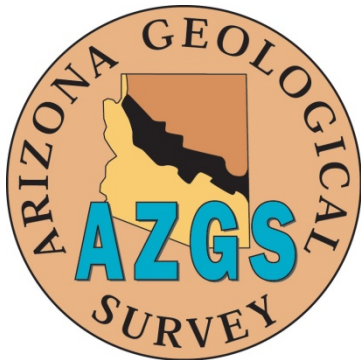




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Schneider Mine (Fu)

February 3rd, 1936

Mr. Pickens E. Woodson
Quartzsite
Arizona

Dear Woodson:

The samples which I took on Paul Schneider's claims have been assayed and the results are quite up to my expectations. In fact they are a little better than I anticipated and I feel thoroughly satisfied that this is an exceptionally promising prospect and one which merits a very thorough investigation.

The samples in the long tunnel, that is, the lower adit, in the central part of his claims, average about \$6.00 per ton and the lowest sample which I took was \$4.20. A dump at the portal of the upper adit in this same section ran \$16.90 but this was undoubtedly sorted material. I noted, however, that my results checked very well with the statements which Paul made to me in regard to the value of the ore and it is very unusual to check the owner in matters of this kind. In one place where he told me that the ore ran \$8.00 my sample gave \$7.35 and another place which he said should show between \$5.00 and \$6.00 actually gave \$5.60.

My best sample was cut from the vein at the bottom of his shaft at the west end of the claims and here the vein had a width of four feet and sampled \$18.90 a ton. This is from the shaft on which he is now working and the showing there is particularly pleasing.

Taken as a whole I do not believe that his property is likely to produce any substantial amount of high grade ore. There may be a few pockets which will run up to \$40.00 or \$50.00 per ton but the average run of mine material is not likely to exceed \$8.00 to \$10.00 a ton and it may even be necessary to do some selective mining in order to keep the grade up to this figure.

On the other hand there are distinct indications that values in some places will improve with depth and his veins are unusually strong and persistent and from the geology of the property I think that they are likely to be well mineralized throughout their entire length and for a very considerable distance.

As a general conclusion I am very favorably impressed and do not hesitate to say that this property justifies the small gamble (some \$2,000.00) involve in a thorough investigation, survey and sampling.

The chances seem to me to be strongly in favor of obtaining good results from this work and unless some very unfavorable

2- P. E. W.

and disappointing conditions should develop the property will certainly merit extensive development and the installation of equipment for which some \$25,000 should be provided, conditioned, of course, upon the result of the preliminary work.

If the development work should give favorable results over a period of eight or ten months there is an excellent chance that a sufficient tonnage of pay ore will be developed to justify the erection of a mill which would be essential to the profitable operation of the mine and this would involve also developing a water supply which I understand can be obtained from a well about one and one-half miles distance from the property. It would be premature to attempt to estimate the cost of this installation because that would largely depend upon the amount of ore which may be developed and indicated and which would govern the capacity of the mill, etc.

Very tentatively I should say that if the property proves to be as good as we hope it may justify a fifty ton mill and the total investment which is likely to be required, including the preliminary development and all mining and milling equipment, is likely to run up in the neighborhood of \$100,000.00, while the probable profits from operation might well be several times this figure.

You will understand that I am merely indicating possibilities and not attempting to make any estimates which could not possibly be made at present, but I do say very emphatically that thorough investigation of the property is well justified and I hope that you and Colonel Minnigerode can secure the option as discussed and that the Colonel can obtain the necessary money from his friends in California, for they will most certainly be taking a good mining gamble and of course should only be approached on that basis.

I am sending you in triplicate an option agreement which I think should be satisfactory and cover the situation and I hope that you can arrange to have Schneider execute this.

I do not know the names of the claims, which you will have to fill in, and of course, you can make Col. Minnigerode the Second Party if you prefer or you and he can jointly act in that capacity. There is no need at present to prepare the actual lease agreement of which I have merely outlined the main conditions and which would not become effective until the close of the sixty days period.

In stipulating sixty days I am assuming that the Colonel feels that he can secure prompt action from his investing friends for the actual period required for the survey and investigation will be at least thirty days and preferably forty or forty-five days

3- P. E. W.

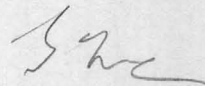
should be allowed and if there is going to be any delay in securing the money you had better lengthen the first option period to ninety days or such figure as seems proper.

Of course, you can also change the terms as you may wish and as Schneider may require, but I believe that this agreement is fair to all parties concerned and ought to be satisfactory to Schneider as well as to you and your friends, since there seems very little probability that Schneider himself will ever be able to make any money by working the claims as he has done in the past and without being able to invest in the necessary equipment. Of course, there is always a chance that he might get a better deal from somebody else, particularly some of the high-powered promoters who are always willing to make very rash promises but are long on words and short on cash and if he is as sensible a man as I take him to be he would rather deal on this basis with people in whom he has confidence than to close with unreliable people who would be likely to tie him up for several months and neither develop the property nor make any payments beyond a few hundred dollars cash, which they might be able to spare at the moment.

Please let me hear how things go as I shall be very much interested and ready to cooperate further as may be desired. I shall very likely be away in the vicinity of Prescott during the latter part of this week, but will be back here by the 10th or on the other hand I may not leave until about the 8th in which event I shall be back here by the 14th and there is always a chance that any such plans might have to be changed at the last moment.

Best regards to you and Mrs. Woodson and to the Colonel and many thanks for your hospitality and for giving me the opportunity to connect up in this little enterprise, which I trust may prove profitable to all parties concerned.

Sincerely,



P. S. You asked me to find out something concerning an engineer named O'Malley, but did not give me any initials. The only man of that name in the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, is Lewis J. O'Malley of Boston, who is listed as an Associate Member, which would indicate that he is not a professional mining engineer, although interested in mining perhaps in a financial way.

I will write up a brief preliminary report on the property and send it along tomorrow as I shall hardly have time to complete this today in view of my other work.



P. E. WOODSON
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
QUARTZSITE, ARIZONA

Oct. 12-1939.

A. 10/18/39

Dear Colos:

I have your letter of Oct. 10th about
Schneider mine, and Fitz.

I don't know where Minnegerode
is now - it has been over a year
since I heard from him.

It was only thro his movie friends
in L.A. that we hoped to work
the mine, if we could get it. I have
no money - Thanks for offering me
the chance, however.

