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REPORT FOR THE REX DEVELOPING COMPANY ON THEIR PROPERTIES IN THE CENTRAL  
CITY-BLACKHAWK MINING DISTRICT, WITH A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE PROPERTY BY

W. M. MIKESSELL

and

ASSAY SHEETS

GILPIN COUNTY

BY

BEN E MASSEY

Report furnished by W.M. Mikesell,  
1029 S. Clarkson Street,  
Denver, Colorado.

Denver, Colorado. Sept. 16.

Report of Ben E. Massey, Sept. 16, 1926.

The Rex Development Company,  
Rollinsville, Colorado.

Gentlemen:

From my personal investigation of your mining property and from the data and reports that I have been able to secure regarding the past production of the district in, near and adjoining your property, show that your mining property has some valuable mill ore that can be milled at a profit, and some very high grade gold ores that show your property is worthy of further development.

These samples that the assays were made from, taken by Mr. Stackhouse, of which his letter is attached to this report, thoroughly convinces any one that this is a mining proposition. This represents only a small proportion of the potential possibilities of this group of claims, as the outcrop veins above the tunnel indicates an area of concentration of great mineral values in the form of mill ore.

My advice to you is to build a mill at once on the mill site you have selected as described in my report on your property, then you will have a paying mining proposition and your stockholders will be assured of a dividend on their investment.

Your property when worked to the depth that other mines have been in the district, will no doubt yield the same production that they have, which records show as millions.

Wishing you success with your property, I remain

References:

T.J. Buckley, Supt. of mails, Denver P.O. Denver, Col.  
John T. Joyce, State Commissioner of Mines, State Capitol, Denver, Col.  
George J. Emrich, Centennial Laboratories, 1727 Champa St. Denver  
J. G. Nicholas Prop, and owner of Adams Hotel.

Mining Report

FOR

THE REX DEVELOPING COMPANY.

September 16, 1926.

LOCATION OF PROPERTY:

Located in Gilpin County, Colorado, in the Central City-Black Hawk Mining District, and is located one mile southwest of Rollinsville, a town on the Moffat Railroad which will soon be a transeontinental line from coast to coast. A good mountain road passes along the base of the mountain on which this property is located, giving a free and inexpensive way of getting to and from the property.

ELEVATION:

Elevation is 9000 feet above sea level. The climate is ideal most of the year and people frequent this district in summer months for fishing.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CHARACTER OF FORMATION:

The topography of this property is ideal for economic mining, rising from the bottom of a beautiful stream to an elevation of 9000 feet on a range of mountains in the Central Mining District. From this altitude the mountains rise by gentle slopes to an elevation as great as 10,000 feet a few miles distant. In their rounded forms they make a striking contrast to the rugged peaks near Silver Plume Georgetown.

FORMATION:

The formation is of metamorphic origin, consisting of schist, granite and gneiss. The vein formation is quartz porphyry, containing altered granite associated with hard blue quartz, which carries gold and silver values.

The origin of this interesting deposit, has been the subject of much speculation and some controversy among mining men of the district. Structurally, it is a body of irregular fractured and brecciated rock. The degree of fracturing is variable. In some places the wall rock has merely been cut by an irregular network of fractures without much displacement; elsewhere it has been broken into fragments of different kinds becoming indiscriminately mingled.

The mineralization in some parts are barren, others are heavily mineralized. The zones of maximum brecciation are in general also zones of maximum mineralization. As in the neighboring veins, the mineralization is of two types - one showing pyrite, chalcopyrite and quartz with a little tetrahedite as ore minerals and the other showing galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and subordinate pyrite. There is little mingling of the two types. The ore minerals fill fractures and angular cavities between fragments and also replace the silicates of the rock, and in most of the ore processes have been operative. In many places the limits of profitable mining are determined by assays.

#### REX MINING CLAIMS:

This property consists of two groups of mining claims. The Rex Groupe and the Alfretta Group. Number of claims eight; total acreage 120 acres. The property is free and clear and patented, no indebtedness nor incumbrance whatever.

#### Veins;

The character of the veins is fissures. There are eight veins. They have been developed by prospecting in a small way to locate the dip and strike of the veins and the trend of the ore bodies.

From the different open cuts exposed in different places on these veins they are heavily mineralized carrying gold and silver in paying values. The dip and strike of the veins is northeast and southwest.

