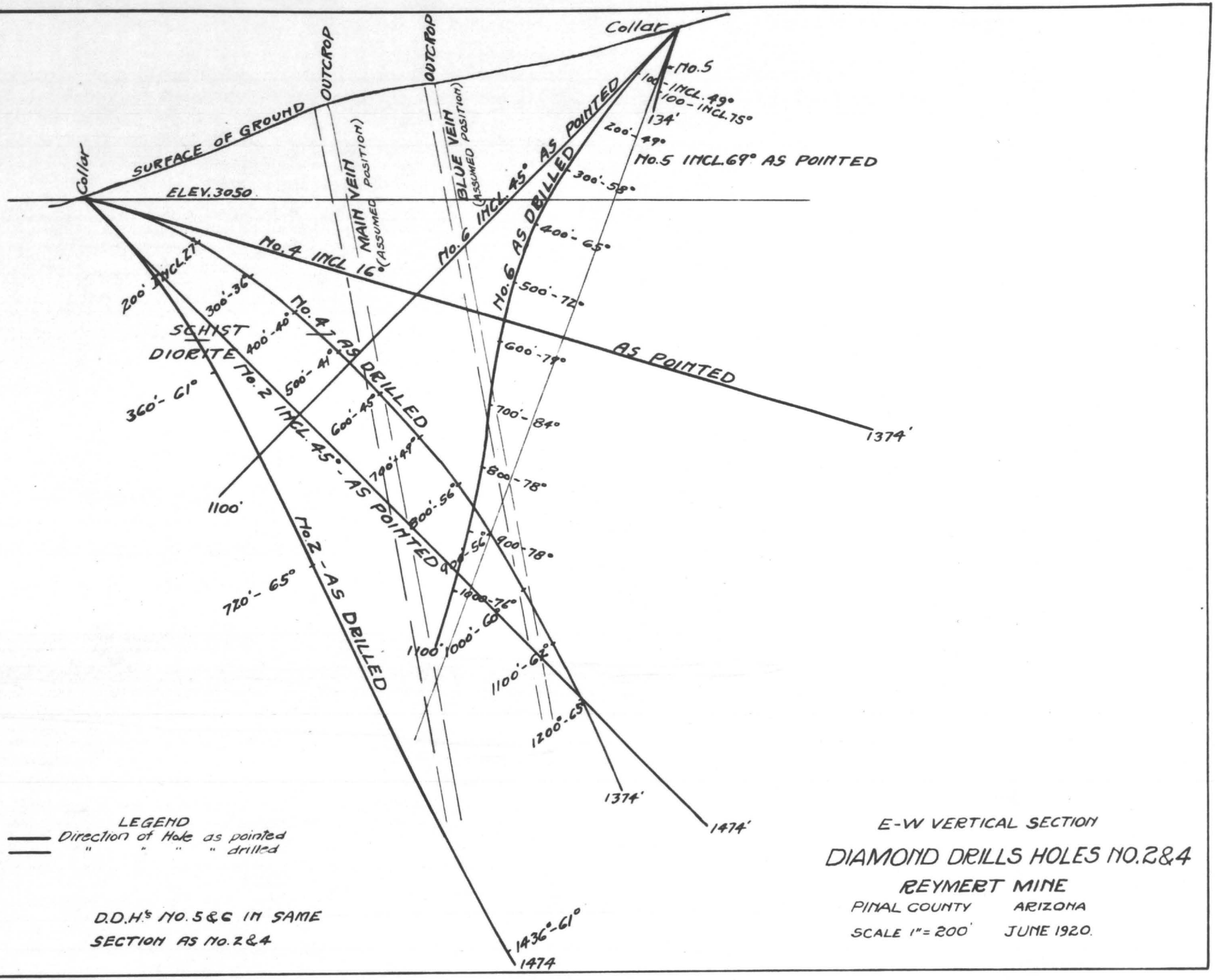
CORE ASSAYS

Loc.	% Cu.	Oz Ag	Oz Au	
540		0.80		
800 - 850		0.20	3 Pcs	BLACK CORE
800 - 850		Nil	2 "	Cu. STAINED "
1288-1289	1.79	0.20	Tr.	1" CORE

DRILLED JAN. 14 TO FEB. 27, 1920.

SUMMARY OF
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 4
REYMERT MINE
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=400' JUNE 1920



LEGEND
Direction of Hole as pointed
" " " " drilled

D.D.H.'s NO. 5 & 6 IN SAME SECTION AS NO. 2 & 4

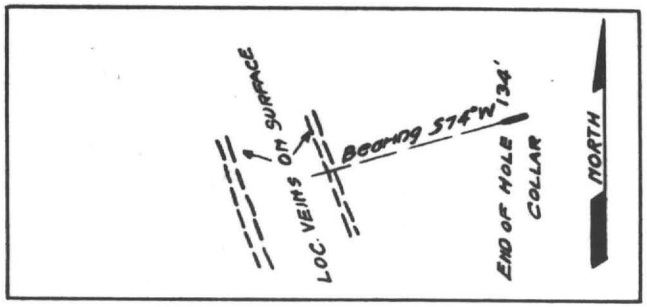
E-W VERTICAL SECTION

DIAMOND DRILLS HOLES NO. 2 & 4

REYMERT MINE

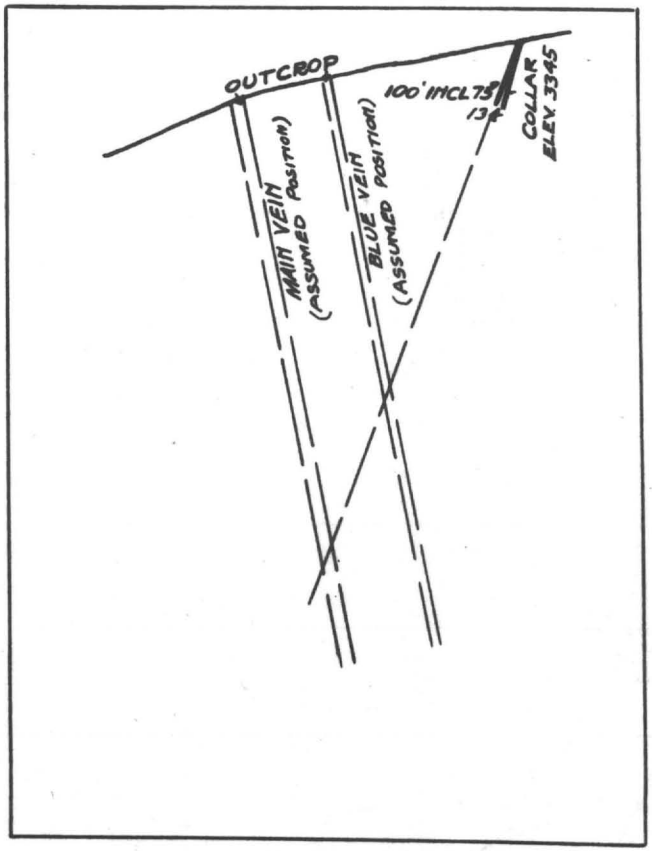
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1" = 200' JUNE 1920.



PLAN

ABANDONED - DUE TO
EXCESSIVE STEEPENING OF HOLE



E-W SECTION

SLUDGE ASSAYS

From	To	Oz. Ag
55	60	Nil
70	75	0.08
95	100	0.08
120	125	0.16

LEGEND

—— Direction of Hole as pointed

—— " " " " drilled

DRILLED MAR. 5 TO MAR. 8, 1920.

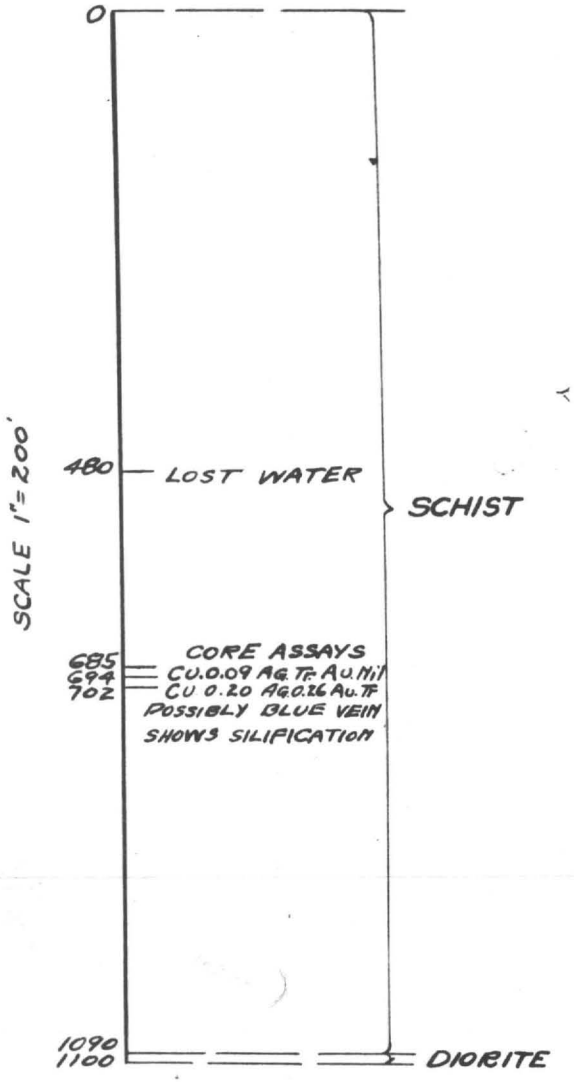
SUMMARY OF

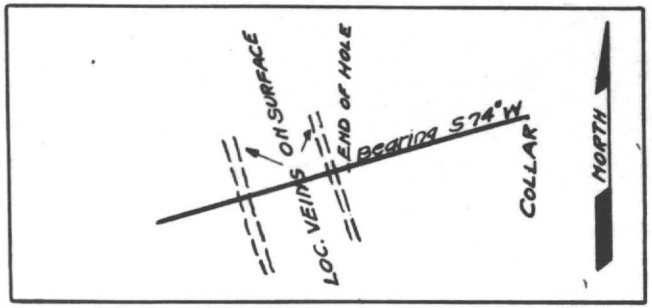
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 5

REYMERT MINE

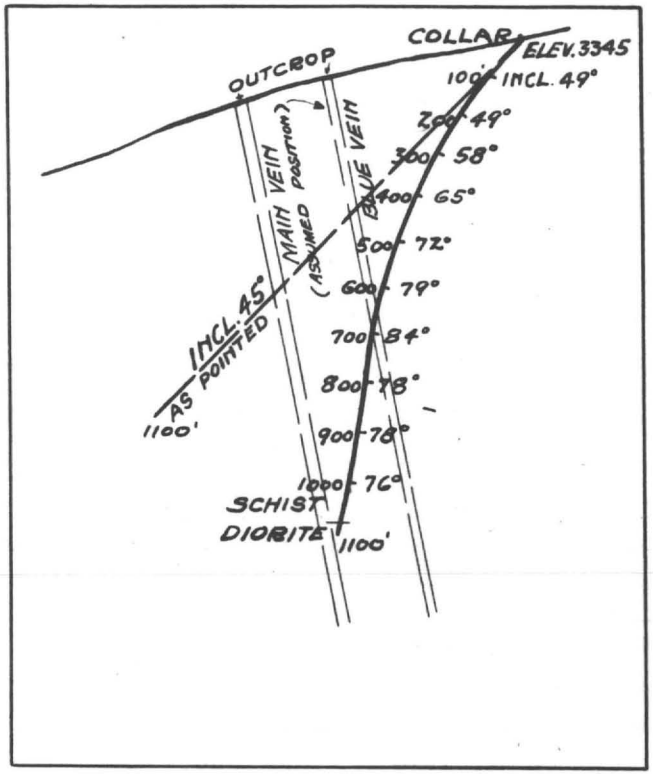
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=400' JUNE 1920.





PLAN



E-W SECTION

SLUDGE ASSAYS

From	To	Oz Ag.	From	To	Oz Ag.	From	To	Oz Ag.
45	50	Nil	745	750		935	940	Nil
95	100	0.16	750	755	Nil	940	945	Nil
70	75	0.14	755	760		950	955	
120	125	Tr.	770	775		955	960	Nil
145	150	Tr.	785	790		965	970	
170	175	0.12	795	800		970	975	0.08
195	200	Nil	800	805		975	980	Nil
220	225	Nil	765	770	Nil	980	985	Nil
245	250	0.12	775	780	Nil	985	990	Nil
275	280	0.12	780	785	Nil	995	1000	Nil
350	355	0.12	790	795	0.08	1000	1005	Nil
365	370	Nil	805	810	Nil	1005	1010	Nil
410	415	0.16	810	815	Nil	1010	1015	Nil
425	430	0.12	815	820	0.06	1015	1020	Nil
435	440	Nil	820	825	Nil	1020	1025	
445	450	Tr.	830	835		1025	1030	Nil
530	535	Nil	835	840		1070	1075	
545	550	Nil	865	870	Nil	1075	1080	
560	565	Nil	870	875		1080	1085	
575	580	Tr.	875	880		1090	1095	
590	595	Nil	880	885	Nil	1095	1100	
605	610	0.08	885	890				
670	676	Nil	890	895				
719	726	Nil	895	900	Nil			
730	735	Nil	910	915	Nil			
735	740	Nil	925	930	Nil			
740	745		930	935	Nil			

LEGEND
—— Direction of Hole as pointed
—— " " " " drilled

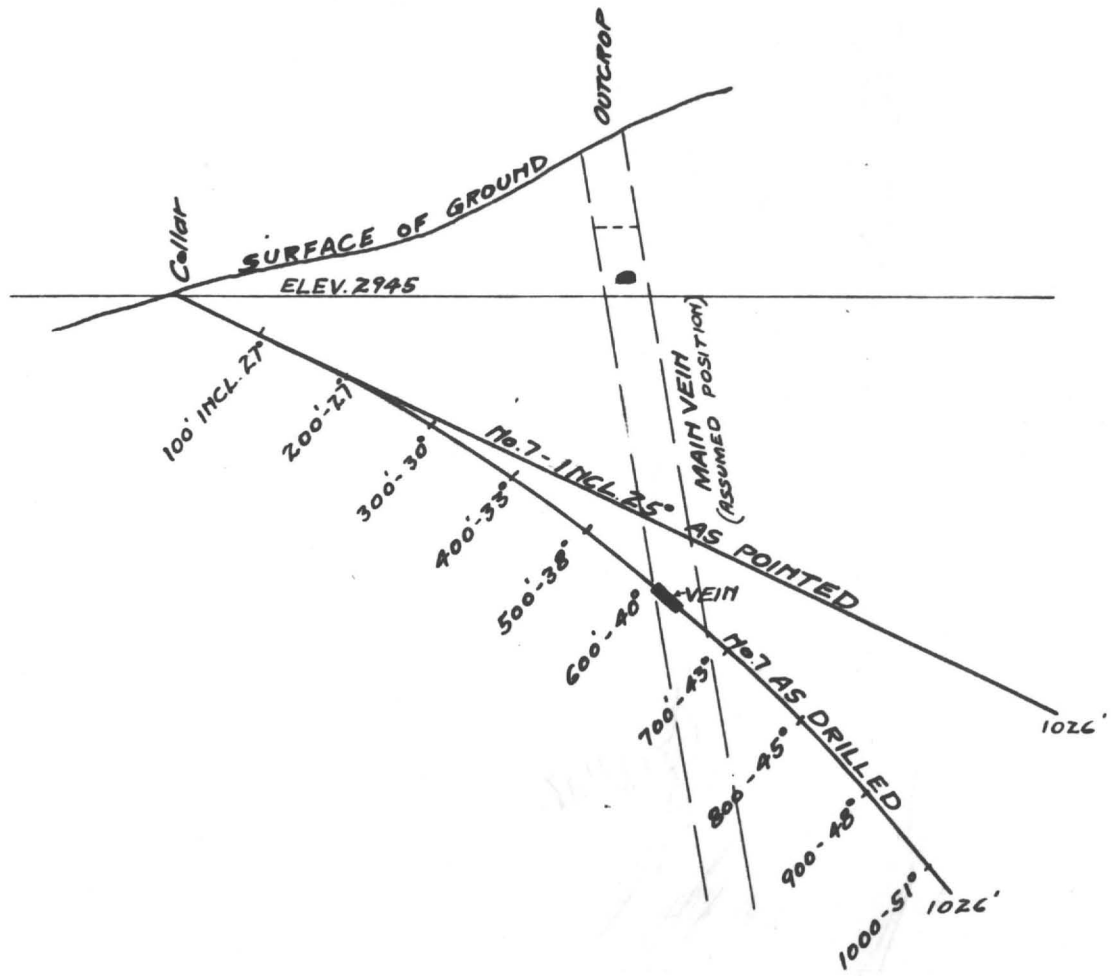
DRILLED MAR 9, TO APR. 27, 1920.

SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 6

REYMERT MINE

PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"= 400 JUNE 1920.



LEGEND

——— Direction of Hole as pointed

——— " " " " drilled

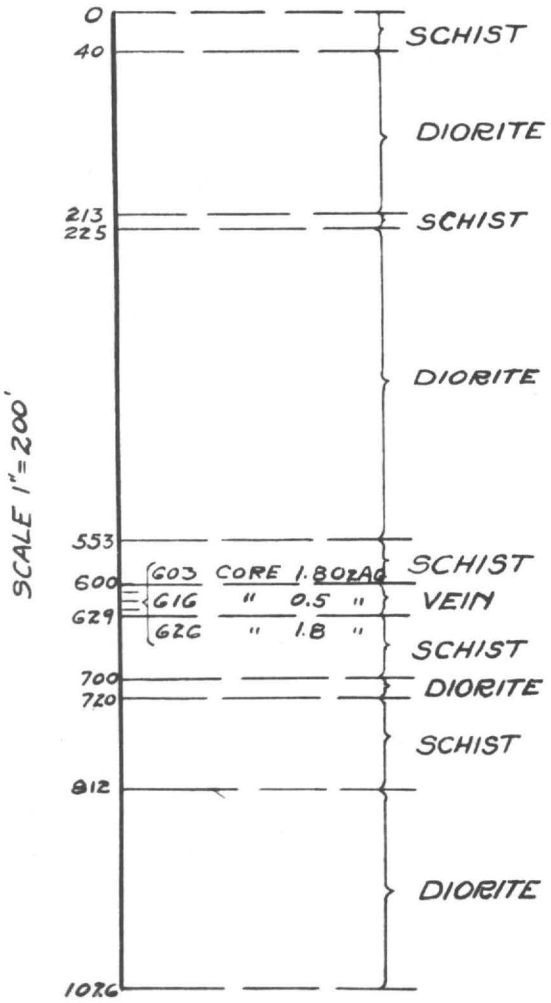
E-W VERTICAL SECTION

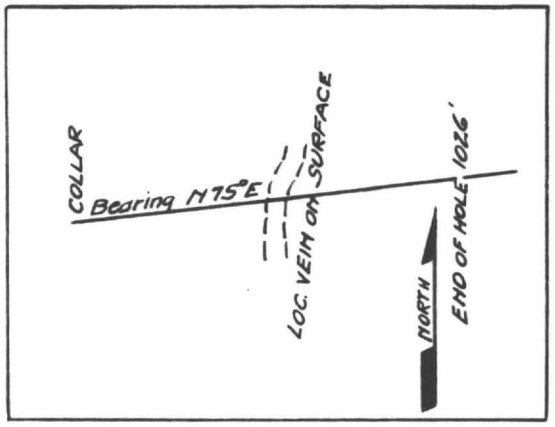
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 7

REYMERT MINE

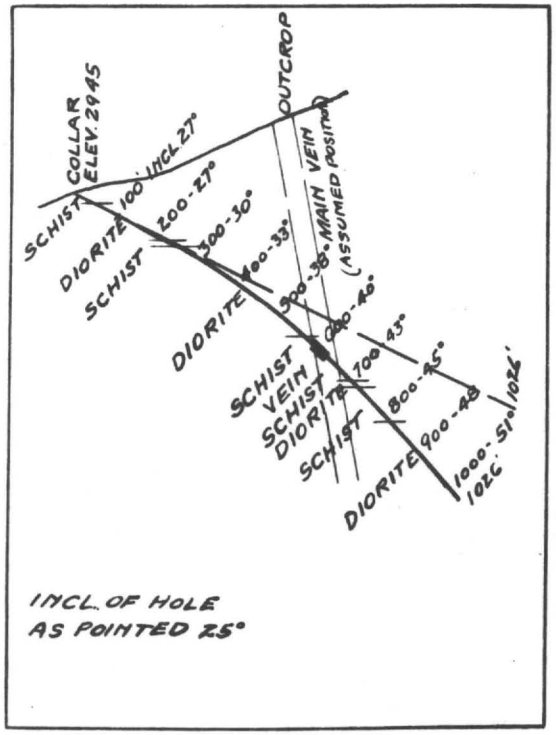
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=200' JUNE 1920.





PLAN



E-W SECTION

SLUDGE ASSAYS

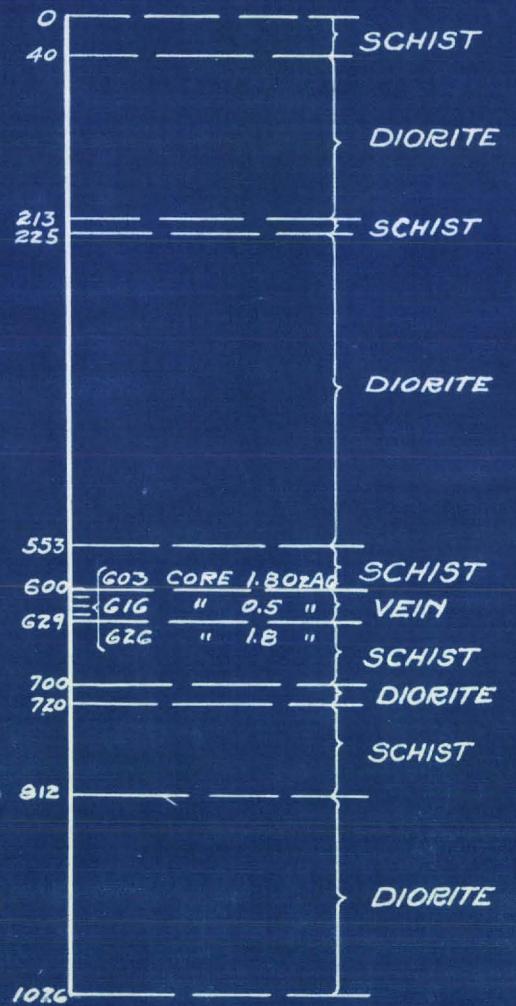
FROM	TO	OZ. AG	FROM	TO	OZ AG	FROM	TO	OZ AG.
150	155	0.16	605	610	0.84	805	810	Nil
190	195	Nil	610	615	1.04	810	815	Nil
205	210	0.12	615	620	0.80	815	820	0.12
255	260	Nil	620	625	0.68	820	825	0.12
275	280	Nil	625	630	0.64	825	830	0.08
290	295	0.08	665	670	0.16	830	835	0.08
305	310	0.08	670	675	0.08	835	840	0.08
320	325	0.12	675	680	Nil	840	845	0.08
335	340	0.08	680	685	0.08	845	850	Nil
350	355	0.08	685	690	0.08	855	860	Nil
365	370	0.12	705	710	0.12	860	865	Nil
380	385	0.08	710	715	Nil	865	870	Nil
405	410	0.08	715	720	0.12	870	875	Nil
420	425	0.12	720	725	0.08	910	915	Nil
435	440	Nil	725	730	Nil	950	955	0.08
450	455	0.16	730	735	0.12	975	980	0.08
535	540	0.12	735	740	Nil	995	1000	Nil
540	545	0.16	740	745	0.08	1005	1010	0.08
545	550	0.12	745	750	0.08	1010	1015	0.08
550	555	0.12	750	755	0.08	1015	1020	Nil
555	560	0.16	755	760	0.08	1020	1025	Nil
560	565	0.16	760	765	Nil	1025	1026	Nil
565	570	Nil	765	770	0.08			
570	575	Nil	770	775	Nil			
575	580	0.16	775	780	0.12			
580	585	0.16	780	785	0.12			
585	590	0.12	785	790	Tr.			
590	595	0.24	790	795	Nil			
595	600	0.28	795	800	0.12			
600	605	0.40	800	805	Nil			

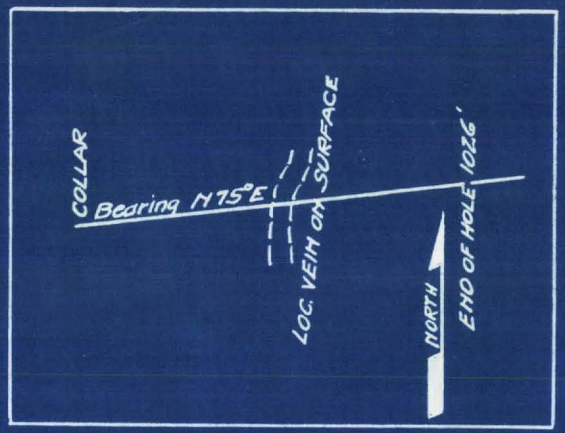
DRILLED MAR. 15, TO APR. 21, 1920.

LEGEND
——— Direction of Hole as pointed
——— " " " " drilled

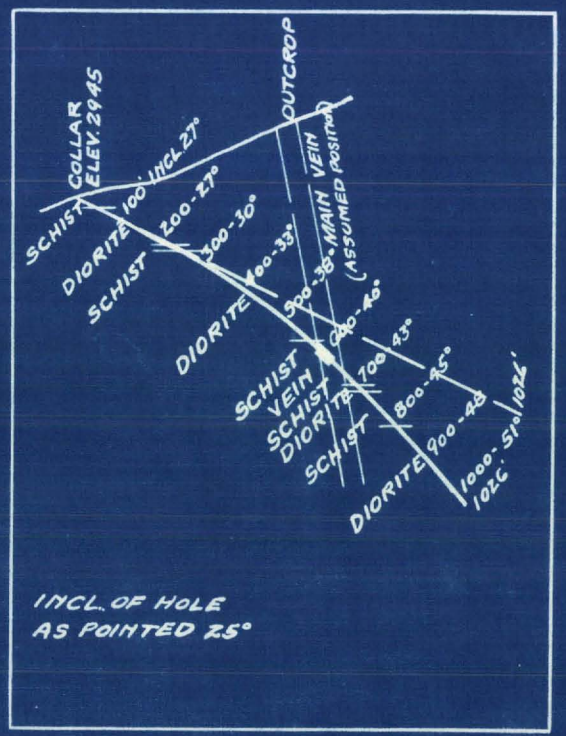
SUMMARY OF
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 7

REYMERT MINE
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA
SCALE 1"=400' JUNE 1920.





PLAN



E-W SECTION

DRILLED MAR. 15, TO APR. 21, 1920.

LEGEND

—— Direction of Hole as pointed

—— " " " " drilled

SLUDGE ASSAYS

From	To	Oz. Ag	From	To	Oz. Ag	From	To	Oz. Ag.
150	155	0.16	605	610	0.84	805	810	Nil
190	195	Nil	610	615	1.04	810	815	Nil
205	210	0.12	615	620	0.80	815	820	0.12
255	260	Nil	620	625	0.68	820	825	0.12
275	280	Nil	625	630	0.64	825	830	0.08
290	295	0.08	665	670	0.16	830	835	0.08
305	310	0.08	670	675	0.08	835	840	0.08
310	325	0.12	675	680	Nil	840	845	0.08
335	340	0.08	680	685	0.08	845	850	Nil
350	355	0.08	685	690	0.08	855	860	Nil
365	370	0.12	705	710	0.12	860	865	Nil
380	385	0.08	710	715	Nil	865	870	Nil
405	410	0.08	715	720	0.12	870	875	Nil
420	425	0.12	720	725	0.08	910	915	Nil
435	440	Nil	725	730	Nil	950	955	0.08
450	455	0.16	730	735	0.12	975	980	0.08
535	540	0.12	735	740	Nil	995	1000	Nil
540	545	0.16	740	745	0.08	1005	1010	0.08
545	550	0.12	745	750	0.08	1010	1015	0.08
550	555	0.12	750	755	0.08	1015	1020	Nil
555	560	0.16	755	760	0.08	1020	1025	Nil
560	565	0.16	760	765	Nil	1025	1026	Nil
565	570	Nil	765	770	0.08			
570	575	Nil	770	775	Nil			
575	580	0.16	775	780	0.12			
580	585	0.16	780	785	0.12			
585	590	0.12	785	790	Tr.			
590	595	0.24	790	795	Nil			
595	600	0.28	795	800	0.12			
600	605	0.40	800	805	Nil			

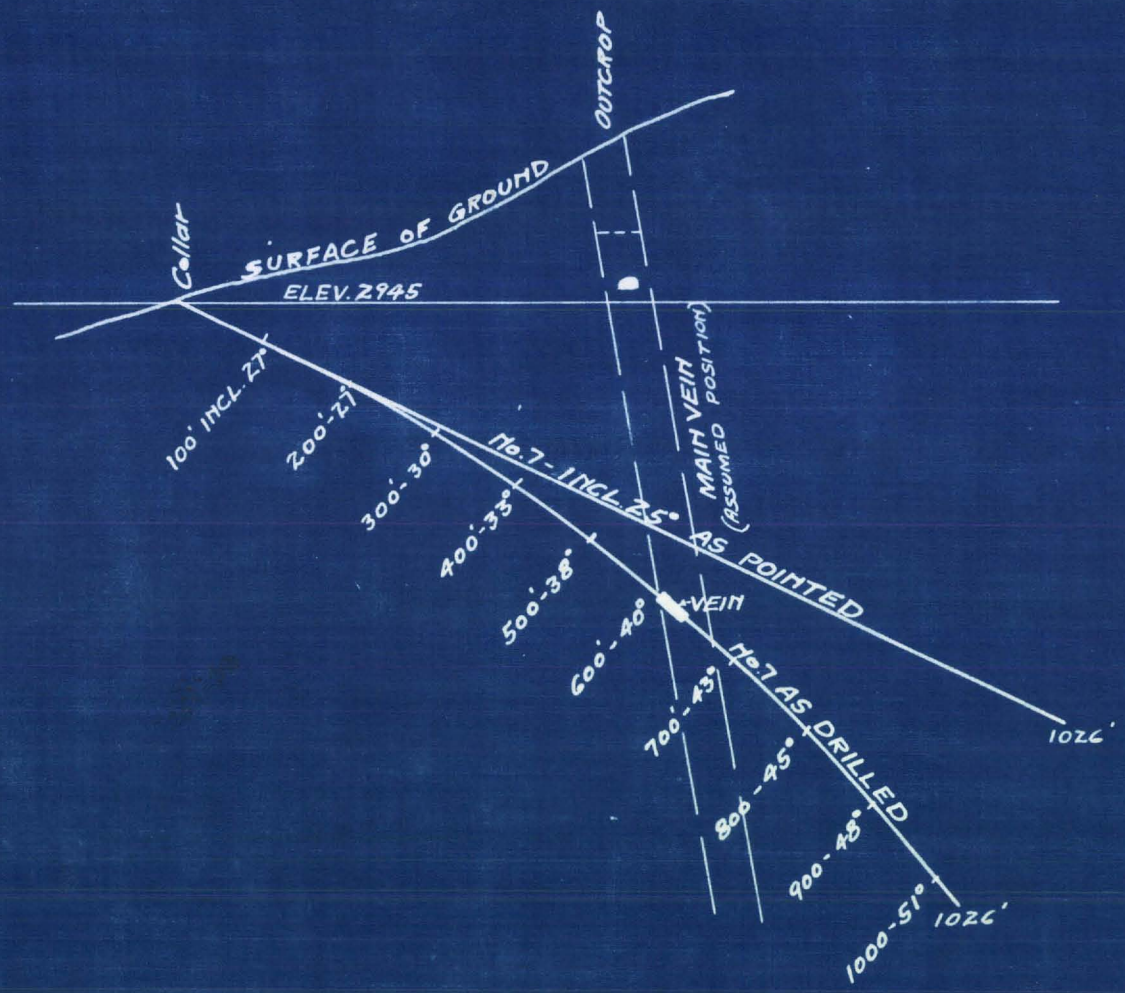
SUMMARY OF

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 7

REYMERT MINE

PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=400' JUNE 1920.