Hope you will come out and
work this mine - I feel sure that
it can be made to pay. It has been
lin graded so far - just the "hot spots"
taken out - so I'm told. Real development
and exploration might make a different
story. Will expect to see you if you come
this way - and best wishes to you from Rex

October 18th, 1939

Mr. P. E. Woodson
Quartzsite
Arizona

Re: Schneider Mine

Dear Woodson:

Thank you for your letter of the 12th. I have had quite a talk with Bartlett this morning and as far as I can gather neither he nor the parties who preceded him have done any real development work on the Schneider claims, but have merely gouged out such high grade ore as they could find near the surface and in the northwest shaft not far from the road. This is in line with the information given me in your letter and also what West told me several months ago, and the property is therefore still attractive only as a development proposition.

Bartlett does not seem to be favorably disposed toward any deal which does not involve a substantial cash payment and so I am very doubtful if he and I can get together as I would only be willing to recommend that money should be spent for development and exploration in order to determine the continuance of the values with depth and the true worth of the property.

However, I am keeping the matter in mind and something may be worked out at a later date for I agree with you in believing that this is a very promising prospect and justifies a campaign of exploration or development which no one has yet carried out.

Trusting you and your family are all very well and with best regards.

Sincerely,

GMC:DF

No. 14 Co

Phoenix, Arizona,

CHAS. A. DIEHL

Feb 1 36

ARIZONA ASSAY OFFICE

Phone 3-4001

315 North First Street

P. O. Box 1148

This Certifies That samples submitted for assay by Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses

contain as follows per ton of 2000 lbs. Avoir.

MARKS PAUL	SILVER		VALUE (Oz.)		GOLD		VALUE (Oz.)	TOTAL VALUE Of Gold and Silver	PERCENTAGE				REMARKS
	Ounces	Tenths			Ounces	Hundredths							
							\$35.00						
1					.12		\$4.20		Bead of lower side 200 ft. from 60' below surface. Lat. v. 4 30"				
2					.21		\$7.35		thin in lower side 80' below surface. 22" h				
3					.16		\$5.60						
4					.48		\$16.80						
5					.54		\$18.90						

Charges \$ 5.00

Assayer Arizona Assay Office. C. A. D.

NOTE RE (Paul) SCHNEIDER PROSPECT (near Quartzsite)

2/6/39

R. H. West says that this property was sold by Schneider to some people who had no mining experience and who merely gouged out one pocket of high-grade ore from his shaft and then quit after doing little or no further development.

Mine is now idle but recently has been taken on option by a Phoenix man named T. E. Bartlett and his son-in-law Fay and they are planning to equip and operate.

(Keller says that these people are no good,- have bought machinery from him and never paid for it.)

Bartlett wanted West to take charge of the mine but it is not likely that they will get anywhere and the prospect should again be worth looking into.

G.M.C.

MEMO RE PAUL SCHNEIDER MINE AT QUARTZITE

10/9/39

Now owned or controlled by T. E. Bartlett, Route 2,
Box 643, Phoenix, Phone 9-1237

Bartlett called re purchase of a 150 H.P. Deisel
Engine and sale of a 10 stamp mill in 2 - 5 stamp units
which he would let go for \$200.

Says that he and his associates took over the
Schneider Mine from the Idaho people who had paid \$8000
cash to Schneider but made a fizzle of their operation. He
would like to sell or lease this property. Write Woodson.

10/18/39

Bartlett called with sketch map and copy of report by West.
Said that he and associates had paid \$15,000/^{for}property in
January, 1939, and had done all their work at northwest shaft
near road where they and their predecessors had taken out \$7000
worth of gold treated in a 5 stamp mill which they had leased.
The vein in the deeper (old shaft) pinched out at 60' but in the
winze or new shaft they have about 4' of ore that will run \$10.00
His last shipment ran \$4000 but no doubt was sorted.

Bartlett claims that there is a large tonnage of \$10.00
ore developed in the upper drifts and workings, but has never
measured the tonnage--he probably does not allow for the pockety
character of the ore shoots.

Bartlett says that he has some wealthy associates
especially/^{one}local contractor but apparently they will not put
up cash for development and operation.

It seems that except for the gouging out of grade pockets from the shaft and along the surface this property is in much the same condition that it was when I made the brief examination in 1936 and when West examined in 1928. Calculations from Bartlett sketch would seem to indicate 4000 tons of ore in the upper workings.

Bartlett will sell 1/2 interest and probably a larger share but does not want to lease and the value of the property still seems to be entirely dependent upon the downward continuation of values in the veins. They have a water right in Centennial Wash.

Bartless says that the Apache Co. backed by Crossley, the Radio man, are building a mill just south of Quartzsite, which will also treat custom ore.

He says that the La Cholla drift mines are now operating and pumping water from Centennial Wash. A man named Waters is running this outfit and they are supposed to be making a profit of \$500 per day, which is probably rubbish. Think that they are working from the Dry-Wash-Wilson Shaft.

The U. S. Co. have had engineers in this district for several months and have taken over the Kaiser property and some other holdings and are now planning an extensive campaign of drilling and other development to prove up the value of the large areas of placer gravel which may include the La Paz Placers.

7/15 '39

Bartlett says that he is still operating, - values
 finished up the vein for a time and then
 came in again a second shipment run 40.00.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PAUL SCHNEIDER MINING CLAIMS

CONCLUSION

Considering the geology and ore occurrences as determined from surface showings and the development work done to date I consider this a very promising mining prospect and strongly recommend its further investigation if satisfactory terms can be made with the owner.

In my opinion the showings amply justify the immediate expenditure of approximately \$2000.00 for the purpose of checking the titles and records, surveying the claim lines and rectifying these if necessary, plotting out the location of the various veins and surveying, measuring and thoroughly sampling the ore in the underground openings, also preliminary testing of the ore to determine the best metallurgical procedure. This work will require from thirty to forty-five days and if the results are as satisfactory as I anticipate they will serve to indicate the probable existence of pay ore giving promise of forming the basis for a profitable mining operation which can only be discussed in detail after the recommended examination has been completed.

LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

This property, which I visited on January 31st, 1936, consists of seven unpatented lode mining claims (about 140 acres) located from one to two miles west of the town of Quartzsite, Yuma County, Arizona, and for the most part not over one-half mile from the paved Phoenix-Los Angeles Highway, U. S. Route 60.