#### DEVELOPMENT:

This property is developed by a tunnel, 129 feet from portal to breast 5X7, which is the main key to the mountain that the above veins are deposited in. There are eight large Mammoth veins lying parallel, and these veins are cross-cut by a mother vein near the center. It is planned to follow the mother vein with tunnel drifting both ways at the intersection of each of the other veins. Under this line of action and development the whole property can be worked from the main working tunnel described as the key tunnel to the veins, and all the ore can be extracted and brought out through this main tunnel to the mill within a few feet of the portal.

#### MILL FACILITIES:

A very interesting feature of this project is the ease with which the ore can be handled and milled. The company has a wonderful mill site, right at the portal of the tunnel, which is below the entrance of the tunnel with sufficient gravity that the ore coming from the mines would at all times be propelled by gravity alone from the time it is mined until it has passed across the plates in the mill. This is a wonderful mill site. No pumping of water from the mines to hoist, or pumping machinery to install. The mines when this tunnel is completed, would at all times drain the different workings. By mining thruout a tunnel of this nature there are many advantages over shaft mining. The Colorado power line passes within about one-half mile of this property where electric power can be obtained. There is also plenty of water available for mining purposes. This mountain stream, which is fed by springs from the mountain affords plenty of pure mountain water in abundance the year round. The property has plenty of timber for mining purposes. There is also all necessary building material for the erection of the mill, and in lasting quantities. When the mill is completed on the millsite that is now being excavated, it will be on a nice country mountain road, which makes the transportation facilities ideal.

#### ASSAYS:

Note assays from different laboratories made on samples extracted from different locations from the veins situated on this mining property.

CHARACTER OF ORE:

The character of this ore is gold and is free milling and can be concentrated, milled and all mineral contents saved by any of the latest improved methods of extraction.

MAPS:

Note maps, diagrams of development on this property, also letters, data pertaining to same attached to this report.

SAMPLES: TAKEN ENNA CARNAHAN,

Sample No.	Description	Oz.	Value Per. Ton
Sample No. 1.	From the vein 16 ft. wide. Gold	70.60	\$1412.00
Sample No. 2.	From a shaft on the top of the hill	48.82	976.40
Sample No. 3.	From a dyke on the hill where the vein measures 60 to 70 ft.	28.48	569.60
Sample No. 4.	From the upper tunnel	67.94	1358.80

ASSAYS:

Assays certificates dated Sept. 14, 1926 were made by W. L. Piers, and shows one sample containing 15.40 Ozs. gold and one eighth .43 gold and another certificate shows 100.62 milligrams gold also made by Mr. Piers. You will note by Mr. Stackhouse's letter that he took the samples from the veins, tunnels and other developments and outcrops where it was possible to take the samples. This is a general average of the ore that is in sight and available at the present time.

I find these veins are from 2 to 4 feet in width in the different workings of the mine. Most of the pay streaks are from 6 to 18 inches in width. In some instances the value of this ore is seminated thoroughly through the entire vein formation, which makes the veins a uniform paying proposition if properly milled by the right process.

IMPROVEMENTS:

At the present time the company has excavated a foundation for a residence near the portal of the mine. The material is now on the ground for the erection of the same. This will be an ideal location for a residence. Rollinsville is only one mile from the mine. It has schools, church, General store and post office. Many people spend their summer vacations in this vicinity, fishing in the trout streams in the district.

ASSAYS:

ASSAY MADE BY  
W. L. PIERS  
1786 Glenarm St.  
Denver Col. September 14, 1926.

For Mr. James Anderson.

	gold	
Minus 60 mesh	15.40	\$308.00
Plus 60 mesh	0.48	9.60.

**DYKES, VEIN DESCRIPTION:**

Dykes are fissures filled with igneous material. They may outcrop for great distances. Some of them being more than 100 miles long and may vary in width from a few inches to over a hundred feet. They extend down to great unknown depths. If the dyke is composed of hard material it will resist erosion and appear as a rough stonewhole rising above the surface.

The cause of great fissures is evidently connected with the movements of the earth's crust, either by folding or by lifting. In either case there would be formed a parallel system of fissures in the direction of the folds. For this reason, fissures are often found running parallel to the mountain ranges. In most cases the walls, or two sides of the fissures do not correspond with each other, but one side has been pushed up higher, or dropped down lower than the other. Such a displacement is called a fault, or slide or dislocation. A fault may occur in connection with a fissure in any kind of rock, but it is easier to detect faults when they occur in stratified deposits.