LEGEND

——— Direction of Hole as pointed

——— " " " " drilled

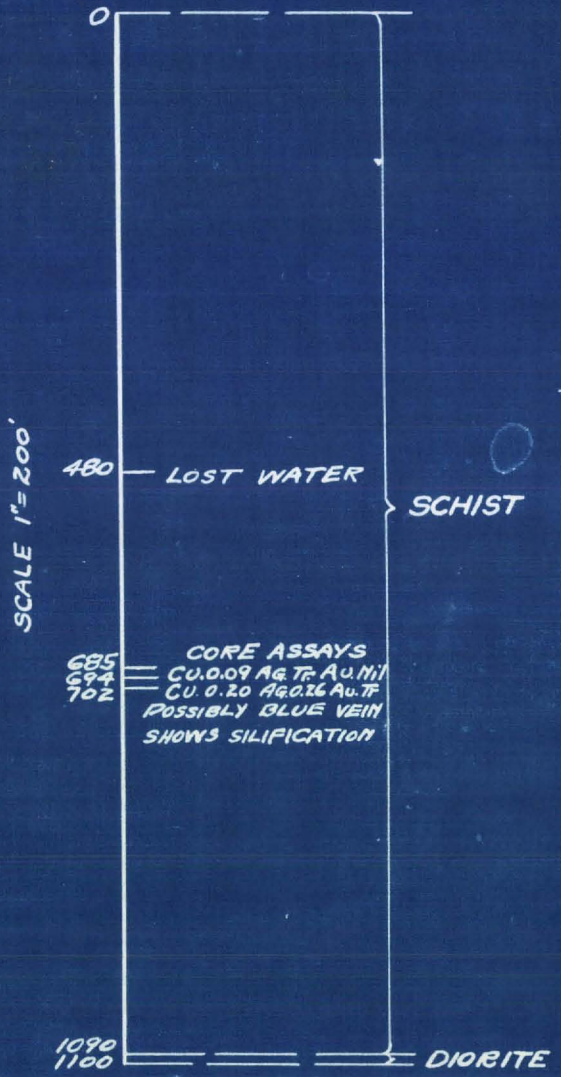
E-W VERTICAL SECTION

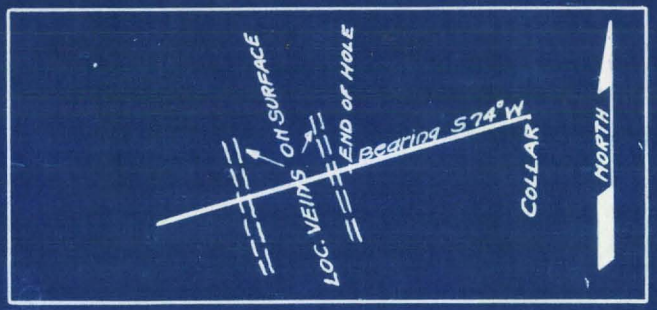
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 7

REYMERT MINE

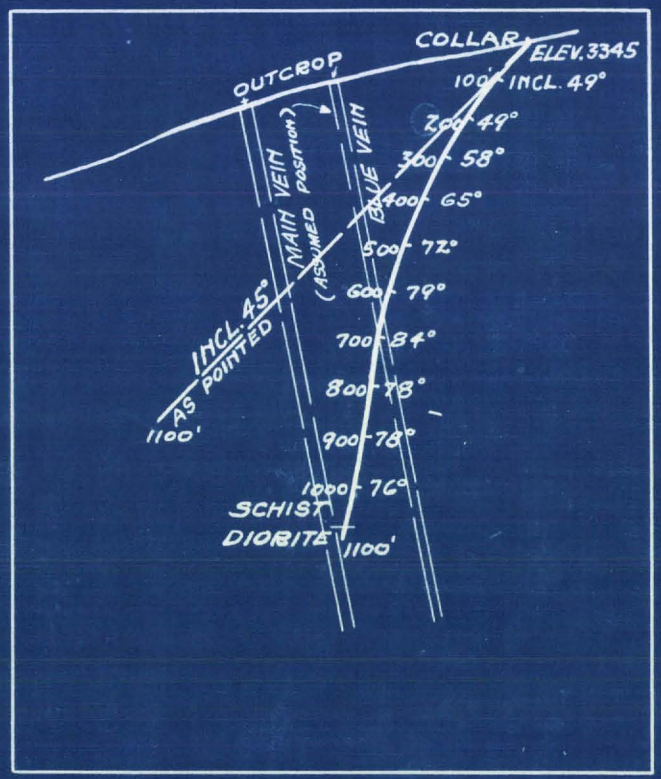
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=200' JUNE 1920.





PLAN



E-W SECTION

SLUDGE ASSAYS

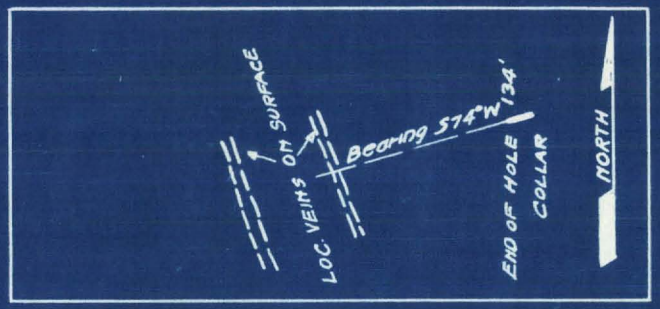
From	To	Oz Ag.	From	To	Oz Ag.	From	To	Oz Ag.
45	50	Nil	745	750		935	940	Nil
95	100	0.16	750	755	Nil	940	945	Nil
70	75	0.14	755	760		950	955	
120	125	Tr.	770	775		955	960	Nil
145	150	Tr.	785	790		965	970	
170	175	0.12	795	800		970	975	0.08
195	200	Nil	800	805		975	980	Nil
220	225	Nil	765	770	Nil	980	985	Nil
245	250	0.12	775	780	Nil	985	990	Nil
275	280	0.12	780	785	Nil	995	1000	Nil
350	355	0.12	790	795	0.08	1000	1005	Nil
365	370	Nil	805	810	Nil	1005	1010	Nil
410	415	0.16	810	815	Nil	1010	1015	Nil
425	430	0.12	815	820	0.06	1015	1020	Nil
435	440	Nil	820	825	Nil	1020	1025	
445	450	Tr.	830	835		1025	1030	Nil
530	535	Nil	835	840		1070	1075	
545	550	Nil	865	870	Nil	1075	1080	
560	565	Nil	870	875		1080	1085	
575	580	Tr.	875	880		1090	1095	
590	595	Nil	880	885	Nil	1095	1100	
605	610	0.08	885	890				
670	676	Nil	890	895				
719	726	Nil	895	900	Nil			
730	735	Nil	910	915	Nil			
735	740	Nil	925	930	Nil			
740	745		930	935	Nil			

LEGEND
—— Direction of Hole as pointed
—— " " " " drilled

DRILLED MAR 9, TO APR. 27, 1920.

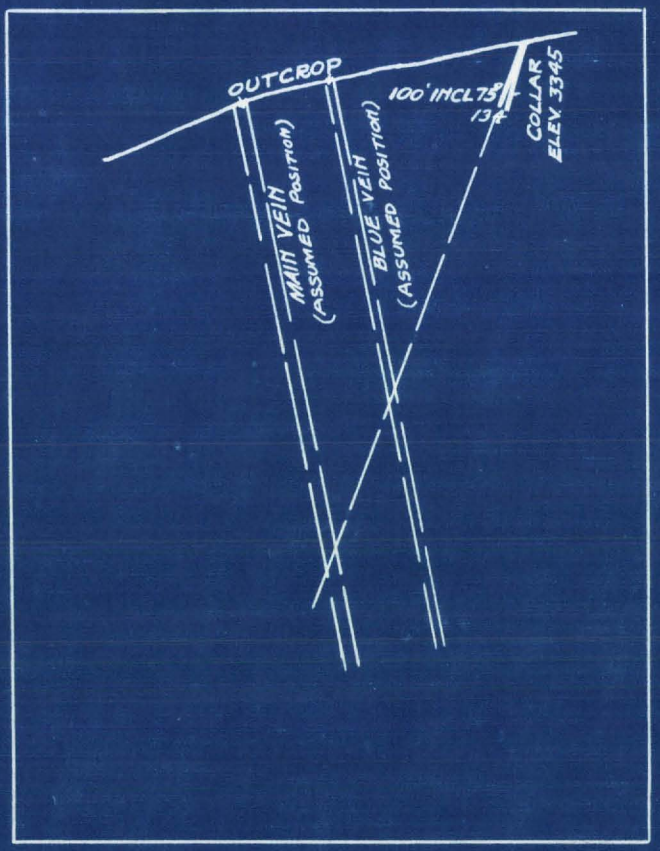
SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 6

REYMERT MINE
PIMAL COUNTY ARIZONA
SCALE 1"= 400 JUNE 1920.



PLAN

ABANDONED - DUE TO EXCESSIVE STEEPENING OF HOLE



E-W SECTION

LEGEND

Direction of Hole as pointed

" " " " drilled

DRILLED MAR. 5 TO MAR. 8, 1920.

SLUDGE ASSAYS

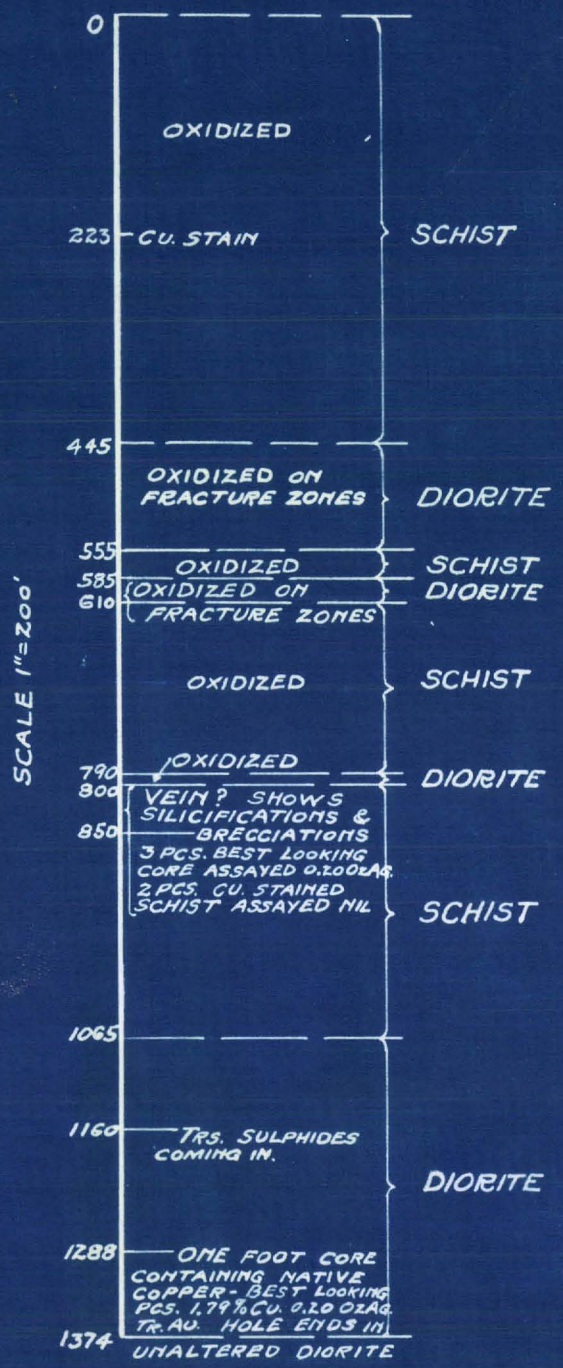
FROM	TO	OZ. AG
55	60	Nil
70	75	0.08
95	100	0.08
120	125	0.16

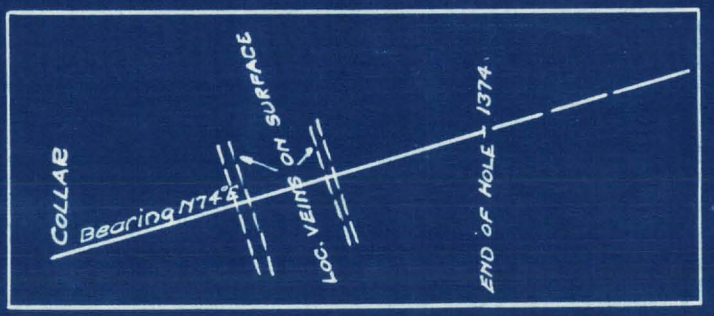
SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 5

REYMERT MINE

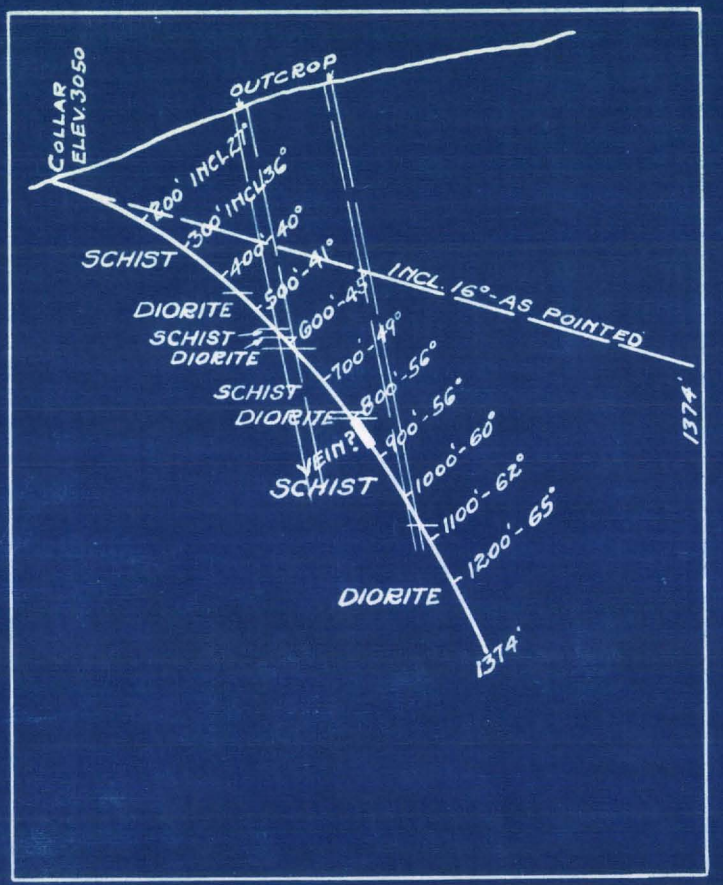
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=400' JUNE 1920.





