



CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
3550 N. Central Ave, 2nd floor
Phoenix, AZ, 85012
602-771-1601
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Silver Belt

Copied
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This is a short report on the Silver Belt and Cabinet patented mining claim, which are situated in Yavapai County, Arizona, about twenty-two miles in a Southeasterly direction from the city of Prescott, and within two miles of the Humboldt Smelter, and one mile from the railroad, which is a branch of the Santa Fe System.

The two claims are of full size, 1500 feet by 600 feet.

FORMATION:

The formation of this ground is a foot wall of what is known as Yavapai schist, which carries almost absolutely no values, and the hanging wall is a quartz diorite, rather loose in its nature and fully calculated to permit ore to form, and in fact so far as demonstrated it all carries some values, even in the hanging wall.

DEVELOPMENT:

The development on these two mining claims has been considerable. On the Cabinet Claim there are two shafts, one 200 feet, and one 300 feet both in bad shape. The 300 foot shaft was sunk by myself for the Silver Belt Consolidated Mining Company, and in sinking this shaft we took out and shipped a number of carloads of ore to the El Paso Smelter, and although I have not the smelter returns, I distinctly remember that there was one car which netted our company a little over five thousand dollars. At the 250 ft. level in this 300 ft. shaft we cross cut the lead, and at that point it was 27 feet wide between walls, all the filling being of a selicious soft nature, carrying a few ounces in silver and about \$1.50 per ton in gold.

On the Silver Belt there are also two shafts, one is 300 feet deep and completely caved in, it being sunk about some forty odd years ago. The other shaft is 460 feet and is now in fine shape, with the exception that it will have to be unwatered, but it is well timbered to the 360 foot level.

PRODUCTION:

statistics show that there has been approximately \$1,000,000 taken out of the Silver Belt Claim, starting back in early day production, say

45 years ago. At that time the property got in litigation, and the work was discontinued for a number of years. Later on there was some work done by leasers on the Silver Belt Claim, and there was considerable ore taken out and shipped by them. On the Silver Belt and Cabinet properties at this time, there is approximately 10,000 tons of second class ore that will average about 7 ounces of silver and \$1.50 in gold, and carrying some lead and zinc.

WATER:

In regard to water, it has been demonstrated at the lowest levels that there is sufficient water in the lead known as the Silver Belt lead to furnish a fairly large concentrating plant; the lead averaging somewhere in the neighborhood of nine feet, giving plenty of room for water to accumulate, as the development shows this ground is heavily oxidized.

TIMBER:

There is no timber available to this property closer than 6 miles.

REMARKS:

I will state from my experience as a mining man, having had forty-three years in that line of business, and having travelled considerably over the South West in the interest of other companies and of myself, I am plain to admit that in my travels and as an expert, I have never seen a property which, according to my judgment, has the making of a better and bigger dividend payer if properly worked, than the Silver Belt and Cabinet ground. The great trouble has always been the lack of depth. The lead is large and heavily oxidized, and the mineral being of a sulphide nature has naturally gone down, and I do not feel that any big results will ever be attained out of the Silver Belt and Cabinet Claims much under 1,000 feet of depth.

As to who I am, my references are the Bank of Arizona, of Prescott, Arizona, and the Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce.

Respectfully submitted,

Ben Rybon

Prescott, Arizona
February 9, 1928

COPY

Prescott, Arizona
June 15th, 1917

Silver Belt Mining Company,
Prescott, Arizona

Gentlemen:

To one who is continually examining mines and Mining properties, it is a pleasure to occasionally encounter one of merit, worthy of full and complete approval.

The Silver Belt Lode is along the contact of the Yavapai Schist and an intrusive of Quartz Diorite. The schist area extends, south 20 degrees west, from Jerome for varying widths for approximately forty miles. The Diorite intrusion, appears on the surface, northerly and southerly, for a approximately three miles in length, and from one fourth mile to one mile in width.

Parallel to the line of contact, about one thousand feet to the west, is a profound quartz filled fissure, known as the Kit Carson Lode. Two east and west fractures have made fissure veins, in the Diorite, one at the north end of the Silver Belt claims, and one about one mile south of them between McCabe and Gladstone mines. The latter extends east into the schist for one or two miles, and on it are the Great Southern and Henrietta mines.

