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Kelsey B

33-34 114-115
Yuma Co

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES
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Brief History of the La Paz Placer Fields

By Isaac Polhamus
(A Pioneer Resident of Recognized Standing.)

When the writer first came to what is now the State of Arizona, in the year 1856, it was a part of that region known as the Gadsden Purchase. It was not until 1863, or seven years later, that it was made a Territory, and at the time of its organization it originally comprised but four counties, namely, Yavapai, Mojave, Pima and Yuma.

Late in the spring, or in the early summer of 1862, the year before Arizona was established as a Territory, gold was discovered in large quantities at what immediately thereafter became known as the town of La Paz. Reports of the rich placer mines quickly spread and people of all nationalities began to flock into the new El Dorado. Many of the old forty-niners who had gone to California during the great gold excitement there heard of the fabulous wealth of the La Paz placer mines, and were drawn thither by visions of untold riches that lay in this virgin field and awaited only the hand of man to gather and place them in the channels of commerce.

The town of La Paz was located at a point two miles distant from the Colorado River. This was due to the fact that the Colorado attained a very high mark during the summer of '62, and the land for quite a distance back from the usual course of the stream had become inundated, rendering it necessary to establish the town almost at the foot of the high mesa which stood about two and a half miles from the river proper.

The population, as stated, was made up of every nationality to be found in America. The Mexicans, however, greatly predominated. There was, of course, the usual large percentage of adventurers, gamblers and confidence men, always to be found in large numbers in communities of this kind. It was an era of wonderful financial prosperity. Men were lavish in their expenditures and money flowed as freely as water, for each and every individual of this nondescript population was moved by that same spirit of reckless extravagance and feverish ex-

citement that invariably pervades the adventurous throngs who flock into new places of rich discovery.

The first visit which the writer ever made to the site of La Paz was in April, 1859, three years prior to the excitement aroused by the discovery of gold. At this time there was of course nothing whatever in the way of human habitation to be found on the spot that later became the scene of such great activity. The occasion of this visit was the taking of a boat of supplies to a point up the Colorado River that was afterwards known as Fort Mojave. This was during the Mojave War, and the supplies in question were being transported for the soldiers of the Sixth Regiment of United States Infantry who were then marching across the desert to the scene of hostilities. From this time forward, the various boats belonging to the Colorado Stream Navigation Company, of which the writer was Captain, and among which were the "Colorado," the "Cocopah," the "Mojave" and a smaller boat named the "Nina Tilden," made trips at more or less frequent intervals up and down the river.

That the placer fields of La Paz were decidedly rich was shown by the fact that nuggets of gold were taken out in great quantities. The largest of these, which was found in what was known as Ferrar Gulch, weighed three and one-half pounds; a number of others were discovered weighing as much as three pounds, while still others of smaller size were uncovered in large numbers. A great deal of gold was encountered daily, and dust was panned out in abundance. The supply seemed inexhaustible and the people became wild with excitement.

La Paz, by reason of its importance, was made the first official seat of Yuma County, and continued so to be until the first of the year 1870, but by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, which convened in Tucson during the winter of 1869, the county seat was removed to a point down the river then known as Arizona City, a name that was later discarded for that of Yuma. This move was effected some time between the 1st and 10th days of January, 1870. The writer was captain of the "Nina Tilden," the boat which transported the court records and paraphernalia, as well as all other records of the County, down the river to the new county seat.

The Colorado Indian Reservation extends for

a distance of a mile and a half south of the old placer grounds, the southern boundary of the reservation being marked by what is known as the La Paz Gulch.

Parker, Arizona, is situated about thirty-five miles up the Colorado River from the former site of La Paz.

During the seven years that the placer mines of La Paz were actively worked, there was about eight million dollars in gold taken out. The method of extracting the metal, however, was extremely crude. The miners did not even have dry-washer machines, but the recovery of gold was effected solely by means of the Mexican bateas, a large wooden bowl, which was used in the same manner as the ordinary gold pan. By modern methods, placer mining should still yield a great deal of the precious metal, and the writer is sure that gold will be found in paying quantities in the area lying between the old site of La Paz and the foot of the mesa, which, so far as he is informed, has never been systematically worked at all.

Almost constantly since the discovery of La Paz, there has been a number of Mexicans and Americans working in the unrestricted fields with hand dry-washers.

The fact that they all have and are making a good living justifies me in saying that if the valuable ground owned by the New La Paz Gold Mining Company is worked as intended, with modern hydraulic machinery, there is no question but that the company will be paying handsome dividends in the near future.

(Signed) ISAAC POLHAMUS.

Special attention is invited to the details in the following report which is later confirmed in this booklet by the eminent mining engineer, Major John F. Duling of Los Angeles, who was selected by Commissioner of Corporations of the State of California.

REPORT OF EDWIN A. RASOR, MINING ENGINEER.

New La Paz Gold Mining Company,
328 Douglas Bldg.,
Los Angeles, California.

Gentlemen:

I, E. A. Rasor, a mining and civil engineer of Los Angeles, California, a disinterested party, do hereby make and submit the following re-

port made from a personal examination of a certain gold mining property known to me as the New La Paz Gold Mining Company's property, and I, the said E. A. Rasor, do bind myself by these presents to assist in making a joint re-examination of the above named property with any interested party at any convenient time, and if all statements made and shown in this report cannot be reasonably corroborated in the joint examination, I hereby agree, in such an event, to make no charge for my expenses and services while thus engaged, but shall receive a fair compensation for such services provided my work is found practically correct.

This property, consisting of 1596 acres of gold placer mining ground, located and claimed by virtue of Chapter VI, Title 32 of the revised statutes of the United States, and the local customs, laws and regulations, lies on the west border of the Dome Rock Mountains, about seven miles northeast from the town of Ehrenberg, Yuma County, Arizona, and on the east side of the Colorado River. It is situated in township 4 north, Range 21 west, of the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

A railroad now runs into the town of Blythe, on the California side of the Colorado River, to within twelve miles of the property, but owing to the uncertain crossing of the river, it would be more conservative to calculate on handling all of the freight and materials from the town of Bouse, Arizona, on the Parker cut-off of the Santa Fe Railroad, which is about thirty-one miles by wagon road to the northeast. I have recently been over and examined both roads and found the road to Bouse to be in good condition for heavy hauling by motor truck.