PLAN



E-W SECTION

LEGEND
Direction of Hole as pointed
" " " " drilled

SLUDGE ASSAYS

FROM	TO	OZ AG.	FROM	TO	OZ AG.
40	45	Nil	585	590	0.60
55	60	Nil	600	605	Tr.
70	75	Nil	610	615	Nil
85	90	Nil	615	620	Nil
100	105	Nil	620	625	Nil
115	120	0.06	640	645	Nil
130	135	Nil	645	650	Nil
145	150	Tr.	675	680	0.04
175	180	Tr.	705	710	0.08
205	210	Nil	720	725	0.04
235	240	0.04	735	740	Nil
250	255	Tr.	745	750	Nil
265	270	Nil	760	765	Nil
295	300	Nil	775	780	Nil
325	330	Nil	790	795	Nil
340	345	Nil	795	800	0.28
355	360	0.04	805	810	0.20
370	375	0.04	815	820	0.12
385	390	Tr.	830	835	Nil
400	405	0.08	845	850	Nil
415	420	0.08	865	870	0.16
435	440	Nil	875	880	0.16
450	455	Nil	890	895	0.20
465	470	Nil	905	910	0.04
480	485	Nil	920	925	Nil
495	500	Nil	935	940	0.04
510	515	Nil	950	955	Nil
525	530	0.20	960	965	Tr.
540	545	0.16	965	970	Tr.
555	560	0.08	980	985	0.08
570	575	0.08	985	990	0.08

CORE ASSAYS

LOC.	% CU.	OZ AG.	OZ AU.	
540		0.80		
800 - 850		0.20		3 PCS. BLACK CORE
800 - 850		Nil		2 " CU. STAINED "
1288-1289	1.79	0.20	Tr.	1/2 " CORE

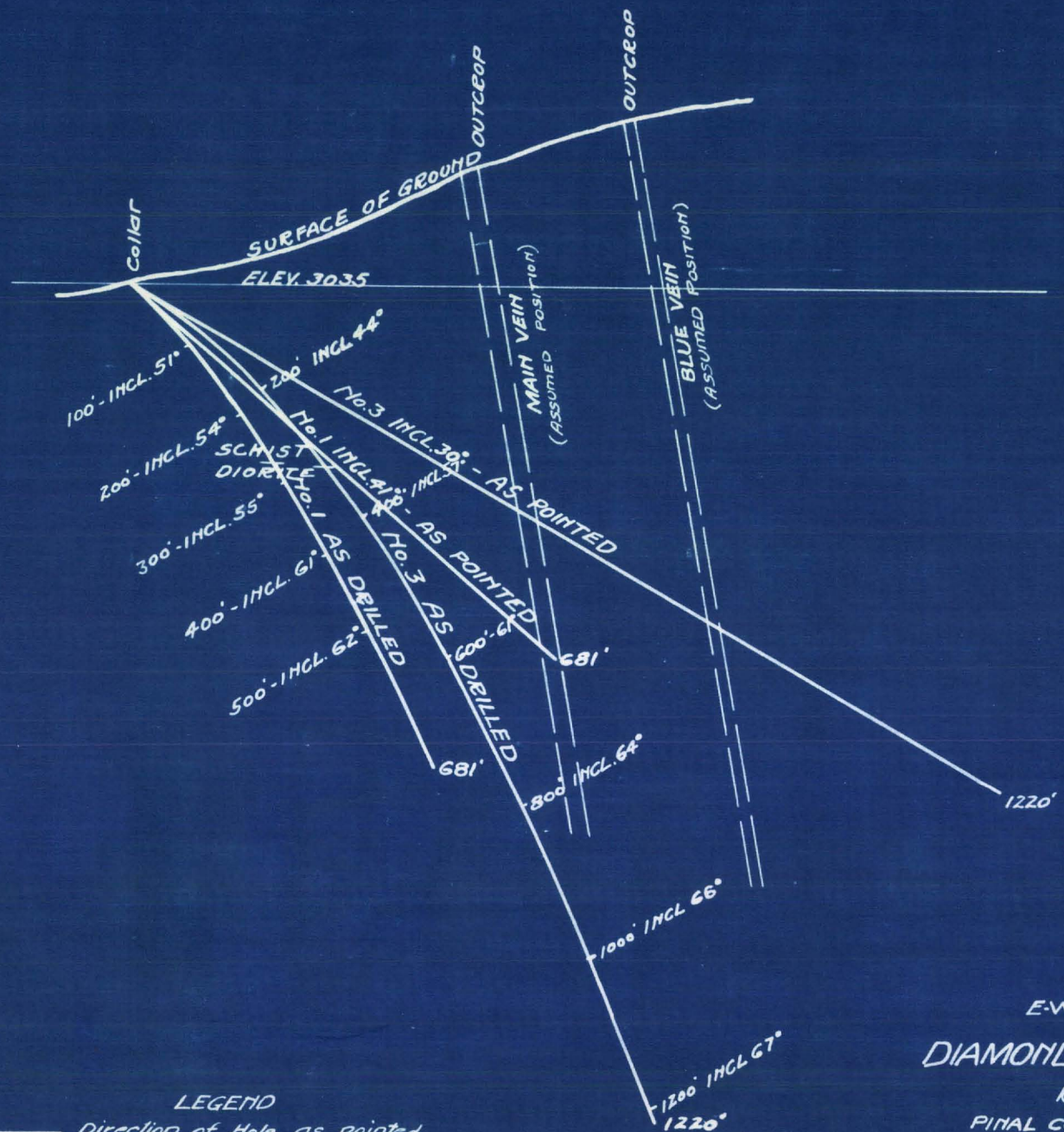
SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 4

REYMERT MINE

PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=400' JUNE 1920

DRILLED JAN. 14 TO FEB. 27, 1920.



LEGEND

—— Direction of Hole as pointed

—— " " " " drilled

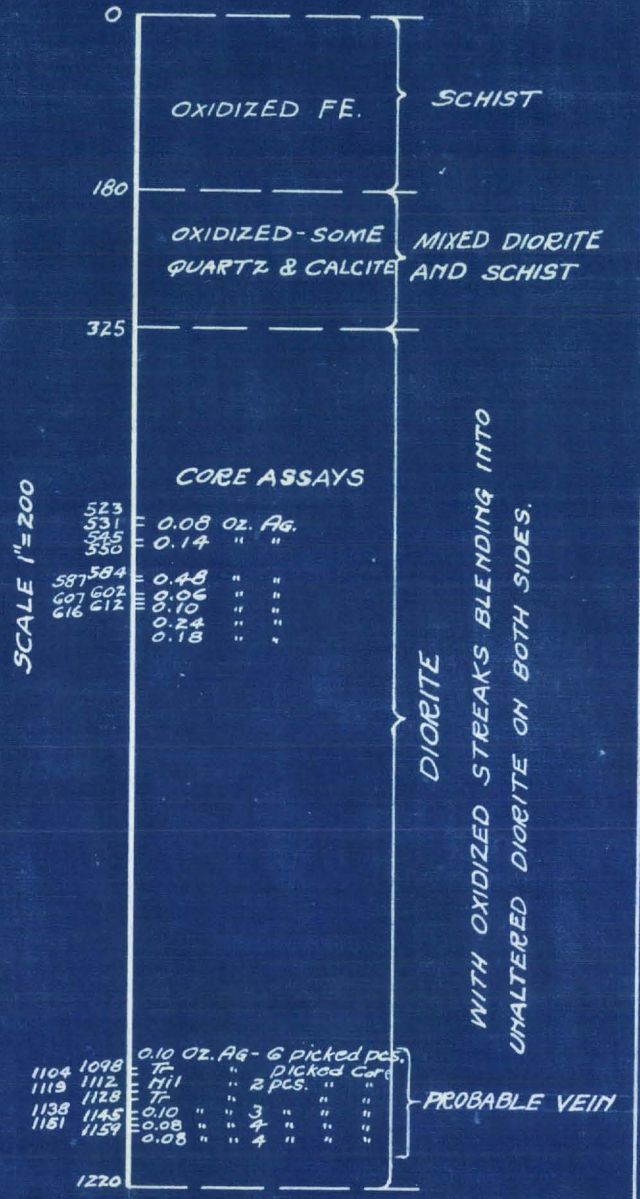
E-W VERTICAL SECTION

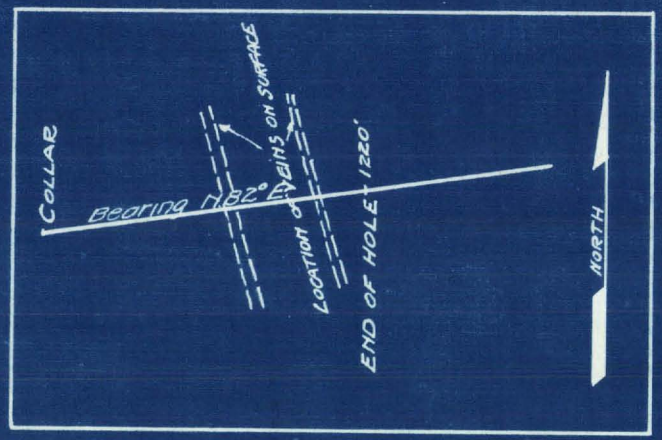
DIAMOND DRILL HOLES NO. 1 & 3

REYMERT MINE

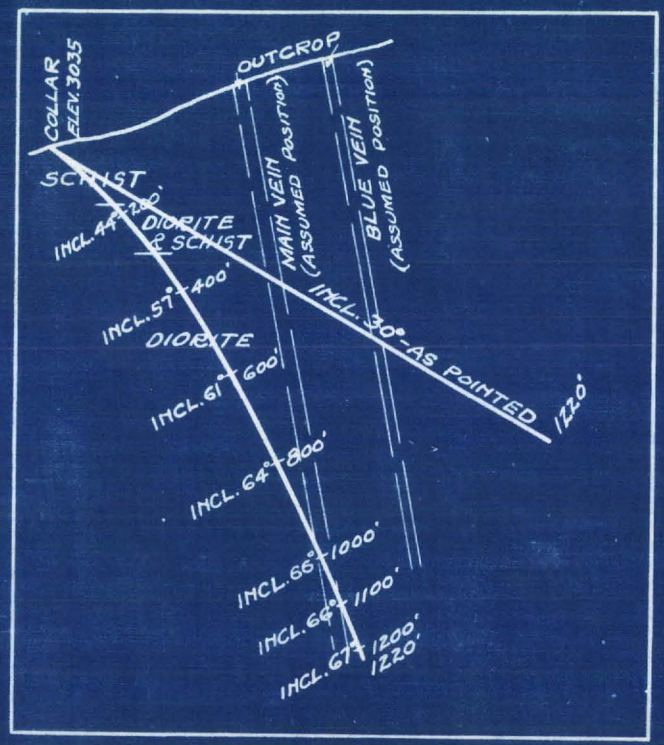
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1" = 200' JUNE 1920.





PLAN



E-W SECTION

LEGEND
——— Direction of Hole as pointed
——— " " " " drilled

DRILLED DEC. 21, 1919 TO FEB. 1, 1920

SLUDGE ASSAYS

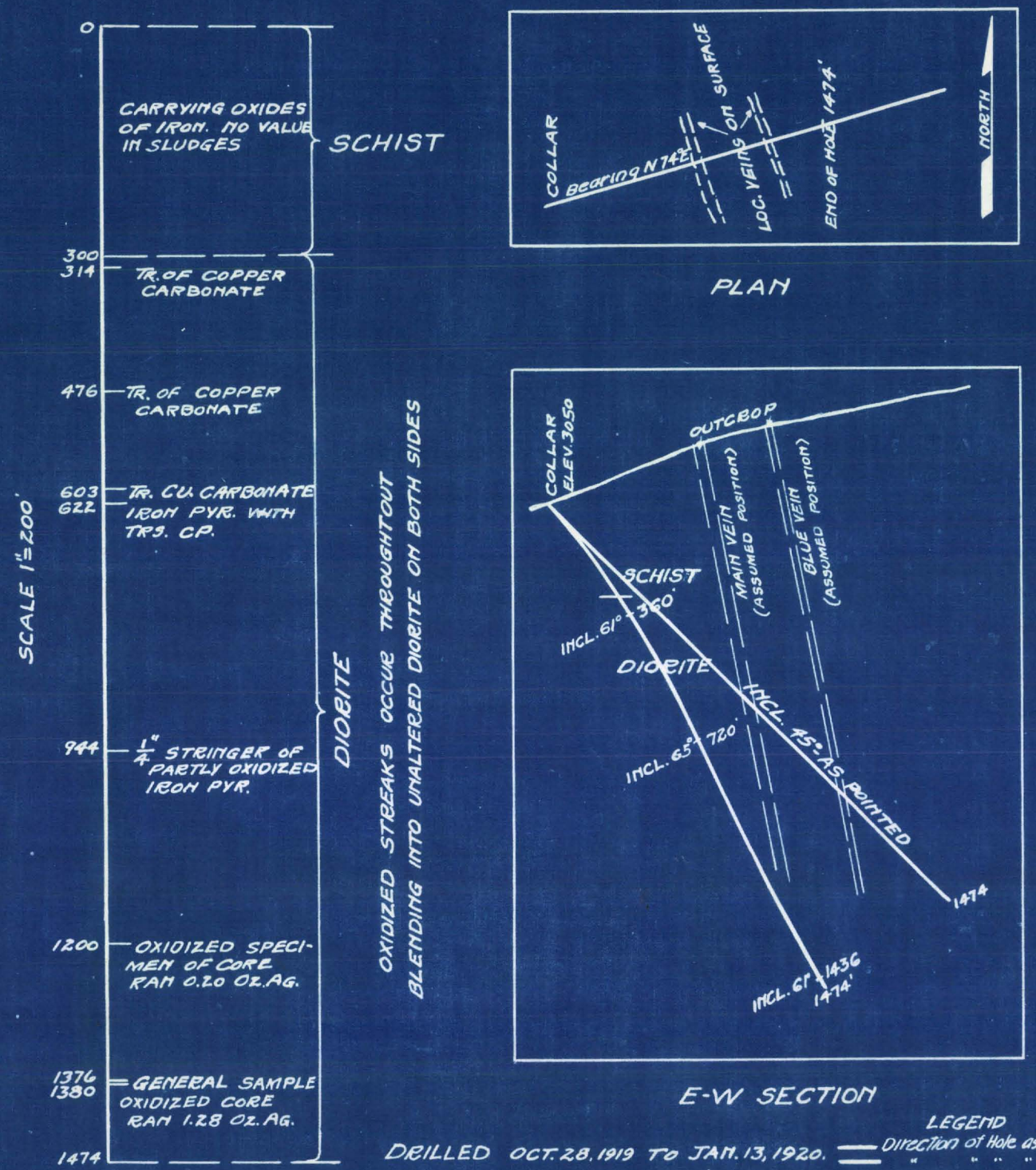
From	To	Oz. Ag.	From	To	Oz Ag	From	To	Oz Ag.
25	30	0.04	630	635	Nil	1070	1075	Nil
45	50	0.16	645	650	Nil	1085	1090	Nil
60	65	0.06	660	665	0.12	1095	1100	0.16
75	80	0.04	675	680	Nil	1100	1105	0.04
90	95	0.06	690	695	Tr.	1105	1110	0.04
105	110	0.06	705	710	Tr.	1110	1115	0.12
120	125	Tr.	720	725	Nil	1115	1120	Nil
135	140	Nil	735	740	Nil	1120	1125	Nil
150	155	Nil	750	755	Nil	1125	1130	0.08
165	170	0.04	765	770	Nil	1130	1135	Nil
180	185	Nil	780	785	Nil	1135	1140	Nil
185	190	Nil	795	800	Nil	1140	1145	0.16
195	200	Nil	810	815	Nil	1145	1150	Nil
210	215	Nil	825	830	Nil	1150	1155	0.08
225	230	Nil	840	845	0.04	1155	1160	0.08
240	245	Nil	855	860	Nil	1160	1165	0.08
255	260	Nil	870	875	Nil	1165	1170	0.04
270	275	Tr.	885	890	Nil	1170	1175	0.08
285	290	0.04	900	905	Nil	1175	1180	0.12
300	305	Nil	915	920	Nil	1180	1185	0.08
330	335	0.16	920	925	Nil	1185	1190	Nil
360	365	Nil	925	930	Tr.	1190	1195	0.08
480	485	Tr.	945	950	Nil	1195	1200	0.12
495	500	Nil	960	965	0.04	1200	1205	Nil
510	515	Tr.	980	985	Nil	1210	1215	0.04
525	530	Nil	985	990	Nil	1215	1220	0.08
540	545	Nil	1000	1005	Nil			
555	560	Tr.	1015	1020	Nil			
570	575	0.08	1020	1025	Nil			
585	590	Nil	1025	1030	Nil			
600	605	Nil	1040	1045	Nil			
615	620	0.08	1055	1060	Nil			

SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 3

REYMERT MINE

PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=400' JUNE 1920.



PLAN

E-W SECTION

LEGEND
Direction of Hole as pointed
" " " drilled

DRILLED OCT. 28, 1919 TO JAN. 13, 1920.

