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[Handwritten signature]

8250 East Vicksburg Street
Tucson, Arizona
June 16, 1967

Mr. A. R. Byrd, Jr.
1670 E. San Francisco Blvd.
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Byrd:

On May 5, 1967, G. A. Barber and I made a brief examination of the Ramsey mine in the New Water Mountains (Plomosa Mining District), four miles southwest of Brenda in Yuma County, Arizona. The attached copy of a portion of the Vicksburg Quadrangle Map (scale: 1 inch = approx. 1 mile) shows the location of the Ramsey mine. The underground workings were examined down to the 197-ft. (200) level, several samples were taken, and a brief reconnaissance was made of the surface. The attached Composite Sketch Map of parts of the workings down to the 197-ft. level was made to show sample locations. Detailed mapping of the workings and of the geologic relations of the Ramsey vein was not possible in the time available.

Based on this preliminary visit to the property, the following geologic opinions are advanced and recommendations are made for appropriate geologic investigation of the property:

1. The Ramsey "vein" is actually a fractured and brecciated, locally rubbly zone occurring in rhyolitic to andesitic(?) volcanic rocks and consisting of variable amounts of reddish to black and brown iron oxide, manganese oxide, calcite, and barite mixed with the fractured and shattered rhyolitic material. Locally the "vein" is well-banded, with alternating calcite-barite, and iron-manganese oxide bands. The few samples taken suggest that the calcite streaks within the vein contain generally low silver values, implying that the silver content of the zone is associated with the iron and manganese oxides. No recognizable silver mineral was observed.

2. The fractured zone containing the Ramsey "vein" can be traced intermittently on the surface for several hundred feet south of the Ramsey shaft along a general S. 25° E. trend. The outcrop of the zone appears to be marked in places by the development of patches of caliche, presumably derived from weathering of the calcite content of the zone. This caliche development tends to obscure the nature of the vein in outcrop and would necessitate shallow trenching for adequate surface sampling. The projected north trace of the Ramsey vein on the surface is obscured by thin gravels and wash north of the Ramsey shaft.

The so-called "creosote shaft", reportedly 150 feet in depth, is located approximately 1000 feet southeast of the Ramsey shaft. A two-foot manganese oxide-stained vein similar mineralogically to the Ramsey vein is exposed in a cut just northwest of the "creosote" shaft. A small "ore" pile near the collar of the shaft consists of vein material similar to the Ramsey zone. Two grab samples of this material assayed 16.84 and 15.34 oz. silver per ton.

The vein at the "creosote" shaft lies east of the south projection of the Ramsey vein by an estimated 200 feet or more and therefore may represent either a second, sub-parallel vein, a "split" of the Ramsey vein, or the Ramsey vein itself offset by an unrecognized fault. Careful mapping of the surface exposures should be carried out to answer this question.

3. In the Ramsey mine workings the vein shows a tendency to split or branch into sub-parallel strands (see attached Sketch Map). For example, on the 73-foot level north of the shaft, a 2.0-ft. strand in the footwall of what appears to be the main zone assayed 16.24 oz. per ton silver. On the 197-ft. level north of the shaft, a 3.0-foot strand in the footwall of the vein exposed in the shaft assays 22.72 oz. per ton silver. The drift south of the shaft on the next level above (166-ft. level) may have been driven on the lower-grade hanging wall strand; the footwall zone may lie west of the present workings on the 166-ft. level (see attached Sketch Map).

These two cases are cited as examples of the complexity of the zone and illustrate the need for detailed geologic mapping of the mineralized zones in the Ramsey mine. It is doubtful that the sporadic development of the mine by lessors without the benefit of geologic advice has adequately exposed the Ramsey mineralization.

4. The six representative samples taken of the Ramsey zone (excluding selected samples of high-carbonate portions of the vein) in the course of our brief examination range from 4.72 to 22.72 oz. per ton silver over widths of 2.0 to 6.0 feet (true vein widths). These generally confirm earlier limited sample data. Values in the range of 10 to 20 oz. silver per ton are not uncommon in the presently exposed Ramsey zone and values on the order of 20 to 35 oz. per ton are locally present. I have no information as to the

grade of material extracted from the stopes. Reported high grade assays of from 100 to 600 oz. per ton have not been confirmed by the limited sampling done to date.

The following procedures are recommended to obtain information adequate for a sound evaluation of the Ramsey property:

1. Detailed geologic mapping of all underground exposures combined with thorough sampling. Particular attention should be given to branching of the vein and segments not adequately explored by existing workings. The assay information will be useful mainly in anticipating the range of values to be expected along unexplored projections of the vein north and south of the present workings.
2. Detailed geologic mapping of the surface to determine the extent and precise location of the projected Ramsey vein and any other similar structures. Sampling of the mineralized exposures should be done at appropriate intervals along the structure in an attempt to locate segments of higher silver content.

The principal objective of surface mapping would be to determine whether multiple veins are present and whether any such parallel zones can be projected into the vicinity of the Ramsey mine workings.

