DMA Form

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
Control Slip

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

DMEA ~~DMA~~ Docket No. 2316 Copper & Lead

DO NOT DETACH THIS SLIP

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EXPLORATION PROJECT

Any action taken to change the type of request for assistance must be promptly reported to the Reports and Records Branch. Use DMA Form 2 for submitting these reports.

Routing Slip
(ONE COPY TO U.S.G.S. & ONE TO U.S.B.M.)

To:	CODE 700 Rm. 4070-A	Date	1-5-52
To:	~~Opr. Com.~~	Date	3-10-52
To:	~~Mr. Mittendorf~~	Date	
To:	~~Mails + Files~~	Date	
To:	~~Elko Docket~~	Date	
To:	~~Op. Com~~	Date	6-16-52
To:		Date	
To:	Maps - reports	Date	
To:	in Map file	Date	
To:	~~Op Com~~	Date	6-27-52
To:	~~Op Com~~	Date	7-30-52
To:		Date	
To:		Date	
To:		Date	
To:		Date	

DO NOT DETACH

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

Material sent to Field Team
to help in Field Examination.

1 Copy of a letter written by
Jack Payne to C. E. Degner

1 Land Survey Map

1 Form MF-100

1 Form MF-103

1 Report by Waldemar M. Ervin,
Engineer

1 Plan of Workings on Red Cloud
prospect.

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

700

Schmidt
Ellis

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUL 31 1952

Mr. W. H. King
Executive Officer, Region IV
DMEA Field Team
224 New Customhouse Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Re: Docket DMA-2316 (Copper-Lead)
New Mexico Copper Corporation
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. King:

Enclosed please find letter from C. E. Degner, President of New Mexico Copper Corporation of July 23, 1952. This letter is forwarded to you solely for your information.

In accordance with our telephone conversation of July 14, 1952, this office is prepared for a showing of interest to be taken in this matter by some Representative of the State of New Mexico. We believe it possible that Mr. Degner may be mistaken in some of his statements and we also believe in the ability and conscientious work of our Field Teams. We will take a definite stand on that matter.

We were pleased to learn over the telephone from you that we will have your complete cooperation, based on an understanding of the situation, if this office considers a re-examination advisable for reasons that do not in any way reflect on the ability of your Field Team.

We shall continue to forward any communications concerning this matter to you in order that you may follow any further developments.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANK E. JOHNSON (JHB)

Chairman, Operating Committee

P.N. 7-31-52

Enclosure

FSSchmidt/jem 7/28/52
cc to: Adm. Reading File
Docket
Messrs. CHJohnson-3621
Ned Nelson-4216 GSA
Ellis Schmidt
Field Team, Region IV
Op Com.

APPROVED:

J. H. Hedges (JHB)
Member, Bureau of Mines

T. P. Thayer (JHB)
Member, Geological Survey

FILE COPY
SURNAME:
700

Schmidt
Ellis
Johnson
Hedges

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUL 31 1952

Mr. C. E. Degner, President
New Mexico Copper Corporation
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Re: Docket DMA-2316 (Copper-Lead)
New Mexico Copper Corporation
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 23, 1952. We regret that this letter does not add anything to the previous correspondence. We are therefore unable, as stated in our letter of July 21, 1952, to find justification for having a re-examination made of the property of the New Mexico Copper Corporation.

It is noted that you plan to start some ore shipments at an early date. It is suggested that after some production has been made which may change the geological showings on the property to a significant extent, that you bring such information to the attention of this office.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf (for) S.N. 7-31-52

Acting Administrator

FSSchmidt/jem
7/28/52
cc to: Adm. Reading File
Docket
Messers. C.H.Johnson-3621
Ned Nelson-4216 GSA
Ellis Schmidt
Field Team, Region IV (2)

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

Mittendorf

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUL 29 1953

Hon. John J. Dempsey
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Dempsey:

This is in response to your telephone request of July 22, 1953 for a summary report of the actions taken on the application of the New Mexico Copper Mining Company, designated as docket DMA-2316.

An application for Government financial assistance was received from the subject company on January 5, 1952. A preliminary review of the application was made during January and early February by commodity specialists of the DMEA, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Mines in Washington, which resulted in the need for additional data and clarification of that submitted. The applicant responded to our request for additional information.

Since it appeared that the total Government participation in the proposed project would not exceed $25,000, if approved, the application was referred to the Executive Officer of Region IV, Denver, Colorado, for processing to completion under the authority which has been delegated to that Region. The Field Team, consisting of a member each of the Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Geological Survey, examined the property during April of 1952 and as a result of their findings the application was denied because "a careful study of the property and data available revealed that the probability of disclosing minable reserves by the proposed exploration program was not considered sufficiently promising to justify Government participation."

The applicant appealed the decision to the Washington office, who carefully reviewed the case and concurred in the action taken by the Field Team.

There has been no further correspondence with the applicant since August 4, 1952. I trust the foregoing adequately answers your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf (fw)

Administrator

COMittendorf/fw
7/29/53
cc: Admr Reading File
Mails & Files
Field Team, Reg. IV (2)
Rare Metals Div.
Mr. C. H. Johnson, Rm.3621
Mr. Ned Nelson, Rm.4216 GSA

R.C.G. 7-29-53

July 21, 1953

Mr. Schmidt:

Mr. M: X679 7/21/53

Mr. Shuart, of Congressman Dempsey's office (NMexico), wants to find out what happened in the denial case of New Mexico Copper Corp. - DMEA-2316.

He doesn't care who calls back, so long as the person knows the facts and so long as you know of his inquiry.

(Mr. Ellis is on leave.) Do you want someone else to call back?)

T.190, X679

Schmidt can handle

John J. Dempsey
Congressman

8/7/52 gla

New Mexico Copper Mining Company

METAL MINES — OPERATIONS — MINERALOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS — EXPLORATION & GENERAL ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF C. E. DEGNER, PRESIDENT — CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

August 4,1952

Re: Docket DMA-2316
Copper. New Mexico Copper
Corporation,Carrizozo,N.M.

Mr.C.O.Wittendorf
Acting Administrator
U.S. Department of the Interior
Defense Minerals Exploration
Washington 25, D.C.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of July 31st. Your department does not add anything to all the previous letters we received from you, or state any justification why our loan was turned down. You did not send any reputable Mining Engineers to examine the property. The once you sent here admited they did not know anything about the geology. Therefore we classified them as amateurs.

Please remember this property was Okayed by the U.S.Bureau and State of New Mexico Bureau of mines engineers while they were in the District in developing fluorspar and etc. Also highly recommended by one of the outstanding Mining Engineers and Geologist of the United States Corps of Engineers, that recommended that several hundred thousand dollars be spent in development of these mining properties.

Our loan application was an Exploratory loan, and not as you state if we are shipping ore I should advise you. We would not ask for a loan if we were shipping ore.

Had your Department sent a MINING ENGINEER to examine the property, and not cow punchers; this controversy would be un-necessary. But as it stands I am going to the bottom of this ignorance in your field department.

Yours Truly,

C. E. Degner

C.E.Degner,President
New Mexico Copper Corp.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
AUG 6 1952

ced:H

No copy of this letter sent to Field Sch. 8/7/52

7/28/52 gla

New Mexico Copper Mining Company

METAL MINES — OPERATIONS — MINERALOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS — EXPLORATION & GENERAL ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF C. E. DEGNER, PRESIDENT — CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Re:Docket DMEA-2316

July 23, 1952

Mr. Frank E. Johnson
Acting Administrator
United States Department of the Interior
Defense Minerals
Exploration Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUL 25 1952

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In reply to your letter of July 21 I am quite disturbed over your action.

Personally, I am a mining engineer myself. I do not wish to engage in any controversy with you but I will take issue with your field engineer. They were very incompetent in their examination First, they asked me what character of rock the dyke that is the outcropping close to the main shaft workings. I told them it was lime. Well, they stated to me they should know - that they were suppose to be geologists. Then they called a monzonite a porphyry, etc. They further stated that they were unfamiliar with the geology of the district and stated if they could read up on some books of the district they might be able to acquaint themselves.

I did not go down into the shaft with them as I had been on the sick list - therefore our hoistman lowered them down into the shaft for examination. Had they examined the ore body on the 118 foot level they could have taken samples of commercial ore in the entire width of the shaft which vein dips 80 degrees to the south.

We expect to start ore shipments from this property at an early date. I personally am far from satisfied with such examination made by your so-called field men. I am taking this matter up at an early date with our Representative in Congress of our State why such engineers are allowed to condemn properties without just cause. I have been, personally, out with many mining engineers in my time and it usually takes a few days or more to make an examination of a mining property and not thirty-five minutes as your field men have done.

Yours truly C. E. Degner
C. E. Degner, Pres
New Mexico Copper Corporation

700 FILE COPY
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

JUL 21 1952

Schmidt
Ellis
Hodges
Baker
Selfridge
Johnson

Mr. D. E. Degner, President
New Mexico Copper Corporation
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Re: Docket DMEA-2516 (Copper-Lead)
New Mexico Copper Corporation
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

Copies of your letter of June 3, 1952, to Mr. W. H. King, Executive Officer of Region IV, Denver, your letter of June 1, 1952, to Mr. John Keel, Vice President of New Mexico Copper Corporation, and also a copy of the letter of Mr. Jack Payne to you of June 17, 1952, have caused us to give renewed attention to the DMEA Field Team's examination of the subject property.

In connection with our further review of this whole matter, including all published literature, we have received reports from the Regional Office, and also the field engineers, concerning the details and circumstances attending this examination. In the light of this investigation we are unable to recommend a re-examination of the property.

We regret, under the circumstances, that there is nothing further we can do at present. In the event that any future work should reveal something of greater promise we will be pleased to give it full consideration.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANK E. JOHNSON (R.D.H.) J.N. 7-21-52

Acting Administrator

Copy to:
Mr. John J. Keel, Vice-President
New Mexico Copper Corporation
1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

FSSchmidt/gla 7-16-52
cc to: Adm. Reading File
Docket
Messrs. C.H.Johnson-3621
Ned Nelson-4216 GSA
Ellis
Schmidt
DMEA Field Team, Region IV (2)

7/14/52 gla

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

July 7, 1952

Memorandum

To: Frank E. Johnson, Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

From: Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Docket No. DMEA-2316 (Copper Lead), New Mexico
Copper Corporation, Carrizozo, New Mexico

Your letter of June 30 concerning Docket No. DMEA-2316 and the attached copy of letter from Mr. John Keel, Vice President of the New Mexico Copper Corporation, has been reviewed in this office. Your attention is directed to the memorandum of this date with the copies of attached information by the examining engineers.

The Red Cloud property mentioned in your letter of June 30 is 1700 feet northwest of the property under consideration in DMEA Docket No. 2316. There could very well be fluorspar ore on the Red Cloud property.

After a review of the information submitted, this office does not consider it advisable to request a re-examination of the property at this time.

W. H. King

W. H. King

JUL 11 1952

Telephone Conversation 7/14/52
with Wm.King Denver New Mexico Copper Co

King reports that they do not have good opinion of Degner and that we can take his reports with suspicion. However that if we got in a jam here with political pressure a nd it came to the worst that he woyld have a reexamination made but that if he did so it would be merely for effect amd not because he had any doubts about the present reports.

I assured him that we would not ask for reexamination unless we felt it imperative

Schmidt

Degner claims the engineers epent only 35 minutes on tye property. Farmham says they spent 5 hours in the area including neighboring mine of which ha lf or 2.5 hours were spent on the applicant property.
Faick agrees with this.
They took two samples at 135 ft depth in shaft which alone should take the 35 minutes.

I regard Degner as discredited by his repeated statement of 35 minutes and this discredits just about everything else. His original data showed gross ignorance contradictions etc until I got him to straighten them out.

Schmidt

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

July 7, 1952

Memorandum

To: Frank E. Johnson, Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

From: Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Docket DMEA-2316 (Copper Lead), New Mexico
Copper Corporation, Carrizozo, New Mexico

Your memorandum of June 19 regarding the examination of the New Mexico Copper Corporation property near Carrizozo, New Mexico, was forwarded to Mr. W.R. Storms, Chief of the Arizona-New Mexico Branch, Bureau of Mines, with a request that he investigate the situation.

Attached are four copies of Mr. Storms' reply. To each copy of Mr. Storms' memorandum there is attached a memorandum from L.L. Farnham, Mining Engineer, Bureau of Mines, who accompanied the Geological Survey Engineer on the examination and prepared the Bureau's report.

Also attached are four copies of Mr. John M. Faick's memorandum to Mr. Koschmann concerning this matter.

It would seem that the information presented by these engineers is sufficient for all purposes.

W. H. King

W. H. King

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
JUL 11 1952

Mining Division
Date Rec'd.
JUL 3 - 1952
BUREAU OF MINES
Denver, Colorado

MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

July 2, 1952

Air Mail

Memorandum

To : W. H. King, Acting Chief, Mining Div., Region IV

From : Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Br., Mining Div., Region IV

Subject : New Mexico Copper Corp., Carrizozo, N. Mex., DMEA Docket 2316

In answer to your memorandum of June 23, with copy of a letter from the Operating Committee of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration asking about the time spent by the Examining Team on its visit to the above property, I am enclosing a reply from Lloyd L. Farnham, mining engineer of the Bureau of Mines, who was one of the examiners. I understand that John N. Faick, geologist with the Geological Survey who examined this property with Farnham, is sending his reply directly to Mr. Koschmann, the other Field Team member.

Having known of Mr. Degner, president of the New Mexico Copper Mining Co., for many years, I don't believe the Operating Committee should place too much credence in his statements.

The Operating Committee's letter is attached.

Walter R. Storms

Walter R. Storms

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUL 11 1952

CC W. H. King (6)
DMEA-2316
DF

WRStorms:frj

MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

Memorandum

July 2, 1952

To : W. R. Storms, Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Br., Mining Div., Region IV, Tucson, Ariz.

From : L. L. Farnham, Mining Engineer, Arizona-New Mexico Br., Mining Div., Region IV, Tucson, Arz.

Subject : New Mexico Copper Mining Co., Conqueror Copper-Lead Prospect, Red Cloud Mining District, Lincoln County, N. Mex., DMEA-2316.

In a letter to the Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region IV, dated June 3, 1952, C. E. Degner, President of the above company, severely criticized the examining team which made the examination of the subject property. He not only questioned their competence but was particularly critical as to the short length of time that was devoted to the investigation, claiming that the examiners spent but 35 minutes on the property. Mr. Degner's watch must have stopped shortly after arrival for the facts concerning the time element are as follows:

1/

The examining team, accompanied by C. E. Degner, left Carrizozo, N. Mex. at approximately 8 o'clock on the morning of April 22, 1952, and after some delays due to muddy roads, arrived on the property at about 11.00 a.m. Immediately thereafter the various shallow prospect openings surrounding the site of the proposed exploration were examined by the examining team under the guidance of Mr. Degner. Altogether at least 1.5 hours were spent in the examination of all these surface pits and trenches. Following a short lunch period, the examining team was lowered to the bottom of the 135-foot Conqueror shaft which the applicant proposed to sink an additional 300 feet. Other than a small station at the bottom, no lateral workings extended from this shaft. According to the best recollection of the writer the work of cutting two samples from the lower portion of the shaft must have taken nearly all of the 35 minutes that Degner claims was the total time spent on the property.

1/ Faick, J. M., U. S. Geological Survey, and
Farnham, L. L., U. S. Bureau of Mines.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUL 11 1952

CC W. H. King (Orig. & 6)
DMEA-2316
DF

LLFarnham:frj

After leaving the shaft the examiners, accompanied by C. E. Degner and his son, walked to the Red Cloud fluorite-bastnasite deposit which is located on an adjoining group of claims, some 1,700 feet northwest of the Conqueror shaft. The visit to this property was considered pertinent for the reason that Mr. Degner claimed that bastnasite and fluorite occurred in the area selected for the proposed exploration. Something in the neighborhood of 1.5 hours was spent in looking over the surface and underground workings of the Red Cloud and adjoining Conqueror No. 9 claims. This latter claim, formerly owned by Degner, was sold in 1945 to the company who later developed the fluorite-bastnasite deposit.

The examining team returned to the applicant property, and after a short conference with Degner, departed at about 4.00 p.m. Thus the examiners were in the area for 5 hours, about one half of which was spent at the site of the proposed exploration project. During that time all the mineralized exposures that Degner pointed out were examined, together with others that for obvious reasons he failed to point out. The surface mineralization was confined to such a relatively small area and the accessible underground workings so limited, that it did not appear that any additional information pertinent to the merits of the property could have been obtained even though the field team had remained for a much longer time on the subject property.

In C. E. Degner's letter of June 3rd, he states:

"The U. S. Bureau of Mines and State Bureau of Mines recommended the development of these properties - - - - ". This must refer to the Conqueror No. 9 claim which was involved in a fluorspar exploratory program[2] initiated by the U. S. Bureau of Mines in 1943, for there are no records indicating that either the Federal or the State Bureaus ever recommended the exploration or development of the area which the applicant proposed to explore.

2/ Bur. of Mines R. I. 3854.

L. L. Farnham, Mining Engineer
Arizona-New Mexico Branch
Mining Div., Region IV
Bureau of Mines.

Mining Division
Date Rec'd.
JUL 3 - 1952
BUREAU OF MINES
Denver, Colorado

MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

July 2, 1952

Air Mail

Memorandum

To : W. H. King, Acting Chief, Mining Div., Region IV

From : Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Br., Mining Div., Region IV

Subject : New Mexico Copper Corp., Carrizozo, N. Mex., DMEA Docket 2316

In answer to your memorandum of June 23, with copy of a letter from the Operating Committee of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration asking about the time spent by the Examining Team on its visit to the above property, I am enclosing a reply from Lloyd L. Farnham, mining engineer of the Bureau of Mines, who was one of the examiners. I understand that John N. Faick, geologist with the Geological Survey who examined this property with Farnham, is sending his reply directly to Mr. Roschmann, the other Field Team member.

Having known of Mr. Degner, president of the New Mexico Copper Mining Co., for many years, I don't believe the Operating Committee should place too much credence in his statements.

The Operating Committee's letter is attached.

Walter R. Storms

Walter R. Storms

CC W. H. King (6)
DMEA-2316
DF

WRStorms:frj

MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

Memorandum

July 2, 1952

To : W. R. Storms, Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Br., Mining Div., Region IV, Tucson, Ariz.

From : L. L. Farnham, Mining Engineer, Arizona-New Mexico Br., Mining Div., Region IV, Tucson, Ariz.

Subject : New Mexico Copper Mining Co., Conqueror Copper-Lead Prospect, Red Cloud Mining District, Lincoln County, N. Mex., DMEA-2316.

In a letter to the Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region IV, dated June 3, 1952, C. E. Degner, President of the above company, severely criticized the examining team which made the examination of the subject property. He not only questioned their competence but was particularly critical as to the short length of time that was devoted to the investigation, claiming that the examiners spent but 35 minutes on the property. Mr. Degner's watch must have stopped shortly after arrival for the facts concerning the time element are as follows:

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Farnham, L. L., U. S. Bureau of Mines.

CC W. R. King (Orig. & 6)
DMEA-2316
DF

LLFarnham:frj

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2/ Bur. of Mines R. I. 3854.

L. L. Farnham, Mining Engineer
Arizona-New Mexico Branch
Mining Div., Region IV
Bureau of Mines.

Mining Division
Date Rec'd.
JUL 3 - 1952
BUREAU OF MINES
Denver, Colorado

MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

July 2, 1952

Air Mail

Memorandum

To : W. H. King, Acting Chief, Mining Div., Region IV

From : Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Dr., Mining Div., Region IV

Subject : New Mexico Copper Corp., Carrizozo, N. Mex., DMEA Docket 2316

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The Operating Committee's letter is attached.

Walter R. Storms

Walter R. Storms

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUL 11 1952

CC W. H. King (6)
DMEA-2316
DF

WRStorms:frj

MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

Memorandum

July 2, 1952

To : W. R. Storms, Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Br., Mining Div., Region IV, Tucson, Ariz.

From : L. L. Farnham, Mining Engineer, Arizona-New Mexico Br., Mining Div., Region IV, Tucson, Ariz.

Subject : New Mexico Copper Mining Co., Conqueror Copper-Lead Prospect, Red Cloud Mining District, Lincoln County, N. Mex., DMEA-2316.

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Farnham, L. L., U. S. Bureau of Mines.

CC W. H. King (Orig. & 6)
DMEA-2316
DF

LLFarnham:frj

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The examining team returned to the applicant property, and after a short conference with Degner, departed at about 4.00 p.m. Thus the examiners were in the area for 3 hours, about one half of which was spent at the site of the proposed exploration project. During that time all the mineralized exposures that Degner pointed out were examined, together with others that for obvious reasons he failed to point out. The surface mineralization was confined to such a relatively small area and the accessible underground workings so limited, that it did not appear that any additional information pertinent to the merits of the property could have been obtained even though the field team had remained for a much longer time on the subject property.

In C. E. Degner's letter of June 3rd, he states:

"The U. S. Bureau of Mines and State Bureau of Mines recommended the development of these properties - - - - ". This must refer to the Conqueror No. 9 claim which was involved in a fluorspar exploratory program[2/] initiated by the U. S. Bureau of Mines in 1943, for there are no records indicating that either the Federal or the State Bureaus ever recommended the exploration or development of the area which the applicant proposed to explore.

2/ Bur. of Mines R. I. 3854.

L. L. Farnham, Mining Engineer
Arizona-New Mexico Branch
Mining Div., Region IV
Bureau of Mines.

COPY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O.Box 4126, University Station
Tucson, Arizona

July 2, 1952

COPY

Memorandum

To: Field Team, Region IV
Through: Mr. A. H. Koschmann

From: John N. Faick, Geologist

Subject: Reply to Field Team's Request for Information to Answer F. E. Johnson's Letter, dated June 19, 1952, Regarding C. E. Degner's Criticism of Examination: DMEA 2316

I am chagrined over the necessity of replying to the alleged injustices stated in a letter relative to application DMEA 2316 from Mr. C. E. Degner under the date of June 3, but believe this examination was conducted in a proper manner, and therefore have no apologies to offer for either the examination or the inevitable results. Regarding the qualifications of the examiners to make this examination, in addition to qualifications already known to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, it might be politically expedient to mention that one of the examiners is registered with the Arizona State Board of Technical Registration of Engineers and the other is registered with the New Mexico State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

In answer to the applicant's deliverate falsification regarding time devoted to the examination, a diary kept by one of the examiners reveals that one full day was consumed by the examination. Of this time about 5 hours were spent at the applicant's property and the nearby Red Cloud and Conqueror No. 9 claims, which were visited in order to see the type of mineralization for which the applicant proposes to explore. The examiners were guided and assisted by Mr. C. E. Degner, his son, and one employee, and presumably were shown all of the prospects of importance to the appraisal.

As I understand the functions of an examination it is not for the examiners to tell the applicant about the geology of a property but to appraise the applicant's data, and to learn as much as possible by observation. Certainly, it would be presumptious for anyone on a short-term spot examination to try to give a name to a thick series of siltstones, sandstones, shales, and limestones, and it is unimportant

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In making an examination of this type it is common practice for the examiners to rely in part on the work of others, and in this case the three published scientific papers referred to in the original report on the examination were studied to great advantage and this study is regarded by the examiners as a fundamental part of the care, thought, and attention given the application. The samples taken during the examination were brought back to the Tucson office where they were analyzed and examined microscopically. In other words a great deal more care was given to this examination than Mr. Degner is aware of.

The examiners preferred not to rely on the data or interpretations given in the private report by W. M. Ervin and the copies of letters by Jack Payne, and have never seen or heard of the report by H. A. Brandt until mentioned in the letter by Mr. Degner. Why did he not submit the Brandt report as supporting data when making application or at the time of the examination.

Regarding the past production claimed for the Conqueror property, it is understood that some ore has been produced from the Conqueror No. 9 claim, formerly owned by Mr. Degner, but this claim was sold by Mr. Degner several years ago and is not part of the property for which application was made. Only a trivial amount of ore has been produced from the property for which application has been made, and if the property has any possibilities for future production the geologic evidence was not apparent to the examining engineer and geologist. Mr. Degner's prospects do not look nearly as good to the examiners as many others that previously have been denied by DMEA. If his loan application were to be approved on the basis of what Mr. Degner was able to show the examiners, then nearly every application that comes to the Tucson office would have to be approved in order for DMEA to remain fair and impartial to the applicants. In the examiners' opinion, to approve such an application as that submitted by Mr. Degner, would be an inexcusable waste of Government funds and would tend to defeat the purpose for which DMEA was organized.

/s/ John N. Faick

John N. Faick
Geologist

COPY

(Noted:
A. F. Shride)

COPY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O.Box 4126, University Station
Tucson, Arizona

July 2, 1952

COPY

Memorandum

To: Field Team, Region IV
Through: Mr. A. H. Koschmann

From: John N. Falck, Geologist

Subject: Reply to Field Team's Request for Information to Answer F. E. Johnson's Letter, dated June 19, 1952, Regarding C. E. Degner's Criticism of Examination: DMEA 2316

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/s/ John N. Faick

John N. Faick
Geologist

COPY

(Noted:
A. F. Shride)

COPY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O.Box 4126, University Station
Tucson, Arizona

July 2, 1952

COPY

Memorandum

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Through: Mr. A. H. Koschmann

From: John H. Feick, Geologist

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COPY

/s/ John N. Falck

John N. Falck
Geologist

(Noted:
A. F. Shride)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

July 7, 1952

Memorandum

To: Frank E. Johnson, Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

From: Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Docket DMEA-2316 (Copper Lead), New Mexico
Copper Corporation, Carrizozo, New Mexico

Your memorandum of June 19 regarding the examination of the New Mexico Copper Corporation property near Carrizozo, New Mexico, was forwarded to Mr. W.R. Storms, Chief of the Arizona-New Mexico Branch, Bureau of Mines, with a request that he investigate the situation.

Attached are four copies of Mr. Storms' reply. To each copy of Mr. Storms' memorandum there is attached a memorandum from L.L. Farnham, Mining Engineer, Bureau of Mines, who accompanied the Geological Survey Engineer on the examination and prepared the Bureau's report.

Also attached are four copies of Mr. John M. Faick's memorandum to Mr. Koschmann concerning this matter.

It would seem that the information presented by these engineers is sufficient for all purposes.

W. H. King

W. H. King

Enclosures

WHK:jp
cc WRStorms (2)
AHKoschmann (2)
Contract
Chron

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
Denver
JUL 11 1952

Mining Division
Date Rec'd.
JUL 3 - 1952
BUREAU OF MINES
Denver, Colorado

MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

July 2, 1952

Air Mail

Memorandum

To : W. H. King, Acting Chief, Mining Div., Region IV

From : Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Dr., Mining Div., Region IV

Subject : New Mexico Copper Corp., Carrizozo, N. Mex., DMEA Docket 2316

In answer to your memorandum of June 23, with copy of a letter from the Operating Committee of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration asking about the time spent by the Examining Team on its visit to the above property, I am enclosing a reply from Lloyd L. Farnham, mining engineer of the Bureau of Mines, who was one of the examiners. I understand that John W. Faick, geologist with the Geological Survey who examined this property with Farnham, is sending his reply directly to Mr. Roschmann, the other Field Team member.

Having known of Mr. Degner, president of the New Mexico Copper Mining Co., for many years, I don't believe the Operating Committee should place too much credence in his statements.

The Operating Committee's letter is attached.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUL 11 1952

Walter R. Storms
Walter R. Storms

CC W. H. King (6)
DMEA-2316
DF

WRStorms:frj

MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

Memorandum

July 2, 1952

To : W. R. Storms, Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Br., Mining Div., Region IV, Tucson, Ariz.

From : L. L. Farnham, Mining Engineer, Arizona-New Mexico Br., Mining Div., Region IV, Tucson, Ariz.

Subject : New Mexico Copper Mining Co., Conqueror Copper-Lead Prospect, Red Cloud Mining District, Lincoln County, N. Mex., DMMA-2316.

In a letter to the Executive Officer, DMMA Field Team, Region IV, dated June 3, 1952, C. E. Degner, President of the above company, severely criticized the examining team which made the examination of the subject property. He not only questioned their competence but was particularly critical as to the short length of time that was devoted to the investigation, claiming that the examiners spent but 35 minutes on the property. Mr. Degner's watch must have stopped shortly after arrival for the facts concerning the time element are as follows:

1/

The examining team, accompanied by C. E. Degner, left Carrizozo, N. Mex. at approximately 8 o'clock on the morning of April 22, 1952, and after some delays due to muddy roads, arrived on the property at about 11.00 a.m. Immediately thereafter the various shallow prospect openings surrounding the site of the proposed exploration were examined by the examining team under the guidance of Mr. Degner. Altogether at least 1.5 hours were spent in the examination of all these surface pits and trenches. Following a short lunch period, the examining team was lowered to the bottom of the 135-foot Conqueror shaft which the applicant proposed to sink an additional 300 feet. Other than a small station at the bottom, no lateral workings extended from this shaft. According to the best recollection of the writer the work of cutting two samples from the lower portion of the shaft must have taken nearly all of the 35 minutes that Degner claims was the total time spent on the property.

1/ Faick, J. H., U. S. Geological Survey, and
Farnham, L. L., U. S. Bureau of Mines.

CC W. M. King (Orig. & 6)
DMMA-2316
DF

LLFarnham:frj

After leaving the shaft the examiners, accompanied by C. E. Degner and his son, walked to the Red Cloud fluorite-bastnasite deposit which is located on an adjoining group of claims, some 1,700 feet northwest of the Conqueror shaft. The visit to this property was considered pertinent for the reason that Mr. Degner claimed that bastnasite and fluorite occurred in the area selected for the proposed exploration. Something in the neighborhood of 1.5 hours was spent in looking over the surface and underground workings of the Red Cloud and adjoining Conqueror No. 9 claims. This latter claim, formerly owned by Degner, was sold in 1945 to the company who later developed the fluorite-bastnasite deposit.

The examining team returned to the applicant property, and after a short conference with Degner, departed at about 4.00 p.m. Thus the examiners were in the area for 3 hours, about one half of which was spent at the site of the proposed exploration project. During that time all the mineralized exposures that Degner pointed out were examined, together with others that for obvious reasons he failed to point out. The surface mineralization was confined to such a relatively small area and the accessible underground workings so limited, that it did not appear that any additional information pertinent to the merits of the property could have been obtained even though the field team had remained for a much longer time on the subject property.

In C. E. Degner's letter of June 3rd, he states:

"The U. S. Bureau of Mines and State Bureau of Mines recommended the development of these properties - - - - ". This must refer to the Conqueror No. 9 claim which was involved in a fluorspar exploratory program[2/] initiated by the U. S. Bureau of Mines in 1943, for there are no records indicating that either the Federal or the State Bureaus ever recommended the exploration or development of the area which the applicant proposed to explore.

2/ Bur. of Mines R. I. 3834.

L. L. Farnham, Mining Engineer
Arizona-New Mexico Branch
Mining Div., Region IV
Bureau of Mines.

COPY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O.Box 4126, University Station
Tucson, Arizona

July 2, 1952

COPY

Memorandum

To: Field Team, Region IV
Through: Mr. A. H. Koschmann

From: John H. Feick, Geologist

Subject: Reply to Field Team's Request for Information to Answer F. E. Johnson's Letter, dated June 19, 1952, Regarding C. E. Degner's Criticism of Examination: DMEA 2316

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/s/ John N. Falck

John N. Falck
Geologist

COPY

(Noted:
A. F. Shride)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

July 7, 1952

Memorandum

To: Frank E. Johnson, Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

From: Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Docket No. DMEA-2316 (Copper Lead), New Mexico
Copper Corporation, Carrizozo, New Mexico

Your letter of June 30 concerning Docket No. DMEA-2316 and the attached copy of letter from Mr. John Keel, Vice President of the New Mexico Copper Corporation, has been reviewed in this office. Your attention is directed to the memorandum of this date with the copies of attached information by the examining engineers.

The Red Cloud property mentioned in your letter of June 30 is 1700 feet northwest of the property under consideration in DMEA Docket No. 2316. There could very well be fluorspar ore on the Red Cloud property.

After a review of the information submitted, this office does not consider it advisable to request a re-examination of the property at this time.

W. H. King

W. H. King

WHK:jp
cc WRStorms (2)
AHKoschmann (2)
Contract
Chron

FILE COPY
~~SUB~~ NAME:

Schmidt
Ellis

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 30 1952

Mr. W. H. King
Executive Officer, Region IV
DMEA Field Team
224 New Customhouse Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Re: Docket No. DMA-2316 (Copper-lead)
New Mexico Copper Corp.
P.O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. King:

Enclosed is a letter from Mr. John Keel, Vice President of the New Mexico Copper Corporation, dated June 24, 1952. Also enclosed is a letter by Mr. Jack Payne, consulting engineer for the New Mexico Copper Corporation and the Corona Corporation, dated June 17, 1952, together with assay certificates of samples taken by Mr. Payne on June 14, 1952.

This data is forwarded for your consideration since it would indicate the presence of some fluorspar ore with which the bastnasite is associated on the neighboring Red Cloud property of the Corona Corporation, a subsidiary of the Lindsey Light and Chemical Co.

In view of this new information from an engineer who is also employed by the productive neighboring Corona Corp., it would seem advisable to consider a re-examination of the property.

We would be interested to know your decision in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANK E. JOHNSON
(NB)
Chairman, Operating Committee

J.N. 6-30-52

Enclosures
APPROVED: J. H. Hedges (NB)
Member, Bureau of Mines

T. P. Thayer (NB)
Member, Geological Survey

FSSchmidt/jem
6/26/52
cc to: Adm. Reading File
Docket
Messrs. CHJohnson-3621
Ned Nelson-4216 GSA
Ellis Schmidt
Opr. Committee
Field Team, Region IV (2)

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

700

Schmidt
Ellis
Nutt

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 27 1952

Mr. John J. Keel, Vice-President
New Mexico Copper Corporation
1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

Re: Docket No. MEE-2316 (Copper-Lead)
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Keel:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter of June 24, 1952, with enclosure of letter by Mr. Jack Payne, dated June 17, 1952 and assay certificate of samples taken by him on June 14, 1952.

We wish to thank you for this data which is receiving our fullest consideration.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

6/27/52

Ernest Wm. Ellis, Chief
Rare and Misc. Metals Division

FSSchmidt/jem
6/27/52
cc to: Adm. Reading File
Docket
Messrs. CHJohnson-3621
Ned Nelson-4216 GSA
Ellis Schmidt
Field Team, Region IV (2)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 27 1952

Mr. W. H. King
Executive Officer
DMEA Field Team, Region IV
224 New Customhouse Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Mr. King:

Reference is made to your memorandum dated June 18, in reply to my letter of June 12 which pointed out the dollar limits of your delegated authority to approve or deny exploration applications. Although my letter made no reference to a specific case, it did carry the implication that you had taken final action on applications which did not fall within the area of your delegated authority. You state that your office has been aware of the delegation of authority since its inception and that you believe your activities have been within its scope, and you request that we inform you if we have any information to the contrary.

The specific action which gave cause for writing my letter of June 12 was in connection with docket DMEA-2316, a copper-lead exploration application submitted by the New Mexico Copper Corporation. The application was received in Washington on January 5 and involved a project which was estimated to cost $60,000 with government participation of $30,000. After a preliminary examination of the application, made here in Washington, the Operating Committee requested a field examination on March 11, 1952. Our files also reveal that on May 23 you furnished Washington with a copy of your final report on the case, together with a copy of your letter of the same date to the applicant denying his application for "Government aid in exploration work on the Conqueror Mine in the amount of $60,000."

There is no inference on my part, or on the part of the members of the Operating Committee, that the conclusions of the Field Team that the application should be denied were improper. The purpose of my letter of June 12, and that of the Operating Committee dated June 19 was only to point out the fact that your action denying the application directly, and without reference to Washington, was a departure from our established procedures.

COMittendorf/fw/pa:6-25-52

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Acting Administrator

cc: Admr. Reading File
Mails & Files
Rare & Misc. Metals Div.
Base Metals Div.
Operating Committee

Chief Counsel
Mr. Thayer

Mr. Mittendorf
Mr. Hedges

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 26, 1952

Memorandum

To: Mr. E. Wm. Ellis

From: N. E. Nelson

Subject: DMEA-2316. New Mexico Copper Mining Company, Conqueror Mine, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

The conclusions of the field team and the recommended denial of the application are well supported by the data given in the report.

N. E. Nelson

N. E. Nelson
Geologist

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 26, 1952

Memorandum

To: Mr. E. Wm. Ellis

From: N. E. Nelson

Subject: DMEA-2316. New Mexico Copper Mining Company, Conqueror Mine, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

The conclusions of the field team and the recommended denial of the application are well supported by the data given in the report.

N. E. Nelson

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Geologist

6/27/52 gla

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

June 24, 1952

Memorandum

To: Frank E. Johnson, Chairman, Operating Committee

From: Executive Officer, Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Docket DMEA 2316 (Copper-lead), New Mexico Copper Corporation, Carrizozo, New Mexico

In denying the application Docket DMEA-2316, this office committed an error. I take full responsibility for this error. A little more help in this office would eliminate the rush which results in such errors.

We have requested our field office to investigate the charge that only 35 minutes were consumed in the examination of the property, as Mr. Degner states. When we receive information from the field office, we will forward it to you.

W. H. King

W. H. King

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 27 1951

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

June 24, 1952

Memorandum

To: Frank E. Johnson, Chairman, Operating Committee

From: Executive Officer, Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Docket DMEA 2316 (Copper-lead), New Mexico Copper Corporation, Carrizozo, New Mexico

In denying the application Docket DMEA-2316, this office committed an error. I take full responsibility for this error. A little more help in this office would eliminate the rush which results in such errors.

We have requested our field office to investigate the charge that only 35 minutes were consumed in the examination of the property, as Mr. Degner states. When we receive information from the field office, we will forward it to you.

