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DEL MONTE GOLD MINING COMPANY

The American Exploration Company, of New York, during the summer of 1898 acquired the title to several gold-bearing ledges in the Ellsworth mining district in Yuma County, in the Little Harquahala Mountains, about 60 miles from Congress Junction. There are two groups of claims, about 4 miles apart. Development work is in progress. Samples sent to the Arizona School of Mines for assay have given satisfactory results. In the Del Monte Group proper there are nine claims, each 500 feet by 1,500 feet, known as the Tiger, Bed Butler, Midnight, Morning Star, Little Willie, Aspen, Evening Star, Wedge, and the Triangle. From reports made on these claims, under date of January, 1899, the following data have been compiled:

**Tiger Claim**-Three veins traversing it. The chief vein extends easterly and westerly and is considered as the mother lode of the district. It is 10 feet thick, and the croppings rise in places from 8 to 12 above the surface. There are two shafts sunk to a depth of 100 feet and 300 feet apart. The western, or main shaft, has two drifts on the vein at the bottom, one extending easterly 28 feet and the other westerly 33 feet. The ore averages about \$8 by assay. One sample of 10 feet of ore averaged \$9.80 in value in gold and gave value of \$6 in free gold. There are heavy sulphides present which can be saved by concentration, while the free gold, it is expected, will be readily taken out on plates. One of the walls is a soft porphyry.

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**Gold Rock**-Among the several mining enterprises attracting attention at Yuma in 1898-1899. The Gold Rock merits mention. It was closed down with an indebtedness of upward of \$200,000 but it has been revived and the debt has nearly been paid off. There are three claims, known as the Queen, the Crown, and the Cross, about 30 miles west of Yuma.

**Moreno (now Guadalupe)**.-After lying idle and neglected for several years, work was resumed upon this property in 1898, and the ore was being worked in the Ingersoll mill at Tysons Well.



2525 E. Indian School Rd. - 264-4781 - Phoenix, Arizona 85016  
428 South Olsen - 622-3663 - Tucson, Arizona 85719  
1910 Arizona Avenue - 763-5280 - Yuma, Arizona 85364

REPORT ON LABORATORY TESTS

Lab. No. 40 0245

Client: HOPI MINING COMPANY  
2011 NORTH 21ST STREET  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Date 8-25-71

Date Rec'd 8-24-71

Project NO DATA Location NO DATA  
Source of Sample NO DATA  
Material ORE Sampled By NO DATA  
Submitted By HEDGEPTH Requested By HEDGEPTH  
Tested PLATINUM, GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ASSAYS

TIGER

TEST RESULTS

PLATINUM, OZ/TON . . . . . 1.55  
GOLD, OZ/TON . . . . . 0.48  
SILVER, OZ/TON . . . . . 0.15  
COPPER, % . . . . . 1.60

Copies To: ADDRESSEE (3)  
3/CM

Respectfully submitted,  
ENGINEERS TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

*Robert W. Owen*  
ROBERT W. OWEN  
CHIEF CHEMIST

MISCELLANEOUS

Shattuck Dev. Mining Corp  
Lead-Zinc Milling and Refining

Shipper: Rio Del Monte

in lot 53.899

Date Nov 8 - 1948

wet tons 15.89  
dry tons 14.06

Lead concentrate

Zinc concentrate

Metals/Statistics	Assay content	assay assay	Content Recovery	Total Recovery
Ag		1.366	1.366	14.206
g/silver		20.50	19.48	273.89
g/copper		6.20	110.2	1549.
g/lead		40.50	702.0	9570
g/zinc		-	-	-
g/iron		7.20	-	-
g/arsenic		22.80	-	-

Value of Product	Units Recovered	Price	Amount
Gold		32.32	620.74
Silver		.880	242.39
Copper		1674	258.76
Lead		1963	1437.48
Zinc			

Gross Smelter Value

Smelting Charges	Units	Amount per ton	Total
retreatment charge		3.96	55.68
variable		3.01	42.32
Assay (Prem) (Quality)	10.05	1.05	14.06
for Price Penalty	-	-	-
Smelt. Penalty			
U.S. smelt. Penalty	22.8	2.28	32.06
Iron credit	7.2	1.72	10.12
Price Penalty		1.00	14.06
Total treatment charges			119.24

contract freight	wet ton		
local tax 3%	8.22		130.62
million freight tax 3%	255		3.92
			3.25
Total Freight Charges			137.79

Piece Premiums Metals

	Account	Settlement necessary (wet dry tons)	Total amt.
100 Cu @ 5.00¢	Gross smelter value		3059.37
100 Pb @ 2.75¢	treatment	119.24	
100 Zn @ 2.75¢	freight	137.79	
	misc. costs		2571.03
	net mill value		
	Processing fee (1%) 5.00		
	ore freight, net selling premium		
	Price miscellaneous 0.40		

Total net return to shipper

2822.39

R E P O R T  
O R  
R I O D E L M O N T E M I N E S

-----  
E L L S W O R T H M I N I N G D I S T R I C T  
Y U R A C O U N T Y , A R I Z O N A  
-----

Prepared and submitted

by

Travis P. Lane  
Consulting Mining Eng.  
Phoenix, Ariz.

March 24, 1950

## RIO DEL MONTE MINES

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### Property & Location

The mineral holdings of the Rio Del Monte Mines Inc. comprise 20 patented claims with area of 392.25 acres (U.S. Mineral Survey No 1738) and 2 unpatented claims. See map.

The property is located in the Allsworth Mining District in Yuma County, Arizona. The nearest railpoint and population center is Salome, Arizona, some 4½ miles northerly from the mine. The road to the mine from Salome is hard surfaced and practically level, and Salome is on paved Highway (U.S. Highway 60). Salome is 107 miles from Phoenix, Arizona.

The region is arid and typically desert with sparse vegetation. The topography in the vicinity of the mine is gentle to mildly rugged. Most of the mine workings are reached by branch roads and many which are not served by roads can be reached by driving cross country in a Jeep. Water stands in the deeper shafts at 60 ft to 100 ft from the surface and the rate of run-in is in all cases extremely small.

### History & Production

The first development of the property dates back to the early nineties. Several years before the turn of the century it was purchased by U.S. Senator Ridgeway and associates and was vigorously developed for many years by this group. The work done consisted principally of the sinking of a large number of shafts on many veins, the depths of these shafts ranging from 100 to 300 ft. In addition numerous shallow pits and cuts were opened in all parts of the property. It is apparent that a large sum of money must have been expended for this work which is estimated to total over 4000 ft of development. No great amount of mining other than development appears to have been done. It is claimed however that a considerable production of ore was derived from the development and that the ore was sent to a custom mill at Harrisburg some 2 miles from the mine. There is evidence at several places on the property of arrastras having been operated prior and subsequent to the period of the Ridgeway operation.

The date of termination of the Ridgeway activities is not known but it seems that little or no serious development was performed during the many years intervening between that time and the time of acquisition of the property by the Rio Del Monte Mines Inc. in Dec 1945. Some small scale leaser operations were

carried on intermittently during those years but this was mostly of a sniping nature looking for rich spots and sorting the various dumps. Some ore was shipped by these leasers but no record is available other than several lots shipped from the dumps during 1931. Returns for these lots showed values of \$9.28 - 16.47 and 13.60 per ton (calculated at \$35 per ton oz gold).

Development to date by the Rio Del Monte Mines has consisted of 220 ft of tunnelling and the sinking of an 80 ft shaft, together with a small amount of drifting and some open cut and shallow pit work, this development totalling an estimated 600 ft of work. Also, a number of pits and cuts were cleaned out and the company established a small well equipped camp, shop etc., and built a small mill of test or pilot size. In addition some road work has been done and water developed for domestic use, and transportation and mining equipment was purchased.

The Rio Del Monte Mines shipped 2 cars of ore amounting to 49 tons with average value of approximately \$14 per ton. Also, some 50 tons were milled. Milling was intermittent and complete correlated metallurgical records are not available but the recovered value per ton appears to have been about \$8 per ton in a concentrate assaying \$200 per ton. This material, as well as the two carlot shipments, was derived in part from development but principally from dumps at various places on the property.