The formation in the locality of the New La Paz Gold Mining Company's property is in general made up of micacious granite and schist and many beds and plugs of quartzite, also some volcanic lime on the extreme edge of the mountains. The schist is interwoven with many stringers of gold-bearing quartz, which, in my opinion, has, by erosion and disintegration, furnished the gold which is now found in the gold-bearing gravel beds.

Gold was first found in the La Paz district by Capt. Paul Weaver early in the summer of 1862 while he was trapping along the Colorado River. The existence of the metal was, in

all probability, made known to him by the Indians with whom he traded and was on friendly terms. A great rush and excitement immediately followed, and a townsite was surveyed by a young engineer by the name of Ehrenberg. The place was called La Paz and was made the first official county seat of Yuma County, and continued to be so until the year 1871, when it was removed to Arizona City, which is now the city of Yuma.

The placer fields, undoubtedly, were very rich, as many nuggets weighing three pounds were taken out and the largest of which we have record weighed three and one-half pounds. This was taken from Ferrar Gulch, one mile south of the Company's property. As nearly as can be ascertained, there was about $500,000 worth of coarse gold taken from the ground now owned by your Company and about $1,200,000 taken from the Ferrar Gulch. Beside this there was extensive workings in many other gulches in the vicinity. I have frequently sampled the tailings from the old workings and find that the early miners did not succeed in recovering all of the gold, and the tests show that these old tailings are what is now considered, with modern equipment for working, rich placer.

The object of this last expedition to the property, made in September and October of this year, was to thoroughly sample the ground and to determine the amount of available yardage and its contents of gold per cubic yard. During the months of June and July a thorough and exhaustive survey was made under my direction and I am herewith offering a contour map* which accurately represents the upper claims and a portion of the lower claims belonging to the Company. I also made a survey of the pipe-line leading from the proposed pumping station to the reservoir site and caused the same to be plainly staked out upon the ground. A profile of the said pipe-line is herewith enclosed.*

A reservoir site, which is on the top of a mountain about 225 feet above the average of the ground, is now cleared and ready for the construction of the reservoir. The site was completed by blasting off the top of the mountain and leveling the floor 60x250 feet.

*Same can be seen at our offices.

There are seventy-four shafts sunk on the property into the gravel to a depth of from five to forty-five feet and these gave the means of thoroughly testing the values.

The sampling was made under my own personal supervision and direction with the assistance of four helpers in the following manner:

I carefully weighed out one hundred (100) lbs. of the dirt for each and every sample. This was run through a hand dry-washer and the concentrates were then washed with water in a gold pan, after which the gold was carefully dried and weighed on a standard assayer's scales or balances.

Every effort was made to arrive at a correct estimate of the values and I can conscientiously state that the results shown on the sheets attached hereto represent the average value of the ground tested. From the topographical survey mentioned above, I find that there are 5,300,000 cubic yards of gravel included within the ground tested. Upon my arrival in Los Angeles I took the gold to a reliable assayer who gives us return of 923 fine and a value of $19.08 per oz. In the above operations a cubic yard was assumed to weigh 3,000 lbs. The assayer referred to above is of the firm of Gilfillan Bros., 217½ West Sixth St., Los Angeles, California.

Another item I must mention is the black sand which is found in all portions of your property. This black sand has a value of $28.50 in gold and $1.40 in silver to the ton.

By actual test made from the ninety-one samples we find that every five hundred (500) cubic yards of gravel contains one ton of black sand. In the 5,300,000 cubic yards of gravel in your holdings, there would be 10,600 tons of black sand worth $312,448.00. This black sand will be saved without one cent additional cost to the Company.

The result of the sampling shows an average value of $2.16 per cubic yard in free gold, which amounts to $11,448,000, and the total including the black sand would be $11,800,448.

