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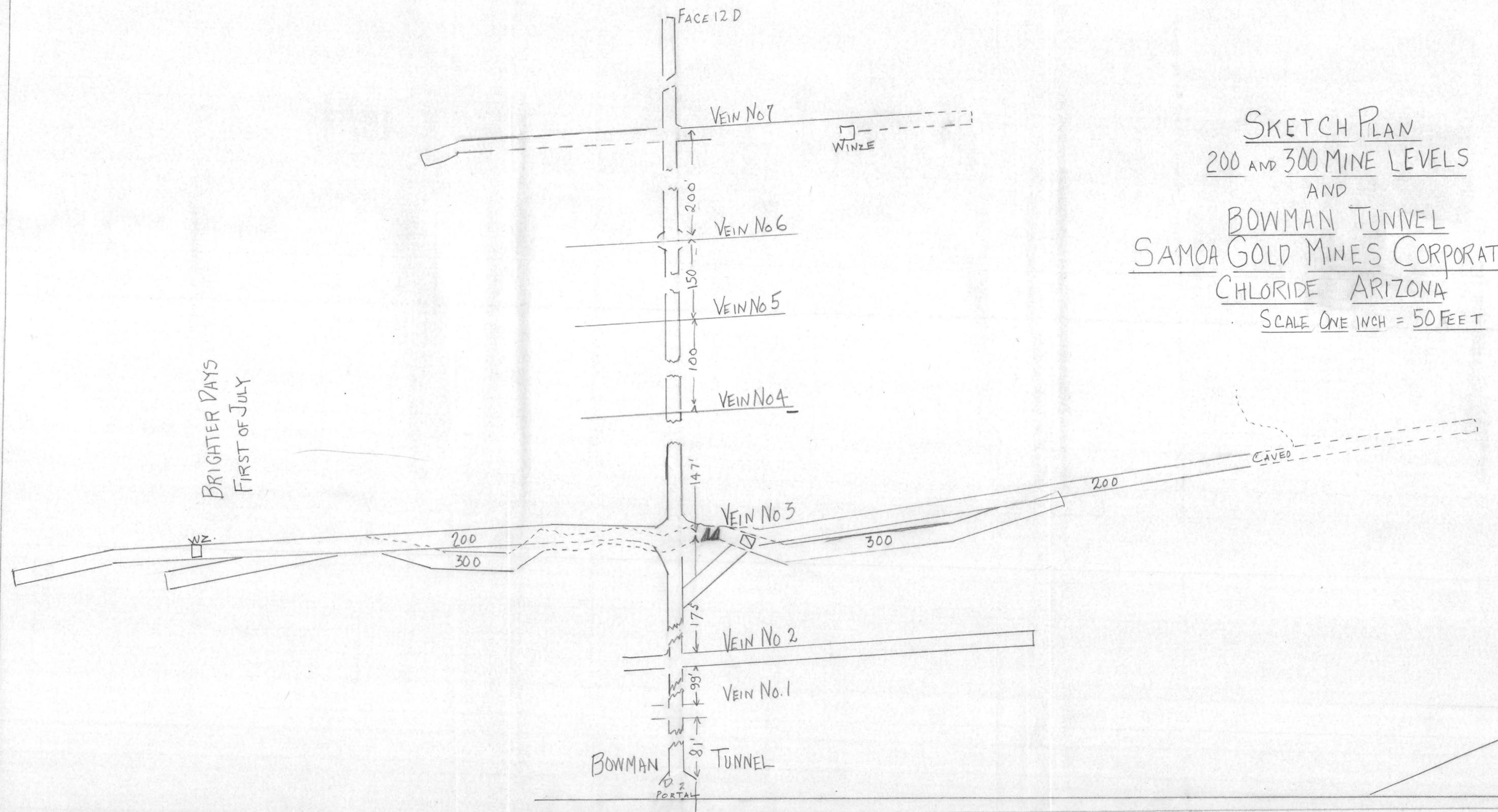
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SKETCH PLAN
 200 AND 300 MINE LEVELS
 AND
 BOWMAN TUNNEL
 SAMOA GOLD MINES CORPORATION
 CHLORIDE ARIZONA
 SCALE ONE INCH = 50 FEET



BRIGHTER DAYS
 FIRST OF JULY

TUNNEL

LOWER TUNNEL

COMPRESSOR

FIRST OF JULY

BOWMAN
TUNNEL

SAMOA VEIN

BRIGHTER DAYS
(Patented)

SAMOA
(Patented)

MOUNTAIN SIDE

FRACTION

MOUNTAIN TOP

QUEEN
(Patented)

EAST SIDE

SKETCH
SAMOA GROUP
CHLORIDE, ARIZONA



1

VERTICAL SECTION

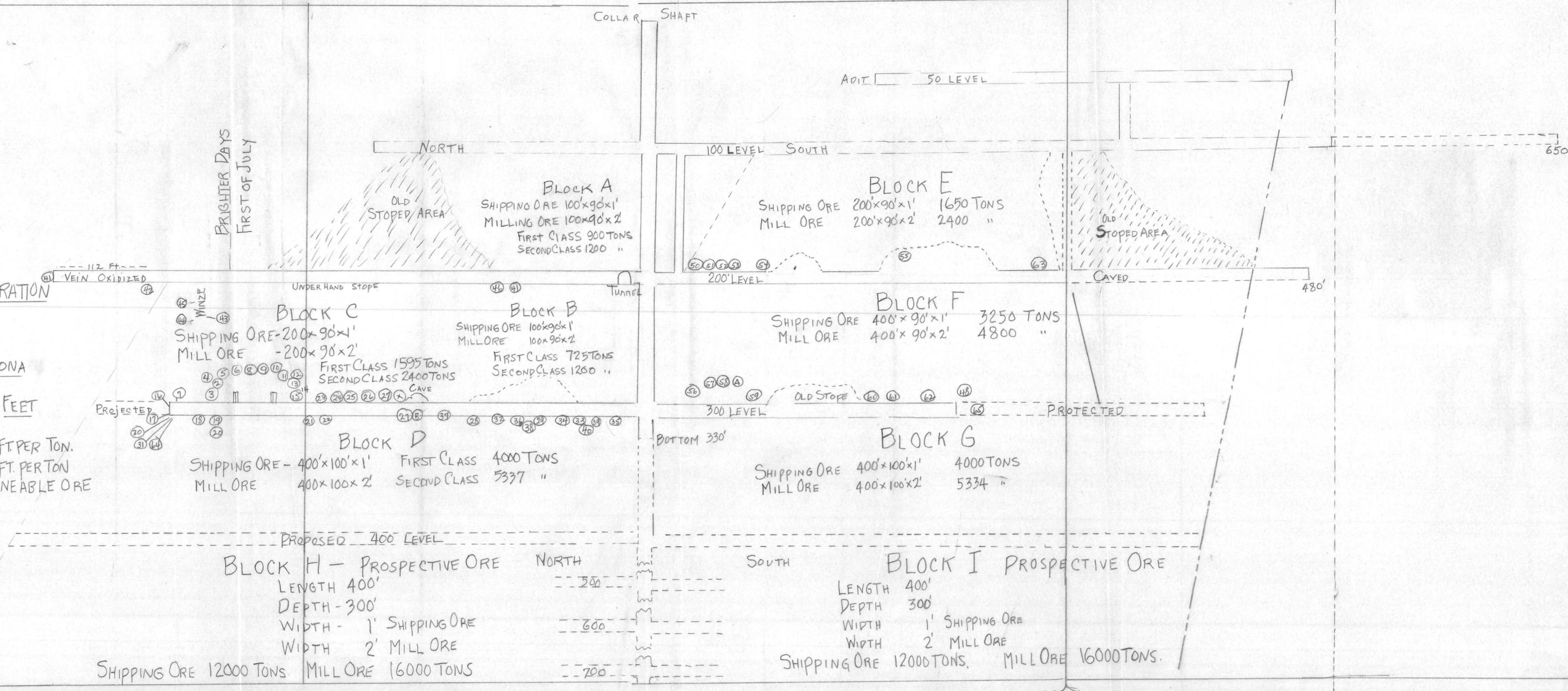
SAMOA GOLD MINES CORPORATION

SAMOA MINE

CHLORIDE MOHAVE CO, ARIZONA

SCALE ONE INCH = 50 FEET

NOTE SHIPPING ORE = 8 CU. FT. PER TON.
MILLING ORE - 12 CU. FT. PER TON
80% OF VEIN IS MINEABLE ORE



BRIGHTER DAYS
FIRST OF JULY

NORTH

100 LEVEL SOUTH

BLOCK A
SHIPPING ORE 100'x90'x1'
MILLING ORE 100'x90'x2'
FIRST CLASS 900 TONS
SECOND CLASS 1200 "

BLOCK E
SHIPPING ORE 200'x90'x1' 1650 TONS
MILL ORE 200'x90'x2' 2400 "

BLOCK C
SHIPPING ORE - 200'x90'x1'
MILL ORE - 200'x90'x2'
FIRST CLASS 1595 TONS
SECOND CLASS 2400 TONS

BLOCK B
SHIPPING ORE 100'x90'x1'
MILL ORE 100'x90'x2'
FIRST CLASS 725 TONS
SECOND CLASS 1200 "

BLOCK F
SHIPPING ORE 400'x90'x1' 3250 TONS
MILL ORE 400'x90'x2' 4800 "

BLOCK D
SHIPPING ORE - 400'x100'x1' FIRST CLASS 4000 TONS
MILL ORE 400'x100'x2' SECOND CLASS 5337 "

BLOCK G
SHIPPING ORE 400'x100'x1' 4000 TONS
MILL ORE 400'x100'x2' 5334 "

BLOCK H - PROSPECTIVE ORE
LENGTH 400'
DEPTH - 300'
WIDTH - 1' SHIPPING ORE
WIDTH 2' MILL ORE
SHIPPING ORE 12000 TONS MILL ORE 16000 TONS

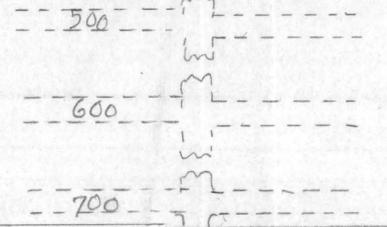
BLOCK I PROSPECTIVE ORE
LENGTH 400'
DEPTH 300'
WIDTH 1' SHIPPING ORE
WIDTH 2' MILL ORE
SHIPPING ORE 12000 TONS. MILL ORE 16000 TONS.

PROPOSED 400 LEVEL

BOTTOM 330'

NORTH

SOUTH



February 11th, 1941

Mr. Henry Rudkin
c/o J. R. Williston & Company
115 Broadway
New York, New York

Re Samoa Mine - file

Dear Rudkin:

I am returning herewith the copy of the report on the Samoa Gold Mines, which you loaned to me when I saw you in New York and I have had a copy of this report made for my files. Also I have written to an engineer who is very familiar with operations around Chloride to see if he can give me some further information regarding the recent developments on this property. I do not expect that he will be willing or able to give me any details concerning the tonnage and value of the ore but he may pass along some general observations which would be of interest and perhaps tend to confirm or refute the very high opinion of this property which is held by your friends in New Jersey and which seems to have been founded upon the enclosed report by Houle, plus the reports of more recent developments which have been made by the present operators. I certainly trust that these people are not exaggerating the true conditions for it would be fine to see this mine become a substantial and profitable producer and we need many more such mines in Arizona.

I have a letter this morning from Jim Heitzmann regarding the Blue Bell and I am replying by air mail to give him a little additional information and explain why I am particularly anxious to make progress in this matter as speedily as possible. I am sure that you and he will give the project careful consideration and I really feel that the opportunity is rather exceptional and Heitzmann, through his familiarity with the old operations and with the property itself, can explain the matter in person far better than I can do by letter.

I take this occasion to thank you for your courtesy and hospitality during my recent visit to New York and hope that I may sometime have the opportunity to reciprocate.

Personal regards.

Sincerely,

GMC:at

J. R. WILLISTON & Co.

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HENRY A. RUDKIN

New York

February 27th
1941.

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

Sanova main file

Dear Colvocoresses:

I have your letter of February 25th enclosing a copy of a letter to Jim Heitzmann which I know I shall read with interest. I hope to have a talk with him about the whole matter within a day or two.

Thank you very much for what you tell me about Brighter Days. As I believe I told you, that were it not for what Mr. Houle had to say about it, I wouldn't be at all optimistic. I understand now that Houle has written or is writing a further opinion since his inspection of the work done to date and I am hopeful that I may see this within the next week or ten days.

My sister, Adrienne Vanderbilt, has just about arrived at Phoenix or its vicinity and she and her daughter are staying at some ranch. I told her if she were arrested, she might call on you for help; not to bother you for any lesser troubles. I have always wanted to come out to Arizona and hope that before long I may be able to do so and meet you on your own stamping ground.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Henry A. Rudkin

HAR/JS

REPORT ON THE GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS

Owned and operated by the

SAMOA GOLD MINES CORPORATION

near

CHLORIDE, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA

THE MINING COMPANY

The Samoa Gold Mines Corporation is a Delaware Company incorporated July 9, 1931. Capitalization is 1,500,000 shares, the par value \$1.00 per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

The Samoa Gold Mines Corporation owns and operates a group of mining claims located at Chloride, Arizona; said mining claims are subject to a first mortgage in the amount of \$65,000.00.

THE PROPERTY

Ten mining claims covering approximately 180 acres of mineral lands comprise the Samoa Group.

