NATIONAL MINES INC.

LA PAZ,

YUMA COUNTY,

ARIZONA.

1940

Report by:

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Denver, Colorado

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Report on the Mining Properties of the National Mines Inc. Company

Quarterm: Yuma Co., Arizona

This Corporation, organized Jan. 10, 1940, under the laws of Arizona owns and controls two groups of Mineral Claims in the Pah Mining District, Yuma County, Arizona—more definitely described. These properties are located in Tp. 4 N., R. 21 W., Gila and Yuma River Bar and Quadrant:

Blythe, California, the nearest railroad point, a town of some 2,000 population is some 15 miles, S.W.

And Puerto, Arizona, about the same distance, 8 miles by route, town the county seat of Yuma is the City of Yuma, some 10 miles north of Pop. 2,000.

Thus coming to the site, near the Dome Rock range of Mountains, these mountains, or more properly hills, badly broken and extremely rough to travel on foot, has an extreme altitude approximately 3,000 feet, while the National Mines Project is about 8,000 feet in total elevation.

Average Rainfall in Yuma, Arizona — Official Report given:

Quarterm: Yuma, Arizona, Sandstorm Feb., 1941. Annual Temperature 51.5 F., Rain, 11.2 in.

Yuma 3,10 miles, Salome (Same 40 Mi. by Gila but same 112.

0.16 mile —

Temperature: Yuma, Highest 119°, Lowest 22°, Salome

Highest 117°, Lowest 15°.
B.

There is no commercial timber on this ground.

No streams of running water - the Colorado River joins the boundary between the States of Arizona and California is some 6 to 8 miles west of the present time water for domestic use is brought from Quartzsite.

Climate conditions are such that mining work can be carried on the year round, while the sand desert region has extreme heat during the summer season. Modern methods of air conditioning and building construction overcome all weather extremes.

Tram at Quartzsite, the National Mine is good. U.S. Highway No 60, the burro trail, is by road about 5 miles from Quartzsite. This 5 miles of road can be greatly improved at small cost.

History of the Property.

Records show that the La Paz District, on which the National Mines are situated, was first known about the year 1872, some 78 years ago. Nothing but what vague, early day operations are found in government and Arizona State records. We quote: "In 1872 the party picked up about 30,000 in nuggets. It was established in the early town of La Paz about 2½ miles from the river. The town which soon attained a population of 1,200, began a station on the Overland Trail. It was the County seat until 1874. It is at the foot of Three Flares. It is at "hundreds of dollars for day to the men was common, and week after week men fell in day and night."
Referring to the Geological Survey Bulletin of Mines, Bulletin 132, page 18: "We consider that the fluvial and delta deposits were formed by the Colorado River, but that the placer gravels were derived largely by erosion of the Gold-bearing Quartzite, vein and formation contained in the former Cambrian period of the Stone River Mountains."

The placer mining of the La Paz District has received much greater development than the lode mining. The placer are worked by dry concentration methods, without any financial backing, only small profits are obtained. The reputation of La Paz placer being many times more valuable than the region during the winter months. They drift away during hot weather.

The lode mining, which probably supplied the placer gold, are more difficult to work, require large capital, and consequently have had less development than the placer. The early history of these lode mines is obscure. Some placer are referred to as Spanish workings, probably dating back several hundred years. In these early days, containing the facilities for hand work, mining evidence did not exist. Old workings are in evidence where the original material was removed and there found. quartz left behind the old adit's, or on the entire side being mined. This activity probably pre-Cambrian age appears to have been mineralized by the
If quartz iron atomic gold bearing veins, that are
distributated through the ached, forming
Foliation or zones, that strike from N.W. to S.E. and
changing to a general East-West direction, dipping
at varying, but usually steepest, angles 20-30.

One of the properties, now owned by National
Mines, Inc., has yielded its time, as usual old Schools
Wrighting. It is one of the oldest, probably the oldest
of the Gold Mines in La Paz District.