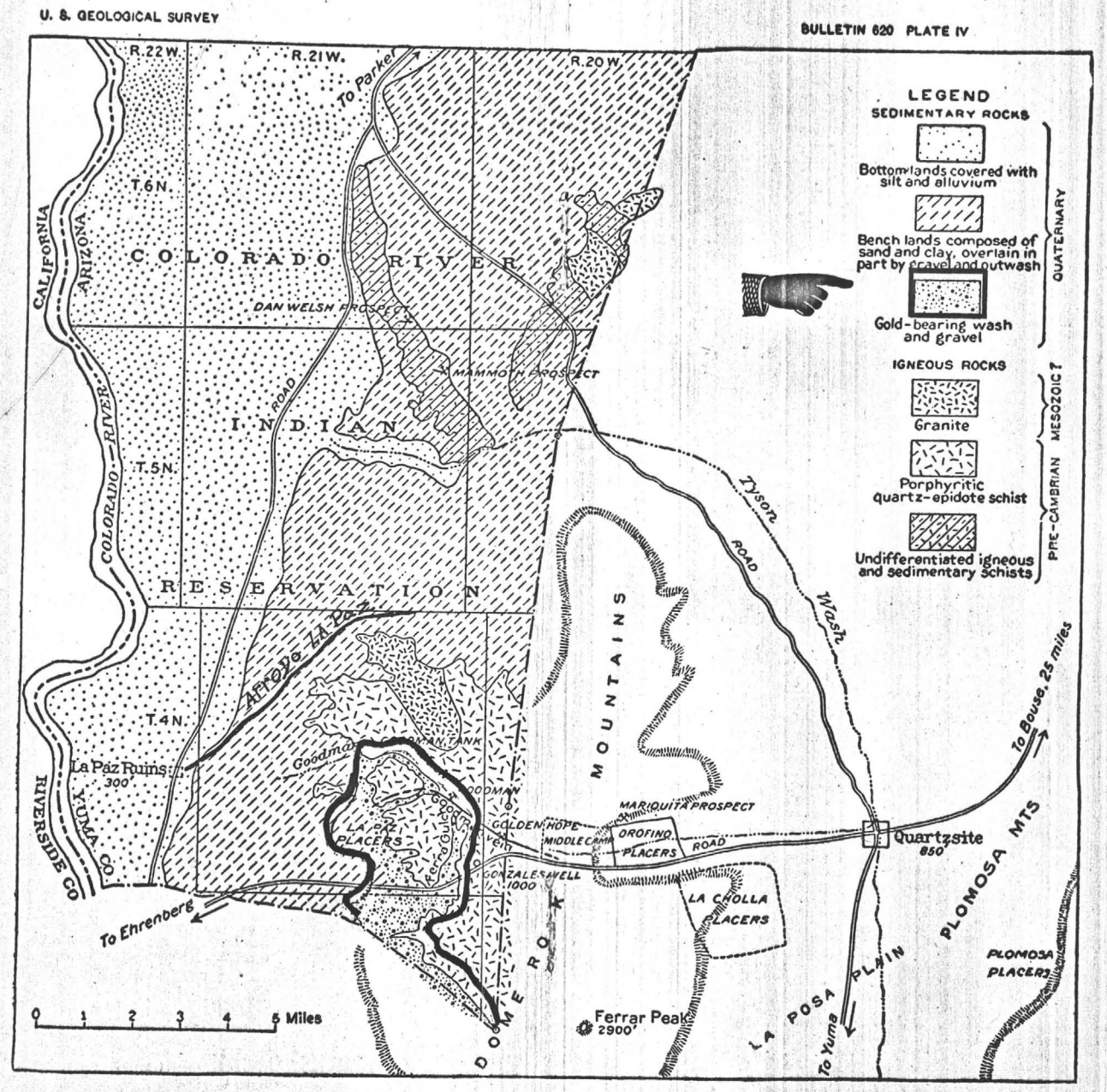
Yours very respectfully,

EDWIN AMBROSE RASOR,
Mining Engineer,
Los Angeles, Cal.

TEST OF VALUES IN GRAVEL TAKEN FROM SHAFT'S SUNK.

No. of Sample	LOCATION	Grains of Gold in Sample	Value of Gold in Cents	Value of Gravel per Cubic Yd.
1.	Shaft No. 1—Taken from the north end and west side—10′ deep	½	$ 1.99	$ .59
2.	Shaft No. 1—Taken from south end and east side—10′ deep	½	1.99	.59
3.	Shaft No. 2—Taken from west side surface to 15′, 35′ deep	2	7.95	2.38
4.	Shaft No. 2—Taken from west side, 15 to 25′			
5.	Shaft No. 2—Taken from west side, 25 to 35′. 24c nugget not included in sample	3	11.93	3.57
6.	Shaft No. 2—General sample of dump	1½	5.96	1.78
7.	Shaft No. 3—Taken from west side surface to 7′, 10′ deep	1	3.97	1.19
8.	Shaft No. 3—Taken from west side 7′ to 10′	1½	5.96	1.78
9.	Shaft No. 4—Taken from east side surface to bottom 10′ deep	1	3.97	1.19
10.	Shaft No. 4—Check on sample No. 9	3	11.93	3.57
11.	Shaft No. 5—Taken from east side surface to bottom 7′ deep	2½	9.94	2.97
12.	Shaft No. 6—East end surface to bottom 12′ deep	2	7.95	2.38
13.	Shaft No. 7—Taken from east end surface to bottom 11′ deep	1½	5.96	1.78
14.	Shaft No. 8—Taken from west side surface to bottom 10′ deep	2¼	8.94	2.68
15.	Shaft No. 9—Taken from west side surface to bottom 10′ deep	1½	5.96	1.78
16.	Shaft No. 10—Taken from east side surface to bottom 9′ deep	2	7.95	2.38
17.	Shaft No. 11—Taken from east side surface to bottom 9′ deep	1½	5.96	1.78
18.	Bench—Bench gravel near mouth of Pauline Gulch	3	11.93	3.57
19.	Shaft No. 12—Taken from south side top to bottom 4′ deep	3	11.93	3.57
20.	Shaft No. 13—Taken from east side top to bottom 35′ deep	1½	5.96	1.78
21.	Bank—Taken from gravel bank 8′ high	2¼	8.94	2.68
22.	Shaft No. 13—Taken from top 15′ of west side	1¾	6.96	2.08
23.	Bank—Taken from gravel bank 7′ high	1½	5.96	1.78
24.	Shaft No. 14—Taken from east side top to bottom 17′ deep	1¼	4.97	1.49
25.	Shaft No. 15—Taken from east side top to bottom 20′ deep	3	11.93	3.57
26.	Shaft No. 14—Taken from east side and north end top to bottom	1½	5.96	1.78
27.	Shaft No. 14—Check on sample No. 24	6¼	24.84	7.44
28.	Shaft No. 16—Taken from east side top to bottom 20′ deep to bedrock	3½	13.91	4.16
29.	Shaft No. 17—Taken from east side and south end top to bottom 10′ deep	½	1.99	.59
30.	Bedrock—Select dirt from shallow bed-rock	7½	28.81	8.91
31.	Gulch—Select dirt from edge of gulch	4½	17.89	5.35
32.	Shaft No. 18—Taken from east side and south end top to bottom 10′ deep	¾	2.98	.89
33.	Shaft—Check on sample No. 32	½	1.99	.59
34.	Shaft No. 19—Taken from east and west sides top to bottom 10′ deep		1.99	.59
35.	Shaft—Taken from the bottom	3½	13.91	4.16
36.	Shaft No. 20—General sample of dump 40′ deep to bedrock	¾	2.98	.89
37.	Shaft No. 21—Taken from top to bottom 4½′ deep	½	1.99	.59
38.	Shaft No. 20—Taken from east side and south end between 10 and 20′	2½	9.94	2.97
39.	Shaft—Taken from east side and south end 20 to 30′	3¾	14.91	4.46
40.	Shaft—Taken from east side and south end 30 to 40′	1	3.97	1.19

THE NEW LA PAZ GOLD MINING COMPANY



Copy of United States Government Map.
New La Paz Gold Mining Company's Property
Indicated by Red Outline.