Three of the mining claims are patented properties, namely:-

Samoa
Brighter Days
Queen

The following claims are held by location and subject to United States mining laws governing unpatented mining claims:-

1. First of July
2. Tunnel
3. Compressor
4. Fraction
5. Mountain Side
6. Mountain Top
7. East Side

The group of claims patented and unpatented, should be surveyed at once and exact positions of mining claims boundaries and mine workings platted.

Approximate sketches of these claims have been made and one is submitted with this report.

LOCATION OF THE PROPERTY

The group of mining claims is located slightly more than 2 miles eastward from the town of Chloride, Mohave County, Arizona, a town located on the Kingman - Boulder Dam Highway. Kingman, the county seat of Mohave County, is a mining center served by the main line Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System (Santa Fe) Chicago to the Pacific Coast. From Kingman the distance to Chloride is 20 miles by gravelled highway which is soon to be an oil paved road.

From Chloride, elevation 3800 feet above sea level, a narrow dirt road has been built to the mine workings on the west slope of the Cerbat Mountain Range. The elevation of the main shaft is 6000 feet above sea level. The dirt road from Chloride to the mine shaft, although serviceable to the present mine workings, is a one way road with very steep grades and unsafe for ordinary automobile or trucking traffic. The distance by this mountain road is 4.4 miles from Chloride to the mine shaft.

Topographically the Cerbat Range area is a rugged mountainous section rising rapidly to a height of 2800 feet above the flat valley in which the town of Chloride is situated. The steep mountain sides make possible the use of tunnels for deep develop-

ment of the ore bearing veins discovered and now under operation near the crest of the mountain range.

OPERATING CONDITIONS

Climatically the section is ideal. Cool summer climate and little snowfall in winter. Work can be prosecuted in the open throughout the entire year.

Water is scarce but is supplied from wells in the valley. It is probable that some water will be encountered in deep tunnel development.

Power, if electric, is obtained from a locally operated power company. It is expected that power generated at the Boulder Dam will eventually serve the district. The distance from Boulder Dam is about 75 miles.

For small mine operations power plants are operated by gasoline or Diesel engines.

LABOR

Mining labor is plentiful and is well paid, wages varying from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day.

Timber and supplies in general are shipped from the Pacific Coast. The town of Kingman also is a mining supply center for jobbers lots.

GEOLOGY

Granite is the predominating rock of the Cerbat Mountain Range. It is the very oldest rock formation, so called Pre Cambrian, and generally is gray or bluish gray in color and coarsely crystalline. The veins cut into the granite as true fissures striking N 10 deg. W. to N. 30 deg. W. and are marked by distinct

sheeting. The fissures are nearly vertical, at times inclining slightly eastward or again westward caused by slight bends in the fissures. Dykes of Microcline granite cut the gray granite, also dykes of rhyolite and quartz porphyry cut into the granite series. Quartz porphyry occurs associated with the ore veins now being exposed.

THE ORE VEINS

On the Samoa Group of claims seven known ore bearing veins have been exposed by tunnel development. All of these veins strike slightly west or north and are distinctly traceable on surface for several thousand feet. The veins are parallel.

Underground the veins have been cross cut by a tunnel named the Bowman Tunnel which was driven into the mountain in the direction N. 75 deg. E. This tunnel length is slightly more than 1210 feet. The aneroid elevation at the mouth of the Bowman Tunnel is 5800 feet above sea level. All seven of the fissure veins were cut in 1022 feet eastward into the mountain. Beginning at the portal:-

No. 1. Vein	-	81 feet	East of the Portal				
No. 2.	"	- 180 "	"	"	"	"	"
No. 3.	"	- 353.5 "	"	"	"	"	"
		(Samoa)					
No. 4.	"	- 500.5 "	"	"	"	"	"
No. 5.	"	- 607 "	"	"	"	"	"
No. 6.	"	- 764 "	"	"	"	"	"
No. 7.	"	- 1022 "	"	"	"	"	"

All of the veins are true fissures in which mineralization will extend to a greater depth than future possible development by tunnels.

One deeper level tunnel was started many years ago to crosscut eastward at an elevation of 3350 feet above sea level. Work stopped for lack of finances after having been driven about 90 feet. Granite was the rock cut in this tunnel.

Up to the present time, the Samoa vein or No. 3. vein cut by the Bowman Tunnel has received the greatest amount of development attention. From surface to its present explored depth this vein has shown strong mineralization along its strike for about 1000 feet with strong faces of ore continuing in drifts north and south on all accessible levels. This fissure is wider and stronger at the 300 foot level than the levels above and should show greater productivity below the present bottom of the mine.

The other parallel veins are strong fissures and should develop pay ore if explored.

THE ORE

Ores exposed to date are gold and silver bearing sulphides of iron, lead and zinc with traces of copper. These ores occur in a silicious vein matter or gangue. At times lenses or shoots of massive sulphides occur raking northward along the vein. From these ore lenses mining operations output a first class direct smelting ore which has furnished the production record of the Samoa Group of claims in its early mining activity, 1902 to 1909. The mine was not operated from 1909 to 1935.

The production record of the mine's early history is said to have approximated \$200,000.00 gross value, won under difficult conditions of transportation (mule back) and high smelting charges.

During the early period the ores were extracted from surface to the 200 foot level from the richest spots in the vein.

The rich spots or lenses are gold and silver bearing massive sulphides of iron sulphide, galena (lead sulphide) and sphalerite (zinc sulphides), occurring in widths from a few inches up to 46 inches maximum width observed. This ore is stripped off clean of surrounding rock, then mined and sacked for shipment. The ore has averaged more than 1 oz. in gold per ton, 8 ounces in silver and 8% lead per ton.

The silicious gangue in which the rich kidneys occur is also precious metal bearing pyritic and well mineralized with lead and zinc sulphides. This type of silicious ore although of a lower value, is susceptible of concentration in present day metallurgical practice and is therefore a valuable asset to be considered in planning for future development and operation.

The mineralized silicious vein material varies in width from 18" to more than 5 feet wide, and the tonnage of this class of ore will provide a plant of 50 tons daily capacity with a regular supply of ore.

THE MINE AND ITS OPERATION

The Samoa Vein beginning at its surface exposures, was developed by an adit tunnel and a two compartment shaft. The shaft is vertical and follows the vein downward to a depth of 330 feet. Levels called the 50 foot level, 100 foot level, 200 foot level, and 300 foot level are the work levels from which ore extraction proceeds.

The 200 foot level is connected with the Bowman Tunnel and all ores now produced are trammed out to surface through this tunnel level.

At the collar of the shaft a 25 H.P. gasoline hoist is used to raise or lower supplies used, also ores and waste extracted in the development of the present bottom level, 300 feet below the shaft collar.

The adit tunnel, the 50 foot level and 100 foot level are not accessible at this time. These workings should be reopened for future ore extraction because under early day mining operations by leasers only the richest kidneys of ore were mined out and a considerable tonnage of first and second class or mill grade ores will be again made available in addition to making better air conditions for labor employed in underground workings.

After more than 25 years of a shut down, the Samoa shaft, and the 200 and 300 foot levels were reopened by a small crew of men using a new portable air compressor equipment erected at the Bowman tunnel entrance and sufficient air drill equipment to drive two drilling machines.

200 FOOT LEVEL - NORTH

The two hundred foot level drift has been retimbered northward from the shaft to the face of the drift. A winze will soon be connected by a stope raise coming up from the 300 level north side and when connected will make better ventilation conditions and comply with Arizona mining law. The winze, 30 feet deep was sunk on ore 110 feet south of the north face.

200 FOOT LEVEL - SOUTH

This drift has been reopened for a length of 320 feet. There remains approximately 125 feet of old drift to reach the face. Some of this reopening work is under an old stope and although timbering will be necessary, the work of reopening should proceed and the drift continued southward.

Good ore showings for the entire length of the vein of both shipping and milling grade ores promise a good future output both above and below this level. The stopes already started have reached only a comparatively short distance above the 200 level and ore extraction can be augmented when new air connections have been made for ventilation and more air compressor equipment installed for drilling the ground.

300 FOOT LEVEL - NORTH

The drift north follows the vein 340 feet. In the face of the drift now being advanced the vein is well mineralized over a width of 36 inches. The ore is mill grade.

The stope raise started 50 feet south of the face is being mined upward to connect with the winze from the 200 foot level. There is slightly more than 40 feet vertical distance to make connection. Good ore amounting to more than 3 tons daily is being extracted from this stope raise. The opening in the stope is approximately 50 feet long and shows a nice lense of high grade ore varying in width from 9 inches to a maximum of 32 inches. Some second class ore is also exposed but is mined only when necessary to strip along side of the first class ore. Second class ores are now hoisted and dumped on the mine reserve stock pile for future treatment.

300 FOOT LEVEL - SOUTH

This drift has been reopened and the face advanced to a point 220 feet south of the shaft. Good ore shows in the face and further progress should be made as rapidly as possible. Future mining operations above this level demand openings along the vein with air connections between levels at 200 foot intervals.

WATER

A slight amount of seepage water from the 200 and 300 foot levels amounting to about 3000 gallons daily is raised by an air operated pump from the 300 foot level to the Bowman Tunnel, and then ditched out to surface. Deeper level development by tunnels will eventually make a dry mine.

ORE TONNAGE ESTIMATE

At this period of mine reopening and rehabilitation, any estimate of ore tonnage is dependent upon available data on the old inaccessible levels above the 200 foot level, also upon the character and type of vein exposed on the 200 and 300 foot levels.

The vein is a fissure with approximately 90% continuous ore on both the 200 and 300 foot levels, therefore only two sides exposed. The stope upraise openings between levels amount to a maximum of 30 feet in several places on each level, therefore blocked out ore cannot be applied to this mine.

The ore exposures are so strong and persistent, that it is safe to estimate that from surface to a depth of 100 feet below the present bottom of the mine, the tonnage of ore available is positive tonnage.

Samples were cut at regular intervals, wherever possible to do so, carefully crushed, rolled and quartered for assay samples. The assays were made by Hawley & Hawley, control and umpire assayers at Douglas, Arizona.

The sampling record and assays follow:-

ASSAYS - 300 FOOT LEVEL

No.	Description	Width	Au.	OZS. Ag.	% Lead
2.	North Stope Pyritic Ore Selected	14"	1.48	7.2	2.7
3.	North Stope North Face First Class	16"	1.15	8.3	7.8
4.	" " " " Same Spot				
	#3 Mill Ore	20"	0.04	15.0	0.3
5.	" " 5' South #3 First Class	13"	0.79	7.3	6.7
6.	" " 5' " #5 " "	29"	1.13	10.1	13.9
7.	" " " " Second Class	26"	0.01	Tr.	0.3
8.	" " 5' " #6 First Class	18"	0.89	8.2	6.7
9.	" " 5' " #8 " "	20"	0.74	9.3	8.2
10.	" " 5' " #9 " "	16"	0.39	11.3	30.7
11.	" " 5' " #10 " "	11"	0.98	6.5	8.6
12.	" " 5' " #11 " "	12"	1.17	6.0	7.6
13.	" " 5' " #12 " "	9"	1.14	6.9	5.8
14.	" " 5' " #13 " "	11"	0.80	4.7	3.8
15.	" " South Face Stope 1st Class	12"	1.04	5.8	6.7
16.	Face North Drift 45' North of Stope Across	36"	0.46	1.3	0.3
17.	Same Face Across First Class Ore	9"	2.95	7.1	1.2
18.	North Drift 20' South of #17	18"	0.80	7.8	3.4
19.	" " 10' " " #18 1st Cl.	16"	0.45	12.8	16.5
20.	" " 10' " " #18 Mkd 2nd Cl.	14"	1.00	3.1	1.6
21.	" " So. Edge of No. Stope	13"	0.27	1.0	0.5
22.	" " 10' So. of 21 Vein 14"	9"	4.02	14.9	3.8
23.	" " 10" " " 22 Vein 30"	13"	0.83	11.0	8.4
24.	" " 10' " " 23 " 18"	18"	0.01	Tr.	0.3
25.	" " 10' " " 24 " 24"	24"	0.01	Tr.	-
26.	" " 10' " " 25 " 30"	9"	0.40	6.0	10.1
27.	" " 20' " " 26 " 30"	5"	0.68	12.1	27.0
28.	" " No. Edge Old Stope Vein 30"	12"	1.49	6.8	2.4
29.	" " 100' No. of Shaft	13"	0.76	5.8	4.5
30.	" " No. Face Car Sample	36"	0.21	1.3	0.7
31.	" " " " Across Face	28"	0.31	1.3	0.7
32.	" " 25' So. of 29 Under Stope	14"	1.37	5.4	2.3

No.	Description	Width	Ozs.		% Lead
			Au.	Ag.	
53.	North Drift 25' So. of 29 Under Stope	14"	- 1.37	- 5.4	- 2.3
34.	" " 57' No. of Shaft	10"	- 1.21	- 7.6	- 3.4
35.	" " 15' " " " Low Grade	20"	- 0.08	- 0.4	
36.	" " 90' " " " Under Manway	15"	- 0.83	- 6.3	- 3.6
37.	" " 87' " " " " "	11"	- 0.50	- 7.1	
38.	" " 80' " " " Bottom Drift	13"	- 0.32	- 5.5	
39.	" " 75' " " " " "	7"	- 1.21	- 7.6	- 3.4
40.	" " 40' " " " Roof	9"	- 1.12	- 7.4	- 1.3
48.	South Face Grab Car Sample 36" Vein Apr. 7		- 0.08	- 1.3	- 1.0
48A.	" " " " " 28" " " 8		- 0.19	- 0.5	- 0.4
56.	30' South of Shaft 18" " in Stope	18"	- 0.15	- 1.5	- 1.7
57.	10' " " 56 Back Stope 28" "	28"	- 0.39	- 2.9	- 3.7
58.	10' " " 57 " " 24" "	24"	- 0.32	- 1.8	- 2.5
59.	80' " " Shaft Vein 24" 1st Cl. only	7"	- 1.41	- 5.1	- 3.5
60.	160' " " " " 21" 2nd class	21"	- 0.58	- 6.7	- 4.1
61.	170' " " " " 18" " "	18"	- 0.29	- 7.8	- 1.7
62.	200' " " " " 24" " "	24"	- 0.21	- 2.2	- 0.7
64.	No. Face Apr. 9 Vein 30" Car Sample Grab		- 0.20	- 0.6	- 0.5
65.	So. Face " 10 " 36" " " "		- 0.15	- 2.4	- 0.4