W. H. King
W. H. King

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 27 1951

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P
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NEW MEXICO COPPER CORPORATION
"Copperco"
1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

June 24, 1952

Captain Ernest Wm. Ellis
Chief, Copper and Rare Minerals Branch
c/o Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket DMEA-2316 (Copper-lead)
New Mexico Copper Corporation
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Captain Ellis:

I received a letter dated June 19, 1952 from the Acting Administrator, Mr. C. O. Mittendorf, regarding the above project, in which it is stated "the application was denied because of unfavorable geological conditions and the low assay values of samples of ore taken near the bottom of the 135 foot shaft."

"We regret that the reports by the two field men, which substantiate each other, are at variance with the ideas of President Degner. We are presently writing the Field Team for further information in order to clarify the situation."

In view of the fact that the agency is presently writing the field team to clarify the situation and taking up the complaint from Mr. Degner concerning the examination of the subject property, I am enclosing a letter from Mr. Payne to Mr. Degner dated June 17, 1952 regarding samples taken so that this may also be taken into consideration. Attached also please find report on samples from The Custom Assay office, dated June 17, 1952.

Mr. Payne who has taken the above samples is a mining engineer (26 years experience) and formerly county surveyor in which the mines are located. He also is now the consulting mining engineer for the New Mexico Copper Corporation. Mr. Payne is also consulting engineer for the Corona Corporation, c/o Lindsay Light and Chemical Company.

Mr. Degner, President of the New Mexico Copper Corporation, had made arrangements for Mr. Payne to be present while the field team were at the mine. However, he could not be available until the next morning. Mr. Degner fully expected that the field team would spend at least several days at the mine in their examination. To his surprise they only spent 35 minutes in examining the mine.

as he has timed them. Mr. Degner and Mr. Payne are of the opinion that the field team have taken samples on the wall rock away from the ore. Mr. Degner has told the field team to examine the shaft at various levels, to get the dip and angles of the ore that was cut in sinking shaft, but he received the impression from them that they knew what to do and that he was influencing the examination. The field team stated to Mr. Degner that they did not understand the formation of the area nor could they figure it out and would have to get data and read up on it.

Mr. Degner feels that no man or mining engineer can examine a mine in 35 minutes, these thoughts are also shared by Mr. Payne and Mr. Ervin.

Mr. Ervin, mining engineer who has examined the mine at the Conqueror shaft has spent over a month in making his examination. Likewise Mr. H. A. Brandt, mining engineer of San Francisco has examined and made a report on the Red Cloud Mine, joining our Conqueror Mine--spending considerable time in doing so. He stated the merits of the properties and that the greatest ore bodies should be after the 600 foot level is reached.

At the time the field team examined the mine (April 22, 1952) the weather was very bad there, it had rained and then had six inches of snow which is very unusual for that time of the year.

I have known Mr. Degner for some time now and have found him to be reliable and honest. I believe that I am not wrong when I say this as I do have a number of reports to back me up on this from people that also have known Mr. Degner over a period of many years and have found him to be of good and reliable character.

My thoughts in writing this letter to you is to let you know what the thinking is here. It would be appreciated if you will consider the information contained in this letter along with your further study of the situation.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John J. Keel
Vice-Pres., Director
New Mexico Copper Corporation

Enclosures:

1. Letter from Mr. Payne to Mr. Degner, June 17, 1952, regards to ore sampling.

2. Custom assay office report on sampling by J. A. Payne June 14, 1952.

3. Pencil sketch of ore deposits Conqueror Mine or Red Cloud Mining District.

4. Sketch of Mineralized area, near Conqueror Shaft.

C
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NEW MEXICO COPPER CORRORATION
"Copperco"
1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

June 24, 1952

Captain Ernest Wm. Ellis
Chief, Copper and Rare Minerals Branch
c/o Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

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P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

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Sincerely yours,

/s/ John J. Keel
Vice-Pres., Director
New Mexico Copper Corporation

Enclosures:

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2. Custom assay office report on sampling by J. A. Payne June 14, 1952.

3. Pencil sketch of ore deposits Conqueror Mine or Red Cloud Mining District.

4. Sketch of Mineralized area, near Conqueror Shaft.

C
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The Custom Assay Office
P. O. Box 811
El Paso, Texas

Name New Mexico Copper Corp. June 17, 1952

Lot	Gold Ozs. Per Ton	Silver Ozs. Per ton	Wetlead Per Cent	Copper Per Cent	Zinc Per Ton	CaF2
#1		2.1	7.4	1.03		37.53
2		2.0		5.18		31.41
#1		$1.80	$21.00	$2.90		Total $25.70 + Spar $43. per ton 750 Lb 85% spar=$18.01
# 2		$1.80		$25.00		Total $26.00 + Spar $43. per ton 85% 620 Lb = $16

Sampling by J.A.Payne.June 14, 1952.

Chge- 14.00
Paid 9.25
Due 4.75

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE Chemist and Assayer

CORONA CORPORATION
c/o Lindsay Light & Chemical Company
West Chicago, Illinois

Mine Office
Corona, New Mexico

June 17, 1952

Mr. C. E. Degner
Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

On June 14 I cut two samples on your property in the Red Clound District. Sample No. 1 was cut along thirty inches at the hundred and eighteen foot level in the Conqueror shaft. Sample No. 2 was cut thirty six inches across the south face at a depth of eight feet in the Rio Tinto discovery shaft which is a hundred and ninety three feet northeast of the Conqueror shaft. Sample No. 1 is not representative of the ore at the hundred and eighteen foot mark. The ore is across the entire width of the shaft dipping eighty degrees to the south. Sample No. 2 is not representative of the Rio Tinto shaft. The vein at this point is also dipping eighty degrees to the south, it has always been my belief that this is the same fault that is cutting the shaft where the mineralization occurs as representated in sample No. 1. In stating that these are not representative samples, I don't mean that they will be higher or lower than the average sample, but in the case of sample No. 1 the nature of the timbers and lagging were obstructive to sampling either side of the thirty inches representated. In the Rio Tinto hole there is eighteen inches on the hanging wall and fourteen inches on the footwall of Fluorspar bearing material that were not included in the sample because of a recess and cave condition of the hole.

The Conqueror shaft was located and constructed as a working shaft and commercial ore was not expected to be encountered closer than eighty feet. Mr. Erwin thinks that a drift to the west towards the monzonite contact is best, I think a drift to the north towards the old shaft, but we both agreed in Denver last year that drifting should be done in at least three directions. The ore encountered in sinking of the Conqueror shaft is only indicative of an ore horizon, and the fact that mineralized pockets and seams were encountered during the course of sinking is highly encouraging. In the bottom of the Conqueror shaft the lences have been somewhat reversed which my practical geology indicates closeness to a fault zone which we must contact before encountering large bodies of ore. The recent sampling in the bottom of the Conqueror shaft would not carry values, but samples taken at right angles along the mud seams will carry values, and this is our que that we may possibly be close to an ore deposit.

I have mailed the samples to the assay office in El Paso and the returns will be mailed to you. Please mail my copy.

Respectfully

/s/ Jack A. Payne
Jack A. Payne
Box 324
Corona, New Mexico

C
O
P
Y

The Custom Assay Office
P. O. Box 811
El Paso, Texas

Name New Mexico Copper Corp. June 17, 1952

Lot	Gold Ozs. Per Ton	Silver Ozs. Per ton	Wetlead Per Cent	Copper Per Cent	Zinc Per Ton	CaF2
#1		2.1	7.4	1.03		37.53
2		2.0		5.18		31.41
#1		$1.80	$21.00	$2.90		Total $25.70 + Spar $43. per ton 750 Lb 85% spar=$18.01
# 2		$1.80		$25.00		Total $26.00 + Spar $43. per ton 85% 620 Lb = $16

Sampling by J.A.Payne.June 14, 1952.

Chge- 14.00
Paid 9.25
Due 4.75

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE Chemist and Assayer

#1 CaF2 750# = 883# (85%) = $18 Spar $43 " 30"
#2 " 628 739 = 16 43 36"

CORONA CORPORATION
c/o Lindsay Light & Chemical Company
West Chicago, Illinois

Mine Office
Corona, New Mexico

June 17, 1952

Mr. C. E. Degner
Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

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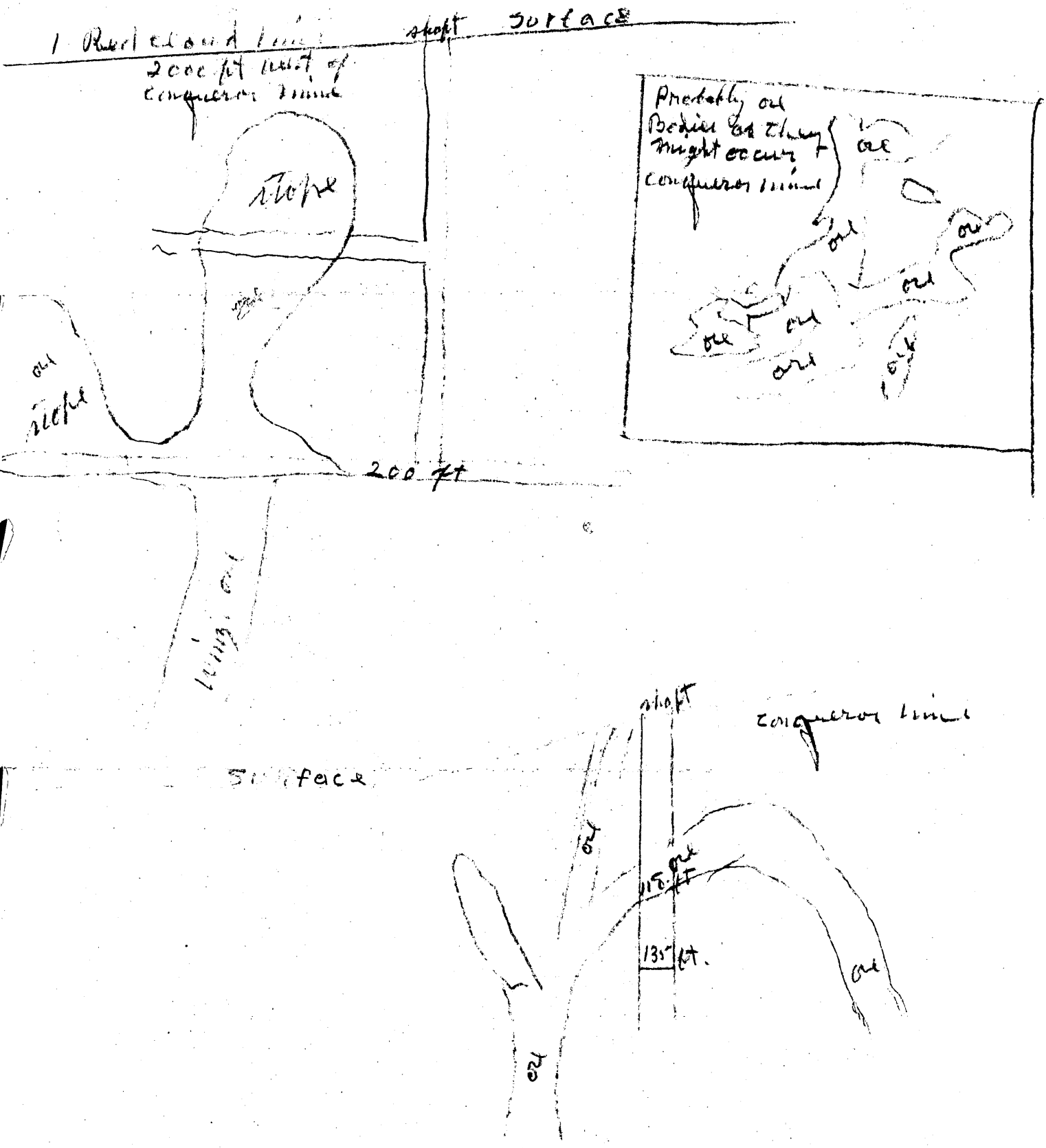
Respectfully

/s/ Jack A. Payne
Jack A. Payne
Box 324
Corona, New Mexico

Sketch



The Red Cloud Mining District is a more or less a Segregation Ore Deposit. Which is a process by which certain chemical constituents are leached out of rocks by circulating solutions and slowly concentrated in the form of crystallized minerals in fissures, vein, pockets, druses or other cavities.

By C.E.Degner

FILE COPY
SURNAME:
700

Schmidt
Ellis
Lemmon
CHJohnson

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 19 1952

Mr. John J. Keel, Vice President
New Mexico Copper Corporation
1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

Re: Docket DMEA-2316 (Copper-lead)
New Mexico Copper Corporation
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Keel:

Your letter of June 3, 1952, together with copy of enclosed letter by Mr. Degner, President of the Company, regarding the above captioned project has been received and contents carefully noted.

The report of the Field Team denying subject application has been reviewed. This office is in complete accord with Mr. Degner, that it is not a requirement for an exploration project to have "blocked-out" ore. This Agency is concerned only with mineral exploration and not with the development or blocking out of ore.

The application was denied because of unfavorable geological conditions and the low assay values of samples of ore taken near the bottom of the 135 foot shaft.

We regret that the reports by the two field men, which substantiate each other, are at variance with the ideas of President Degner.

We are presently writing the Field Team for further information in order to clarify the situation.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf (fw)

Acting Administrator

P.H.
6-19-52

FSSchmidt/jem
6/13/52
cc to: Adm. Reading File
Docket
Messrs. CHJohnson-Rm. 3621
Ned Nelson, 3216 GSA
Ellis Schmidt
Field Team, Region IV (2)

OWNERS AND OPERATORS
COPPER, LEAD, AND SILVER MINES
IN SIERRA BLANCA AND EL CIBOLA RANGES,
NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF
JOHN J. KEEL
Vice-President
LI. 4-5131

DmEA
2316

New Mexico Copper Corporation

"COPPERCO"
1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

C O P Y

NEW MEXICO COPPER CORPORATION
OFFICE OF C.E.DEGNER,PRESIDENT
CARRIZOZO,NEW MEXICO

June 1,1952

Dear Mr. Keel:

Received letter this A.M. that as it looks our loan is turned down, as not enough ores blocked and etc., Well if we had ores blocked we would not need any loan or sell stock.
The two government engineers only spent 35 minutes on the one claim, and they did not appear to know anything about geology or anything else about ore deposition. I THOUGHT these loans were to assist small operators to develop their mining properties? I would like to answer answer them and quote a Government engineer Mr. Waldmar M. Ervin to them. Mr. Ervin spent over a month on our properties making his examination, shall I answer them ? What do you think ?

Continental Engineering Company commenced business in 1943 but the work was on small operation,keeping up annual labor, sinking shafts, general exploration work. Will get this information to you tomorrow and airmail it to you.

Getting back to the two engineers the government sent here, its to deep for me to know how they could make a report at all in 35 minutes. This Conqueror claim did make small shipment in 1928, and has about a car of milling grade ore now on the dump, the shaft is being sunk away from the vein, this so drifting can be done at various levels to cut ore bodies, altho we were in ore at that at intervals in the entire shaft sinking.

Will airmail you the data in A.M.

Sincerely,
Signed C.E.DEGNER

FILE COPY
700-110
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 19 1952

Mr. W. H. King
Executive Officer
DMEA Field Team, Region IV
224 New Customhouse Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Re: Docket No. DMEA-2316 (Copper-Lead)
New Mexico Copper Corporation
P. O. Box 56, Carrizozo, N. M.

Dear Mr. King:

Your letter of June 6, 1952, with copy of letter of June 3, 1952, from Mr. C. E. Degner, President of the New Mexico Copper Corporation, has been received.

It is noted that you have denied this application. We wish to draw your attention to the fact that the amount of Government participation exceeds the $25,000 limit of your delegated authority.

Mr. Degner takes a very strong position concerning an alleged injustice in the examination of the subject property by the Field Team. His repeated charge that the Field examination was completed in 35 minutes while questionable, is naturally embarrassing. It is something that cannot be dismissed without some evidence of interest on our part.

Undoubtedly, the Field Team put as much time on the examination of this property as it merited. It is not our desire that any unnecessary time be spent on an examination, however, the Field Team should avoid giving the impression of making a hasty or inadequate examination.

Although we feel that the criticism of the applicant is probably unjust in this case, we are confronted with the necessity of replying to his complaint. We will, therefore, appreciate receiving your comments with the facts concerning the examination so as to assist us in making such a reply.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANK E. JOHNSON
(AB)

Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration
Administration

APPROVED:

C. H. Johnson
Member, Bureau of Mines (AB)

D. M. Lemmon
Member, Geological Survey (AB)

FSSchmidt/FEJohnson/jem/bih 6/17/52
cc to: Docket - Admr's. Reading File
Region IV - Operating Committee
Messrs. CHJohnson R-3621 - Ned Nelson R4216 GSA
Ellis - Schmidt - FEJohnson

FILE COPY
700 SURNAME:

Schmidt
Ellis

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Mr. W. H. King
Executive Officer, Region IV
DMEA Field Team
224 New Customhouse Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Re: Docket No. DMEA-2316 (Copper-lead)
New Mexico Copper Corporation
P.O. Box 56, Carrizozo, N. M.

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Mr. Degner takes a very strong position concerning an alleged injustice in the examination of the subject property by the Field Team. His repeated charge that the field examination was completed in 35 minutes while questionable, is naturally embarrassing. It is something that cannot be dismissed without some evidence of interest on our part. We wish to mollify Mr. Degner, and frankly ask you for ammunition to help us do so.

It is unfortunate that an impression of undue haste in making the examination should have been given to Mr. Degner. However, since we are confronted with criticisms on the part of the Applicant, it would seem that the proper procedure for us is to write you this letter of inquiry.

We hope that this situation can be handled so as to avoid having the complaint go to higher authority as threatened, which might entail endless explanations.

We will look forward to your reply with much interest.

Sincerely yours,

~~(signed) FRANK E. JOHNSON~~

Chairman, Operating Committee

APPROVED:

C. H. Johnson

Member, Bureau of Mines

Member, Geological Survey

FESchmidt/jem
6/13/52
cc to: Adm. Reading File Docket
Messrs. CHJohnson-3621 Ned Nelson-L2160SA
Ellis Schmidt Opr. Committee
Field Team, Region IV

FILE COPY
SURNAME: 700-110

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Lemmon
F E Johnson

JUN 19 1952

Mr. C. F. Degner, President
New Mexico Copper Corporation
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Re: Docket No. DMEA-2316 (Copper-Lead)
New Mexico Copper Corporation
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

Copies of your letters of June 3, 1952, to Mr. W. H. King, Executive Officer of Region IV, Denver, and your letter of June 1, 1952, to Vice President , John J. Keel, of the New Mexico Copper Corporation, have received our serious attention.

We regret that a situation of this kind has arisen, and are taking up your complaint concerning the examination of the subject property, with the Denver Regional Office. As soon as we have heard from the Regional Office we will write to you regarding this matter.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf (for)

Acting Administrator

6-19-52

FSSchmidt/FEJohnson/jem/bih
6/17/52
cc to: Docket
Admr's. Reading File
Region IV (2)
Messrs. CHJohnson R-3621
Ned Nelson R-4216 GSA Bldg.
Ellis
Schmidt
FEJohnson

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

700

Schmidt
Ellis

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Mr. [illegible], President
New Mexico Copper Corporation
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Re: Docket No. DMA-2316 (Copper-lead)
New Mexico Copper Corp.
P. O. Box 26
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

[illegible] copy of your letter of June 3, 1952, to Mr. [illegible] King, Executive Director, Region [illegible], and your letter of June [illegible], 1952, to the President [illegible] New Mexico Copper Corporation, [illegible] Mexico.

[illegible] are [illegible] your cooperation in conducting the exploration of the subject property, [illegible] convenient [illegible].

[illegible] required to be [illegible] of [illegible] given, and will do everything possible to [illegible] the matter. We will be pleased to write you as soon [illegible] further information from the field.

Very truly yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Acting Director

E.N.
6-19-52

E.Schmidt/jem
6/12/52
cc to: Adm. Reading File
Docket
Messrs. Gudohnson-3621
Ned Nelson-4216 (SA
Ellis Schmidt
Field Team, Region IV (2)

xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

June 6, 1952

Mr. C. E. Degner, President
New Mexico Copper Mining Company
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

This will acknowledge your letter of June 3 relative to Docket DMEA 2316.

Your letter has not supplied us with additional information or factual data which would indicate that further investigation of your property is warranted at this time.

Very truly yours,

W. H. King

W. H. King
Executive Officer
Field Team, Region IV

WHK:jp

cc w/copy of incoming ltr:
COMittendorf
WRStorms
AHKoschmann (2)
Sub
Chron

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 10 1952

6/4/52 gla

OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF
COPPER, LEAD, AND SILVER MINES
IN SIERRA BLANCA AND EL CIBOLA RANGES,
NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF
JOHN J. KEEL
Vice-President
LI. 4-5131

New Mexico Copper Corporation

"COPPERCO"
1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 4 1952

June 3, 1952

Captain Ernest Wm. Ellis
Chief, Copper & Rare Minerals Branch
c/o Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Re: DMEA Docket 2316
New Mexico Copper Mining Co.
Applicant for Exploration Loan

Dear Captain:

In reference to our application for Government assistance, re: DMEA Docket 2316, New Mexico Copper Mining Company, we wish to advise of the recent name change of the company, so that you may have this up-to-date information for your files.

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company will now be known as the New Mexico Copper Corporation. Carl E. Degner, Sr., is the President and Director of the Corporation. John J. Keel is now Vice-President and Director of the Corporation, in charge of all of the company's eastern affairs.

The company's name change is for the purpose of carrying out adequately the present business of the corporation.

Mr. C. E. Degner, President, the applicant for the exploration loan (DMEA Docket 2316) referred to in this letter, wrote to me, see attached copy of letter dated June 1, 1952. I thought that you would like to have a copy of this letter, therefore I am taking the liberty in forwarding this to you.

I am somewhat concerned about the contents of Mr. Degner's letter, mainly because I am of the understanding that in order to obtain an exploration type of loan, ore bodies need not be blocked out. Secondly, because I am of the belief that our country can use copper and plenty of it. Our corporation believes it has copper and other rare metals. It is the desire of the corporation to do everything it can to get its ores to market in the shortest time possible. This I believe would also aid our country's defense plans .

OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF
COPPER, LEAD, AND SILVER MINES
IN SIERRA BLANCA AND EL CIBOLA RANGES,
NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF
JOHN J. KEEL
Vice-President
LI. 4-5131

New Mexico Copper Corporation

"COPPERCO"
1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

In the attached letter Mr. Degner made reference to the Continental Engineering Company, this is the same company requesting government assistance, only difference is in the name change.

Mr. Degner advised me on April 2, 1952 that the Allied Dye and Chemical Company just completed a survey of a road to their Fluorspar mines joining our Conqueror mines on the north with the anticipation of mining their fluorspar for shipment to a mill they have at Deming, New Mexico. Mr. Degner also advised me on the same date that the owners of part of the mining properties with the Lindsey Light and chemical company are going to operate the mining properties, this per long distance telephone call he had from the attorney for the mining properties.(Attorney is at Beverly Hills, Calif.)

The attorney stated that they expect to have an operating fund of $150,000 to $200.000 and stated further that they expect to start mining around the 20th of the month, jointly with the Lindsey people.

Should further information be desired concerning the above please contact us and we shall furnish promptly upon request.

Very truly yours,

John J. Keel

John J. Keel
New Mexico Copper Corporation
Vice-President, Director

JJK/e

P.S. The Lindsey Light and chemical Co. mining properties referred to above join our Conqueror mines.
J.K.

C
O
P
Y

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
Office of C. E. Degner, President
Carrizozo, New Mexico

June 3, 1952

Mr. W. H. King
Field Team, Region IV
U. S. Department of the Interior
224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 23rd of May its not surprising to the writer. How can any engineer or engineers you sent on the job examine a mining property in 35 minutes? Your field men did not know the geology, they did not know one rock from another, they ask me what kind of rock the lime dyke was and called a monzonite rock something else, and so down the line it was very stupid.

U.S. Bureau of mines and State Bureau of mines recommended the development of these properties the Conqueror, it has production, Waldemar M. Ervin of San Francisco one of the outstanding Mining Engineers recommended that at least over $100,000.00 be spent in development, and in his report ores could very likly be shipped before the 150 to 200 foot level is reached. Mr. Ervin being in charge of field Exploration United States Corps of Engineers. Member American Institute of Mining Engineers. Also read H.A. Brandt, E.M. report.

As an Engineer personally, what do you mean by careful study of our property? Well quote again your two men spent just 35 minutes on the property. Why dont you send MINING ENGINEERS out to examine mining properties?

I am taking this matter up with my friends in the Senate and our State Representative in Washington, D.C. If you dont make small loans on properties of the merits of our Conqueror property? why not just close office. Will await your answer before calling Washington, D. C.

Yours Truly,

/s/ C. E. Degner

C.E. Degner, Pres.
New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

ced:H

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

May 23, 1952

Mr. C. E. Degner
President
New Mexico Copper Mining Co.
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

Reference is made to your application for Government aid in exploration work on the Conqueror mine in the amount of $60,000.

Projects approved by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration must, in its judgement, show definite promise of yielding material of acceptable grade, and in quantities that will significantly improve the mineral supply position for the National Defense Program.

A careful study of your property and data available to this agency, reveals that the probability of disclosing mineable reserves by your proposed exploration program is not considered sufficiently promising to justify Government participation. Under these circumstances, we regret to advise that your application for Government aid is denied.

Very truly yours,

W. H. King
W. H. King
Field Team, Region IV

A. H. Koschmann
A. H. Koschmann
Field Team, Region IV

cc: Acting Administrator
Attn. Code 210

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 2 1952

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

May 23, 1952

Memorandum

To: Acting Administrator, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Attention: 210

From: Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMEA Docket 2316, (Copper, Lead, Fluorspar, and rare earths) New Mexico Copper Mining Co. (C. E. Degner) Conqueror Mine, Lincoln County, New Mexico

Enclosed are the original and three copies of the final report on DMEA-2316, the original and one copy of Form 3b and a copy of the letter of denial to the applicant.

Removed in Mailroom
Files - Ta. 6-2-52

W. H. King

W. H. King

A. H. Koschmann

A. H. Koschmann

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 2 1952

Mining Division
Region IV

May 23, 1952

Memorandum

To: Field Team, Region IV

From: Acting Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMEA Docket 2316, (Copper, Lead, Fluorspar and rare earths) New Mexico Copper Mining Co. (C. E. Degner) Conqueror Mine, Lincoln County, New Mexico

Enclosed are nine copies of the final report on DMEA-2316 by L. L. Farnham of the Bureau of Mines.

The applicant requested exploration assistance estimated to cost $60,000 for sinking 300 feet and a total of 825 feet of drifting.

The field examination reveals that the ore deposits consist of small, irregular and discontinuous pod-like bodies which occur at random in a fractured and otherwise unmineralized sandstone. Any exploration program would involve a blind search for the recurrence of the small ore bodies.

The field examiners recommend the denial of the application.

We concur in their recommendation.

W. H. King

W. H. King

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 2 1952

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
6-9-52
(date)

Mining Division
Denver, Colo.
MAY 20 1952
BUREAU OF MINES
Denver, Colorado

May 20, 1952

Memorandum

To : W. H. King, Denver, Colorado

From : Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Branch

Subject: Final Report, DMEA Docket 2316, New Mexico Copper Mining Co's. Conqueror Copper-Lead Prospect, Red Cloud Mining District, Lincoln County, N. Mex.

Enclosed are original and 3 copies of the section on Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations by L. L. Farnham of the Bureau of Mines and J. N. Faick of the Geological Survey, and the section on Engineering by Farnham for the above report. A separate section on Geology will be submitted by the Geological Survey.

This report and its recommendations have my approval.

Brochure is enclosed.

Walter R. Storms

Walter R. Storms

CC: W. H. King (6)
D. A. Anderson
DMEA-2316
DF.

WRStorms:als

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

200 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

May 21, 1952

Memorandum

To: DMEA Field Team, Region IV

From: A. H. Koschmann

Subject: DMEA Docket 2318, New Mexico Copper Mining Company, (C. E. Degner), Conqueror Mine, Lincoln County, New Mexico, (Copper, Lead, Fluorspar, and Rare Earths)

Enclosed are the original and 8 copies of the geologic report by J. N. Paick of the U. S. Geological Survey covering the above docket.

It has been recommended that the loan be denied.

A. H. Koschmann
A. H. Koschmann
Supervising Geologist
Colorado-Wyoming

Enclosures (9)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O.Box 4126, University Station
Tucson, Arizona

May 19, 1952

Memorandum

To: A. H. Koschmann, Denver, Colorado

From: A. F. Shride, Tucson, Arizona

Subject: Geologic Report, IMEA 2316, New Mexico Copper Mining Company, (C. E. Degner), Conqueror Mine, Lincoln County, New Mexico, (Copper, Lead, Fluorspar, and Rare Earths)

Enclosed are the original and 8 copies of the above report by J. N. Faick of the Geological Survey.

This report and the recommendation that an exploration loan be denied, because the mineralized material is low grade, erratic in distribution, and not likely to be persistent to depth, have my approval.

A. F. Shride
Acting District Supervisor
Arizona-New Mexico

Enclosures 9

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, SECRETARY

DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF EXAMINATION BY FIELD TEAM
REGION IV

DMEA-2316, New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

Conqueror Copper-Lead Prospect, Red Cloud Mining District

Lincoln County, N. Mex.

L. L. Farnham, Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

J. N. Faick, Geologist
U. S. Geological Survey

May 1952

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By L. L. Farnham[1] and J. N. Faick[2]

This report covers the results of an examination made in connection with an application for a $60,000 exploration loan to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration by the New Mexico Copper Co. of Carrizozo, N. Mex. The application, submitted in late December 1951, was docketed as DMEA-2316. The funds requested were to be used for 300 feet of additional shaft sinking and 1,025 feet of drifting on the Conqueror copper-lead prospect, located in the Red Cloud mining district of Lincoln County, N. Mex. The property was visited by the DMEA examiners on April 25, 1952.

The Red Cloud district has not been a notable producer of base metal ores. The total recorded production, coming largely from 2 rather shallow vein-type deposits, has amounted to approximately 2,000,000 pounds of combined lead and copper, 22,405 ounces of silver and 5.5 ounces of gold.

The production of the applicant's property has consisted of a few carloads of moderate grade copper-lead ores which came from numerous shallow surface openings surrounding the Conqueror shaft.

The ore deposits consist of small, irregular and discontinuous pod-like bodies occuring at random in a fractured

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1/ Mining Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines
2/ Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey

and otherwise unmineralized sandstone. No semblance of a vein or other persistent structure, controlling the mineralization, was evident. About 2 tons of ore was all that was recovered during the sinking of the present 135-foot vertical shaft. The samples taken near the bottom of this shaft contained 0.9 percent lead and 0.73 percent copper.

Due to the property's proximity to the Red Cloud fluorite-bastnasite deposit, it appeared possible that these minerals might occur in the ore at the site of the proposed project. However insufficient fluorite was present to be of interest and no bastnasite was detected in the samples taken from the applicant's property.

Because of the limited size of the mineralized pods and their sporadic occurrence, any further exploration program would involve a blind search for the recurrence of the small orebodies. In view of these facts, it appears very unlikely that further exploration of the area would result in a worthwhile discovery. Therefore, it is recommended that the application be denied.

CONQUEROR MINE
NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
(C. E. DEGNER, PRESIDENT)
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
DMEA 2316

(COPPER, LEAD, FLUORITE, AND RARE EARTHS)

Geology

By
John N. Faick
Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey

CONQUEROR MINE
NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
(C. E. DEGNER, PRESIDENT)
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
DMEA 2316

(COPPER, LEAD, FLUORITE, AND RARE EARTHS)

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Proposed Exploration	5
Conclusions and Recommendations	6

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Figure 1 - Location Map	See Engineering Report
Figure 2 - Claim Map, New Mexico Copper Mining Company, Lincoln County, New Mexico	" " "
Figure 3 - Sketch of Surface Pits, Conqueror Shaft Area	" " "

INTRODUCTION

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company, Carrizozo, New Mexico, C. E. Degner, President, has applied to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration for Government assistance in exploration work estimated to cost $60,000. The property for which exploration is proposed, see Figure 2, consists of three unpatented mining claims; the Conqueror Contact, Rio Tinto, and Rio Tinto No. 2, all of which partly overlap in the zone to be explored. These claims are located in the Gallinas Mountains about 8 miles west of Gallinas Station which is on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the property can be reached by a fair dirt road which leaves Highway 54 about ½ mile south of Gallinas Station.

The property which the applicant proposes to explore is in the Red Cloud district where a few thousand tons of lead-copper ore were produced between 1902 and 1943. In the same district significant discoveries of fluorite and bastnasite were made by the U. S. Geological Survey and U. S. Bureau of Mines about 1943. The presence of this copper, lead, fluorspar, and bastnasite mineralization suggests that similar mineralization may be present at the applicant's Conqueror Contact shaft, a possibility which was considered during this investigation.

Listed below are three published reports that include brief descriptions of the geology of the district:

Soule', J. H., Exploration of Gallinas Fluorspar Deposits, Lincoln County, New Mexico: U. S. Bureau of Mines R. I. 3854, p. 4-6, April, 1946.

Rothrock, H. E., Johnson, C. H., and Hahn, A. D., Fluorspar Resources of New Mexico: N. Mex. Bureau of Mines and Resources Bull. 21, p. 110-121, 1946.

Kelley, V. C., Rothrock, H. E., and Smalley, R. G., Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Gallinas District, Lincoln County, New Mexico: Preliminary map with Geologic Text, U. S. Geological Survey, 1947.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks in the district are granite and gneiss of pre-Cambrian age and these are overlain with about 100 feet of Abo sandstone and about 1000 feet of the Yeso formation, both of Permian age. It is in the Yeso formation that the applicant's mineral prospects are situated. This formation consists of light buff siltstones, fine-grained sandstones, shales, and discontinuous limestone beds rarely more than a few feet thick. Intrusive into the above rocks are several apparently small, irregular, ill-defined masses of syenite porphyry. These intrusions occur as sills and dikes and probably small stocks, and appear to be numerous in the vicinity of the Conqueror Contact shaft.

At least two distinctly different types of mineral deposits occur in the district and both are present on the Deadwood, Red Cloud, and Conqueror No. 9 claims which are located in Red Cloud Canyon about 1600 feet northwest of the Conqueror Contact shaft. Lead, Copper, gold and silver occur as a nearly vertical vein-type filling in brecciated Yeso formation on the Red Cloud claim. The ore was strongly oxidized and that remaining in the dumps consists of nuggets of chrysocolla and malachite, and nuggets of galena coated with cerussite and anglesite. Shipping records in possession of Mr. Degner revealed that in the early twenties about 2400 tons of this ore that contained about 30 percent lead and about 6 percent copper were shipped.

Also on the Red Cloud claim and extending over the side line to the adjacent Conqueror No. 9 claim, formerly owned by Mr. Degner, is an ore deposit of possible future importance. This consists of fluorite, associated with bastnasite and barite in a mass that may be a breccia pipe. Shallow workings in the deposit expose material containing about 50 percent fluorite but the zone becomes impoverished below the 35 foot level. In the deposit there is about 5 percent bastnasite[1] which occurs closely associated with the fluorite but extends an undetermined distance beyond the known probable commercial limits of fluorite mineralization. The Red Cloud and Conqueror No. 9 claims are not a part of the subject application, but are described here for background information.

CONQUEROR CONTACT AND RIO TINTO PROSPECTS

The property of the New Mexico Copper Mining Company has been explored by a 135 foot vertical shaft. Fifty feet east of this shaft is an inaccessible shaft about 40 feet deep and about 150 feet south of the main shaft is a shallow prospect pit. As shown on Figure 3, several other shallow pits and trenches have been dug to prospect slightly mineralized zones in the Yeso formation, within a radius of about 200 feet of the shaft. The prospecting has revealed sparse mineralization of a type quite similar in mineralogy to the deposits on the Red Cloud claim. The minerals recognized in the prospects and on the dumps are quartz, pyrite, galena, fluorite, epidote, malachite, chrysocolla, limonite, and wad. The minerals are thoroughly oxidized, and disseminated pyrite and minor amounts of galena were the only sulfide minerals observed.

1/ Soule', J. H., op. cit., p. 5.

The strongest mineralization is in a prospect pit about 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 6 feet deep that is located about 150 feet north of the Conqueror Contact shaft. The prospect exposes an irregular, poorly defined breccia zone about 3 feet thick and striking N. 45° E. and dipping 35 degrees southeast. This zone is weakly mineralized and about 5 percent of it consists of fluorite, barite, malachite, and chrysocolla. The brecciated country rock is partially epidotized. The applicant reports that bastnasite is present in this zone, but it was not found by the examiners, however, it could be present in very small amounts because of the similarity of the deposit to that on the Red Cloud claim. The breccia zone is not regarded as a significant discovery worthy of additional exploration because of the small amount of mineralization, and because the structure appears to be weak, indefinite, and lacking in persistence along the strike.

About 50 feet east of the main shaft is an inaccessible vertical prospect shaft about 40 feet deep from which the applicant reports a few tons of copper-lead ore have been shipped. The only evidence of ore that remains to be seen is a few fragments of oxidized copper in the waste dump.

It is reported by Mr. Degner that the main shaft, which is 135 feet deep, penetrated several zones from which a fair grade of ore material was obtained. As the shaft is tightly timbered these could not be seen except for the ore reported at the bottom of the shaft. Here an irregular zone with visible copper stain in wad-like material from 1 to 3 feet thick is interbedded with shales and siltstones and exposed along the east and west walls of the shaft. The zone does not extend

across the shaft and apparently lacks continuity. This material was reported by the applicant to be good copper ore and was therefore sampled and assayed as shown below:

No.	Description	Au	Ag	Pb	Cu
USBM 12621	3.2 ft. vertical channel sample across bedding on west side of shaft at depth of 130 ft.	Tr.	0.15	0.9	0.55
USBM 12622	3.2 ft. vertical channel sample across bedding, north side of shaft at depth of 130 ft.	Tr.	0.05	0.75	0.90

Parallel to this zone and a few feet above it are a few thin seams of similar material localized on the northward dipping bedding planes. All of the mineralized rock is strongly oxidized, very low grade and no bastnasite could be found in the samples by visual, or microscopic tests. The mineralization obviously is of no importance, and there is no apparent reason to expect it to improve with depth.