SLUDGE ASSAYS

FROM	TO	OZ.AG	FROM	TO	OZ.AG	FROM	TO	OZ.AG
245	250	Nil	735	740	0.10	1095	1100	Nil
260	265	Nil	750	755	0.12	1110	1115	0.04
275	280	Nil	765	770	0.12	1125	1130	Nil
290	295	0.06	780	785	Nil	1140	1145	0.06
305	310	0.36	795	800	Nil	1155	1160	Nil
320	325	0.08	810	815	Nil	1170	1175	0.04
390	395	0.06	825	830	Nil	1200	1205	0.08
410	415	0.04	840	845	Nil	1215	1220	Nil
425	430	Nil	855	860	0.04	1230	1235	Nil
435	440	Nil	870	875	Nil	1290	1295	0.06
450	455	Nil	885	890	Nil	1305	1310	Nil
465	470	Nil	900	905	Nil	1320	1325	Nil
480	485	Tr.	915	920	0.08	1335	1340	Nil
495	500	Nil	920	925	0.08	1350	1355	Nil
510	515	Nil	925	930	0.06	1365	1370	Nil
525	530	Nil	930	935	Nil	1380	1385	Nil
540	545	0.12	935	940	Nil	1395	1400	0.06
570	575	Nil	940	945	Tr.	1420	1425	Tr.
575	580	Nil	950	955	Tr.	1425	1430	Nil
585	590	Nil	955	960	0.16	1430	1435	0.08
600	605	Nil	960	965	0.28	1435	1440	0.08
615	620	0.12	975	980	0.10	1450	1455	Tr.
630	635	Nil	990	995	Tr.	1460	1465	Nil
645	650	Nil	1005	1010	0.18	1465	1470	Nil
660	665	Nil	1020	1025	0.12	1470	1474	Nil
675	680	Nil	1035	1040	0.08			
690	695	Nil	1050	1055	Tr.			
705	710	Nil	1070	1075	Nil			
720	725	Nil	1080	1085	Nil			

CORE ASSAYS

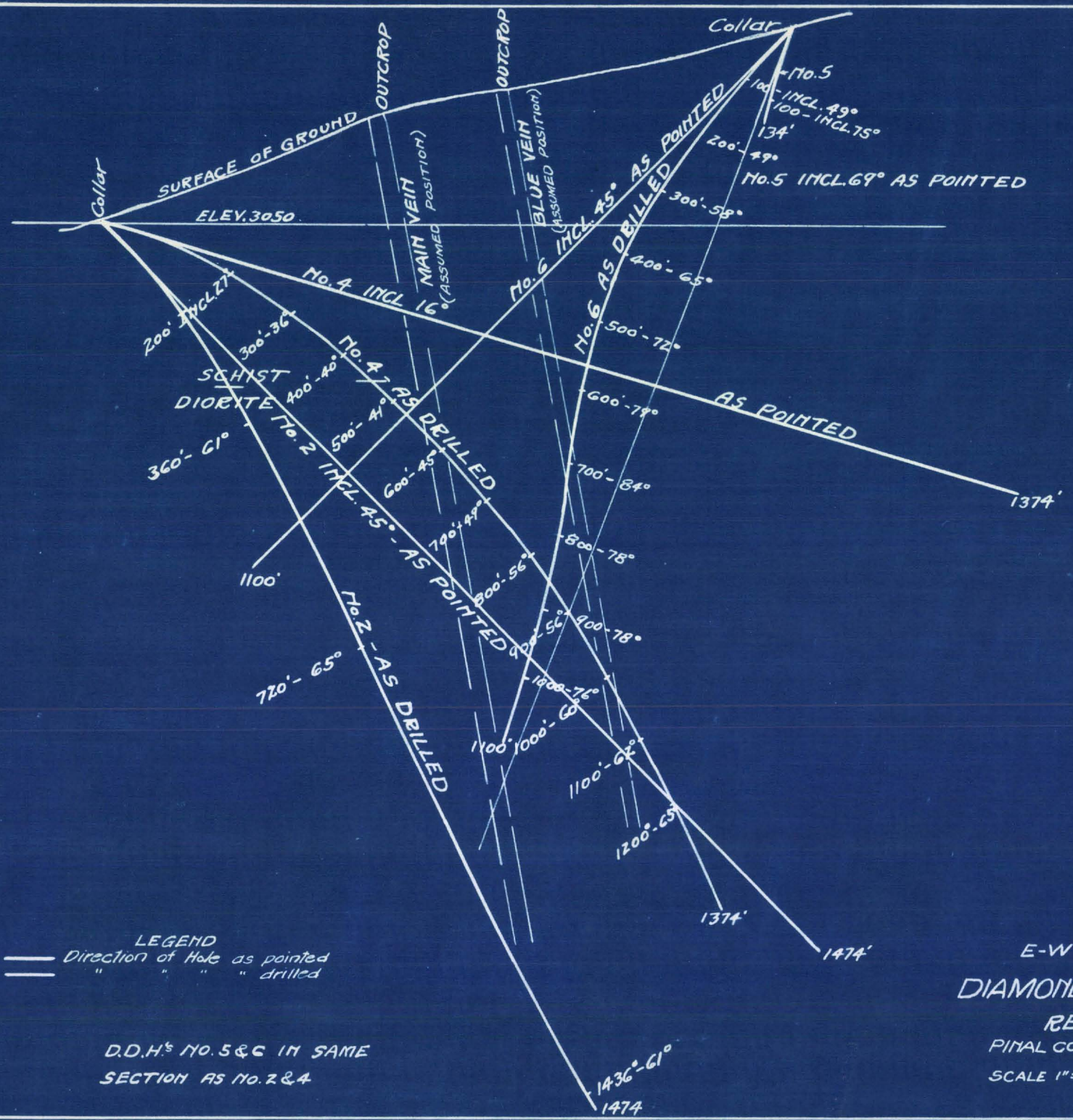
LOC.	%Cu	OZ.AG	OZ.AU
622	0.09	0.16	Tr.
650	0.20	0.18	Tr.
724	0.09	Nil	Nil
1200		0.20	
1376-1380		1.28	

SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 2

REYMERT MINE

PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=400' JUNE, 1920.



LEGEND
Direction of Hole as pointed
" " " " drilled

D.D.H.'s NO.5&C IN SAME SECTION AS NO.2&4

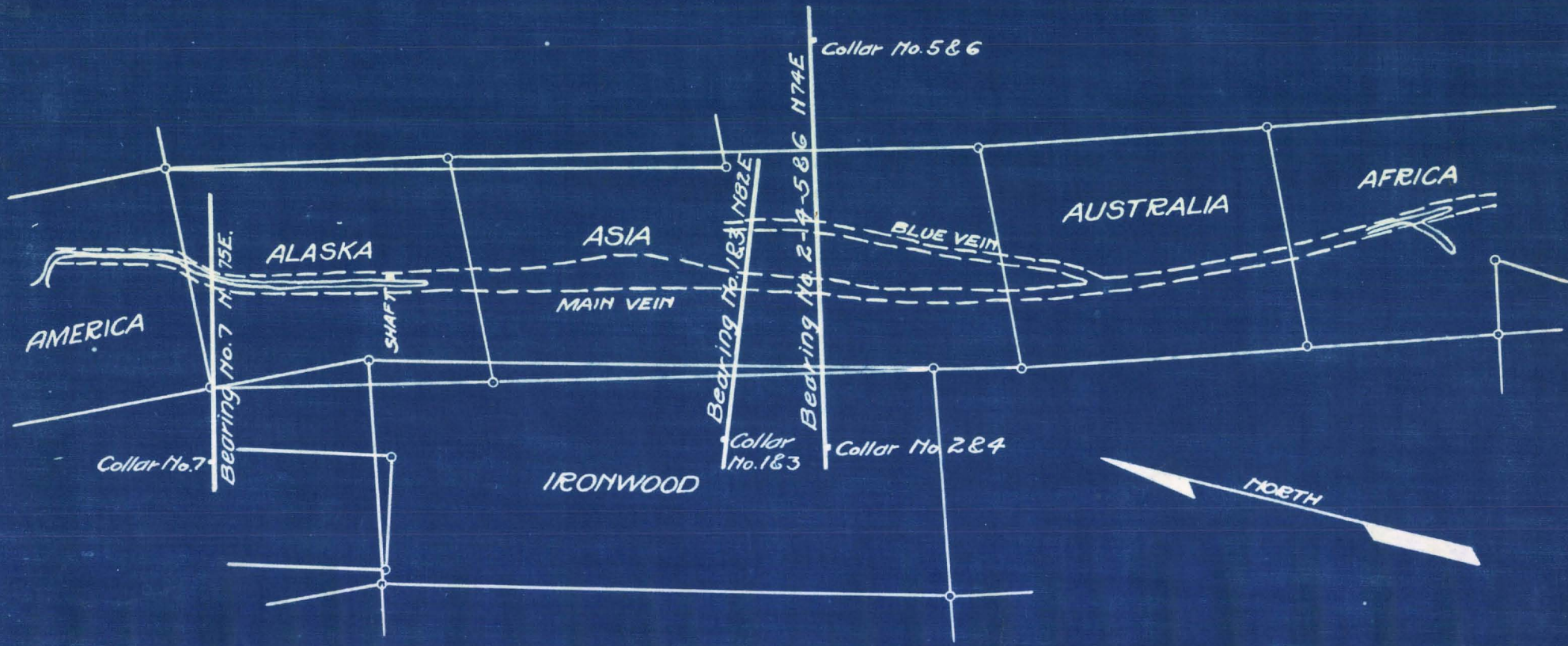
E-W VERTICAL SECTION

DIAMOND DRILLS HOLES NO.2&4

REYMERT MINE

PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

SCALE 1" = 200' JUNE 1920.



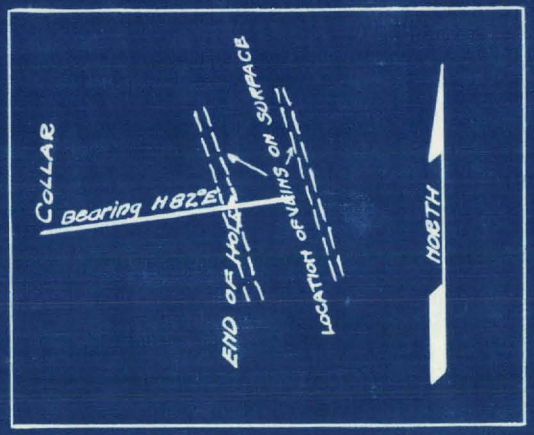
PLAN OF

DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

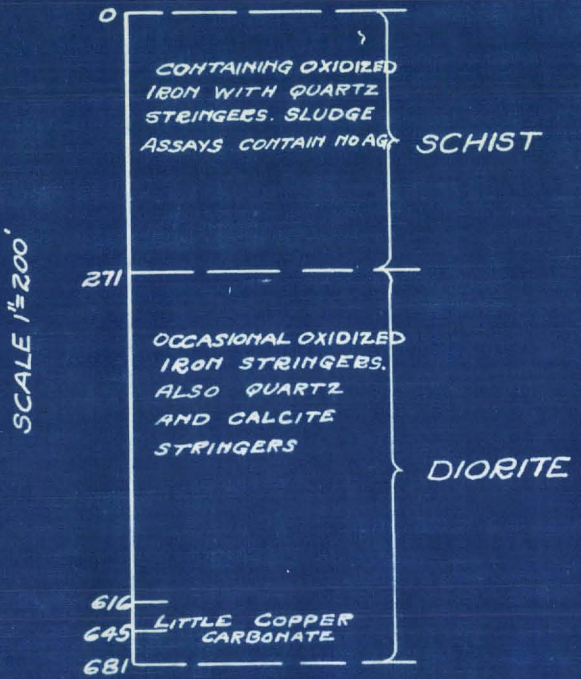
REYMERT MINE

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

SCALE 1"=400' JUNE 1920.

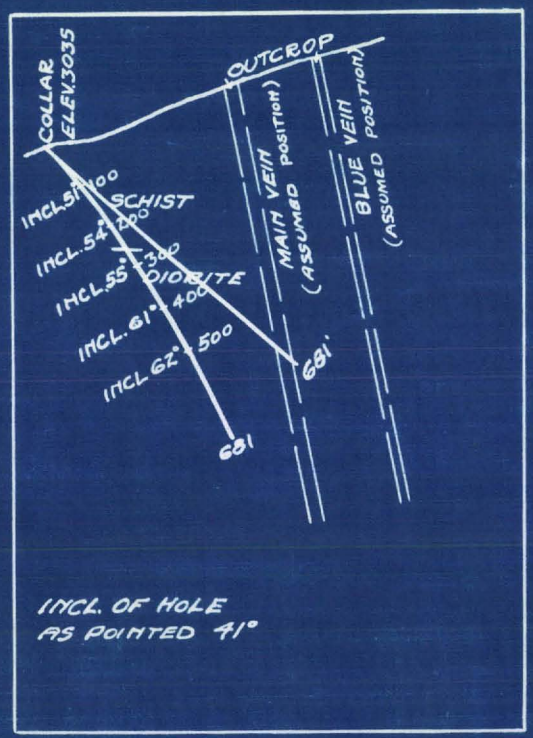


PLAN



HOLE ABANDONED - DUE TO CHANGE IN INCLINATION.

DIRECTION ANGLES NOT DETERMINED ON ANY HOLE



INCL. OF HOLE AS POINTED 41°

E-W SECTION

SLUDGE ASSAYS

From	To	Oz. Ag.	From	To	Oz. Ag.	% Cu.
25	30	Nil	420	425	0.58	
45	50	Nil	435	440	Nil	
60	65	Nil	450	455	Nil	
75	80	Nil	465	470	Nil	
90	95	Nil	480	485	Nil	
105	110	Nil	495	500	Nil	
120	125	Nil	510	515	Nil	
135	140	0.08	525	530	0.22	
150	155	Nil	540	545	0.06	
165	170	Nil	555	560	Nil	
180	185	Nil	570	575	Tr.	
195	200	Nil	585	590	0.20	
210	215	Tr.	595	600	0.48	0.29
225	230	Nil	610	615	0.14	0.29
240	245	Nil	615	620	0.50	0.09
255	260	Nil	620	625	0.24	0.49
270	275	Tr.	625	630	0.20	0.04
285	290	0.14	630	635	0.84	0.09
315	320	0.12	635	640	Nil	
330	335	0.64	640	645	Tr.	
345	350	0.88	645	650	0.08	
355	360	Nil	650	655	Nil	
360	365	Nil	655	660	Nil	
375	380	0.20	660	665	Nil	
390	395	0.60	665	670	Nil	
405	410	1.04	670	675	Nil	

CORE ASSAYS

Loc.	% Cu.	Oz Ag.	Oz Au.
621'	0.35	0.20	Tr.
624	0.40	0.14	Nil

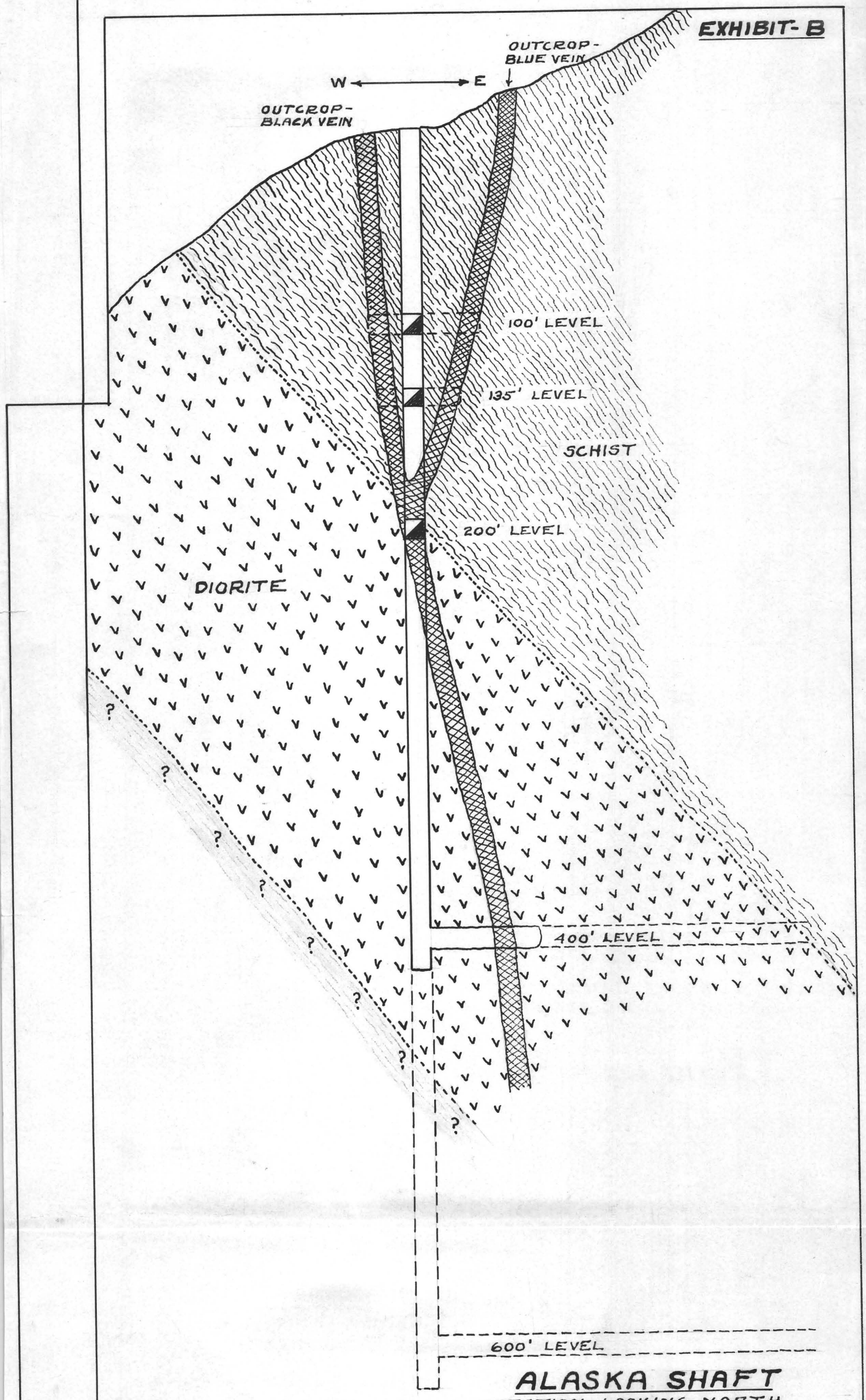
DRILLED NOV. 8, 1919 TO DEC. 20, 1919.