SAMPLING & ASSAYING - 200 FOOT LEVEL

No.	Description	Width	Ozs.		% Lead
			Au.	Ag.	
41.	Face North Drift Oxidized	22"	- 0.07	- 1.20	
42.	North Drift 30' N. of Winze Semi Oxidized	36"	- 0.04	- Tr	- 0.4
43.	Winze South Side Bottom at 30'	24"	- 0.54	- 9.5	- 3.4
44.	" North " " " "	18"	- 0.04	- 13.9	- 7.5
45.	" " " at 17' Below Collar	36"	- 0.41	- 9.4	- 6.8
46.	Edge Stope 100' North of Shaft	13"	- 1.15	- 6.8	
47.	Bottom Drift 90' " " "	10.5"	- 1.31	- 4.6	
50.	30' South of Shaft	12.5"	- 0.38	- 2.6	- 1.7
51.	40' " " " 26" Vein	26"	- 0.19	- 0.5	- 0.4
52.	50' " " " 24" "	24"	- 0.24	- 0.9	- 0.9
53.	60' " " " 9" "	9"	- 0.26	- 1.6	- 0.5
54.	80' " " " 28" "	11"	- 0.37	- 4.2	- 7.7
55.	190' " " " 30" "	12"	- 2.54	- 5.1	- 1.7
63.	290' " " " 16" "	16"	- 0.10	- 0.4	
49.	QUEEN VEIN on Surface Selected	6"	- 0.18	- 3.0	
1.	No. 7 Vein Bowman Tunnel at 1022'	6"	- 0.25	- 1.7	

This sampling map submitted is a Brunton Compass survey of the 300 foot level to which is added the upper level record from available data supplied by the former owners and operators. The approximate location of each sample is marked on the vertical section of the Samoa Mine.

The liquidation sheets from shipments of approximately 3400 tons of first class ores to custom smelters by former operators is the best record of the value of the ores found and mined from the Samoa Vein from the upper levels, 100 and above.

The average assay value for all ores shipped between the years 1902 and 1909 were:-

Gold	-	1.15	ozs.	per	ton
Silver	-	10.00	ozs.	per	ton
Lead	-	8.00	%		

Since operations were resumed in 1935, five carload lots have been shipped to smelters at Salt Lake City. This ore was mined from new openings on the 200 and 300 foot levels. The fifth lot containing 42,146 tons, shipped March 3, 1936, assayed as follows:-

Gold	-	0.765	ozs.	per	ton
Silver	-	10.00	"	"	"
Lead	-	13.00	%		
Zinc	-	9.00	%		
Copper	-	0.25	%		
Iron	-	22.60	%		
Sulphur	-	29.50	%		
Insolubles	-	20.00	%		

It is important to notice that the gold content of the ore now being mined, shows a pronounced decrease from ores produced in earlier operations.

This decline in gold value marks the change from mining secondarily enriched ores from the vein close to surface outcrops, where higher values in gold and silver become concentrated in the gradual erosion of mountain mineralized areas.

The ores now being mined from the Samoa Vein on the 200 and 300 foot levels are definitely primary ores.

Smelter Lot No. 5 represents a fair average of the type and precious metal value of the ores to be mined in the future from deeper level mining operations.

To check the record of past shipments of first class ore, the vein exposures in drifts and stopes on the 300 foot level were sampled exactly and carefully. The vein on this level is practically continuous for 570 feet in length. Good ore is exposed in both of the faces of the drifts going North and South. The South face should continue in ore 400 feet more. The 100 and 200 foot levels south continued in ore more than 400 feet south of the present face of the 300 foot level.

The Samoa vein is exceptional in that it has shown a narrow vein of direct smelting ore throughout more than 90 percent of its developed length together with 12 inches to more than 36 inches in width of mineralized vein matter which is generally a second class ore.

This second class ore is an important asset only awaiting proper metallurgical treatment and concentration by flotation.

According to the sampling record, the calculated average for the Samoa vein on the 300 foot level is: Width - 12.2 inches containing 1.04 ozs. gold per ton, 7.4 ozs. silver per ton and 8.5% of lead.

The second class ore average is: Width - 24 inches containing 0.246 ozs. gold per ton, 2.50 ozs. silver per ton and 3.5% lead.

The average calculated value is used in the estimate for mine tonnage and valuation for all sections of unstopped territory above the 300 foot level.

Below the 300 to the proposed deep tunnel development level, the value of the first class ore is assumed to be equal to the value shown in smelter lot five recently liquidated.

POSITIVE MINE TONNAGE - NORTH OF SHAFT - SAMOA VEIN

	Size	Tons	Stoped	Tons	Net Value Per ton	Gross Value
Block A.						
Shipping Ore	100' x 90' x 1' =	1,125	0	900	\$45.35	\$40,815.00
Mill Ore	100' x 90' x 2' =	1,500		1,200	13.33	15,996.00
Block B.						
Shipping Ore	100' x 90' x 1' =	1,125	175	725	45.35	32,878.75
Mill Ore	100' x 90' x 2' =	1,500		1,200	13.33	15,996.00
Block C.						
Shipping Ore	200' x 90' x 1' =	2,250	205	1,595	45.35	71,833.25
Mill Ore	200' x 90' x 2' =	3,000		2,400	13.33	31,992.00
Block D.						
Shipping Ore	400' x 100' x 1' =	5,000		4,000	44.88	179,520.00
Mill Ore	400' x 100' x 2' =	6,667		5,337	13.33	71,142.21

POSITIVE MINE TONNAGE - SOUTH OF SHAFT - SAMOA VEIN

Block E.						
Shipping Ore	200' x 90' x 1' =	2,250	150	1,650	45.35	74,827.50
Mill Ore	200' x 90' x 2' =	3,000		2,400	13.33	31,992.00
Block F.						
Shipping Ore	400' x 90' x 1' =	4,500	350	3,250	45.35	147,387.50
Mill Ore	400' x 90' x 2' =	6,000		4,800	13.33	63,984.00
Block G.						
Shipping Ore	400' x 100' x 1' =	5,000		4,000	44.88	179,520.00
Mill Ore	400' x 100' x 2' =	6,667		5,334	13.33	71,102.22

POSITIVE ORE - TOTAL GROSS VALUE

16,120 Tons Shipping ore	\$726,782.00	\$1,028,986.43
22,671 " Mill "	<u>302,204.43</u>	<u>\$1,028,986.43</u>

PROSPECTIVE ORE - NORTH OF SHAFT - SAMOA VEIN

	Size	Tons	Net Tons	Value Per Ton	Gross Value
Block H.					
Shipping Ore	400' x 300' x 1'	15,000	12,000	\$44.88	\$538,560.00
Mill Ore	400' x 300' x 2'	20,000	16,000	13.33	213,280.00
TOTAL VALUE					\$751,840.00

PROSPECTIVE ORE - SOUTH OF SHAFT - SAMOA VEIN

Block I.					
Shipping Ore	400' x 300' x 1'	15,000	12,000	\$44.88	\$538,560.00
Mill Ore	400' x 300' x 2'	20,000	16,000	13.33	213,280.00
TOTAL VALUE					\$751,840.00

PROSPECTIVE ORE - TOTAL GROSS VALUE

24,000 Tons Shipping Ore	\$1,077,120.00	
32,000 " Mill "	<u>426,560.00</u>	
		\$1,503,680.00

ORE ESTIMATE SUMMARY

	Tons	Gross Value
Positive and Probable Shipping Ore	40,120	\$1,803,902.00
" " " Milling "	54,671	728,774.43

ALL ORES - TOTAL GROSS VALUE

\$2,532,676.43

PER TON VALUE - COST AND PROFIT

Shipping Ore		
Value Per Ton		\$45.35
Cost Per Ton		
Mining	\$5.50	
Transportation	6.00	
Smelting	6.00	
Metalurgical		
Loss	4.25	
Royalty	<u>3.00</u>	
		24.75
Profit Per Ton		\$20.60
Total Profit Shipping Ores - 40,120 tons		\$826,472.00
	o \$20.60	

erected for treatment of the second class ores. The tonnage of this character of ore now exposed and which will probably be uncovered in larger quantity in the future, justified this capital investment.

The first unit for the concentration plant should have a capacity of 50 tons of mill ore daily. The cost of such a plant will be approximately \$35,000.00

An immediate appropriation for proper development must be made to provide power plant equipment, shops, shaft sinking, and surface improvements, including office, boarding house, assay laboratory and concentration plants. The Samoa Group can be placed on a substantial earning basis within one year if development of the property is well planned and executed promptly.

The capital outlay necessary to place the property on a profit producing basis for a long period of successful operation should not exceed \$150,000.00

OPINION

In my opinion the Samoa Group of claims is worthy of a constructive development campaign. The ore veins have been proven to be true fissures with deep seated mineralization. The property can be placed on profitable basis with a comparatively small capital investment. The mine should continue successful for a long period from ores produced from the Samoa Vein and there is also a reasonable expectation that the other parallel veins will also prove to be ore bearing.

The capital investment up to \$150,000.00 is warranted to develop the Samoa along the plans described above and if this capital expenditure is made the property is recommended as an exceptionally good mining venture with a successful future assured.

Report submitted by Arthur Houle, E. M.

CHAMRELL SAMPLE BRIGHTER DAYS MINING COMPANY

Owners Mark

Mohave Assay & Engineering Office
Kingman, Arizona
September 4th, 1940

		Gold		Silver		Lead Lbs.	Total Value
#1	5' 8"	0.23	- \$8.05	3.61	- \$2.56	5.70 -114	\$16.87
#2	4'	0.36	12.60	2.52	1.78	6.10 122	21.09
#3	8'	0.30	10.50	10.42	7.39	6.70	25.26
#4	11'	Cut November 6th		Average status		\$42	

April 16, 1936

Samoa Mine
Zue

REPORT ON THE GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS

Owned and operated by the

SAMOA GOLD MINES CORPORATION

near

CHLORIDE, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA

THE MINING COMPANY

The Samoa Gold Mines Corporation is a Delaware Company incorporated July 9, 1931. Capitalization is 1,500,000 shares, the par value \$1.00 per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

The Samoa Gold Mines Corporation owns and operates a group of mining claims located at Chloride, Arizona; said mining claims are subject to a first mortgage in the amount of \$65,000.00.

THE PROPERTY

Ten mining claims covering approximately 180 acres of mineral lands comprise the Samoa Group.

Three of the mining claims are patented properties, namely:-

Samoa
Brighter Days
Queen

The following claims are held by location and subject to United States mining laws governing unpatented mining claims:-

1. First of July
2. Tunnel
3. Compressor
4. Fraction
5. Mountain Side
6. Mountain Top
7. East Side

The group of claims patented and unpatented, should be surveyed at once and exact positions of mining claims boundaries and mine workings platted.

Approximate sketches of these claims have been made and one is submitted with this report.

LOCATION OF THE PROPERTY

The group of mining claims is located slightly more than 2 miles eastward from the town of Chloride, Mohave County, Arizona, a town located on the Kingman - Boulder Dam Highway. Kingman, the county seat of Mohave County, is a mining center served by the main line Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System (Santa Fe) Chicago to the Pacific Coast. From Kingman the distance to Chloride is 20 miles by gravelled highway which is soon to be an oil paved road.

From Chloride, elevation 3800 feet above sea level, a narrow dirt road has been built to the mine workings on the west slope of the Cerbat Mountain Range. The elevation of the main shaft is 6000 feet above sea level. The dirt road from Chloride to the mine shaft, although serviceable to the present mine workings, is a one way road with very steep grades and unsafe for ordinary automobile or trucking traffic. The distance by this mountain road is 4.4 miles from Chloride to the mine shaft.

Topographically the Cerbat Range area is a rugged mountainous section rising rapidly to a height of 2800 feet above the flat valley in which the town of Chloride is situated. The steep mountain sides make possible the use of tunnels for deep develop-

ment of the ore bearing veins discovered and now under operation near the crest of the mountain range.

OPERATING CONDITIONS

Climatically the section is ideal. Cool summer climate and little snowfall in winter. Work can be prosecuted in the open throughout the entire year.

Water is scarce but is supplied from wells in the valley. It is probable that some water will be encountered in deep tunnel development.

Power, if electric, is obtained from a locally operated power company. It is expected that power generated at the Boulder Dam will eventually serve the district. The distance from Boulder Dam is about 75 miles.

For small mine operations power plants are operated by gasoline or Diesel engines.

LABOR

Mining labor is plentiful and is well paid, wages varying from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day.

Timber and supplies in general are shipped from the Pacific Coast. The town of Kingman also is a mining supply center for jobbers lots.

GEOLOGY

Granite is the predominating rock of the Cerbat Mountain Range. It is the very oldest rock formation, so called Pre Cambrian, and generally is gray or bluish gray in color and coarsely crystalline. The veins cut into the granite as true fissures striking N 10 deg. W. to N. 30 deg. W. and are marked by distinct

sheeting. The fissures are nearly vertical, at times inclining slightly eastward or again westward caused by slight bends in the fissures. Dykes of Microcline granite cut the gray granite, also dykes of rhyolite and quartz porphyry cut into the granite series. Quartz porphyry occurs associated with the ore veins now being exposed.