Fissures veins, like dykes, are formed by the filling of great fissures, and hence extend along the country for considerable distances, and also extend into the earth to great and unknown depths.

I find in the Rex Developing mine properties a well defined fissure vein passing through the entire property, outcropped in several places, where samples have been taken showing good values in gold.

By Ben E. Massey.

Rex Development Co.  
Mr. Edward Payne.  
1315½ E 17 Ave.  
Denver Col.

Gentlemen:-

Some few days ago I ran several pounds of ore brought to us from your company, your property, by your Mr. Stackhouse.

This ore has the appearance of being a wonderful ore easily handled and high quality of free gold.

The samples run as evidenced by the assays in your possession, showed in the pulverized, pulp \$9.80 above a 60 mesh size and \$308.00 per ton in the pulp passing through a 60 mesh screen. The evidence is sufficiently strong to justify a complete determination.

Such ore as brought to me shows a very large quality of free gold and I am convinced that you will find in making a complete determination, that by pulverizing the ore so that everything will pass through 120 mesh screen, you will be able to amalgamate 99% of your values.

If you have sufficient quantity of this ore to keep a mill running, you have a wonderful mine.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) James H. Anderson

For Mr. Paul Kuehn

September 14, 1926.

	Milligrams	
Mercury.	100.62	\$134.15.
15 Oz. 60 mesh necessary to grind 100 mesh should amalgamate 96% on 100 mesh.		

H. L. Piers Assayer.

COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

2013 Welton St.

Denver Colorado. June 23, 1926.

For Josephine Fisk Bailey.  
Gold 11.92 Oz.

Value per. ton  
\$238.40

For the Rex Dev. Co.

Denver, Colorado. July 3, 1926.

A	Gold	3.64 ozs.	\$72.80
B.	Gold	.32 "	6.40
C.	Gold	2.50 "	50.00
D.	Gold	12.42 "	\$248.00

CONCLUSION:

From my recent visit to the Rex Mining property, and from a careful examination of the development and the veins and mineral deposits exposed on this property and from assays taken showing good values in gold. I am of the opinion by further development that this property can be made a paying mining, manufacturing and milling proposition. I find the district this property is located in, there are some large producing mines that have been closed down for some time due to conditions existing in ownerships and operation plans by most of them. This, However, Doesn't mean anything one way or the other as to the value of the mines. However, I find the Gold Dirt Mine, adjoining the Rex Property, has produced \$3,000,000.00 The Perigo Mines with a record of \$4,000,000.00; The War Eagle & Bente Groups and others too numerous to mention. I find the formation, dip and strike of veins, character of the ore, of course, identical to the adjacent mines. When this property has attained the working depth of the adjoining mines, the owners and operators should at least receive a handsome income from their operations, if managed by competent mill and mine operators; There isn't any reason why this property should not equal the adjoining mines. I have attached to this report a personal mention, from my standpoint of view, regarding fissures veins and dykes; This property has such dykes and veins as mentioned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Ben E. Massey

REX TUNNEL DATA.

The Rex Developing Company was organized February 27, 1925. Depth of Tunnel at date of organization 126 feet. Tunnel was cleaned out and work commenced May 1, 1927. Tunnel depth 226 feet.  
June 2, 1928, depth of Tunnel 286 feet.  
August 1, 1928 depth of tunnel 338' 1".  
Sept. 15, 1928 Tunnel depth 441 feet. Northeast drift 31' 386 feet to first vein. Width of first vein 14' . 418 feet to second vein. Width of 2nd vein #' ". Distance between veins 32 feet.  
Sept. 30, 1928 Tunnel depth 460 feet.  
Friday Nov. 3, 1928, Tunnel depth 538 feet.  
Friday Dec. 21, 1928 Tunnel depth 606 feet.  
Jan. 12, 1929, Tunnel depth 635 feet.  
Jan. 23, 1929, Tunnel depth 654 feet. Had just soft or crushed ore zone 22 feet in width, mineralized for entire width, some parts very highly. Rock very hard at 654 feet.  
Febr. 2, 1929, tunnel depth 679 feet. Formation hard. mineral stringers coming in. Water running from seven holes.  
Febr. 16, 1929, Tunnel depth 707 feet. For 47 feet had been in Spar and small amount of schist.  
Febr. 22, 1929. Tunnel depth 717' 9". Crossed six foot ledge well mineralized. Vein dry but water coming strong through Schist formation.  
March 2, 1929. Tunnel in 747 feet. Closed down to overhaul machinery and repair track. Also some timber to put in.  
Carnahan measured up ground from mouth of tunnel to back shaft ledge. Made it 1050 ft., with 520 feet elevation.  
April 4, 1929. (At Mine) Tunnel in 747 feet. Just through about 15 inches of well mineralized ore. Remeasured ground. 1150 feet from mouth of tunnel to back shaft ledge. We figure 1025 feet to go in all.  
May 1, 1929. Started work with Four men. Gasslow at times.  
May 3, 1929. Depth of tunnel 755 feet. Cut strong vein of about 6 ft. width 767' 6" three or four feet highly mineralized.  
May 25, 1929. Run 50 feet since starting. Tunnel depth 797' 6". In wall of ledge good mineralization. Had some schist formation in run. Date May 28, 1929. June 9, 1929. Went to mine with Mr. and Mrs. Foster. Took two samples, 820 or 822 feet. Sample from tunnel assayed \$3.30.  
Silver \$1.00, Gold \$2.20.  
Sample from Dump assayed \$417.  
Silver \$1.10, Gold \$3.07.