### Geology & Veins

The basal rock is a coarse grained porphyritic granite. An overlying andesite has been largely eroded away leaving a few remnant patches and knolls resting upon the granite. Occasional dark fine grained intrusive dikes intersect the granite in various directions. The rocks have been subjected to intense fracturing and faulting resulting in numerous openings which served as deposition channels for ascending mineral solutions. The vein forming mineral solutions were principally quartz associated often with iron and occasionally with a minor amount of manganese. The solution also contained gold and silver and a small amount of copper and a smaller amount of lead. The iron occurs as oxidized coatings in fractures in the quartz, and in bands of clay gouge on the vein walls, and also in longitudinal fault seams in the veins. No sulphides of iron were noted in the workings or on the dumps.

Quartz veins and blow out masses of quartz exist in rather large number throughout the property and because of the generally light mantle of overburden and the greater resistance to erosion of the quartz as compared to the country rock the veins and blow outs stand out in rather striking manner as long reefs and knobs rising in some places 6 to 8 ft above the surface. The quartz, excepting in mineralized portions of the veins, is dense and milk white and of the type generally referred to as "bull

quartz". Looking down upon the area from the hill tops the surface present a complicated pattern of veins coursing in many directions with many faulted segments and junctures. The veins strike in various directions but the most prominent veins and the greatest number of veins strike approximately E.W to NE-SW. Most of the veins stand vertical or nearly vertical although several instances of dips as low as 65 and 70 deg were noted.

Much of the gold occurs in the native state and some picked specimens contain visible free gold though none was observed during this examination. Gold appears to be present in a very small amount in practically all the quartz and in some portions of the veins particularly those containing iron and copper mineralization the gold is often present in sufficient amount to constitute commercial ore. It is notable that the bulk of the past work has been done at places in the veins which showed rather pronounced coloration by iron or copper oxides. In the mineralized areas the copper content, except in rare small patches, seldom exceeds 1% and generally is in the order of .2 to .3% copper. The copper occurs as malachite coatings on fracture seams and as a sparse sprinkling of bornite and chalcocite throughout the quartz, and in some places malachite is present in the wall rock immediately adjacent to the vein. Appreciable lead in the form of galena has been noted in isolated small bunches but generally the lead content of the veins is not important.

#### Development & Sampling

As noted previously in this report the property was developed in a quite extensive manner around the turn of the century principally by many shafts. All of the deeper shafts are presently inaccessible except the No 1 shaft on the Tiger claim. This shaft has been rehabilitated to some extent and a level at 90 ft with short drifts in each direction is accessible. Water stands in the shaft some 4 ft below this level and the rest of the shaft (total depth 157) is therefore inaccessible. The ground throughout the area is firm and most of the shafts are open except in those cases where rotting of the collar sets has resulted in caving and blocking at the top or on a timber mat a short distance from the top. Rehabilitation of most of the shafts would not present a very serious problem and would consist of installing collar sets and skeleton sets to support ladders and skid stringers or rails; and there does not appear to be much run-in material to be cleaned out or caving of the walls to be caught up. Many of the shafts are sunk either entirely or in part in country rock on the foot wall of the veins, this apparently because of the greater ease of working in the softer wall rock rather than in the hard quartz of the vein. The material from the shafts was generally segregated on the dumps by separate piling of vein material and country rock.

A thorough and complete sampling of all of the very extensive surface openings and dumps was beyond the scope of this

examination, and for this reason sampling and detailed examination was confined to those areas which had received the most attention in the past and from which ore had been shipped, and therefore presumably contained the best values. As regards these dump samples allowance ought to be made for the fact that the dumps have, throughout the years, been sorted and picked over by various operators and leasers and obviously the best material has been removed for shipment leaving only low grade material. The assays in many instances clearly do not do justice to the working places and they must therefore be considered to be indicative rather than factually representative.

Sampling of the veins was done by cutting across the faces with pick and moil and collecting on canvas. In no case was any portion of a vein favored, and no specimen samples was taken. Dump samples were taken by shoveling from the top and sides of the dumps after scraping away a surface cover 6" to 12" deep.

#### Ore Possibilities

The considerable amount of development which was performed upon the property many years ago produced only indifferent results and apparently no large production of ore. However, it must be taken into consideration that operating conditions of those days required the production of moderately high grade ore for economic success and the development was directed toward the search for high grade. Today the handicap of remoteness of the property has been eliminated, and this fact together with the availability of modern power facilities and modern mining and milling mechanism and treatment processes permits appraisal of the mine on its possibilities as a potential producer of a large volume of low grade ore.

Unfortunately no information is available regarding the early large scale operations. It seems possible, in fact likely, that some of the workings encountered material which today would qualify as ore. In the absence of data regarding the old workings any work which might be done toward the rehabilitation of these workings must be considered highly speculative and based in large part upon conjecture rather than factual evidence. The fact of the removal of considerable ore from some of the dumps together with assays showing appreciable values in the remaining dump material might in some instances be construed as a favorable indication. Having these considerations in mind the most likely possibilities are discussed in the following paragraphs: (Also see map).

Area A Sampling of the Cowman shaft workings (samples Nos 24, 25, 26) indicates the probable existence here of a shoot of ore of moderate grade - between \$9 and 10 gold and silver value and about 3 lbs copper per ton. The Cowman shaft is vertical and is 67 ft deep and is open and in good condition but not

accessible. The vein can be seen in the walls of the shaft and is reported to be present in the bottom with width about the same throughout. A logical program of development here would be to sink the shaft another 20 ft and open a level at 100 ft and drift in both directions on the vein.

Area B A deep shaft was sunk at 65 deg incline on a vein near the SW corner of the little Willie claim (dump sample #54) and another shaft some 60 ft deep (dump sample #55) was sunk on the Morning Star claim on what appears to be a faulted segment of the deep shaft vein. The samples show gold-silver values respectively of \$7.27 and \$4.38 per ton with insignificant amounts of copper and lead. The deep shaft appears to be open for a long distance below a timber mat which partially blocks the shaft near the surface. The shallower shaft is open but inaccessible. The dump at the deep shaft is quite large and a considerable amount of material has been sorted and removed from the quartz portion of the dump. There are signs of much work having been done in and around this shaft and evidently some ore was mined in a deep cut extending toward the shallow shaft. A crater in one part of the big dump indicates caving into workings below that place. The grade of the dump samples in this area together with the evidence of past production suggests possibilities in these workings. Rehabilitation of the deep shaft does not appear to present a serious problem.

Area C A shaft dump (sample #57) on the hill above the mill assayed \$12.35 gold-silver value with .1% copper. The shaft inclines steeply toward the south and is inaccessible but open to an apparent depth of about 40 ft. The vein is red stained quartz and where visible in the walls of the shaft has a width of 2 to 3 ft. It passes under the dump on the west and does not crop through the overburden on the hill east of the shaft.

Area D The Tiger vein is the largest and one of the most persistent veins on the property and it has been developed more intensively than any of the other veins. The croppings of this vein which varies from 4 to 12 ft wide extend as a high massive reef of white quartz for a strike distance of some 400 ft and it is traceable by less prominent croppings for a much greater distance, with however several breaks and changes in strike, in an easterly direction. Development consists of three steeply inclined shafts ranging from 157 to 250 ft in depth and several shallow shafts and pits and trenches along the vein. Also a deep vertical shaft was sunk in the country rock about 100 ft northerly from the deepest shaft and this evidently was intended to be a working shaft. A spectrographic analysis of the dump material here shows the presence of a very small amount of gallium.

Some old arrastra tailings are present near the No 1 or most westerly deep shaft. The dumps at the shafts and cuts have all had ore removed from them. Sampling of the dumps and vein exposures, however, shows very low values except in the

cut just east of No 1 shaft where two assays showed \$6.06 gold-silver with .15% cu and \$4.38 gold-silver with .61% cu with vein widths of 50" and 102". A good assay is said to have been obtained from the bottom of No 1 shaft now under water.

It has been suggested that the deeper shafts might have produced some ore which was shipped away, and the condition of the dumps seems to indicate this to be the case. It is difficult to understand the amount of work done here, which included the sinking of a working shaft of large dimensions in country rock at some distance from the vein, unless it was because something interesting was encountered at depth. Favorable appraisal of the possibilities here requires the assumption that a shoot of ore not now indicated on the surface will be found at depth. This of course is entirely a matter of conjecture based upon the mildly favorable factors of great strength and width of vein, and the evidence of some rich spots having been mined in the croppings and of sorted ore having been shipped from the dumps.

A number of other interesting situations are present which deserve looking into such as the stringer vein leading into the Aspen vein on the Lucky Number claim (dump sample #23). Here a small bunch of moderately high grade lead-copper ore was taken out recently. Most of the ore appears to have been removed at this place and practically no further development done to explore possibilities for the occurrence of other lenses at or near the junction of these two veins.