In addition to the above prospects there are several other pits and trenches, some of which expose quartz, fluorite, and limonite on joints and fractures. None of the mineralized zones were found to have strike or dip extensions greater than a few feet and the distribution appears to be erratic and spotty.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The applicant's proposal is to sink the present 135 foot Conqueror Contact shaft an additional 300 feet and drift a total of 1025 feet on 4 new lower levels. The drifts are intended to explore deep extensions of the relatively insignificant mineralization exposed by shallow surface prospects within a radius of about 150 feet of the

shaft. The proposed work is for ores of copper, lead, silver, fluorspar and rare earths.

The proposed exploration has little merit because the sparse mineralization which is localized on joints, fractures, bedding planes, and breccia zones tends to be spotty and pockety. None of the known mineralization in the area of proposed exploration is expected to continue in depth, and does not constitute a significant discovery, therefore there is no justification for the proposed exploration.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mineralization on the property of the New Mexico Copper Mining Company consists essentially of copper, lead, and fluorite fillings on joints and on bedding planes. All of the known mineralization occurs in the Yeso formation and it is irregular, pockety, and discontinuous in its occurrence. The mineralization is sparse, only a few cars of ore are reported to have been shipped from the property and there is little to be seen in the prospect pits, on the dumps or in the ore bins. Examination revealed that there are no mineralized structures worthy of exploration and no reason to expect better mineralization at greater depths. The ore exposed at the surface prospects and in the shaft is too small in amount and too low grade to constitute a significant discovery.

Because the known ore is too small in amount and too low grade, and because there is no geological probability of finding better ore at depth, it is recommended that the application be denied.

DMEA-2316, NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO'S. CONQUEROR COPPER-LEAD PROSPECT, RED CLOUD MINING DISTRICT LINCOLN COUNTY, N. MEX.

Engineering Report

By L. L. Farnham
Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

May 1952

DMEA-2316, NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO'S.
CONQUEROR COPPER-LEAD PROSPECT, RED CLOUD MINING DISTRICT
LINCOLN COUNTY, N. MEX.

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Ownership and extent	3
Description of the deposits	3
Ore reserves	4
Proposed exploration	5
Conclusions and recommendations	5

ILLUSTRATIONS

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2 Claim map	2
3 Surface workings	3

INTRODUCTION

In December 1951, the New Mexico Copper Mining Co. applied to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration under the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended, for an exploration loan amounting to $60,000. The application was docketed as DMEA-2316. The funds requested were to be used for 300 feet of additional shaft sinking and 1,025 feet of drifting on a copper-lead prospect known as the Conqueror. The property was visited by the DMEA examining team on April 25, 1952.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due C. E. Degner, President of the applicant company, for his help during the examination of the property.

LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The claims selected for the proposed project are located in Secs. 25 and 30, T. 1 S., R. 11 and 12 E., in the Red Cloud mining district of Lincoln County, N. Mex. (figure 1).

The property can be reached by driving north from Carrizozo on the paved U. S. Highway 54 for 42 miles to a side road that leaves the highway about one half mile south of Gallinas, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Proceed west on this dirt side road (marked Red Cloud) for 2.6 miles, thence north for 2.2 miles to a road fork where the left branch is followed for 3 miles. At this point an indistinct side road, running north, leads to the site of the proposed exploration.

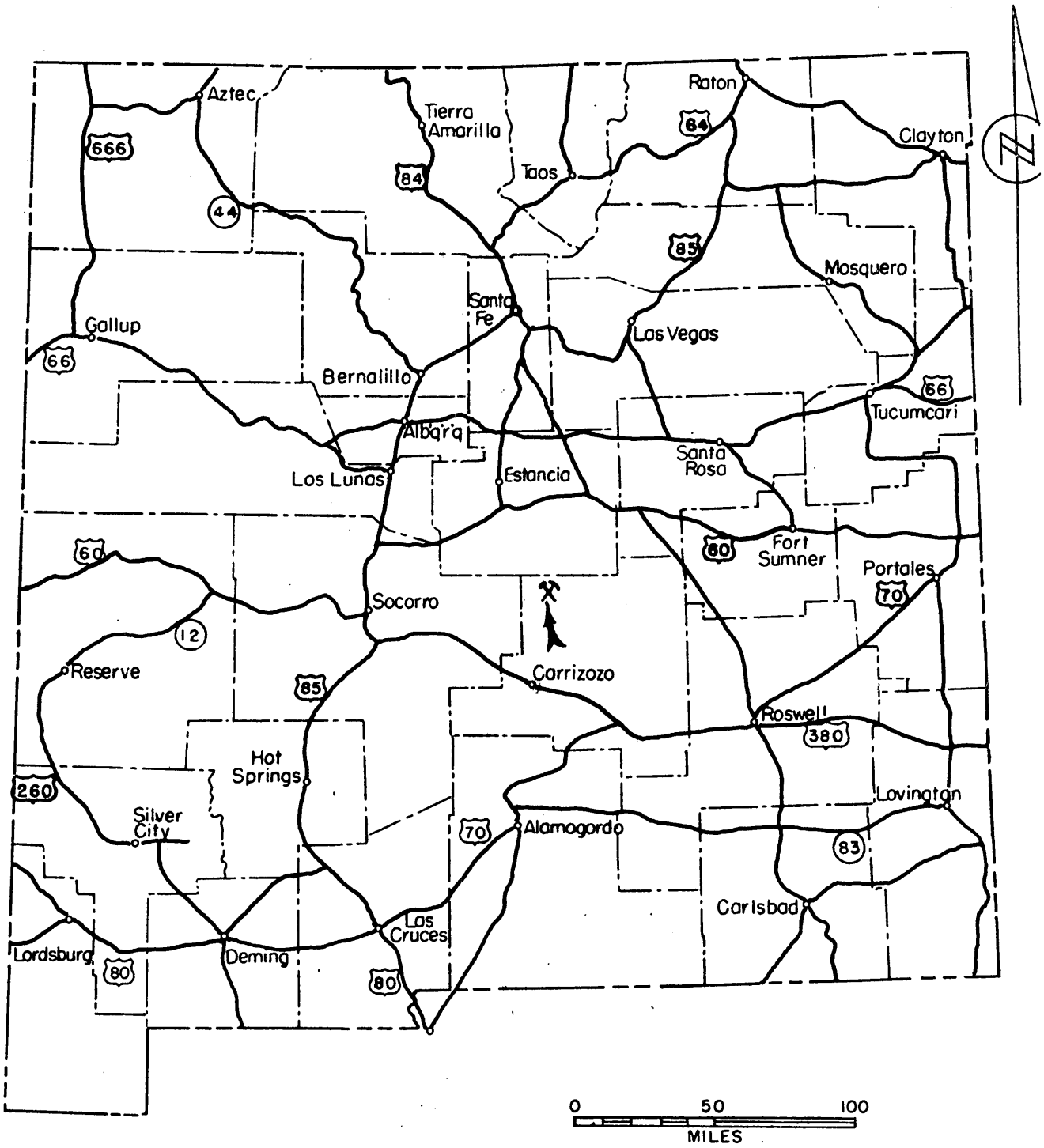

FIG. 1- Location Map, New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

Lincoln County, New Mexico DMEA 2316

The claims (figure 2) are in a moderately rugged and well timbered area of the Lincoln National Forest. The altitude at the Conqueror shaft is about 7,800 feet above sea level.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

Mining claim locations in the Red Cloud district were recorded as early as 1882, but little has been published regarding the history or production of the district prior to 1902. The total production of the district between 1902 and 1943, as given by the Mineral Production and Economic Division of the Bureau of Mines, amounted to 5.5 ounces of gold, 22,405 ounces of silver, 370,889 pounds of copper and 1,620,487 pounds of lead. This production is said to have virtually all come from two rather shallow, vein type deposits found on the Red Cloud and Deadwood claims, both of which have been idle for many years. Following the Bureau of Mines exploratory program in 1944, an unknown amount of fluorite and the rare earth mineral, bastnasite, were recovered from a pipe-like breccia deposit on the Red Cloud and adjoining claim.

No records were available of the production from the area selected for the proposed project. According to the applicant, it has amounted to a few carloads of copper-lead ore which were shipped to El Paso smelters. The production came from numerous shallow surface pits scattered over an

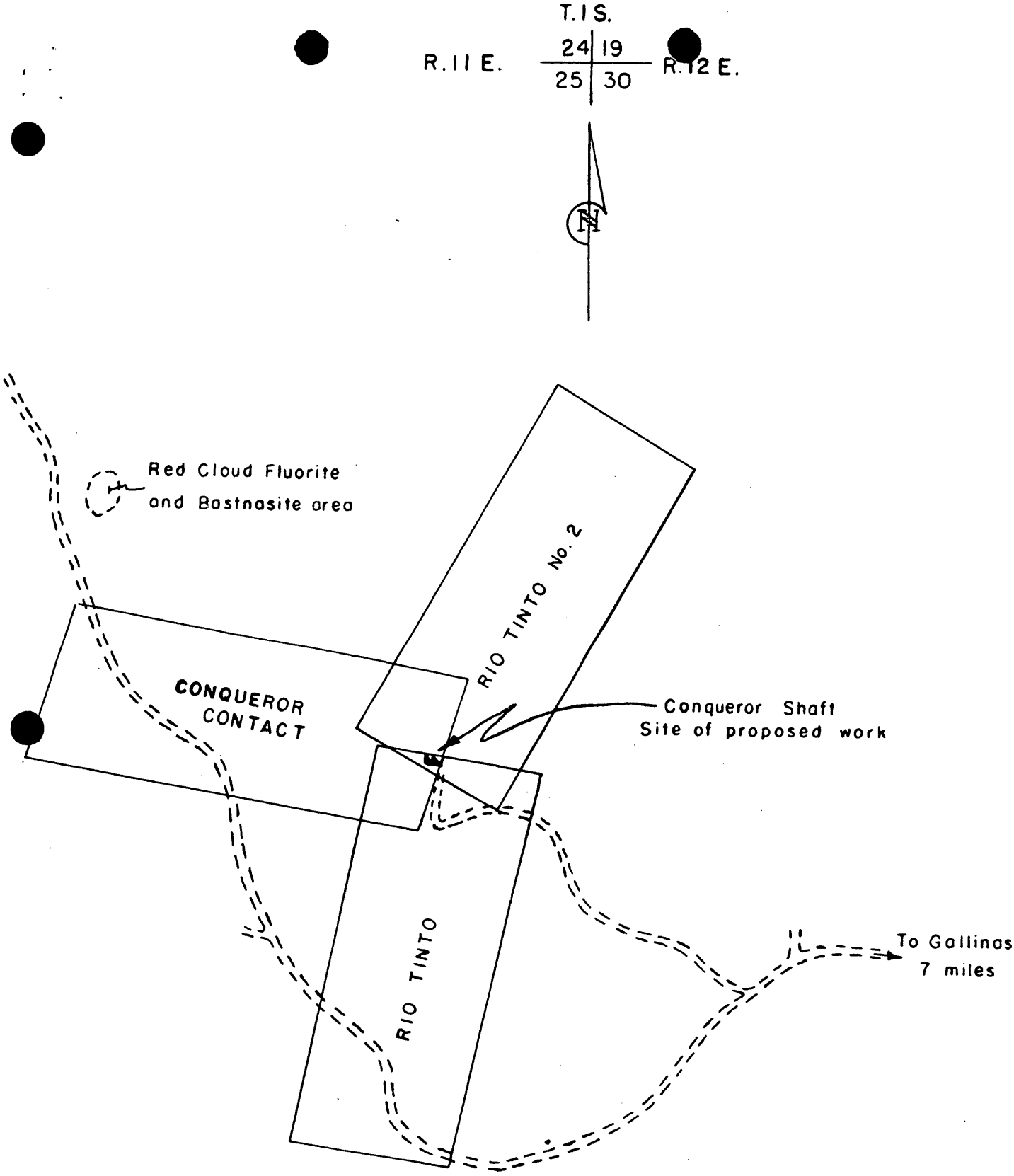

FIG. 2 - CLAIM MAP

New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

DMEA 2316 Scale 1" = 600 ft.

Lincoln County, New Mexico

area some 250 feet in diameter (figure 3). The grade of the ores shipped was said to have averaged about 6 percent copper, 5 percent lead and contained minor amounts of silver.

OWNERSHIP AND EXTENT

The New Mexico Copper Mining Co. owns an overlapping group of some 15 unpatented mining claims in the Red Cloud district. Of this group the Conqueror Contact, Rio Tinto, and Rio Tinto No. 2 were selected for the proposed project. These claims overlap in such a manner that the Conqueror shaft lies within the boundary lines of all the 3 claims (figure 2).

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSITS

The surface rocks surrounding the site of the proposed project were principally sedimentary, consisting essentially of sandstones. Intrusive dikes and irregular bodies of igneous rocks were evident in the vicinity, but did not appear in close association with the mineralization.

Within a radius of 150 feet from the Conqueror shaft, numerous shallow pits and open cuts of various size had been made on the scattered outcrops of small irregular and disconnected pod-like bodies of copper-lead mineralization (figure 3). In size, the pods seldom exceeded a few feet in any dimension. The intervening sandstone separating the various pits, showed no visible mineralization. No indication of a vein or other persistent mineralized structure was

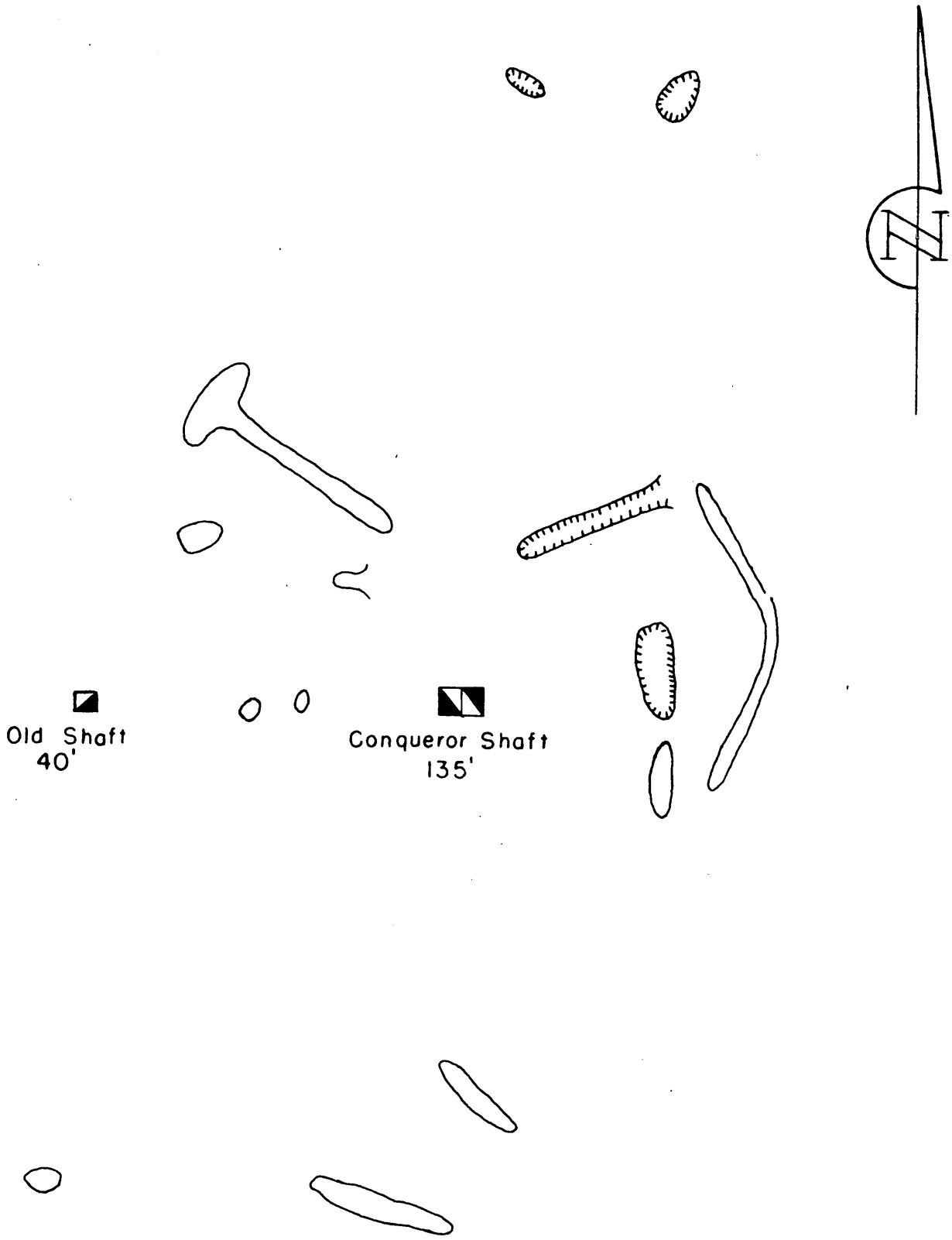

FIG. 3 — SKETCH OF SURFACE PITS

Conqueror Shaft Area

New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

DMEA 2316 Scale 1" = 30 feet

Lincoln County, New Mexico

evident. The isolated occurrences of the mineralization were too infrequent to suggest the probability that the area, if mined en masse' would constitute a minable orebody. The mineralized spots observed in the shaft appeared to be occasionally localized on the flat dipping (20°) bedding planes at points of intersecting fractures or joints in the sandstone.

The ore consisted of oxide copper and lead minerals in a gangue of quartz, finely disseminated fluorite, iron and manganese oxides.

ORE RESERVES

no minable ore was in evidence on the property. At the bottom of the Conqueror shaft, 2 separated lenses of copper stained mineralization, each with an exposed area some 3 feet square, were sampled by the examiners. The results of these samples follows.

			Ounces per ton		Percent	
No.	Width	Location	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper
12621	3.2 ft.	West end of shaft	Tr.	0.15	0.9	0.55
12622	3.3 ft.	North side of shaft	Tr.	0.05	0.8	0.90

Microscopic tests made in the Bureau of Mines laboratory for bastnasite were negative in both samples. They did not contain enough fluorite to be of commercial interest. It is possible that small amounts of bastnasite may have occured in some of the mineralized spots in the vicinity of the shaft but its occurrence in such quanity as to prove valuable appears remote.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The applicant proposed to sink the present 135-foot Conqueror vertical shaft an additional 300 feet and then drift a total of 1,025 feet on 4 levels. The proposed lateral work was to radiate from the shaft stations like the spokes of a wheel. This extensive program apparently was prompted by the applicant's belief that as greater depth was gained in the area, larger orebodies would be found. Nothing to substantiate this hope was indicated. The cost of the project, as estimated in the application, was $60,000.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Surrounding the site of the proposed project, minor amounts of oxide copper and lead minerals were found in numerous small disconnected pod-like bodies which occured at random in a fractured sandstone. In size the individual mineralized pods seldom exceeded a few feet in any dimension. Their occurrence in the surrounding unmineralized sandstone was so infrequent as to preclude any probability that the area as a whole might constitute low-grade ore if mined en masse'. In the centrally located Conqueror shaft, the same erratic character of the mineralization as shown on the surface was found to extend downward. About 2 tons of mill grade ore was recovered during the sinking of the shaft to a depth of 135 feet. Samples of the best mineralized spots

exposed near the bottom of this shaft contained 0.9 percent lead and 0.73 percent copper. The rare earths mineral, bastnasite, was not detected in either sample and insufficient fluorite was present to be of interest.

Any program of exploration on the property would involve a blind search for the individual bodies which, judged by the former work, could not be expected to yield more than a few tons of ore. Therefore, it is recommended that the application for an exploration loan be denied.

COPY

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

5/23/52

Mr. C. E. Degner
President
New Mexico Copper Mining Co.
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

Reference is made to your application for Government aid in exploration work on the Conqueror mine in the amount of $60,000.

Projects approved by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration must, in its judgement, show definite promise of yielding material of acceptable grade, and in quantities that will significantly improve the mineral supply position for the National Defense Program.

A careful study of your property and data available to this agency, reveals that the probability of disclosing mineable reserves by your proposed exploration program is not considered sufficiently promising to justify Government participation. Under these circumstances, we regret to advise thatyour application for Government aid is denied.

Very truly yours,

/s/ W. H. King
Field Team, Region IV

/s/ A. H. Koschmann
Field Team, Region IV

cc: Acting Administrator
Attn. Code 210

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

May 23, 1952

Memorandum

To: Acting Administrator, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Attention: 210

From: Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMEA Docket 2316, (Copper, Lead, Fluorspar, and rare earths) New Mexico Copper Mining Co. (C. E. Degner) Conqueror Mine, Lincoln County, New Mexico

Enclosed are the original and three copies of the final report on DMEA-2316, the original and one copy of Form 3b and a copy of the letter of denial to the applicant.

W. H. King
W. H. King

A. H. Koschmann
A. H. Koschmann

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 2 1952

Mining Division
Region IV

May 23, 1952

Memorandum

To: Field Team, Region IV

From: Acting Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMEA Docket 2316, (Copper, Lead, Fluorspar and rare earths) New Mexico Copper Mining Co. (C. R. Degner) Conqueror Mine, Lincoln County, New Mexico

Enclosed are nine copies of the final report on DMEA-2316 by L. L. Farnham of the Bureau of Mines.

The applicant requested exploration assistance estimated to cost $60,000 for sinking 300 feet and a total of 825 feet of drifting.

The field examination reveals that the ore deposits consist of small, irregular and discontinuous pod-like bodies which occur at random in a fractured and otherwise unmineralized sandstone. Any exploration program would involve a blind search for the recurrence of the small ore bodies.

The field examiners recommend the denial of the application.

We concur in their recommendation.

W. H. King

W. H. King

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 2 1952

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
6-9-52
(date)

Mining Division
Denver Regional

Bureau of Mines
Denver, Colorado

May 20, 1952

Memorandum

To : W. H. King, Denver, Colorado

From : Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Branch

Subject: Final Report, DMEA Docket 2316, New Mexico Copper Mining Co's. Conqueror Copper-Lead Prospect, Red Cloud Mining District, Lincoln County, N. Mex.

Enclosed are original and 4 copies of the section on Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations by L. L. Farnham of the Bureau of Mines and J. H. Faick of the Geological Survey, and the section on Engineering by Farnham for the above report. A separate section on Geology will be submitted by the Geological Survey.

This report and its recommendations have my approval.

Brochure is enclosed.

Walter R. Storms

Walter R. Storms

CC: W. H. King (6)
O. A. Anderson
DMEA-2316
DF

WRStorms:als

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Rm 700 Denver Building
Denver 2, Colorado

May 21, 1952

Memorandum

To: DMTA Field Team, Region IV

From: A. H. Zoschmann

Subject: DMTA Docket 2518, New Mexico Copper Mining Company, (L. E. Tepper), Conquerer Mine, Lincoln County, New Mexico, (Copper, Lead, Fluorspar, and Rare Earths)

Enclosed are the original and 3 copies of the geologic report by J. D. Falck of the U. S. Geological Survey covering the above docket.

It has been recommended that the loan be denied.

A. H. Zoschmann
A. H. Zoschmann
Supervising Geologist
Colorado-Wyoming

Enclosures (4)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. Box 1116, University Station
Tucson, Arizona

May 19, 1952

Memorandum

To: A. B. Kaschmann, Denver, Colorado

From: A. F. Shride, Tucson, Arizona

Subject: Geologic Report, DM-A 2336, New Mexico Copper Mining Company, (C. . Dagner), Conqueror Mine, Lincoln County, New Mexico, (Copper, Lead, Fluorspar, and Rare earths)

Enclosed are the original and 8 copies of the above report by J. H. Faick of the Geological Survey.

This report and the recommendation that an exploration loan be denied, because the mineralized material is low grade, erratic in distribution, and not likely to be persistent to depth, have my approval.

A. F. Shride
Acting District Supervisor
Arizona-New Mexico

Enclosures 9

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES, HELENA

DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF [illegible]
REGION IV

[illegible]-[illegible], New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

Conqueror Copper-Lead prospect, Red Cloud Mining District

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

[illegible] Farrell, Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

[illegible] Smith, Geologist
U. S. Geological Survey

[illegible], CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

by L. L. Farnham[1] and J. N. Faick[2]

This report covers the results of an examination made in connection with an application for a $60,000 exploration loan to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration by the New Mexico Copper Co. of Carrizozo, N. Mex. The application, submitted in late December 1951, was docketed as DMEA-[illegible]. The funds requested were to be used for 300 feet of additional shaft sinking and 1,0[illegible] feet of drifting on the Conqueror copper-lead prospect, located in the Red Cloud mining district of Lincoln County, N. Mex. The property was visited by the DMEA examiners on April [illegible], 195[illegible].

The Red Cloud district has not been a notable producer of base metal ores. The total recorded production, coming largely from a rather shallow vein-type deposits, has amounted to approximately [illegible],000,000 pounds of combined lead and copper, [illegible],[illegible]0 ounces of silver and 5.5 ounces of gold.

The production of the applicant's property has consisted of a few carloads of moderate grade copper-lead ores which came from numerous shallow surface openings surrounding the Conqueror shaft.

The ore deposits consist of small, irregular and discontinuous pod-like bodies occurring at random in a fractured

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1/ Mining Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines
2/ Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey

and otherwise unmineralized sandstone. No semblance of a vein or other persistent structure, controlling the mineralization, was evident. About 2 tons of ore was all that was recovered during the sinking of the present 135-foot vertical shaft. The samples taken near the bottom of this shaft contained 0.9 percent lead and 0.72 percent copper.

Due to the property's proximity to the Red Cloud fluorite-bastnasite deposit, it appeared possible that those minerals might occur in the ore at the site of the proposed project. However insufficient fluorite was present to be of interest and no bastnasite was detected in the samples taken from the applicant's property.

Because of the limited size of the mineralized pods and their sporadic occurrence, any further exploration program would involve a blind search for the recurrence of the small orebodies. In view of these facts, it appears very unlikely that further exploration of the area would result in a worthwhile discovery. Therefore, it is recommended that the application be denied.

CONQUEROR MINE
NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
(G. T. BROWN, PRESIDENT)
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
DMA 2316

(COPPER, LEAD, FLUORITE, AND RARE EARTHS)

Geology

By
John M. Fridr
Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey

CONQUEROR MINE
NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
(C. A. DEGNER, PRESIDENT)
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
DMPA 2316

(COPPER, LEAD, FLUORITE, AND RARE METALS)

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Proposed Exploration	5
Conclusions and Recommendations	6

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Figure 1 - Location Map	See Engineering Report
Figure 2 - Claim Map, New Mexico Copper Mining Company, Lincoln County, New Mexico	" " "
Figure 3 - Sketch of Surface Pits, Conqueror Shaft Area	" " "

INTRODUCTION

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company, Carrizozo, New Mexico, C. E. Degner, President, has applied to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration for Government assistance in exploration work estimated to cost $60,000. The property for which exploration is proposed, see Figure 2, consists of three unpatented mining claims; the Conqueror Contact, Rio Tinto, and Rio Tinto No. 2, all of which partly overlap in the zone to be explored. These claims are located in the Gallinas Mountains about 6 miles west of Gallinas Station which is on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the property can be reached by a fair dirt road which leaves Highway 54 about ½ mile south of Gallinas Station.

The property which the applicant proposes to explore is in the Red Cloud district where a few thousand tons of lead-copper ore were produced between 1902 and 1943. In the same district significant discoveries of fluorite and bastnasite were made by the U. S. Geological Survey and U. S. Bureau of Mines about 1943. The presence of this copper, lead, fluorspar, and bastnasite mineralization suggests that similar mineralization may be present at the applicant's Conqueror Contact shaft, a possibility which was considered during this investigation.

Listed below are three published reports that include brief descriptions of the geology of the district:

Soule*, J. H., Exploration of Gallinas Fluorspar Deposits, Lincoln County, New Mexico: U. S. Bureau of Mines R. I. 3954, p. 1-6, April, 1946.

Rothrock, H. E., Johnson, C. H., and Mahn, A. D., Fluorspar Resources of New Mexico: N. Mex. Bureau of Mines and Resources Bull. 21, p. 110-121, 1946.

Kelley, V. C., Northrock, H. T., and Smalley, R. G., Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Gallinas District, Lincoln County, New Mexico: Preliminary map with Geologic Text, U. S. Geological Survey, 1947.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks in the district are granite and gneiss of pre-Cambrian age and these are overlain with about 100 feet of Abo sandstone and about 1000 feet of the Yeso formation, both of Permian age. It is in the Yeso formation that the applicant's mineral prospects are situated. This formation consists of light buff siltstones, fine-grained sandstones, shales, and discontinuous limestone beds rarely more than a few feet thick. Intrusive into the above rocks are several apparently small, irregular, ill-defined masses of syenite porphyry. These intrusions occur as sills and dikes and probably small stocks, and appear to be numerous in the vicinity of the Conqueror Contact shaft.

At least two distinctly different types of mineral deposits occur in the district and both are present on the Deadwood, Red Cloud, and Conqueror No. 9 claims which are located in Red Cloud Canyon about 1600 feet northwest of the Conqueror Contact shaft. Lead, Copper, gold and silver occur as a nearly vertical vein-type filling in brecciated Yeso formation on the Red Cloud claim. The ore was strongly oxidized and that remaining in the dumps consists of nuggets of chrysocolla and malachite, and nuggets of galena coated with cerussite and anglesite. Shipping records in possession of Mr. Degner revealed that in the early twenties about 2400 tons of this ore that contained about 30 percent lead and about 6 percent copper were shipped.

Also on the Red Cloud claim and extending over the side line to the adjacent Conqueror No. 9 claim, formerly owned by Mr. Bagney, is an ore deposit of possible future importance. This consists of fluorite, associated with bastnaesite and barite in a zone that may be a breccia pipe. Shallow workings in the deposit expose material containing about 50 percent fluorite but the zone becomes impoverished below the 35 foot level. In the deposit there is about 5 percent bastnaesite[1] which occurs closely associated with the fluorite but extends an undetermined distance beyond the known probable commercial limits of fluorite mineralization. The Red Cloud and Conqueror No. 9 claims are not a part of the subject application, but are described here for background information.

CONQUEROR CONTACT AND RIO TINTO PROSPECTS

The property of the New Mexico Copper Mining Company has been explored by a 135 foot vertical shaft. Fifty feet east of this shaft is an inaccessible shaft about 40 feet deep and about 150 feet south of the main shaft is a shallow prospect pit. As shown on Figure 3, several other shallow pits and trenches have been dug to prospect slightly mineralized zones in the Yeso formation, within a radius of about 200 feet of the shaft. The prospecting has revealed sparse mineralization of a type quite similar in mineralogy to the deposits on the Red Cloud claim. The minerals recognized in the prospects and on the dumps are quartz, pyrite, galena, fluorite, epidote, malachite, chrysocolla, limonite, and wad. The minerals are thoroughly oxidized, and disseminated pyrite and minor amounts of galena were the only sulfide minerals observed.

1/ Soule', J. H., op. cit., p. 5.

The strongest mineralization is in a prospect pit about 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 6 feet deep that is located about 150 feet north of the Conqueror Contact shaft. The prospect exposes an irregular, poorly defined breccia zone about 3 feet thick and striking N. 45° E. and dipping 35 degrees southeast. This zone is weakly mineralized and about 5 percent of it consists of fluorite, barite, malachite, and chrysocolla. The brecciated country rock is partially epidotized. The applicant reports that bastnasite is present in this zone, but it was not found by the examiners, however, it could be present in very small amounts because of the similarity of the deposit to that on the Red Cloud claim. The breccia zone is not regarded as a significant discovery worthy of additional exploration because of the small amount of mineralization, and because the structure appears to be weak, indefinite, and lacking in persistence along the strike.

About 50 feet east of the main shaft is an inaccessible vertical prospect shaft about 40 feet deep from which the applicant reports a few tons of copper-lead ore have been shipped. The only evidence of ore that remains to be seen is a few fragments of oxidized copper in the waste dump.

It is reported by Mr. Dagner that the main shaft, which is 135 feet deep, penetrated several zones from which a fair grade of ore material was obtained. As the shaft is tightly timbered these could not be seen except for the ore reported at the bottom of the shaft. Here an irregular zone with visible copper stain in wad-like material from 1 to 3 feet thick is interbedded with shales and siltstones and exposed along the east and west walls of the shaft. The zone does not extend

across the shaft and apparently lacks continuity. This material was reported by the applicant to be good copper ore and was therefore sampled and assayed as shown below:

No.	Description	Au	Ag	Pb	Cu
USBM 12621	3.2 ft. vertical channel sample across bedding on west side of shaft at depth of 130 ft.	Tr.	0.15	0.9	0.55
USBM 12622	3.2 ft. vertical channel sample across bedding, north side of shaft at depth of 130 ft.	Tr.	0.05	0.75	0.80

Parallel to this zone and a few feet above it are a few thin zones of similar material localized on the northward dipping bedding planes. All of the mineralized rock is strongly oxidized, very low grade and no bastnaesite could be found in the samples by visual, or microscopic tests. The mineralization obviously is of no importance, and there is no apparent reason to expect it to improve with depth.

In addition to the above prospects there are several other pits and trenches, some of which expose quartz, fluorite, and limonite on joints and fractures. None of the mineralized zones were found to have strike or dip extensions greater than a few feet and the distribution appears to be erratic and spotty.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The applicant's proposal is to sink the present 135 foot Conqueror Contact shaft an additional 300 feet and drift a total of 1025 feet on 4 new lower levels. The drifts are intended to explore deep extensions of the relatively insignificant mineralization exposed by shallow surface prospects within a radius of about 150 feet of the

shaft. The proposed work is for ores of copper, lead, silver, fluorspar and rare earths.

The proposed exploration has little merit because the sparse mineralization which is localized on joints, fractures, bedding planes, and breccia zones tends to be spotty and pockety. None of the known mineralization in the area of proposed exploration is expected to continue in depth, and does not constitute a significant discovery, therefore there is no justification for the proposed exploration.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mineralization on the property of the New Mexico Copper Mining Company consists essentially of copper, lead, and fluorite fillings on joints and on bedding planes. All of the known mineralization occurs in the Yeso formation and it is irregular, pockety, and discontinuous in its occurrence. The mineralization is sparse, only a few cars of ore are reported to have been shipped from the property and there is little to be seen in the prospect pits, on the dumps or in the ore bins. Examination revealed that there are no mineralized structures worthy of exploration and no reason to expect better mineralization at greater depths. The ore exposed at the surface prospects and in the shaft is too small in amount and too low grade to constitute a significant discovery.

Because the known ore is too small in amount and too low grade, and because there is no geological probability of finding better ore at depth, it is recommended that the application be denied.

[illegible], NEW MEXICO SMELTING CO'S.
CONTINENTAL - LEAD PROPERTY, WHITE CLOUD MINING DISTRICT
LINCOLN COUNTY, N. MEX.

Engineering Report

By L. A. Harman
Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

May 195[illegible]

DMM-4314, NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO.
[illegible] COPPER-[illegible] PROJECT, [illegible] MINING DISTRICT
LINCOLN COUNTY, N. MEX.

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Engineering report — Page

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History and production ..... [illegible]
Ownership and extent ..... [illegible]
Description of the deposits ..... [illegible]
Ore reserves ..... [illegible]
Proposed exploration ..... [illegible]
Conclusions and recommendations .. [illegible]

ILLUSTRATIONS

Plate — Following page

1 Location map 1
2 Claim map ..... [illegible]
3 Surface workings ..... [illegible]

INTRODUCTION

In December 1951, the New Mexico Copper Mining Co. applied to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration under the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended, for an exploration loan amounting to $60,000. The application was docketed as DMEA-316. The funds requested were to be used for 300 feet of additional shaft sinking and 1,045 feet of drifting on a copper-lead prospect known as the Conqueror. The property was visited by the DMEA examining team on April 25, 1952.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due C. F. Pepper, President of the applicant company, for his help during the examination of the property.

LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The claims selected for the proposed project are located in Secs. 25 and 30, T. 1 S., R. 11 and 12 E., in the Red Cloud mining district of Lincoln County, N. Mex. (Figure 1).

The property can be reached by driving north from Carrizozo on the paved U. S. Highway 54 for 4[illegible] miles to a side road that leaves the highway about one half mile south of Ollinas, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Proceed west on this dirt side road (marked Red Cloud) for [illegible] miles, thence north for [illegible] miles to a road fork where the left branch is followed for [illegible] miles. At this point an indistinct side road, running north, leads to the site of the proposed exploration.