THE ORE VEINS

On the Samoa Group of claims seven known ore bearing veins have been exposed by tunnel development. All of these veins strike slightly west or north and are distinctly traceable on surface for several thousand feet. The veins are parallel.

Underground the veins have been cross cut by a tunnel named the Bowman Tunnel which was driven into the mountain in the direction N. 75 deg. E. This tunnel length is slightly more than 1210 feet. The aneroid elevation at the mouth of the Bowman Tunnel is 5800 feet above sea level. All seven of the fissure veins were cut in 1022 feet eastward into the mountain. Beginning at the portal:-

No. 1. Vein	-	81 feet	East of the Portal				
No. 2.	"	- 180 "	"	"	"	"	"
No. 3.	"	(Samoa) - 353.5 "	"	"	"	"	"
No. 4.	"	- 500.5 "	"	"	"	"	"
No. 5.	"	- 607 "	"	"	"	"	"
No. 6.	"	- 764 "	"	"	"	"	"
No. 7.	"	- 1022 "	"	"	"	"	"

All of the veins are true fissures in which mineralization will extend to a greater depth than future possible development by tunnels.

One deeper level tunnel was started many years ago to crosscut eastward at an elevation of 3350 feet above sea level. Work stopped for lack of finances after having been driven about 90 feet. Granite was the rock cut in this tunnel.

Up to the present time, the Samoa vein or No. 3. vein cut by the Bowman Tunnel has received the greatest amount of development attention. From surface to its present explored depth this vein has shown strong mineralization along its strike for about 1000 feet with strong faces of ore continuing in drifts north and south on all accessible levels. This fissure is wider and stronger at the 300 foot level than the levels above and should show greater productivity below the present bottom of the mine.

The other parallel veins are strong fissures and should develop pay ore if explored.

THE ORE

Ores exposed to date are gold and silver bearing sulphides of iron, lead and zinc with traces of copper. These ores occur in a silicious vein matter or gangue. At times lenses or shoots of massive sulphides occur raking northward along the vein. From these ore lenses mining operations output a first class direct smelting ore which has furnished the production record of the Samoa Group of claims in its early mining activity, 1902 to 1909. The mine was not operated from 1909 to 1935.

The production record of the mine's early history is said to have approximated \$200,000.00 gross value, won under difficult conditions of transportation (mule back) and high smelting charges.

During the early period the ores were extracted from surface to the 200 foot level from the richest spots in the vein.

The rich spots or lenses are gold and silver bearing massive sulphides of iron sulphide, galena (lead sulphide) and sphalerite (zinc sulphides), occurring in widths from a few inches up to 46 inches maximum width observed. This ore is stripped off clean of surrounding rock, then mined and sacked for shipment. The ore has averaged more than 1 oz. in gold per ton, 8 ounces in silver and 8% lead per ton.

The silicious gangue in which the rich kidneys occur is also precious metal bearing pyritic and well mineralized with lead and zinc sulphides. This type of silicious ore although of a lower value, is susceptible of concentration in present day metallurgical practice and is therefore a valuable asset to be considered in planning for future development and operation.

The mineralized silicious vein material varies in width from 18" to more than 5 feet wide, and the tonnage of this class of ore will provide a plant of 50 tons daily capacity with a regular supply of ore.

THE MINE AND ITS OPERATION

The Samoa Vein beginning at its surface exposures, was developed by an adit tunnel and a two compartment shaft. The shaft is vertical and follows the vein downward to a depth of 330 feet. Levels called the 50 foot level, 100 foot level, 200 foot level, and 300 foot level are the work levels from which ore extraction proceeds.

The 200 foot level is connected with the Bowman Tunnel and all ores now produced are trammed out to surface through this tunnel level.

At the collar of the shaft a 25 H.P. gasoline hoist is used to raise or lower supplies used, also ores and waste extracted in the development of the present bottom level, 300 feet below the shaft collar.

The adit tunnel, the 50 foot level and 100 foot level are not accessible at this time. These workings should be reopened for future ore extraction because under early day mining operations by leasers only the richest kidneys of ore were mined out and a considerable tonnage of first and second class or mill grade ores will be again made available in addition to making better air conditions for labor employed in underground workings.

After more than 25 years of a shut down, the Samoa shaft, and the 200 and 300 foot levels were reopened by a small crew of men using a new portable air compressor equipment erected at the Bowman tunnel entrance and sufficient air drill equipment to drive two drilling machines.

200 FOOT LEVEL - NORTH

The two hundred foot level drift has been retimbered northward from the shaft to the face of the drift. A winze will soon be connected by a stope raise coming up from the 300 level north side and when connected will make better ventilation conditions and comply with Arizona mining law. The winze, 30 feet deep was sunk on ore 110 feet south of the north face.

200 FOOT LEVEL - SOUTH

This drift has been reopened for a length of 320 feet. There remains approximately 125 feet of old drift to reach the face. Some of this reopening work is under an old stope and although timbering will be necessary, the work of reopening should proceed and the drift continued southward.

Good ore showings for the entire length of the vein of both shipping and milling grade ores promise a good future output both above and below this level. The stopes already started have reached only a comparatively short distance above the 200 level and ore extraction can be augmented when new air connections have been made for ventilation and more air compressor equipment installed for drilling the ground.

300 FOOT LEVEL - NORTH

The drift north follows the vein 340 feet. In the face of the drift now being advanced the vein is well mineralized over a width of 36 inches. The ore is mill grade.

The stope raise started 50 feet south of the face is being mined upward to connect with the winze from the 200 foot level. There is slightly more than 40 feet vertical distance to make connection. Good ore amounting to more than 3 tons daily is being extracted from this stope raise. The opening in the stope is approximately 50 feet long and shows a nice lense of high grade ore varying in width from 9 inches to a maximum of 32 inches. Some second class ore is also exposed but is mined only when necessary to strip along side of the first class ore. Second class ores are now hoisted and dumped on the mine reserve stock pile for future treatment.

300 FOOT LEVEL - SOUTH

This drift has been reopened and the face advanced to a point 220 feet south of the shaft. Good ore shows in the face and further progress should be made as rapidly as possible. Future mining operations above this level demand openings along the vein with air connections between levels at 200 foot intervals.

WATER

A slight amount of seepage water from the 200 and 300 foot levels amounting to about 3000 gallons daily is raised by an air operated pump from the 300 foot level to the Bowman Tunnel, and then ditched out to surface. Deeper level development by tunnels will eventually make a dry mine.

ORE TONNAGE ESTIMATE

At this period of mine reopening and rehabilitation, any estimate of ore tonnage is dependent upon available data on the old inaccessible levels above the 200 foot level, also upon the character and type of vein exposed on the 200 and 300 foot levels.

The vein is a fissure with approximately 90% continuous ore on both the 200 and 300 foot levels, therefore only two sides exposed. The stope upraise openings between levels amount to a maximum of 30 feet in several places on each level, therefore blocked out ore cannot be applied to this mine.

The ore exposures are so strong and persistent, that it is safe to estimate that from surface to a depth of 100 feet below the present bottom of the mine, the tonnage of ore available is positive tonnage.

Samples were cut at regular intervals, wherever possible to do so, carefully crushed, rolled and quartered for assay samples. The assays were made by Hawley & Hawley, control and umpire assayers at Douglas, Arizona.

The sampling record and assays follow:-

ASSAYS - 300 FOOT LEVEL

No.	Description	Width	Au.	Ozs. Ag.	% Lead
2.	North Stope Pyritic Ore Selected	14"	- 1.48	- 7.2	- 2.7
3.	North Stope North Face First Class	16"	- 1.15	- 8.3	- 7.8
4.	" " " " Same Spot				
	#3 Mill Ore	20"	- 0.04	- 15.0	- 0.3
5.	" " 5' South #3 First Class	13"	- 0.79	- 7.3	- 6.7
6.	" " 5' " #5 " "	29"	- 1.13	- 10.1	- 13.9
7.	" " " Second Class	26"	- 0.01	- Tr.	- 0.3
8.	" " 5' " #6 First Class	18"	- 0.89	- 8.2	- 6.7
9.	" " 5' " #8 " "	20"	- 0.74	- 9.3	- 8.2
10.	" " 5' " #9 " "	16"	- 0.39	- 11.3	- 30.7
11.	" " 5' " #10 " "	11"	- 0.98	- 6.5	- 8.6
12.	" " 5' " #11 " "	12"	- 1.17	- 6.0	- 7.6
13.	" " 5' " #12 " "	9"	- 1.14	- 6.0	- 5.8
14.	" " 5' " #13 " "	11"	- 0.80	- 4.7	- 3.8
15.	" " South Face Stope 1st Class	12"	- 1.04	- 5.8	- 6.7
16.	Face North Drift 45' North of Stope Across	36"	- 0.46	- 1.3	- 0.3
17.	Same Face Across First Class Ore	9"	- 2.95	- 7.1	- 1.2
18.	North Drift 20' South of #17	18"	- 0.80	- 7.8	- 3.4
19.	" " 10' " " #18 1st Cl. (16" 30")	16"	- 0.45	- 12.8	- 16.5
20.	" " 10' " " #18 Mkd 2nd Cl. (14")	14"	- 1.00	- 3.1	- 1.6
21.	" " So. Edge of No. Stope	13"	- 0.27	- 1.0	- 0.5
22.	" " 10' So. of 21 Vein 14"	9"	- 4.02	- 14.9	- 3.8
23.	" " 10' " " 22 Vein 30"	13"	- 0.83	- 11.0	- 8.4
24.	" " 10' " " 23 " 18"	18"	- 0.01	- Tr.	- 0.3
25.	" " 10' " " 24 " 24"	24"	- 0.01	- Tr.	-
26.	" " 10' " " 25 " 30"	9"	- 0.40	- 6.0	- 10.1
27.	" " 20' " " 26 " 30"	5"	- 0.68	- 12.1	- 27.0
28.	" " No. Edge Old Stope Vein 30"	12"	- 1.49	- 6.8	- 2.4
29.	" " 100' No. of Shaft	13"	- 0.76	- 5.8	- 4.5
30.	" " No. Face Car Sample	36"	- 0.21	- 1.3	- 0.7
31.	" " " Across Face	28"	- 0.31	- 1.3	- 0.7
32.	" " 25' So. of 29 Under Stope	14"	- 1.37	- 5.4	- 2.3

No.	Description	Width	Ozs.		% Lead
			Au.	Ag.	
33.	North Drift 25' So. of 29 Under Stope	14"	- 1.37	- 5.4	- 2.3
34.	" " 57' No. of Shaft	10"	- 1.21	- 7.6	- 3.4
35.	" " 15' " " " Low Grade	20"	- 0.08	- 0.4	
36.	" " 90' " " " Under Manway	15"	- 0.83	- 6.3	- 3.6
37.	" " 67' " " " "	11"	- 0.50	- 7.1	
38.	" " 80' " " " Bottom Drift	13"	- 0.32	- 5.5	
39.	" " 75' " " " " "	7"	- 1.21	- 7.6	- 3.4
40.	" " 40' " " " Roof	9"	- 1.12	- 7.4	- 1.3
48.	South Face Grab Car Sample 36" Vein Apr. 7		- 0.08	- 1.3	- 1.0
48A.	" " " " " 28" " " 8		- 0.19	- 0.5	- 0.4
56.	30' South of Shaft 18" " in Stope	18"	- 0.15	- 1.5	- 1.7
57.	10' " " 56 Back Stope 28" "	28"	- 0.39	- 2.9	- 3.7
58.	10' " " 57 " " 24" "	24"	- 0.32	- 1.8	- 2.5
59.	80' " " Shaft Vein 24" 1st Cl. only	7"	- 1.41	- 5.1	- 3.5
60.	160' " " " " 21" 2nd class	21"	- 0.58	- 6.7	- 4.1
61.	170' " " " " 18" " "	18"	- 0.29	- 7.8	- 1.7
62.	200' " " " " 24" " "	24"	- 0.21	- 2.2	- 0.7
64.	No. Face Apr. 9 Vein 30" Car Sample Grab		- 0.20	- 0.6	- 0.5
65.	So. Face " 10 " 36" " " "		- 0.15	- 2.4	- 0.4

SAMPLING & ASSAYING - 200 FOOT LEVEL

No.	Description	Width	Ozs.		% Lead
			Au.	Ag.	
41.	Face North Drift Oxidized	22"	- 0.07	- 1.20	
42.	North Drift 30' N. of Winze Semi Oxidized	36"	- 0.04	- Tr	- 0.4
43.	Winze South Side Bottom at 30'	24"	- 0.54	- 9.5	- 3.4
44.	" North " " " "	18"	- 0.04	- 13.9	- 7.5
45.	" " " at 17' Below Collar	36"	- 0.41	- 9.4	- 6.8
46.	Edge Stope 100' North of Shaft	13"	- 1.15	- 6.8	
47.	Bottom Drift 90' " " "	10.5"	- 1.31	- 4.6	
50.	30' South of Shaft	12.5"	- 0.38	- 2.6	- 1.7
51.	40' " " " 26" Vein	26"	- 0.19	- 0.5	- 0.4
52.	50' " " " 24" "	24"	- 0.24	- 0.9	- 0.9
53.	60' " " " 9" "	9"	- 0.26	- 1.6	- 0.5
54.	80' " " " 28" "	11"	- 0.37	- 4.2	- 7.7
55.	190' " " " 30" "	12"	- 2.54	- 5.1	- 1.7
63.	290' " " " 16" "	16"	- 0.10	- 0.4	
49.	QUEEN VEIN on Surface Selected	6"	- 0.18	- 3.0	
1.	No. 7 Vein Bowman Tunnel at 1022'	6"	- 0.25	- 1.7	

The sampling map submitted is a Brunton Compass survey of the 300 foot level to which is added the upper level record from available data supplied by the former owners and operators. The approximate location of each sample is marked on the vertical section of the Samoa Mine.