### Mining & Milling

The area is readily accessible and is near the railroad, and population and supply centers and electric power facilities are close by.

The veins are vertical or steep dipping and of good stoping width and generally have well defined walls. The wall rock is firm and the ground will stand open safely without the need of timber support. The shafts make very little water and pumping would therefore not be an important item of mining cost.

Mill tests indicate 85 to 90% recovery of the values, on moderately fine ground material, by amalgamation and flotation and gravity concentration. Water is available in large volume from shallow wells in Centennial Wash some 2 miles from the property.

The above factors are all favorable for low cost operations.

### Equipment

Mining equipment consists of a 105 cu ft portable compressor, a drifter and a stoper, and steel, hose, bits etc. A

small shop is equipped with tools, welding outfit etc, and an assay office has been partially equipped. also, a gas driven jack pump is installed at the Cowman shaft and air driven pot type sludge pump is installed in the No 1 shaft.

Milling equipment includes a 50 HP gas engine with belted line shaft drives to the various mill units which consist of a 6" x 9" jaw crusher, a 12" x 12" set of rolls, a hammer mill, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  size table concentrator. The mill is of a size useful only for test purposes and even for this purpose it has not proven satisfactory because of the unsuitability for quartz grinding of the home-design hammer mill. Several thousand feet of pipe of assorted size, mostly 2", is installed on the property.

Transportation equipment includes a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dump truck, a pick up truck and a Jeep.

### Camp

The camp is located in a comparatively flat area. Construction is good and accommodations are adequate for a modest size crew. The various buildings are

- Cook house
- Office and residence combined
- 2 cabins - accommodating 4 men each
- Shop
- Assay Office
- Shower bath house

A 1000 watt gas-electric plant provides lights for the camp.

Drinking water is carried from Salome. Domestic water other than for drinking is pumped from the Cowman shaft.

### Conclusions

There is no blocked reserve of ore on the property at the present time.

Sampling of the Cowman Shaft workings indicates a probable shoot of ore and further development is recommended here.

Examination and sampling on the surface at old inaccessible workings suggests the possible presence of ore in the deeper portions of several of these workings, as discussed under "Ore Possibilities" in the body of this report. Because of the firmness of the ground and absence of evidence of serious caving the rehabilitation of the workings ought not to be an excessively costly job. Investigation of one or several of these possibilities, if undertaken with a full knowledge of the rather high risk factor, might be considered an interesting speculation.

The Corporation is a going concern with adequate facilities and essential equipment on the ground (except that a small gas hoist will be required) to undertake development on a modest scale, and further expenditures therefore would properly be applied wholly toward development.

---

Travis F. Lane  
Consulting Mining Engineer

May 30, 1979

Mr. Bradley W. James  
4845 W. Harmont Dr.  
Glendale, AZ 85302  
Phone 934-4761

Partner: James R. Jack  
Sulphur, Oklahoma

20 patented claims free and clear known as Rio Del Monte Mines.

4 1/2 miles south of Salome.

\$700,000 will pay 10% commission.

Improvements have all been vandalized.

At one time was a stock company and was offered for \$3,000,000.00.

## REPORT

### RIO DEL MONTE MINES INC.

Salome, Arizona

11-20-48

The Rio Del Monte Mines are located four miles south of Salome, Arizona directly on the road to Harqua Hala. The mine is in the Elsworth Mining District in Yuma County. The property consists of 20 patented claims of nearly 400 acres. The country is relatively level with some porphyry hills with 100 to 200 feet of elevation.

The company is incorporated in Arizona with 100,000 shares of \$1.00 par value. Fifty-three thousand shares have been issued. Money from the sale of stock has been used to open up numerous places for the purpose of exposing ore, for building, equipment, and small tools. Mr. O. K. Gilliam of Phoenix is one of the owners and is the manager. The main office of the company is located at 11 E. Van Buren St., Phoenix, Arizona.

The road to the mine is a graded road maintained by the county. The weather is hot in summer and mild in winter. Rainfall is light and causes no material interruptions to mining activities.

### GEOLOGY

The claims are covered by an old flow of intrusive rock, broken by 14 major veins. The vein system covers the entire property and shows considerable parallelism in blocks. Between the major veins are innumerable smaller veins that form a web-like pattern. The intrusive rock is a porphyry high in quartz and feldspar. The veins appear to be pegmatite with considerable staining from iron oxidation.

The vein material has undergone considerable oxidation on the surface, but at a few feet of depth minerals occur as sulphides. Veins carry gold, silver, copper and lead. There is evidence that the porphyry mass also carries values in disseminated form. No work has been done in the porphyry to determine values or the extent of such mineralization.

Gold and lead are the main metal values, but some copper and silver are also present. One sample taken of the porphyry wall rock also showed these minerals present.

The major veins are consistent in maintaining a width of from five to eight feet, and are in general nearly vertical.

### DEVELOPMENT

There are three deep shafts and some fifty shallow shafts on the claims. One shaft is 300 feet deep and two are 150 feet deep. I did not go down these shafts but it is reported that the veins are still strong at those depths and are maintaining their widths and values. In addition to the many shafts there are a large number of cuts and small tunnels along the several veins. Many of the places were worked years ago and no records of production are available. At each of the places worked there is a pile of rejected material which carries values from little or nothing to as much as \$20.00 at present metal prices. How much was high-graded and marketed is unknown.

DEL MONTE GOLD MINING COMPANY

The American Exploration Company, of New York, during the summer of 1898 acquired the title to several gold-bearing ledges in the Ellsworth mining district in Yuma County, in the Little Harquahala Mountains, about 60 miles from Congress Junction. There are two groups of claims, about 4 miles apart. Development work is in progress. Samples sent to the Arizona School of Mines for assay have given satisfactory results. In the Del Monte Group proper there are nine claims, each 500 feet by 1,500 feet, known as the Tiger, Ben Butler, Midnight, Morning Star, Little Willie, Aspen, Evening Star, Wedge, and the Triangle. From reports made on these claims, under date of January, 1899, the following data have been compiled:

**Tiger Claim**-Three veins traversing it. The chief vein extends easterly and westerly and is considered as the mother lode of the district. It is 10 feet thick, and the croppings rise in places from 8 to 12 above the surface. There are two shafts sunk to a depth of 100 feet and 300 feet apart. The western, or main shaft, has two drifts on the vein at the bottom, one extending easterly 23 feet and the other westerly 33 feet. The ore averages about \$8 by assay. One sample of 10 feet of ore averaged \$9.60 in value in gold and gave value of \$6 in free gold. There are heavy sulphides present which can be saved by concentration, while the free gold, it is expected, will be readily taken out on plates. One of the walls is a soft porphyry.

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**Moreno (now Guadalupe)**, -After lying idle and neglected for several years, work was resumed upon this property in 1898, and the ore was being worked in the Intersoll mill at Tysons Well.



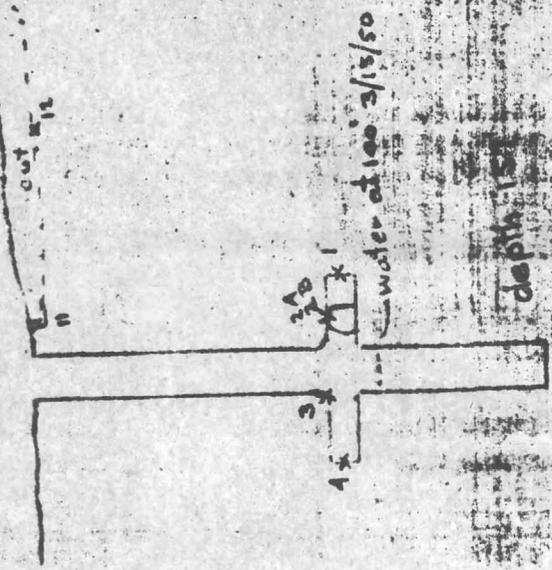
I feel quite certain that this property could only be operated in conjunction with a mill on or near the property. The capacity of a mill could not be determined until a great deal of information were obtained on the mine.

To summarize my thoughts on this mine, I will state that it either is a very large and valuable property or it has no value at all. Either the entire vein system must carry average values sufficient to warrant large scale underground mining or the porphyry must make up volume sufficient for pit-mining operations. I do not believe searching for high grade spots can be done profitably.

