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Quoting from Bulletin No.451, herebefore referred to, page 85 "Of the yield of these placers, anything like an approximation of the average daily amount of what was taken out per man would only be guesswork. Hundreds of dollars per day to the man and now and then a thousand or more per day."

From Bulletin No.451 page 86, "When the age of the rocks and the ore deposits contained therein is considered with the tremendous amount of erosion which has taken place in the area and the omnipresence of minute auriferous quartz veins, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the placers owe their origin to the veins located in the adjacent mountains."

After a careful study of the ground these placers seem to be a product of erosion only, as no indications of glacial action are noticeable. The rocks are angular and rough, probably eroded from the hills to the east which may have been several thousand feet higher than their present elevation. The level of the Colorado river basin at La Paz is about 275 feet above sea level. The mineral content of this property is undoubtedly one of the sources of La Paz placer gold.
The town of La Pas is still shown on maps of the region, but with the exception of a nearby cemetery, now almost obliterated, there remain no visible signs of the former town which is now within the Colorado River Indian Reservation. Tourists very frequently visit the locality searching for the town of La Pas which at present is not even a ghost town. It was located about 5 miles west of the National Mines Inc.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The mining claims held by the National Mines Inc. are as follows: a group of 4 lodes known as the Goodman or Scott claims viz: - The Gold Belt 1-2-3-4- lode mining claims containing an area of 89 acres - also the Gold Belt No.1 millsite, containing 5 acres, located 5 miles west of the lode claims. More than the required amount of work necessary to get United States patent on this group of claims has been done and amended surveys have been made for patent application.

Adjoining the Gold Belt on the south and west National Mines purchased a group of 5 lodes claims, known as Bullion 1-2-3-4-5- lodes - also two placer claims called the Oro Grande and Lucky Lou. Both placers are located by legal subdivisions and with a small amount of additional work on the Lucky Lou, sufficient work has been done to meet patent requirements. On the Bullion 1 to 5 lodes, containing an area approximating 98 acres improvements for patenting are completed with exception of a small amount of work on Bullion No.2 and No.5 lodes. Amended surveys have been made preparatory to making application for patent.

In addition to herein mentioned mining claims the National Mines Inc. holds by location a lode claim, the La Paz , "o.66 acres also a mill site known as the La Paz, containing 1.1 acres. The total holdings of the company are approximately 247 acres. See map herewith for relative positions of the claims.

IMPROVEMENTS.

On the Gold Belt there are about 1600 feet of tunnels and drifts - numerous cuts and shafts. A small experimental mill is on the Gold Belt Millsite. The improvements on the Bullion group of claims consist mainly of open cuts and shafts. On the Oro Grande placer is the main camp building, 30 x 40 feet in size - concrete floors - double walls and roof! The greater part of the mine workings are connected by fairly
good roads and trails.

GEOLOGY.

The geology of the La Paz district is described in U.S.G.S. Bulletins 451 and 620. Quoting from Arizona Bureau of Mines, Bulletin No.133, page 18, referring to the La Paz placers: "He considers that the bench land deposits were formed by the Colorado river, but that the placer gravels were derived largely by the erosion of the gold bearing quartz veins and stringers contained in the pre cambrian schists of the Dome Rock mountains."

From University of Arizona Bulletin No.137, page 136, "Gold mining quartz veins were discovered in this district in the sixties" * * * * * "Goodman mine" * * * *

The Goodman Vein strikes east southeastward - dips from 30° to almost 90° North - and occupies a shear zone that is traceable for more than 2 miles across the range between the La Paz placers on the west and Middle Camp placers on the east. It consists of epidote schist. In width the vein ranges from less than an inch up to 40 feet and averages about 10 feet. Its filling consists of massive quartz with numerous cavities. In the oxidized zone these cavities are more or less filled filled with iron oxide that contains visible free gold. Where oxidation has not been complete, gold bearing pyrite is relatively abundant, particularly near the walls of the vein."