The liquidation sheets from shipments of approximately 3400 tons of first class ores to custom smelters by former operators is the best record of the value of the ores found and mined from the Samoa Vein from the upper levels, 100 and above.

The average assay value for all ores shipped between the years 1902 and 1909 were:-

Gold	-	1.15	ozs.	per	ton
Silver	-	10.00	ozs.	per	ton
Lead	-	8.00	%		

Since operations were resumed in 1935, five carload lots have been shipped to smelters at Salt Lake City. This ore was mined from new openings on the 200 and 300 foot levels. The fifth lot containing 42.146 tons, shipped March 3, 1936, assayed as follows:-

Gold	-	0.765	ozs.	per	ton
Silver	-	10.00	"	"	"
Lead	-	13.00	%		
Zinc	-	9.00	%		
Copper	-	0.25	%		
Iron	-	22.60	%		
Sulphur	-	29.50	%		
Insolubles	-	20.00	%		

It is important to notice that the gold content of the ore now being mined, shows a pronounced decrease from ores produced in earlier operations.

This decline in gold value marks the change from mining secondarily enriched ores from the vein close to surface outcrops, where higher values in gold and silver become concentrated in the gradual erosion of mountain mineralized areas.

The ores now being mined from the Samoa Vein on the 200 and 300 foot levels are definitely primary ores.

Smelter Lot No. 5 represents a fair average of the type and precious metal value of the ores to be mined in the future from deeper level mining operations.

To check the record of past shipments of first class ore, the vein exposures in drifts and stopes on the 300 foot level were sampled exactly and carefully. The vein on this level is practically continuous for 570 feet in length. Good ore is exposed in both of the faces of the drifts going North and South. The South face should continue in ore 400 feet more. The 100 and 200 foot levels south continued in ore more than 400 feet south of the present face of the 300 foot level.

The Samoa vein is exceptional in that it has shown a narrow vein of direct smelting ore throughout more than 90 percent of its developed length together with 12 inches to more than 36 inches in width of mineralized vein matter which is generally a second class ore.

This second class ore is an important asset only awaiting proper metallurgical treatment and concentration by flotation.

According to the sampling record, the calculated average for the Samoa vein on the 300 foot level is: Width - 12.2 inches containing 1.04 ozs. gold per ton, 7.4 ozs. silver per ton and 8.5% of lead.

The second class ore average is: Width - 24 inches containing 0.246 ozs. gold per ton, 2.50 ozs. silver per ton and 3.5% lead.

The average calculated value is used in the estimate for mine tonnage and valuation for all sections of unstopped territory above the 300 foot level.

Below the 300 to the proposed deep tunnel development level, the value of the first class ore is assumed to be equal to the value shown in smelter lot five recently liquidated.

POSITIVE MINE TONNAGE - NORTH OF SHAFT - SAMOA VEIN

	Size	Tons	Stopped	Net Tons	Value Per ton	Gross Value
Block A.						
Shipping Ore	100' x 90' x 1' =	1,125	0	900	\$45.35	\$40,815.00
Mill Ore	100' x 90' x 2' =	1,500		1,200	13.33	15,996.00
Block B.						
Shipping Ore	100' x 90' x 1' =	1,125	175	725	45.35	32,878.75
Mill Ore	100' x 90' x 2' =	1,500		1,200	13.33	15,996.00
Block C.						
Shipping Ore	200' x 90' x 1' =	2,250	205	1,595	45.35	71,833.25
Mill Ore	200' x 90' x 2' =	3,000		2,400	13.33	31,992.00
Block D.						
Shipping Ore	400' x 100' x 1' =	5,000		4,000	44.88	179,520.00
Mill Ore	400' x 100' x 2' =	6,667		5,337	13.33	71,142.21

POSITIVE MINE TONNAGE - SOUTH OF SHAFT - SAMOA VEIN

Block E.						
Shipping Ore	200' x 90' x 1' =	2,250	150	1,650	45.35	74,827.50
Mill Ore	200' x 90' x 2' =	3,000		2,400	13.33	31,992.00
Block F.						
Shipping Ore	400' x 90' x 1' =	4,500	350	3,250	45.35	147,387.50
Mill Ore	400' x 90' x 2' =	6,000		4,800	13.33	63,984.00
Block G.						
Shipping Ore	400' x 100' x 1' =	5,000		4,000	44.88	179,520.00
Mill Ore	400' x 100' x 2' =	6,667		5,334	13.33	71,102.22

POSITIVE ORE - TOTAL GROSS VALUE

16,120 Tons Shipping ore	\$726,782.00	\$1,028,986.43
22,671 " Mill "	302,204.43	\$1,028,986.43

PROSPECTIVE ORE - NORTH OF SHAFT - SAMOA VEIN

	Size	Tons	Net Tons	Value Per Ton	Gross Value
Block H.					
Shipping Ore	400' x 300' x 1'	15,000	12,000	\$44.88	\$538,560.00
Mill Ore	400' x 300' x 2'	20,000	16,000	13.33	213,280.00
TOTAL VALUE					\$751,840.00

PROSPECTIVE ORE - SOUTH OF SHAFT - SAMOA VEIN

Block I.					
Shipping Ore	400' x 300' x 1'	15,000	12,000	\$44.88	\$538,560.00
Mill Ore	400' x 300' x 2'	20,000	16,000	13.33	213,280.00
TOTAL VALUE					\$751,840.00

PROSPECTIVE ORE - TOTAL GROSS VALUE

24,000 Tons Shipping Ore	\$1,077,120.00	
32,000 " Mill "	426,560.00	
		<u>\$1,503,680.00</u>

ORE ESTIMATE SUMMARY

	Tons	Gross Value
Positive and Probable Shipping Ore	40,120	\$1,803,902.00
" " " Milling "	54,671	728,774.43
		<u>\$2,532,676.43</u>

ALL ORES - TOTAL GROSS VALUE

\$2,532,676.43

PER TON VALUE - COST AND PROFIT

Shipping Ore		
Value Per Ton		\$45.35
Cost Per Ton		
Mining	\$5.50	
Transportation	6.00	
Smelting	6.00	
Metalurgical		
Loss	4.25	
Royalty	3.00	
		<u>24.75</u>
Profit Per Ton		\$20.60
Total Profit Shipping Ores - 40,120 tons		
@ \$20.60		\$826,472.00

Milling Ore
Value Per Ton \$13.33
Cost Per Ton

Mining	\$2.50	
Milling 6:1	2.00	
Metallurgical Loss	2.00	
Smelting	1.00	
Transportation	1.00	
Royalty	.50	
		<hr/>
		9.00

Profit Per ton \$4.33
Total Profit Mill Ores - 54,671 Tons
@ \$4.33 \$236,734.43

TOTAL PROFIT ALL ORES \$1,063,206.00

PLANT

In order to successfully develop and operate the Samoa Group it is necessary to equip the property with an 800 cu. ft. capacity air compressor, drills, shops, hoisting and ventilation equipment.

Driving a deep level tunnel to cut the Samoa and other parallel veins is a cheap and sound piece of development work, and will prove successful. The metal values in these ores will continue to greater depth than the proposed tunnel.

The cost of driving the tunnel should not exceed \$20.00 per foot for the finished job including a bonus for speed.

While the new tunnel is being driven the present surface equipment at the Bowman Tunnel and shaft could be used to sink the shaft deeper. Connecting these two openings would make possible the rapid development of the several levels for ore production.

A flotation concentration plant should be designed and

erected for treatment of the second class ores. The tonnage of this character of ore now exposed and which will probably be uncovered in larger quantity in the future, justified this capital investment.

The first unit for the concentration plant should have a capacity of 50 tons of mill ore daily. The cost of such a plant will be approximately \$35,000.00

An immediate appropriation for proper development must be made to provide power plant equipment, shops, shaft sinking, and surface improvements, including office, boarding house, assay laboratory and concentration plant. The Samoa Group can be placed on a substantial earning basis within one year if development of the property is well planned and executed promptly.

The capital outlay necessary to place the property on a profit producing basis for a long period of successful operation should not exceed \$150,000.00

OPINION

In my opinion the Samoa Group of claims is worthy of a constructive development campaign. The ore veins have been proven to be true fissures with deep seated mineralization. The property can be placed on profitable basis with a comparatively small capital investment. The mine should continue successful for a long period from ores produced from the Samoa Vein and there is also a reasonable expectation that the other parallel veins will also prove to be ore bearing.

The capital investment up to \$150,000.00 is warranted to develop the Samoa along the plans described above and if this capital expenditure is made the property is recommended as an exceptionally good mining venture with a successful future assured.

Report submitted by Arthur Houle, E. M.

CHAMRELL SAMPLE BRIGHTER DAYS MINING COMPANY

Owners Mark

Mohave Assay & Engineering Office
 Kingman, Arizona
 September 4th, 1940

		Gold		Silver		Lead Lbs.	Total Value
#1	5' 8"	0.23	- \$8.05	3.61	- \$2.56	5.70 -114	\$16.87
#2	4'	0.36	12.60	2.52	1.78	6.10 122	21.09
#3	8'	0.30	10.50	10.42	7.39	6.70	25.26
#4	11'	Cut November 6th		Average status		\$42	

SAMOA MINE

(Taken from U. S. G. S. Report written in about 1907 by F. C. Schrader)

LOCATION: The Samoa mine is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by about half a mile south of Chloride, just north of Cherum Peak and about one-third of a mile south of the Lucky Boy mine. It lies at an elevation of about 5,900 feet, in the steep crestral slope of the Cerbat Range, at the head of a gulch which drains westward into Samoa Wash.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION: The Samoa is one of the early locations and for many years has been the most active and constant producer of good-grade gold and silver ore in the district. The property comprises a group of four claims and a fraction, the Samoa, Samoa No. 1, Samoa No. 2, Fourth of March, and Mountain Dew. The property is owned by the Chloride Gold Mining Company, with headquarters at Pueblo, Colo.

The total production of the Samoa mine has been about \$180,000. Approximately \$70,000 was produced in early times, the remainder being obtained by the present management under Leonard Hoffman, which took effect in November, 1903. The mine has a record of being a steady producer. The present output is about 90 tons a month. The ore is shipped principally to the Needles smelter. Advices received early in 1908 report that the mine was then being worked on a small scale only by lessees.

GEOLOGY: The vein is contained in the pre-Cambrian granitoid series; the predominating gray or dark-gray granitic rock is much the same as that at the Lucky Boy mine. A distinct sheeting trends about north and south and dips at about 80 degrees East.

The series is intruded by a large dike of fine-grained, schistose microcline granite, which a short distance below the mine along the trail is in turn cut by a 100-foot rhyolite dike trending northward toward the Lucky Boy mine.

VEINS AND ORE: There are six parallel veins which strike about N. 10° W. and stand nearly vertical or dip steeply to the east at angles of about 80°. Named in consecutive order, beginning on the east, they are vein No. 1 or Samoa No. 1; vein No. $1\frac{1}{2}$; vein No. 2 or Samoa No. 2; vein No. 3; Fourth of March or Samoa vein (on which are located the Fourth of March and Samoa claims); vein No. $3\frac{1}{2}$ or "Blind" vein; vein No. 4 or Mountain Dew. Vein No. $3\frac{1}{2}$ does not, like all the other veins, outcrop at the surface, but was encountered in driving the crosscut tunnel. Nos. 1 and 2 are situated 551 feet apart and Nos. 2 and 3 are 138 feet apart.

The principal producing vein, the one on which nearly all the work has been done, is No. 3, the Fourth of March. Its average thickness is about 4 feet, and the ore shoot is up to 30 inches wide. The ore holds to the foot wall and is overlain by several inches to 1 foot of gouge or altered granite. The ore contains pyrite, galena, and zinc blende in quartz gangue; occasionally a little molybdenum is found in cross veinlets of spar. There is no copper. The principal value, however, is in the gold and silver contained in the sulphides. The ore now shipped, as shown by the smelter return sheets for 1903 to 1906, inclusive, runs about as follows: Gold, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per ton; silver, 15 ounces per ton; lead, 8 per cent; and zinc, 5 to 8 per cent.

The levels on this vein have been considerably extended since the field work for this paper was done. The most noteworthy feature of the ore is its constancy in good gold values. Some specimens show portions of the ore, especially the zinc blende, heavily coated with secondary enrichment or growth of the black silver sulphide, which, at 600 feet below the surface, seems to speak well for the mine. Some specimens also show considerable native silver. The first ore in shipping quantities was taken from tunnel level No. 1. The ore shoot at this point was about 65 feet long, and in tunnel level No. 2 the same shoot is reported to have had an extent of 400 feet.

The other veins and their ore are in most respects similar to No. 3. As yet but little more than development work has been done on them. Veins Nos. 1, 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 are leased to the Arizona Birmingham (Alabama) Gold Mining Company, which is now drifting on vein No. 1. This vein, thought by some to be probably one of the Lucky Boy veins, has produced some ore. When visited by the writer early in February, 1907, a new "strike" had just been made on this vein on the 200-foot level, where the breast of the drift 80 feet south of the crosscut tunnel showed 20 inches of clean, good-looking ore.