The country is rough and barren of vegetation with rocky ridges rising from a sandy plain a short distance east of the main range of the Dome Rock Mountains. The mean elevation is about 1500 feet above sea level and the climate is hot and dry but exceptionally fine during the winter months and entirely suitable for mining work during the entire year.

The Dome Rock Mountains and other local ranges, rising from the detrital material filling the valleys, are composed mainly of granite and granitic rocks thrust up through the sediments during the Mesozoic Period. In the vicinity of the Schneider Claims there is a later intrusive which may be tentatively classed as an aplite and also a more basic rock which is probably vogesite.

The ore bearing veins appear to have been formed in fissures along the lines of contact of the various eruptives or in fault fissures in the same eruptive and the stronger veins strike in an easterly-westerly direction while many smaller veins intersect them running north and south. The filling of all the veins is mainly quartz and brecciated wall rock and the metallic minerals, no doubt deposited from solutions emanating from the cooling magmas, are mainly iron and copper sulphide now partly oxidised and free gold in the form of coarse and fine grains and thin sheets.

No tests have yet been made for silver and the occurrence of copper seems to be trivial so that the property may be considered for the present solely from the standpoint of a prospective producer of gold, the values in which will apparently be very largely or entirely free-milling.

DEVELOPMENT WORK TO DATE

The main vein outcrops for the greater part of the length of four claims, namely 6000 feet, and has been prospected at intervals by a number of surface pits and trenches in all of which I am told that the values run from \$1.00 to \$15.00 per ton. The general strike of this vein is North 65 degrees West and the average dip 70 to 75 degrees to the north. The vein apparently splits in places or is thrown out of line by the intersection of cross veins which in themselves do not appear to carry values but seem to serve for local enrichment of the main vein and the two other strong veins which are more or less parallel to it.

The principal development work has been done on a ridge which crosses near the center of the property in a northeast-southwest direction. Near the base of its southeast slope an adit tunnel follows along the vein for its entire length of 200 feet and in the breast has a back of 60 feet. The average width of the vein is about 3 feet with strong gouge on the walls and samples which I took at three different points gave an average of nearly \$6.00 per ton with indications of richer pockets at some points that were not sampled.

Some 60 feet above another adit has been driven 100 feet into the hill, also showing the vein to be strong and well mineralized and a sample of the sorted ore from the dump of this tunnel assayed \$16.90 per ton.

On the northwest slope of the hill a number of pits have been put down for short distances and all are said to carry good values, but time did not permit sampling.

The most recent work has been done several hundred feet northwest of this ridge on the main vein or a branch of same.

Here there was an old shaft 60 feet deep in which the vein shows strong from top to bottom. About 25 feet from this Schneider has sunk or cleaned out another shaft to a depth of 27 feet and driven a connection between the two shafts. The vein in the bottom of this shallow shaft is 4 feet wide and very well mineralized with iron oxide with which the gold is usually associated. A sample which I cut across the width of this vein assayed \$18.90 per ton and Schneider showed me many samples of rock in which free gold was easily visible.

This seems to be a particularly attractive point at which to continue development, but the showings at the adit tunnel also merit attention through extending the adits and probably sinking a shaft near the portal of the lower adit with drifts on the 100 foot level and at greater depth if good results ^{are} obtained there.

While this property, from present development, can as yet only be classed as a prospect yet I consider that the general geology, the strength and persistence of the veins, values found in the workings and apparent increase in values with depth all combine to make the showing extremely attractive and immediately justify a thorough examination and sampling as a result of which I think that further development will be in order. I do not believe that high grade ore is likely to be found in any large quantity nor that the entire vein will carry pay values, but I do feel that if the vein should be opened up at intervals over a length of 4000 feet and explored to a depth of say 200 feet that there is an excellent chance of blocking out a very substantial tonnage of ore which might

prove to have an average value of \$10.00 per ton. This would in turn justify the erection of a mill and I am informed that an ample water supply can be obtained within less than two miles of the center of the workings where a suitable mill site is available.

Considering the favorable character and location of the vein the ore could probably be mined and milled for less than \$4.00 per ton with a 90% recovery, thus yielding a profit of \$5.00 per ton on \$10.00 ore.

The tonnage which will eventually be found on these claims may be very considerable but since there is but little ore actually blocked out and no thorough sampling has yet been made I must at present merely deal with possibilities and repeat that in my opinion this property is an attractive prospect which forms the basis for a good and legitimate mining venture in which the element of risk should be steadily reduced by each successive step in its progress. This is about the most that can honestly be said of any showing of this nature and as such I strongly recommend it for further investigation.

G. M. Colvocoresses
February 4th, 1936

PAUL SCHNEIDER MINE

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

The property under consideration and the subject of this report is known as the Julius Claims, situated at the extreme west end of Quartzsite, Yuma County, Arizona, on Highway #60, and now owned and operated by the Simpson Koch Mining Company and Arizona Corporation. I have known the property for a number of years, and have closely watched the developments, as also carefully checking the results obtained, and this, together with my personal work over the whole vein system and sampling of the numerous cuts shafts, drifts, and pits, enables me to arrive at the following conclusions.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

The chief deposit of gold ore of probable mill grade, is mainly contained in two remarkably extensive veins-known and marked on the accompanying sketch map as the Main vein and South Vein. The Main vein is exposed by crosscuts, pits and shafts, drifts, and outcrops thru a length of nearly four of the claims, the South Vein, also opened and exposed in the same manner, is plainly in evidence for the length of over two claims, and besides these veins, there are several others running at various angles from either and at several points showing they connect. The deposit, as exposed in the above mentioned cuts, etc., shows a general width of about one and one-half ft. for two claim lengths on the Main Vein, and approximately the same width for the South Vein for about 2,000 ft., both veins showing widths, at various points up to five feet and over.

The ore found in almost every opening, is more typical of the Oatman ores, than of that found in the local mines and prospects, the vein-fill being more of a Banded quartzn than massive, being more porous and friable, containing, in addition to the gold, small amounts of oxide and sulphide of iron, lead, and in localities a very small amount of copper,--I also noticed in one drift, from which sample #5 was, what appears to be Scheelite, there is also a probability of some silver being in this ore.

The country rock consists mainly of ^{granite} ~~genait~~ and monzonite, traversed by several porphyry dykes of various stengths and widths; it being difficult to definitely place the walls of these veins, but in most openings the walls are composed of both rocks, either sometimes forming the "hanging" and at other times the "foot" in certain zones the walls are both composed of porphyry, rarely is granite exposed, as forming both walls.