In examining old prospects on the ground we found
in an old mining town, fossils came to light in
sections, still legible and well preserved. Of these
dates of Jan. 1882, 51 years ago, the claim was called the
"New Year's Eve Iron Mine" and the location was
a relocation of the Pioneer Mine, owned Thomas
J. Goodman. This is doubt the original
Goodman from whom the mine received its formal
name as shown on Government maps. This mining
ground has no doubt passed through numerous
ownerships since it was first discovered an unknown
number of years ago.

to the Goodman mine, it states: "About $25,000 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 $4,000; the average toner of which was 28.75 troy.
My great-grandfather served on several years ago and since that time the property belonged to my great-grandfather. On the land, the National Museum has acquired the property from my great-grandfather. They have since made Ancestral Claims, appropriating to afforestation for U.S. Patents.

The claims are known on the record as Gold Belt No. 1, Gold Belt No. 2, Gold Belt No. 3, and Gold Belt No. 4, comprising an area of about 50 acres. In northeast, the Gold Belt No. 1.

On this claim are found the principal mine workings, usually they consist of 3 tunnels having an aggregate length of about 16, 10 other 

- Claim shafts, etc. The ore vein part of the area is on the northwestern end of the property.

- The Gold Belt No. 2, claim:

This claim is Gold Belt No. 2, and contains a common and long. The south end of Gold Belt No. 2

- Using the N.W.E. End of Gold Belt No. 3.

- on the Gold Belt No. 2. These are adjacent and

- Similar shafts, open cuts

- ore has been shipped from tunnel and mined it. The claims from Whistler No. 1, East is covered by claim titled

- The Gold Belt No. 3.

This claim ends line with Gold Belt No. 2.
The south east end of Gold Belt No. 2 being the same as the northwest end of Gold Belt No. 1 and the south east end of Gold Belt No. 3 being the same as north west end of Gold Belt No. 1.

The Gold Belt No. 4 has a common end line with Gold Belt No. 3, the south west end of Gold Belt No. 3 being the same as north west end line of Gold Belt No. 4.

In Gold Belt No. 4, there are found 1 claim at 2 Frenche inch. 9 feet 5 inches, 1 claim at 5 Frenche inches, 8 feet 7 inches and 1 claim at 8 Frenche inches, 1 feet 9 inches.

The Bullion Code Mining Claims.

National Mines One here purchased from Mr. J. A. Ashley's gold claims known as the Gold Bullion No. 1, Gold Bullion No. 2, Gold Bullion No. 3, Gold Bullion No. 4 and Gold Bullion No. 5, the respective 50 acres each. Also 2 placer claims of 20 acres each, known as the Bro Grande and Lucky Lou placer. These places are located by legal subdivisions. Amended Survey's have been.
been made on these 5 lode claims preparatory to application for U. S. Patent.

Numerous mining workings are found on the
Bullion 2d Lode - described as follows.

Section 2d Lode
2 open cuts - 2 incline Shafts - 1 large trench -
3 Rises - having an aggregate footage of - ft.

This claim lays immediately west of the Oro Grandes Place.
On this lode is an immense quantity of gold - pyrite and silver.
Aggregate footage: - ft.

Bullion 2d Lode

This claim lays on north of Bullion 2d Lode and the
north side line with the Oro Grandes Place.

Mine development consists of 2 Rises - 1 large shaft - 3
incline shafts - Aggregate footage: - ft.

Bullion 3d Lode

The Bullion 3d lode lays immediately East of the Oro Grandes
place and south of the Lucky Lion placer. Mine development
consists of 4 Rises - 4 large shafts - 1 Tunnel - 1 shaft - 1 French -
Aggregate footage of all working: - ft.