DEVELOPMENTS: The principal developments consist of three tunnels, 350, 900, and 1,200 feet in length; a main working shaft 335 feet deep on vein No. 3, and various drifts and stopes mostly along this vein north and south of the main shaft. There are over 3,000 feet of underground workings on vein No. 3 alone. It has three levels spaced 100 feet apart vertically. Tunnel No. 1 is 140 feet above tunnel No. 2, which is 50 feet above the first, or 100-foot level, and runs southeast. Tunnel No. 3 is a 1,200-foot crosscut tunnel in the plane of the second level; it runs N. 75 degrees E., strikes the main producing vein 350 feet in from the entrance, at a point a few feet north of the shaft, and extends a few feet beyond vein No. 1. On the first level the vein is drifted on for 300 feet to the north and 650 feet to the south; on second level, 300 feet north and 434 feet south.

A large amount of ore has been stoped and shipped from vein No. 3 from the ground immediately above tunnel No. 2, and from the vicinity of the shaft just above the first level. Present shipments are from the second and third levels. On the third level but little stoping has been done, and most of the ground between the second and third levels still remains intact. The ore on the whole is opened for a length of more than 800 feet along the vein.

Two plants well equipped with gasoline engines are located at the collar of the main shaft and the entrance of the crosscut tunnel. A wagon road connects the mine with the railroad at Chloride, but as yet the ore is packed to the railroad more directly on burros. Thirty men were employed in 1907.

The Samoa mine is undoubtedly a promising property, but although it seems in all respects to have been honestly, and for the most part, ably managed, and although the workings have been in ore all the time, so far as could be learned, it has not paid much more than expenses. It is well to note that the mine as a whole is rather a low-grade than a high-grade property, and that therefore the ore should be handled with a view to the greatest economy. The support and operation of a large pack train entails in itself a very heavy expense. Furthermore, the mine has never had an underground survey. Up to the present time the work has been carried on without plats, plans, or records of any kind, a very unusual procedure for so large a mine and one with such a system of veins.

Recent reports state that the Samoa and Lucky Boy mines are to be worked jointly on a large scale through a main tunnel opening on Lucky Boy ground.

REPORT ON SAMOA AND LUCKY BOY MINE
EXAMINATIONS NEAR CHLORIDE, ARIZONA

August 18th-21st, 1927

By G. J. Harbauer

Following instructions from Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses of the Western Metallurgical Company, I arrived at Chloride on the evening of August 17th, having been met by Mr. J. C. Blosser at Kingman. On the morning of the 18th, Mr. Blosser accompanied me to the Samoa and Lucky Boy Mines, traveling $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles by auto and two miles by steep trail, as these mines are located 3 miles east of Chloride near the crest of the Cerbat Range of mountains and at an elevation of 5900', which is 1900' above the town.

These mines were formerly reached by a wagon road about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long but this road is now impassable, even for teams, and transportation to Chloride is possible only by means of pack animals. Two miles of steep trail connects the Samoa with the Mayflower Mine from which camp a fair auto road extends to Chloride, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

I spent four days at the Samoa camp during which time I sampled and measured the ore dumps at the Lucky Boy Mine, taking 7 samples, examined the Samoa workings, taking 5 samples, and made an examination of the Lucky Boy workings now open. On my return trip to Chloride on August 21st, I walked down the old Samoa Road which passes by the Lucky Boy Mine and connects with the road to the Hercules Mine near Chloride. The results of my investigations follow:

LUCKY BOY MINE DUMPS

Upper Dump - North Portion

<u>Tons</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Assays</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Aver. Value</u>
175	(TopAu. .0075 oz.	Ag. 9.34 oz.	\$6.17)	\$4.68
	(Slope..... " .01 "	" 6.00 "	3.20)	

Upper Dump - South Portion

<u>Tons</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Assays</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Aver. Value</u>
50	(Top.....Au. .07 oz.	Ag. 23.29 oz.	\$5.05)	\$15.87
	(Slope..... " .08 "	" 34.16 "	18.68)	

Lower Dump

<u>Tons</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Assays</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Aver. Value</u>
300	(Bottom....Au. .15 oz.	Ag. 9.83 oz.	\$7.90)	\$12.56
	(Middle.... " .47 "	" 12.63 "	15.70)	
	(Top..... " .36 "	" 13.80 "	14.10)	

Total tons in three dumps 525 with average value of \$10.25.

Total tons of a shipping grade - 350 with average value of \$13.03.

The ore dumps remaining on the Lucky Boy are the cobbings from former shipments and they have been sorted over several times. There are two main dumps, both of which lie below the road, and a new road or an inclined track would be required to bring them up to the main road level for shipment.

The main or north portion of the upper dump consists of waste with a covering of ore cobbings and contains about 175 tons assaying \$4.68 per ton. This would not be shipping material. The south end of this dump seems to be nearly all ore cobbings but it is smaller. It contains 50 tons assaying \$15.87 per ton. The lower ore dump is composed of quite clean ore cobbings and shows signs of considerable rehandling. I dug several deep pits into it and took good sized samples in three different sections. These samples show a wide variation in assay value and average \$12.56 for the 300 tons.

As this dump lies in a trough between the waste dump and the side of a draw, one can only figure that it bottoms at the intersection of the two slopes and is but a triangular prism in shape. The tonnage contained is therefore less than one might think at first sight.

The total tonnage of shipping ore on these dumps is about 350 tons having an assay value of \$13.00, which would give a net profit of about \$2.35 per ton if there was a passable road to the railroad and would give a profit of \$.85 per ton if it were packed to the Mayflower road and thence hauled to the railroad. The total profit to be derived would be \$800 if hauled by road and \$300 if packed by burros, the latter method being out of the question as there are no pack trains in the district at present.

The profits from shipping these dumps would not finance the repairs needed to make a road to Chloride as I estimate that
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at least \$3,000 to \$4,000 would be necessary to make a truck road out of what was originally a poor wagon road and which is now completely washed out in places. Portions of it are too narrow and some sections must be relocated on a lighter grade for truck haul.

THE SAMOA MINES

The Samoa Group of claims are described in detail as to geology, history and ore bodies in the U. S. G. S. Bulletin #397 by F. C. Schrader, and very little work has been done on the property since that report was made. The property is now owned by Leonard Hoffman and H. B. Hampton and has been leased to J. D. Blosser for three years.

The mine workings consist of two tunnels above the shaft and a vertical shaft 335 feet deep from which three main levels and one intermediate level have been driven. The second, or 180 ft. level, is tapped by a crosscut tunnel from the outside at a point close to the shaft and the third, or bottom level, extends from the bottom of the shaft.

The two tunnels above the shaft are now inaccessible but they show stoping to the surface so do not contain anything of interest. The stopes on the 100' and on the 150', or intermediate level, are caved as are also some of the stopes on the main haulage, or second level. The shaft is full of water up to the 180' level so that the bottom level cannot be examined.

The unstoped portions of the 100, 150 and 180' levels show a maximum width of ore of 12 inches and in most places the ore is only a few inches in width. The ore was evidently too small to work at a profit in these places. I sampled a 12 inch streak of sulphide ore in the back of the drift on the 180 ft. level south of the shaft which assayed \$36.00 in gold and silver. This streak may widen out if followed by a raise.

Aside from several promising small streaks of ore left in the backs of the 100' and 180' levels, there seems to be no possible tonnage left above the 180' level so any future ore reserves

must be developed below that level. An underhand stope has been started on the 180' level at about 125' north of the shaft and on an ore shoot that was said to have been 350' long on that level. This new stope is now about 30' long and 5' deep and the width of the ore varies from 6 to 30 inches in the length of it. About 25 tons of sorted ore has been taken out of this stope so far and is still on the dump.

I cut two samples from the north face of this stope where the ore is 30" wide and they assayed \$9.85 in gold and silver. A careful grab sample taken from the sorted ore gave the following returns: Au. 1.14 oz., Ag. 8.18 ozs., Pb. 7.1%, and Zn. 8.74%. As this ore was sorted very clean it should represent the maximum grade of ore that can be expected and corresponds to the grade of ore shipped during the last period of company operations.

I dug on the vein below the track at other points near the underhand stope and found the ore streak 5 or 6 inches in width. I believe that the width of 30" sampled in the north end of this underground stope is the maximum width of the ore found in the mine and I do not think that the average width of the ore is over $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

As the bottom level does not extend far enough north to develop this ore shoot on the lowest level, one can only consider this ore shoot on the lowest level, as possible ore and any estimate of tonnage would be only a guess. The extending of the bottom level should be justified, however, by the present showing in the underhand stope.

Aside from some stoping done near the shaft, there has been no stoping done in the 180' level south of the shaft except beyond 300' south of the shaft. The vein shows only a narrow streak of sulphides along this 300', the widest place being 12". There is a stope at about 300' south of the shaft that is said to have had an average of one foot of ore that assayed 2 ozs. gold per ton. I sampled the bottom of the drift under this stope and found 12" of arsenical pyrite containing a small amount of galena. The

sample assayed Au. 1 oz. and Ag. 8.28 ozs. which might indicate that the gold value is decreasing with depth. This tendency together with the great distance from the shaft would discourage the development of this ore shoot on the lower level.

In late years the 180' level south was extended 300' beyond this stope with the idea of developing the large ore shoot mined on the upper levels. The ore found in this work proved to be too low in grade to ship, however, so the effort was wasted. This experience should be taken into consideration in planning deeper development and in figuring the future value of the ore.

As part of the south stope is now caved and the water is dammed beyond, I was unable to examine the south end of the level which is said to contain only low grade ore. Aside from prospecting by raises at the favorable places along the back of this south drift, I do not see any possibilities of opening up shipping ore in this section of the mine.

The bottom level is said to contain some ore ready for stoping but this can only be determined by unwatering the shaft. The shaft and hoist will need a small amount of overhauling before this can be done.

Considering the small width of the ore streak and the rather low grade of the shipping ore, even after sorting, I do not think that this property will justify much deep development. It is doubtful that sufficient tonnage can be developed to pay for the expense of a truck road into camp.

I do not think that the mine would be a profitable proposition for a company to operate as no great tonnage of ore can reasonably be expected from further development work. Leasers, however, can with a small outlay extend the bottom level to the north and thus develop the ore below the north drift and by mining this ore shoot and transporting the ore by burro train they can make better than wages as the ore lasts.

LUCKY BOY MINE

As a good description and history of the Lucky Boy Mine is given in the U. S. G. S. Bulletin #397, I will refer you to that publication. The upper workings have been filled with water. One cannot therefore gain any firsthand information from an examination of the property. There are two veins showing on the surface and on the tunnel level but these veins are said to have come together in depth and then pinched out or were faulted and lost.

The fact that the owner abandoned the Lucky Boy shaft and moved the hoist to the Brighter Day claim indicates that he considered the Lucky Boy finished. The veins were small but produced high grade ores of silver and gold. The owner is said to have netted \$180,000 on this mine. There is no showing now visible, however, to indicate that the property might be of value with further development.

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Samoa Lucky Boy

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The profits from shipping these dumps would not finance the repairs needed to make a road to Chloride as I estimate that at least \$3,000 to \$4,000 would be necessary to make a truck road out of what was originally a poor wagon road and which is now completely washed out in places. Portions of it are too narrow and some sections must be relocated on a lighter grade for truck haul.

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Aside from several promising small streaks of ore left in the backs of the 100' and 180' levels, there seems to be no possible tonnage left above the 180' level so any future ore reserves must be developed below that level. An underhand stope has been started on the 180' level at about 125' north of the shaft and on an ore shoot that was said to have been 350' long on that level. This new stope is now about 30' long and 5' deep and the width of the ore varies from 6 to 30 inches in the length of it. About 25 tons of sorted ore has been taken out of this tope so far and is still on the dump.

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north end of this underground stope is the maximum width of the ore found in the mine and I do not think that the average width of the ore is over $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

As the bottom level does not extend far enough north to develop this ore shoot on the lowest level, one can only consider this ore as possible ore and any estimate of tonnage would be only a guess. The extending of the bottom level should be justified, however, by the present showing in the underhand stope.

Aside from some stoping done near the shaft, there has been no ~~sept~~ stoping done in the 180' level south of the shaft except beyond 300' south of the shaft. The vein shows only a narrow streak of sulphides along this 300', the widest place being 12 inches. There is a stope at about 300' south of the shaft that is said to have had an average of one foot of ore that assayed 2 ozs. gold per ton. I sampled the bottom of the drift under this stope and found 12 inches of arsenical pyrite containing a small amount of galena. The sample assayed Au. 1 oz. and Ag. 8.28 ozs. which might indicate that the gold value is decreasing with depth. This tendency together with the great distance from the shaft would discourage the development of this ore shoot on the lower level.

In late years the 180' level south was extended 300' beyond this stope with the idea of developing the large ore shoot mined on the upper levels. The ore found in this work proved to be low in grade to ship, however, so the effort was wasted. This experience should be taken into consideration in planning deeper development and in figuring the future value of the ore.

As part of the south stope is now caved and the water is dammed beyond, I was unable to examine the south end of the level which is said to contain only low grade ore. Aside from prospecting by raises at the favorable places along the back of this south drift, I do not see any possibilities of opening up shipping ore in this section of the mine.

The bottom level is said to contain some ore ready for stoping but this can only be determined by unwatering the shaft. The shaft and hoist will need a small amount of overhauling before this can be done.

Considering the small width of the ore streak and the rather low grade of the shipping ore, even after sorting, I do not think that this property will justify much deep development. It is doubtful that sufficient tonnage can be developed to pay for the expense of a truck road into camp.

I do not think that the mine would be a profitable proposition for a company to operate as no great tonnage of ore can reasonably be expected from further development work. Lessers, however, can with a small outlay extend the bottom level to the north and thus develop the ore below the north drift and by mining this ore shoot and transporting the ore by burro train they can make better than wages as long as the ore lasts.