LEGEND
——— Direction of Hole as pointed
——— " " " " drilled

SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 1

REYMERT MINE
PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA
SCALE 1"=400' JUNE, 1920.

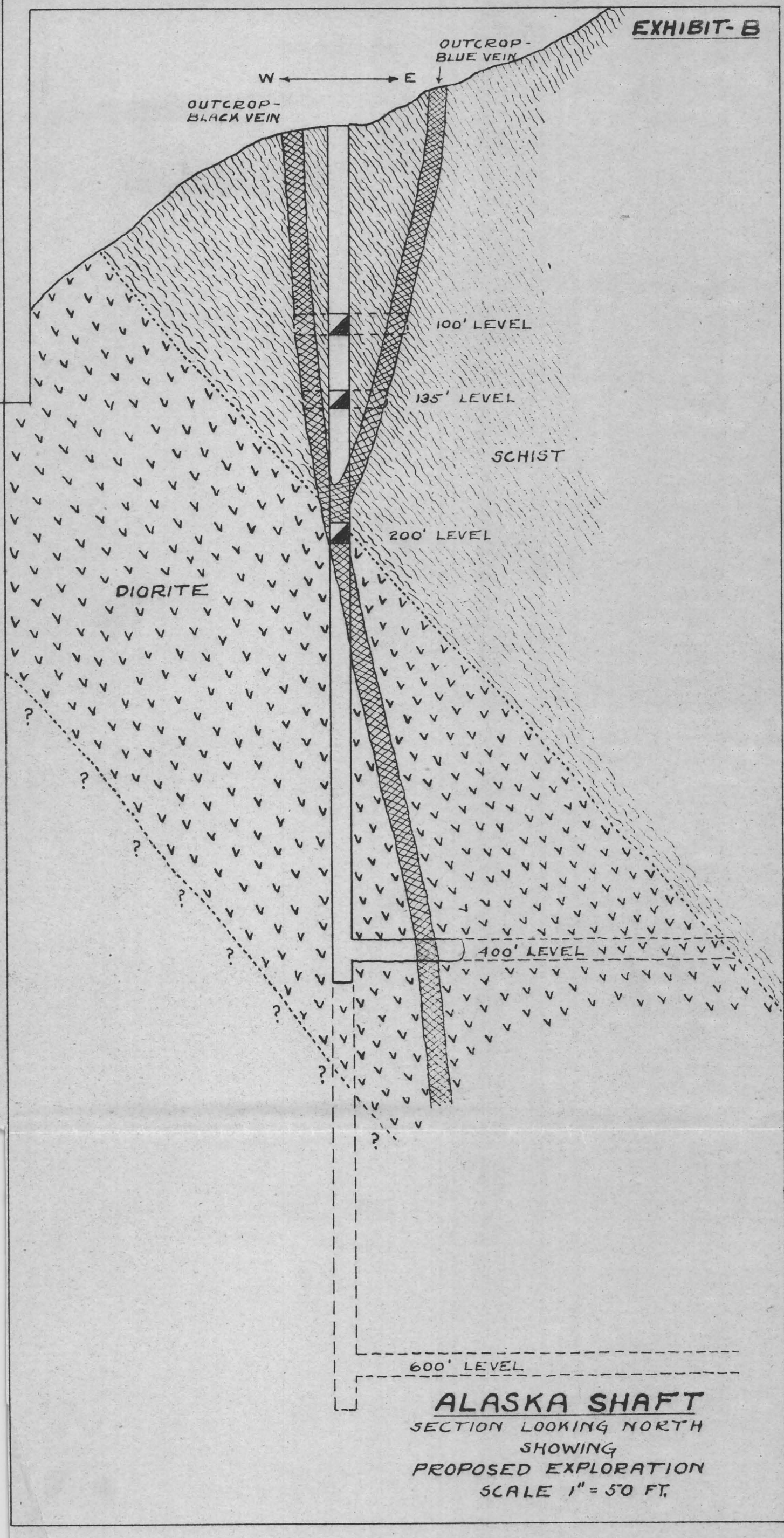
EXHIBIT- B



ALASKA SHAFT

SECTION LOOKING NORTH
SHOWING
PROPOSED EXPLORATION
SCALE 1" = 50 FT.

EXHIBIT- B



ALASKA SHAFT

SECTION LOOKING NORTH
SHOWING
PROPOSED EXPLORATION
SCALE 1" = 50 FT.

REVISED FROM MILWAUKEE OFFICE RECORDS

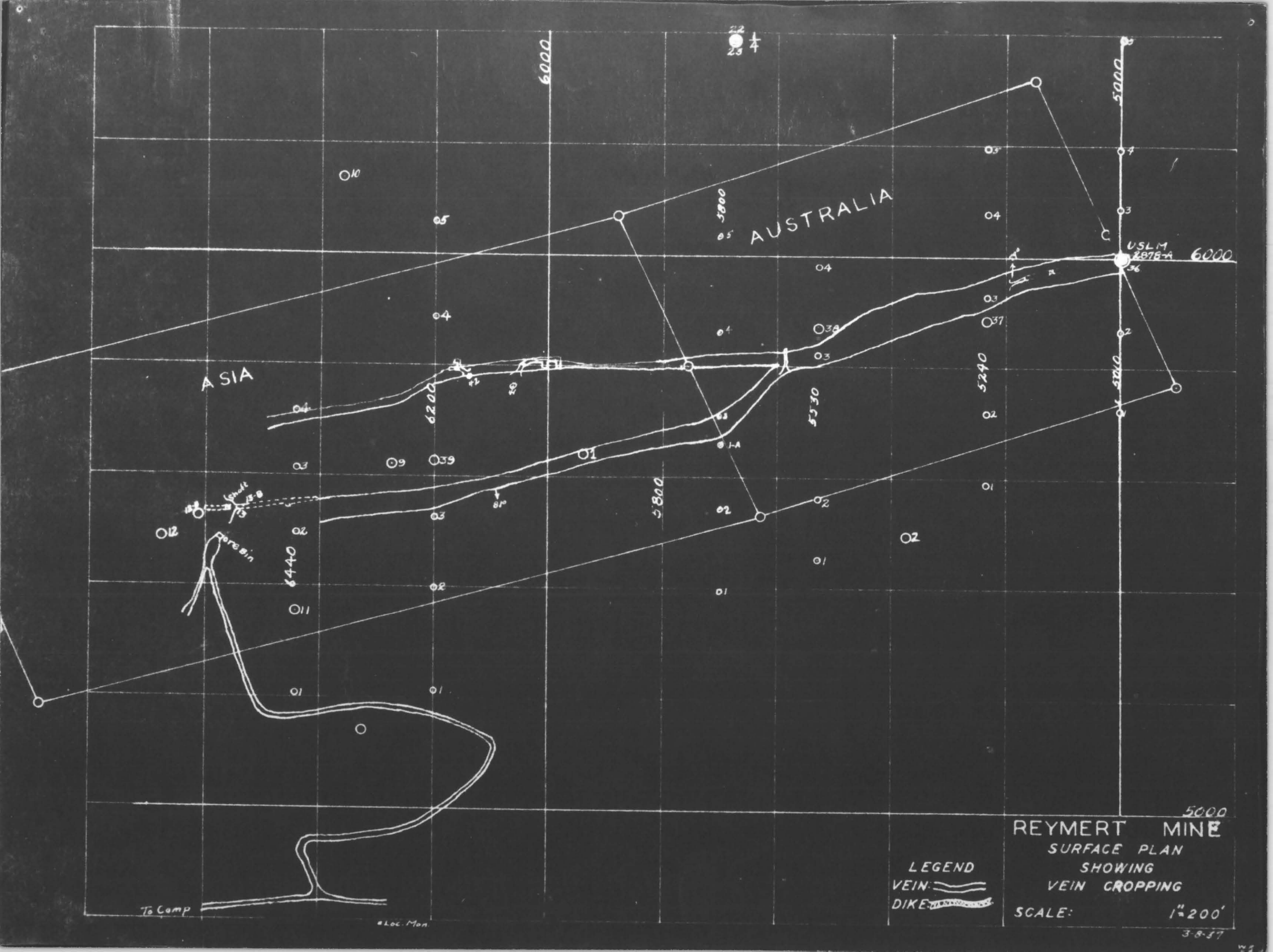
REYMERT MINING COMPANY PRODUCTION

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS REPORTS

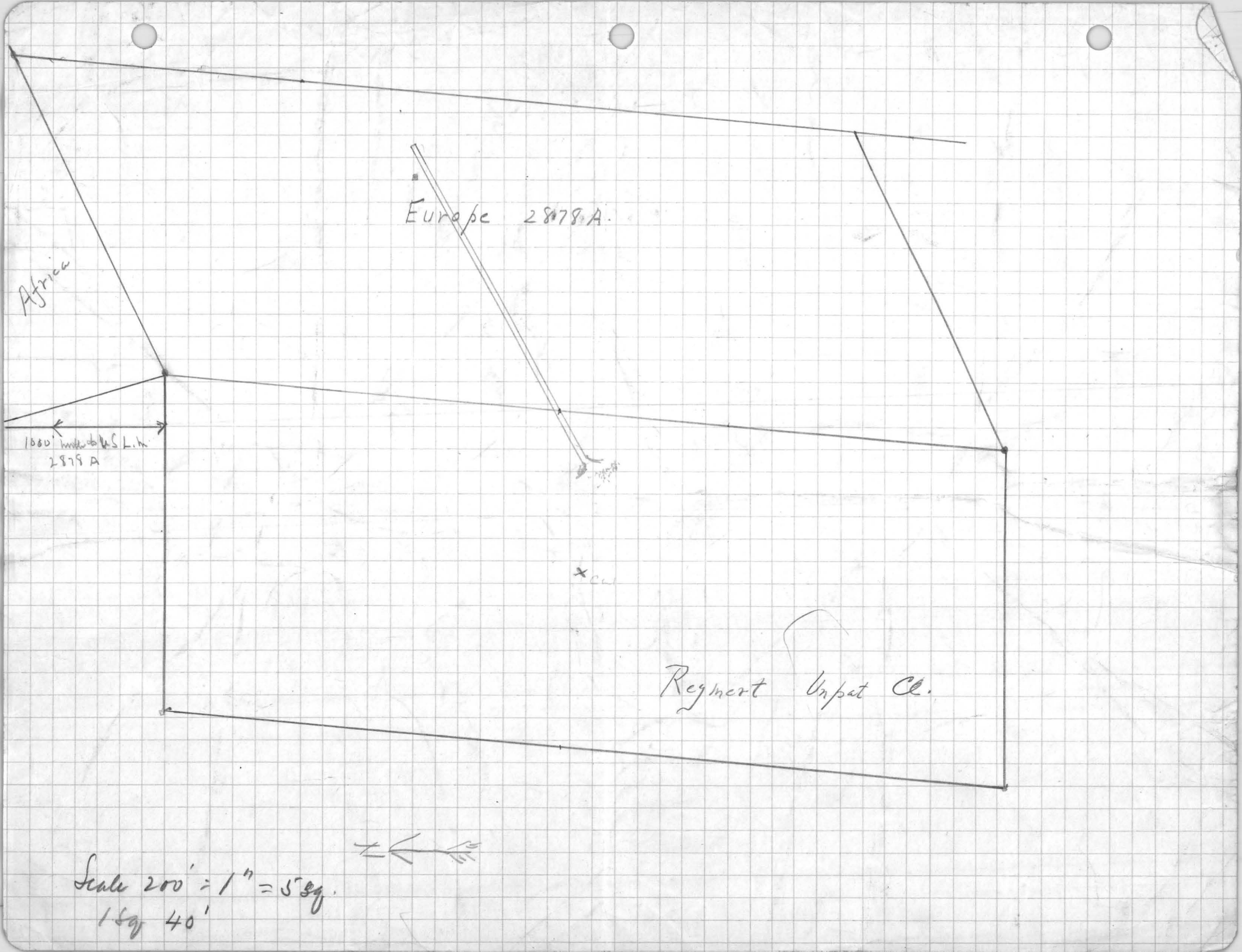
Year		Tons	Averaged Silver oz. per ton	Approximate Silver Ounces
1886		?		
1887		849	22.8	19.367
Jan - 1888) Mch - 1889)	-Company operation	5326	31.71	168.886
Mch 25; 1889 Feb. 8, 1891		11890	19.30	228.651
?				
1925 & 1926		5175	16.10	193.990
1927		6743	18.00	121.374
1928		6916	16.19	112.013
1929		4536	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
[redacted]		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

REYMERT — Ore Reserves from E. P. Report in 1937

		Location		Tons	Aver. Silver Content	Class
Block	A	Lateral	2350 N.	5774	7.8 oz.	Possible
"	B	"	2600 "	1446	6.1	"
"	C	"	2740 "	7864	10.3	"
"	D	"	3500 "	8847	11.2	"
"	E	"	5000 "	63872	8.6	"
East	F	"	5400	10304	15.16	"
West	F	"	5400	3314	9.5	"
	G	"	6300	19365	11.7	Probable
	G	"	"	3983	18.2	Possible
	G	"	"	15631	11.2	"
	H	"	6400	21806	7.06	"
	I	"	7600	10452	10.0	Probable
	I	"	"	4280	12.0	Possible
	I	"	"	4285	8.68	"
	I	"	"	13278	11.4	"
		TOTAL		194501		


AUSTRALIA
ASIA
6000
5000
3800
6200
5530
5240
5800
6440
USLM
2878-A
6000
5000
Shaft
Ore Bin
To Camp
Loc. Mon.
LEGEND
VEIN
DIKE
REYMERT MINE
SURFACE PLAN
SHOWING
VEIN CROPPING
SCALE: 1" = 200'
3-8-37

Show the
Reymer Patented
Claims also the
unpatented claims
taken up by the
Reymer Silica Mines
Inc Ltd does not
show the "Reymer"
unpatented claims
for the 4 mill-
sites