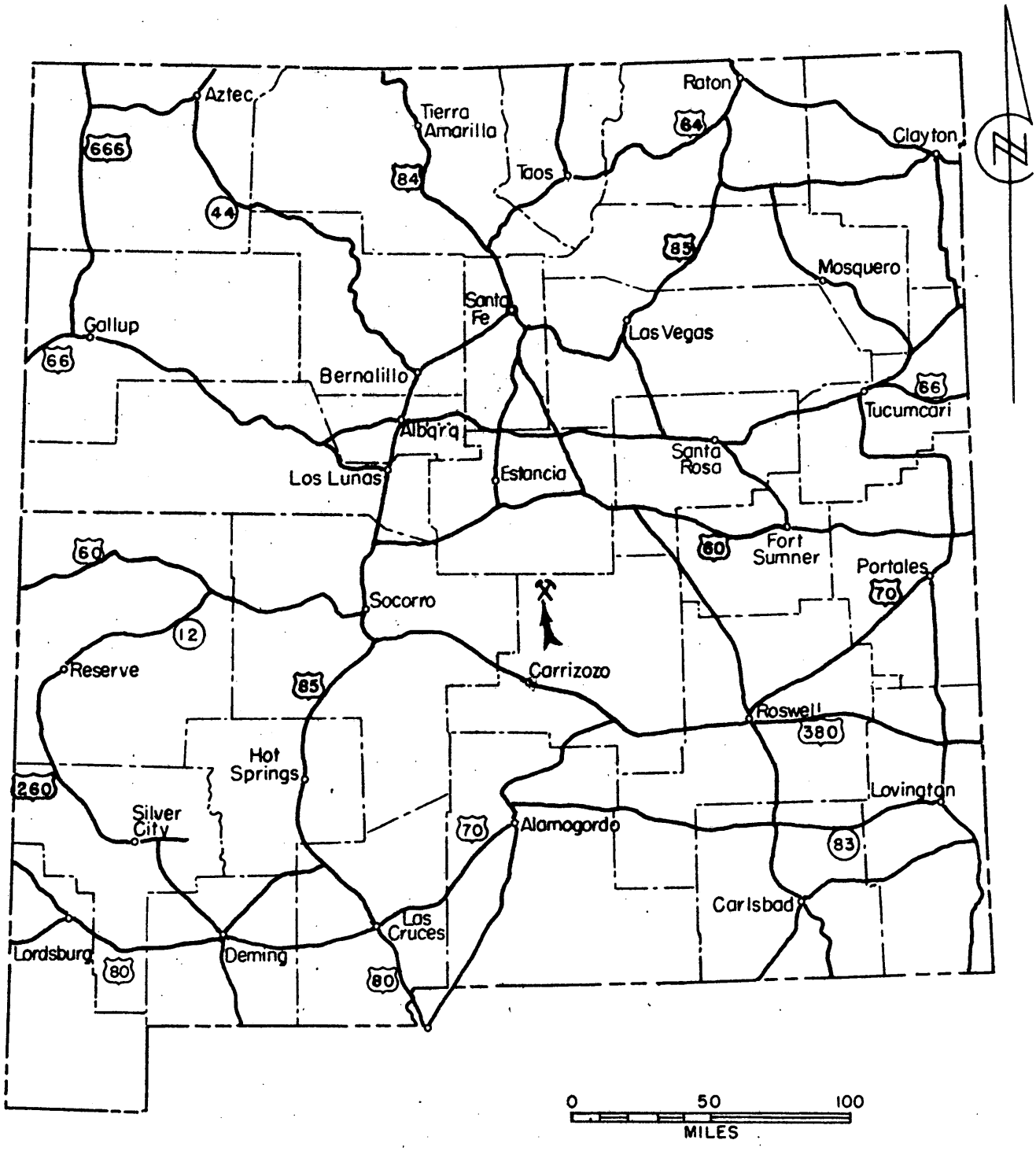

FIG. 1- Location Map, New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

Lincoln County, New Mexico DMEA 2316

The claims (figure 1) are in a moderately rugged and well timbered area of the Lincoln National Forest. The altitude at the Commeror shaft is about 7,[illegible]00 feet above sea level.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

Mining claim locations in the Red Cloud district were recorded as early as 1[illegible], but little has been published regarding the history or production of the district prior to 19[illegible]. The total production of the district between 19[illegible] and 194[illegible], as given by the Mineral Production and Economic Division of the Bureau of Mines, amounted to [illegible] ounces of gold, [illegible],[illegible]05 ounces of silver, [illegible],[illegible]0[illegible] pounds of copper and 1,[illegible],[illegible]7 pounds of lead. This production is said to have virtually all come from two rather shallow, vein type deposits found on the Red Cloud and Bathwood claims, both of which have been idle for many years. Following the Bureau of Mines exploratory program in 19[illegible], an unknown amount of fluorite and the rare earth mineral, bastnasite, were recovered from a pipe-like breccia deposit on the Red Cloud and adjoining claim.

No records were available of the production from the area selected for the proposed project. According to the applicant, it has amounted to a few carloads of copper-lead ore which were shipped to El Paso a[illegible]. The production came from numerous shallow surface pits scattered over an

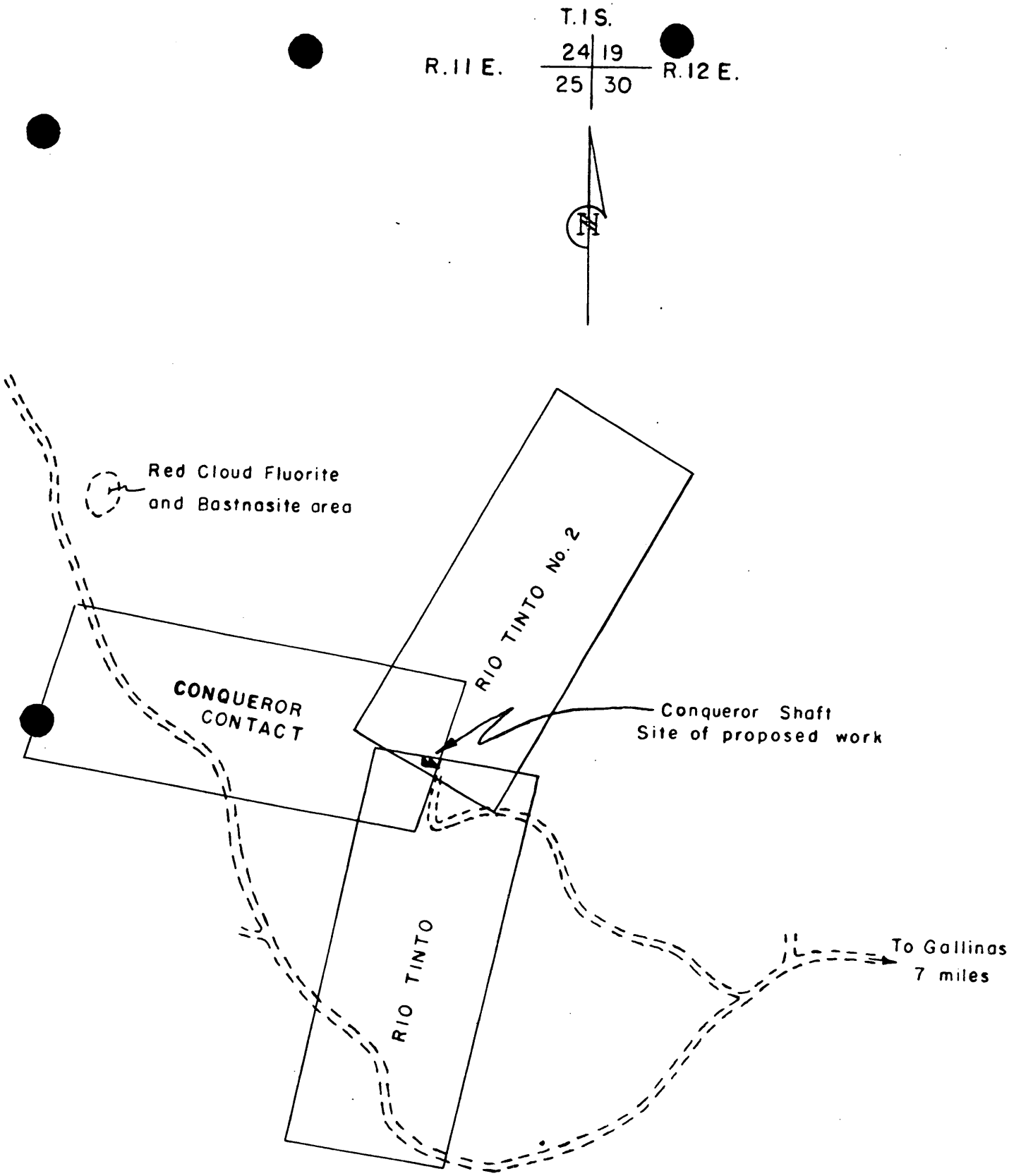

FIG. 2 - CLAIM MAP

New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

DMEA 2316 Scale 1" = 600 ft.

Lincoln County, New Mexico

area some 50 feet in diameter (Figure 3). The grade of the ores shipped was said to have averaged about 6 percent copper, 5 percent lead and contained minor amounts of silver.

OWNERSHIP AND TITLE

The New Mexico Copper Mining Co. owns an overlapping group of some 15 unpatented mining claims in the Red Cloud district. Of this group the Conqueror Contact, Rio Tinto, and Rio Tinto No. 2 were selected for the proposed project. These claims overlap in such a manner that the Conqueror shaft lies within the boundary lines of all the 3 claims (Figure 2).

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSITS

The surface rocks surrounding the site of the proposed project were principally sedimentary, consisting essentially of sandstones. Intrusive dikes and irregular bodies of igneous rocks were evident in the vicinity, but did not appear in close association with the mineralization.

Within a radius of 150 feet from the Conqueror shaft, numerous shallow pits and open cuts of various size had been made on the scattered outcrops of small irregular and disconnected pod-like bodies of copper-lead mineralization (Figure 3). In size, the pods seldom exceeded a few feet in any dimension. The intervening sandstone separating the various pits, showed no visible mineralization. No indication of a vein or other persistent mineralized structure was

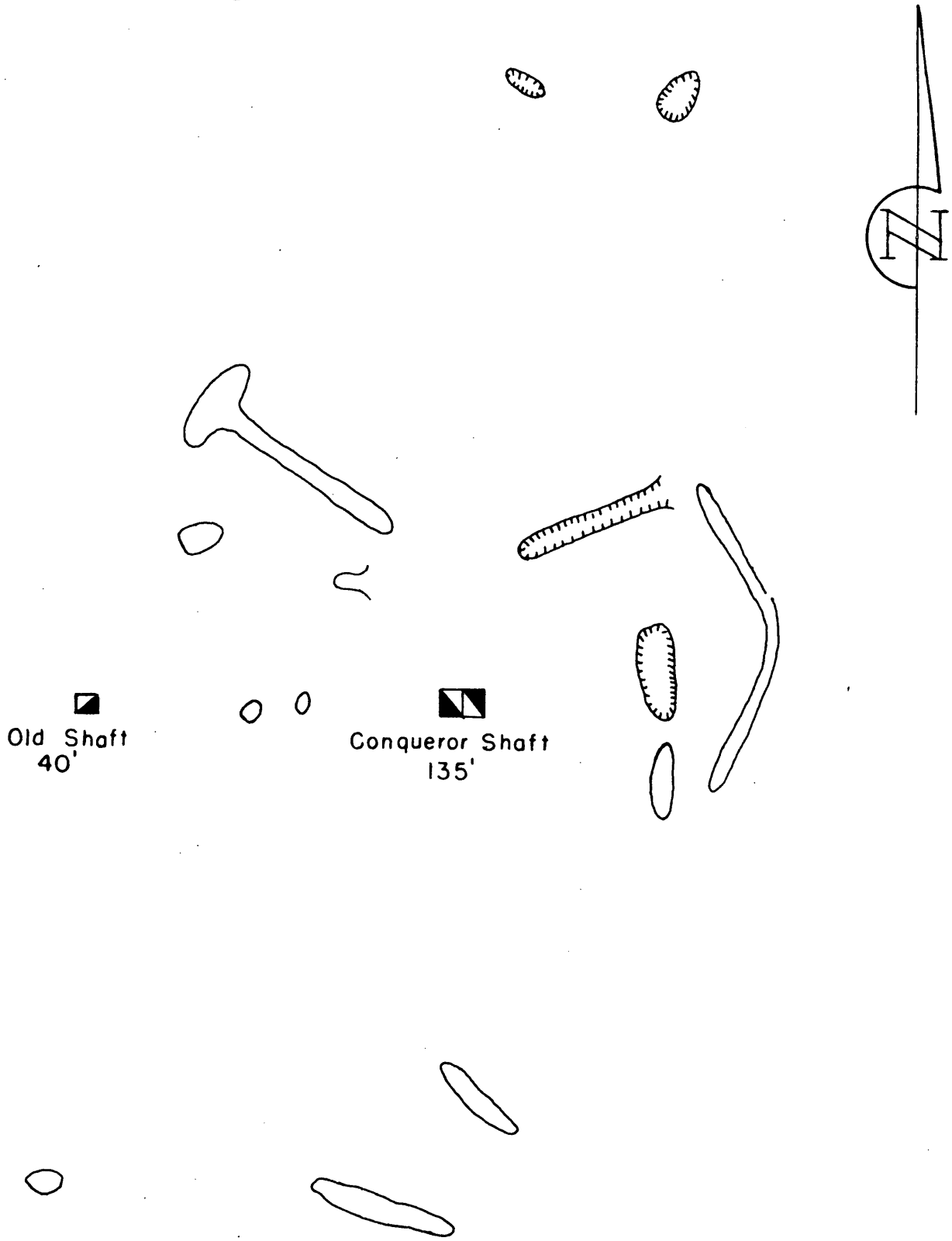

FIG. 3 — SKETCH OF SURFACE PITS

Conqueror Shaft Area

New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

DMEA 2316 Scale 1" = 30 feet

Lincoln County, New Mexico

evident. The isolated occurrences of the mineralization were too infrequent to suggest the probability that the area, if mined en masse' would constitute a minable orebody. The mineralized spots observed in the shaft appeared to be occasionally localized on the flat dipping (20°) bedding planes at points of intersecting fractures or joints in the sandstone.

The ore consisted of oxide copper and lead minerals in a gangue of quartz, finely disseminated fluorite, iron and manganese oxides.

[illegible]

No minable ore was in evidence on the property. At the bottom of the Conqueror shaft, 2 separated lenses of copper stained mineralization, each with an exposed area some 3 feet square, were sampled by the examiners. The results of these samples follows.

No.	Width	Location	Ounces per ton Gold	Silver	Percent Lead	Copper
L-1	2.2 ft.	East end of shaft	Tr.	0.15	0.9	0.55
L-2	3.3 ft.	North side of shaft	Tr.	0.05	0.5	0.90

Microscopic tests made in the Bureau of Mines laboratory for magnesite were negative in both samples. They did not contain enough fluorite to be of commercial interest. It is possible that small amounts of magnesite may have occured in some of the mineralized spots in the vicinity of the shaft but its occurrence in such quantity as to prove valuable appears remote.

[illegible] PROJECT

The applicant proposes to sink the present 1[illegible]-foot Conqueror vertical shaft an additional 300 feet and then drift a total of 1,[illegible] feet on 4 levels. The proposed lateral work was to radiate from the shaft stations like the spokes of a wheel. This extensive program apparently was prompted by the applicant's belief that as greater depth was gained in the area, larger orebodies would be found. Nothing to substantiate this hope was indicated. The cost of the project, as estimated in the application, was $[illegible],000.

[illegible] AND [illegible]

Surrounding the site of the proposed project, minor amounts of oxide copper and lead minerals were found in numerous small discontinuous pockets which occurred as parts of a fracture system. There also are individual mineralized pods which occurred in the [illegible] dimension. Their occurrence in the surrounding underground structure was so infrequent as to preclude any probability that the area as a whole might constitute low-grade ore if mined en masse'. In the centrally located Conqueror shaft, the same erratic character of the mineralization as shown on the surface was found to exist downward. Thousands of small grade ore was recovered during the [illegible] of the shaft to a depth of 1[illegible] feet. Samples of individual mineralized spots

exposed near the bottom of this shaft contained [illegible] percent lead and [illegible] percent copper. The rare earths mineral, bastnaesite, was not detected in either sample and insufficient fluorite was present to be of interest.

Any program of exploration on the property would involve a blind search for the individual bodies which, judged by the former work, could not be expected to yield more than a few tons of ore. Therefore, it is recommended that the application for an exploration loan be denied.

700 FILE COPY
SURNAME:

Schmidt
Ellis
R Johnson

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AIR MAIL

MAR 11 1952

Mr. C. A. Degner, Jr.
New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Re: Docket No. DMEA-2316 (Copper, Lead)

Dear Mr. Degner:

Your application for assistance in exploring your property in Lincoln County, New Mexico, under the above captioned docket number, has been reviewed by the Rare and Miscellaneous Metals Division of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration and has been referred to Mr. J. N. Fast, Jr., Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region IV, 224 New Customhouse Building, Denver 2, Colorado.

The Regional office will contact you at the earliest opportunity in regard to your project.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittenderf (for) S.N. 3-11-52

Acting Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration
Administration

FSchmidt/jem
3/5/52
cc to: Adm. Reading File
Docket
Messrs. Johnson, Ch Rm. 3621
Nelson, Ned Rm. 4216 GS
Ellis
Schmidt
Field Team, Region IV (2)

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

Schmidt

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AIR MAIL

MAR 11 1952

Mr. J. H. East
Executive Officer, Region IV
DMEA Field Team
224 New Customhouse Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Re: Docket No. DMEA-2316 (Copper, Lead)
New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P.O. Box 56, Carizozo, N.M.

Dear Mr. East:

The captioned application is being referred to you for a field examination.

The applicant proposes to sink the present 135 ft. Conqueror Contact shaft another 300 ft. and drift a total of 825 ft. on the three new lower levels. It seems unwarranted to make a commitment to do all this work unless the results justify doing it in stages.

If there is a well mineralized, oxidized and leached area surrounding the Conqueror Contact shaft, drill holes might be considered as a first step in studying the behaviour of this area in the sulphide zone.

The fluorite workings on the Red Cloud and Conqueror No. 9 which have been productive of 50 tons per day of fluorite and rare element ores for the past year, are only 1600 ft. to the Northwest of the Conqueror Contact shaft where the presence of bastnasite is reported. It would appear from this that the exploration plans for this property might be more closely geared to the possibilities of the rare earths than is indicated in the application for copper and lead exploration.

A letter from Mr. Nelson of the BMS refers to a Bureau of Mines report of Investigations No. 3854 by W.H. Soule dated 1946 from which he quotes the following; "the important Red Cloud ore body is a highly altered brecciated mass of fluorspar and gangue that lies across the common side line of the Red Cloud and Conqueror No. 9 claims. The fluorspar content is low below a depth of 70 ft. Notable quantities of bastnasite were found in this ore body and bastnasite occurs considerably beyond the limits of the better grade fluorspar ore."

Since this property has recently been acquired by the Lindsey Chemical Company of Chicago after buying the mill product for the past year, it would appear that the presence of bastnasite together with the copper and fluorite showings on the Conqueror Contact area may not have been sufficiently emphasised.

This project has enough merit to justify a field examination but the careless collection and presentation of data by the management makes necessary an appraisal of their competence.

In the event that the field team recommends a plan of exploration the applicant should be asked to supply information concerning the book, page and date of recording of the unpatented lode mining claims, Rio Tinto, Rio Tinto No. 2 and Conqueror Contact.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANK E. JOHNSON

F.N. 3-11-52

Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration
Administration

Enclosures

APPROVED:

J. H. Hedges

Member, Bureau of Mines

T. P. Thayer

Member, Geological Survey

FSchmidt/jem
3/5/52
cc to: Adm. Reading File
Docket
Messrs. Johnson, CH Rm. 3621
Nelson, Ned Rm. 4216 GS
Ellis
Schmidt
Field Team, Region IV

3/4/52 gla

New Mexico Copper Mining Company

METAL MINES — OPERATIONS — MINERALOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS — EXPLORATION & GENERAL ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF C. E. DEGNER, PRESIDENT — CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

February 28, 1952

Mr.Ernest Wm.Ellis,Acting Chief
Rare & Mics.Metals Division
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr.Ellis:

Per Mr.Payne's letter of the 20th regard underground survey map of joining mines property,Mr.French arrived here but the map is in California on that particular workings.

You have the maps showing all the workings on our property, also the Fluorspar,Rare earth deposits.

Hope the information you have now is satisfactory, also the data filed by Mr.John J.Keel which I received a copy of few days ago is okay. Information filed MF-103 form MF-100 is correct filed by our Mr.Keel.

We are anxious to get on early production, and thanking you for your kind consideration.

Very Sincerely,

C. E. Degner

C.E.Degner,Pres

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
MAR 3 - 1952

New Mexico Copper Mining Company

METAL MINES — OPERATIONS — MINERALOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS — EXPLORATION & GENERAL ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF C. E. DEGNER, PRESIDENT — CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

February 23, 1952

DMEA-2316

Mr. Ernest Wm. Ellis, Acting Chief
Rare & Mics. Metals Division
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ellis:

I am herewith enclosing all the data requested. The photostat copy of map made by Mr. Payne February 21, 1952 has been reduced by photostat print. This map shows workings and proposed workings and etc.

Mr. Payne answered your questions per his enclosed letter which we hope is satisfactory; also enclosed Geology map by U.S. Department of the Interior, and smaller map of rare earth and fluorspar deposits Bureau of Mines.

Very Sincerely,

C. E. Degner

C. E. Degner, Pres

ced:H

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEB 25 8 43 PM '52

New Mexico Copper Mining Company

METAL MINES — OPERATIONS — MINERALOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS — EXPLORATION & GENERAL ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF C. E. DEGNER, PRESIDENT — ~~CARRIZOZO,~~ NEW MEXICO
Corona.

February 20, 1952

Mr. C. E. Degner
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

Referring to the DMA letter of February 14 which you mailed me for answering certain questions pertaining to your loan application.

It is my desire that you mail the original of my letter to Mr. Ellis direct without any go between in your Washington office. My reason for this is as follows: Sometime last September, Mr. Diamond of your organization was clammering for a small government loan ($17,500). The necessary filing papers were forwarded to you, and I went over them with you at the time and called your attention to the fact that it would take several days to assemble the proper data and facts to make a correct application, and I told you that I do not have the available time. Anyway, I spied a few details over a period of the last 30 days. Among these was a small sketch of the 3 claims conflicting on your Conqueror shaft. This sketch shows the present depth of the shaft to be 135 ft., and proposed sinking of another 100 ft. with about 200 ft. of drifting in 3 directions on a 235 ft. level. Now it appears that the small loan application was never made; yet, the same data was submitted in requesting a larger loan. You know, Mr. Degner, that I have never made a report on any of your properties in this district other than sampling in the Conqueror shaft and certain open cuts near by. My work has been surveying. If you will let me deal direct with the DMA, I will represent you on this loan application and will try to give Washington all the facts available for them to determine whether the prospect is worthy of a field examination.

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Box 324 New Mexico Copper Mining Co.
Corona, New Mexico

jw

Enclosures

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/s/ Jack Payne
Jack Payne, Consulting Mining Engineer for
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Corona, New Mexico

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Enclosures

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Referring to paragraph 8: My estimate for cost per foot of drifting would be $20, for sinking, $100, which gives a total of $16,500 for 825 feet of dirfts, and $30,000 for 300 ft. of shaft. This cost is low and could only be justified in this district where we have good labor conditions. This will be a total of $46,500 and with the $60,000 loan leaves only $13,500 which would be ample for the new equipment needed.

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Referring to paragraph 10: The red Cloud and Conqueror No. 9 rare earth claims have operated a 50-ton pilot mill for the past 8 months. The mill was a table concentrated jig combination with a drier and electric separator to save rare earth only. This work was carried out by French-Heim o/o Mr. E. D. French, 331 North Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California. The product was bought by Lindsey Chemical Company of Chicago. Late in 1951, the Lindsey Chemical Company exercised an option to purchase control of French-Heim property which is now closed while they plan its future development and mill additions that will probably save the fluorspar. The property has been under continuous examination for the past 30 days and within the last 2 weeks, Lindsey has moved in a resident geologist, of the three major companies I do not know, but I do know that during Lindsey's surveys of the last 30 days, engineers from Electro-lite and from the U. S. Vanadium have examined the property. At this time, I represent Mr. French who is the other stock holder with Lindsey, and as before stated, Mr. French will be in town this weekend, and Monday I will mail another letter direct to Mr. Ellis with what information, that is facts and not hear say, that I am permitted by my employer to release. The General Chemical Corporation completed their survey of there road to their patented claims which lie a half mile north of the Conqueror shaft. They are planning on shipping fluorspar to their Deming mill.

I believe this will do for a starter. If you care to give me permission to deal direct with the DMA, I'll answer all their correspondence immediately and I am sure that we can

have all the facts in their hands within the next 10 days. Without further request, I will mail direct to Washington the underground map of the Conqueror No. 9, Red Cloud as soon as I have permission.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jack Payne
Jack Payne, Consulting Mining Engineer for
Box 324 New Mexico Copper Mining Co.
Corona, New Mexico

jw

Enclosures

2/21/52 gla

New Mexico Copper Mining Company

METAL MINES — OPERATIONS — MINERALOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS — EXPLORATION & GENERAL ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF C. E. DEGNER, PRESIDENT — CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

February I8, I952

Re: Docket No.
DMEA-23I6

Mr.Ernest Wm.Ellis, Acting Chief
Rare & Misc.Metals Division
Defense Minerals Exploration Administation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr.Ellis:

In reply to your letter of the I4th. Evidentially our Washington,D.C. Mr.John J.Keel did not assemble all the data correctly as we mailed this information to them.

We are preparing some other maps, altho I mailed Mr.Keel one to hand to you. But we are preparing other maps for you.

We are having our engineer give you complete break-down of operating cost and etc. This data will be in the mails week from date.

Very Sincerely,

C.E.Degner

C.E.Degner,Pres

ced:H

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
FEB 21 1952

700 FILE COPY
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Schmidt
Ellis
Hill

AIR MAIL

FEB 14 1952

Mr. C. E. Degner, President
New Mexico Copper Mining Co.
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Re: Docket No. DMA-2316
(Copper-lead)

Dear Mr. Degner:

This refers to the above captioned application which has received careful study.

Before requesting an examination by the field team some essential matters should be clarified, and in this we hope to have your cooperation.

With the application there are two maps showing claims. The property map shows the Red Cloud and Fogal Districts, and the one without title shows the three claims, Conqueror Contact, Rio Tinto and Rio Tinto No. 2. There is no similarity between these two maps, as to the positions of these three most important claims in relation to each other, or the location of the all important Conqueror shaft, nor of the township line. As this is exactly the area that would be involved in any DMA exploration contract, it can be seen that an accurate map of at least this part of the Company's holdings is essential.

The two Red Cloud claims from which the District is named, are reported to be in the center of the Conqueror group and owned by some one else. It is assumed from a mineral survey number that they are patented and prior locations. The accurate location of these claims on the map is important, because of their prior rights, and because of their reported production within 2,000 ft. from the Conqueror shaft in which the proposed exploration work will be done. The location of the workings from which this production was made, should be shown. Also if possible, show the continuation toward the Conqueror shaft, of the geological conditions there are associated with the reported production. Also stress should be laid on the production of any rare elements or fluorspar either on the Red Cloud or Conqueror groups. This should naturally be based on the best available data. There is a note on one of the maps that Conqueror No. 9 has produced rare earths and fluorspar. This should be verified by engineering data giving specific information.

There is a map titled "Surface ore exposures surrounding the Conqueror shaft." There are numerous surface diggings shown and labelled "ore". In order to arrive at that conclusion these showings probably were sampled and assayed. This data showing widths of samples and assays should be shown on this map. This detail map could be very important if the values, and especially if the geology shown in these workings were indicative of a well mineralized area, even if the mineralization was not of a grade to be classed as ore.

The map showing the vertical section through the shaft does not show the proposed work in drifting and sinking as it is intended to do. This vertical section should accurately show just what the project contemplates.

The application proposes to sink a 6 ft. x 8 ft. shaft another 300 ft. There should be a sketch or description showing the size of the compartments, the timbering and how the overall dimensions of 6 x 8 are arrived at. The photograph showing the collar of this shaft on the back of the prospectus would seem to indicate a larger size.

In the application there is no estimation showing the break-down of the total cost of $60,000.00. This should show the direct operating costs per foot for the drifting and for the shaft sinking, plus equipment or other costs to bring the total to $60,000.00.

The project is intended to cut mineralized contacts. If it is possible to show what contacts it is planned to cut, and the importance of these contacts, we believe it advisable to do so.

It is reported that three large companies are to start working on the Red Cloud claims for rare metals. We understand that by this time some of this work is in progress. It would be important to know who is doing this work and the location on the map. Any information you may have regarding this work would be of value in processing this application.

We believe that you will see the necessity of our being provided with the data requested, which will resolve the conflicts in the present maps, and also bring out points that are essential to a proper appraisal of the exploration changes involved. We hope that obtaining this data will not involve too great a hardship on your organization. On receipt of the data hereinbefore discussed, we can proceed with the processing of your application.

Sincerely yours,
Signed
Ernest M. Ellis, Acting Chief
Rare and Misc. Metals Division
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

S.H. 2-14-52

FSchmidt/jem 2/12/52
cc to: Adm. Reading File
Docket
Messrs. Johnson, CH Rm. 3621
Nelson, Ned Rm. 4216 GS
Ellis Schmidt
Field Team, Region IV (2)

2/5/52 gfm

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 5, 1952

Memorandum

To: E. W. Ellis, Rare & Miscellaneous Metals Branch, DMEA

From: C. H. Johnson

Subject: DMEA 2316 - New Mexico Copper Mining Company

I have reviewed this application and will concur in a field team referral.

I suggest that the field team, providing it finds sufficient merit in the proposed exploration, be asked to report upon the past experience and competence of the applicant and proposed management.

It may be noted that the material provided by Applicant furnishes very little basis for appraising the property or the proposed exploration.

The application is returned herewith.

C. H. Johnson

C. H. Johnson

Enclosure

Copy to Mr. Nelson, U.S.G.S.
Minerals Division
Base Metals Branch
Files

New Mexico Copper Mining Company

METAL MINES — OPERATIONS — MINERALOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS — EXPLORATION & GENERAL ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF C. E. DEGNER, PRESIDENT — CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

February 1, 1952

Mr.Robert E.Adams
Acting Administrative Officer
Defense Minerals Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr.Adams:

Subject:DMEA-2316
Re: Exploration Loan

We are anxious to get copper,lead ores moving to market thus this short letter of inquiry regard our $50,000. loan application. When do you anticipate the Bureau of Mines Engineer examination of property ? Thanking you for your kind consideration.

Very Sincerely,

C.E.Degner

C.E.Degner,President

ce d:H

(1) [illegible] See 3(a) [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
FEB 4 1952

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 14, 1952

Memorandum

To: Mr. E. Wm. Ellis

From: Mr. N. E. Nelson

Subject: DMEA-2316, New Mexico Copper Mining Company, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Summary

The claim lines shown on the maps in this application do not agree, the geologic data are too few and the work program may not be justified. Referral to the field team is warranted.

Comment

The engineering and geologic data supporting this application are highly diluted with promotional material and separation is difficult. Authoritative reports on the exact area are not available, but Report of Investigations No. 3854 by J. H. Soulé (1946) covers work of the Bureau of Mines on nearby claims in '43 and, by inference, the results may be applicable to the New Mexico Copper Mining Company's prospect. We are not presently informed as to the activity in the camp since the Bureau's work was done, but the application says 3 large companies "are getting ready to operate on one of the few commercial rare earth deposits in the United States only 2000 ft. from the Conqueror Shaft." (see answer 1). This could refer to the Red Cloud-Conqueror NO.9 or the Hoosier Girl-Hoosier Boy-Old Hickory Groups.

Of the Red Cloud orebody Soulé says:

"The important Red Cloud ore body is a highly altered, brecciated mass of fluorspar and gangue that lies across the common side line of the Red Cloud and Conqueror No. 9 claims. The fluorspar ore body is irregular in outline, with its major axis east-west and its dimensions approximately 100 by 50 feet by 50 feet deep. Its fluorite content is low below a depth of 70 feet.

"Notable quantities of bastnasite were found in this ore body, which is the main possible source of that mineral, and bastnasite occurs considerably beyond the limits of the better-grade fluorspar ore.

"The ore body is developed by an inclined shaft with levels at 35 and 100 feet and by an adit level at the elevation of the collar of the shaft. These workings were sampled. Additional sampling was

done in two diamond-drill holes, numerous surface trenches, test pits, and wagon-drill holes. The sample data are assembled in tables 2 to 7. The sample locations are shown in figure 2."

As the Bureau of Mines was interested largely in the fluorspar possibilities, copper is referred to but once in the Soule Report, p 3. The production of copper for the camp between 1902 and 1943, is given as 370,889 lbs. Virtually all of this metal is reported as produced from the Red Cloud and Deadwood claims. Since copper is hardly mentioned, it is not known that the copper decreases in amount at relatively shallow depths as does the fluorite, nor does the Soule Report venture an opinion as to why the fluorspar tends to cut out.

If there is a good reason for this too prevalent tendency for high surface and near surface values, the ambitious program outlined in the application may be out of order as a first move. However, the application should be referred to the field team as the combined values in copper, fluorite, bastnasite, lead and silver might prove to be interesting.

N. E. Nelson

Ned E. Nelson
Geologist

fla 1/15/52

New Mexico Copper Mining Company

METAL MINES — OPERATIONS — MINERALOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS — EXPLORATION & GENERAL ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF C. E. DEGNER, PRESIDENT — CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

January II, 1952

Mr.Robert E.Adams
Acting Administrative Officer
Defense Minerals Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr.Adams:

This will acknowledge your letter of 7th that our application has been filed in your office under Docket Number DMEA-2316.

We sincerely hope its possible to get early action on this loan so we may get production underway at our several properties,copper,lead ores. Also rare earth.

Very Sincerely,

C.E.Degner

C.E.Degner,President

ced:H

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON, D.C.
JAN 14 3 37 PM '52

Dmea - 2316

OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF
COPPER, LEAD, AND SILVER
IN SIERRA BLANCA AND EL CIBOLA RANGES,
NEW MEXICO

DEFENSE MINERALS
ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAN 5 9 58 AM '52

OFFICE OF
JACK DIAMOND
Vice-President
JOHN J. KEEL
Director
LI. 4-5131

New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

Carrizozo, New Mexico

1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

Jan 4th,1952

Defense Minerals Administration
Department of The Interior
Washington 25,D.C.

Re:Application for Government Loan

Dear Sirs:

Attached please find (4) four copies of Form MF - 103 and MF - 100 with the required associated data.

Only one copy of a mining report by Waldemar M. Ervin is supplied. None of the reports or exhibits needed by the application should be returned.

In the event we have overlooked supplying sufficient data,we will be pleased to furnish same upon request.

Respectfully yours,

John J. Keel

John J. Keel,Director
New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

Subject: DMEA-2316
Re: Exploration Loan

Mr. C. E. Degner, Sr.
New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

My dear Mr. Degner:

This will acknowledge receipt of your application dated December 7, 1951 for a loan under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Your application was assigned Docket Number DMEA-2316 and referred to the Rare and Miscellaneous Metals Division.

Kindly refer to DMEA-2316 in any future correspondence relating to your application.

Sincerely yours,

R. E. ADAMS

Robert E. Adams,
Acting Administrative Officer

7862

Form MF-103
(Revised June 1951)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1035.1.

MF-103 Should Be Filed With General Technical Data Form MF-100

APPLICATION FOR AID FOR AN EXPLORATION PROJECT PURSUANT TO MINERAL ORDER 5, UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Not To Be Filled in by Applicant

Docket No. Dmea - 2316
Metal or Mineral copper - legal
Date Received 1/5/52
Amount $
Participation (Government %)

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
P. O. BOX 56
Cananea, N. Mex.

Name and address of applicant

Date Dec - 7 - 1951

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON, D.C.
JAN 5 9 58 AM '52

If you have already filed MF-100, give date filed ....., type of assistance requested .....,

DMA Docket Number (if available) .....

INSTRUCTIONS

Read Mineral Order 5, Regulations Governing Government Aid in Defense Projects, before completing this application. Submit four copies each, of the signed application form, General Technical Data Form MF-100, and answers to questions as specified, to Defense Minerals Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or to the nearest field executive office thereof, with your name and address on each sheet of the application and all accompanying papers. If you have previously filed MF-100, it is not necessary to file it again. However, you should indicate in space provided above the type of assistance previously applied for (loans, procurement contracts, etc.) and DMA Docket Number, if available. *When a question is inapplicable it should be so stated in the form.* Additional sheets should be attached in answering any questions or in supplying additional information. IF YOU CANNOT ANSWER A QUESTION, SO STATE.

1. (*a*) Give a description of the real property that will be in any way involved in the exploration project, including any existing mine or operating property.

   (*b*) If you are not the owner of the property, submit a copy of the lease, purchase option, or other agreements under which you are authorized to operate the property with each copy of your application.

   (*c*) Give the legal description of the exact parcel, plot, or area upon which the exploration is to be conducted.

   NOTE: (1) If both areas are the same, so state. The only obligation to repay the Government is from the net earnings from any commercial discovery made in the area specified in (*c*) above in which the exploration is to be conducted, and the expenditure of funds which may be charged as costs of the project must be limited to that area or to work necessary to perform the exploration in that area.

   (2) If applicant is not the owner of the property or if there are any liens or encumbrances against the property, copy of agreements of claimants, lienors, encumbrances, and lessors subordinating their interests in the property to the interest of the Government under the Exploration Project Contract will be required for attachment to the Contract.

2. (*a*) What metals or minerals do you expect to find?

   (*b*) Furnish statement of the geologic features of your property, giving type of ore deposit and reasons for expecting to find commercial ore bodies. Illustrate with maps or sketches. If you have a geologic or engineering report, or assay maps showing width and grade, please send them with application, stating whether or not you wish to have them returned.

The information requested in questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 below should be answered specifically and in detail, as this information will be attached to and incorporated as part of the Exploration Project Contract, if such contract is entered into with you by the Government.

ANSWER EACH QUESTION ON SEPARATE SHEETS OF PAPER AND SUBMIT A COPY OF EACH ANSWER FOR EACH COPY OF YOUR APPLICATION.

3. (*a*) Describe fully the proposed work and give the total cost of the project.

   (*b*) State the time required to start the project and to complete it.

4. Submit a map or sketch of the property involved showing a plan (and cross section, if needed) of the present mine workings and the *location of the proposed exploration work* as related to geologic features, such as contacts, veins, ore-bearing beds, etc.

5. Furnish an itemized list of existing facilities, buildings, installations, and fixtures with a statement of the cost of any necessary rehabilitation or repairs to put into useful and operable condition.

6. Furnish a detailed list of additional facilities, buildings, and fixtures to be purchased, installed, or erected by you, with the estimated cost of each item.

7. Furnish a detailed list of operating equipment, separated into items to be—

   (*a*) Rented

   (*b*) Purchased

   (*c*) Furnished by you

   with the rental, purchase price, or depreciation of each item, as the case may be, to be charged as a cost of the project.

8. Furnish an itemized schedule of labor, by numbers and classes (miners, muckers, etc.) and of supervisors by numbers and positions, with the maximum wages or salaries to be paid to each.

9. Furnish a detailed list with estimated cost of each item for materials, supplies, engineering, assaying, accounting, power, water, utilities, and any other items not provided for above.

10. (*a*) How much are you prepared to invest in the proposed project?