The oldest rock of the district is the Yavapai Schist, estimated thickness from five thousand feet to seven thousand feet. Crushing and shearing along its contact with the Diorite, formed a zone two to ten feet thick of comminuted country rock which later proved a suitable rock for mineral deposition. A later igneous movement caused the fissures, they and the contact planes were the exits for ascending mineralizing solutions which deposited the ore bodies.

The mineralization was persistent along the contact from the north end of the Silver Belt to the south end of Gladstone claims. Lenses of rich ore are found in all the workings along it, and residues of leached ores whose values will be found at depth as secondary enrichments.

Along the contact four important mines have been developed, from north to south the Silver Belt, Birch and Anderson property, McCabe, and Gladstone, You are no doubt fully informed on their immense production.

The proven ore bodies vary in thickness, extent, and richness, Naturally those yet to be encountered in virgin ground, can be expected to be more or less the same.

In my opinion a better location for the working shaft now being sunk, would have been nearer the known ore shoot in the old Silver Belt workings, however I think its continuance will open a mine of importance in the southern end of the property. I would advise no further drifting at present on the one hundred and twenty-five foot level, but would drift along the lode two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet below the surface, and then plan for ore extraction in accordance with what is found.

Economical explorations can be carried on with your present plans, which includes the installation and operation of a compressor plant now at the mine, later, I think it will become necessary to sink a two compartment vertical shaft for ore extraction and deep mine development.

The limited workings on the fissure vein, at the north end of the claims expose good gold values; I would recommend further examination and exploration of this region.

The ore dump from the Old Silver Belt workings should be systematically sampled, this I think will result in proving assets worth many thousands of dollars with a proper metallurgical treatment.

Taking everything into consideration, the high grade of ore, the past production, and ideal geological conditions, it is easy to predict that the development will reopen a mine of importance and great commercial value.

F. J. Hobson

SILVER BELT

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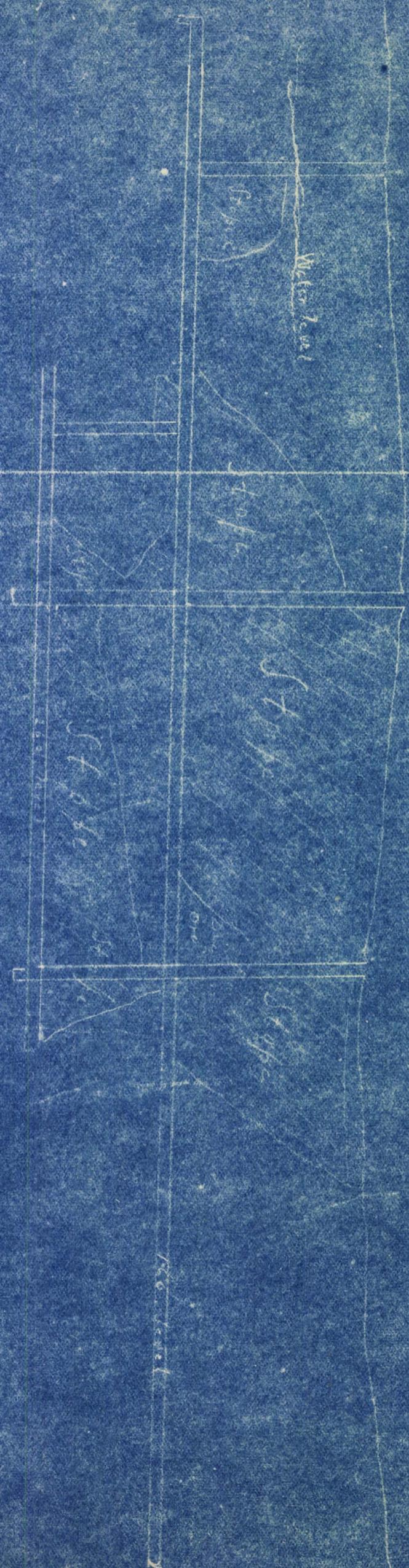
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F. J. Hobson

Cabinet of Silver Belt Mines
(W. of Humboldt)