Europe 2878 A.
Africa
1000' width to W.S L.M. 2878 A
Regiment Unpat Cl.
Scale 200' = 1" = 5 Sq.
1 Sq 40'

REYMERT MAPS DELIVERED TO MR. COLVOCORESSES

7-10-41

TRACINGS
(For which we have print or work sheet)

130	Reymert Area, N. Section, Surf. Geo.
131	Reymert Area, S. Section, Surf. Geo.
139	Long. Section. Reymert Vein
145 b	Section Along Vein
152 a-e	Long Section,Reserve Ore
153 a-d	Surface Assay Plan
155	Underground Assay Plan Map,Carrow Lease
154	Assay Map - Forbach Lease

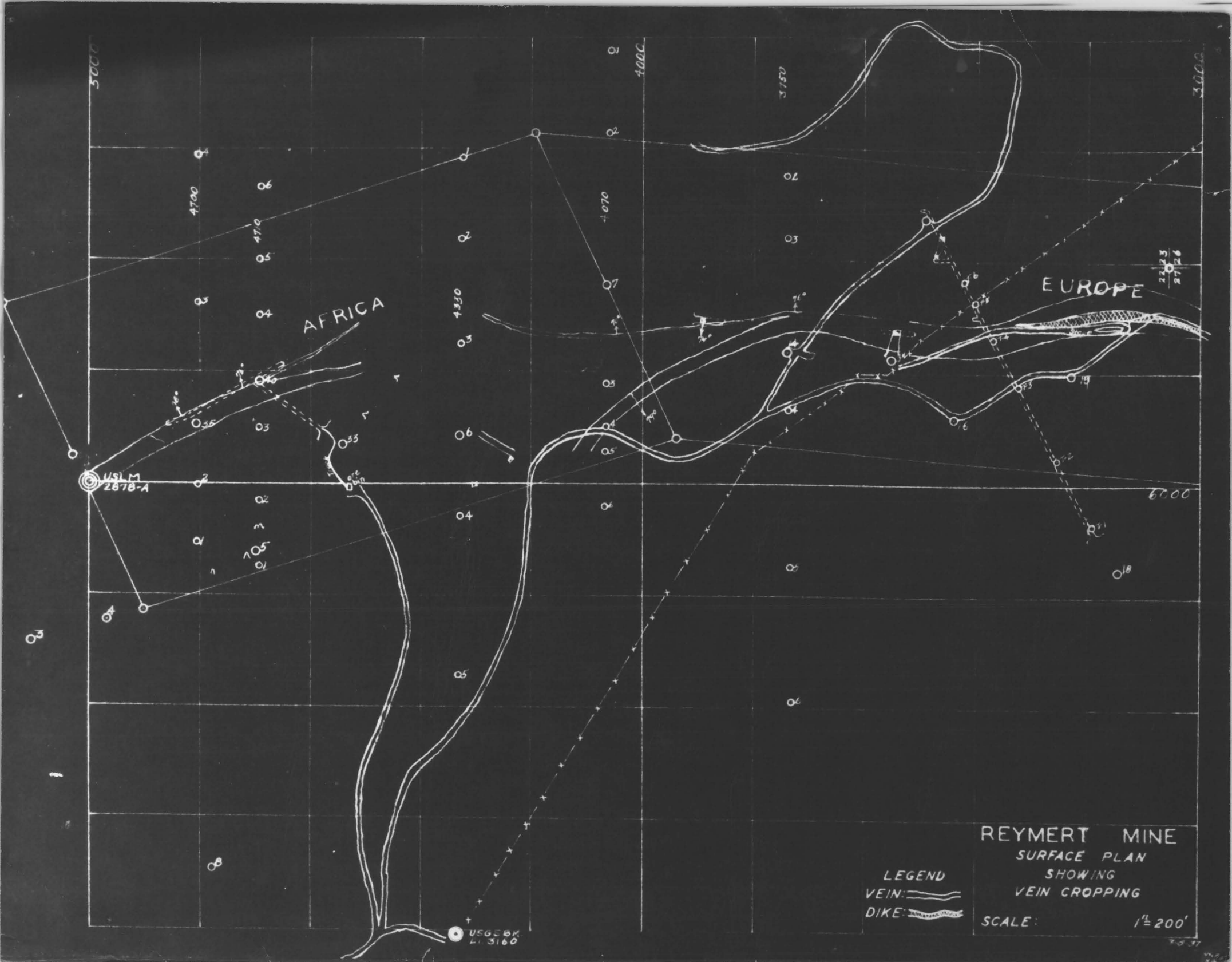
TRACINGS, PRINTS, WORK SHEETS
(OUR ONLY COPIES)

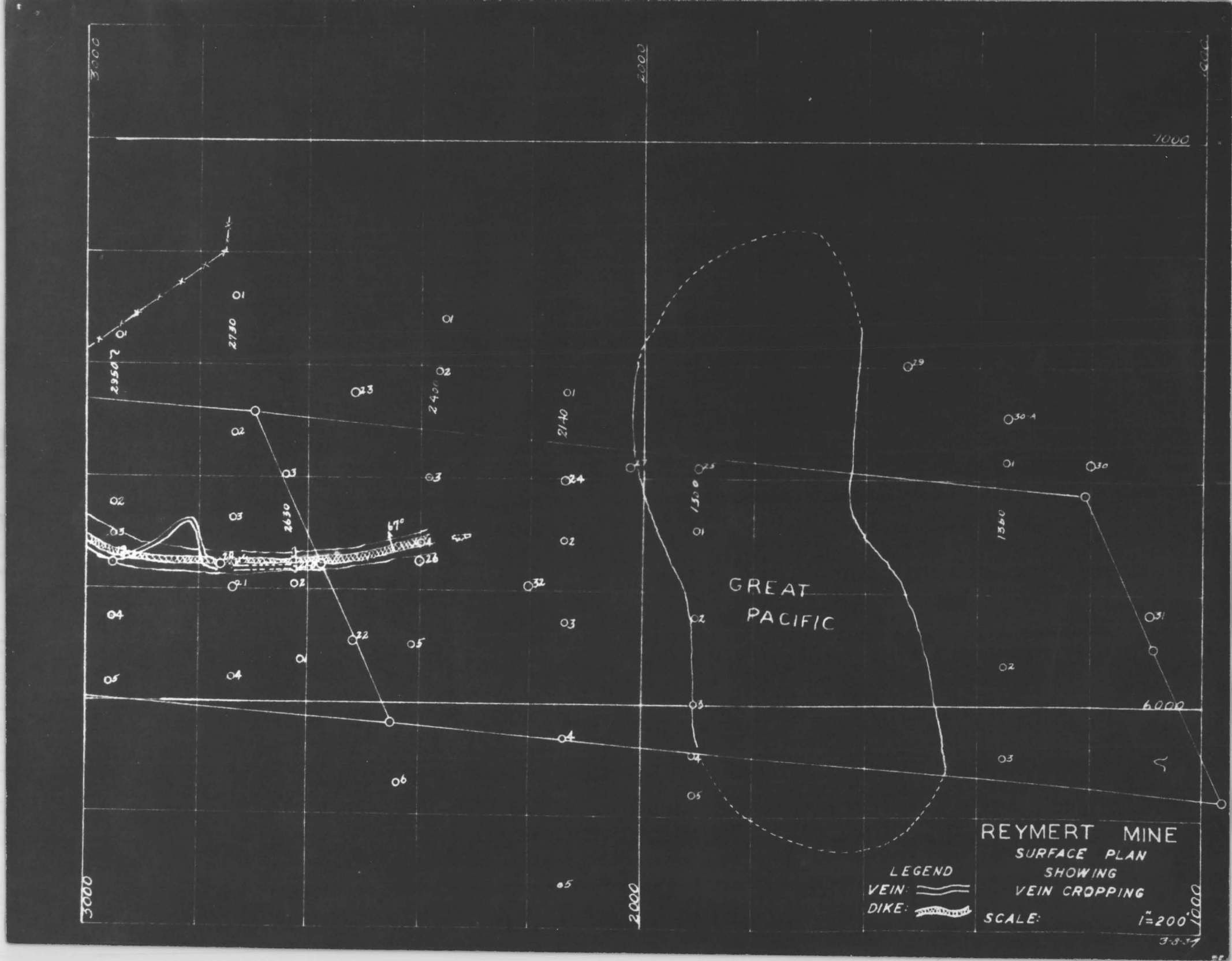
128	T2 S, R 11 E G&SM, Blue Print.
129	Long Sect. Carrow Lease, Blue Print.
132	J K and L Workings, Tracing
133	I Workings, Tracing.
134	B, C, D and E Drifts, Tracing.
135	Carrow Lease, 135' Level, Tracing
136	Carrow Le se, 50' Level, Tracing
137	Carrow Lease, Connection Drift
138	Carrow Lease, North Drift
140	Profile, Looking N on EW Coordinate 6800 Work sheet
141	" " " EW Coordinate 9000, Work sheet
142	" " " on Asia Claim, Work sheet
143	" " " EW Coordinate 6600. Work sheet
144	Sect. Looking N thru Alaska Shaft, Work sheet.
146	Ca rrow Lease, Underground detail sheet
147	Forbach ease, Underground Detail Sheet
148	Reymert Mine Surface
149	Surface Triangulation System, Work sheet
150	Assay Map, America Alaska Workings, Photostat
151	Alaska Shaft, Photostat
159	Sections by Pfrimmer, Work sheets
160	Reymert Claims, Blue Print.

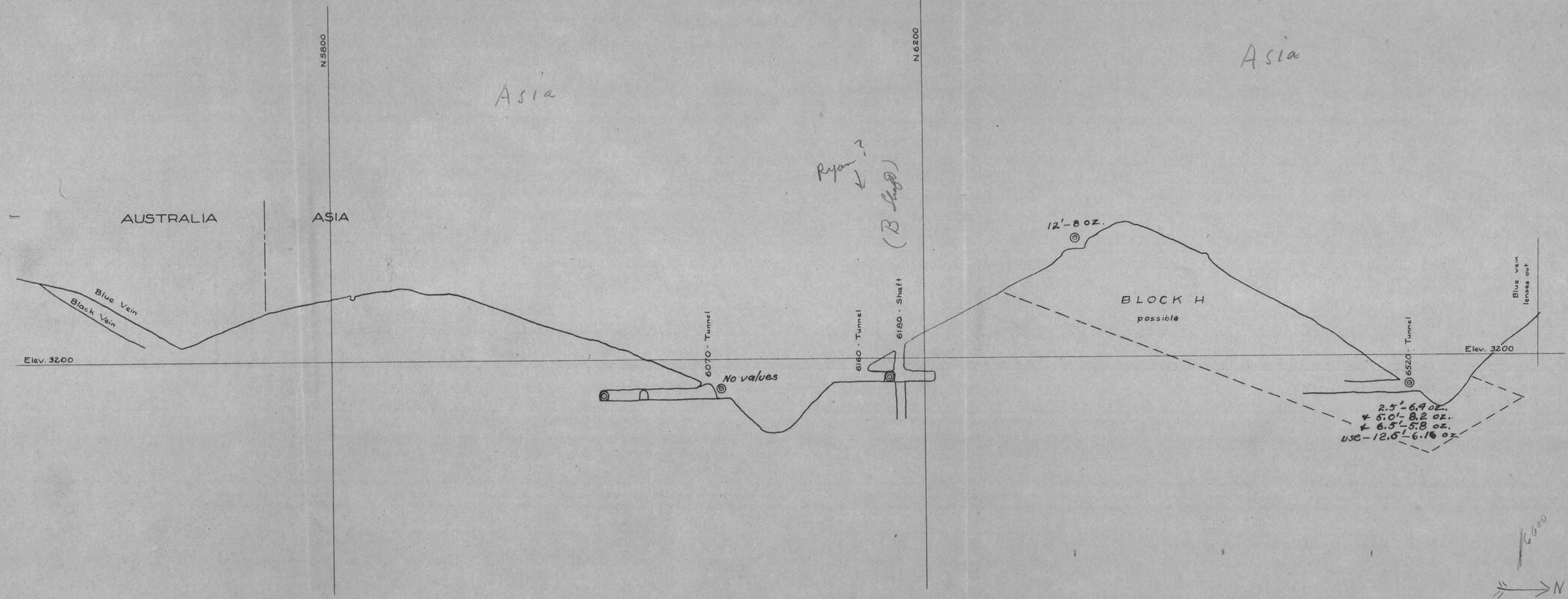
PRINTS FOR MR. COLVOCORESSES
(These are extra copies)

Nos. 130, 131, 139, 145b, 152 a to e, 153 a to d and 155.

161 - Millsites + Claims


AFRICA
EUROPE
USLM 2878-A
USGSBM LI 3160
6000
4700
4710
4330
4070
3750
3000
REYMERT MINE
SURFACE PLAN
SHOWING
VEIN CROPPING
LEGEND
VEIN:
DIKE:
SCALE: 1" = 200'


GREAT
PACIFIC
REYMERT MINE
SURFACE PLAN
SHOWING
VEIN CROPPING
LEGEND
VEIN:
DIKE:
SCALE: 1"=200'
67°
3000
2000
1000
6000



Asia

Asia

Ryan ?

(B Lugo)

Looking West

152-C

Duplicate

9

Letter (Please turn)

Certificate

Date

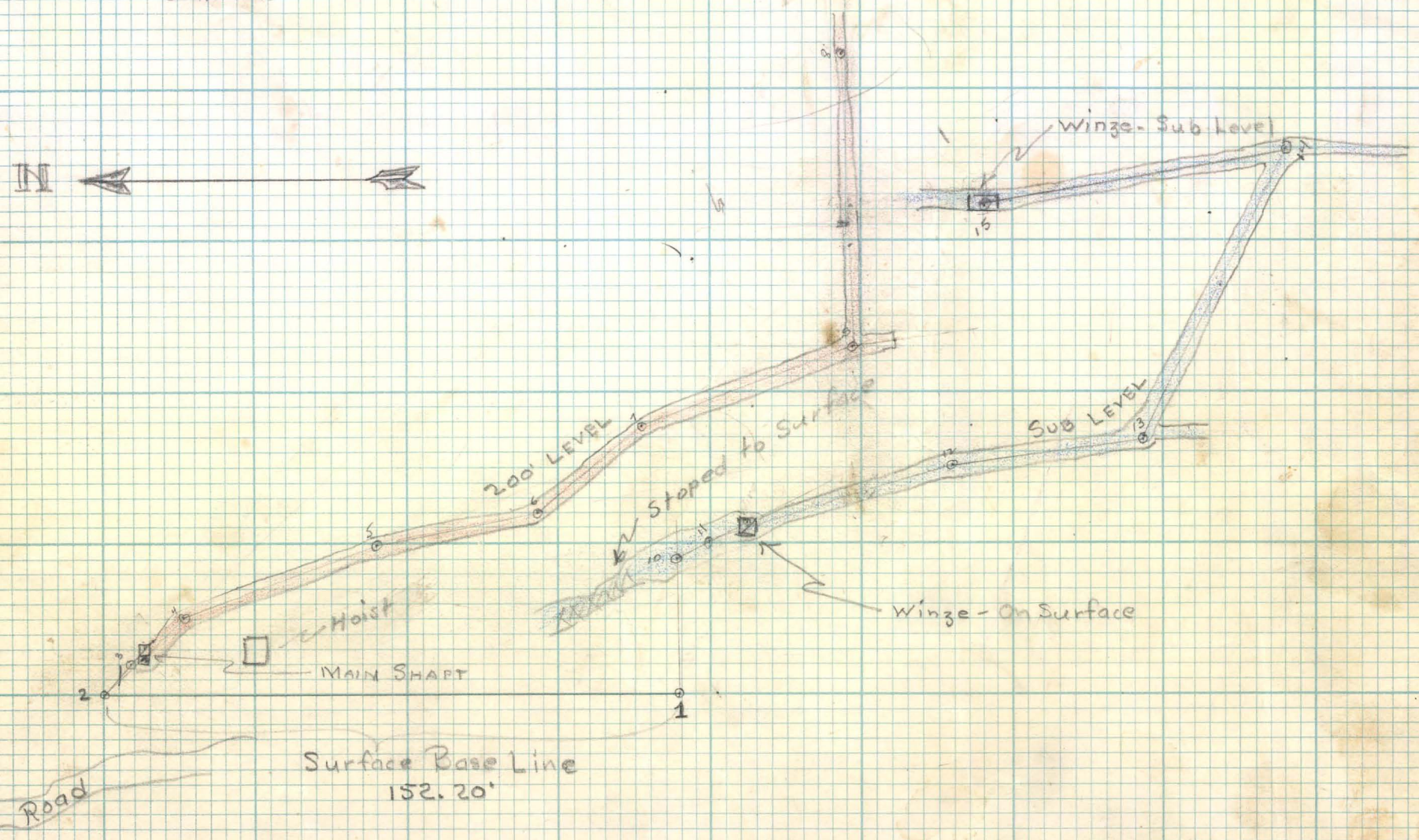
(Writing Page)