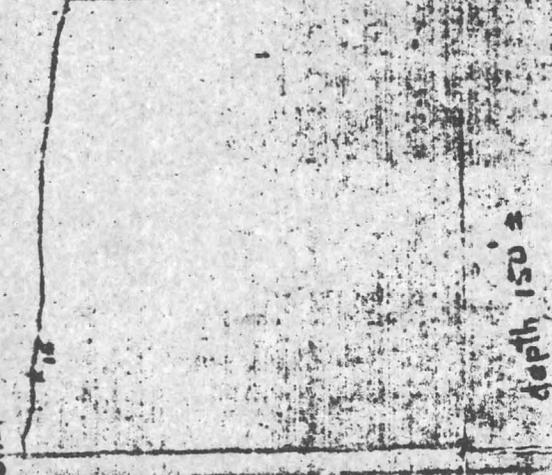
*J. A. Wilcox*  
J. A. Wilcox  
Manager

COOPY

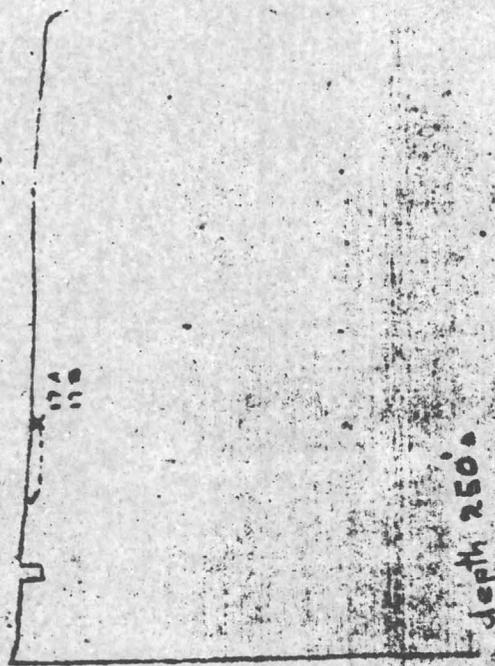
Shaft No. 1



Shaft No. 2



Shaft No. 3



shaft in waste

End of Big Reef  
Muck 18



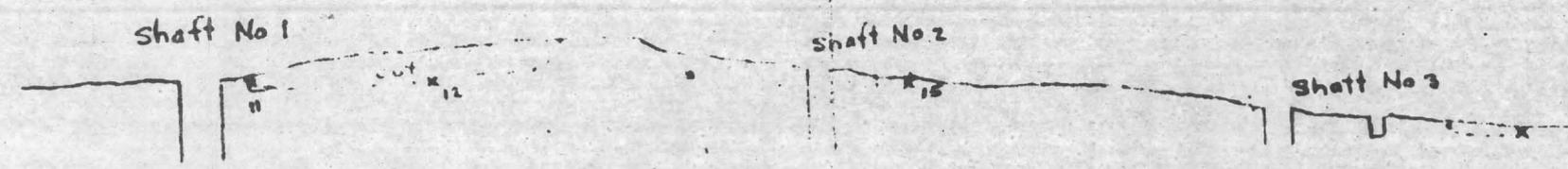
TIGER VEIN WORKINGS

scale: 1:60



Sample No	Width	Value				%Cu	%Pb	Remarks
		O <sub>2</sub>	Au	Ag	As			
1	50"	.05	.1	.84	1.11	.30	No. 1 shaft 96 Level - Face E drift	
2A	30"	.01	.1	.44	.15		" " HW of vein at X cut	
2B	102"	.02	.2	.80	.72		" " FW " "	
3	64"	Tr	Tr	-	.05		" " vein at shaft	
4	50"	.01	.1	.44	.05		" " Face W drift	
5	Dump	.03	.1	1.14	.39		" " North Dump 225 tons	
6	"	.06	.6	2.64	.30		" " South " 50 "	
7	"	.01	.2	.53	.30		" " west " 200 "	
8	"	.07	.5	2.90	.20		" " Shallow shaft SW of No. 2 "	
9	"	.07	.8	3.17	.20		" " Deep shaft W dump " 4 "	
10	"	.03	.2	1.23	.76		" " " " " 20 "	
11	56"	.15	.9	6.06	.15		" " vein - end of cut near No. 2 shaft	
12	102"	.12	.2	4.38	.61		" " vein - in cut " "	
13	dump	.04	.2	1.58	.15		" " Dump from cut - 60 tons	
14	"	.02	.1	.79	.05		" " dump at deep shaft 60 tons	
15	90"	.04	.2	1.58	.20		" " vein in cut E of deep shaft	
16	dump	.03	.1	1.14	.20		" " dump at deep shaft No. 3 - 50 tons	
17A	10"	.01	Tr	.35	1.31		" " FW of vein in cut	
17B	42"	.01	Tr	.35	.10		" " HW " "	
18	Muck	.02	Tr	.70	.40		" " End of Rest. Tiger vein - 40 tons	
19	46"	Tr	Tr	-	.10		" " Face of Assen Tunnel	
20	42"	Tr	Tr	-	.05		" " vein in " "	
21	32"	Tr	Tr	-	.05		" " at Portal Assen Tunnel	
22	38"	.04	.7	1.03	.15		" " in cut SW of " "	
23	Dump	.37	8.5	20.64	3.37	14.80	" " From stringer in shallow cut	
24	36"	.37	.2	13.13	.20		" " vein in Common Tunnel	
25	40"	.20	.1	7.09	.10		" " at portal " "	
26	28"	.22	.5	8.15	.10		" " in cut above " "	
27	24"	.01	Tr	.35	.10		" " " " - Common	
28	21"	.02	Tr	.70	.15		" " " " " "	
29	34"	Tr	Tr	-	.10		" " Parallel to vein - 40 "	

Sample No	Width	Value				%Cu	%Pb	Remarks
		O <sub>2</sub>	Au	Ag	As			
30	72"	.01	Tr	.35	.15	.81	Vein Parallel to Common Vein	
31	52"	.02	.2	.88	.05	.41	" " " "	
32	Dump	.01	.2	.53	.15	.41	do - 60 tons	
33	30"	.02	.2	.85	.10	.20	vein parallel to Common Vein	
34	70"	.02	.2	.88	.05	Tr	Mill vein drift face	
35	60"	.02	.2	.88	.10	.10	" " at shallow shaft	
36	Dump	.04	.1	1.49	.10	Tr	" " dump 60 tons	
37	Bin	.16	.7	6.23	.30		Ore in Mill bin 25 tons	
38	Dump	.05	.4	2.11	.35		shaft - 60' - dump 60 tons	
39	20"	.01	.3	.62	.26		vein in end of cut	
40	Dump	.04	.8	2.12	.15		Dump at cut - 10 tons 60	
41	"	.11	.3	4.12	.15		Red 60' - deep shaft - 40 tons	
42	"	.04	.3	1.67	.15		Dump at shaft & cut - 50 tons 60	
43	22"	.08	.4	3.16	.20		Vein red 60	
44	Dump	.07	.3	2.72	.15	.10	Red 60' dump - 250 tons 60	
45	"	.01	.3	.62	Tr	.10	" " cut " 3 "	
46	"	.02	.2	.88	.05	.10	" " " " 10 "	
47	15"	Tr	Tr	-	.05	.35	vein in face of Tunnel	
48	36"	.01	.2	.53	.86	.30	" " Tunnel	
49	38"	.01	.2	.53	.34	.61	" " " "	
50	Dump	.01	.3	.62	.10	.30	Dump from cut - 5 tons 60	
51	"	.04	.3	1.67	.15	.10	Tunnel dump - 200 tons mixed	
52	36"	.01	.1	.44	.15	Tr	vein in 12' shaft at portal of Tunnel	
53	Dump	.03	.5	1.50	.20	.20	Dump from cut - 10 tons 60	
54	"	.20	.3	7.29	.10	Tr	" " at deep shaft - 50 tons 60	
55	"	.12	.2	4.38	.05	.15	" " shaft - 25 tons 60	
56	72"	.02	.1	.79	.10	.10	Red 60' Vein	
57	Dump	.34	.5	12.35	.10	.10	" " shaft dump	
58	"	.03	.2	1.23	.25	.26	Scattered dump from 60	



## RIO DEL MONTE MINES

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THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
MAKES NO WARRANTY AS TO THE ACCURACY  
OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT

### Property & Location

The mineral holdings of the Rio Del Monte Mines Inc. comprise 20 patented claims with area of 382.25 acres (U.S. Mineral Survey No 1738) and 2 unpatented claims. See map.