LUCKY BOY MINE

As a good description and history of the Lucky Boy Mine is given in the U. S. G. S. Bulletin 397, I will refer you to that publication. The upper workings have been filled with water. One cannot therefore gain any firsthand information from an examination of the property. There are two veins showing on the surface and on the tunnel level but these veins are said to have come together in depth and then pinched out or were faulted and lost.

The fact that the owner abandoned the Lucky Boy shaft and moved the hoist to the Brighter Day claim indicates that he considered the Lucky Boy finished. The veins were small but produced high grade ores of silver and gold. The owner is said to have netted \$180,000 on this mine. There is no showing now visible, however, to indicate that the property might be of value with further development.

NOTE RE SAMOA MINE AT CHLORIDE

File

January & February, 1941

Analysis of a typical shipment to smelter was as follows:

Au	-	1.06 oz.
Ag	-	10.2 "
Pb	-	5.6%
Cu	-	0.2%
Insol	-	40.6%
SiO ₂	-	38.2%
Fe	-	19.3%
CaO	-	0.1%
Tn	-	6.7%
S	-	23.6%
Al ₂ O ₃	-	1.8%
As	-	1.37%
Sb	-	0.17%
Bi	-	0.01%

Freight on this grade of ore to Hayden was 5.23 per ton and smelting charge \$5.10.

(See Report by Houle)

Rickard tells me (2-13-41) that their Engineers have examined this mine but not very recently and that they consider it merely as a promising prospect and do not feel that Houle's estimate of tonnage represents anything more than a possibility nor do they feel that any substantial tonnage of ore could properly be estimated as positive or probable until the drifts have been extended from the lower adit crosscut.

He thinks that the present owners are engaged in a stock selling campaign and that their statements should not be taken too seriously.

Samoa Mine file

March 17th, 1941

Mr. Elgin B. Holt, Field Engineer
Department of Mineral Resources
P. O. Box 288
Kingman, Arizona

Dear Mr. Holt:

I want to acknowledge and thank you very much for your letters of February 23rd and March 5th. I should have done this sooner except for absence from Phoenix, but I much appreciated the information which you gave me, particularly in reference to the Samoa Mine and this seems to check well with the statements made by eastern people who are financially interested in this venture.

It will certainly be a fine thing for the Chloride district should the Samoa prove to be as big a mine as its operators anticipate but I should always feel a little skeptical as to tonnage of high grade ore until they have drifted for a considerable distance on the several veins which they have cut in the lower adit and also connected these workings by a raise through to the upper portions of the property. I understand that this is to be the next development which will be undertaken and shall be interested to know how it turns out.

Perhaps I may be visiting your section in person before long and if so shall look forward with pleasure to meeting you and expressing my thanks in person.

Sincerely,

Bo

GMC:at

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FIELD OFFICES AT
GLOBE - KINGMAN
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March 5, 1941

Samoa

REPLY TO
P. O. Box 288,
Kingman, Ariz.

A 3/17-41

Mr. Geo. M. Colvocoresses,
Mining & Metallurgical Engineer,
1102 Luhrs Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.

Dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

Referring again to your letter of Feb. 11th, I had a talk yesterday with J. H. Hoffman, who has been connected with the Samoa mine for a number of years, and still has some interest in this property, I think, and he gave me the following information regarding the new work carried out there by the Brighter Days Mining Company:

The cross-cut tunnel cut the main vein 1677 feet from its portal; vein having width of 11 feet, made up of streaks of shipping sulphide ore from 2 to 12 inches thick. These streaks will sort to from \$35.00 to \$40.00 per ton in gold and lead, mainly gold. Balance of vein gangue is milling ore.

This tunnel cut 3 other veins before it reached the said main vein. One of these smaller veins has good showing for milling ore.

Since all of these veins were cut, the company has completed the cutting of stations on each one of them, preparatory to drifting both ways on the main vein and also both ways on some of the smaller veins, or all of them, as far as I could find out. The cross-cut tunnel also will be continued into the mountain with a view to cutting other veins which outcrop on the surface.

Company has completed the installation of one 750-foot and one 550-foot compressors. Also a power line from Chloride.
this property

All in all, from what I can learn, /is being put in shape to produce shipping and milling ore over a long period of years. As you know, the main vein was worked along the surface for a length of 1200 feet and to a depth of 300 feet, and produced about \$300,000 worth of ore running around \$40.00 to \$45.00 per ton in gold and lead. Cross-cut tunnel cuts main vein at a depth of 400 feet underneath the bottom of the old mine workings.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

E. B. Holt
Elgin B. Holt,
Field Engr.

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ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
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FIELD OFFICES AT
GLOBE - KINGMAN
PRESCOTT - TUCSON



February 23, 1941

REPLY TO

P. O. Box 288,
Kingman, Ariz.

aw 3/17/41

Mr. Geo. M. Colvocoresses,
Mining & Metallurgical Engineer,
1102 Luhrs Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.

Dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

My delay in answering your letter of Feb. 11th is due to the fact that I have been away from Kingman, making my rounds in the Prescott area, your letter finally catching up with me here at Salome, from which place I am now writing you.

X ARIZONA NICKEL: I have no further authentic news concerning the nickel showings examined by me last summer in the Arizona strip, near Littlefield. Have heard rumors that the U. S. Bureau of Mines sent engineers to examine the said prospects, but know nothing definite as to what was decided in the matter.

SAMOA MINE: I have not as yet inspected this property and the reported strike of a high grade vein made in the cross-cut tunnel, at something over 1700 feet from its portal and about 400 feet under the old workings of the mine, or 700 feet from surface outcrop of vein.

I was in Chloride about two weeks ago and was told that no drifting had been done on the main vein at the point where the cross-cut tunnel intersected it; but that the said tunnel had been continued and other veins had been found, of what importance I could not find out, as the Brighter Days Mining Company, or its management, is not giving out information.

However, rumor has it that the main vein that was cut is of goodly width and assays above \$40.00 in gold and silver. Again the company has built a power line from Chloride to property, with a view to heavy operations; so it seems the strike must be of considerable importance.

Sorry I cannot give you more information concerning the above properties.

Very sincerely yours,

E. B. Holt
Elgin B. Holt,
Field Engineer.

Samoa Mine file

November 8th, 1940

Mr. James A. Heitzmann
c/o G. H. Walker & Company
One Wall Street
New York, New York

Dear Jim:

Was very glad to receive this morning your letter of November 6th and will answer immediately as I am probably going to be away from Phoenix for the next few days and information which I can now give you will probably answer your immediate requirements.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the U. S. Geological Survey report on the property which was made way back in 1906 or '07 and also a copy of report which was made for me in 1927 by our field engineer, George Harbauer. Harbauer is at present working with me in charge of a little gold mine in California and I recall having heard him speak well of the Samoa although I presume there is very little that he could add to the statements in his report. In considering this report you must particularly remember that the prices of gold and silver were different in 1927 from what they are today as I have noted in pencil on the copy of the reports and of course this makes a vast difference in the value of any gold-silver mine and alters the conclusions which one would naturally reach.

Personally, I never visited the Samoa although I well recall its location at the top of a rather steep mountain along the lower sections of which there were a number of mines that I did examine and the section is very well mineralized although most of the ores are complex and selective flotation is necessary in their treatment. You will note particularly that aside from gold and silver, there was considerable lead and zinc in Harbauer's samples and I imagine that both of these metals can now be saved with some degree of profit, particularly the lead.

The present company, known as the Brighter Days, has been operating in a small way for some two years past and to check my rather sketchy knowledge in respect to this company, I this morning telephoned to a friend in Phoenix who is not an engineer but frequently visits the mines in the Chloride District and is quite familiar with most of their operations. He tells me that the president of this company is George Mitchell, Jr., the secretary W. M. Hemmingway who has an address at Patterson,

Mr. James A. Heitzmann

-2-

November 8th, 1940

New Jersey and the superintendent J. F. Miller. He does not know the engineer, Henry B. Snell, and neither do I but it appears that neither Snell nor Miller are members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers nor is either one of them registered as an engineer in Arizona and I believe that it would be necessary for you to secure a report by a registered engineer before you could offer any stock for sale.

The payroll of the present company has been running about \$1200.00 per month of which about 2/3 was spent at the mine and 1/3 at the mill. The mill has a capacity of 20 to 25 tons per day and last summer they moved its location from the lower to the upper workings. Apparently, they must get their water from the mine or from a gulch which is close to the property and the question of water supply would be very important if any larger operations are contemplated.

The company has a good reputation locally and has paid all its bills with regularity. The mine is generally well thought of according to my informant and it is believed that the company could do much better if they were able to secure additional capital and thus increase their tonnage which they would mine and mill after the installation of proper equipment.

Of course, the essential factor involves the tonnage and grade of ore which is at present developed or reasonably expectant and no doubt Snell has reported fully in that respect although you would probably wish to have a check examination before committing yourself in any way in respect to making a market for the stock and it would be very reasonable and usual to insist that the Brighter Days Company should pay the cost of such an investigation and I imagine they would agree to such an arrangement if they have the necessary financial resources.

Barring one brief visit to Kingman last August, I have not done much work in that district for sometime past and I do not know just where I could secure much additional information at present although I might be able to do so a little later. It happened that I had Harbauer's report copied some three years ago for one of my clients but they were a large mining company and considered the Samoa too small to merit their attention although it would seem, from all that I have been able to learn, that it may be a small mine of substantial merit considering the present prices of gold and silver and that the raising of additional capital would be a perfectly legitimate operation.

I believe that the above covers everything of interest that I could tell you at the moment but I will certainly be glad

Mr. James A. Heitzmann

-3-

November 8th, 1940

to answer any further questions as far as I am able to do so.

I, also, have been considerably disappointed over the results of the recent election but we shall just have to make the best of things and there is certainly going to be great industrial activity by reason of the enormous amounts of money which will be spent for defense. The day of reckoning will probably come in due course of time but that may be postponed and we shall all have to try to put our houses in order so that we can weather the storm better than we did in 1929 and 1930.

I am still following up the plan for eventually acquiring the Bluebell and DeSoto Mines of which I spoke to you last spring and I hope to make some substantial progress during the next few months. If the price of copper seems likely to remain at 12¢ or better there will be an opportunity to resume operations at Bluebell on a small scale but with every reasonable prospect of repaying the investment and making at least a moderate profit.

Please give my best personal regards to Henry Rudkin; also to your wife and with all regards and good wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely,

GMC:MF
Enc. 2

Via Air Mail

G. H. WALKER & Co.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
DIGBY 4-1680

ST. LOUIS, MO.

November 6, 1940

Handwritten:
8 months
of +25 to
f

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

Dear Colvo,

Even though we are very much depressed at the result of yesterday's election, we still must carry on.

Henry Rudkin has some friends who are interested in a mine called, "Brighter Days", at Chloride. The former title of the mine was "Somoa"; the engineer was Henry B. Snell. Rudkin's thought is that if we got together we might be able to establish a market for this stock - provided, of course, everything was regular. Naturally neither of us is in a position to spend too much money for investigation unless we had more preliminary information.

Handwritten:
- had Colvo in
"Brighter Days" Co.

Was wondering whether you had any contact with this company or whether through your associates of King, at Chloride, you could get any information without going there personally.

I would greatly appreciate your writing me via air mail if you have any information, and if it should prove of interest, we might be able to work out something later.

With kindest personal regards and hoping that things financially are going along a little better with you than they are with us, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature:
J. H. Walker

JH-ET

Handwritten:
Somoa file

December 9th, 1940

Mr. James A. Heitzmann
c/o G. H. Walker & Company
One Wall Street
New York, New York

Re: Samoa Mine

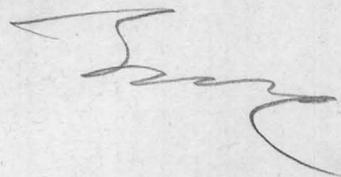
Dear Jim:

In further reference to the Samoa I am enclosing a newspaper clipping which appeared in the Arizona Republic yesterday. The information given therein is practically the same as I communicated to you with my letter of November 22nd and since then I have heard nothing more regarding the Samoa.

If by any chance it is likely that you and Rudkin would want to have me obtain any more reliable information in this regard, I would be glad to have you so advise me since there is a fair chance that I shall be going up to the Kingman district sometime during the balance of this month, and in that event I could look into the Samoa with less expense than if this required a special trip.

I hope that all is going well with you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'GMC', written in a cursive style.

GMC/at

Arizona Republic, December 8th, 1940

TUNNEL CUTS SAMOA VEIN

Chloride, Dec. 7th.

An important discovery was made early this month at the Samoa mine located in the Cerbat mountains about 3 miles east of Chloride, according to Elgin B. Holt, field engineer for the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources. The property is owned by the Brighter Days Mining Corporation, George M. Mitchell, Jr., president and Gen. manager.

A crosscut tunnel was started during October, 1939, on which work has continued since that time. When it had reached a length of 1690 feet, at a depth of 700 feet below the vein outcrop and 400 feet below the old mine workings, the main Samoa vein was encountered, J. H. Hoffman, Secretary of the company stated.

Hoffman says that the tunnel has penetrated the main Samoa vein a distance of seven feet and has not reached the opposite wall, so the entire width of vein is not as yet known. Hoffman states that the general average of the seven feet of vein so far exposed assays \$45 per ton in gold, silver and lead and that an eight-inch streak assays over \$100 per ton.

The Samoa mine is one of the old producing mines of the Chloride area and has been worked since the 1870's. Its total production of shipping ore to date approximates \$300,000, the ore averaging about \$40 per ton in the three metals mentioned.