No. of Sample	LOCATION	Grains of Gold in Sample	Value of Gold in Cents	Value of Gravel per Cubic Yd.
41.	Shaft No. 22—Taken from east side top to bottom 15′ to bedrock	1	3.98	1.19
42.	Shaft No. 23—Taken from east side top to bottom 10′ deep	½	1.99	.59
43.	Bank—Bank 12′ high	½	1.99	.59
44.	Bank—Bank 12′ high above 43	1½	5.96	1.78
45.	Bank—Bank 14′ high	¾	2.98	.89
46.	Bank—Bank 11′ high	¾	2.98	.89
47.	Bank—Bank 11′ high	½	1.99	.59
48.	Bank—Bank 14′ high	¾	2.98	.89
49.	Bank—Bank 12′ high	½	1.99	.59
50.	Bank—Bank 12′ high	½	1.99	.59
51.	Check—Check on sample No. 50	½	1.99	.59
52.	Shaft No. 24—Taken from east side and south end top to bottom 10′ deep	½	1.99	.59
53.	Shaft No. 25—Taken from east side and south end top to bottom 10′ deep	4	15.90	4.76
54.	Bank—Bank 15′ high	1½	9.94	2.97
55.	Bank—Bank 15′ high	½	1.99	.59
56.	Bank—Bank 12′ high	1	3.98	1.19
57.	Bank—Bank 14′ high	1½	5.96	1.78
58.	Bank—Bank 14′ high	1	3.98	1.99
59.	Bank—Bank 12′ high	1	3.98	1.99
60.	Bank—Bank 18′ high	½	1.99.	.59
61.	Bank—Bank 18′ high	½	1.99	.59
62.	Bank—Bank 12′ high	½	1.99	.59
63.	Shaft No. 25—Taken from east side and south end 8′ deep	½	1.99	.59
64.	Bench—Bench gravel	1¼	4.97	1.49
65.	Shaft No. 26—Taken from east side and south end 10′ deep	2½	9.94	2.97
66.	Shaft No. 27—Taken from east side and south end 7′ deep	1¾	6.96	2.08
67.	Bench—Bench gravel	1½	5.96	1.78
68.	Shaft No. 28—Taken from east side top to 15′, Hole 35′	3¾	14.91	4.46
69.	Shaft No. 28—Taken from east side 15 to 25′	4¼	16.89	5.06
70.	Shaft—Taken from east side 25 to 35′			
71.	Shaft No. 30—Taken from east end and south side top to bottom	2¼	8.94	2.68
72.	Shaft No. 31—Taken from east end and south side 7′ deep	4	15.90	4.76
73.	Shaft No. 32—Taken from east end and south side 8′ deep	2¼	8.94	2.68
74.	Shaft No. 33—Taken from east end and south side 11′ deep	3	11.92	3.57
75.	Shaft No. 34—Taken from east end and south side 14′ deep	3	11.92	3.57
76.	Shaft No. 35—From bedrock 10′	7¼	28.81	8.63
77.	Shaft No. 36—Taken from east end and south side 10′ deep	2¼	8.94	2.68
78.	Shaft No. 37—Taken from east side bottom 5′, 17′ deep	2¼	8.94	2.68
79.	Shaft No. 38—Taken from east side 17′ deep	2¼	8.94	2.63
80.	Shaft No. 39—Taken from east side 7 to 12′	1	33.97	1.19
81.	Shaft No. 39—Taken from east side top to 7′	¾	2.98	.89
82.	Shaft No. 40—Taken from east and south sides 10′ deep	1	3.97	1.19
83.	Check—Check on sample No. 82	½	1.99	.59
84.	Shaft No. 41—Taken from east and south side 10′ deep	1	3.97	1.19
85.	Shaft No. 41—Taken from the bottom 2′ of sand	¾	2.98	.89
86.	Shaft No. 42—Taken from east side and south end 7′ deep	½	1.99	.59
87.	Shaft No. 43—Taken from east side and south end 30 to 40′	1½	5.96	1.78
88.	Shaft—Taken from east side and south end 20 to 30′	1¼	4.97	1.49
89.	Shaft—Taken from east side and south end 10 to 20′	1¼	4.97	1.49
90.	Shaft—Taken from east side and south end top to 10′	1	3.97	1.19
91.	Shaft No. 44—Taken from west and south sides 10′ deep	1½	5.96	1.78

Financial Condition of Corporation

Ending Dec. 31st, 1920.

Member California State Society of Certified Public Accountants

Member American Institute of Accountants

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
718 Hibernian Building
408 So. Spring St.
Phone 14049
Los Angeles, Cal.

W. R. BLACKMAN

New La Paz Gold Mining Company
Balance Sheet
December 31, 1920

ASSETS

Current:		
Cash in Bank		$ 19.81
Property:		
Mines and Land		602,250.00
Equipment:		
Mining	$ 60,062.42	
Manufactured Pipe on Hand	13,219.76	
Furniture, Office	1,050.46	
		74,332.64
Organization, Construction and Development:		
Commissions—Stock Operations	$ 15,160.71	
Expense—General	65,631.10	
Office	14,400.84	
Traveling	4,384.00	
Mine Operations	26,942.78	
	$126,519.43	
Less Transfer Fees	17.75	126,501.68
		$803,104.13

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current:			
Notes Payable			$ 1,000.00
Accounts Payable:			
Commercial Engine Co.		$ 707.37	
Petty Cash		15.73	
Stock Subscriptions		1,710.53	2,434.13
Total Current Liabilities			$ 3,434.13
Capital Stock:			
Authorized Issue 1,500,000 Shares		$1,500,000.00	
Less Unissued	$496,523.00		
Less Stock Discounts	203,807.00	700,330.00	
Paid Up Capital			799,670.00
			$803,104.13

I certify the foregoing Balance Sheet of the New La Paz Gold Mining Company to be true and correct and in full accord with the books of accounts.