    (*b*) Is this amount sufficient to pay your part of the cost of the project, in accordance with the regulations on Government participation (Sec. 9 of MO–5)?

11. State any conditions or circumstances regarding the property not sufficiently brought out by the foregoing questions.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned company, and the official executing this certification on its behalf, hereby certify that the information contained in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
(Name of company)

By C. E. Kepner
(Signature of authorized official)

Dec - 7 - 1951
(Date)

President
(Title)

Title 18, U. S. Code (Crimes), Section 1001, makes it a criminal offense to make a willfully false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—64067-2

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

1. (a) See prospectus

(b) Owner

(c) Conqueror contact)
Rio Tinto)
Rio Tinto No. 2)

Attach duplicate of location

Note: (1) All three claims conflict where exploration is to be carried on.

(2) Owner.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

2. (a) Copper, lead, silver, fluorspar and rare earth.

(b) See attached map of Eastern Gallinas District, Bureau of Mines Investigation 3854; Erwin's report and sketch map cross section AA.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

3. (a) Drifting total of 200 ft. in 3 directions on 135' level to find strike and dip of ore bodies. Sinking and timbering 300 feet of 6 x 8 shaft.

Drifting 200 feet on 235 foot level.
Drifting 275 feet on 335 foot level.
Drifting 350 feet on 435 foot level.

60 H.P. compressor engine. Buying and installing cage.
Buying light plant.
Additional blower equipment.
4 x 4 light truck, water tanks, pipe, misc. tools and auxiliary equipment.
75 H.P. Dis. engine, hoist, 600 feet 7/8 line

Total cost $60,000.00

(b) 10 days from loan approval. Eight months to complete.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

4. Cross Section A - A extended 200 additional feet.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

5. 30 x 50 Compressor, hoist house, good shape; 165 C.f. - I. R. Compressor direct connected to 75 H.P. Gasoline engine; fair condition - $200 needed motor and compressor overhaul.

120 c.u. Gardner Denver Compressor - need 60 H.P. engine auxiliary attachments - $1500.

1 - 30" x 9' Receiver; 1 - 48" x 7' receiver; small air receiver and water tank.

2 - G.D. sinkers; 1 - J. R. Drifter; air hose, 2 - one ton buckets; 1 - Ore car; 20 x 30 blacksmith shop - equipped.

2 - 1000 gal. water tanks for circulating engine cooling system.

1 - 4 x 4 - 2 cylinder steam hoist converted to air; 400 feet 3/4 steel cable.

40 Ft. head-frame - good condition

100 Ton ore bin - good shape.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

6. 3 x 4 Cage - $1500.00

Additional Water tanks and pumps -	$500.00
Light plant installed -	2000.00

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

7. (a) None

(b)

75 H.P. Hoist	$5000.00
600 foot 7/8 Cable	1000.00
60 H.P. Engine	1100.00
3 x 4 Cage	1500.00
Water Tank and Pump	500.00
4 x 4 Used 1 ton Truck	1000.00
Auxiliary Equipment - (belts, blower pipe, air pipe, water hose, track, ore car)	2000.00
Light Plant	750.00

(c) All buildings for mine and camp.

2 - Compressors; all receivers; air guns, blacksmith equipment and blower; 1 hoist.

Engine for one compressor.

2 - 1000 Gal. water tanks with pump

Ore bin complete.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

8.

1 Mine Superintendent	$700.00	per mo
6 Miners	15.00	per shift
6 Muckers	12.00	per "
1 Timber Man	14.00	per "
1 Helper	12.00	per "
3 Laborers	10.00	per "
3 Hoistmen	14.00	per "
1 Truck driver	10.00	per "
1 Mine Foreman	400.00	per mo
Office man	275.00	

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Karrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

9.

Powder fuse, caps	$1800.00
Steel-bits	1200.00
Fuel, lubrications	3500.00
Carbide, miscellaneous supplies	750.00
Nails, bolts	500.00
Timbers & Lagging	3000.00
Assays	800.00
Accounting	2600.00
Insurance	2500.00
Water	1200.00

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P.O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

10. (a) $40,000.00

(b) Yes.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P.O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date; December 7, 1951

11. Not any of the joint capital will be spent on camp facilities. The company has a small camp located 400 feet from shaft, this on separate claim. Rio Tinoto No. 2. (See map).

3 Large Company's Lindsey Chemical (Chicago) Union Carbide and U. S. Vanaduim are getting ready to operate on one of the few commercial rare earth deposits in the United States only 2000 feet from the Conqueror shaft. Fluorspar and Bastanasite appear in the Conqueror shaft, as a by-product with Copper, Lead, Silver, there commercial value may well exceed the copper before this development program is over.

J. A. Payne, Mining Engineer

Form MF-103
(Revised June 1951)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1035.1.

MF-103 Should Be Filed With General Technical Data Form MF-100

APPLICATION FOR AID FOR AN EXPLORATION PROJECT PURSUANT TO MINERAL ORDER 5, UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Not To Be Filled in by Applicant

Docket No. DMEA-2316
Metal or Mineral Copper - lead
Date Received 1/5/52
Amount $
Participation (Government %)

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
P. O. BOX 56
Cananea, N. Mex.

Name and address of applicant

Date Dec. 7-1951

If you have already filed MF-100, give date filed _____, type of assistance requested _____,

DMA Docket Number (if available) _____

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON, D. C. JAN 5 9 58 AM '52

INSTRUCTIONS

Read Mineral Order 5, Regulations Governing Government Aid in Defense Projects, before completing this application. Submit four copies each, of the signed application form, General Technical Data Form MF-100, and answers to questions as specified, to Defense Minerals Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or to the nearest field executive office thereof, with your name and address on each sheet of the application and all accompanying papers. If you have previously filed MF-100, it is not necessary to file it again. However, you should indicate in space provided above the type of assistance previously applied for (loans, procurement contracts, etc.) and DMA Docket Number, if available. *When a question is inapplicable it should be so stated in the form.* Additional sheets should be attached in answering any questions or in supplying additional information. IF YOU CANNOT ANSWER A QUESTION, SO STATE.

1. (*a*) Give a description of the real property that will be in any way involved in the exploration project, including any existing mine or operating property.

   (*b*) If you are not the owner of the property, submit a copy of the lease, purchase option, or other agreements under which you are authorized to operate the property with each copy of your application.

   (*c*) Give the legal description of the exact parcel, plot, or area upon which the exploration is to be conducted.

   NOTE: (1) If both areas are the same, so state. The only obligation to repay the Government is from the net earnings from any commercial discovery made in the area specified in (*c*) above in which the exploration is to be conducted, and the expenditure of funds which may be charged as costs of the project must be limited to that area or to work necessary to perform the exploration in that area.

   (2) If applicant is not the owner of the property or if there are any liens or encumbrances against the property, copy of agreements of claimants, lienors, encumbrances, and lessors subordinating their interests in the property to the interest of the Government under the Exploration Project Contract will be required for attachment to the Contract.

2. (*a*) What metals or minerals do you expect to find?

   (*b*) Furnish statement of the geologic features of your property, giving type of ore deposit and reasons for expecting to find commercial ore bodies. Illustrate with maps or sketches. If you have a geologic or engineering report, or assay maps showing width and grade, please send them with application, stating whether or not you wish to have them returned.

The information requested in questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 below should be answered specifically and in detail, as this information will be attached to and incorporated as part of the Exploration Project Contract, if such contract is entered into with you by the Government.

ANSWER EACH QUESTION ON SEPARATE SHEETS OF PAPER AND SUBMIT A COPY OF EACH ANSWER FOR EACH COPY OF YOUR APPLICATION.

3. (*a*) Describe fully the proposed work and give the total cost of the project.

   (*b*) State the time required to start the project and to complete it.

4. Submit a map or sketch of the property involved showing a plan (and cross section, if needed) of the present mine workings and the *location of the proposed exploration work* as related to geologic features, such as contacts, veins, ore-bearing beds, etc.

5. Furnish an itemized list of existing facilities, buildings, installations, and fixtures with a statement of the cost of any necessary rehabilitation or repairs to put into useful and operable condition.

6. Furnish a detailed list of additional facilities, buildings, and fixtures to be purchased, installed, or erected by you, with the estimated cost of each item.

7. Furnish a detailed list of operating equipment, separated into items to be—

   (*a*) Rented

   (*b*) Purchased

   (*c*) Furnished by you

   with the rental, purchase price, or depreciation of each item, as the case may be, to be charged as a cost of the project.

8. Furnish an itemized schedule of labor, by numbers and classes (miners, muckers, etc.) and of supervisors by numbers and positions, with the maximum wages or salaries to be paid to each.

9. Furnish a detailed list with estimated cost of each item for materials, supplies, engineering, assaying, accounting, power, water, utilities, and any other items not provided for above.

10. (*a*) How much are you prepared to invest in the proposed project?

    (*b*) Is this amount sufficient to pay your part of the cost of the project, in accordance with the regulations on Government participation (Sec. 9 of MO–5)?

11. State any conditions or circumstances regarding the property not sufficiently brought out by the foregoing questions.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned company, and the official executing this certification on its behalf, hereby certify that the information contained in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
(Name of company)

By C. E. Egner
(Signature of authorized official)

Dec. 7-1951
(Date)

President
(Title)

Title 18, U. S. Code (Crimes), Section 1001, makes it a criminal offense to make a willfully false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—64067-2

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

1. (a) See prospectus

(b) Owner

(c) Conqueror contact)
Rio Tinto)
Rio Tinto No. 2)

Attach duplicate of location

Note: (1) All three claims conflict where exploration is to be carried on.

(2) Owner.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

2. (a) Copper, lead, silver, fluorspar and rare earth.

(b) See attached map of Eastern Gallinas District, Bureau of Mines Investigation 3854; Erwin's report and sketch map cross section AA.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

3. (a) Drifting total of 200 ft. in 3 directions on 135' level to find strike and dip of ore bodies. Sinking and timbering 300 feet of 6 x 8 shaft.

Drifting 200 feet on 235 foot level.
Drifting 275 feet on 335 foot level.
Drifting 350 feet on 435 foot level.

60 H.P. compressor engine. Buying and installing cage.
Buying light plant.
Additional blower equipment.
4 x 4 light truck, water tanks, pipe, misc, tools and auxiliary equipment.
75 H.P. Dis. engine, hoist, 600 feet 7/8 line

Total cost $60,000.00

(b) 10 days from loan approval. Eight months to complete.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

4. Cross Section A - A extended 200 additional feet.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

5. 30 x 50 Compressor, hoist house, good shape; 165 C.f. - I. R. Compressor direct connected to 75 H.P. Gasoline engine; fair condition - $200 needed motor and compressor overhaul.

120 c.u. Gardner Denver Compressor - need 60 H.P. engine auxiliary attachments - $1500.

1 - 30" x 9' Receiver; 1 - 48" x 7' receiver; small air receiver and water tank.

2 - G.D. sinkers; 1 - J. R. Drifter; air hose, 2 - one ton buckets; 1 - Ore car; 20 x 30 blacksmith shop - equipped.

2 - 1000 gal. water tanks for circulating engine cooling system.

1 - 4 x 4 - 2 cylinder steam hoist converted to air; 400 feet 3/4 steel cable.

40 Ft. head-frame - good condition

100 Ton ore bin - good shape.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

6. 3 x 4 Cage - $1500.00

Additional Water tanks and pumps -	$500.00
Light plant installed -	2000.00

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

7. (a) None

(b) 75 H.P. Hoist $5000.00

600 feet 7/8 Cable 1000.00

60 H.P. Engine 1100.00

3 x 4 Cage 1500.00

Water Tank and Pump 500.00

4 x 4 Used 1 ton Truck 1000.00

Auxiliary Equipment - (belts, blower pipe, air pipe, water hose, track, ore car) . . . 2000.00

Light Plant 750.00

(c) All buildings for mine and camp.

2 - Compressors; all receivers; air guns, blacksmith equipment and blower; 1 hoist.

Engine for one compressor.

2 - 1000 Gal. water tanks with pump

Ore bin complete.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

8.

1 Mine Superintendent	$700.00	per mo
6 Miners	15.00	per shift
6 Muckers	12.00	per "
1 Timber Man	14.00	per "
1 Helper	12.00	per "
3 Laborers	10.00	per "
3 Hoistmen	14.00	per "
1 Truck driver	10.00	per "
1 Mine Foreman	400.00	per mo
Office man	275.00	

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Earrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

9.

Powder fuse, caps	$1800.00
Steel-bits	1800.00
Fuel, lubrications	3500.00
Carbide, miscellaneous supplies	750.00
Nails, bolts	500.00
Timberm & Lagging	3000.00
Assays	800.00
Accounting	2600.00
Insurance	2500.00
Water	1200.00

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P.O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

10. (a) $40,000.00

(b) Yes.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P.O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date; December 7, 1951

11. Not any of the joint capital will be spent on camp facilities. The company has a small camp located 400 feet from shaft, this on separate claim. Rio Tinoto No. 2. (See map).

3 Large Company's Lindsey Chemical (Chicago) Union Carbide and U. S. Vanaduim are getting ready to operate on one of the few commercial rare earth deposits in the United States only 2000 feet from the Conqueror shaft. Fluorspar and Bastanasite appear in the Conqueror shaft, as a by-product with Copper, Lead, Silver, there commercial value may well exceed the copper before this development program is over.

J. A. Payne, Mining Engineer

Form MF-103
(Revised June 1951)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1035.1.

MF-103 Should Be Filed With General Technical Data Form MF-100

APPLICATION FOR AID FOR AN EXPLORATION PROJECT PURSUANT TO MINERAL ORDER 5, UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Not To Be Filled in by Applicant

Docket No. DMA-2316
Metal or Mineral copper - lead
Date Received 1/5/52
Amount $
Participation (Government %)

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
P. O. BOX 56
Cartizozo, N. Mex

Name and address of applicant

Date Dec - 7 - 1951

If you have already filed MF-100, give date filed _____, type of assistance requested _____,

DMA Docket Number (if available) _____

INSTRUCTIONS

Read Mineral Order 5, Regulations Governing Government Aid in Defense Projects, before completing this application. Submit four copies each, of the signed application form, General Technical Data Form MF-100, and answers to questions as specified, to Defense Minerals Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or to the nearest field executive office thereof, with your name and address on each sheet of the application and all accompanying papers. If you have previously filed MF-100, it is not necessary to file it again. However, you should indicate in space provided above the type of assistance previously applied for (loans, procurement contracts, etc.) and DMA Docket Number, if available. *When a question is inapplicable it should be so stated in the form.* Additional sheets should be attached in answering any questions or in supplying additional information. IF YOU CANNOT ANSWER A QUESTION, SO STATE.

1. (*a*) Give a description of the real property that will be in any way involved in the exploration project, including any existing mine or operating property.

   (*b*) If you are not the owner of the property, submit a copy of the lease, purchase option, or other agreements under which you are authorized to operate the property with each copy of your application.

   (*c*) Give the legal description of the exact parcel, plot, or area upon which the exploration is to be conducted.

   NOTE: (1) If both areas are the same, so state. The only obligation to repay the Government is from the net earnings from any commercial discovery made in the area specified in (*c*) above in which the exploration is to be conducted, and the expenditure of funds which may be charged as costs of the project must be limited to that area or to work necessary to perform the exploration in that area.

   (2) If applicant is not the owner of the property or if there are any liens or encumbrances against the property, copy of agreements of claimants, lienors, encumbrances, and lessors subordinating their interests in the property to the interest of the Government under the Exploration Project Contract will be required for attachment to the Contract.

2. (*a*) What metals or minerals do you expect to find?

   (*b*) Furnish statement of the geologic features of your property, giving type of ore deposit and reasons for expecting to find commercial ore bodies. Illustrate with maps or sketches. If you have a geologic or engineering report, or assay maps showing width and grade, please send them with application, stating whether or not you wish to have them returned.

The information requested in questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 below should be answered specifically and in detail, as this information will be attached to and incorporated as part of the Exploration Project Contract, if such contract is entered into with you by the Government.

ANSWER EACH QUESTION ON SEPARATE SHEETS OF PAPER AND SUBMIT A COPY OF EACH ANSWER FOR EACH COPY OF YOUR APPLICATION.

3. (*a*) Describe fully the proposed work and give the total cost of the project.

   (*b*) State the time required to start the project and to complete it.

4. Submit a map or sketch of the property involved showing a plan (and cross section, if needed) of the present mine workings and the *location of the proposed exploration work* as related to geologic features, such as contacts, veins, ore-bearing beds, etc.

5. Furnish an itemized list of existing facilities, buildings, installations, and fixtures with a statement of the cost of any necessary rehabilitation or repairs to put into useful and operable condition.

6. Furnish a detailed list of additional facilities, buildings, and fixtures to be purchased, installed, or erected by you, with the estimated cost of each item.

7. Furnish a detailed list of operating equipment, separated into items to be—

   (*a*) Rented

   (*b*) Purchased

   (*c*) Furnished by you

   with the rental, purchase price, or depreciation of each item, as the case may be, to be charged as a cost of the project.

8. Furnish an itemized schedule of labor, by numbers and classes (miners, muckers, etc.) and of supervisors by numbers and positions, with the maximum wages or salaries to be paid to each.

9. Furnish a detailed list with estimated cost of each item for materials, supplies, engineering, assaying, accounting, power, water, utilities, and any other items not provided for above.

10. (*a*) How much are you prepared to invest in the proposed project?

    (*b*) Is this amount sufficient to pay your part of the cost of the project, in accordance with the regulations on Government participation (Sec. 9 of MO–5)?

11. State any conditions or circumstances regarding the property not sufficiently brought out by the foregoing questions.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned company, and the official executing this certification on its behalf, hereby certify that the information contained in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
(Name of company)

By C. E. Ogner
(Signature of authorized official)

Dec - 7 - 1951
(Date)

President
(Title)

Title 18, U. S. Code (Crimes), Section 1001, makes it a criminal offense to make a willfully false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—64067-2

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

1. (a) See prospectus

(b) Owner

(c) Conqueror contact)
Rio Tinto)
Rio Tinto No. 2)

Attach duplicate of location

Note: (1) All three claims conflict where exploration is to be carried on.

(2) Owner.

FORM MT-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

2. (a) Copper, lead, silver, fluorspar and rare earth.

(b) See attached map of Eastern Gallinas District, Bureau of Mines Investigation 3854; Erwin's report and sketch map cross section AA.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

3. (a) Drifting total of 200 ft. in 3 directions on 135' level to find strike and dip of ore bodies. Sinking and timbering 300 feet of 6 x 8 shaft.

Drifting 200 feet on 235 foot level.
Drifting 275 feet on 335 foot level.
Drifting 350 feet on 435 foot level.

60 H.P. compressor engine. Buying and installing cage.
Buying light plant.
Additional blower equipment.
4 x 4 light truck, water tanks, pipe, misc, tools and auxiliary equipment.
75 H.P. Dis. engine, hoist, 600 feet 7/8 line

Total cost $60,000.00

(b) 10 days from loan approval. Eight months to complete.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

4. Cross Section A - A extended 200 additional feet.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

5. 30 x 50 Compressor, hoist house, good shape; 165 C.f. - I. R. Compressor direct connected to 75 H.P. Gasoline engine; fair condition - $200 needed motor and compressor overhaul.

120 c.u. Gardner Denver Compressor - need 60 H.P. engine auxiliary attachments - $1500.

1 - 30" x 9' Receiver; 1 - 48" x 7' receiver; small air receiver and water tank.

2 - G.D. sinkers; 1 - J. R. Drifter; air hose, 2 - one ton buckets; 1 - Ore car; 20 x 30 blacksmith shop - equipped.

2 - 1000 gal. water tanks for circulating engine cooling system.

1 - 4 x 4 - 2 cylinder steam hoist converted to air; 400 feet 3/4 steel cable.

40 Ft. head-frame - good condition

100 Ton ore bin - good shape.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

6. 3 x 4 Cage - $1500.00

Additional Water tanks and pumps -	$500.00
Light plant installed -	2000.00

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

7. (a) None

(b) 75 H.P. Hoist $5000.00

600 feet 7/8 Cable 1000.00

60 H.P.Engine 1100.00

3 x 4 Cage 1500.00

Water Tank and Pump 500.00

4 x 4 Used 1 ton Truck 1000.00

Auxiliary Equipment - (belts, blower pipe, air pipe, water hose, track, ore car).. . 2000.00

Light Plant 750.00

(c) All buildings for mine and camp.

2 - Compressors; all receivers; air guns, blacksmith equipment and blower; 1 hoist.

Engine for one compressor.

2 - 1000 Gal. water tanks with pump

Ore bin complete.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

8.

1 Mine Superintendent	$700.00	per mo
6 Miners	15.00	per shift
6 Muckers	12.00	per "
1 Timber Man	14.00	per "
1 Helper	12.00	per "
3 Laborers	10.00	per "
3 Hoistmen	14.00	per "
1 Truck driver	10.00	per "
1 Mine Foreman	400.00	per mo
Office man	275.00	

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Karrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

9.	Powder fuse, caps	$1800.00
	Steel-bits	1200.00
	Fuel, lubrications	3500.00
	Carbide, miscellaneous supplies	750.00
	Nails, bolts	500.00
	Timbers & Lagging	3000.00
	Assays	800.00
	Accounting	2600.00
	Insurance	2500.00
	Water	1200.00

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company Date: December 7, 1951
P.O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

10. (a) $40,000.00

(b) None.

FORM MF-103

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P.O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date; December 7, 1951

11. Not any of the joint capital will be spent on camp facilities. The company has a small camp located 400 feet from shaft, this on separate claim. Rio Tinoto No. 2. (See map).

3 Large Company's Lindsey Chemical (Chicago) Union Carbide and U. S, Vanaduim are getting ready to operate on one of the few commercial rare earth deposits in the United States only 2000 feet from the Conqueror shaft. Fluorspar and Bastnasite appear in the Conqueror shaft, as a by-product with Copper, Lead, Silver, there commercial value may well exceed the copper before this development program is over.

J. A. Payne, Mining Engineer

Form MF-100
(May 1951)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 42-R1026.

GENERAL TECHNICAL DATA FOR USE UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

NOT TO BE FILLED IN BY APPLICANT

Docket No. Dmea - 2316

Date received 1/5/52

NEW MEXICO COPPER
MINING COMPANY
P. O. BOX 56
Lordsburg, N. Mex.

Name and address of applicant

Date Dec - 7 - 1951

INSTRUCTIONS

This form is to be filed with Defense Minerals Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. It should be accompanied by appropriate application form when a specific type of Government assistance is requested, in the form of (1) loan, (2) purchase contract, (3) Government guarantee of a private loan, (4) priorities or allocation of mining equipment, and maintenance, repair and operating supplies, and (5) other forms of Government assistance that might arise under the Act. Submit four (4) signed copies of the form and accompanying papers. Name and address should be stamped or typed on each sheet of this form and all accompanying papers. *When a question is inapplicable it should be so stated on the form.* Additional sheets may be attached in answering any questions or in supplying additional information. (IF YOU CANNOT ANSWER A QUESTION, SO STATE.) If a question is answered elsewhere indicate where answered. It is not necessary to answer it again.

GENERAL TECHNICAL DATA

Supply the following information on separate sheets, arranged, numbered, and lettered as indicated:

1. Materials produced:
   (*a*) What are the chief mine, mill, or smelter products?
   (*b*) What are the byproducts, if any?
2. Name(s) and type(s) of mine(s), mill(s), smelter(s), refinery(ies), pit(s), quarry (ies), drilling operation(s). Include old names of property, if any. Show extent of workings, including the following:
   (*a*) Linear feet of shafts.
   (*b*) Linear feet of drifts and crosscuts.
   (*c*) Linear feet of tunnels or adits.
   (*d*) Linear feet of other mine openings (explain briefly).

   Indicate whether mine is flooded or not. Describe any pumping problems. Give size or productive capacity.
3. For each operation listed above supply the following:
   (*a*) Distance and direction from nearest town and shipping point.
   (*b*) Mining district.
   (*c*) Township, Section, Range.
   (*d*) County, State.
4. (*a*) State whether or not property is now in operation, and if in operation, by whom operated.
   (*b*) Are you operating this property as:
   - ☐ Owner.
   - ☐ Lessee.
   - ☐ Contractor.
5. Number of years in production _____

   If not in production or operation, estimated date when production will begin _____
6. Experience of operators:
   Describe the mining and general business experience of (*a*) the applicant, and (*b*) the person or persons who manage the project.
7. History:
   (*a*) Give a statement, as complete as possible, of previous exploration, development, operation, and production of property, with reasons for suspension of operation.
   (*b*) State briefly the known history and production of adjoining and neighboring properties.
   (*c*) Furnish any available (private) reports that may apply to this application, including results of mine examinations, recommended exploration and development, and metallurgical investigations.

8. Names and addresses of Officers, Directors, or Partners, and in addition thereto, the five largest stockholders if applicant is a corporation.

Name and Address (a)	Official Title (If officer is also director indicate by "D") (b)	Total of Annual Salary, Commissions, Bonuses, Etc., Received From Applicant and Affiliates During Last Fiscal Year (c)	Estimated Net Worth Outside of Interest in Applicant (d)	Number of Shares Held in Applicant Corporation		Life Insurance Carried for Benefit of Applicant	
				Common (e)	Preferred (f)	Amount (g)	Net Cash Surrender Value After Loans (h)
	Total		x x x x x			x x x x x	x x x x x

If more lines are needed continue on separate sheet.

9. Capital Stock Issues:

For Corporate Applicants

Item	Authorized (a)	Outstanding (b)	Par Value (c)	Number of Shares Outstanding (d)	Dividend Rate Last Paid* (e)
Common stock	$	$	$		
Preferred stock	$	$	$		

*Indicate period covered.

10. Production:

Item	Kind of Product (a)	1948 Total (b)	1949 Total (c)	1950 Total (d)	Present Average Monthly (e)
1. Quantity of product mined or quarried (Short, long, metric tons; barrels; pounds; etc.)					
2. Quantity of product processed (specify unit of measure and type of process)					
3. Quantity and grade of product sold or shipped (specify units of measure)					

11. Do you contemplate a change in the present average monthly rate of production? If so, state estimated maximum monthly production and basis of change.

12. Ore or Mineral Reserves:

(a) Describe the ore or mineral deposit briefly. Accompany the application by any available report on the geology and ore reserves.

(*b*) If deposit is other than p[redacted]

(1) Submit assay plans and/or sections showing location and size of proved (measured) and probable (indicated) ore or mineral reserve.

(2) State the tonnage (indicate type of ton) and grade of each class of ore reserve, as above, and show how computed. Tabulated total ore reserve as follows:

TOTAL ORE OR MINERAL RESERVES

Ore or Mineral Reserve	Estimated Tons (a)	Metal or Mineral Content Per Ton (Grade) (b)	Gross Value Per Ton (c)	Recoverable Unit Value Per Ton (d)	Estimated Cost of Production Per Ton (e)
Measured (proved)					
Indicated (probable)					

(*c*) If placer:

(1) Give estimated total yardage and average marketable mineral content of each deposit.

(2) Submit map showing location of placer deposit and surrounding area, with all test holes or pits. Submit logs of each hole and test pit with depth and average value of each.

(3) Describe gravel, stating whether fine, medium or coarse; loose, tight, cemented, or frozen, and whether it contains stumps or boulders more than 1 foot in diameter; if so, how large, and in what proportion.

(4) Describe bedrock, giving type (granite, sandstone, shale, etc.) and state whether it is hard or soft, smooth, uneven or rough.

(5) Describe overburden, stating whether loose, tight, or cemented; fine or coarse textured; furnish estimate of average thickness and total amount.

(6) Tabulate the reserves using the form outlined above for ore or mineral reserves.

13. Access Roads:

Give road distances to shipping, supply and residence points, stating kind and condition of roads.

14. Water Supply:

State source and quantity of water available for operations and whether sufficient for all seasons of year.

15. Power:

State amount of power used, rate per hour, and source thereof.

16. Labor:

State number and classes (miners, muckers, millmen, etc.) of men employed during a recent representative payroll period.

17. Equipment and Facilities:

Describe present equipment on the property, including buildings. (State condition.) List major pieces of equipment now owned or controlled and in serviceable condition available for this operation.

18. Are there any particular conditions or circumstances affecting your operations that are not described above? If so, explain.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned company, and the official executing this certification on its behalf, hereby certify that the information contained in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
(Name of company)

By C. E. Rogers
(Signature of authorized official)

Dec - 7 - 1951
(Date)

President
(Title)

Title 18, U. S. Code (Crimes), Section 1001, makes it a criminal offense to make a willfully false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—63792-1

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

1. (a) Copper, Lead, Silver.

(b) Fluorspar, Bastnasite (fluocarbonate of cirum and other rare earths)

See R 1 3854
Bureau of Mines
Investigations 3854
By J. H. Soule
Fluorspar Deposits
Lincoln County, New Mexico

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

2. Conqueror Lode Mine:

(a)

(b)

See attached sketch.

(c)

(d)

No pumping problem, possible ground water level - 500 feet.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. . Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

3. (a) 11 miles s. west, Corona, New Mexico, town 400 population 8 miles W. Gallinas Station, Car Loading Station on Southern Pacific Railroad.

(b) Red Cloud

(c) Township one south range 11 and 12 east Section 25 and 30.

(d) Lincoln County, New Mexico

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

4. (a) No

(b) Owner

FORM EF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

5. None.

10 days date of loan approval.

FORM MP-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

6. Degner experience, mine operation - iron production and all metals.

J. A. Payne, mining engineer (Rollo School Mines) 26 years engineering superintendent experience.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

7. (a) Shaft sinking to 135' - no funds.

(b) See prospectus attached.

(c) Erwin report.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

8. Officers and Directors:

C. E. Degner, Sr. . . . . Director and President

G. E. King . . . . . Director

Jack Diamond . . . . . Director - Vice President

C. E. Degner, Jr. . . . . Director

John J. Keel . . . . . Director

Benton W. McGinnis. . . . . Secretary

5 Largest Stockholders:

C. E. Degner, Sr.

H. A. Erickson

L. W. Jordan

O. E. Olsson

Wm. Grant

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

9. See prospectus

10. Does not apply

11. Does not apply

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

12. (a) Erwin's report.

See attached sketch - see A-A

(b) 1 - see sketch (indicated ore)

2 - not possible.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

13. See attached map. Limited camp facilities.

On adjoining claim Rio Tinto No. 1 and Conqueror No. 12 good all weather road to Corona, New Mexico for supplies and housing facilities.

FORM MP-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

14. Limited Spring 1 mile, sufficient for camp and mine purposes.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

15. Gasoline driven compressor and hoist - 125 Horsepower.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

16. 1 Hoistman

2 Miners

2 Muckers

1 Timberman

1 Laborer

1 Truck driver

FORM MT-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

17. (1) 165 C. F. I. R. Compressor

1 - 75 H.P. Gas Engine

1 - 48" x 78" Receiver

1 - 120 cu. ft. Gradner Compressor

1 - 6 x 6 Air Hoist

Drifter, inch hammers, pipe, hose, water tanks, complete blacksmoth shop, 30 x 50 comp. and hoist house, 20 x 20 blacksmith shop; 100 ton ore bin; buckets, ore cars, tracks repair tools.

1 - 30" x 9' Receiver.

18. NO.

Form MF-100
(May 1951)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 42-R1026.

GENERAL TECHNICAL DATA FOR USE UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

NOT TO BE FILLED IN BY APPLICANT

Docket No. Dmea - 2316

Date received 1/5/52

NEW MEXICO COPPER
MINING COMPANY
P. O. BOX 56
Cananzo, N. Mex.

Name and address of applicant

Date Dec-17-1951

INSTRUCTIONS

This form is to be filed with Defense Minerals Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. It should be accompanied by appropriate application form when a specific type of Government assistance is requested, in the form of (1) loan, (2) purchase contract, (3) Government guarantee of a private loan, (4) priorities or allocation of mining equipment, and maintenance, repair and operating supplies, and (5) other forms of Government assistance that might arise under the Act. Submit four (4) signed copies of the form and accompanying papers. Name and address should be stamped or typed on each sheet of this form and all accompanying papers. *When a question is inapplicable it should be so stated on the form.* Additional sheets may be attached in answering any questions or in supplying additional information. (IF YOU CANNOT ANSWER A QUESTION, SO STATE.) If a question is answered elsewhere indicate where answered. It is not necessary to answer it again.

GENERAL TECHNICAL DATA

Supply the following information on separate sheets, arranged, numbered, and lettered as indicated:

1. Materials produced:
   (*a*) What are the chief mine, mill, or smelter products?
   (*b*) What are the byproducts, if any?
2. Name(s) and type(s) of mine(s), mill(s), smelter(s), refinery(ies), pit(s), quarry (ies), drilling operation(s). Include old names of property, if any. Show extent of workings, including the following:
   (*a*) Linear feet of shafts.
   (*b*) Linear feet of drifts and crosscuts.
   (*c*) Linear feet of tunnels or adits.
   (*d*) Linear feet of other mine openings (explain briefly).

   Indicate whether mine is flooded or not. Describe any pumping problems. Give size or productive capacity.
3. For each operation listed above supply the following:
   (*a*) Distance and direction from nearest town and shipping point.
   (*b*) Mining district.
   (*c*) Township, Section, Range.
   (*d*) County, State.
4. (*a*) State whether or not property is now in operation, and if in operation, by whom operated.
   (*b*) Are you operating this property as:
   - ☐ Owner.
   - ☐ Lessee.
   - ☐ Contractor.
5. Number of years in production _____

   If not in production or operation, estimated date when production will begin _____
6. Experience of operators:
   Describe the mining and general business experience of (*a*) the applicant, and (*b*) the person or persons who manage the project.
7. History:
   (*a*) Give a statement, as complete as possible, of previous exploration, development, operation, and production of property, with reasons for suspension of operation.
   (*b*) State briefly the known history and production of adjoining and neighboring properties.
   (*c*) Furnish any available (private) reports that may apply to this application, including results of mine examinations, recommended exploration and development, and metallurgical investigations.

8. Names and addresses of Officers, Directors, or Partners, and in addition thereto, the five largest stockholders if applicant is a corporation.

Name and Address (a)	Official Title (If officer is also director indicate by "D") (b)	Total of Annual Salary, Commissions, Bonuses, Etc., Received From Applicant and Affiliates During Last Fiscal Year (c)	Estimated Net Worth Outside of Interest in Applicant (d)	Number of Shares Held in Applicant Corporation		Life Insurance Carried for Benefit of Applicant	
				Common (e)	Preferred (f)	Amount (g)	Net Cash Surrender Value After Loans (h)
	Total		x x x x x			x x x x x	x x x x x

If more lines are needed continue on separate sheet.

9. Capital Stock Issues:

For Corporate Applicants

Item	Authorized (a)	Outstanding (b)	Par Value (c)	Number of Shares Outstanding (d)	Dividend Rate Last Paid* (e)
Common stock	$	$	$		
Preferred stock	$	$	$		

*Indicate period covered.

10. Production:

Item	Kind of Product (a)	1948 Total (b)	1949 Total (c)	1950 Total (d)	Present Average Monthly (e)
1. Quantity of product mined or quarried (Short, long, metric tons; barrels; pounds; etc.)					
2. Quantity of product processed (specify unit of measure and type of process)					
3. Quantity and grade of product sold or shipped (specify units of measure)					

11. Do you contemplate a change in the present average monthly rate of production? If so, state estimated maximum monthly production and basis of change.

12. Ore or Mineral Reserves:

(*a*) Describe the ore or mineral deposit briefly. Accompany the application by any available report on the geology and ore reserves.

(*b*) If deposit is other than placer:

(1) Submit assay plans and/or sections showing location and size of proved (measured) and probable (indicated) ore or mineral reserve.

(2) State the tonnage (indicate type of ton) and grade of each class of ore reserve, as above, and show how computed. Tabulated total ore reserve as follows:

TOTAL ORE OR MINERAL RESERVES

Ore or Mineral Reserve	Estimated Tons (a)	Metal or Mineral Content Per Ton (Grade) (b)	Gross Value Per Ton (c)	Recoverable Unit Value Per Ton (d)	Estimated Cost of Production Per Ton (e)
Measured (proved)					
Indicated (probable)					

(*c*) If placer:

(1) Give estimated total yardage and average marketable mineral content of each deposit.

(2) Submit map showing location of placer deposit and surrounding area, with all test holes or pits. Submit logs of each hole and test pit with depth and average value of each.

(3) Describe gravel, stating whether fine, medium or coarse; loose, tight, cemented, or frozen, and whether it contains stumps or boulders more than 1 foot in diameter; if so, how large, and in what proportion.

(4) Describe bedrock, giving type (granite, sandstone, shale, etc.) and state whether it is hard or soft, smooth, uneven or rough.

(5) Describe overburden, stating whether loose, tight, or cemented; fine or coarse textured; furnish estimate of average thickness and total amount.

(6) Tabulate the reserves using the form outlined above for ore or mineral reserves.

13. Access Roads:

Give road distances to shipping, supply and residence points, stating kind and condition of roads.

14. Water Supply:

State source and quantity of water available for operations and whether sufficient for all seasons of year.

15. Power:

State amount of power used, rate per hour, and source thereof.

16. Labor:

State number and classes (miners, muckers, millmen, etc.) of men employed during a recent representative payroll period.

17. Equipment and Facilities:

Describe present equipment on the property, including buildings. (State condition.) List major pieces of equipment now owned or controlled and in serviceable condition available for this operation.

18. Are there any particular conditions or circumstances affecting your operations that are not described above? If so, explain.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned company, and the official executing this certification on its behalf, hereby certify that the information contained in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING COMPANY
(Name of company)

By C. E. Lyman
(Signature of authorized official)

Dec. 7 — 1951
(Date)

President
(Title)

Title 18, U. S. Code (Crimes), Section 1001, makes it a criminal offense to make a willfully false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—63792-1

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

1. (a) Copper, Lead, Silver.

(b) Fluorspar, Bastnasite (fluocarbonate of cirum and other rare earths)

See R 1 3854
Bureau of Mines
Investigations 3854
By J. H. Soule
Fluorspar Deposits
Lincoln County, New Mexico

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

2. Conqueror Lode Mine:

(a)

(b)

See attached sketch.