J. H. Hoffman and his brother Leonard, of Kingman, have been connected with this mine since 1902. The Samoa vein has been worked from the surface to the 300-foot level for a length of 1200 feet. The vein is a true fissure and its dip is almost vertical. It is believed by local mining men that this new discovery will mean a great deal to Mohave county, as the mine should have a long period of profitable production ahead of it. ###

November 22nd, 1940

Mr. James A. Heitzmann
c/o C. H. Walker & Company
One Wall Street
New York, New York

Re: Samoa Mine

Dear Jim:

Your letter of November 18th is received this morning and I have noted contents. Meantime, I had already written up a supplementary statement in reference to the Samoa based on information which I obtained in Prescott two days ago. You will note that some of this recent information contradicts that which I had previously sent you and I am quite sure that the present statements are more reliable.

The enclosed statement will explain the situation in reference to the adit crosscut but in so far as Holt explained the situation, they had only cut one vein which, however, appeared to be the one in which it was expected that values would be found.

I hope that you and Rudkin can work something out in connection with this property.

Sincerely,

J. H. C.

GMC:MF
Enc. 1

NOTE FOR HEITZMANN RE SAMOA MINE

Operated by Brighter Days Mining Company,- to supplement and correct my letter of November 8th, 1940.

My previous informant concerning the recent activities of these people was the local agent of Lloyds Insurance who cover the employees of the Brighter Days Company but evidently his knowledge of the property and its operation was very hazy.

On November 20th, I obtained the following from conference with E. B. Holt, Engineer in charge of this district for the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources. Holt says that:-

(a) The former operators had mined out practically all of the ore from the Samoa Vein to a depth of 300' below the surface and for a length of 1200' and the production from these workings was reported to have had a gross value of \$300,000 with most of the ore having a value of \$40.00 per ton (presumably at old prices of gold and silver). The average width of the pay streak in these mined out sections of the vein was only about 10".

(b) The present operators have not attempted to mine or ship any ore,- unless to a very small extent and have done no milling as they have no mill. Their work has been confined exclusively to driving a long crosscut adit which was intended to tap the vein at a depth of about 700' below the surface outcrop or 400' below the deepest of the old workings.

(c) It was recently reported by a man named Hoffman,- who has an interest in the mine,- that this adit had cut the

vein at a distance of 1690' from the portal and that the said vein where cut had a width of 7' of ore that would average about \$40.00 per ton at present prices including the rich pay streak which had a width of 8" and taken by itself would carry \$100.00 per ton.

The operators had begun to drift on this vein with the object of developing the length of the ore shoot.

(d) Holt had not himself seen this showing and was somewhat skeptical in regard to the width and value of the ore which had been reported since he did not consider Hoffman to be a very reliable informant but he did not doubt that some good ore had been found in the vein and that the showing justified further development.

(e) Holt did not know Henry B. Snell, the Engineer referred to in your letter but is well acquainted with Mitchell, the ^{President} Superintendent for the Brighter Days Company and also with Hoffman who has been connected with the property for many years.

I have a recollection of having been told a few years ago that a geophysical survey of the Samoa Mine was being made by Jakosky who did our work at Meteor Crater. I do not know the result of this investigation nor for whose account the survey was made but probably some information in these respects could be secured at the same time that any physical investigation of the property might be carried on.

J. M. C.

ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK

November 18th 1940

A. 111
22
40

GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES, Esq.,
1102 Luhrs Tower,
PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

Dear Colvo,

Many thanks for your letter of the 8th, giving full information about the "Brighter Days". I have turned it over to Rudkin and he is carrying the investigation further. I understand that within the last year or so the Company has driven a tunnel - I think on the 400-foot level - and that they have crosscut on three of the veins. If anything further develops I will let you know.

I had a 'phone call from Bert Smith some days ago and he promised to get in touch with me for lunch, but it looks as if the only way we will get together is if you come East and pick us both up.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,



JAH.H

January 6th, 1941

Mr. James A. Heitzmann
c/o G. H. Walker & Company
One Wall Street
New York, New York

Re: Samoa Mine

file

Dear Jim:

Many thanks to you and Catherine for the Christmas and New Years greetings which Marian and I were most pleased to receive and most heartily reciprocate.

I received your letter of December 10th in reference to the Samoa Mine and the Brighter Days Mining Co. and most certainly there is nothing at the property which begins to justify the ridiculous value which has been placed on it nor the price at which the stock is offered for sale by the owners. It seems to me that nobody but a first class sucker would consider any investment on such a basis and yet I presume that they must be getting money from some source, as indicated by the clipping from yesterday's paper which is herewith enclosed.

I think it very probable that the mine has considerable merit and may properly be classed as a promising project but it would appear that the present company would have to be entirely reorganized before new money could be obtained from any responsible source for exploration and development.

In all probability I shall be coming East during the latter part of this month and very likely will be in or around New York about the 24th or the 28th. Of course, I shall surely try to look you up and we can then discuss this proposition, which I presume that you and Rudkin have probably decided to abandon, and also some other matters which might prove more interesting.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Gene

GMC:at
Enc. 1

COPY of clipping from Arizona Republic, January 5th, 1941

SAMOA MINE WORK PUSHED

Chloride, January 4th - Development work is progressing at the Samoa mine where a 1,690-foot tunnel to the main vein was completed recently 700 feet below the outcrop and 400 feet below former workings.

Operators plan to drift on the vein to open up the ore bodies and to drive a raise which will connect with the earlier workings, as it is thought that a quantity of commercial ore exists in the intervening 400 feet.

To the east of the Samoa vein on the surface are four other veins on which a little prospecting has been done and commercial ore produced. The new tunnel will be extended for 800 feet to contact these bodies of ore.

An electric transmission line to the camp has been installed; a new 750-foot compressor purchased, and an ore bin of 100-ton capacity is being built.

Plans are being made for a reduction plant to be constructed in the future. The Brighter Days Mining Corporation, George M. Mitchell, jr., president and general manager, Chloride, is operating the property.

ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK

December 10th 1940

A. P. 41

Mr. GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES,
1102 Luhrs Tower,
PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

Dear Colvo,

Thanks very much for your note of the 9th. Rudkin has been talking to these people, but I am afraid that they have a rather high opinion of the value of the property. The corporation is organized with 1,500,000 shares, of which 1,150,000 are presently outstanding. They place a value on the property of pretty close to \$2,000,000., figuring the stock at somewhere between \$1.20 and \$1.50 per share. On this basis I think it would be extremely difficult for us to do anything here, but if something does come up I shall be glad to keep you in touch.

With kind regards to you all,

Sincerely yours,

John H. ...
Arthur ...

JAH.H

AIR MAIL

February 25th, 1941

Mr. Henry A. Rudkin
J. R. Williston & Company
115 Broadway
New York, New York

Re: Samoa Mine

file

Dear Rudkin:

I acknowledge yours of the 17th and have a little more information to pass on concerning the Samoa although I am sorry to say it is not very definite.

The State Engineer has written on February 23rd in reply to my last request and informs me that he has not yet had time to personally inspect the mine since the recent discovery was made in the lower adit tunnel. He tells me that information which he received at Chloride indicates that the main vein was cut in this tunnel and showed a considerable width of ore which was reported to assay above \$40.00 value in gold and silver. He understands that no large amount of drifting was conducted on this vein but that the cross-cut has been continued and is presumed to have cut some other veins, the width and value of which he was not able to learn, and he says that the management of the Brighter Days Mining Co. are not giving out much information. However, they have built a power line from Chloride to the property and are apparently making preparations for continuing their operations on a substantial scale.

The local manager of one of the large mining companies in this district informed me a few days ago that his engineers had examined the Samoa some time ago and obtained a favorable impression in respect to its future possibilities but he was inclined to think that the estimates of tonnage made by the management and their engineers was somewhat optimistic, although his company had made no investigation of the most recent discoveries and therefore he could express no opinion in their regard.

I judge that it may be rather difficult to form any very conclusive opinion regarding this property without making a personal investigation but I will keep you informed from time to time concerning any bits of news which come to my attention.

I was pleased to note that you and Heitzmann were considering the Bluebell situation and I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter to Heitzmann in reference to that venture, which I continue to believe is quite an exceptional opportunity.

Personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. R. WILLISTON & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1889

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 NEW YORK COFFEE AND SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC.

HENRY A. RUDKIN

New York

February 17th
1941.

A 2/25/41

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

Dear Colvocoresses:

I have your letter of February 11th very kindly returning the copy of the report on the Samoa Gold Mines.. If anything comes back from the engineer to whom you have written, I certainly would be most interested to hear about it. Ordinarily judging by the reports given out about the mine, I would think that the present owners were exaggerating somewhat, were it not for the fact that Mr. Snell's report seems to support their conclusions.

Jim Heitzmann and I are talking over the Blue Bell situation and perhaps we may develop an idea which will put the thing over. I certainly would like to do it for you.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Henry A. Rudkin

HAR/JS

March 8th, 1941

Mr. Henry A. Rudkin
J. R. Williston & Company
115 Broadway
New York, New York

Re: Samoa Mine

file

Dear Rudkin:

I have received this morning a letter from my friend the state engineer in Kingman, giving additional information concerning the recent developments at the Samoa, some of which he obtained from a Mr. Hoffman, who is connected with the operations of the property. I quote below from the letter as follows:

"The cross-cut tunnel cut the main vein 1677 feet from its portal; vein having width of 11 feet, made up of streaks of shipping sulphide ore from 2 to 12 inches thick. These streaks will sort to from \$35.00 to \$40.00 per ton in gold and lead, mainly gold. Balance of vein gangue is milling ore.

"This tunnel cut 3 other veins before it reached the said main vein. One of these smaller veins has good showing for milling ore.

"Since all of these veins were cut, the company has completed the cutting of stations on each one of them, preparatory to drifting both ways on the main vein and also both ways on some of the smaller veins, or all of them, as far as I could find out. The cross-cut tunnel also will be continued into the mountain with a view to cutting other veins which outcrop on the surface.

"Company has completed the installation of one 750-foot and one 550-foot compressor. Also a power line from Chloride.

"All in all, from what I can learn, this property is being put in shape to produce shipping and milling ore over a long period of years. As you know, the main vein was worked along the surface for a length of 1200 feet and to a depth of 300 feet, and produced about \$300,000 worth of ore running around \$40.00 to \$45.00 per ton in gold and lead. Cross-cut tunnel cuts main vein at a depth of 400 feet underneath the bottom of the old mine workings."

In reference to the Blue Bell and DeSoto Mining claims, formerly property of the Southwest Metals Company, I have checked over the records in Prescott with care and find that the information which I previously gave you and Heitzmann was entirely correct and there are absolutely no liens or encumbrances recorded against these

Mr. Henry A. Rudkin

#2

March 8th, 1941

claims excepting only the lien for the State and County taxes. I felt quite certain that this would be the case since I had already taken care of every other claim of which I had any knowledge but naturally I wished to make doubly certain that my statement was correct.

I would very much appreciate hearing from you or Heitzmann in regard to this matter as soon as convenient because there are reasons why it is important to straighten up the title without further delay and I believe that I can secure the necessary money from some local people and probably on the same terms which I have suggested to you, but there are good reasons why I do not want to bring these particular people into the picture nor disclose the true condition of the ownership to anyone in Arizona until I have at least obtained the certificate of purchase from the county authorities.

I also checked on the legal procedure with Cornick and Carr and can confirm the statements in regard to the procedure which were made in my letter of February 25th to Heitzmann. I am also sending him a copy of this letter.

Best regards to you both.

Sincerely,

GMC:at

June 27th, 1944

Samoa Mine file

Mr. Henry A. Rudkin
c/o J. R. Williston & Company
115 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Rudkin:

I enclose a clipping which I have just noticed, altho it appeared in the "Arizona Mining Journal" dated May 30th. It recalls our correspondence concerning the Samoa Mine in 1941, and if you have decided to finance the resumption of operations at that property I shall watch the developments there with much interest and certainly wish you the best of luck.

I have had only one or two communications from Jim Heitzmann since he moved away from New York some time ago, but I judge that he is getting along very nicely, and you probably know a good deal more about him than I do.

I recently had occasion to meet Mr. Houle in Nogales, Arizona, but never thought to ask him about the Samoa as I had assumed that you had lost interest in the property.

With personal regards,

Sincerely,

GMC/b
Enclosure

CLIPPING FROM "ARIZONA MINING JOURNAL" - MAY 30TH, 1944

O. E. Andrews, Kingman, Arizona, is in charge of a new development program planned for the Brighter Days, or old Samoa mine, located in the Cerbat range, southeast of the Tennessee mine, near Chloride, Mohave County, Arizona. It is understood that Henry A. Rudkin, a New York stockbroker, is backing the project financially. Clarence Tibbits and Nick Nardini, both formerly employed at the Tennessee property, will work at the Brighter Days. The mine is owned by the Brighter Days Mining Corporation, George M. Mitchell, Jr. Chloride, president.

Samoa mine file

J. R. WILLISTON & Co.

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HENRY A. RUDKIN

New York-6, N.Y.

July 5th
1944.

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

Dear Colvocoresses:

I am most pleased to have your letter of June 27th enclosing a clipping which appeared in the Arizona Mining Journal. The story is that a few of us got together down here and we are driving along the Samoa vein on the 500 foot level to see whether it looks as good down there as it does on the 200. So far, the showing isn't particularly encouraging. However, as we can write off a good part of the loss from our income taxes, that will be helpful.

Trusting if you come this way you will give me the pleasure of seeing you, I am, with kind regards

Sincerely yours,

Henry A. Rudkin

HAR/JS