Surface appearance of Goodman mine discloses iron stained intrusions or veins of quartz cutting schist - strike north west and southeasterly - dip 30° to 60° to north east - width of quartz outcrop varies greatly - from a few inches to 10 or more feet. On the westerly part of the Gold Belt No.1 lode, where the greater part of the development has been done, many parallel veins of quartz strike northwesterly. A measurement made at right angles to the strike, or southeasterly across the vein croppings, in a distance of 250 feet up slope of hill disclosed 12 outcroppings of quartz in schist. Many ribbons of quartz crosscut the formation, giving the appearance of a stockwork and it is thought the entire body, dumps included, carries sufficient value to make the entire hillsides a low grade, steam shovel proposition, having years of work in sight. Quartz croppings are found on surface for practically all of the 6000 feet of the Gold Belt claims.

 assays next
A part of the ground covered by the claims of National Mines Inc. was formerly known as the Goodman Mine and is so called in bulletin herein referred to. The original location of this mine goes back for an unknown number of years. It may date back to the time of the Spanish occupation as one of the workings on this mine are referred to by old timers as the Spanish shaft. Walls of an old stone cabin, said to be over 100 years old, are near by. Examining old mounds on the ground we found and have in camp an old rusty baking powder can containing a location certificate, still legible, dated Jan. 1, 1889, over 53 years ago. The claim was called "The New Year’s Gift Gold Mine" and signed "Tomas J. Goodman". This man was no doubt the original Goodman from whom the mine received its name as shown on Government maps.

This Goodman location certificate recites that the location was a relocation of the Pioneer mine. This mining ground has evidently passed through many locations and relocations since it was first discovered.

From U.S.G.S. Bulletin No. 620, page 55, referring to the Goodman mine we quote: "About $40,000 was obtained from the Goodman mine prior to 1900 and since that time Mr. W.E. Scott of Quartzsite has mined ore to the value of $9000, the average ton of which was $65.00 per ton."

Since that time Mr. Scott passed away, leaving the mine to his widow, Mrs. Angela G. Scott from whom the property was bought by National Mines Inc. Mrs. Scott sold the mine, subject to payments at stated times including an agreement to patent the property - in the meantime holding a mortgage on the mine until payments are completed.
An unlimited supply of water for mine and mill use can be obtained by pumping from the water level of the Colorado river.

The mine is one mile south and 5 to 6½ miles east of water supply which can be secured by pumping from a sump or pond, excavated 25 feet below surface, or by pumping from a slough which was evidently a river bed before the Colorado river changed to its present course. The difference in elevation between the river and the mine is between 500 and 600 feet. The sump would be on Public Domain, at which point the water level is about 10 feet below the surface of the ground - the slough is about ½ mile within the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

The water line will be between 5 and 6 miles in length. It may be found advisable to put a second mill on the Bullion properties. A pipe line 6 inches in diameter should furnish an abundant supply of water. Alignment surveys and profile needed before close estimate can be made. Probable cost of pipe line, pumps, storage tanks etc $15000 to $20000.

This mine has enough ore blocked out or in sight to warrant the building of a mill of 50 to 100 tons daily capacity, or it may be found advisable to construct an addition mill planned for enlargement. Conditions at the mine are good for a gravity flow mill. Allow $15000 for cost of 100 ton mill. $50,000 should put this mine in production.

Estimated cost of mining and milling $2.50 per ton.

It is believed this ore is of sufficient value to mine by steam shovel methods, immense bodies of low grade ore being in sight on surface. It is claimed to have an average value of from $4.00 to $5.00 per ton - this in order to be conservative, though assays average more than twice this amount.

MILL MACHINERY.

In my opinion the first thing that should be done, before planning mill or buying machinery, is to have a thorough test and analysis made of the ore in this mine. 200 to 500 pound representative samples should be taken and the work done in a fully equipped laboratory, supplemented by pilot mill test runs on a commercial
scale - after which a flow sheet would indicate the kind of machinery best suited to mill this ore.

CONCLUSION.

After a very extended and careful study and examination of this project on the ground I consider it one of the best I have seen to make a big pay mine.

Respectfully submitted,

514 Bank Block,
Denver, Colorado.
Oct. 9, 1942.