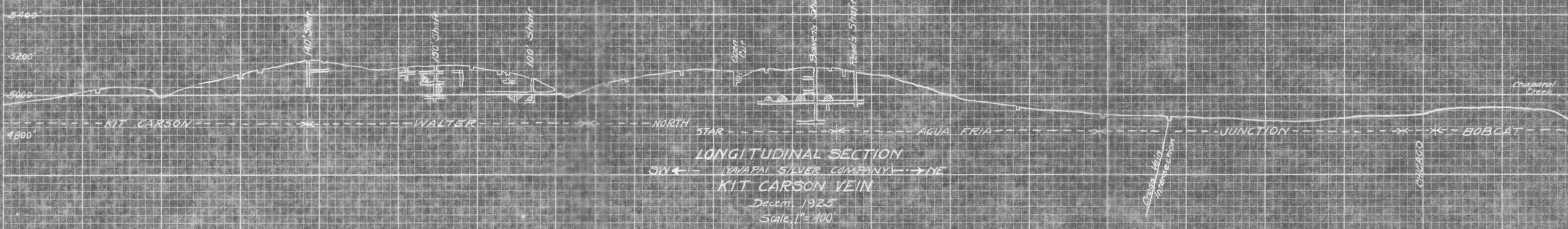
Scale 1000'

Section

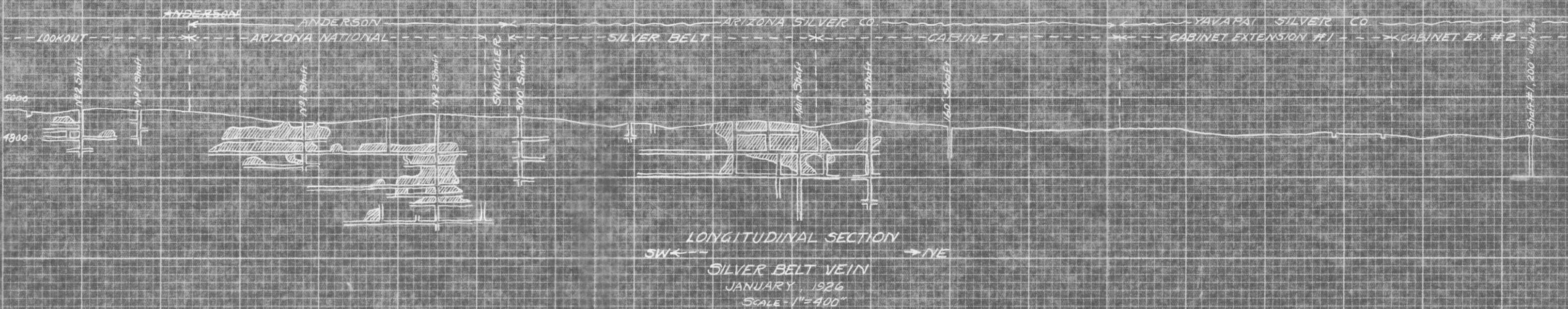
Cabinet & Silver Belt Mines. (West of Humboldt)



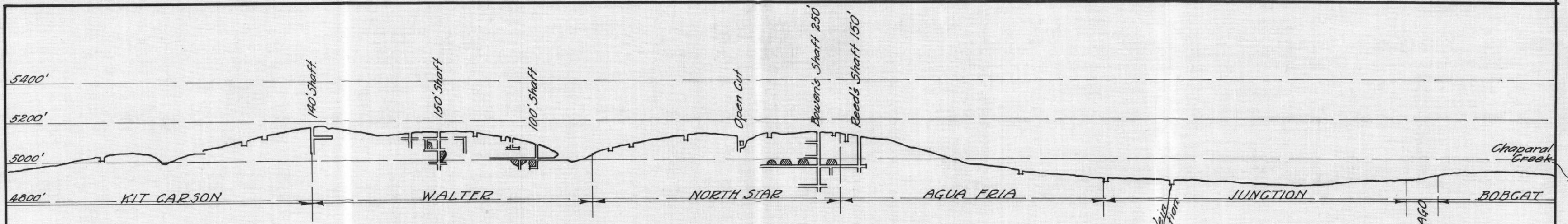
Scale 100' = 1"