#3

Took two samples from big Porphyry Dike. One of 28 pieces just south of shaft across dike. Assayed \$2.00 Gold. One about 100 feet southwest of shaft. 20 or 25 pieces; assayed 0.15 gold, 0.40 Silver or \$3.20. No measurement in tunnel. Payne said there had been mineralization for the last 20 feet.  
June 13, 1929. Carnahan in city. Brought assay. One June 13, had run 82 feet since May 1st. Tunnel in 829' 6". In fine looking ore about 3 feet. Coming in southwest corner of tunnel. About 18 inches of tunnel covered.  
June 15, 1929. Was at Mine. Tunnel depth 833 feet. Good ore on west side., 20 inches. Assay \$7.38 from ore taken out 6/14/29, at abt. 823 feet.  
June 22, 1929. E.E. and Mat Carnahan in city. In ore on West side. Dike matter Spar etc. Water again coming in. 96 feet since May 1st 1929.  
July 4th, 1929. E. E. and Mat C. in city. Brought two assays. Taken at 856 feet. Fartherest one back 0.18 gold, 0.92 silver, \$4.06. First 0.12 gold, 0.60 silver or \$2.70.  
July 6, 1929. Accompanied Mr. Foster to mine. Had cut into five or six feet of fine Pyrite ore at 864 feet.  
July 13, 1929. Accompanied W. R. Shirley to mine. Tunnel depth 878 feet. Took Two samples for assay.

July 20, 1929. Mr. Foster down from mine. 12 feet for week. Tunnel depth 890 feet. In Schist and Granite. Putting up last 200 feet of air pipe.

July 27, 1929. Mr. Foster in city. Reported as cutting into stringers. Depth of Tunnel Saturday night, 902 feet.

August 3, 1929. Mr. Carnahan and Foster in city.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet for week. Tunnel depth  $913\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Drilling in soft matter upper left hand corner. Ready for second shift, except for Drill man.

August 8, 1929. Wall of Compressor room caved in. Lost two days.

August 10, 1929. Tunnel depth  $921\frac{1}{2}$  feet. About four feet of ore. Assay taken Aug. 12th \$2.35 per ton. Two shifts put on Saturday night.

August 24, 1929. Mr. Carnahan and Foster in city. Tunnel depth 964 feet. Formation dry. Had been cutting stringers of ore.

Sept. 7, 1929. Tunnel depth  $1006\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Cut a 13 foot vein of fine looking sulphide ore. Assay from south side of vein ran \$2.80.

Sept. 14, 1929. Tunnel depth 1041 feet. Granite and Schist Mineralized on jointing planes. Water coming in.

(5)

Sept. 27, 1929. Tunnel depth 1069 feet. Formation very hard.

October 8, 1929. Tunnel depth 1085 feet. Mineralized stringers cutting formation. Some water, Help hard to hold.

October 31, 1929. Had force at work for the past three weeks lowering tunnel grade, which had been raised about Five feet, in the last 100 feet of run. While Carnahan had his hand hurt. Mineral stringers in face of tunnel assay \$4.49. Tunnel about eleven-twelfths completed.

About November 12, 1929, completed lowering grade of Tunnel.

November 21, 1929, Carnahan in city. Tunnel depth 1101 feet. Ore crossing face.