The veins occur in a country of strong relief, the topography being typical of the Dome Mountain Range, steep and abrupt, sloping easterly to the Tyson Wash, in which valley Quartzsite is located, at a distance of approximately one and one-half miles, and some 150' lower in elevation.

Blythe, the nearest trading and R. R. point, is some 22 miles west of the claims, and is reached by Highway #60, which skirts the property at the north end of the claims.

The conclusions to be drawn from the above facts are as follows: in the presently to be discussed deposit is to be found probably the most promising gold possibilities in this district, for altho the deposit is in an undeveloped state as a whole, there are conditions that are favorable for its development, as the showings in the two veins are of an exceptional quality; for it is exceptional to find

such a continuity of values from the surface to the lowest workings from one end of the veins to the other as here exposed, and altogether the showings now evident, warrant development on a large scale, for there is the width increasing with depth.

Following is the pertinent data on the property in question.

LOCATION:

The property is located on an Easterly spur of the Dome Mountains, in the Quartzsite Mining District, Yuma County, Arizona, and is reached, from either the east or west by Highway 60, at a point one and one-half miles west of Quartzsite, Arizona. The property consists of nine full and one fractional claims; all contiguous, and known as the Julius Gold Mining Claims; together with one five acre millsite, located in the Tyson Wash, about one mile East of the property; this millsite is mainly valuable for its water possibilities; the title to the whole of the property lies with the Simpson Koch Mining Co.

HISTORY

Part of these claims were located some years ago and several shafts, down to 60' were sunk by various locators, little or no drifting was done and some 12 years ago the property was located by Paul Schneider, who operated and worked the claims almost continuously until the spring of 1937 when he disposed of the claims to the present owners; during this period of prospecting Schneider made a living and the cost of his developments off what gold he could recover by hand recovery methods of mortoring and panning, from numerous small pockets and highgrade ore encountered during this period, but the amount of gold this property has produced is not known.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The gold bearing quartz found on this property is mainly confined to the two veins marked on Sketch Map as "Main" "South " Veins, which are entirely in granite, monzonite and porphyry formations, the

intrusive nature of the porphyry having formed the fracturing of the granite, the strike of such fractures having an east-west trend that of the Main vein being approximately E. and W. dipping to the N. at about 75° whereas the South vein strikes more to the South, as shown on Sketch Map, with about the same dip and crosses the Main Vein in its trend to the south; at the point of junction of the two veins there is considerable fracturing of the granite, resulting in several veins angling off, as also running with both Main and South Veins, these off-shoots are well exposed by several pits and cuts, and in every instance show the same general character of quartz and gold content as the two major veins; this juncture, and net work of veins occur in the trough between two steep hills and from this point the Main Vein raises sharply to both the E. and W. to a height of over 200', the vein outcropping strongly up both sides of the hills, and thru the saddles of both. The vein exposures along this area is combined of numerous pits, cuts and drifts, demonstrating the strength of this vein.

There is no criterion locally by which we may assume the ore goes to depth, but the general indications favor such assumption greatly.

SAMPLING

As there are so many openings and so much ground to cover in the exposures of these various veins, I have, at times spent several days sampling and horning the cuts, pits, and shallow openings as shown in their approximate position on Sketch Map- all these points together with the dumps without exception revealed "colors" in varying quantity and definitely proving the continuity of the gold thru this extensive vein system. Cut samples for assay were made at points marked on Sketch map, as follows #1 3. 4 in x 2 in

4 ft. at breast of lower Drift. #2. 3 6 in. cuts across 2 ft. on floor, 39 ft. from shaft. #3 Composite sample along 10' in roof 18" wide, 14' from shaft. #4 dump sample, approximately 25 tons. #5 cut 2" x 6" x 2' in floor at portal of upper drift. #6 Cut around middle of dump, upper level, approximately 175 tons. #7 dump, top opening to upper drift approximately 45 tons. #8. 3 cuts 2" x 6" x 2', bottom of 27' Twin Shaft. #9, Composite sample drift floor roof and sides of 60' Twin Shaft, dump also represented by this sample, of approximately 100 tons; all above samples were between 40 and 50 pounds, quartered to 10 pounds after crushing, for assaying; the results showing an average gold content of approximately \$10.00 per ton.

PROSPECTS AND LIMITATIONS OF PROPERTY.

Considering the property is only developed to shallow depth, it is difficult to forecast the future of same, but the showing brought to light in such prospecting, as has been done, indicate there is, in all probability, a continuous series of closely spaced lenses or shoots of gold bearing quartz under the outcroppings, that will continue to considerable depth, and provide a satisfactory tonnage of good milling ore, such as is being mined and milled at the present time.

The same "Free" character of the mineral should reach to a depth of at least 300' below the lower drift marked on Sketch Map, and at which depth, it is more than likely water will be encountered and character of mineral altered, to some extent.

CONCLUSION.

Taking into account the shallow surface ore as a possible mill grade product, and that to develop the property it will be necessary to sink to depth I would suggest a two-compartment shaft be sunk on the Main Vein, at the portal of the lower drift, where there is

ample dump space and millsite, and to which a road can be cheaply built, from Highway 60, this shaft to be sunk 100' below the present level, and a station cut, and from which drifting can be prosecuted to the east and west, along the vein, but I would advise most of the drifting be done to the West, in an effort to reach the point of junction of the South Vein, which is approximately 850' from the lower drift portal. While the shaft should follow the vein down to the station, the drift could be driven in the foot wall and the ore mined separately, or it could be driven along the vein, as conditions warrant at this level.

I would estimate the cost of sinking and timbering such a shaft in this class of ground will not exceed \$14 per foot; and the drifting should not exceed \$7.50 per foot, given the necessary mining equipment etc.

As considerable ore will be encountered in prosecuting such development, especially if the drifting is done in the vein I would suggest, that what ore is encountered be Stock Piled, until the ground is opened to the extent that warrants the erection of a pilot mill; and in the meanwhile sample tonnage be treated at the local Customs Mill, which is located about one mile of the property; and consists of a five stamp mill, amalgamation and wet gravity exonomic methods of recovery, etc.