PLAN

REYMERT MINE

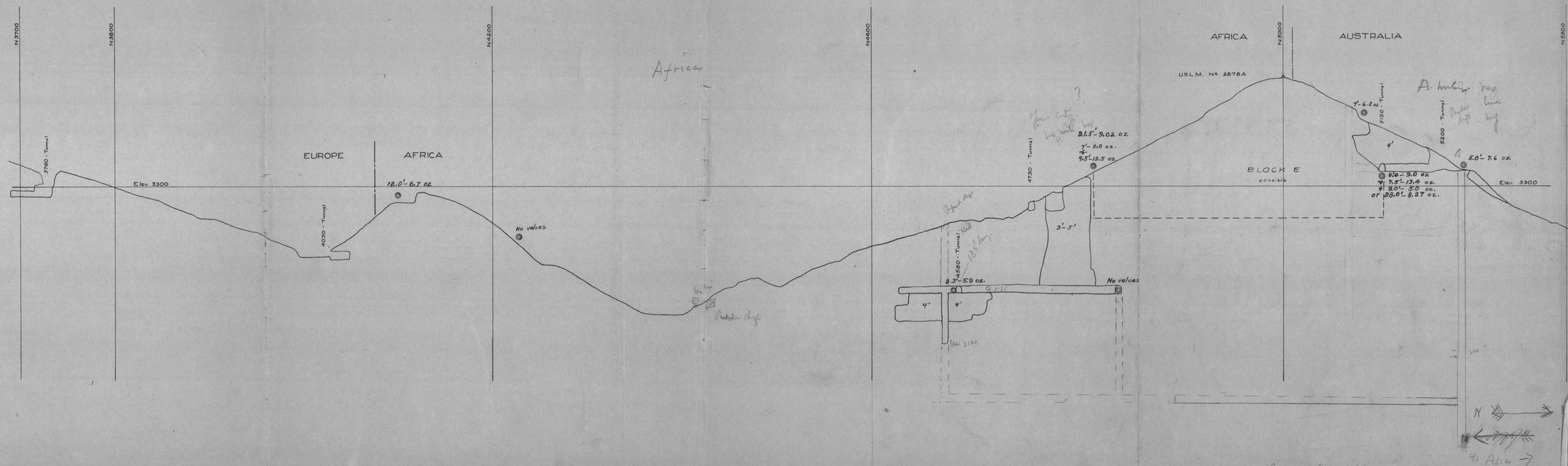
SHOWING 200' LEVEL and SUB LEVEL

Scale - 40' = 1"



MR. DeVaux:- This is merely a rough sketch - plotted by protractor. Hope it helps a little. Will have accurate map by week end.

R. B.



Scale 50' = 1"

152-l-

~~A Script~~

B

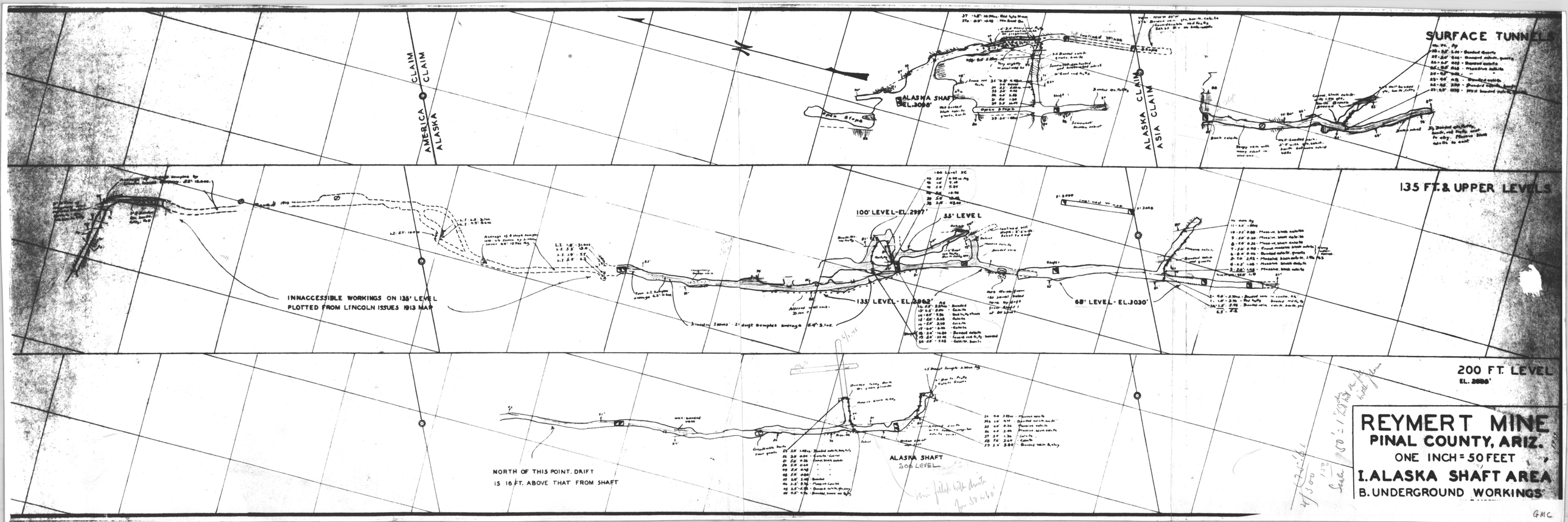
Section ~~A~~ C (from Seattle)

Europe (Seattle end)

Africa

Australia (Seattle end)

(Sydney Knots)



REYMERT MINE

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZ.

ONE INCH = 50 FEET

I. ALASKA SHAFT AREA

B. UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

GMC

Underground Injection Control

Alaska Statewide Standards Plan

SURVEY No: 2878 A

SCALE : 400 FT. TO THE INCH

UNKNOWN CLAIM
UNSURVEYED

VEIN AMERICA

VEIN ALASKA

VEIN ASIA

VEIN AUSTRALIA

VEIN AFRICA

VEIN EUROPE

VEIN GREAT PACIFIC

U.S.M.M. No: 1278

Land Office Surveyor's Mining Claims

Claim Maps

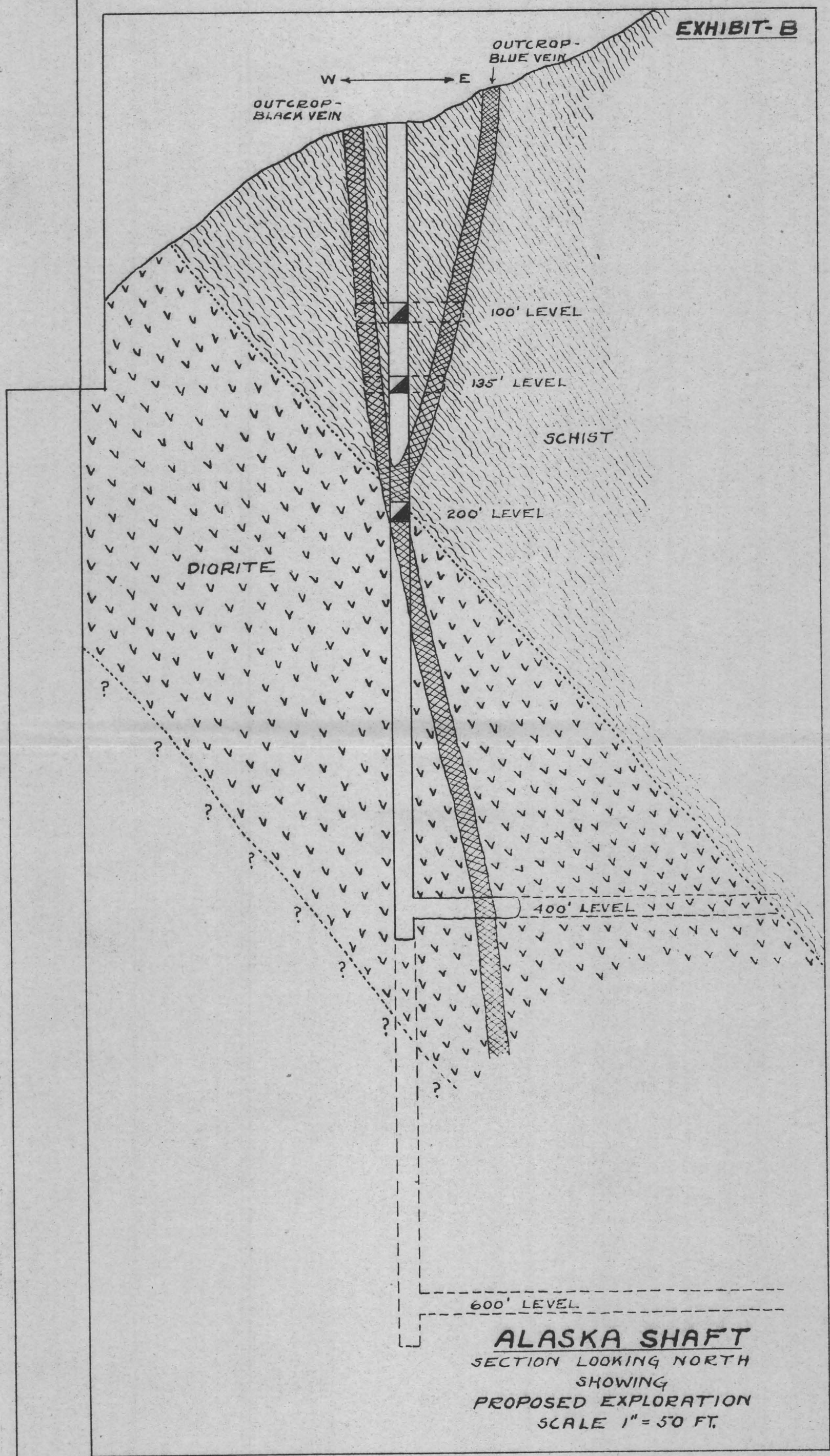
Return to S. Pac C

C 2 6 20 91 8

Note Regarding EXHIBIT B

This section of the Alaska Shaft is merely intended to illustrate the relative location of the veins, the diorite and the schist as found in the Alaska Shaft workings. The width of these formations is not known at present but should be proved by the exploration which is recommended in the report.

EXHIBIT- B



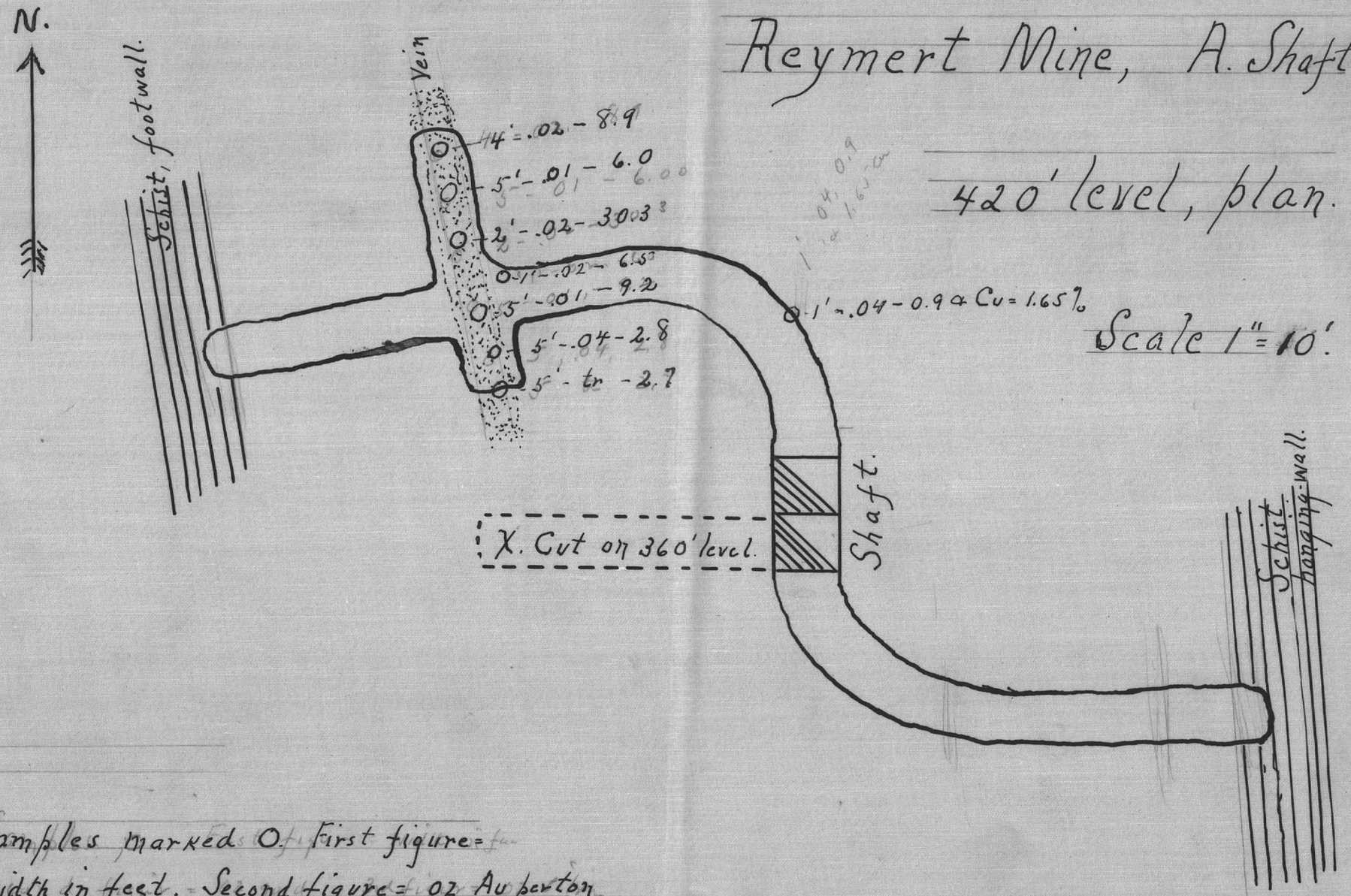
ALASKA SHAFT

SECTION LOOKING NORTH
SHOWING
PROPOSED EXPLORATION
SCALE 1" = 50 FT.

Reymert Mine, A. Shaft

420' level, plan.

Scale 1" = 10'.



Samples marked O. First figure = width in feet. Second figure = .02 Au per ton
Third figure = .02. Ag per ton.

Oct 15th 1943.

Lead Mines in the vicinity of the Reymert (for Reymert file)

See Township Map for location of the Ajax and WoodPecker to the southeast of the Reymert.

The Raven is just west of the Ajax (#10) and the Pacific Lead Claims are parallel to the Ajax claims on their west side and to the east of the Wood Pecker. Further to the south about 3/4 mile southwest of Ajax and just beyond the township line lies the Orphan Boy and further south and east are the Oklahome, Sunset and Pansy and beyond them the Silver Bell and Martinez. In some of these mines there is also a lot of zinc.

American Metal Co. seriously considered building a lead smelter in this section (probably on the Gila River) about 1929 and this project was recommended by Stott and some of their other engineers after thorough examinations. Examination of the mines was also made by Nelson of the Phelps Dodge Co. and by the A. S. & R., and perhaps the Agle Picher from whom more information may be obtained.

Most of the ore from these mines would have to be concentrated before smelting but it is questionable whether the Reymert Ore would have any great value for fluxing.