Bullion 4d Lode

This lode adjoins the Bullion 3d lode on the East - The
East limits of Bullion 3d lode being the same as the
west end line of Bullion 4d lode. Mining inprogress
consists of 5 incline shafts - 4 large shafts and 36 tunnels
having an aggregate footage of - feet.
Bullion No. 5 Stake

Bullion No. 5 Stake is located north of and adjacent to Bullion No. 5 Stake unit which has a common
Bullion No. 5 Stake - one Bullion No. 5 Stake is a 40-acre unit which has a common

The Gold Bank Stake

This claim forms the Gold Bank - No. 1 Stake, the NNE
Fid of Gold Bank - No. 1 Stake being the same as the SE. 1/4
of the Gold Bank - This Stake claim belongs to

Mr. Angola S. Best - It was located about the

Camera Turn - as the Gold Bank group of claims -

white filed upon as a stake claim - Foundman Cushle

turn through the north 40 of the claims and

Best considered it very valuable as placer ground

Numerous shafts are on this ground - much more

than the 8000 worth of required perfected work.

Negotiations are pending whereby National Mines

Inc. - will patent this claim - Mr. Best retaining

the right to work the placer portion with ground

This claim is a valuable and necessary addition
to National Mines Inc. - It will add 20% to the

Acreage acquired from Mr. Best - It is near the

principal workings on Gold Bank - No. 1 Stake and without
I don't carry the Western Extension of the Mormon era zone of the Gold Belt No 1 belt. Said zone being only some 2000' S.E. from Gold Butte Block. It is also my estimate to National Mining in connection with Mill building and buildings identical.

The La Paz Lode

Between the Bullion No. 2 core and the Gold Butte Lode is a triangular piece of ground covering the ground east situated for building such as Barrack, Bank houses, homes for miners with families roads to the mine etc.

This ground has been filed on by District Notices in around 1915 or 1917. It is not covered on Record.

Located - date of notice Feb 1, 1940, in which date 90 days are allowed for completion of form + record.

Bullion Millsite

Bullion Gold Belt No. 1, Bullion No. 4 and Bullion No. 5 lode is a small triangular tract on which is contemplated the location of a Millsite — thus saving up times and leaving the fractional ground. Making National Mining Holdings Compact - no vacant ground being left—Thus avoiding possible complaints by Interfering locations —
Oro Grande placer.

The Oro Grande placer, located by legal subdivisions has an area of 20 acres. Considerable placer mining work has been done on this claim. More than enough for patent requirements on this placer is located on the present main camp of National Mines Inc.

The Lucky Ion placer.

The Lucky Ion placer, located by legal subdivisions has an area of 20 acres. There is not sufficient work done on this claim to meet patent requirements. To avoid possible complications with reference to patenting feder and placers it is desirable that a patent application be filed on these placers before making patent application on Bullion Lakes.

When completed three holding of National Mines Inc. have been included. Surveys, staking, and laying of railroad to mining ground confirming around 210 to 240 acres of potential land. No previous claims between claims to lower camps. These placer should be obtained and patented as possible date before the general public can find by trespassing with our placer and around the mining area.

National Mines Inc. has in addition, but not adjoining property heretofore described.
The Gold Bond No. 2 Place

The placer location, taken by legal description, is an area of 40 acres. It is located in a gulch, on the main highway between Minot Mill and about 2 miles west of the town. It may be advisable to patent this ground at an early date.

Numerous other deposits were located by placer location notice on mounds. No work has been done on any of these claims. They can be perfected at any time having interesting location. Should the company desire additional country.

Title to these properties is clear, as opinion of Attorney Hester which forms a part of this report, abstract are of a late date and show title in National Mines Co.
A pilot mill has been built at La Paz, wells three miles east from the mine. It was located at this point on account of water which is secured by pumping. The National Mines, Inc., is metastasized at the mine, a jaw-roller Crusher for reducing the mine from one to minus one inch. The crushed ore will be treated in the pilot mill and then experiments in ore treatment will be carried on to determine the kind of equipment required for the best method of commercially treating the ores of the mine. Our first idea, formed from a preliminary investigation of the ore was that, it offering as a high pay gold ore, fine grinding followed by gravity tests would recover the pay values; our later investigations and assays indicate that additional treatment by concentration will be required. However, this experimentation carried to a conclusion should avoid complications that would otherwise occur in future milling practice with the exception of booming at the mine both as to volume and value and the fact that new work disclosures are now paying off. The future of this property seems assured.
A 40 HP Diesel Engine has been installed at the Mill for operation of water pumping units at the mine. A Pumps will be put in to move ore
enough. There are many hundreds of tons of ore on
surface and already mined to from milling methods.