In the present working, at the North end of the South vein, at the Twin shafts, a shoot of ore was encountered at about 27' below the surface, and extends down to the 72 ft. level, from which point the shoot is being stoped, and from which they have mined some 75 tons of ore, which to date has yielded in excess of \$40 per ton; the vein here is of good stoping width, being 8' wide in places, just what tonnage this shoot contains is not known, but it will be very considerable and is typical of what can be expected at depth, and

all along these two major veins.

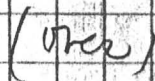
Taking everything into consideration I do not hesitate to recommend this property, as one of great possibilities and worthy of extensive development.

SIGNED R. H. WEST M. E.

January 1938, Original file with the company

T. E. Bartlett, R. 2 Box 365, Phoenix, Arizona

Scale / Syper = 200



Paul Shumaker bridge 1/31. 36.

Sett 1 square = 20

(over)

best bridge
side 1/2 = 5'

→ N 65° W

low side 27 dy.

low side 1434

side 1/2

low side 60 dy

low side 1434

low side

low side

low side

low side

low side

low side

low side

low side

low side

low side

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best bridge 1 square = 20

best bridge

500 x 200 x 3 = 25000

12

2000 x 1000 x 3

12

5000

best bridge

20000

25000

low side 70'

low side 200'

low side 200'

6000

3000

3000

low side 500'

low side 1000'

low side 1000'

6000

7000

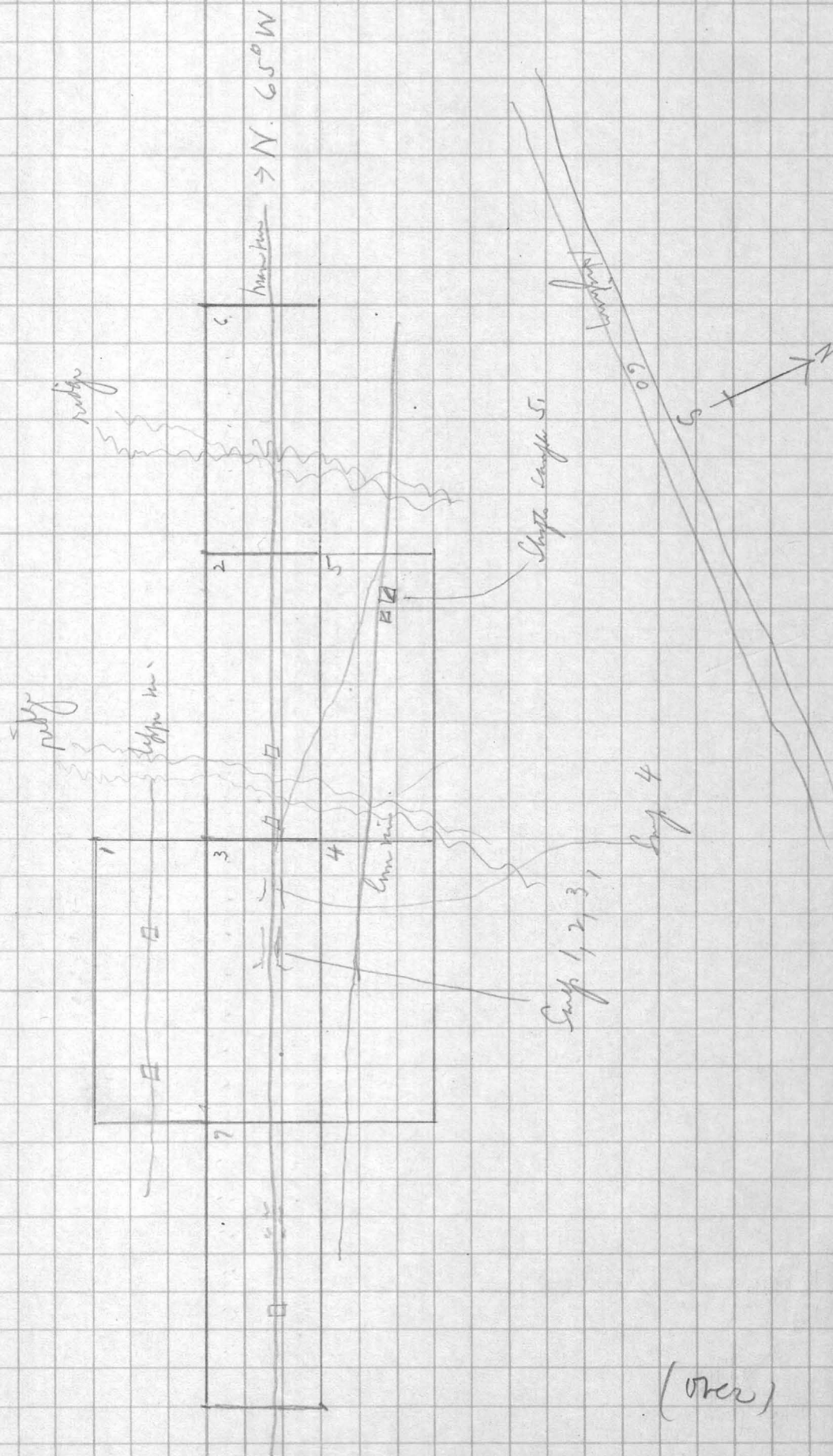
7000

→ N 65° W

side 1/2 = 5'

side 1/2

Scale / Symp = 200'



(over)