The property is located in the Allsworth Mining District in Yuma County, Arizona. The nearest railpoint and population center is Salome, Arizona, some 4½ miles northerly from the mine. The road to the mine from Salome is hard surfaced and practically level, and Salome is on paved highway (U.S. Highway 60). Salome is 107 miles from Phoenix, Arizona.

The region is arid and typically desert with sparse vegetation. The topography in the vicinity of the mine is gentle to mildly rugged. Most of the mine workings are reached by branch roads and many which are not served by roads can be reached by driving cross country in a Jeep. Water stands in the deeper shafts at 60 ft to 100 ft from the surface and the rate of run-in is in all cases extremely small.

### History & Production

The first development of the property dates back to the early nineties. Several years before the turn of the century it was purchased by U.S. Senator Ridgway and associates and was vigorously developed for many years by this group. The work done consisted principally of the sinking of a large number of shafts on many veins, the depths of these shafts ranging from 100 to 300 ft. In addition numerous shallow pits and cuts were opened in all parts of the property. It is apparent that a large sum of money must have been expended for this work which is estimated to total over 4000 ft of development. No great amount of mining other than development appears to have been done. It is claimed however that a considerable production of ore was derived from the development and that the ore was sent to a custom mill at Harrisburg some 2 miles from the mine. There is evidence at several places on the property of arrastras having been operated prior and subsequent to the period of the Ridgway operation.

The date of termination of the Ridgway activities is not known but it seems that little or no serious development was performed during the many years intervening between that time and the time of acquisition of the property by the Rio Del Monte Mines Inc. in Dec 1945. Some small scale leaser operations were

carried on intermittently during those years but this was mostly of a sniping nature looking for rich spots and sorting the various dumps. Some ore was shipped by these leasers but no record is available other than several lots shipped from the dumps during 1931. Returns for these lots showed values of \$9.24 - 16.47 and 19.60 per ton (calculated at \$35 per ton of gold).

Development to date by the Rio Del Monte mines has consisted of 220 ft of tunnelling and the sinking of an 80 ft shaft, together with a small amount of drifting and some open cut and shallow pit work, this development totalling an estimated 600 ft of work. Also, a number of pits and cuts were cleaned out and the company established a small well equipped camp, shop etc., and built a small mill of test or pilot size. In addition some road work has been done and water developed for domestic use, and transportation and mining equipment was purchased.

The Rio Del Monte mines shipped 2 cars of ore amounting to 49 tons with average value of approximately \$14 per ton. Also, some 50 tons were milled. Milling was intermittent and complete correlated metallurgical records are not available but the recovered value per ton appears to have been about \$6 per ton in a concentrate assaying \$200 per ton. This material, as well as the two carlot shipments, was derived in part from development but principally from dumps at various places on the property.

### Geology & Veins

The basal rock is a coarse grained porphyritic granite. An overlying andesite has been largely eroded away leaving a few remnant patches and knobs resting upon the granite. Occasional dark fine grained intrusive dikes intersect the granite in various directions. The rocks have been subjected to intense fracturing and faulting resulting in numerous openings which served as deposition channels for ascending mineral solutions. The vein forming mineral solutions were principally quartz associated often with iron and occasionally with a minor amount of manganese. The solution also contained gold and silver and a small amount of copper and a smaller amount of lead. The iron occurs as oxidized coatings in fractures in the quartz, and in bands of clay gouge on the vein walls, and also in longitudinal fault seams in the veins. No sulphides of iron were noted in the workings or on the dumps.

Quartz veins and blow out masses of quartz exist in rather large number throughout the property and because of the generally light mantle of overburden and the greater resistance to erosion of the quartz as compared to the country rock the veins and blow outs stand out in rather striking manner as long reefs and knobs rising in some places 6 to 8 ft above the surface. The quartz, excepting in mineralized portions of the veins, is dense and milk white and of the type generally referred to as "bull

quartz". Looking down upon the area from the hill tops the surface presents a complicated pattern of veins coursing in many directions with many faulted segments and junctions. The veins strike in various directions but the most prominent veins and the greatest number of veins strike approximately N. to N-50. Most of the veins strike vertical or nearly vertical although several instances of dips as low as 65 and 70 deg were noted.

Much of the gold occurs in the native state and some piker specimens contain visible free gold though none was observed during this examination. Gold appears to be present in a very small amount in practically all the quartz and in some portions of the veins particularly those containing iron and copper mineralization the gold is often present in sufficient amount to constitute commercial ore. It is notable that the bulk of the past work has been done at places in the veins which showed rather pronounced coloration by iron or copper oxides. In the mineralized areas the copper content, except in rare small patches, seldom exceeds 1% and generally is in the order of .2 to .3% copper. The copper occurs as malachite coatings on fracture seams and as a sparse sprinkling of bornite and chalcocite throughout the quartz, and in some places malachite is present in the wall rock immediately adjacent to the vein. Appreciable lead in the form of galena has been noted in isolated small bunches but generally the lead content of the veins is not important.

### Development & Sampling

As noted previously in this report the property was developed in a quite extensive manner around the turn of the century principally by many shafts. All of the deeper shafts are presently inaccessible except the No 1 shaft on the Tiger claim. This shaft has been rehabilitated to some extent and a level at 90 ft with short drifts in each direction is accessible. Water stands in the shaft some 4 ft below this level and the rest of the shaft (total depth 157) is therefore inaccessible. The ground throughout the area is firm and most of the shafts are open except in those cases where rotting of the collar sets has resulted in caving and blocking at the top or on a timber set a short distance from the top. Rehabilitation of most of the shafts would not present a very serious problem and would consist of installing collar sets and skeleton sets to support ladders and steel stringers or rails; and there does not appear to be much run-in material to be cleaned out or caving of the walls to be caught up. Many of the shafts are sunk either entirely or in part in country rock on the foot wall of the veins, this apparently because of the greater ease of working in the softer wall rock rather than in the hard quartz of the vein. The material from the shafts was generally aggregated on the dumps by separate piling of vein material and country rock.

A thorough and complete sampling of all of the very extensive surface openings and dumps was beyond the scope of this

examination, and for this reason sampling and detailed examination was confined to those areas which had received the most attention in the past and from which ore had been shipped, and therefore presumably contained the best values. As regards these dump samples allowance ought to be made for the fact that the dumps have, throughout the years, been sorted and picked over by various operators and leasers and obviously the best material has been removed for shipment leaving only low grade material. The assays in many instances clearly do not do justice to the working places and they must therefore be considered to be indicative rather than factually representative.

Sampling of the veins was done by cutting across the faces with pick and maul and collecting on canvases. In no case was any portion of a vein favored, and no specimen samples was taken. Dump samples were taken by shoveling from the top and sides of the dumps after scraping away a surface cover 6" to 12" deep.

### Ore Possibilities

The considerable amount of development which was performed upon the property many years ago produced only indifferent results and apparently no large production of ore. However, it must be taken into consideration that operating conditions of those days required the production of moderately high grade ore for economic success and the development was directed toward the search for high grade. Today the handicap of remoteness of the property has been eliminated, and this fact together with the availability of modern power facilities and modern mining and milling mechanism and treatment processes permits appraisal of the mine on its possibilities as a potential producer of a large volume of low grade ore.

Unfortunately no information is available regarding the early large scale operations. It seems possible, in fact likely, that some of the workings encountered material which today would qualify as ore. In the absence of data regarding the old workings any work which might be done toward the rehabilitation of these workings must be considered highly speculative and based in large part upon conjecture rather than factual evidence. The fact of the removal of considerable ore from some of the dumps together with assays showing appreciable values in the remaining dump material might in some instances be construed as a favorable indication. Having these considerations in mind the most likely possibilities are discussed in the following paragraphs: (also see map).

Area A Sampling of the Cowman shaft workings (samples Nos 24, 25, 26) indicates the probable existence here of a shoot of ore of moderate grade - between \$9 and 10 gold and silver value and about 5 lbs copper per ton. The Cowman shaft is vertical and is 37 ft deep and is open and in good condition but not

accessible. The vein can be seen in the walls of the shaft and is reported to be present in the bottom with width about the same throughout. A logical program of development here would be to sink the shaft another 20 ft and open a level at 100 ft and drift in both directions on the vein.