W. R. BLACKMAN, C. P. A.
Member American Institute of Accountants.

Los Angeles, Calif., January 24, 1921.

In addition to the above statement the original owners have spent approximately $5,000 prospecting this property to determine that the values were there before any more money was spent. The prospect shafts were sunk to bed rock ranging from six to forty feet in about 125 different places on the property from 350

to 650 feet apart and were zig-zagged so that the entire ground was systematically prospected and every shaft producing gold in a paying quantity.

General mining research work fully demonstrates that this is the psychological hour to operate gold mines, but before spending more money in developing our mine, we have caused further investigation of our holdings, report on which is herewith printed. You will find this report confirms all former engineer's reports and also shows that the mine is richer than first believed.

BENNETT & DULING
Mining Engineer
1125 Central Bldg.
Los Angeles

January 6, 1921.

New La Paz Gold Mining Co.,
328 Douglas Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your request I have examined your placer mining property in Yuma County, Arizona, and hereby submit a report on the same.

While my immediate work has been confined to determining the gold values in the property, I have taken occasion to glance over your general plan of development and the equipment you have purchased.

I wish to say that the expenditures on the development of the property and the general plan being followed are in accordance with established mining practice.

I have attached hereto an additional report covering the cost of operation and giving an estimate of the profits to be derived therefrom.

The values found in the areas already explored are sufficient to warrant a much greater expenditure in opening up the property than will be represented by the total of your expenditures to date plus the amount realized by the sale of stock now contemplated.

Yours very truly,
JOHN F. DULING,
Mining Engineer.

New La Paz Placer Mines

The New La Paz Placer Mines are located in Yuma County, Arizona, about 12 miles northeast of the town of Blythe, California, and about 31 miles southwest of the town of Bouse, Arizona.

The property, comprising 15 claims, lying in Goodman Arroyo, covers an area of 1596 acres.

This ground was the scene of a rich gold strike in 1862 and was extensively worked for the following six years by dry panning. Miners were said to have taken as high as $100.00 per day from the old diggings by this method.

Later dry washing machines were introduced and work was carried on in this way until this land was taken into the Colorado River Indian Reservation, from which it has only recently been released.

The early mining was confined entirely to the small side gulches where the gravel was shallow and bed rock easily reached.

No attempt was made to handle the deeper gravels in the main gulch which are entirely untouched. In fact, under the early methods used, only ground paying in the neighborhood of $10.00 per yard or better could be profitably worked.

The tailings from the old workings will undoubtedly carry good values as the losses by the crude methods used in the early workings were considerable.

The east end of the property was systematically prospected and sampled by E. A. Rasor, a Mining Engineer, in 1916. The prospecting was done by means of shafts, some 74 being sunk on this portion of the property. During the summer of 1919 the heavy rains covered and filled up the shafts in part so that in most cases only the upper portions of them are accessible for sampling.

I visited the property on November 9th, 10th and 11th of last year, and took 33 representative samples from these shafts and exposed gravel

banks along Goodman Arroyo, covering a total distance of about one-half mile. It is estimated that the portion of the gulch covered by these samples contains approximately 1,000,000 yards of gravel.

The samples taken from locations shown on attached map, varying in weight from 80 to 180 pounds, were run through a dry washer and the concentrates panned in a gold pan. The results of the panning were then dried and the coarse gold separated out and weighed.

The black sand concentrates, from which the coarse gold has been removed, were then combined and assayed.

The gulch was sampled in cross-section as follows:

Samples Nos. 1 to 12.

Average coarse gold	$1.04
Average value concentrates	1.20
Total average value per cu. yd. gravel	$2.24

Samples Nos. 13 to 18.

Average coarse gold	$1.08
Average value concentrates	1.20
Total value per cu. yd.	$2.28

Samples Nos. 19 to 27.

Average coarse gold	$1.69
Average value concentrates	1.20
Total value per cu. yd.	$2.89

Samples Nos. 28 to 33 do not represent an average cross-section of the gulch, but are typical samples as the gold is comparatively uniformly distributed across the gulch as shown in the above samples.

The samples 1 to 28 are representative of the average value of the top 8 feet of gravel. The gravel at this point has an average depth of 30 feet and undoubtedly will show higher values near bed-rock as indicated by samples 32 to 33.

Concentrating with the dry washer, which was the only means available, is unsatisfactory, and panning and assay tests made from the

tailings show a very considerable loss in this method of testing. This was partially due to slight clay cementing of the gravel which readily breaks up when put in water.

Taking into consideration the above conditions, I consider the above values very conservative.

My sampling of the property corresponds, as well as could be expected, with the values given in Mr. Rasor's report of October 16, 1916, as shown in the Prospectus of the Company. A check of his estimate of the total yardage in the eastern portion of the claim, given as 5,300,000 cubic yards, is approximately correct. Mr. Rasor's estimate of an average value per yard of this material of $2.16 I believe to be conservative.

The values as found in this gravel show your property to be exceptionally good, and would warrant a very much larger expenditure on the property than you contemplate.

Yours truly,

JOHN F. DULING,

Mining Engineer.