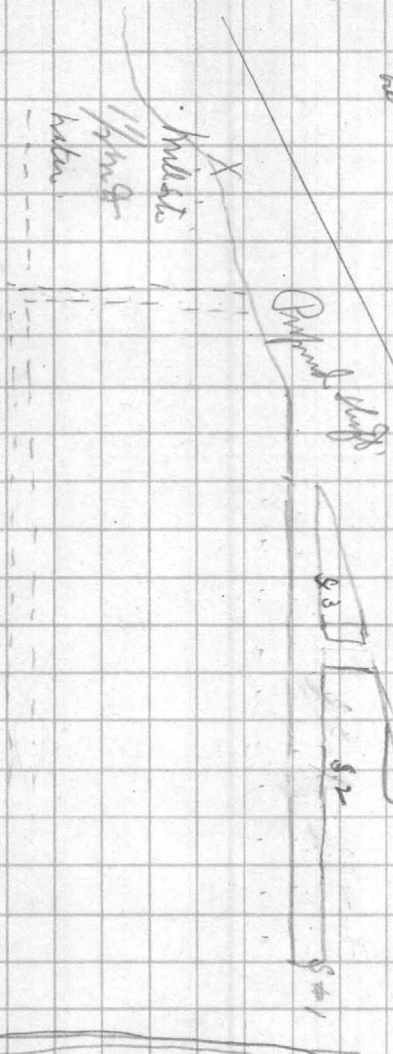
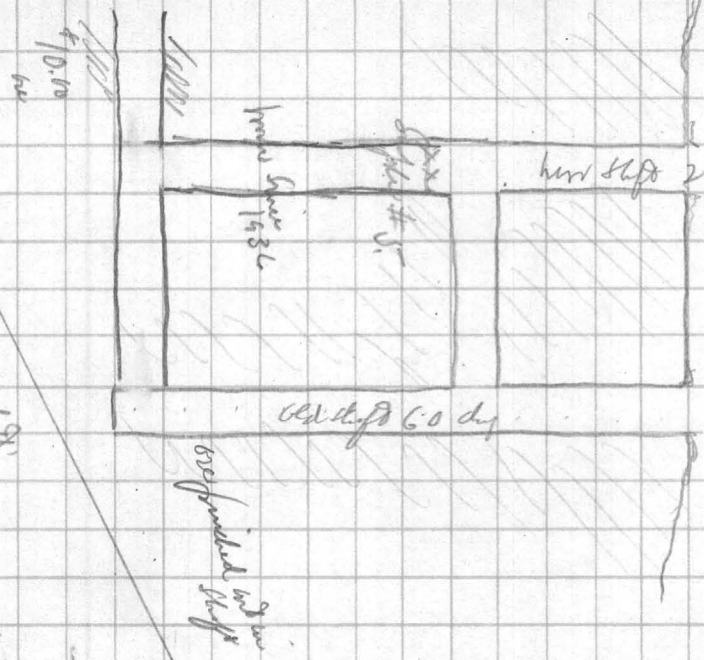
hot drying
and 1/4 = 5'

→ N. 65° W

Paul Schuster bridge 1/31. 36.

scale 1 square = 20

(over)



→ N. 65° W
dy 70° 54'

hot drying
500 x 200 x 3
12 = 25000

hot drying
100 x 100 x 3
12 = 4000

hot drying
200 x 100 x 8
12 = 5000

hot drying
200 x 100 x 8
12 = 5000

500000

with violence. The lower portion of the interior wall is masqued by a talus of rock ^{and sand} ~~and sand~~ while the center of the bowl flattens out to a fairly level sand plane covered with sparse vegetation and presenting evidence that it ^{has at times} ~~has at times~~ been occupied by a shallow lake of intermittent type.

So much for the physical aspects of Meteor Crater as they exist today and in order to explain them something should be said concerning the origin of this somewhat unique phenomenon.

Although ^{there} ~~there~~ have been many differences of opinion regarding the origin of Meteor Crater, ~~and~~ at times it has been attributed to a volcano or steam explosion, or classed as a sink hole, ^{but} I believe ~~that there~~ ^{is now} ~~is now~~ ^{practical agreement} ~~practical agreement~~ among nearly all of ~~the~~ qualified investigators ^{that it was} ~~that it was~~ formed by the impact of a large meteorite or more properly the head of a small comet which ^{is known as} ~~we now designate~~ the Barringer Meteorite and ~~which~~ struck the earth some 40,000 or 50,000 years ago.

Aside from its scientific interest ~~Recently the Crater has been studied by a number of our ablest astronomers, physicists, and other scientists mainly with a view to obtaining a reliable estimate as to the quantity of meteoric material which still lies buried in that vicinity and its location and character, but on these matters there is still a wide divergence of opinion. The importance of this question~~ ^{practically important since} ~~will readily be understood when it is mentioned that the fragments of meteorite found in the vicinity of Meteor Crater contain in addition to some 90% iron from 5% to 8% of nickel and a substantial amount of platinum and iridium giving them a market value of close to \$50.00 per ton. Obviously any sizeable ore body of this character~~ ^{that} ~~in~~

Paul Schneider Log

#1 ~~South vein light~~ In head of lower adit 200 ft
8 60' below surface of width 30" &
Area = 4.20

#2

In lower tunnel ^{adit} 80' back from head
& 50' ^{height} from the vein, width 22"
&
Area = 7.35

(Paul said this should go 8.00)

3. Lower adit 20' east of shaft &
52' from #2 ~~supp~~ sample
width 30"
&
Area = 5.60

~~4~~

(1) penetrating through nearly one-half ^{mile} ~~inch~~ of solid rock to excavate the crater; (2) shattering ~~or crushing~~ or pulverizing some five hundred million tons of rock which was ~~displaced~~ and some of which must have been thrown out many miles into the ^{atmosphere} ~~air~~; (3) ^{deforming} ~~forcing~~ upwards the ^{surrounding} ~~rock~~ formations which ~~surround the crater~~ to form the ~~present~~ rim and generating seismic waves which ~~(as will be mentioned below)~~ ^{shock} ~~shattered~~ in place the surrounding rocks ~~for a substantial distance~~ and ~~which~~ must have traveled as waves of earth shock for many thousand miles in all directions; and (4) heating and ~~deforming~~ ^{the} ~~metal~~ of the projectile and ~~of the fragments of which it was composed~~ and heating the rock with which it came in contact ~~(in addition to the air and water)~~

~~and we~~ have definite evidence through the formation of Le Chatelierite that in places the temperature of this rock was raised to more than 1600 degrees centigrade.

Obviously all such calculations ~~are complicated~~ and at best can only be approximate, but although individual conclusions show a wide variation ^{there seems to be} ~~I believe that there is very strong evidence pointing to~~ the total expenditure upon and in the earth of somewhere in the order of at least 400 quadrillion ($4 (10^{17})$) foot pounds of energy. ^{Such} ~~Of course the work must always depend upon~~ the mass multiplied by the square of the velocity ($M V^2$) and the value of V is still the subject of hopeless disagreement. ^{with estimates} ~~on the basis~~ ^{varying from ten to twenty miles per second which would result in varying} ~~of an hypothesis, which has been defended by some of the investigators, the estimate of mass from one to one hundred.~~ the minimum ^{striking} speed of the Barringer Meteorite must have ~~been~~ close to seven miles per second and was probably in excess of three times this figure while others ^{evidence seems to point} ~~are equally positive in maintain-~~

~~with the help of 200 ft of rock which was 100 ft in diameter~~

4

Are dump at portal of the upper adit

(Pithead in)

$$\text{Am} = 16.90$$

5

From shaft to head end of stony

Run in bottom of 27' shaft width 4'

$$\text{Am} = 18.90$$

No. 14 Co

Phoenix, Arizona,

CHAS. A. DIEHL

Feb 1 36

ARIZONA ASSAY OFFICE

Phone 3-4001

315 North First Street

P. O. Box 1148

This Certifies That samples submitted for assay by Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses

contain as follows per ton of 2000 lbs. Avoir.