Area B A deep shaft was sunk at 60 deg incline on a vein near the SW corner of the little millie claim (dump sample #54) and another shaft some 60 ft deep (dump sample #55) was sunk on the Morning Star claim on what appears to be a faulted segment of the deep shaft vein. The samples show gold-silver values respectively of \$7.27 and \$4.35 per ton with insignificant amounts of copper and lead. The deep shaft appears to be open for a long distance below a timber mat which partially blocks the shaft near the surface. The shallower shaft is open but inaccessible. The dump at the deep shaft is quite large and a considerable amount of material has been sorted and removed from the quartz portion of the dump. There are signs of much work having been done in and around this shaft and evidently some ore was mined in a deep cut extending toward the shallow shaft. A crater in one part of the big dump indicates caving into workings below that place. The grade of the dump samples in this area together with the evidence of past production suggests possibilities in these workings. Rehabilitation of the deep shaft does not appear to present a serious problem.

Area C A shaft dump (sample #57) on the hill above the mill assayed \$12.55 gold-silver value with .1% copper. The shaft inclines steeply toward the south and is inaccessible but open to an apparent depth of about 40 ft. The vein is red stained quartz and where visible in the walls of the shaft has a width of 2 to 3 ft. It passes under the dump on the west and does not crop through the overburden on the hill east of the shaft.

Area D The Tiger vein is the largest and one of the most persistent veins on the property and it has been developed more intensively than any of the other veins. The croppings of this vein which varies from 4 to 12 ft wide extend as a high massive roof of white quartz for a strike distance of some 400 ft and it is traceable by less prominent croppings for a much greater distance, with however several breaks and changes in strike, in an easterly direction. Development consists of three steeply inclined shafts ranging from 157 to 250 ft in depth and several shallow shafts and pits and trenches along the vein. Also a deep vertical shaft was sunk in the country rock about 100 ft northerly from the deepest shaft and this evidently was intended to be a working shaft. A spectrographic analysis of the dump material here shows the presence of a very small amount of gallium.

Some old arrastra tailings are present near the No 1 or most westerly deep shaft. The dumps at the shafts and cuts have all had ore removed from them. Sampling of the dumps and vein exposures, however, shows very low values except in the

out just east of No 1 shaft where two assays showed 6.06 gold-silver with .15% cu and 4.36 gold-silver with .01% cu with vein widths of 50" and 100". A good assay is said to have been obtained from the bottom of No 1 shaft now under water.

It has been suggested that the deeper shafts might have produced some ore which was shipped away, and the condition of the dumps seems to indicate this to be the case. It is difficult to understand the amount of work done here, which included the sinking of a working shaft of large dimensions in country rock at some distance from the vein, unless it was because something interesting was encountered at depth. Favorable appraisal of the possibilities here requires the assumption that a shoot of ore not now indicated on the surface will be found at depth. This of course is entirely a matter of conjecture based upon the mildly favorable factors of great strength and width of vein, and the evidence of some rich spots having been mined in the croppings and of sorted ore having been shipped from the dumps.

A number of other interesting situations are present which deserve looking into such as the stringer vein leading into the Aspen vein on the Lucky Number claim (dump sample #23). Here a small bunch of moderately high grade lead-copper ore was taken out recently. Most of the ore appears to have been removed at this place and practically no further development done to explore possibilities for the occurrence of other lenses at or near the junction of these two veins.

#### Mining & Milling

The area is readily accessible and is near the railroad and population and supply centers and electric power facilities are close by.

The veins are vertical or steep dipping and of good stopping width and generally have well defined walls. The wall rock is firm and the ground will stand over safely without the need of timber support. The shafts make very little water and pumping would therefore not be an important item of mining cost.

Mill tests indicate 85 to 90% recovery of the values, on moderately fine ground material, by amalgamation and flotation and gravity concentration. Water is available in large volume from shallow wells in Centennial wash some 2 miles from the property.

The above factors are all favorable for low cost operations.

#### Equipment

Mining equipment consists of a 105 cu ft portable compressor, a drifter and a stoper, and steel, hose, bits etc. A



THE GOLD MINING COMPANY

The American Exploration Company, of New York, during the summer of 1893 acquired the title to several gold-bearing ledges in the Ellsworth mining district in Yuma County, in the Little Harquahua Mountains, about 60 miles from Congress Junction. There are two groups of claims, about 4 miles apart. Development work is in progress. Samples sent to the Arizona School of Mines for assay have given satisfactory results. In the Del Monte group proper there are nine claims, each 500 feet by 1,500 feet, known as the Tiger, Red Butler, Midnight, Morning Star, Little Willie, Aspen, Evening Star, Wedge, and the Triangle. From reports made on these claims, under date of January, 1899, the following data have been compiled:

**Tiger.** Chief vein traversing it. The chief vein extends easterly and westerly and is considered as the mother lode of the district. It is 10 feet thick, and the droppings rise in places from 5 to 12 above the surface. There are two shafts sunk to a depth of 100 feet and 100 feet apart. The western, or main shaft, has two drifts on the vein at the bottom, one extending easterly 2 1/2 feet and the other westerly 33 feet. The ore averages analyzed by assay. One sample of 10 feet of ore averaged \$9.00 in value in gold and gave value of 10 in free gold. There are heavy sulphides present which can be saved by concentration, while the free gold, it is expected, will be readily taken out on plates. The ore is rich in iron pyrites.

**Red Butler.** Opened by a shaft 20 feet deep on a vein averaging 3 1/2 feet. The ore has given value of 12.50 per ton by assay.

**Wedge.** Opened by a shaft 20 feet deep on a 3-foot ledge, which is in places 12 feet thick. The ore has given value of 12 per ton.

**Morning Star.** Shaft 20 feet deep. Ledge reaches a width of over 3 feet. Assays have given 15 in value per ton.

**Little Willie.** Shaft 20 feet deep on a ledge about 3 1/2 feet wide. Average by assay \$10.

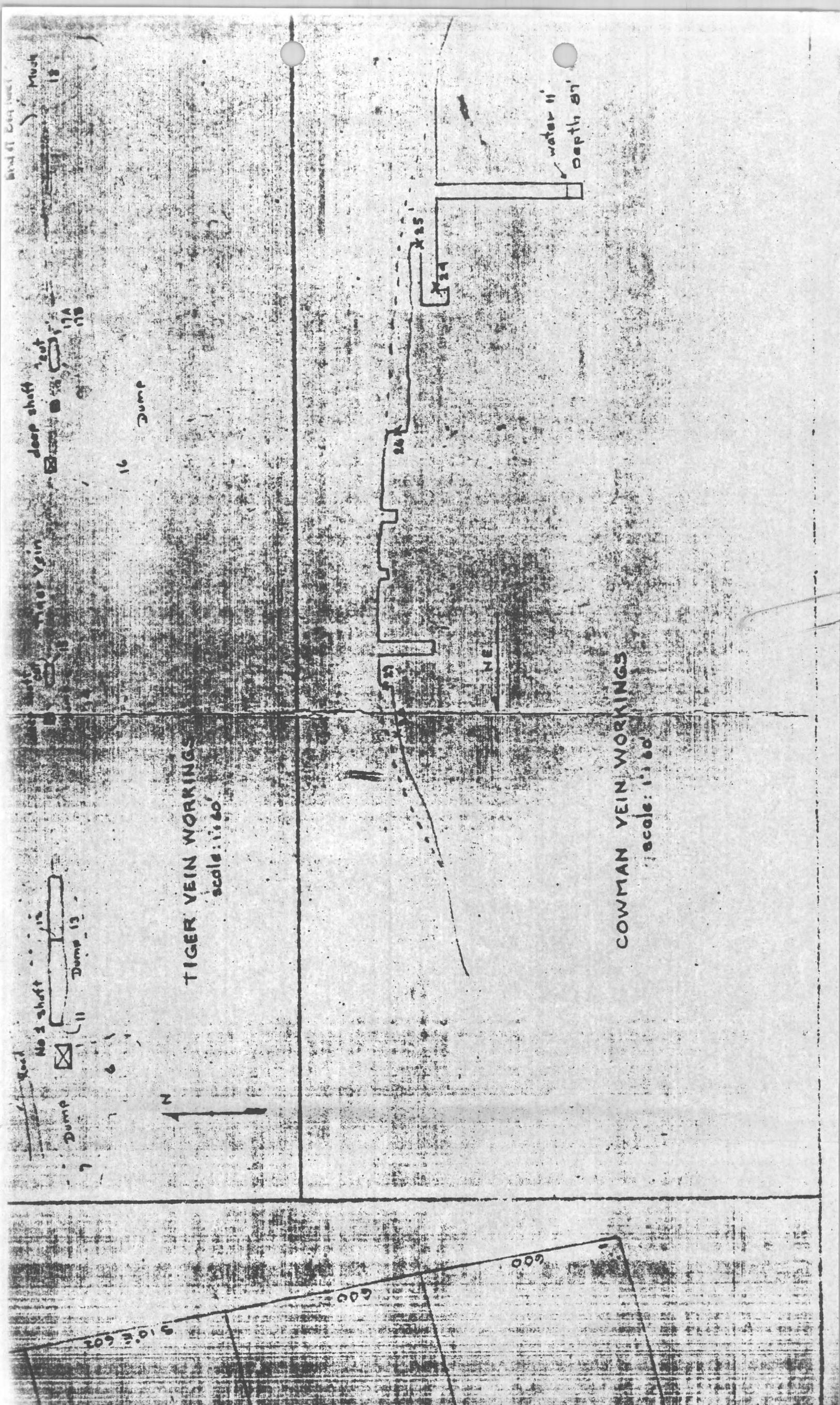
**Aspen.** Shaft 20 feet deep. Ledge, 3 feet wide, averages by assay \$10 value per ton.