1125 Central Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

SAMPLES FROM SHAFTS AND GRAVEL BEDS

Sample No.	Location.		Coarse gold separated by hand picking from black sand. Val. per cu yd.
1	Shaft 9′ deep top to bottom	N. side	$1.12
2	Same as No. 1	W. "	.76
3	Shaft 9′ deep top to bottom	W. "	.16
4	Same as No. 3	E. "	1.02
5	Shaft 7½′ deep top to bottom	E. "	2.35
6	Same as No. 5	W. "	1.09
7	Shaft 7½′ deep top to bottom	N. "	1.17
8	Same as No. 7	W. "	.34
9	Shaft 8′ deep top to bottom	W. "	1.58
10	Same as No. 9	N. "	.40
11	Average of dump shaft 26′ deep		1.66
12	Bank 2′ high		.81
13	Bank 8½′ high top to bottom		.20
14	Same as No. 13		1.56
15	Shaft 10′ deep, average of dump		1.58
16	Same as No. 15		.73
17	Shaft 10′ deep carved, average of dump		2.12
18	Same as No. 17, Upper 5½′ of shaft		1.32
19	Bank 8′ high top to bottom		1.04
20	Same as No. 19		.23
21	Shaft 30′ deep to bed-rock caved, dump average		3.52
22	Same as No. 21		1.34
23	Shaft 26′ deep, dump average		0.00
24	Same as No. 23		4.25
25	Same as No. 23, Sample 6′ to 16′	N.E. side	1.98
26	Same as No. 23, Sample 6′ to 16′	S.E. side	1.43
27	Shaft 22′ deep caved, dump average		1.46
28	Shaft 8′ deep top to bottom	N. side	6.32
29	Same as No. 28	W. side	.86
30	Shaft 9′ deep top to bottom	W. side	1.25
31	Same as No. 30	N. side	.77
32	Shaft 23′ deep, Sample 8′ to 23′	S. side	4.41
33	Same as No. 32	W. side	6.21

Composite samples of the combined concentrates, after all coarse gold was separated, assayed 29.9 oz. gold per ton. Mr. Rasor found that 500 yards gravel yielded one ton concentrates, on which basis the concentrates add to the coarse gold values given above an average of $1.20 per yard.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE

To carry out our plans as confirmed above we are offering a limited number of shares of the CORPORATION at One Dollar ($1.00) par —money to be used in the INSTALLATION OF THE NEW PLANT and creating reserve sufficient to meet any **unforeseen** emergencies. After installation we feel safe in saying that we will be able to operate on a most profitable basis.

MANAGEMENT

The management will be under "The President and General Manager of the corporation," Mr. O. L. Grimsley, who has successfully spent the best years of his life in mining. Mr. Grimsley has the greater part of his fortune in this corporation and expects to push development work and operations as fast as money and brains will permit.

As a man of character and ability we feel there is no other more competent for the important position, which is confirmed by the First National Bank of this city and made a part of this booklet.

The First National Bank of Los Angeles

DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES

Los Angeles, Cal. 5th January, 1921.

Messrs: McDaniel & Cordary,

Los Angeles, California.

Dear Sirs:

I desire to write you as to my acquaintance with Mr. O. L. Grimsley, of the New La Paz Gold Mining Company.

I have known Mr. Grimsley for about fifteen years, during which time he has been a valued client of this bank. Our experience with him has been most satisfactory and indicates that he is a man of ability in his particular line, i.e., mining, and also straightforward in his dealings.

I wish him every success in his venture which has been delayed, largely, I understand, through no fault of his own.

Yours very truly,

A. G. May

Assistant Cashier

CHARTER AND CAPITAL STOCK

Corporation is organized under the state laws of Arizona for $1,500,000, par value of shares $1.00. Number of shares 1,500,000, fully paid and non-assessable.

LEGALITY OF CORPORATION

Los Angeles, January 25, 1921.

Messrs. McDaniel & Cordary,
Pacific Finance Bldg.,
City.

Gentlemen:

As the attorneys for the New La Paz Gold Mining Company we are pleased to advise you that said Company is a Corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the State of Arizona, and as such has complied with all the requirements of the Arizona Law concerning the incorporation and operation of Companies of like nature and is at the present time in good standing and privileged to continue in the exploitation of its gold mining properties.

Yours very truly,

MOOTE & PATTERSON.

By E. S. Patterson.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends will be paid as earned. Soon as plant installation is completed and mine being operated to capacity, we feel earnings will soon thereafter allow monthly dividends.

(COPY)

Los Angeles, Calif.,
Nov. 16, 1920.

New La Paz Gold Mining Co.,
930 Merchants Natl. Bk. Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Gentlemen:--

In accordance with your request I have examined your placer mining property in Yuma County, Arizona, and hereby submit a report on the same.

I understand that this report is to be used in connection with your application for permit to sell 150,000 shares of Treasury Stock for the completion of financing the property.

While my report has been confined to determining the gold values in the property I have taken occasion to glance over your general plan of development and the equipment you have purchased.

I wish to say that the expenditures on the development of the property and the general plan being followed are in accordance with established mining practice.

The values found in the areas already explored are sufficient to warrant a much greater expenditure in opening up the property than will be represented by the total of your expenditures to date plus the amount realized by the sale of stock now contemplated.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) John F. Duling.
Mining Engineer.

NEW LA PAZ PLACER MINES

The New La Paz Placer Mines are located in Yuma County, Arizona, about 12 miles northeast of the town of Blythe, California, and about 31 miles southwest of the town of Bouse, Arizona.

The property, comprising 15 claims, lying in Goodman Arroyo, covers an area of 1546 acres.

This ground was the scene of a rich gold strike in 1862 and was extensively worked for the following six (6) years by dry panning. Miners were said to have taken as high as $100.00 per day from the old diggings by this method.

Later dry washing machines were introduced and work was carried on in this way until this land was taken into the Colorado River Indian Reservation, from which it has only recently been released.

The early mining was confined entirely to the small side gulch where the gravel was shallow and bed rock easily reached.

No attempt was made to handle the deeper gravels in the main gulch which are entirely untouched. In fact, under the early methods used, only ground paying in the neighborhood of $10.00 per yard or better could be profitably worked.

The tailings from the old workings will undoubtedly carry good values as the losses by the crude methods used in the early workings were undoubtedly considerable.

The east end of the property was systematically prospected and sampled by E. A. Rasor, a Mining Engineer, in 1916. The prospecting was done by means of shafts, some 74 being sunk on this portion of the property. During the summer of 1919 the heavy rains covered and filled up the shafts in part so that in most cases only the upper portions of them are accessible for sampleing.

I visited the property on November 9, 10, and 11 of this year and took 33 representative samples from these shafts and exposed gravel banks along Goodman Arroyo, covering a total distance of about one half mile. It is estimated that the portion of the gulch covered by these samples contains approximately 1,000,000 yards of gravel.