MARKS PAUL	SILVER		VALUE (Oz.)		GOLD		VALUE (Oz.)		TOTAL VALUE Of Gold and Silver	PERCENTAGE		REMARKS
	Ounces	Tenths			Ounces	Hundths						
							\$35.00					
1					.12		\$4.20					Break of lower side 2'00' of front & 60' below surface. Lat 1 v. 1/2 30"
2					.21		\$7.35					low in lower side 80' below surface. 22" W 4.20
3					.16		\$5.60					7.50
4					.48		\$16.90					5.20
5					.54		\$18.90					7.75

Charges \$ 5.00

Assayer Arizona Assay Office. C. A. D.

Paul Schneider Class

Scale 1 degree = 200'

poly

poly

poly

monium → N. 65° W

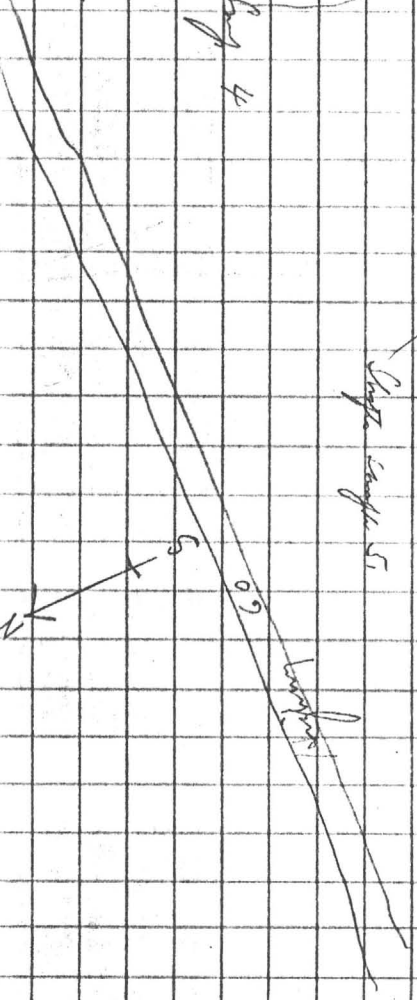
line

Sample 5

Sample 1, 2, 3

Sample 4

(area)

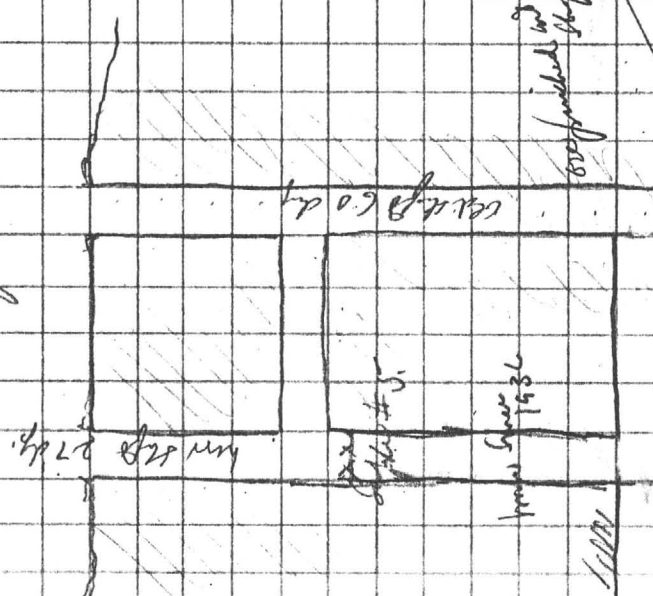


Paul Schneider barings 1/31 36.

Set 1 square = 20

→ N 65° W

best barings
Set 1 sq = 5'



→ N 65° W
Set 1 sq = 5'



best barings
Set 1 sq = 5'

→ N 65° W

best barings
Set 1 sq = 5'

best barings
Set 1 sq = 5'

best barings
Set 1 sq = 5'

best barings
Set 1 sq = 5'

PAUL SCHNEIDER MINE

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

The property under consideration and the subject of this report is known as the Julius Claims, situated at the extreme west end of Quartzsite, Yuma County, Arizona, on Highway #60, and now owned and operated by the Simpson Kock Mining Company and Arizona Corporation. I have known the property for a number of years, and have closely watched the developments, as also carefully checking the results obtained, and this, together with my personal work over the whole vein system and sampling of the numerous cuts shafts, drifts, and pits, enables me to arrive at the following conclusions.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

The chief deposit of gold ore of probable mill grade, is mainly contained in two remarkably extensive veins-known and marked on the accompanying sketch map as the Main vein and South Vein. The Main vein is exposed by crosscuts, pits and shafts, drifts, and outcrops thru a length of nearly four of the claims, the South Vein, also opened and exposed in the same manner, is plainly in evidence for the length of over two claims, and besides these veins, there are several others running at various angles from either and at several points showing they connect. The deposit, as exposed in the above mentioned cuts, etc., shows vein, a general width of about one and one-half ft. for two claim lengths on the Main Vein, and approximately the same width for the South Vein for about 2,000 ft., both veins showing widths, at various points up to five feet and over.

The ore found in almost every opening, is more typical of the Oatman ores, than of that found in the local mines and prospects, the vein-fill being more of a Banded quartz than massive, being more porous and friable, containing, in addition to the gold, small amounts of oxide and sulphide of iron, lead, and in localities a very small amount of copper,--I also noticed in one drift, from which sample #5 was, what appears to be Scheelite, there is also a probability of some silver being in this ore.

The country rock consists mainly of ~~granite~~^{gneiss} and monzonite, traversed by several porphyry dykes of various strengths and widths; it being difficult to definitely place the walls of these veins, but in most openings the walls are composed of both rocks, either sometimes forming the "hanging" and at other times the "foot" in certain zones the walls are both composed of porphyry, rarely is granite exposed, as forming both walls.