**Evening Star.** Traversed by a 4-foot ledge, which averages in value from \$9 to \$15 per ton.

These claims are located to cover good veins. A large sample made of samples from all these claims averaged \$16 per ton in value. Water can be obtained from wells in this district, and will have to be pumped to a mill. The ore is comparatively rich in iron pyrites.

The several mining enterprises attracting attention at Yuma in 1898-1899, were the Del Monte claims. It was closed down with an indebtedness of upward of \$200,000. It has been revived and the debt has nearly been paid off. There are three claims known as the Brown, the Brown, and the Cross, about 10 miles west of Yuma.

**Del Monte (now Goodhue).** After being idle and neglected for several years, work was resumed on this property in 1898, and the ore was being worked in the Ingraham mill at



TIGER VEIN WORKINGS  
scale: 1:160

COWMAN VEIN WORKINGS  
scale: 1:160



NE

water ii  
Depth 87

16  
Dump

deep shaft  
cut

Tiger Vein

No 3 shaft  
Dump 13

Dump

Muck  
18

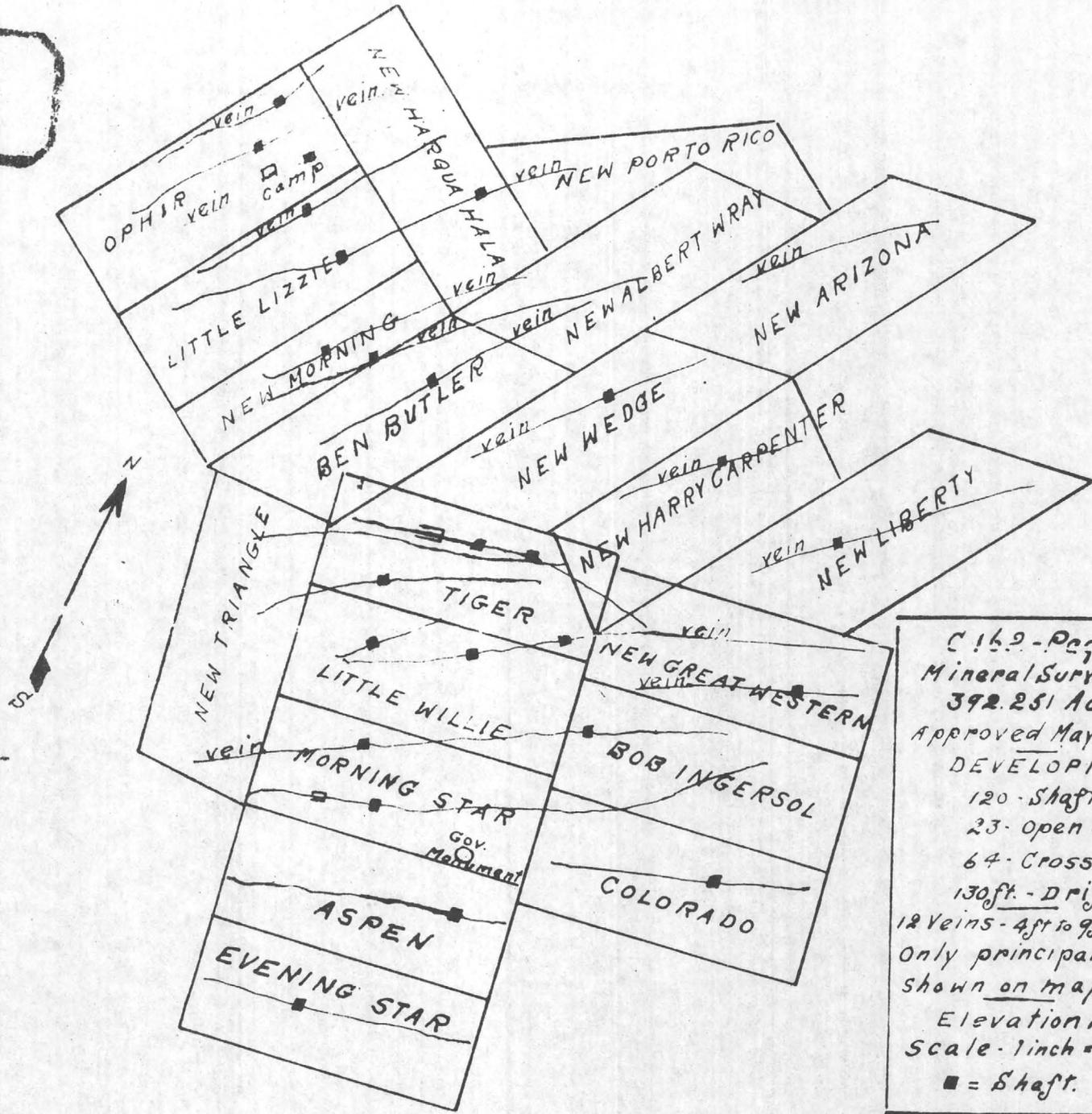
500  
100  
feet

500

500

174  
175

264



C 162 - Page 53 -  
 Mineral Survey 1738  
 392.251 Acres  
 Approved May 16, 1903  
 DEVELOPMENT  
 120 - Shafts  
 23 - Open cuts  
 64 - Cross cuts  
 130 ft. - Drifts  
 12 Veins - 4 ft to 9 ft wide  
 Only principal veins  
 shown on map  
 Elevation 2000 ft.  
 Scale - 1 inch = 800 ft.  
 ■ = Shaft.

Property Maps.

# RIO DEL MONTE MINES, Incorporated

ARIZONA CORPORATION FOR ARIZONA PEOPLE



MISCELLANEOUS

Counted 100 / 1000  
 both ways

Structure of ...  
 ...

Schiffers ...

1589  
 1506

Account	Room	Content	Total
...	1,366	1,366	17,706
...	28.50	10.52	275.89
...	6.24	110.12	152.41
...	40.50	702.0	987.0
...	7.20		
...	22.20		

Account	Room	Content	Total
...	1851		242.32
...	4670		285.76
...	1153		1937.18

Account	Room	Content	Total
...		3.76	58.55
...		1.05	10.22
...	1011	11.05	14.16
...			
...	22.27	2.28	32.06
...	7.12	.72	10.12
...		1.10	14.06
...			114.24
...			130.62
...			2.72
...			187.97

Account	Room	Content	Total
...			3051.37
...			119.24
...			227.63
...			227.63

MISCELLANEOUS

Sanitary Dairy Machinery Corp  
 3000 3rd Billing on 1/1/1918

Invoice No. 55, 595 Date NOV 8 1918

Shipping Receipts

Nov 15 1918  
 Day 19106

Lead Concentrate

3rd 600 lbs

Material	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
Lead Concentrate	1366	14.36	19,206
...	2658	10.58	273.89
...	820	18.12	1549
...	4050	70.10	28390
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Material	Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
...	32.52	...	672.74
...	1830	...	242.38
...	4670	...	2581.76
...	1783	...	1927.48

Material	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
...	3.96	...	50.65
...	8.91	...	42.92
...	11.05	...	14.06
...	2.27	...	32.06
...	1.2	...	10.12
...	1.20	...	14.06
...	...	...	119.27
...	...	...	130.62
...	...	...	3.72
...	...	...	21.20
...	...	...	157.79

Account	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
...	...	...	30,891.27
...	...	...	119.27
...	...	...	119.27
...	...	...	2071.03
...	...	...	5.00
...	...	...	25,328.57