W. L. PIERS  
ASSAYER AND CHEMIST  
DENVER, COLORADO

REX DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

October 26, 1928

	Gold	Silver		
No. 1	0.44 au.	1.02 ag.		Total value. \$9.39
	0.14 au.	0.40 ag.		" " 3.03

From 24 inch ledge.

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				June 21st 1929
No. 1	0.04 au.	Trace ag.		\$0.80
2	0.10 au.	0.20 ag.		2.10
3	0.06 au.	Trace ag.		1.20

Assay of sample taken from drilling in side wall, West side about 833 feet back.

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				July 5, 1929
Rex South	0.12 au.	0.60 ag.		\$2.70
Rex Tunnel South	0.18 au.	0.92 ag.		4.06

This assay was taken out at a depth of about 856 feet. The second assay is of same ore only about three feet farther in and near the breast of the tunnel.

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				July 8, 1929
No. 1	Rex tunnel	0.14 au.	0.60 ag. Quartz & Spar Tunnel Breast	\$3.11
2	" "	0.18 au.	0.80 ag. Quartz & Spar, General	4.01
3	" "	0.44 au.	1.40 ag. Quartz, Spar and Some Schist	9.52

These samples were taken at a depth of 864 feet in tunnel. In the two last assays the ore was sorted and the part showing most schist was placed in sample number.

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				July 15, 1929.
No. 1	Rex Tunnel	0.11 au.	0.20 ag.	\$2.30
2	" "	0.16 au.	0.30 ag.	3.35

Assay No. 1 tunnel 890 to 891½ feet. Two and one -half feet across vein.

Assay No. 2. across about six feet of vein, about six feet north of hole drilled in North side of tunnel, with wooden plug which marked samples of last week. Depth approximated 858 feet.

REX DEVELOPING COMPANY.

July 18, 1930.

1150	Gold 0.22Au.	Silver Trace	Total value. \$4.40
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From seam across ledge 1150 odd feet - last edge cut 6 foot.

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0.12 au.	Trace	July 24, 1930.	\$2.40
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six feet last ledge cut.

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Rex Tunnel	0.09 au	0.90 ag.	July 29th, 1929.	Total value \$2.26
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Ore sample taken out at 902 feet.

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Rex Tunnel 921	0.11 au.	0.30 ag.	August 12th 1929.	Total value \$2.35
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Assay from ore in tunnel at 919 to 921½ feet in depth. Second shooting into ledge.

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Rex Tunnel 919	0.15 au.	0.62 ag.	August 13, 1929.	Total value \$3.32
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This assay was taken from the first shooting of a ledge crossed at near 917 feet, for about two feet and the assay hereto attached was the follow-two feet of the ledge.

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Rex Tunnel 1050	0.16 au.	0.32 ag.	September 20, 1929	Total Value \$3.36
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This sample received by mail. Estimated at about 1051 to 1056 feet in tunnel. Amount of ore not known. etc.

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Breast	0.20 au.	1.01 ag.	October 22, 1929.	Total Value \$4.49
Foot Wall	0.11 au.	0.30 ag.		2.34

Assay No. 1 is from the breast of Tunnel at 1085 feet and was taken from stringers and jointing planes.  
No. 2 Foot Wall- is from foot wall of ledge at about 1015 feet back where water is coming strong.

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REX DEVELOPING COMPANY.

November 27, 1929.

Rex Mine No. 1	0.08 au.	Trace	Total Value	\$1.60
" " " 2	0.19 au.	0.82 ag.		4.20
" " " 3	0.16 au.	0.80 ag.		3.59

Assays No's. 1 and 3 from stringer, breast of tunnel 1112 feet. Assay No. 2 from Drift, 426 feet.

REX MINING COMPANY

December 18, 1929

0.12 au.	0.80	Total Value	\$2.78
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This sample was cut from west drift on 14 foot vein, from North side of vein, about 15 to 18 inches of ore. On side containing low grade values.

REX DEVELOPING COMPANY.

December 31, 1929.

Grand View Mining Co.	0.20 au.	0.40 ag.	Total value	\$4.18
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The above assay was taken by E. E. Carnahan from ledge cutting tunnel twenty-two feet in from the Fourteen foot ledge.

REX MINING COMPANY.

January 6, 1930.