The veins occur in a country of strong relief, the topography being typical of the Dome Mountain Range, steep and abrupt, sloping easterly to the Tyson Wash, in which valley Quartzsite is located, at a distance of approximately one and one-half miles, and some 150' lower in elevation.

Blythe, the nearest trading and R. R. point, is some 22 miles west of the claims, and is reached by Highway #60, which skirts the property at the north end of the claims.

The conclusions to be drawn from the above facts are as follows: in the presently to be discussed deposit is to be found probably the most promising gold possibilities in this district, for altho the deposit is in an undeveloped state as a whole, there are conditions that are favorable for its development, as the showings in the two veins are of an exceptional quality; for it is exceptional to find

such a continuity of values from the surface to the lowest workings from one end of the veins to the other as here exposed, and altogether the showings now evident, warrant development on a large scale, for there is the width increasing with depth.

Following is the pertinent data on the property in question.

LOCATION:

The property is located on an Easterly spur of the Dome Mountains, in the Quartzsite Mining District, Yuma County, Arizona, and is reached, from either the east or west by Highway 60, at a point one and one-half miles west of Quartzsite, Arizona. The property consists of nine full and one fractional claims; all contiguous, and known as the Julius Gold Mining Claims; together with one five acre millsite, located in the Tyson Wash, about one mile East of the property; this millsite is mainly valuable for its water possibilities; the title to the whole of the property lies with the Simpson Koch Mining Co.

HISTORY

Part of these claims were located some years ago and several shafts, down to 60' were sunk by various locators, little or no drifting was done and some 12 years ago the property was located by Paul Schneider, who operated and worked the claims almost continuously until the spring of 1937 when he disposed of the claims to the present owners; during this period of prospecting Scheider made a living and the cost of his developmnts off what gold he could recover by hand recovery methods of mortoring and panning, from numerous small pockets and highgrade ore encountered during this period, but the amount of gold this property has produced is not known.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The gold bearing quartz found on this property is mainly confined to the two veins marked on Sketch Map as "Main""South " Veins, which are entirely in granite, monzonite and porphyry formations, the

intrusive nature of the porphyry having formed the fracturing of the granite, the strike of such fractures having an east-west trend that of the Main vein being approximately E. and W. dipping to the N. at about 75° whereas the South vein strikes more to the South, as shown on Sketch Map, with about the same dip and crosses the Main Vein in its trend to the south; at the point of junction of the two veins there is considerable fracturing of the granite, resulting in several veins angling off, as also running with both Main and South Veins, these off-shoots are well exposed by several pits and cuts, and in every instance show the same general character of quartz and gold content as the two major veins; this juncture, and net work of veins occur in the trough between two steep hills and from this point the Main Vein raises sharply to both the E. and W. to a height of over 200', the vein outcropping strongly up both sides of the hills, and thru the saddles of both. The vein exposures along this area is combined of numerous pits, cuts and drifts, demonstrating the strength of this vein.

There is no criterion locally by which we may assume the ore goes to depth, but the general indications favor such assumption greatly.

SAMPLING

As there are so many openings and so much ground to cover in the exposures of these various veins, I have, at times spent several days sampling and horning the cuts, pits, and shallow openings as shown in their approximate position on Sketch Map- all these points together with the dumps without exception revealed "colors" in varying quantity and definitely proving the continuity of the gold thru this extensive vein system. Cut samples for assay were made at points marked on Sketch map, as follows #1 3. 4 in x 2 in

4 ft. at breast of lower Drift. #2. 3 6 in. cuts across 2 ft. on floor, 39 ft. from shaft. #3 Composite sample along 10' in roof 18" wide, 14' from shaft. #4 dump sample, approximately 25 tons. #5 cut 2" x 6" x 2' in floor at portal of upper drift. #6 Cut around middle of dump, upper level, approximately 175 tons. #7 dump, top opening to upper drift approximately 45 tons. #8. 3 cuts 2" x 6" x 2', bottom of 27' Twin Shaft. #9, Composite sample drift floor roof and sides of 60' Twin Shaft, dump also represented by this sample, of approximately 100 tons; all above samples were between 40 and 50 pounds, quartered to 10 pounds after crushing, for assaying; the results showing an average gold content of approximately \$10.00 per ton.

PROSPECTS AND LIMITATIONS OF PROPERTY.

Considering the property is only developed to shallow depth, it is difficult to forecast the future of same, but the showing brought to light in such prospecting, as has been done, indicate there is, in all probability, a continuous series of closely spaced lenses or shoots of gold bearing quartz under the outcroppings, that will continue to considerable depth, and provide a satisfactory tonnage of good milling ore, such as is being mined and milled at the present time.

The same "Free" character of the mineral should reach to a depth of at least 300' below the lower drift marked on Sketch Map, and at which depth, it is more than likely water will be encountered and character of mineral altered, to some extent.

CONCLUSION.

Taking into account the shallow surface ore as a possible mill grade product, and that to develop the property it will be necessary to sink to depth I would suggest a two-compartment shaft be sunk on the Main Vein, at the portal of the lower drift, where there is

ample dump space and millsite, and to which a road can be cheaply built, from Highway 60, this shaft to be sunk 100' below the present level, and a station cut, and from which drifting can be prosecuted to the east and west, along the vein, but I would advise most of the drifting be done to the West, in an effort to reach the point of junction of the South Vein, which is approximately 850' from the lower drift portal. While the shaft should follow the vein down to the station, the drift could be driven in the foot wall and the ore mined separately, or it could be driven along the vein, as conditions warrant at this level.

I would estimate the cost of sinking and timbering such a shaft in this class of ground will not exceed \$14 per foot; and the drifting should not exceed \$7.50 per foot, given the necessary mining equipment etc.

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In the present working, at the North end of the South vein, at the Twin shafts, a shoot of ore was encountered at about 27' below the surface, and extends down to the 72 ft. level, from which point the shoot is being stoped, and from which they have mined some 75 tons of ore, which to date has yielded in excess of \$40 per ton; the vein here is of good stoping width, being 8' wide in places, just what tonnage this shoot contains is not known, but it will be very considerable and is typical of what can be expected at depth, and

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SIGNED R. H. WEST M. E.

January 1938, Original file with the company

T. E. Bartlett, R. 2 Box 365, Phoenix, Arizona

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