Water:

The lack of water at the mine and consequent
materially to reduce the ore on the ground is probably the
main reason why the mine has not been worked
continuously. The richest mine area of necessity
high grade - as the primitive underground methods of
working would not stand the cost. Modern methods
of transportation and processing have eliminated these
conditions. Water, the life blood of the desert, can be
had in any quantity desired by pumping from
the level of water table formed by the Colorado River.
Whether pumping plant should be located at La
Paz mine, or on Friedman though on Colorado
Indian Reservation to be determined by survey.

It is recommended that be done at once.

Beginning investigation shows the most feasible
route will be on or near the line of the Indian
Reservation, and that no lines for electric
power, telephone, etc. can be located on one of the
right-of-way. Survey and application for these lines
may be submitted to Washington are under consideration for next
Electr. Power, p.m.

Electric power is available.

Hoover Dam is about—Miles North W.N.W.

California-Nevada Electric line from Parker to

Blythe is Miles West of the town.

A power line from Parker, passing from Quartzsite, is under construction. Quartzsite is about—Miles East from the town.

I understand a power line is to be constructed from Parker south through the Indian Reservation line on East side of Colorado River. This would be the most desirable power connection for the town

on account of being the shortest distance. It

Besides, the power line could be on some right-of-

way.

Veto the line:

Surveys are necessary before estimates can be

made. Preliminary work shows the line

will be from—6 to—10 Miles in length & grading

as shown in U.S. G.S. Map checked by Surveying

uniform line for greater part. Can do level

on surface if desired. Curved when it crosses

gulches—170 ft. less ft. probable elevation head

materials of

plus friction head—4% maybe. All these problems

are as good as we think they are—would recommend

type of large diameter, say not over 12 inches.
Mines are to be pumped into large tanks holding several days supply for mine and camp use. Tends to be no location that water under pressure can be carried by gravity distribution to any needed locality in mining districts nearby.

Auffaha - Should the mine ore last, as we believe it will, not a large paying gold mine, a small town which we propose shall be called La Paz, will be created and in addition to mining homes, should have general supply store, Real Office, Boarding & Brewhouse, Mine offices & Residence for officials on charge, etc. A small mill to mill up ore from 2 small sufficiencies to be processed at Chino City, California, the nearest town. The town is a tourist and agricultural town having cattle in the way of mining sufficient - besides the street and building unmutilated state Banff Park Westley between the State of Arizona and California, make disappearable conditions that limit the mine course between between the two States - Auffaha bought via Pugly and from here as some points are connected at protection station if not up to some apparent arbitrary standard. The nearest railroad station in Arizona is Puebla some miles from the mine.

There is one word for food - which will of necessity be oilseeds, Mine food can be obtained in cans.
NATIONAL

Wages - National Mine Inc. will pay the
usual rates of the region for mine workers
all subject to State and Government rules
as to Security, Insurance, etc.

Recommendations for operation:
Continue investigations as to best
method of ore treatment until it is definitely
worked out. While this is being done push patent
proceedings to get absolute title to the ground
make borrow and plans for water supply at the
mine - develop and block out ore to add to the
already enormous quantity of ore on deposit - plan
to use gravity method of operation throughout.
Keep several years ore supply blocked out in advance
of its extraction.

Vigorously conduct all work - using modern methods
and machinery - accomplishing in as short a time
as possible the results we all desire - a big pay from

What shall we cut out?
What shall we add?