2525 E. Indian School Rd. - 264-4781 - Phoenix, Arizona 85016  
428 South Olsen - 622-3663 - Tucson, Arizona 85719  
1910 Arizona Avenue - 783-5280 - Yuma, Arizona 85364

REPORT ON LABORATORY TESTS

Lab. No. 40 0245

Client: HOPI MINING COMPANY  
2011 NORTH 21ST STREET  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Date 8-25-71

Date Rec'd 8-24-71

Project NO DATA Location NO DATA

Source of Sample NO DATA

Material ORE Sampled By NO DATA

Submitted By HEDGE PATH Requested By HEDGE PATH

Tested PLATINUM, GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ASSAYS

TEST RESULTS

PLATINUM, OZ/TON . . . . .	1.55
GOLD, OZ/TON . . . . .	0.48
SILVER, OZ/TON . . . . .	0.15
COPPER, % . . . . .	1.60

716E17

Copies To: ADDRESSEE (3)  
3/CM

Respectfully submitted,  
ENGINEERS TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

*Robert W. Owen*  
ROBERT W. OWEN  
CHIEF CHEMIST

obligation to them."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

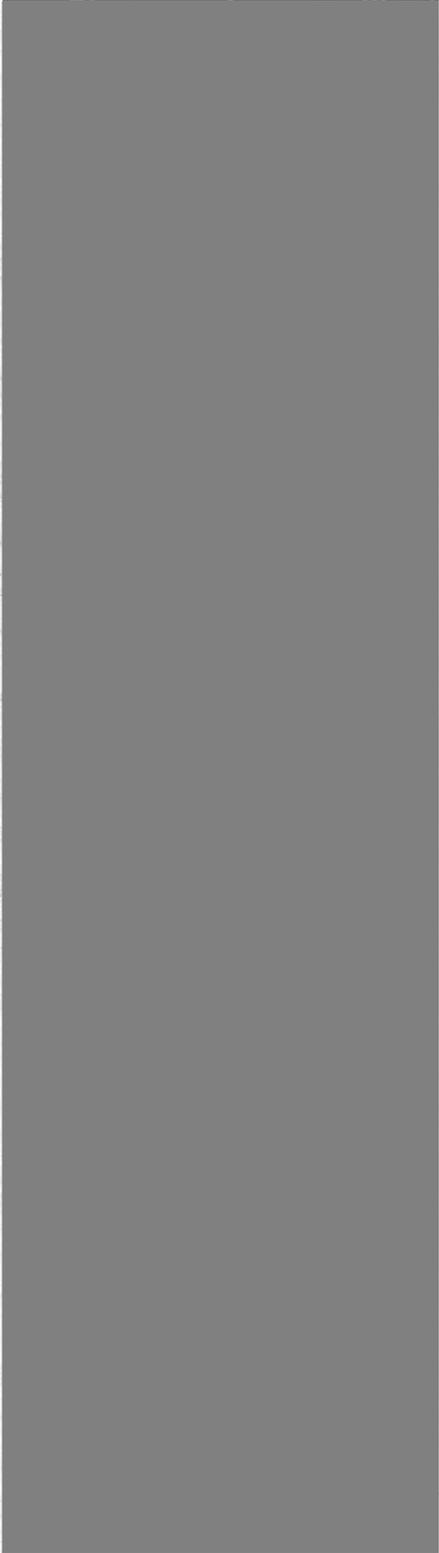
PHOENIX

The Sun

Wickenburg

SEP 21 1949

**DISCOVER GALLIUM  
AT RIO DEL MONTE  
MINE NEAR SALOME**



# GREENE & WEED INVESTMENTS

REAL ESTATE

4245 N. 19th AVENUE

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85016

PHONE 244-3481

May 30, 1979

Mr. Bradley W. James  
4845 W. Harmont Dr.  
Glendale, AZ 85302  
Phone 934-4761

Partner: James R. Jack  
Sulphur, Oklahoma

20 patented claims free and clear known as Rio Del Monte Mines.

4½ miles South of Salome.

\$700,000 will pay 10% commission.

Improvements have all been vandalized.

At one time was a stock company and was offered for \$3,000,000.00.

Mr. Bradley W. James  
4745 W. Harwood Dr.  
Glendale, Ariz. 85302  
Phone 934-4961

Partner James R. Jack  
Sulphur, Oklahoma

20 patented claims free & clear  
known as Rio Del Monte Mines

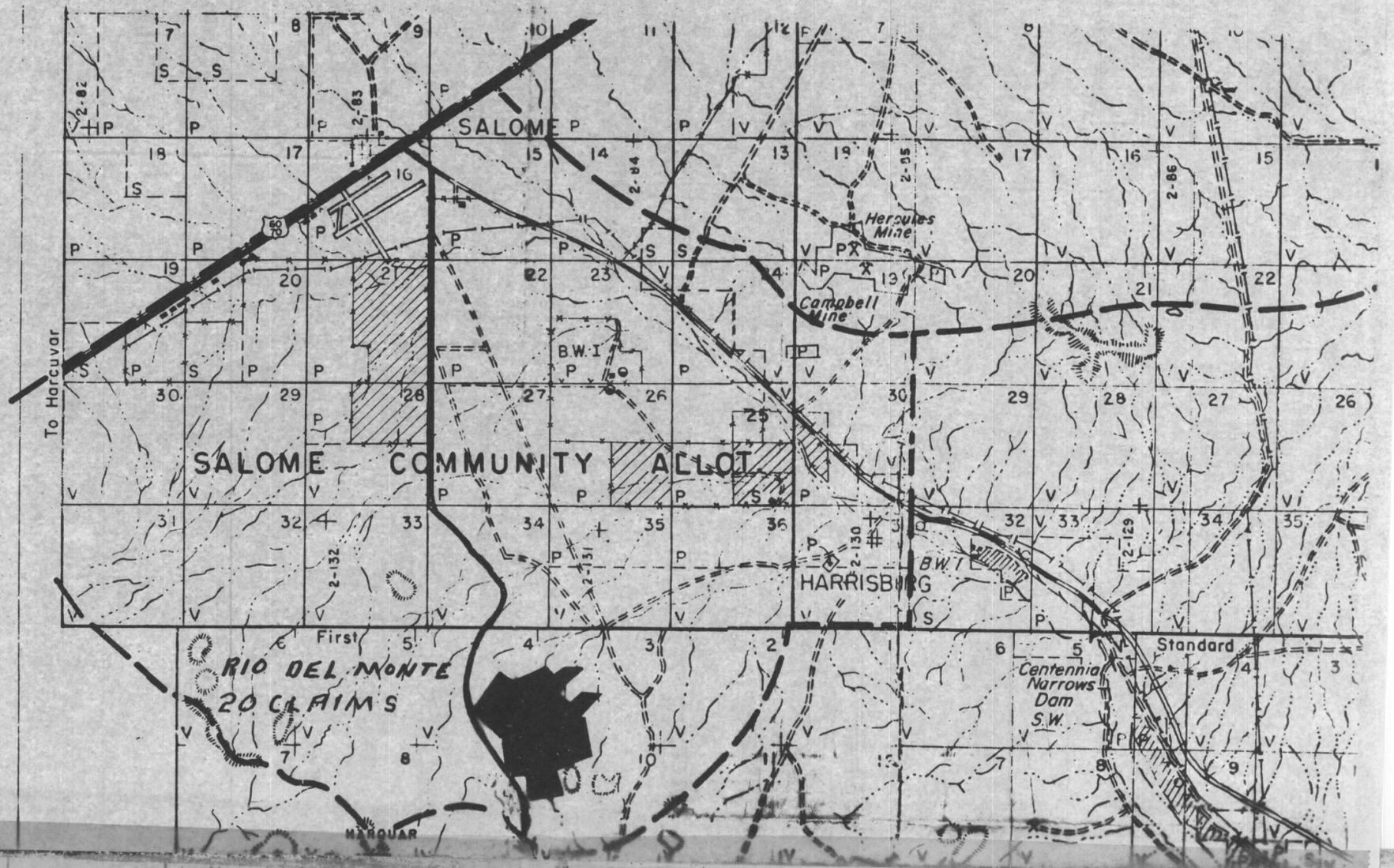
4 1/2 miles South of Salome

\$700,000 will pay 10% Commission

Improvements have all been  
vandalized.

At one time was a stock Co. - and  
was offered for 3,000,000.00

T. 5 N.



T. 4 N.

33°40' 33°40' N.

To Jct. U.S. 60-70