A 1	0.12 au.	Total value	\$2.40
A 2	0.14 au.		2.80
A 3	0.16 au.		3.20
A 4	0.11 au.		2.20
B 1	0.06 au.		1.20

Nine assays by E. E. Carnahan.  
See back of last sheet.

B 2	0.08 au.		\$1.60
B 3	0.12 au.		2.40
C 1	0.16 au.		3.20
C 2	0.14 au.		2.80

Last sheet

- A-1 Right side of fourteen foot ledge, back twenty-two feet from center of tunnel in drift on right hand side of tunnel.
- A-2 Streak Four inches wide. In Same drift.
- A-3 Across roof of same drift.
- A-4 Left side of drift, in tale, in same drift.
- C-1 Taken from center of second ledge, two feet from drill hole in wall
- B-1 Taken on right hand side of "C"-1.
- B-2 Two feet from soft streak on left side.
- C-2 Three feet from center, left side.
- B-3 Left side.

REX DEVELOPING CO.

January 20, 1930.

A 5 Rex Mine	0.08 au.	\$1.60
A 6 " "	0.14 au.	2.80
A 7 " "	0.16 au.	3.20
A 8 " "	0.11 au.	2.20
A 9 " "	0.11 au.	2.20

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A 10 " "	0.10 au.	\$2.00
A 11 " "	0.15 au.	3.00
A 12 " "	0.14 au.	2.80
A 13 " "	0.31 au.	6.20
A 14 " "	0.18 au.	3.60

Location of assays as follows:

- A - 10 Starting from soft streak in main tunnel (Roof) and running two feet with tunnel in Fourteen foot vein, Footwall.
- A - 11 On left side, running 5 feet from side of Main tunnel.
- A - 12 Commencing at No. 5 and running four feet west.
- A - 13 North side 5 feet from Main Tunnel
- A - 14 Starts where No. 10 leaves off. Two feet farther in.
- A - 5 Commencing at No. 6 and running four feet south. (Right side)
- A - 6 Commencing at breast, running four feet south. In drift to east.
- A - 7 Taken from slab five inches thick four feet from breast Adjoining No. 6 on wall.
- A - 8 At point 22 feet from breast, on same side, Across four feet.
- A - 9 17 feet from breast, same side, across four feet. (Right Side)

Assays from No. 14 to 9 were all taken on the right side.

REX DEVELOPING CO.

February 10th 1930.

		Total value
A - 19	0.14 au.	\$2.80
A - 20	0.085 au.	1.70
A - 21	0.38	7.60

REX DEVELOPING CO.

February 10 1930.

G - 1	0.11 au.	Total value	\$2.20
A - 15	0.09 au.		1.80
A - 16	0.11 au.		2.20
A - 17	0.08 au.		1.60
A - 18	0.14 au.		2.80

REX DEVELOPING CO.

February 20 1930.

Hanging Wall	0.08 au.	0.62 ag.	Total value	\$1.86
Foot Wall	0.11 au.	0.70 ag.		2.50

REX DEVELOPING CO.

March 14 1930.

1 G	0.16 au.	0.20 ag.	Total value	\$3.28
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REX DEVELOPING COMPANY

April 16 1930

1. Dyke General	0.04 Au.	Trace	Total Value	\$ .80
2. Dyke South side	0.045 au.	Trace		.90

The above assays were taken from selected parts of the dike southwest of last shaft ledge.

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REX DEVELOPING COMPANY

June 17 1929.

0.32 au. 1.86 ag. Total value \$7.38

Sample of ore taken at about 830 to 831 feet by E. E. Carnahan June 15, 1929. Spar seam cutting across tunnel but ore seemed to be coming in from west side of tunnel about 20 inches of zinc ore but more mineralized.

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REX DEVELOPING COMPANY

June 27 1930.

1150 0.21 au. 1.02 ag. Total value \$4.53

Ore from which assay was made taken from breast of tunnel June 24th, 1930. Tunnel by actual survey was in 1148 feet Friday June 20th. It is estimated this sample was about 1153 feet.

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REX DEVELOPING COMPANY

July 1 1930.

0.37 au. 0.60 ag. Total value \$7.59

From about two feet of ore. Assay from Rex crosscut tunnel approximately 1155 feet. Possibly the back shaft ledge but east of shaft about 150 feet.

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BURLINGAME & PARKER  
CHEMISTS AND ASSAYERS  
DENVER, COLO.

THE REX CO.

Sept. 27 1928

#1 Trace 0.60 ag.  
#2 " 0.14 ag.