The samples taken from locations shown on attached map varied in weight from 80 to 180 pounds and were run through a dry washer and then concentrates panned in a gold pan. Theresults of the panning were thendried and the coarse gold separated out and weighed.

The black sand concentrates, from which the coarse gold had been removed, were then combined and assayed.

The gulch was sampled in cross-section as follows:-

Samples No. 1 to 12.
Average coarse gold--------- $1.04
Average value concentrates 1.20

Total average value per cu.yd.gravel $2.24

Samples No. 13 to 18.
Average coarse gold- - - - - $1.08
Average value concentrates 1.20
Total value per cu. yd. - - - - - - - - - $2.28

Samples No. 19 to 27.
Average coarse gold- - - - - $1.69
Average value concentrates- 1.20
Total value per cu. yd. - - - - - - - - $2.89

Samples No. 28 to 33 do not represent an average cross-section of the gulch but are typical samples as the gold is comparatively uniformly distributed across the gulch as shown in the above samples.

The samples 1 to 18 are representative of the average value of the top 8 feet of gravel. The gravel at this point has an average depth of 30 feet and undoubtedly will show higher values near bed-rock as is indicated by samples 32 and 33.

The method of concentrating with the dry washer, which was the only means available, is unsatisfactory and panning and assay tests made from the tailings show a very considerable loss in this method of testing. This partially due to slight clay cementing of the gravel which readily breaks up when put in water.

Taking into consideration the above conditions I consider the above values very conservative.

My sampleing of the property corresponds, as well as could be expected, with the values given in Mr. Rasor's replrt of October 16, 1916, as shown in the Prospectus of the Company. A check of his estimate of the total yardage in the eastern portion of the claim given as 5,300,000 cu. yds. is approximately correct. Mr. Rasor's estimate of an average value per yard of this material of $2.16 I believe to be conservative.

The estimate of operating cost of 10 cents per yard must be considerably increased under the present conditions.

However, the exceptional values as found in this gravel show your property to be exceptionally good and would warrant a very much larger expenditure on the property than you contemplate.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) John F. Duling.
Mining Engineer,
1125 Central Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

November 16, 1920.

SAMPLES FROM SHAFTS AND GRAVEL BEDS

Sample No.	Location		Coarse gold separated by hand washing from black sand. Val. per cu yd
1	Shaft 9' deep top to bottom	N side	$1.12
2	Same as No. 1	W "	.76
3	Shaft 9' deep top to bottom	W "	.16
4	Same as No. 3	E "	1.02
5	Shaft 7½' deep top to bottom	E "	2.35
6	Same as No. 5	W "	1.09
7	Shaft 7½' deep top to bottom	N "	1.17
8	Same as No. 7	W "	.34
9	Shaft 8' deep top to bottom	W "	1.58
10	Same as No 9	N "	.40
11	Average of dump shaft 26' deep		1.66
12	Bank 2' high		.81
13	Bank 8½' high top to bottom		.20
14	Same as No. 13		1.56
15	Shaft 10' deep, average of dump		1.58
16	Same as No. 15		.73
17	Shaft 19' deep caved, average of dump		2.12
18	Same as No. 17, Upper 5½' of shaft		1.32
19	Bank 8' high top to bottom		1.04
20	Same as No. 19		.23
21	Shaft 30' deep to bed-rock caved, dump average		3.52
22	Same as No. 21		1.34
23	Shaft 26' deep dump average		0.00
24	Same as No. 23		4.25
25	Same as No. 25, Sample 6' to 16'	N.E. side	1.98
26	" " " 23 " " " "	S.E. "	1.43
27	Shaft 22' deep caved, dump average.		1.46
28	Shaft 8' deep top to bottom	N side	6.32
29	Same as No. 28	W "	.86
30	Shaft 9' deep top to bottom	W "	1.25
31	Same as No. 30	N side	.77
32	Shaft 23' deep, sample 8' to 23'	S "	4.41
33	Same as No. 32	W "	6.21

Composit samples of the combined concentrates, after all loose gold was separated, assayed 29.9 oz. gold per ton. Mr. Rasor found that 500 yards gravel yielded one ton concentrates, on which basis the concentrates add to the coarse gold values given above an average of $1.20 per yard.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
FEB 10 1921
INVESTMENT COMPANY DEPARTMENT

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE
of
COST OF OPERATION OF THE NEW LA PAZ GOLD MINING COMPANY'S PLACER MINE.

The Placers are to be operated by hydraulic mining methods. The general plan of operation being to break down the gravel banks with giants, work the gravel to a central sump from which it will be elevated by gravel pumps or hydraulic elevators to the sluice boxes, in which the gold will be separated from the gravel.

125 miners inches of water will be pumped from wells at the old town of La Paz on the banks of the Colorado River 4¼ miles east of the point of operation.

The water from the tailings will be impounded and used over again, being pumped through an auxiliary plant. In operation, the water pumped from the La Paz wells will be used as make up water to supply the losses. The losses are estimated at 17% of the total quantity of water in use. This will allow the use of a total of 750 inches for operating purposes.

The duty per miners inch on this class of gravel and on the available grades is estimated to be 2 yards per miners inch.

The capacity of the plant on this basis would be 1500 cubic yards per day, or 45,000 yards per month.

The cost of operation of the plant, including power, labor and incidentals is estimated at $675.00 per day, or $0.45 per cubic yard of gravel mined.

It is estimated that the average recovery from the gravel sampled in the accompanying report will not run less than $2.50 per cubic yard.

Estimated monthly profit:		
45,000 yards gravel at $2.50	$112,500.00	
Monthly cost of operation at $675.00 per day.	20,250.00	
Net profit per month		$92,250.00

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN F. DULING.
Mining Engineer,
1125 Central Building,
Los Angeles, California.

ARIZONA CORPORATION
RECEIVED
JAN 13
INVESTMENT
COMPANY
DEPART

The American Continuous Retort Co.

Denver, Colo. Dec. 17, 1919

LA PAZ MINING COMPANY.