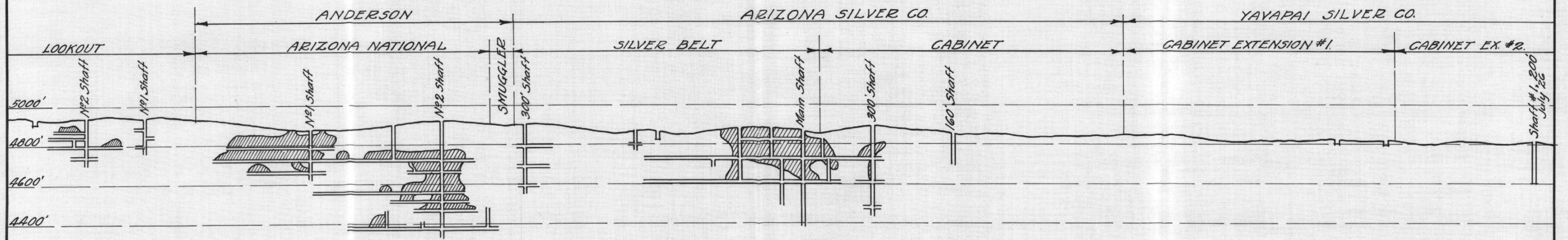
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
 SW ← (YAVAPAI SILVER COMPANY) → NE
 KIT CARSON VEIN
 Decem. 1925
 Scale 1" = 400'



LONGITUDINAL SECTION
 SW ← → NE
 SILVER BELT VEIN
 JANUARY, 1926
 SCALE - 1" = 400'



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.
 S.W. ← YAVAPAI SILVER COMPANY → N.E.
 KIT CARSON VEIN
 December 1925
 Scale ~1"=400'



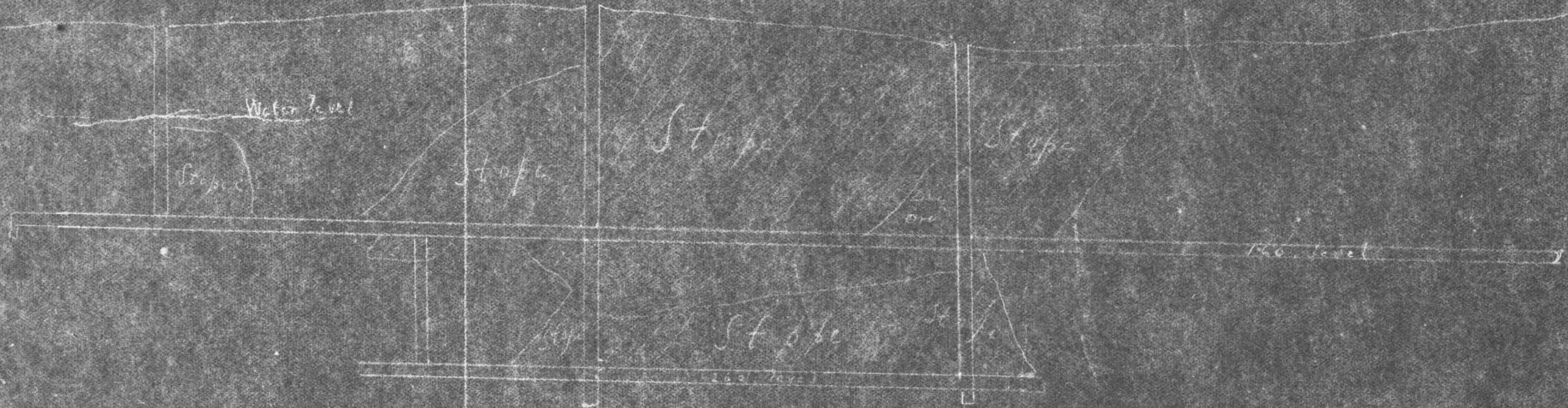
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.
 S.W. ← SILVER BELT VEIN. → N.E.
 JANUARY, 1926.
 Scale ~1"=400'

Cabinet

a

Silver Belt Mines

(West of Humboldt)



Scale 100 = 10'