(c)

(d)

No pumping problem, possible ground water level - 500 feet.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

3. (a) 11 miles s. west, Corona, New Mexico, town 400 population 8 miles W. Gallinas Station, Car Loading Station on Southern Pacific Railroad.

(b) Red Cloud

(c) Township one south range 11 and 12 east Section 25 and 30.

(d) Lincoln County, New Mexico

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

4. (a) No

(b) Owner

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

5. None.

10 days date of loan approval.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

6. Degner experience, mine operation - iron production and all metals.

J. A. Payne, mining engineer (Rollo School Mines) 26 years engineering superintendent experience.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

7. (a) Shaft sinking to 135' - no funds.

(b) See prospectus attached.

(c) Erwin report.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

8. Officers and Directors:

C. E. Degner, Sr. . . . . Director and President

G. E. King . . . . . Director

Jack Diamond . . . . . Director - Vice President

C. E. Degner, Jr. . . . . Director

John J. Keel . . . . . Director

Benton W. McGinnis. . . . . Secretary

5 Largest Stockholders:

C. E. Degner, Sr.

M. A. Erickson

L. W. Jordan

O. E. Olsson

Wm. Grant

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

9. See prospectus

10. Does not apply

11. Does not apply

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

12. (a) Erwin's report.

See attached sketch - see A-A

(b) 1 - see sketch (indicated ore)

2 - not possible.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

13. See attached map. Limited camp facilities.

On adjoining claim Rio Tinto No. 1 and Conqueror No. 12 good all weather road to Corona, New Mexico for supplies and housing facilities.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

14. Limited Spring 1 mile, sufficient for camp and mine purposes.

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Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

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15. Gasoline driven compressor and hoist - 125 Horsepower.

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
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Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

16. 1 Hoistman

2 Miners

2 Muckers

1 Timberman

1 Laborer

1 Truck driver

FORM MF-100

Name: New Mexico Copper Mining Company
P. O. Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Date: December 7, 1951

17. (1) 165 C. F. I. R. Compressor

1 - 75 H.P. Gas Engine

1 - 48" x 78" Receiver

1 - 120 cu. ft. Gradner Compressor

1 - 6 x 6 Air Hoist

Drifter, inch hammers, pipe, hose, water tanks, complete blacksmoth shop, 30 x 80 comp. and hoist house, 20 x 20 blacksmith shop; 100 ton ore bin; buckets, ore cars, tracks repair tools.

1 - 30" x 9' Receiver.

18. NO.

OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF
COPPER, LEAD, AND SILVER MINES
IN SIERRA BLANCA AND EL CIBOLA RANGES,
NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF
JACK DIAMOND
Vice-President
JOHN J. KEEL
Director
LI. 4-5131

New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

Carrizozo, New Mexico

1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

SUPPLEMENT TO OUR PROSPECTUS

Dear Friend:

This letter is to give you some idea of the potentialities of our two exceptional mines, "The Conqueror", and "The Surprise Park", as an investment.

Although the assays listed in our attached prospectus were taken from ore in sight, in our shafts, tunnels, etc., we don't have orebodies "blocked out" as yet. That takes money. That's the chief purpose of this stock issue; securing funds for exploration of orebodies of shipping grade.

However, on the basis of the ore showing at present, there is a possibility that we may have our first shipment of ore on its way to the smelter within 90 days after receiving the first $10,000 in development funds, while exploring for ore in quantity.

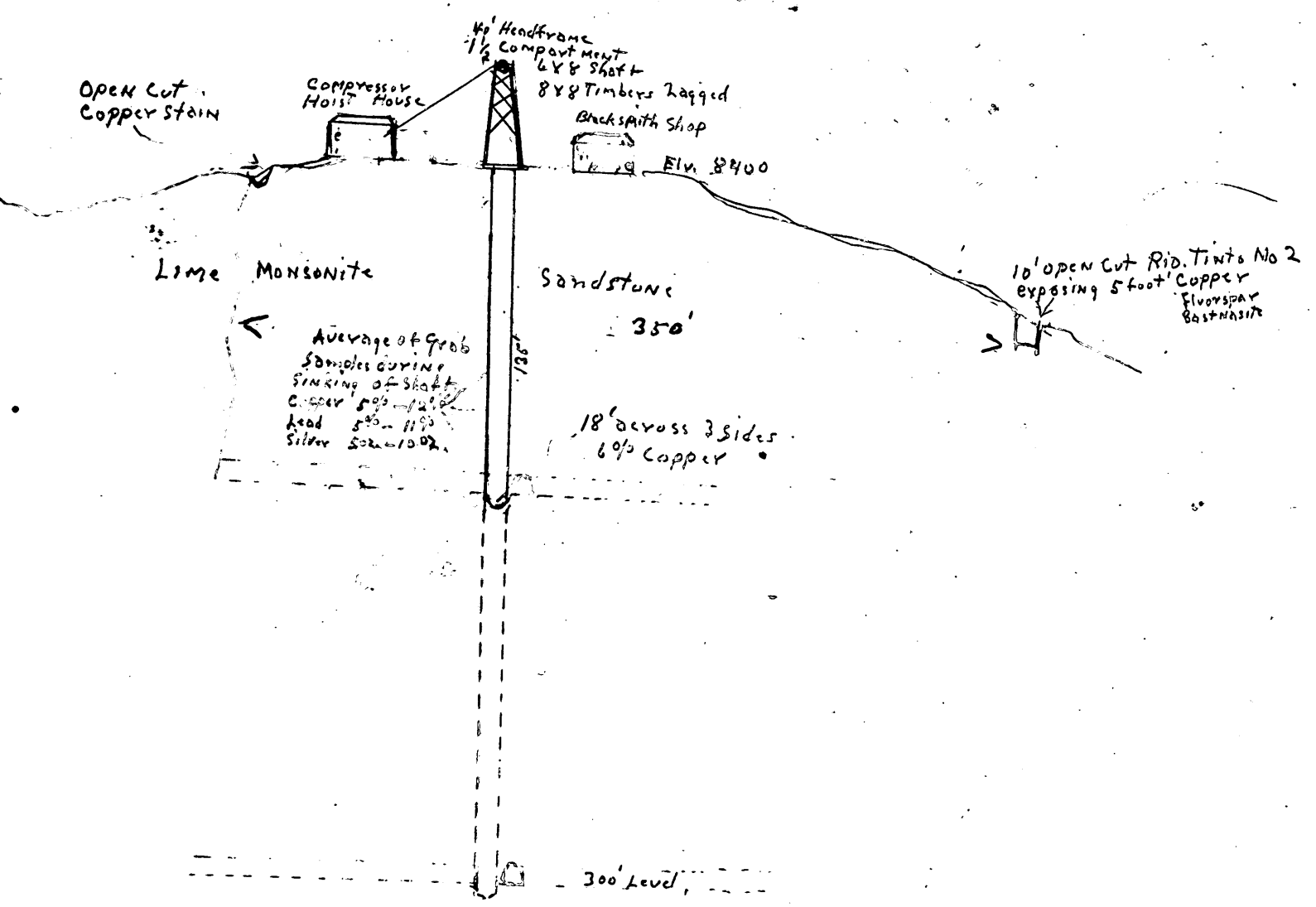
So, considering this information, we'd like you to note that once we have our first smelter receipts, the shares you buy now for 50¢ could be worth considerably more. For example, I quote from a news item in the Mining Record of Denver, on March, 1951:

> "In 1870, Consolidated Virginia (nev.) mine stock was offered at $1 per share; in June, 1872 it could be purchased for $15, and in November of that year it rose to $176, then in January, 1875 to $700, at which price the valuation of the mine was $75,600,000".

Don't hesitate! If our stock were already in the dividend-paying class, you would realize only 5 or 6% return on your investment annually, as most well-known stocks on the New York Exchange now bring. Become one of us! Join our New Mexico Copper Mining Co. today by filling in the enclosed subscription form, and mail it back with your remittance.

Respectfully yours,

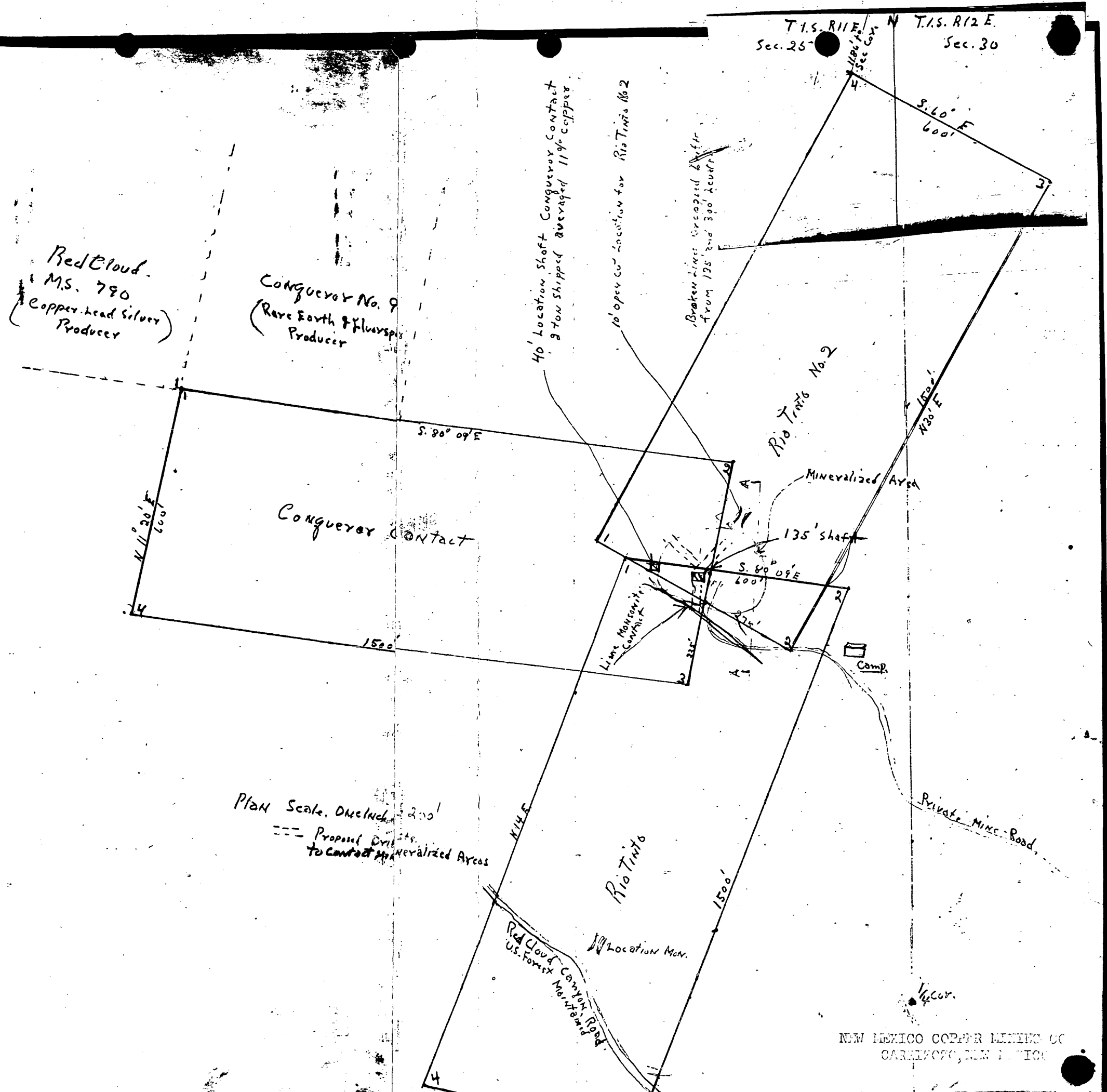
John J. Keel



Sec. A-A. West Conqueror Shaft.

Proposed Sinking and Drifting

Scale One inch = 60'



NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

PROPERTIES
OF
The New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

(Formerly known as The Continental Engineering Co.)

IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company owns without indebtedness 70 unpatented mining claims all in Lincoln County, New Mexico; 20 unpatented claims are in the Red Cloud mining district, lying approximately 11 miles southwest of Corona, New Mexico, and 50 unpatented claims are in the Nogal mining district, about 11 miles southeast of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

HISTORY OF THE RED CLOUD DISTRICT
(Location of Conqueror Mine)

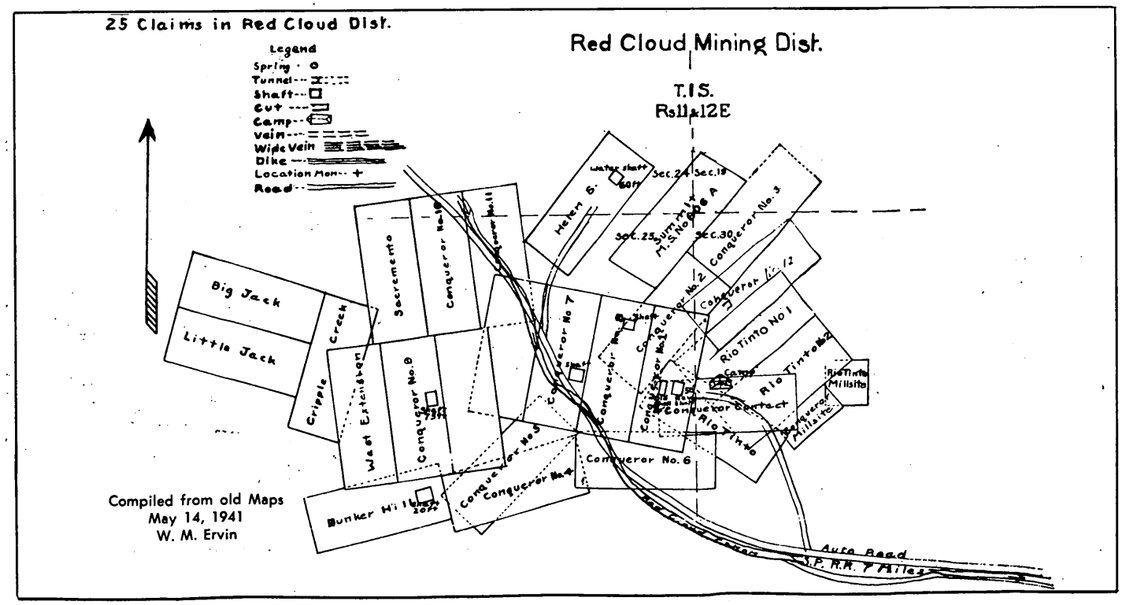
The Red Cloud mining district lies southwest of Corona, New Mexico (a town on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 190 miles north of El Paso, Texas). The Conqueror claims are located 11 miles from Corona at an elevation about 7200 feet, reached by eight miles of Forest maintained road.

Operations are known to have been carried out in this district as early as 1890, and during the following decade. Ores from mines in this area were hauled by ox teams over 100 miles of difficult road to the smelter at Socorro, New Mexico. This in itself seems to prove that the ores were valuable. Shipments of sizeable tonnage to smelters from several claims in the area have netted $20.00 per ton at the smelter. It is estimated that $200,000 was the gross production of the Red Cloud claim and Deadwood claim in the Red Cloud District between 1890 and 1900. During 1920, 1921 and 1922 smelter returns on 2,384 tons of ore shipped from Red Cloud claim (surrounded by the Conqueror Group of Claims) showed average content of: Silver — 5.89 oz.; lead — 22.43%; copper — 6.93%; zinc — 1.0%. The two Red Cloud claims, comprising 35 acres in the center of the Conqueror group, produced $300,000 in silver-lead ores above the 300 foot level. While these two claims do not belong to the New Mexico Copper Mining Co., they are in the very center of our Conqueror group properties, and the Red Cloud shaft is less than 2000 feet from the Conqueror shaft.

The American Smelting & Refining Company, copper, lead, silver and gold, production works, located in El Paso, Texas, are the buyers of ores shipped from this district. The ores being oxydized are highly desirable by the smelter.

GEOLOGY OF RED CLOUD DISTRICT

The oldest rocks in the area are pre-cambrian granite and gneiss which are exposed in three small outcrops in and near Red Cloud Canyon. They are directly overlain by the Abo sandstones (Permian or Carboniferous), page 108, bulletin 21 of the Geological Survey of the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Dept. of the Interior.



Compiled from old Maps
May 14, 1941
W. M. Ervin

* * * * *

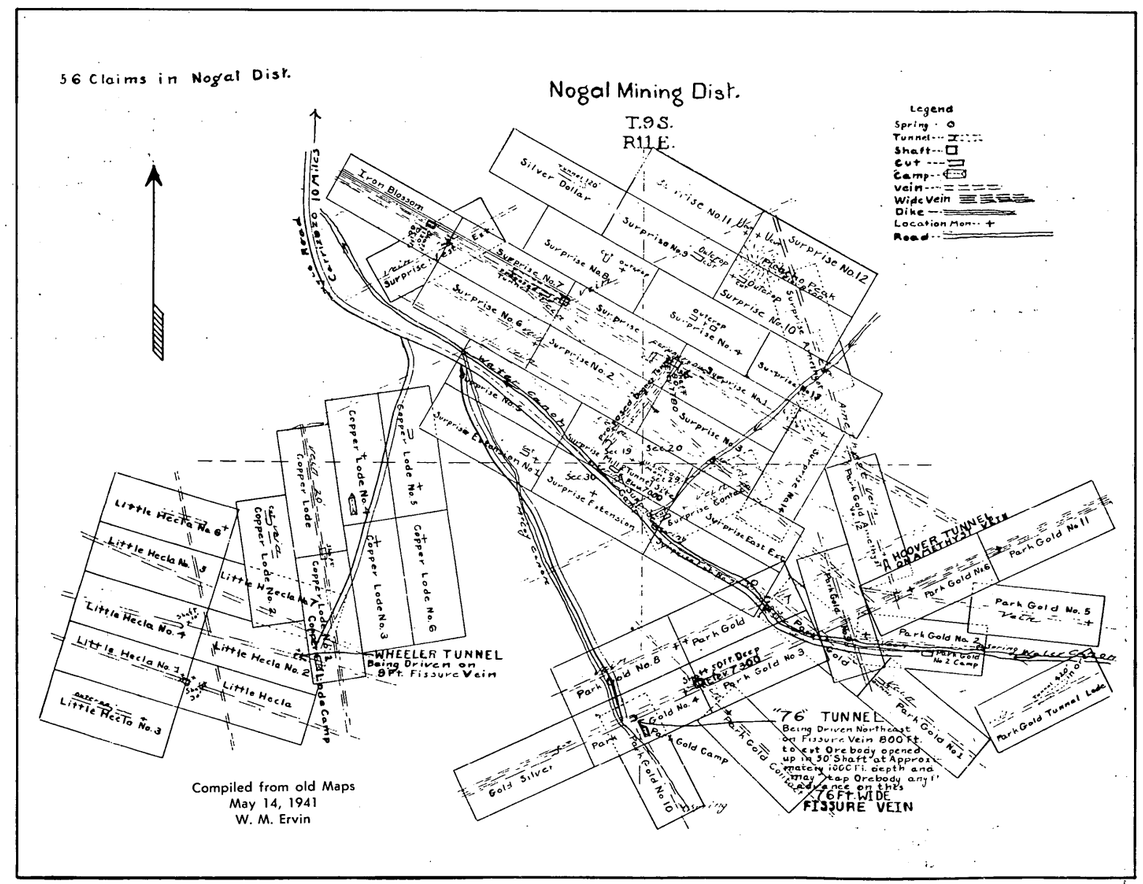
Tunnel Portal
Park Gold Tunnel Lode.

CLAIMS IN NOGAL MINING DISTRICT
(Location of Surprise Park Gold Properties)

These claims lay 11 miles by a fair road, southeast of Carrizozo, New Mexico (population 1100, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 140 miles north of El Paso, Texas). Elevation 6500 to 8500 feet.

GEOLOGY OF NOGAL DISTRICT

The surface rocks of the area are exclusively of igneous origin, the principal surface rock being andistic tuff or briccia. The underlying rocks exposed are much altered. In many places they are of material which has been classified by the U. S. Geological Survey as probably an altered monzonite. Attention should be called to this as the monzonite is an accompaniment of all mineralization in this portion of New Mexico. The andisite is cut by several true, unclassified porophy dikes.



Compiled from old Maps
May 14, 1941
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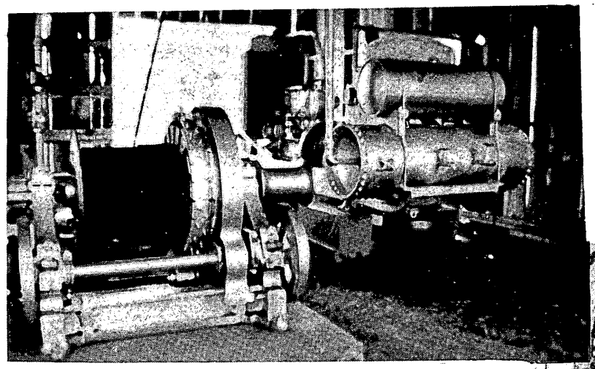
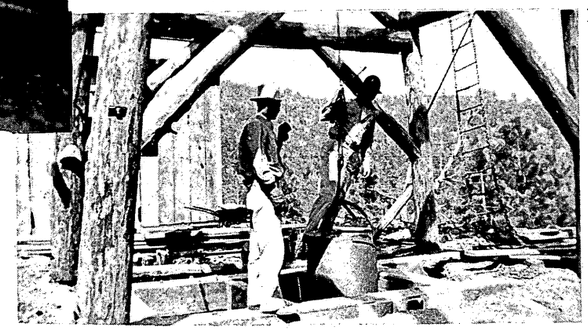
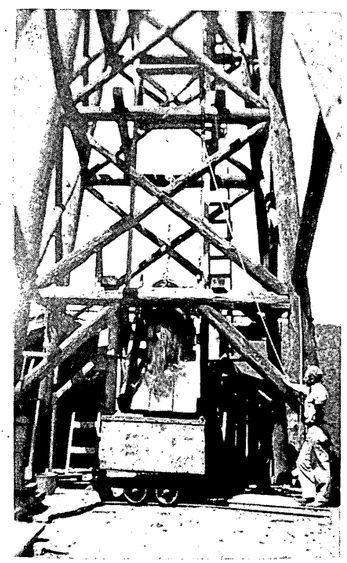


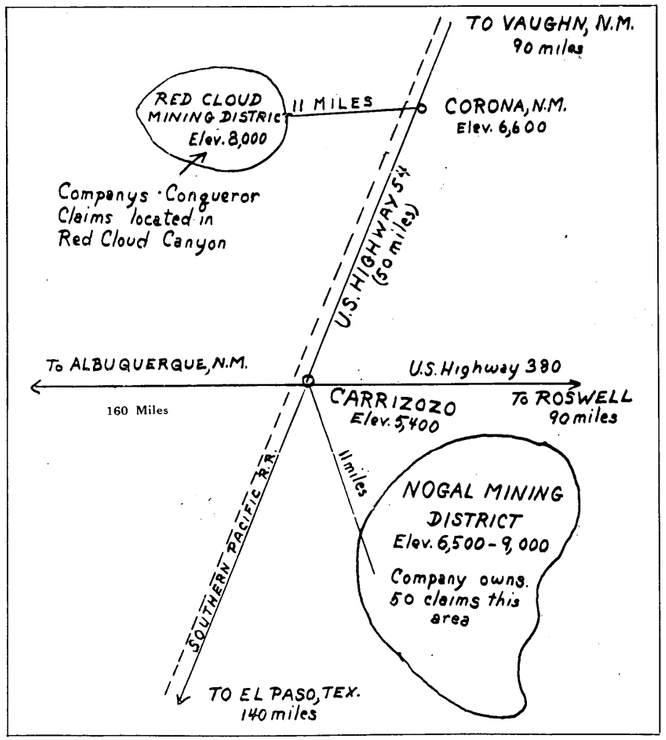
Mine Hoist and Air Compressor at Conqueror Mine.



Miner "going in the hole" on Bucket at Conqueror No. 1 Shaft.



Ore Car and Headframe Conqueror No. 1.



Sketch Map, Lincoln County, New Mexico
All Miles from Carrizozo (Pop. 1,100)
No Scale

PROSPECTUS

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO.

Carrizozo, New Mexico

CAPITALIZATION

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company of Carrizozo, New Mexico, is incorporated in New Mexico, with an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of common stock of a par value of $.50 per share, fully paid, non-assessable and fully voting. The total outstanding capital stock is 778,353 shares, issued chiefly in exchange for property and services.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Carl E. Degner, Sr., *President, Treasurer and Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

Jack Diamond, *Vice-President and Director,* Washington, D. C.

John J. Keel, *Director,* Washington, D. C.

Glenn E. King, *Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

Benton W. McGinnis, *Secretary and Director,* Tarzana, California

Carl E. Degner, Jr., *Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

United States Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation A (general exemption) has been used in offering these securities to the public. A letter of notification and this circular have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Therefore, the following statement appears:

Because these securities are believed to be exempt from registration, they have not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission; but such exemption, if available, does not indicate that these securities have been either approved or disapproved by the commission, or that the Commission has considered the accuracy or completeness of the statements in this communication.

No dealer, salesman or other person is authorized by the Corporation or the Underwriter to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus, in connection with the offering contained herein. Information or representations not herein contained, if given or made, must not be relied upon. The offering of these securities is made only by this Prospectus. This Prospectus is not an offering or a solicitation in any State in which such offering or solicitation is not authorized by the laws thereof.

Underwriters
DIAMOND and KEEL
1121 E. CAPITOL STREET
LIncoln 4-5131 Washington 3, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER SHARE
IN 20 SHARE BLOCKS AT $10 PER BLOCK

	Price To Public	*Underwriting Commission*	*Proceeds to Company*
Per Share	50 cents	7½ cents	42½ cents
Total	$245,000.00	$36,750.00	$208,250.00

Mr. Diamond and Mr. Keel will receive, also, an advance of 17½c per share for advertising expenses up to a total of $3,500.00. Thereafter the underwriters will repay this advance back to the company out of their commissions at the rate of 1c a share sold.

In addition, the Underwriters will receive one share of company stock for each 10 shares sold.

As a bonus they will receive 30,000 shares of stock, if they sell the entire issue by October 1, 1952.

PROPERTIES
OF
The New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

(Formerly known as The Continental Engineering Co.)

IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company owns without indebtedness 70 unpatented mining claims all in Lincoln County, New Mexico; 20 unpatented claims are in the Red Cloud mining district, lying approximately 11 miles southwest of Corona, New Mexico, and 50 unpatented claims are in the Nogal mining district, about 11 miles southeast of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

HISTORY OF THE RED CLOUD DISTRICT
(Location of Conqueror Mine)

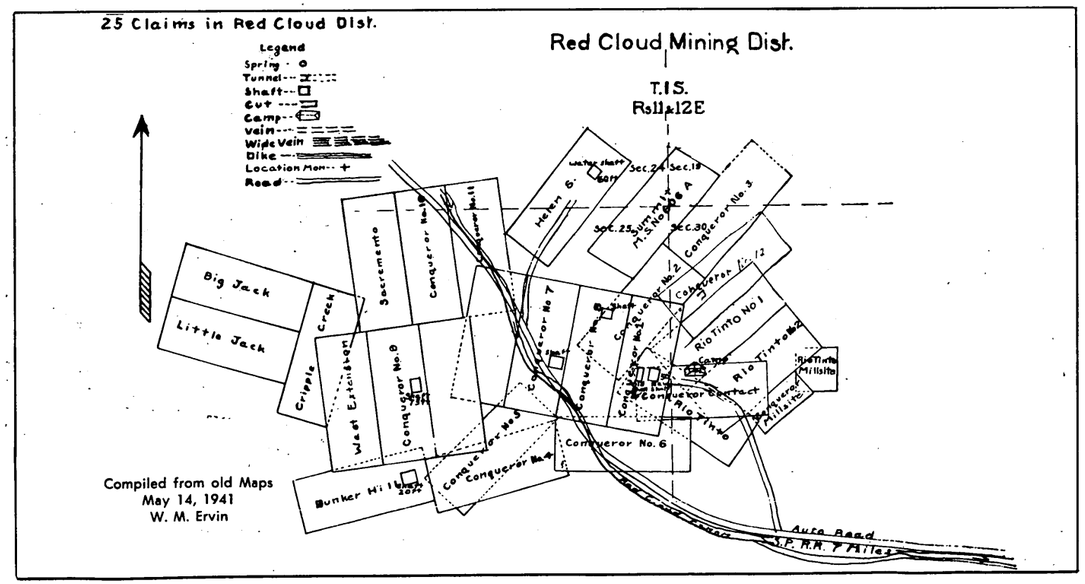
The Red Cloud mining district lies southwest of Corona, New Mexico (a town on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 190 miles north of El Paso, Texas). The Conqueror claims are located 11 miles from Corona at an elevation about 7200 feet, reached by eight miles of Forest maintained road.

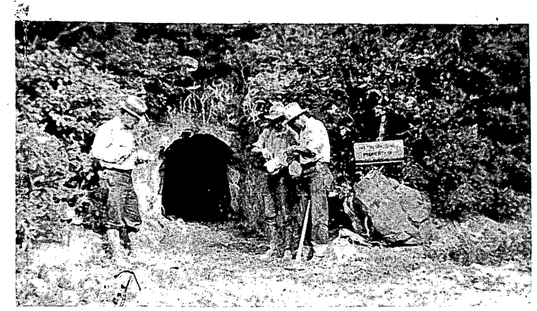
Operations are known to have been carried out in this district as early as 1890, and during the following decade. Ores from mines in this area were hauled by ox teams over 100 miles of difficult road to the smelter at Socorro, New Mexico. This in itself seems to prove that the ores were valuable. Shipments of sizeable tonnage to smelters from several claims in the area have netted $20.00 per ton at the smelter. It is estimated that $200,000 was the gross production of the Red Cloud claim and Deadwood claim in the Red Cloud District between 1890 and 1900. During 1920, 1921 and 1922 smelter returns on 2,384 tons of ore shipped from Red Cloud claim (surrounded by the Conqueror Group of Claims) showed average content of: Silver — 5.89 oz.; lead — 22.43%; copper — 6.93%; zinc — 1.0%. The two Red Cloud claims, comprising 35 acres in the center of the Conqueror group, produced $300,000 in silver-lead ores above the 300 foot level. While these two claims do not belong to the New Mexico Copper Mining Co., they are in the very center of our Conqueror group properties, and the Red Cloud shaft is less than 2000 feet from the Conqueror shaft.

The American Smelting & Refining Company, copper, lead, silver and gold, production works, located in El Paso, Texas, are the buyers of ores shipped from this district. The ores being oxydized are highly desirable by the smelter.

GEOLOGY OF RED CLOUD DISTRICT

The oldest rocks in the area are pre-cambrian granite and gneiss which are exposed in three small outcrops in and near Red Cloud Canyon. They are directly overlain by the Abo sandstones (Permian or Carboniferous), page 108, bulletin 21 of the Geological Survey of the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Dept. of the Interior.





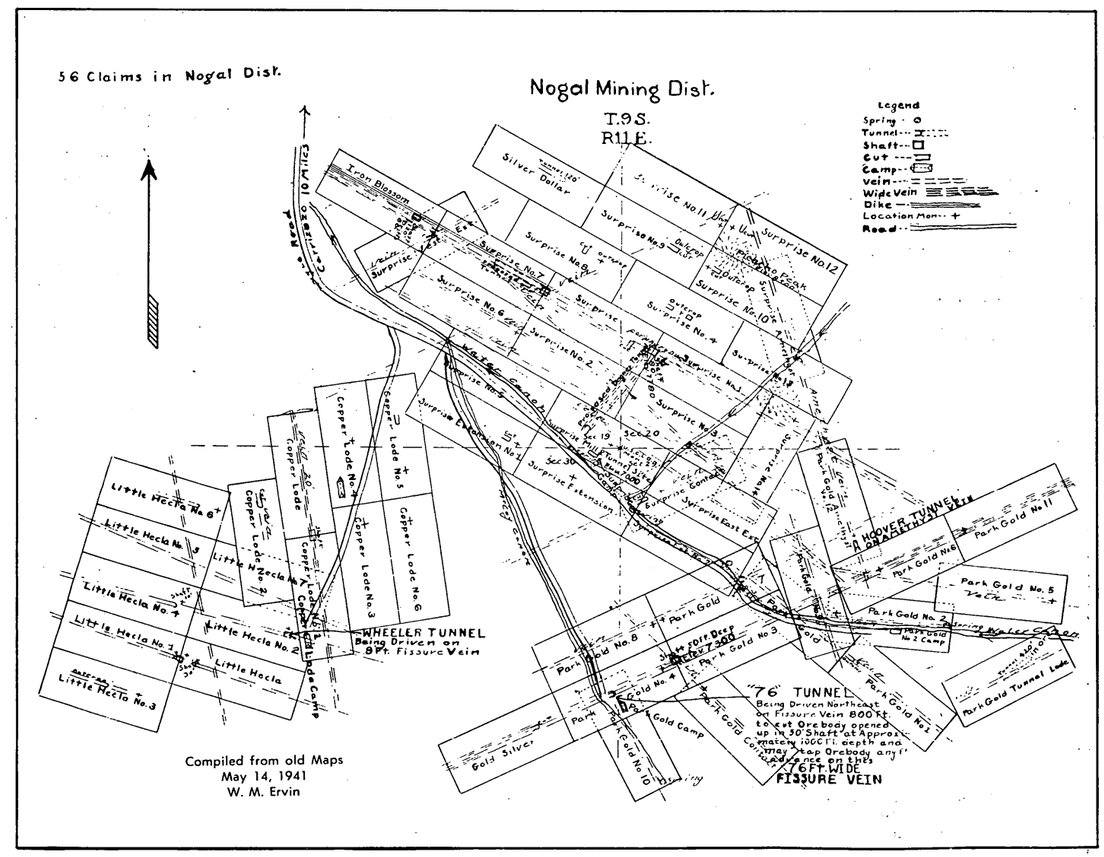
Tunnel Portal
Park Gold Tunnel Lode.

CLAIMS IN NOGAL MINING DISTRICT
(Location of Surprise Park Gold Properties)

These claims lay 11 miles by a fair road, southeast of Carrizozo, New Mexico (population 1100, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 140 miles north of El Paso, Texas). Elevation 6500 to 8500 feet.

GEOLOGY OF NOGAL DISTRICT

The surface rocks of the area are exclusively of igneous origin, the principal surface rock being andistic tuff or briccia. The underlying rocks exposed are much altered. In many places they are of material which has been classified by the U. S. Geological Survey as probably an altered monzonite. Attention should be called to this as the monzonite is an accompaniment of all mineralization in this portion of New Mexico. The andisite is cut by several true, unclassified porophy dikes.



Proposed Development Work

ON CONQUEROR PROPERTIES

On Claim No. 1 of this group the company has sunk a shaft to a depth of 130 feet. Encouraging values in copper, silver, lead were encountered from surface to bottom. While all of the claims of this group have mineralized outcroppings, the company believes the No. 1 Claim can become a producer in the shortest time by sinking the present shaft 300 feet additional and then, from the 430 foot level, drift 200 feet in each of two and possibly three directions, to cut sections where mineralized contacts are expected.

The present head-frames and shaft timbering are in good condition. There is a good hoist house and tool shed. The present equipment, while in good condition, has reached the limit of prospecting work, and heavier hoist and pipe are needed for deeper development. Camp facilities are very limited.

The sum of $60,000 can be well spent in exploration and development of this claim.

Iron Blossom Shaft Looking Northeast.

ON SUNRISE PARK GOLD PROPERTIES

All the claims of this group have mineralized outcroppings and several would justify development work.

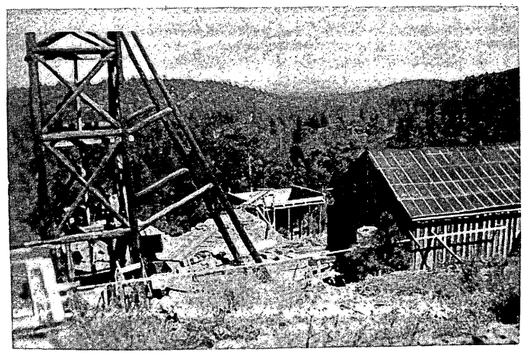
For the present the company has chosen two places for exploration:

FIRST — On the Surprise Claim there is an old shaft, maybe 80 feet deep. It is now inaccesable, but the dump is well mineralized, and surface outcroppings are mineralized for a distance of 300 feet. The values are copper, silver and gold. From a side canyon, the company proposes to drive a tunnel, which in a distance of 500 feet would crosscut this zone at a maximum depth of 400 feet. There is no equipment or road on this claim, and only a partial camp for the entire group. $38,000 carefully spent will explore and develop (if ore bodies are located) this claim, including road equipment, compressor, tools, mine equipment and camp for entire group.

SECOND — On the Iron Blossom Claim the company has sunk a 110-foot prospect shaft. Crosscutting at the bottom of this shaft cut an 18-foot mineralized vein. Surface outcroppings of this vein can be followed for a distance of over 4,000 feet. The vein filling is ideal for coring. The company proposes to diamond drill this claim in at least ten places to a depth of 600 feet.

$28,000 will buy new equipment and drill 6,000 feet of holes.

Should a body of ore be located a cash reserve would be needed for shaft and drifts, to develop the ore for mining. The amount cannot accurately be estimated until the depth and width of the ore body is known. $51,500 will be held in reserve for this purpose.



Conqueror Mine showing the Power House, the Ore Bin, and the Headframe over Main Shaft.

Assays
of
The New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

The most recent samples of the ores were taken on January 27th and 28th, 1951, by its mining engineer, Jack A. Payne. The assay reports are as follows:

Lot No. 1. Surprise 80′ shaft, 4 shovels taken from dump, which was hoisted from lower level, 36″ vein, and quartered. (The term "quartered" means a 50-pound sample taken across the vein, and ground up and mixed. A 12½-pound sample is then taken from this mixture and assayed.) The results were as follows:

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
3.95%	0	28.3 oz.	$45.00

Lot No. 2. Taken from same vein, 2,000 feet west, cut across 6 foot vein, bottom 20 foot shaft, quartered.