Gold at $20 oz. Silver at $1.20

Marked	Gold oz.	Silver oz.		Total Value
Placer gravel over size 1.4 mesh	.15	1.25	1/3 over size	$4.75
Check	.15	1.25		
Over 14 mesh	.20	.75		
Check	.20	1.25	1/3 " "	5.40
Over 40 mesh	.40	.50		
Check	.40	1.50	1/6 " "	9.40
All through 40	.12	.50	1/6 " "	
Check	.12	1.50		5.20
All mixed	.16	2.00		6.00
Cyanide and amalgamation	.25	2.00		7.80
Check	.25	2.00		1.32

Black sand 8.30% @ 80 cts per
Free gols per ton 28 cts per cubic yard 37 cts

Platinum trace

Charges 100 lbs $10.00

REPORT ON

NEW LA PAZ GOLD MINING COMPANY

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
MAY 19 1919

Los Angeles, Cal.,
May 5, 1919.

To Whom It May Concern:--

At the request of some of my friends, some of whom are stockholders in the above company, and others who are contemplating and investment in its stock, I agreed to pay a visit to the property and make an investigation and report to them accordingly.

During the last part of April, 1919, I visited the property consisting of 1546 acres, owned by the company and more fully described in a report by E.A.Rasor, a mining engineer, dated October 1,1916.

I have carefully read the said report of E.A.Rasor, and after my examination agree with him in all of the salient features of the report, with the exception that I did not make a measurement of the cubic yards of gravel. After that I checked over his figures of the cost of operation, and from my experience, which has been for over forty years, I believe the estimate is entirely within reason.

EXAMINATION OF PAY DIRT

After I arrived at the property I examined it by taking the gravel myself from different places all over the property. I dry washed the gravel and repanned it and only took one pan of gravel in which I found no gold.

The gold is very coarse as the dry washer does not save the fine gold. I found it much better than I expected and believe there are untold values in the ground, but did not sample at bedrock in any place that I examined.

Upon the ground that I examined there are some very large quartz veins that prove to me where the gold originated by eroding down in the gulches where I panned the gold. Upon examination of the many shafts I found gravel fromeight to forty feet deep lying on bedrock. The gravel is very clean and easily washed. The coarse gold will lie on bedrock. I found an abundance of black sand accompanying the gold, all of which will carry high values, and which gold can be easily saved.

I have examined a great many properties, but I can frankly and conscienciously say, that I have never examined a property as rich as this property. Untold wealth is there to be obtained as soon as the water is piped to the property to wash it out, I found that the average values from my sampling of the ground ran $2.00 per cubic yard and there is a possibility that when bedrock is reached, the values will run much higher, as the coarse gold goes to bedrock, samples which I did not obtain in my examination.

WATER CONDITIONS

About one mile east from the Colorado River, this company purchased five acres of water bearing land, and has sunk five wells in which the water stands to within 10 to 12 feet of the

These wells have been thoroughly tested by the company and will furnish five hundred miners inches of water per minute - more than sufficient to meet all conditions required.

These wells are four and one half miles from the reservoir site on the property. At present there is a 2" water line running from the wells to a tank situated on a high point back of the camp which is furnishing domestic water. The water is pumped and lifted by a 6 H.P. engine.

It will be necessary to run a 12" pipeline from the wells to the reservoirs to furnish water for mining purposes, and this water will have to be pumped to the reservoir at the height of 556 feet above the wells. The survey for this pipeline has already been made.

SUPPLY POINTS

The property of the company lies twelve miles east from the town of Blythe on the California side of the Colorado River, and some twelve miles west from the town of Quartzsite, and thirty-six miles from the station of Bouse onthe Parker cut-off of the Santa Fe Railroad. Food supplies, etc., can be readily purchased in Blythe or Quartzsite with but few miles to haul.

The hauling of machinery which is now in storage in Los Angeles, can be more feasibly handled from Bouse, owing to the condition of the road from there to the mine, which is excellent.

MATERIAL

From the mine I paid a visit to Los Angeles and made a careful check on the inventory of pipe, engines, pumps and much other equipment which has been stored for some time in that city awaiting delivery to the mine.

There is over four and one half miles of 12" water pipe included in this inventory. There is sufficient pipe, engines and machinery of all kinds, together with other necessary material to put the mine in operation, and this has all been paid for. There is no indebtedness against this equipment or the mine. I will state, however, that it will be necessary to purchase cement for the construction of the reservoirs. Now all that remains is the shipping of their material and equipment from Los Angeles by train to Bouse, and from there by truck to the property.

CAMP

At present the camp consists of a cookhouse and messhall and six sleeping houses with all necessary utensils and furniture, together with a corrogated iron garage and machine shop.

There is also installed on the property a large rotary rock crusher and a hoisting track has been erected from the gravel to the top of the reservoir site, which site has been leveled off furnishing a level area of about 60x250' on which the reservoirs are to be placed.

THE COMPANY

I find that this company is organized under the Laws of Arizona, which state like California has its own Blue Sky Laws. The Company also maintains an officeir Los Angeles, California. It is

capitalized for 1,500,000 shares at a par value of $1.00 each and of which there has been issued 931,337 shares, the remainder being treasury stock.

IN GENERAL

The site for the reservoir is located about one half mile above the camp and is at an elevation of some three hundred feet above the ground to be washed. The work of leveling has been completed and the site is all ready for the construction of the reservoirs.

Owing to the extreme hot weather during the summer months in Arizona, it will be impossible to start the installation of the plant before early fall, but in the meantime the shipping of the material and equipment from Los Angeles can be accomplished.

The work of installation will take about three or four months time after which the water can be turned into the reservoirs, and the actual work of washing out the gold started and from then on a cleanup can be made of values every day or at such periods as the management determines. After the company is actually mining there will be no cessation of work during the hot summer months, but work will continue throughout the year.

FINAL

I have no hesitancy in recommending to anyone the purchase of stock in this company, as it is a very rich property. I have had over forty years of practical experience in mining and the examination of mining properties, and as stated before, these are the richest placer claims I have ever seen.

George Hammond