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3. Bulk samples of vein material should be taken for metallurgical testing. It is conceivable that some simple, economical combination of crushing and screening could be employed to concentrate the Ramsey ore for shipping.
 4. Based on the geologic mapping and sampling results, a decision can be reached regarding the advisability of exploration by drilling and/or extension of the underground workings.

Yours very truly,

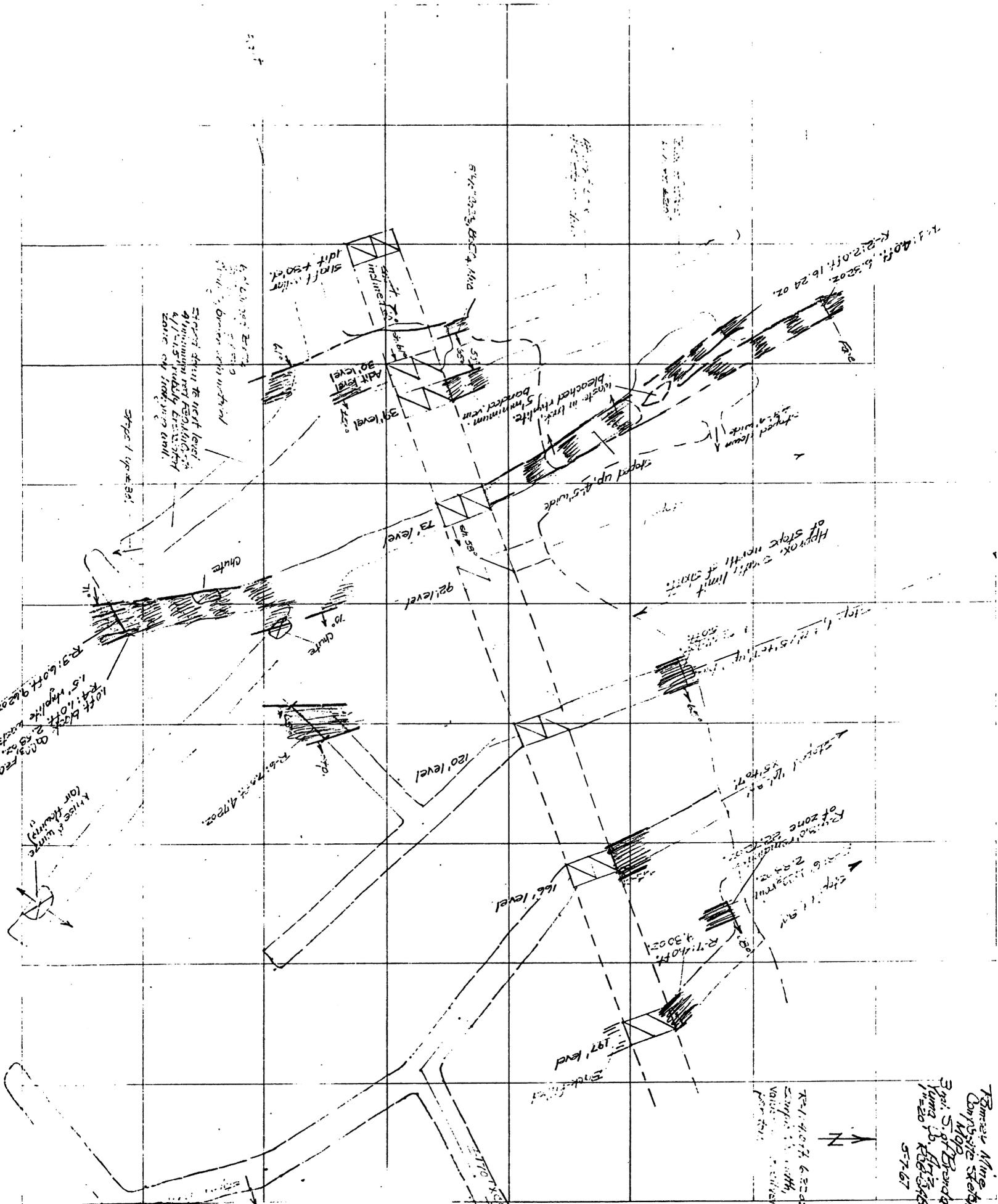


R. C. Baker

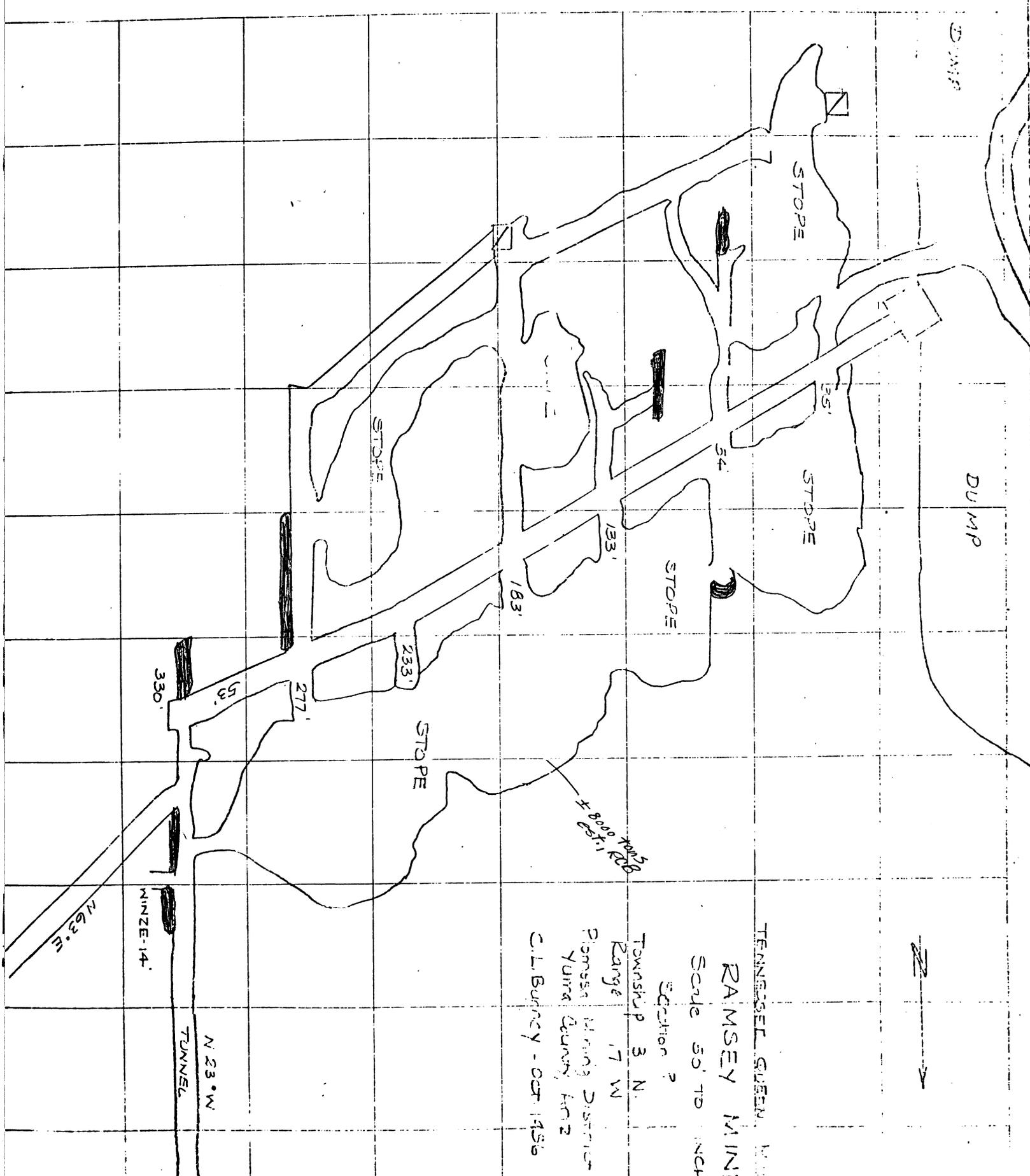
RCB:je

Encls.

SALT LAKE BLUE



Ramsey Mine
 Composite Sketch
 M.D. 1967
 3 mi. S. of Brenda
 June 15 - Aug 24
 1" = 20'
 K08346
 57-67



TENNESSEE GREEN

RAMSEY MINE

Scale 50' TO 1" INCH

Section ?

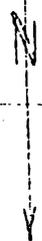
Township 3 N.

Range 17 W

Pioneer Mining District

Yuma County, Ariz

C. L. Burdick - Oct 1936



June 26, 1962

Mr. J. H. Byrd
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Byrd:

The following are assay results of samples taken at the Ramsey Mine, Yuma County, Arizona, during my visit to the property on May 19, 1962:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>oz/ton</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>oz/ton</u>	<u>Lead</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Zinc</u> <u>%</u>
56607	Near collar of 150 -ft. steeply inclined shaft on south side of hill; ore(?) pile	Grab	trace	16.84	0.3	1.4
56608	Screenings in change room; dark grey to black vein material	Grab	trace	23.92	0.3	2.5
56609	Bottom of main shaft, at 500 ft. level; south side of shaft, 8 inch min. zone	8 in.	trace	3.70	2.0	-
56610	440 ft. level of main shaft, 20 ft. north of shaft; local strong wulfenite in up to 18 inch vein zone	18 in.	trace	1.90	4.9	6.0
56611	300 ft. level of main shaft; 68 ft. south of shaft, across sill	3.0 ft.	trace	14.84	0.2	1.5
56612	300 ft. level of main shaft; 20 ft. south of shaft, across back	5.5 ft.	trace	34.64	0.2	1.2
56613	250 ft. level of main shaft, footwall vein at face to north	1.5 ft.	trace	11.20	0.1	1.2
56615	200 ft. level of main shaft; specimen from mineral zone, contains abundant brick-red iron oxide(?), with manganese oxide, calcite, silica	grab	trace	12.94	1.6	1.4

I hope this information will be of value to you.

Yours very truly,
D.A. Barber