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
0.76%	6.2%	4.5 oz.	$26.30

The above samples were from the Surprise main vein system.

Lot No. 3. Samples taken across shallow tunnel, 40″ wide, quartered. Average assay:

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
7.40%	1.9%	6.6 oz.	$48.00

Lot No. 4. Sample taken or cut across vein 27″ wide, quartered.

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
7.96%	0	8.6 oz.	$45.80

The above samples were cut from Surprise Park property. (Lot No. 3 from shallow tunnel. Lot No. 4 in 35′ shaft.)

Lot No. 5. Cut from bottom of Conqueror shaft, 130 ft. depth, 33″ face, 5 shovels, oxidized, and quartered, assayed:

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
5.02%	11.7%	6.0 oz.	$71.00

These assays were completed at the Custom Assay Office, 105 S. Santa Fe Street, El Paso, Texas, January 30th, 1951, for our company.

These samples taken by Mr. Payne on the Surprise Park property is not the type of sampling done by mining engineers to determine the commercial aspect of the vein material. They were made primarily to check on the mineral ingredients of the ore. The term "Gross Assay Value per Ton" doesn't represent the amount to be received by our company, since the smelter makes certain charges for losses, treatment, and other costs.

Purpose of Issue

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company proposes to sell 490,000 shares of its common stock for funds which will be used to develop its properties as follows:

Sinking Conqueror No. 1 Shaft additional 300 feet	$ 30,000.00
800 ft. Drifting Conqueror No. 1 Shaft	18,000.00
Hoisting and Mine Equipment Conqueror No. 1 Shaft	9,000.00
Camp Facilities Conqueror No. 1	3,000.00
500 ft. Crosscut Tunnel Surprise Park Gold Group	12,000.00
Compressor Mine Equipment, Surprise Park Gold Group	11,000.00
Camp Facilities Nogal District	5,000.00
Roads and Transportation Equipment, including Bulldozer	10,000.00
Diamond Drill Equipment	7,500.00
6,000 ft. Diamond Drilling Iron Blossom Claim	21,000.00
Overhead, Management, Supervision	12,000.00
Engineering Metallurgical Tests, etc.	5,000.00
Insurance, Old Age, Social Security	7,000.00
Reserved for Development of any Ore Bodies located by Diamond Drilling	51,500.00
TOTAL	$208,250.00

The company offering totals 539,000 shares. In the event that the underwriters earn 30,000 shares of bonus stock, the total shares of this offering will be 569,000.

AGREEMENT FOR OFFERING AND OFFERING TERMS

Jack Diamond has entered into a selling agreement with the corporation dated March 2, 1951.

John J. Keel became associated with Mr. Diamond as co-underwriter on August 21, 1951. They have agreed to sell the stock of the company for consideration outlined on first page of this Prospectus.

Mr. Diamond is also the Vice-President and a Director in the Corporation.

Mr. Keel is also a Director in the Corporation and is in charge of public relations.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Corporation has only one class of stock. The holders of the common stock are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors, out of the funds legally available therefor. Each of the Directors has received shares in consideration of deeding properties to the Corporation, and services rendered:

Carl E. Degner, Sr., Director	60,000 shares
Jack Diamond, Director	1,000 shares
John J. Keel, Director	1,000 shares
Glenn E. King, Director	1,000 shares
C. E. Degner, Jr., Director	1,000 shares
Benton W. McGinnis, Director	1,000 shares

The above amount is issued and outstanding to the above Directors as of September 1, 1951.

Mr. Carl E. Degner, Sr., is to be issued an additional 445,000 shares if and when the company goes on a dividend-paying basis. These additional shares have been included in the 778,353 shares outstanding mentioned in the paragraph under "Capitalization" on the first page.

The earliest date of the offering is May 1, 1951.

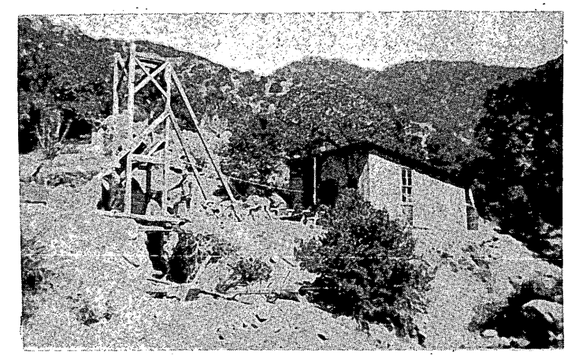
OTHER EXPENDITURES
(GENERAL)

The program of exploration outlined above can be completed within a year if the funds are available.

Cost of office, supervision, and transportation can be carried one year for $12,000.

It may be necessary to employ consulting expert and secure technical information on mining properties. While the company is hoping and expecting to make profits by shipping smelter grade ores, ore bodies may be expected that would only mine at a profit by milling operations. Metallurgical tests and flow sheet would be needed to give the company information on course of action. $5,000 is reserved for these items.

View of Old Shaft, Surprise No. 1, Showing Dip of Vein.



Shaft at Surprise Mine.

IN CONCLUSION

Mr. Carl E. Degner, President of The New Mexico Copper Mining Company, has lived in Carrizozo 25 years. Most of these years were spent in assembling these claims. During this time Mr. Degner has spent $62,000 for titles, examinations, prospecting and development.

The management believes that several of the claims owned by the company when developed will be found to contain minerals of commercial value. The exploration of the three locations outlined, in the opinion of the company, presents the best opportunity for successful operations in the shortest time. The indications of surface outcrops, plus the history of adjoining properties, lead the company to believe that copper, lead, silver ore bodies of shipping grade will be developed. It is a matter of record that copper and lead production in the United States, and the world, are not meeting the demand. The answer is to develop new ore bodies. These cannot be prospected or developed without capital. Therefore, the company is presenting this Prospectus to endeavor to raise the necessary funds to develop properties that could become important producers.

Estimates, opinions, and general information for this prospectus were assembled by the following —

EXPERTS

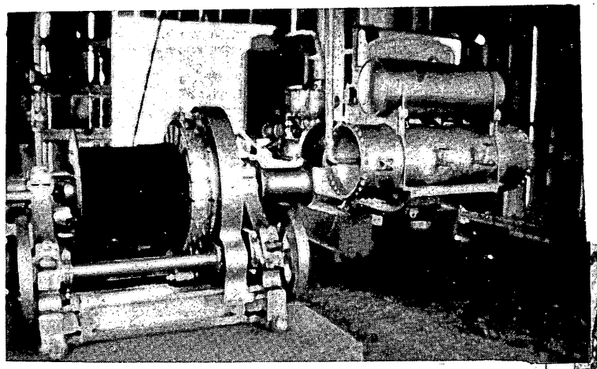
Waldemar M. Ervin, Mining Engineer,
1680 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.,
Member of the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineering. For the past 10 years attached to the United States Corps of Engineers, in charge of Foundation and Materials Exploration for the San Francisco District.

Jack Payne, Mining Engineer,
Box 548, Whitney, Nev.
Formerly County Surveyor of Lincoln County, N. Mex.
(To be Mine Superintendent of the New Mexico Copper Mining Co.)

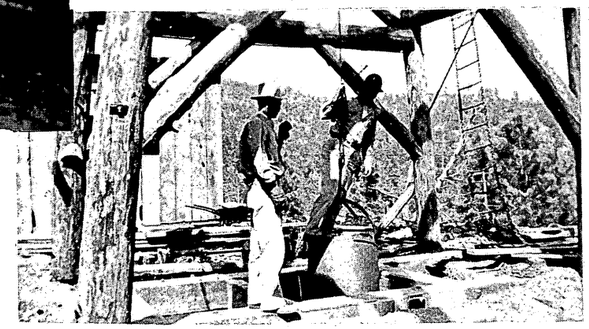
Carl E. Degner, Box 56, Carrizozo, N. Mex.
25 years of mining experience in prospecting, assembling claims, and operating mining properties.

LEGAL OPINIONS

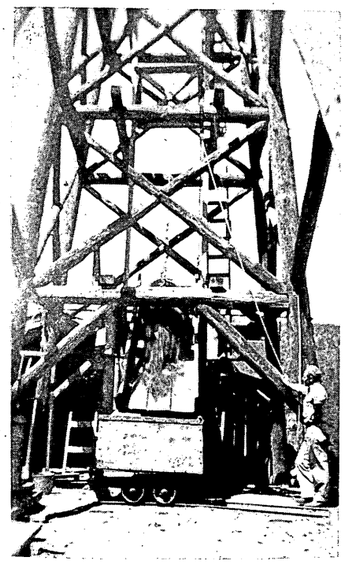
H. Elfred Jones, Attorney-At-Law, Carrizozo, N. Mex.
Attorney for The New Mexico Copper Mining Co.,
Lincoln County, N. Mex.



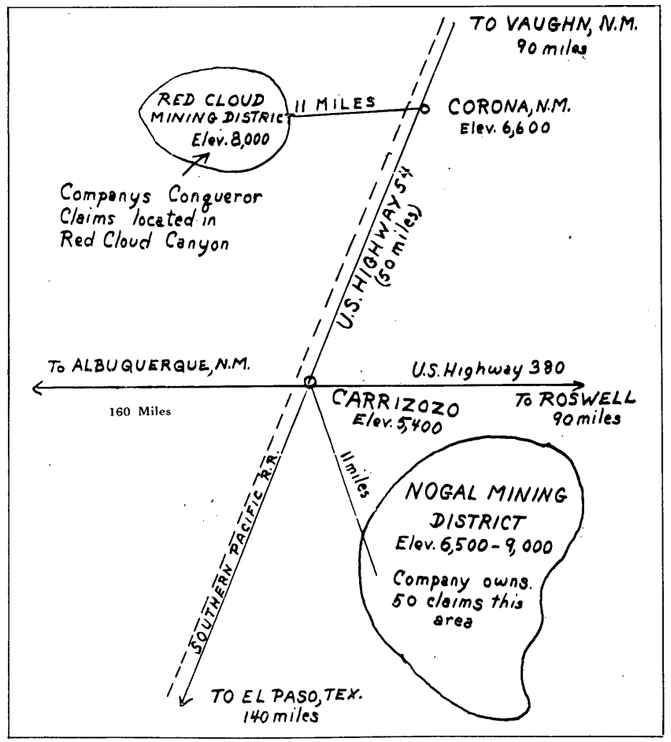
Mine Hoist and Air Compressor at Conqueror Mine.



Miner "going in the hole" on Bucket at Conqueror No. 1 Shaft.



Ore Car and Headframe Conqueror No. 1.



Sketch Map, Lincoln County, New Mexico
All Miles from Carrizozo (Pop. 1,100)
No Scale

PROSPECTUS

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO.

Carrizozo, New Mexico

CAPITALIZATION

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company of Carrizozo, New Mexico, is incorporated in New Mexico, with an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of common stock of a par value of $.50 per share, fully paid, non-assessable and fully voting. The total outstanding capital stock is 778,353 shares, issued chiefly in exchange for property and services.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Carl E. Degner, Sr., *President, Treasurer and Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

Jack Diamond, *Vice-President and Director,* Washington, D. C.

John J. Keel, *Director,* Washington, D. C.

Glenn E. King, *Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

Benton W. McGinnis, *Secretary and Director,* Tarzana, California

Carl E. Degner, Jr., *Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

United States Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation A (general exemption) has been used in offering these securities to the public. A letter of notification and this circular have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Therefore, the following statement appears:

Because these securities are believed to be exempt from registration, they have not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission; but such exemption, if available, does not indicate that these securities have been either approved or disapproved by the commission, or that the Commission has considered the accuracy or completeness of the statements in this communication.

No dealer, salesman or other person is authorized by the Corporation or the Underwriter to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus, in connection with the offering contained herein. Information or representations not herein contained, if given or made, must not be relied upon. The offering of these securities is made only by this Prospectus. This Prospectus is not an offering or a solicitation in any State in which such offering or solicitation is not authorized by the laws thereof.

Underwriters
DIAMOND and KEEL
1121 E. CAPITOL STREET
LIncoln 4-5131 Washington 3, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER SHARE
IN 20 SHARE BLOCKS AT $10 PER BLOCK

	Price To Public	*Underwriting Commission*	*Proceeds to Company*
Per Share	50 cents	7½ cents	42½ cents
Total	$245,000.00	$36,750.00	$208,250.00

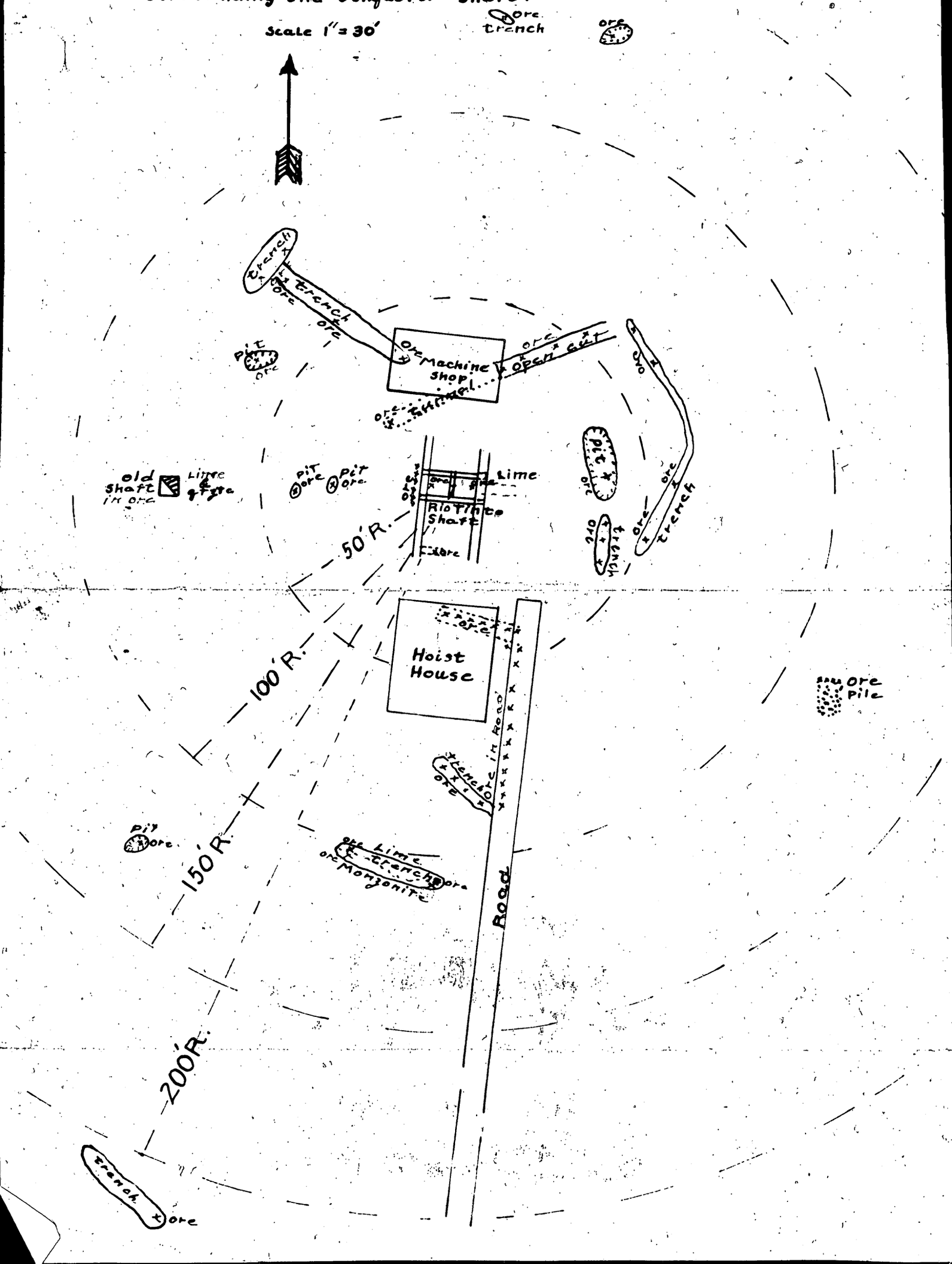
Mr. Diamond and Mr. Keel will receive, also, an advance of 17½c per share for advertising expenses up to a total of $3,500.00. Thereafter the underwriters will repay this advance back to the company out of their commissions at the rate of 1c a share sold.

In addition, the Underwriters will receive one share of company stock for each 10 shares sold.

As a bonus they will receive 30,000 shares of stock, if they sell the entire issue by October 1, 1952.

Map of surface ore exposures surrounding the Conqueror shaft.

Scale 1" = 30'



NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

PROPERTIES

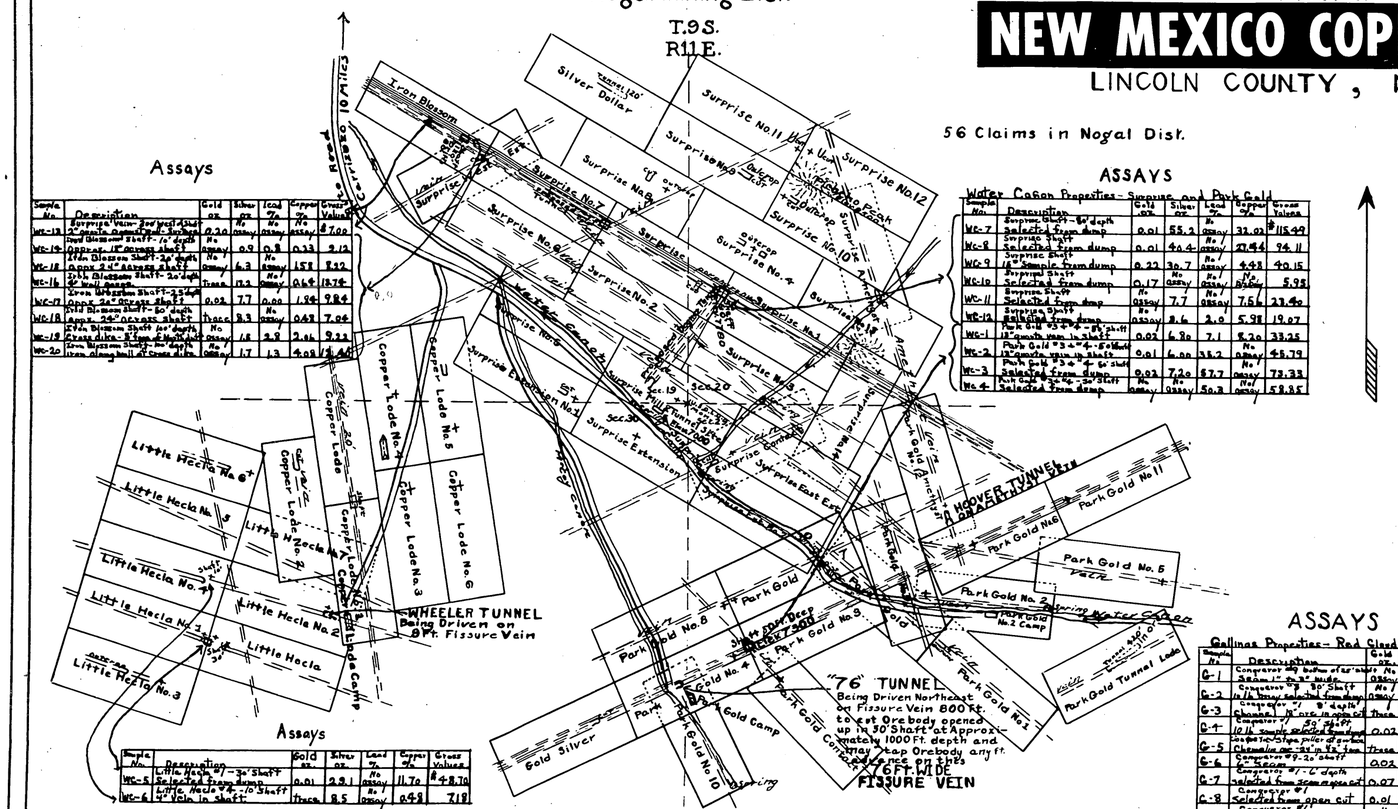
NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO.

LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Nogal Mining Dist.

T.9S.
R11E.

56 Claims in Nogal Dist.



Assays

Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
WC-13	Surprise Vein 30' vertical Shaft 2" quartz [illegible]	0.20	No assay	No assay	No assay	$7.00
WC-14	Iron Blossom Shaft - 15' depth	No assay	0.9	0.8	0.33	9.12
WC-15	Approx 12" Average shaft Iron Blossom Shaft - 30' depth	No assay	6.3	No assay	1.58	8.92
WC-16	Approx 24" Average shaft Iron Blossom Shaft - 20' depth 8' well defined	Trace	15.2	No assay	0.64	18.74
WC-17	Iron Blossom Shaft - 25' depth Approx 24" Average shaft	0.02	7.7	0.00	1.84	9.84
WC-18	Old Blossom Shaft - 50' depth Approx 24" Average shaft	Trace	8.3	No assay	0.42	7.04
WC-19	Iron Blossom Shaft 100' depth Cross dike - 8' from of North Shaft	No assay	1.8	2.9	2.06	9.22
WC-20	Iron Blossom Shaft - 100' depth Iron Blossom Shaft - 100' depth	No assay	1.7	1.3	4.08	8.46

Assays

Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
	Little Hecla #1 - 30' Shaft					
WC-5	Selected from dump	0.01	2.9	No assay	11.70	$48.70
WC-6	Little Hecla #2 - 10' Shaft 4" Vein in Shaft	Trace	8.5	No assay	0.48	7.18

ASSAYS

Water Canon Properties - Surprise and Park Gold

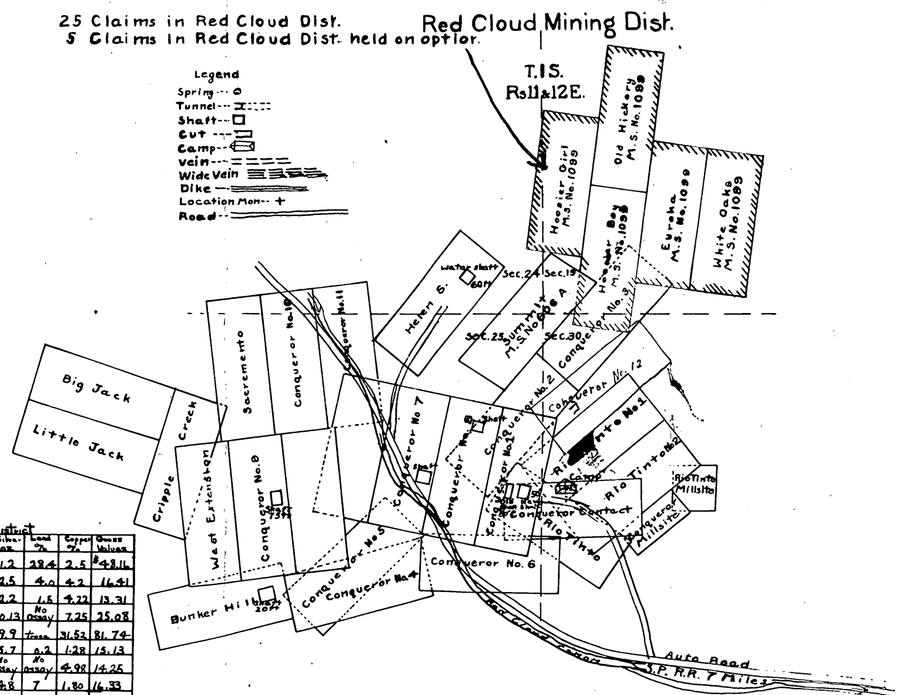
Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
WC-7	Surprise Shaft - 80' depth Selected from dump	0.01	55.2	No assay	32.02	$115.49
WC-8	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	0.01	40.4	No assay	27.44	94.11
WC-9	Surprise Shaft 18" Sample from dump	0.22	30.7	No assay	4.48	40.15
WC-10	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	0.17	No assay	No assay	No assay	5.98
WC-11	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	No assay	7.7	No assay	7.66	23.40
WC-12	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	No assay	8.6	2.0	5.98	19.07
WC-1	18" quartz vein in shaft	0.02	6.80	7.1	8.20	33.25
WC-2	Park Gold #3 & #4 - 60' shaft 18" quartz vein in shaft	0.01	6.00	35.2	No assay	45.79
WC-3	Park gold #3 & #4 - 60' shaft Selected from dump	0.02	7.20	57.7	No assay	73.33
WC-4	Park Gold #3 & #4 - 30' Shaft Selected from dump	No assay	No assay	50.3	No assay	58.85

Red Cloud Mining Dist.

25 Claims in Red Cloud Dist.
5 Claims in Red Cloud Dist. held on optior.

T.1S.
R11 & 12E.

Legend
Spring
Tunnel
Shaft
Cut
Camp
Vein
Wide Vein
Dike
Location Mon.
Road



ASSAYS

Gallinas Properties - Red Cloud District

Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
G-1	Conquerer adj bottom of 40' shaft 30 cm 1" to 3" wide	No assay	11.2	28.4	2.5	$48.16
G-2	Conquerer #8 50' Shaft selected from dump	No assay	2.5	4.0	4.2	16.41
G-3	Conquerer #1 8' depth	Trace	2.2	1.5	4.22	13.31
G-4	Conquerer #1 50' depth 10" 11 sample selected from dump	0.02	10.13	No assay	7.25	25.08
G-5	Conquerer #5 Open pocket of gouge Chrysolite vein 24" in 90' from	Trace	9.9	Trace	31.52	81.74
G-6	Conquerer #7 - 20' shaft 6" Seam	0.02	15.7	0.2	1.28	15.13
G-7	Conquerer #7 - 6' depth selected from seam in open cut	0.07	No assay	No assay	4.98	14.25
G-8	Conquerer #7 Selected from open cut	0.01	4.6	7	1.80	16.33
G-9	Conquerer #7 selected from seam in cement	No assay	4.5	46.0	3.48	65.27
G-10	Conquerer #7 Surface selected from tissue	No assay	4.1	58.2	2.16	76.12
G-11	Conquerer #7 New Shaft 18" on accumulation - 18' depth	No assay	2.2	22.4	No assay	27.77
G-12	Conquerer #7 Northeast Vein 100' selected from ore in shaft	No assay	16.7	20.1	9.13	52.76
G-13	Conquerer #7 new shaft 8' deep selected for analysis	0.16	2.20	0.00	2.10	12.21

Compiled from old Maps
May 14, 1941
W.M. Errin

OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF
COPPER, LEAD, AND SILVER MINES
IN SIERRA BLANCA AND EL CIBOLA RANGES,
NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF
JACK DIAMOND
Vice-President
JOHN J. KEEL
Director
LI. 4-5131

New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

Carrizozo, New Mexico

1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

SUPPLEMENT TO OUR PROSPECTUS

Dear Friend:

This letter is to give you some idea of the potentialities of our two exceptional mines, "The Conqueror", and "The Surprise Park", as an investment.

Although the assays listed in our attached prospectus were taken from ore in sight, in our shafts, tunnels, etc., we don't have orebodies "blocked out" as yet. That takes money. That's the chief purpose of this stock issue; securing funds for exploration of orebodies of shipping grade.

However, on the basis of the ore showing at present, there is a possibility that we may have our first shipment of ore on its way to the smelter within 90 days after receiving the first $10,000 in development funds, while exploring for ore in quantity.

So, considering this information, we'd like you to note that once we have our first smelter receipts, the shares you buy now for 50¢ could be worth considerably more. For example, I quote from a news item in the Mining Record of Denver, on March, 1951:

> "In 1870, Consolidated Virginia (nev.) mine stock was offered at $1 per share; in June, 1872 it could be purchased for $15, and in November of that year it rose to $176, then in January, 1875 to $700, at which price the valuation of the mine was $75,600,000".

Don't hesitate! If our stock were already in the dividend-paying class, you would realize only 5 or 6% return on your investment annually, as most well-known stocks on the New York Exchange now bring. Become one of us! Join our New Mexico Copper Mining Co. today by filling in the enclosed subscription form, and mail it back with your remittance.

Respectfully yours,

John J. Keel

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

GREATEST CIRCULATION ★ ★ MOST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ★ ★ SUPERIOR RESULTS

America's Oldest and Largest Mining Newspaper

The Mining Record

» » OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE METAL MINING AND OIL INDUSTRIES OF THE WEST « «

METAL PRICES
New York City
Copper—24½c
Lead—19c
Zinc—20.29c
East St. Louis
Lead—18.80c
Zinc—19.50c

Vol. 62. No. 44. Established 1889. DENVER, COLORADO — THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1951 $4 a Year. 10¢ a Copy

New Mexico Shows Late Discoveries Of Needed Metals

Carrizozo, N. M. — C. E. Degner, president of the New Mexico Copper Mining Company, of Carrizozo, discovered fluorspar in the Red Cloud-mining district 50 miles north of Carrizozo in 1943 while building a road with bulldozer to iron deposit from which iron was shipped during World War II. Great activity is going on in the fluorspar development in this district; to date seven new claims have been patented.

The U. S. Bureau of mines initiated an exploratory program in June 1943 which was completed in August 1944; virtually all exploratory methods were used in testing the deposits, sinking shafts, drifting, raising, test pitting, trenching, and wagon drilling. Flotation test in the Bureau laboratory show an excellent recovery of high grade metallurgical fluorspar was obtained. The center of the Bureau of Mines test was around the old Red Cloud mine which has a large production record of copper, lead and silver.

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company owns 22 claims around the two claims in the Red Cloud groups 2000 feet from the Red Cloud shaft. The New Mexico Copper Mining Company is sinking the Conqueror shaft on a highly promising copper, silver showing.

During the course of the Bureau of Mines program, the rare mineral bastnasite was discovered; it occurs mostly in conjunction with the fluorite bastnasite is a fluorcarbonate of cerium and other rare earths. It is believed its the only commercial bastnasite deposit in the States.

Early this year California interests started a pilot 40-ton mill at Gallinas station which is seven miles from the mine, on the S.P.R.R. It seems they have proven something worth while because a large Eastern Chemical Company lately bought controlling interest.

Another large chemical company, the Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., have also bought into the district. While New Mexico Copper Mining Company has been primarily interested in base metals, they have excellent showing of fluorspar and bastnasite on many of their claims, and Mr. Degner believes the district will support a large mill. All the above minerals were discovered by Mr. Degner while on a geological survey.

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company's principal mine holdings are in the Sierra Blanca Range or mining district some 60 miles south of the Red Cloud District. The Sierra Blanca mining properties of the company cover approximately 1200 acres and the values are in copper, silver, lead and gold. Several shafts sunk on the main vein system are in good commercial ore. These mining properties were all picked by Mr. Degner and reports by outstanding engineers on these mining properties state great mines in the making, he says. Washington, D. C., underwriters are handling an issue for the New Mexico Copper Mining Company and with this success the company expects to go on early production.

1680 Broadway
San Francisco, Calif.
January 25, 1951

Mr. Carl E. Degner, President
Continental Engineering Company
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

Regarding the merits of the mining claims, that is, the Conquorer Group and the Surprise Park Group, I have been optimistic about the possibilities of these properties, ever since my examination of them in 1934. The development between that time and my last visit in 1941, I consider, justifies my first opinion that the surface geological conditions justify an expenditure of $250,000 in exploration.

The development since 1941 in the Conquorer shaft, that you and Mr. Payne tell me of, convinces me that the continuation of exploration will develop ore bodies of good grade.

In view of the present scarcity of metals for our national defense, exploration of these properties assumes double importance.

In reference to your inquiry regarding my present location, I have been with the United States Corps of Engineers since 1941, principally on geological engineering work, and at present am in charge of Foundations and Materials Exploration for the San Francisco District.

Sincerely,

Waldemar M. Ervin

Waldemar M. Ervin

WME:mk

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Whitney, Nevada
October 26, 1950

Mr. C. E. Degner, President
Continental Engineering Co.
Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico
Dear Sir;

Referring to your letter of October 19, asking for summary report of potential income from the Conqueror Mine and the Surprise Park Gold Group.

Net returns from shipping ore from Conqueror Mine indicate profit of fifty dollars per ton.

Twenty days operation per month at fifty tons per day(1000 tons) $50,000.00

One year---------- $600,000.00

Net returns of concentrates from seventy-five ton mill, $Surprise Park Gold) per ton---------- $41.77

Per day---------- $3432.75

Per thirty day month---------- $102,982.50

Per eleven month year---------- $1,232,807.50

Returns from Conqueror and Surprise park Gold(per year) $1,832.807.50

You understand this is merely an estimate of possible returns when and if proper equipment is installed and suitable tonnage developed to carry on year round milling operations.

Respectfully Yours

Jack A. Payne
Mining Engineer
Box 548
Whitney Nevada

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #4	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays	.02	8.6		7.96								
Our Repeats												
		Value	per Ton		$45.80							
Smelter Assays												
Smelter Repeats			Surprise Park Gold vein 27 inch wide									
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 2.50 Pd

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

A. H. HOLLAND, Pres-Treas. EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. M. E. HOLLAND, Secretary

OUR MOTTO: WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE, NO LESS.

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

2013 WELTON STREET

Duplicate Report

DENVER 1, COLORADO, July 14, 1950

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR— Mr. C. E. Degner, Mgr.,
Continental Engineering Co.,
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Amount per Ton Hds.	PER CENT	Value per Ton Dollars	Value per Ton Cents
	Gold		.02			.70
	Silver	10	.60		9	.54
	Copper			10.20%	35	.70
	Conqueror Mine per ton				$59.24	

GOLD AT $35.00 PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT
SILVER AT 90¢ PER OUNCE
COPPER AT $5.50 PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Edmund Phillips

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #2	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays		4.5	6.2	0.76								
Our Repeats												
		Value per Ton			$26.30							
Smelter Assays												
Smelter Repeats					20 ft. shaft 6 foot vein							
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 3.50 Paid

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #3	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays	none	6.6	1.9	7.40								
Our Repeats												
		Value per Ton			$48.00							
Smelter Assays												
Smelter Repeats						shallow tunnel 40 inch vein						
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 3.75

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #5	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays		6.0	11.7	5.02								
Our Repeats												
		Value per Ton			$71.00							
Smelter Assays							Conqueror Mine 33 inch face					
Smelter Repeats							or vein. widing out					
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 3.50 Pd

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE
CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Engineering Company. contain:

LOT #1	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays	.04	28.3		3.95								
Our Repeats												
		Value per Ton			$45.00							
Smelter Assays												
Smelter Repeats						Surprise 80 ft shaft 36 inch vein						
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 2.50 Paid

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE
CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

A. H. HOLLAND, Pres-Treas. EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. M. E. HOLLAND, Secretary

OUR MOTTO: WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE, NO LESS.

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

2013 WELTON STREET

DENVER 1, COLORADO, Oct. 14, 1949.

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR— Mr. C. E. Degner, Mgr.,
Continental Engineering Co.,
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Hds.	PER CENT		Value per Ton Dollars	Cents
	Silver	18.	90			17.	01
	Copper			15.	05%	45.	15
	Lead			11.	3%	25.	99
				Per ton		$118.	01

GOLD AT $35.00 PER OUNCE
LEAD AT $2.30 PER UNIT

SILVER AT 90¢ PER OUNCE
COPPER AT $3.00 PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Edmund Phillips

Report On Minerals To Be Found In Lincoln County

This brief article appearing below covers only part of Lincoln County Mineral Resources and was supplied by C. E. Degner of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

In my many years of technical training in mining, to which has been added also many years of actual experience, the writer believes Lincoln County capable of turning out good mineral values when proper development is undertaken and economic and scientific methods of extraction are employed.

I was born in the State of Iowa and when about 12 years old my folks moved to the great Couer D'Alene mining district in the State of Idaho. As a boy my mother encouraged me to gather minerals, rocks and fossils. I received my mining knowledge in the old school of professors of classification of minerals, its mode of origin and etc. During part of World War One, I was interested in the State of Minnesota Iron Mines and the Republic of Mexico. I was appointed receiver for a large American Mining interest in 1922 to straighten out mines in Mexico and after that job was completed, moved with my family to New Mexico in 1925.

Prospecting, exploiting the prospect, developing it and mining Prospecting is the work of hunting for the place where nature has deposited her minerals. Obviously, prospecting is attended by natural risks, because the hunter may not find that for which he hunts. Competency, ex-

C. E. DEGNER

perience, geological knowledge, and skill are mooted questions. The greenest tenderfoot has been known to find a prospect where the skilled geologist has searched, and conversely, the skilled geologist has found prospects where the unskilled have failed.

In the Sierra Blancas, we have several mining districts. One cannot speak in an authoritative way about these districts, due I believe to the fact, that many years ago, a sensational discovery of gold ore was made at White Ooks, along the range to the north, which camp apart from its great production, became famous in a romantic way from the novel "Heart's Desire," written there by the late Emmerson Hough, Esq:, better known to the present generation by the Covered Wagon.

In the geology of the several mining districts of the Sierra Blancas there is nothing complex in the geological conditions of these districts, and no evidence of any serious faulting or vein displacement, although oxidation and scorifaction have left their ineradicable marks. Signs of ascending Aqueous Vapors and Igneous disturbances are plainly evident, however. Striae or minute grooves show earth movements, paralled and vertical, and are particularly pronounced in the latter, which, coupled with the Gough or Selvedge, namely, finely ground Talcose seams carrying values on the walls, give every evidence of deep seated mineral carrying veins. Great ore bodies should not be expected until a depth of 400 to 700 feet is obtained in these districts. The enclosing rocks are andesite, Rhyolite, Porphyry and Lime Apar.

The Red Cloud mining district which lies in the Gallinas Mountains in the northwest part of Lincoln County. This district produced several hundred thousand dollars in lead, copper and silver ores in years past, mostly from the 100 and 200 foot levels. No deep mining has been undertaken, per the geological conditions great ore bodies should be encountered below the 500 to 600 foot levels. The principal intrusive rocks are prophritic quartz monzonites, rhyolites, and syenites. They occure in large bodies which are discordant with the sedimentary rocks and irregular in outline, and a number of small lamprophyre dikes apparently belong to the same period of igneous activity, you have fine-grained sandstones interbedded with large limestone dikes on these contacts your lead, copper ore bodies are made up in. Large flourspar deposits have been discovered in the past few years. This of high commercial grade, assaying from 55 percent to 87 percent. This district has a great future in becoming one of the great lead, copper and fluorspar producers in the state.

The Jicarillo placer district in Lincoln County lies about 8 miles east of Ancho, a station on the Southern Pacific railroad. This district was worked for placer gold by the Mexicans about the middle of the last century. The Jicarillo placer deposits lie in a very arid or dry region with no streams of any kind available. The source of water would be to drill wells in the district. The success of this placer field depends on your water supply.

The iron ore deposits in Lincoln County are of great importance; in the Capitan range a large deposit of iron ore has been explored by the U. S. Bureau of Mines; also in several other districts such as the Jicarillo district, Red Cloud district and the Sierra Oscura mountains. The principal iron ore in the county is Mematite and Magnetite and the average grade runs from 56 to 65 percent iron, a smelter of 100 ton capacity daily could run for many years. It would be a great industry for Lincoln County, with coal that can be coked right at the place where it was to be used. The White Oaks coal is of excellent quality for steam and coking purposes. Much can be said regarding the mineral resources of Lincoln County, but I have only touched very briefly on some of the deposits and its great possibilities.

Mining is a moving job. It is the work of moving mineral deposits made by nature from the place where nature put it to the place where mankind can use it. Much can be said on the subject of mining. I know a number of mines with $8 to $12 ore that are left standing as waste, merely because the operators cannot take it out at a profit in the manner and under the conditions of its development and equipment. I know of a number of mines developed by companies, in comparatively recent years, some right here in Lincoln County. They built mills far larger than they could keep running. This by not having the ore deposit developed and expensive costs, and incompetent management and equipment. If mill is rightly placed after mine is fully developed to warrant such mill there might have been millions of tons "in sight" and all could have been mined and milled for $6 a ton.

Laying out the development for economic undergraund mining, timbering, transportation, loading, pumping, ventilation, safety-sychronized with the surface work-capacity of equipment, capacity of treatment plants, disposition of wastes, ores and tailings, with the least exyense is no work for the novice, if the mine is expected to pay a profit.

Development is likely to require several years of time, and plenty of money; hence exploitation should show that the ore deposits are sufficient to justify the time and money. Lincoln County has numerous properties that warrant large capital for its development, great fissure vein systems, the making of great mines. And the day will come when these numerous mining properties in Lincoln County, New Mexico will be systematiclly exploited and developed and the results will be the opening up of the largest mining region in the Southwest.

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Machines
Or See
e 45-11, Ruidoso, N..M

Children Leave Summer Home

The children of the Southwestern Children's Home in El Paso, Texas who have been in their summer home in Ruidoso for two months left Tuesday for El Paso.

They are returning to make plans and prepartions for the coming school year.

Five of the teen age children in the home will enroll in college this fall, and twenty-five in high school.

Mrs. Victor C. Moore, matron of the home, was in Ruidoso all last week getting the summer home closed and supervising the trip back. R. H. Hedgecocke took the group back to El Paso.

Helen Barrajas To State FHA

PROSPECTUS

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO.

Carrizozo, New Mexico

CAPITALIZATION

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company of Carrizozo, New Mexico, is incorporated in New Mexico, with an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of common stock of a par value of $.50 per share, fully paid, non-assessable and fully voting. The total outstanding capital stock is 778,353 shares, issued chiefly in exchange for property and services.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Carl E. Degner, Sr., *President, Treasurer and Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

Jack Diamond, *Vice-President and Director,* Washington, D. C.

John J. Keel, *Director,* Washington, D. C.

Glenn E. King, *Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

Benton W. McGinnis, *Secretary and Director,* Tarzana, California

Carl E. Degner, Jr., *Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

United States Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation A (general exemption) has been used in offering these securities to the public. A letter of notification and this circular have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Therefore, the following statement appears:

Because these securities are believed to be exempt from registration, they have not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission; but such exemption, if available, does not indicate that these securities have been either approved or disapproved by the commission, or that the Commission has considered the accuracy or completeness of the statements in this communication.

No dealer, salesman or other person is authorized by the Corporation or the Underwriter to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus, in connection with the offering contained herein. Information or representations not herein contained, if given or made, must not be relied upon. The offering of these securities is made only by this Prospectus. This Prospectus is not an offering or a solicitation in any State in which such offering or solicitation is not authorized by the laws thereof.

Underwriters

DIAMOND and KEEL

1121 E. CAPITOL STREET

LIncoln 4-5131 Washington 3, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER SHARE

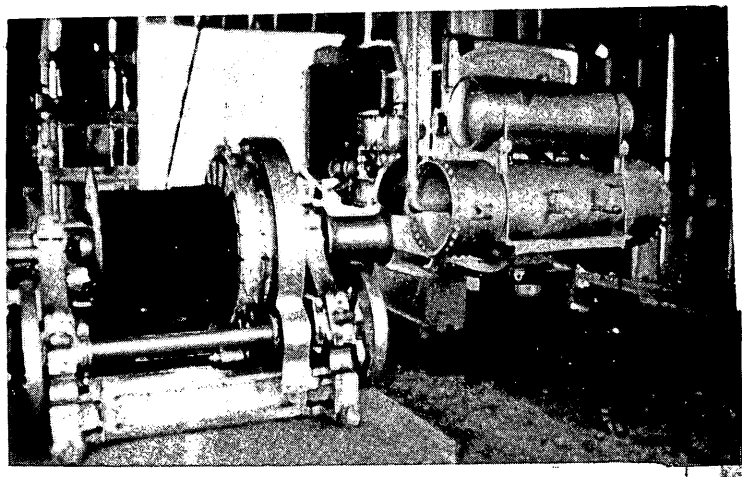
IN 20 SHARE BLOCKS AT $10 PER BLOCK

	Price To Public	*Underwriting Commission*	*Proceeds to Company*
Per Share	50 cents	7½ cents	42½ cents
Total	$245,000.00	$36,750.00	$208,250.00

Mr. Diamond and Mr. Keel will receive, also, an advance of 17½c per share for advertising expenses up to a total of $3,500.00. Thereafter the underwriters will repay this advance back to the company out of their commissions at the rate of 1c a share sold.

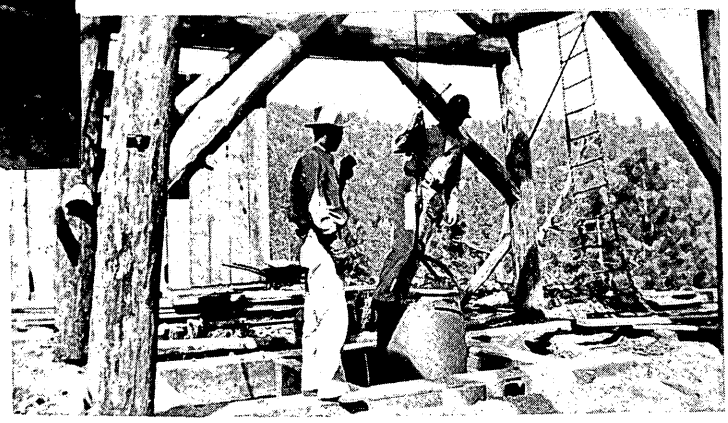
In addition, the Underwriters will receive one share of company stock for each 10 shares sold.

As a bonus they will receive 30,000 shares of stock, if they sell the entire issue by October 1, 1952.

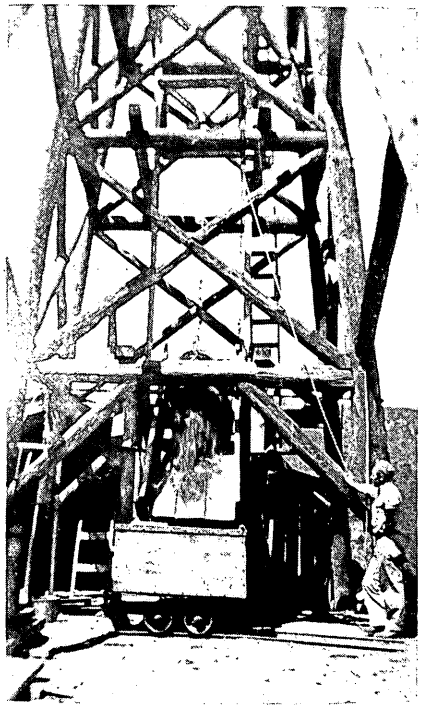


Mine Hoist and Air Compressor at Conqueror Mine.

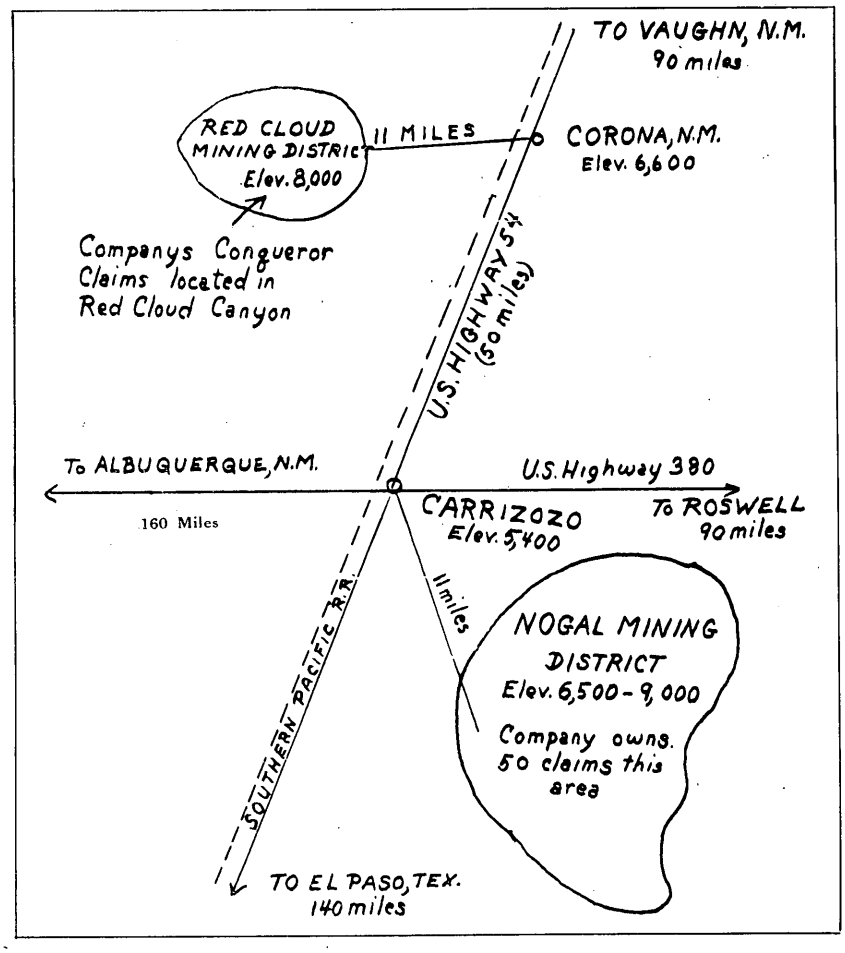
* * * * *



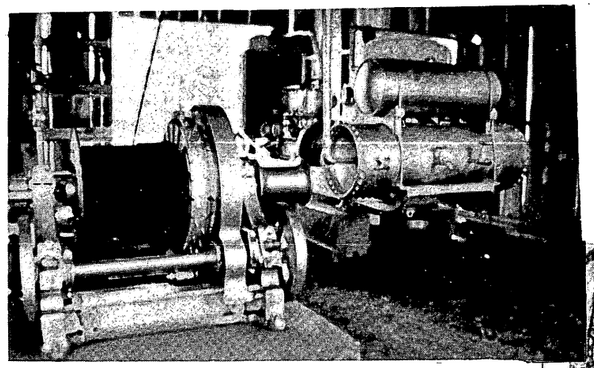
Miner "going in the hole" on Bucket at Conqueror No. 1 Shaft.



Ore Car and Headframe Conqueror No. 1.



Sketch Map, Lincoln County, New Mexico
All Miles from Carrizozo (Pop. 1,100)
No Scale



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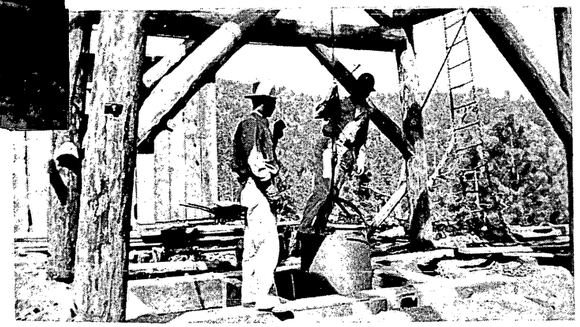

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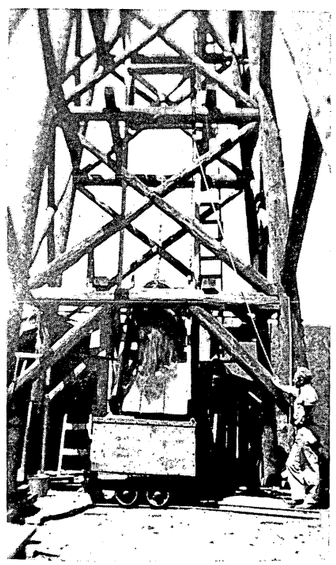

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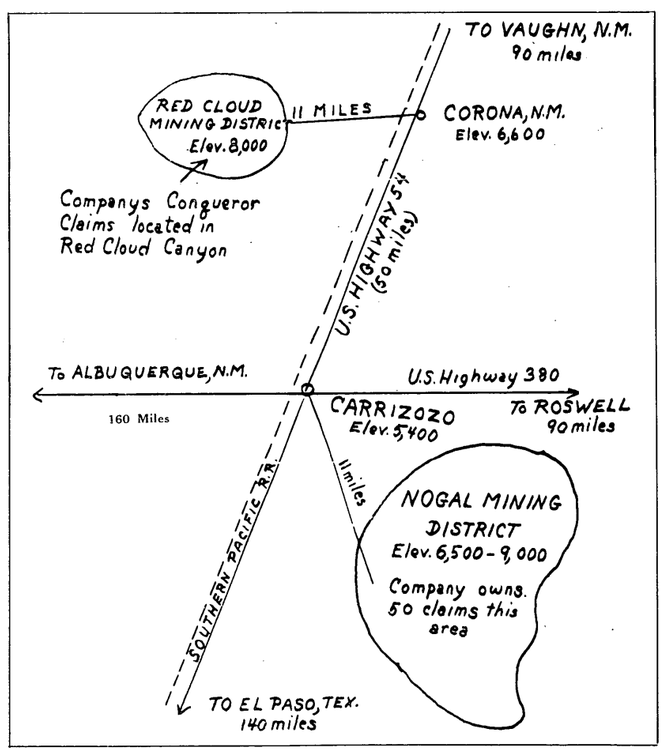

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All Miles from Carrizozo (Pop. 1,100)
No Scale

PROSPECTUS

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO.

Carrizozo, New Mexico

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Underwriters
DIAMOND and KEEL
1121 E. CAPITOL STREET
LIncoln 4-5131 Washington 3, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER SHARE
IN 20 SHARE BLOCKS AT $10 PER BLOCK

	Price To Public	*Underwriting Commission*	*Proceeds to Company*
Per Share	50 cents	7½ cents	42½ cents
Total	$245,000.00	$36,750.00	$208,250.00

Mr. Diamond and Mr. Keel will receive, also, an advance of 17½c per share for advertising expenses up to a total of $3,500.00. Thereafter the underwriters will repay this advance back to the company out of their commissions at the rate of 1c a share sold.

In addition, the Underwriters will receive one share of company stock for each 10 shares sold.

As a bonus they will receive 30,000 shares of stock, if they sell the entire issue by October 1, 1952.

Purpose of Issue

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company proposes to sell 490,000 shares of its common stock for funds which will be used to develop its properties as follows:

Sinking Conqueror No. 1 Shaft additional 300 feet	$ 30,000.00
800 ft. Drifting Conqueror No. 1 Shaft	18,000.00
Hoisting and Mine Equipment Conqueror No. 1 Shaft	9,000.00
Camp Facilities Conqueror No. 1	3,000.00
500 ft. Crosscut Tunnel Surprise Park Gold Group	12,000.00
Compressor Mine Equipment, Surprise Park Gold Group	11,000.00
Camp Facilities Nogal District	5,000.00
Roads and Transportation Equipment, including Bulldozer	10,000.00
Diamond Drill Equipment	7,500.00
6,000 ft. Diamond Drilling Iron Blossom Claim	21,000.00
Overhead, Management, Supervision	12,000.00
Engineering Metallurgical Tests, etc.	5,000.00
Insurance, Old Age, Social Security	7,000.00
Reserved for Development of any Ore Bodies located by Diamond Drilling	51,500.00
TOTAL	$208,250.00

The company offering totals 539,000 shares. In the event that the underwriters earn 30,000 shares of bonus stock, the total shares of this offering will be 569,000.

AGREEMENT FOR OFFERING AND OFFERING TERMS

Jack Diamond has entered into a selling agreement with the corporation dated March 2, 1951.

John J. Keel became associated with Mr. Diamond as co-underwriter on August 21, 1951. They have agreed to sell the stock of the company for consideration outlined on first page of this Prospectus.

Mr. Diamond is also the Vice-President and a Director in the Corporation.

Mr. Keel is also a Director in the Corporation and is in charge of public relations.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Corporation has only one class of stock. The holders of the common stock are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors, out of the funds legally available therefor. Each of the Directors has received shares in consideration of deeding properties to the Corporation, and services rendered:

Carl E. Degner, Sr., Director	60,000 shares
Jack Diamond, Director	1,000 shares
John J. Keel, Director	1,000 shares
Glenn E. King, Director	1,000 shares
C. E. Degner, Jr., Director	1,000 shares
Benton W. McGinnis, Director	1,000 shares

The above amount is issued and outstanding to the above Directors as of September 1, 1951.

Mr. Carl E. Degner, Sr., is to be issued an additional 445,000 shares if and when the company goes on a dividend-paying basis. These additional shares have been included in the 778,353 shares outstanding mentioned in the paragraph under "Capitalization" on the first page.

The earliest date of the offering is May 1, 1951.

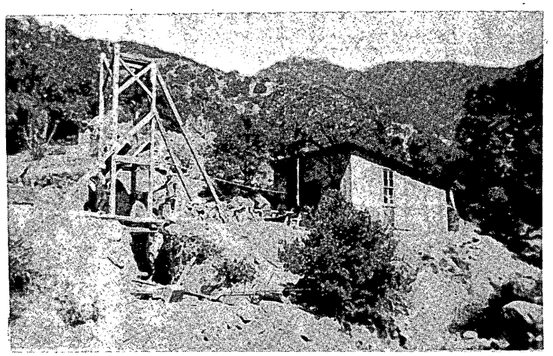
OTHER EXPENDITURES
(GENERAL)

The program of exploration outlined above can be completed within a year if the funds are available.

Cost of office, supervision, and transportation can be carried one year for $12,000.

It may be necessary to employ consulting expert and secure technical information on mining properties. While the company is hoping and expecting to make profits by shipping smelter grade ores, ore bodies may be expected that would only mine at a profit by milling operations. Metallurgical tests and flow sheet would be needed to give the company information on course of action. $5,000 is reserved for these items.

View of Old Shaft, Surprise No. 1, Showing Dip of Vein.



Shaft at Surprise Mine.

IN CONCLUSION

Mr. Carl E. Degner, President of The New Mexico Copper Mining Company, has lived in Carrizozo 25 years. Most of these years were spent in assembling these claims. During this time Mr. Degner has spent $62,000 for titles, examinations, prospecting and development.

The management believes that several of the claims owned by the company when developed will be found to contain minerals of commercial value. The exploration of the three locations outlined, in the opinion of the company, presents the best opportunity for successful operations in the shortest time. The indications of surface outcrops, plus the history of adjoining properties, lead the company to believe that copper, lead, silver ore bodies of shipping grade will be developed. It is a matter of record that copper and lead production in the United States, and the world, are not meeting the demand. The answer is to develop new ore bodies. These cannot be prospected or developed without capital. Therefore, the company is presenting this Prospectus to endeavor to raise the necessary funds to develop properties that could become important producers.

Estimates, opinions, and general information for this prospectus were assembled by the following—

EXPERTS

Waldemar M. Ervin, Mining Engineer,
1680 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.,
Member of the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineering. For the past 10 years attached to the United States Corps of Engineers, in charge of Foundation and Materials Exploration for the San Francisco District.

Jack Payne, Mining Engineer,
Box 548, Whitney, Nev.
Formerly County Surveyor of Lincoln County, N. Mex.
(To be Mine Superintendent of the New Mexico Copper Mining Co.)

Carl E. Degner, Box 56, Carrizozo, N. Mex.
25 years of mining experience in prospecting, assembling claims, and operating mining properties.

LEGAL OPINIONS

H. Elfred Jones, Attorney-At-Law, Carrizozo, N. Mex.
Attorney for The New Mexico Copper Mining Co.,
Lincoln County, N. Mex.

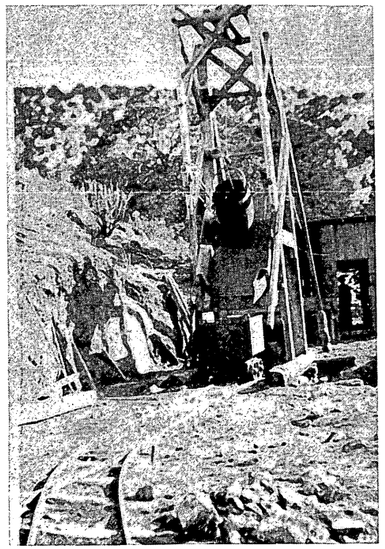
Proposed Development Work

ON CONQUEROR PROPERTIES

On Claim No. 1 of this group the company has sunk a shaft to a depth of 130 feet. Encouraging values in copper, silver, lead were encountered from surface to bottom. While all of the claims of this group have mineralized outcroppings, the company believes the No. 1 Claim can become a producer in the shortest time by sinking the present shaft 300 feet additional and then, from the 430 foot level, drift 200 feet in each of two and possibly three directions, to cut sections where mineralized contacts are expected.

The present head-frames and shaft timbering are in good condition. There is a good hoist house and tool shed. The present equipment, while in good condition, has reached the limit of prospecting work, and heavier hoist and pipe are needed for deeper development. Camp facilities are very limited.

The sum of $60,000 can be well spent in exploration and development of this claim.



Iron Blossom Shaft Looking Northeast.

ON SUNRISE PARK GOLD PROPERTIES

All the claims of this group have mineralized outcroppings and several would justify development work.

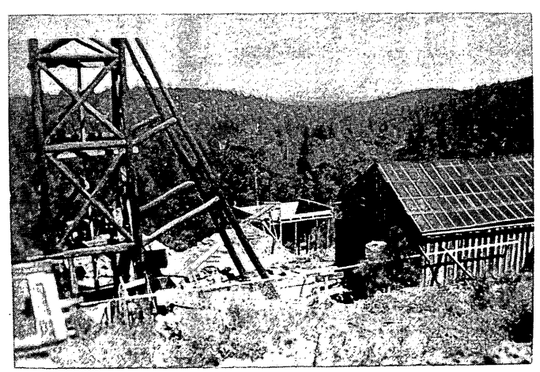
For the present the company has chosen two places for exploration:

FIRST — On the Surprise Claim there is an old shaft, maybe 80 feet deep. It is now inaccesable, but the dump is well mineralized, and surface outcroppings are mineralized for a distance of 300 feet. The values are copper, silver and gold. From a side canyon, the company proposes to drive a tunnel, which in a distance of 500 feet would crosscut this zone at a maximum depth of 400 feet. There is no equipment or road on this claim, and only a partial camp for the entire group. $38,000 carefully spent will explore and develop (if ore bodies are located) this claim, including road equipment, compressor, tools, mine equipment and camp for entire group.

SECOND — On the Iron Blossom Claim the company has sunk a 110-foot prospect shaft. Crosscutting at the bottom of this shaft cut an 18-foot mineralized vein. Surface outcroppings of this vein can be followed for a distance of over 4,000 feet. The vein filling is ideal for coring. The company proposes to diamond drill this claim in at least ten places to a depth of 600 feet.

$28,000 will buy new equipment and drill 6,000 feet of holes.

Should a body of ore be located a cash reserve would be needed for shaft and drifts, to develop the ore for mining. The amount cannot accurately be estimated until the depth and width of the ore body is known. $51,500 will be held in reserve for this purpose.



Conqueror Mine showing the Power House, the Ore Bin, and the Headframe over Main Shaft.

Assays
of
The New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

The most recent samples of the ores were taken on January 27th and 28th, 1951, by its mining engineer, Jack A. Payne. The assay reports are as follows:

Lot No. 1. Surprise 80′ shaft, 4 shovels taken from dump, which was hoisted from lower level, 36″ vein, and quartered. (The term "quartered" means a 50-pound sample taken across the vein, and ground up and mixed. A 12½-pound sample is then taken from this mixture and assayed.) The results were as follows:

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
3.95%	0	28.3 oz.	$45.00

Lot No. 2. Taken from same vein, 2,000 feet west, cut across 6 foot vein, bottom 20 foot shaft, quartered.

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
0.76%	6.2%	4.5 oz.	$26.30

The above samples were from the Surprise main vein system.

Lot No. 3. Samples taken across shallow tunnel, 40″ wide, quartered. Average assay:

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
7.40%	1.9%	6.6 oz.	$48.00

Lot No. 4. Sample taken or cut across vein 27″ wide, quartered.

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
7.96%	0	8.6 oz.	$45.80

The above samples were cut from Surprise Park property. (Lot No. 3 from shallow tunnel. Lot No. 4 in 35′ shaft.)

Lot No. 5. Cut from bottom of Conqueror shaft, 130 ft. depth, 33″ face, 5 shovels, oxidized, and quartered, assayed:

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
5.02%	11.7%	6.0 oz.	$71.00

These assays were completed at the Custom Assay Office, 105 S. Santa Fe Street, El Paso, Texas, January 30th, 1951, for our company.

These samples taken by Mr. Payne on the Surprise Park property is not the type of sampling done by mining engineers to determine the commercial aspect of the vein material. They were made primarily to check on the mineral ingredients of the ore. The term "Gross Assay Value per Ton" doesn't represent the amount to be received by our company, since the smelter makes certain charges for losses, treatment, and other costs.

PROPERTIES
OF
The New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

(Formerly known as The Continental Engineering Co.)

IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company owns without indebtedness 70 unpatented mining claims all in Lincoln County, New Mexico; 20 unpatented claims are in the Red Cloud mining district, lying approximately 11 miles southwest of Corona, New Mexico, and 50 unpatented claims are in the Nogal mining district, about 11 miles southeast of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

HISTORY OF THE RED CLOUD DISTRICT
(Location of Conqueror Mine)

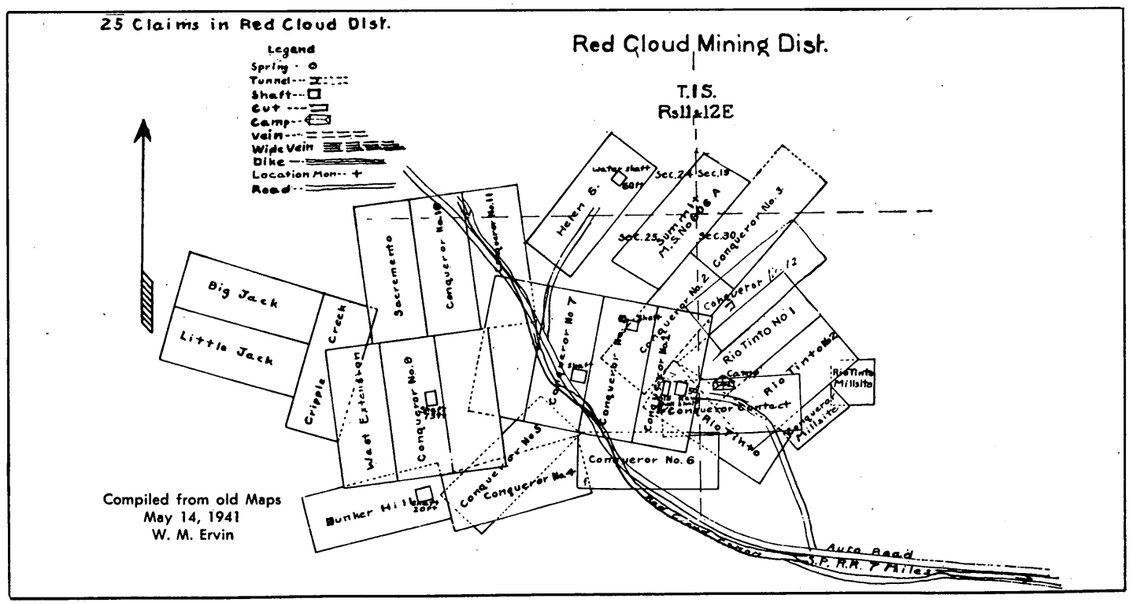
The Red Cloud mining district lies southwest of Corona, New Mexico (a town on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 190 miles north of El Paso, Texas). The Conqueror claims are located 11 miles from Corona at an elevation about 7200 feet, reached by eight miles of Forest maintained road.

Operations are known to have been carried out in this district as early as 1890, and during the following decade. Ores from mines in this area were hauled by ox teams over 100 miles of difficult road to the smelter at Socorro, New Mexico. This in itself seems to prove that the ores were valuable. Shipments of sizeable tonnage to smelters from several claims in the area have netted $20.00 per ton at the smelter. It is estimated that $200,000 was the gross production of the Red Cloud claim and Deadwood claim in the Red Cloud District between 1890 and 1900. During 1920, 1921 and 1922 smelter returns on 2,384 tons of ore shipped from Red Cloud claim (surrounded by the Conqueror Group of Claims) showed average content of: Silver — 5.89 oz.; lead — 22.43%; copper — 6.93%; zinc — 1.0%. The two Red Cloud claims, comprising 35 acres in the center of the Conqueror group, produced $300,000 in silver-lead ores above the 300 foot level. While these two claims do not belong to the New Mexico Copper Mining Co., they are in the very center of our Conqueror group properties, and the Red Cloud shaft is less than 2000 feet from the Conqueror shaft.

The American Smelting & Refining Company, copper, lead, silver and gold, production works, located in El Paso, Texas, are the buyers of ores shipped from this district. The ores being oxydized are highly desirable by the smelter.

GEOLOGY OF RED CLOUD DISTRICT

The oldest rocks in the area are pre-cambrian granite and gneiss which are exposed in three small outcrops in and near Red Cloud Canyon. They are directly overlain by the Abo sandstones (Permian or Carboniferous), page 108, bulletin 21 of the Geological Survey of the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Dept. of the Interior.



* * * * *

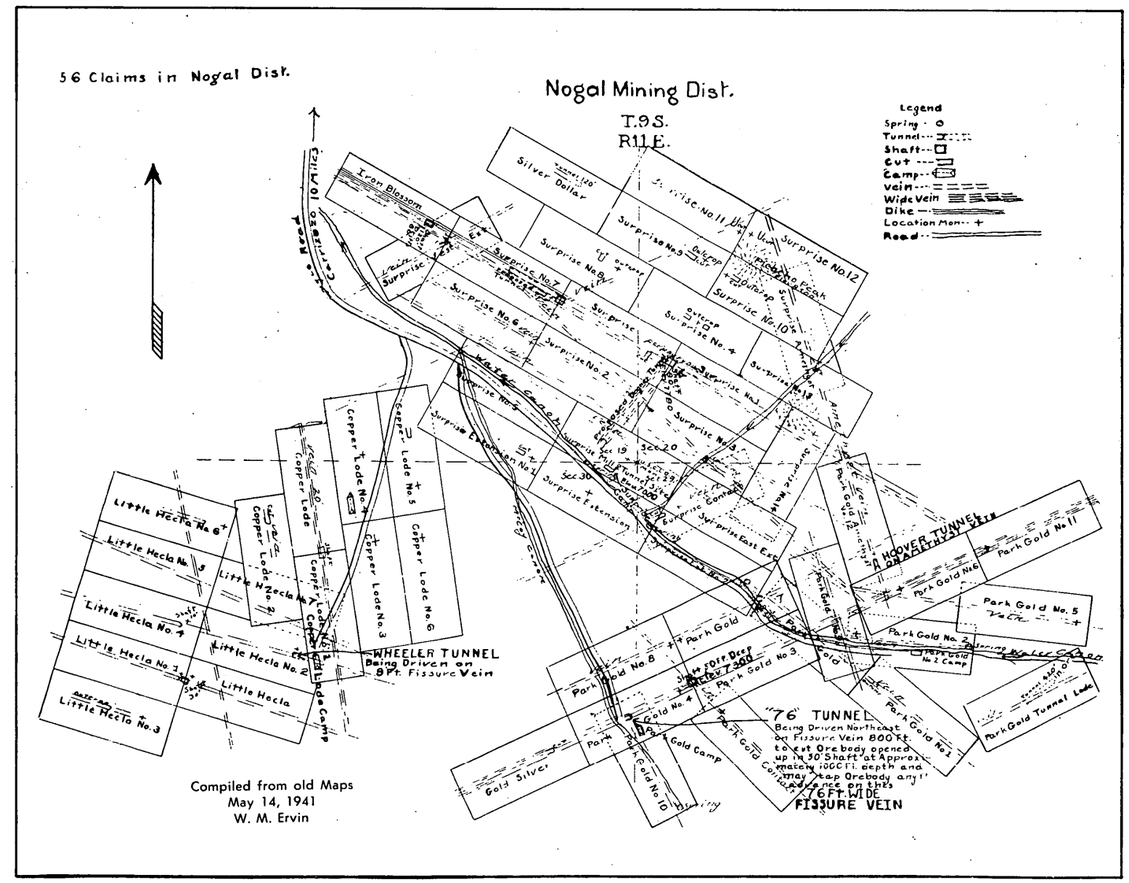
Tunnel Portal
Park Gold Tunnel Lode.

CLAIMS IN NOGAL MINING DISTRICT
(Location of Surprise Park Gold Properties)

These claims lay 11 miles by a fair road, southeast of Carrizozo, New Mexico (population 1100, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 140 miles north of El Paso, Texas). Elevation 6500 to 8500 feet.

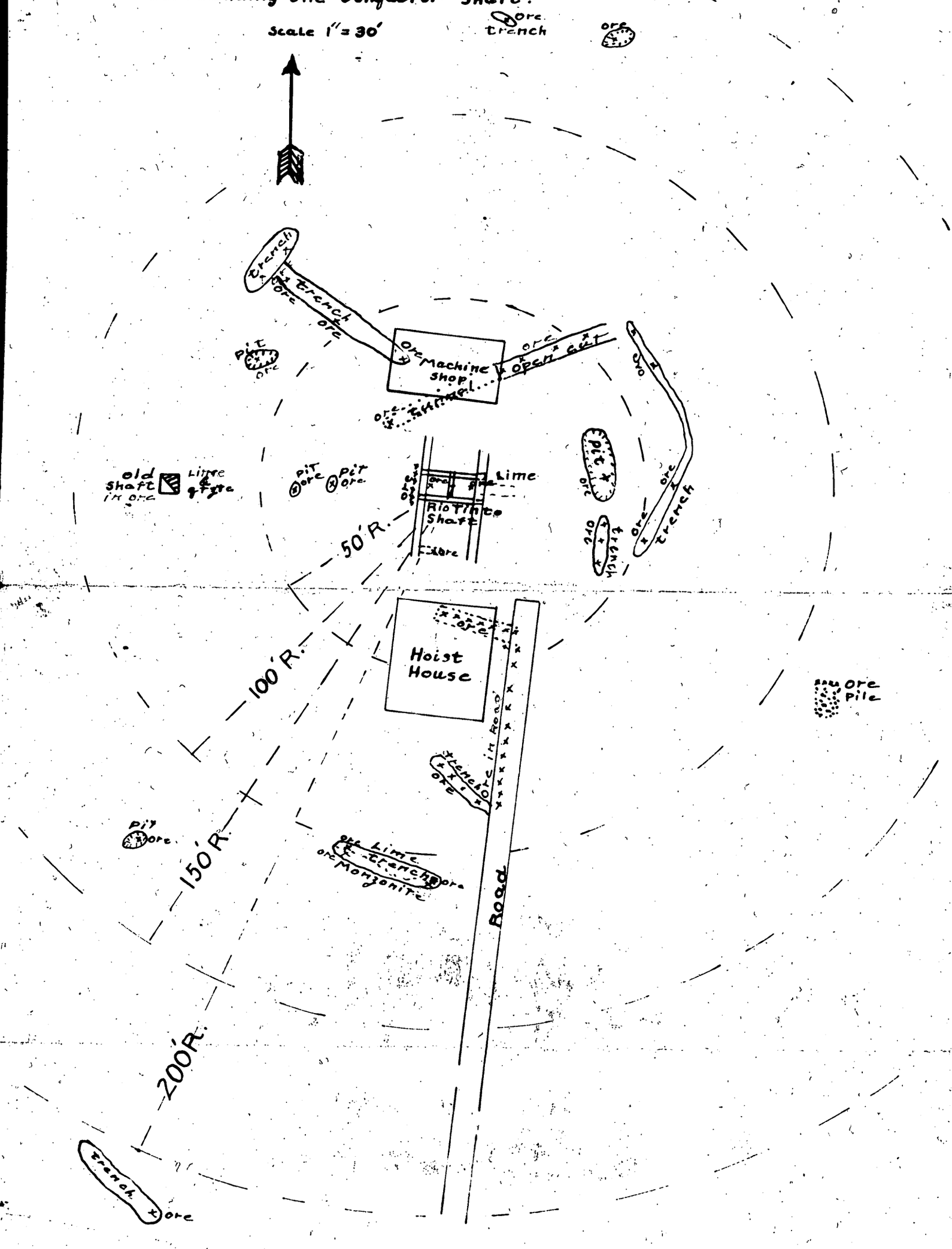
GEOLOGY OF NOGAL DISTRICT

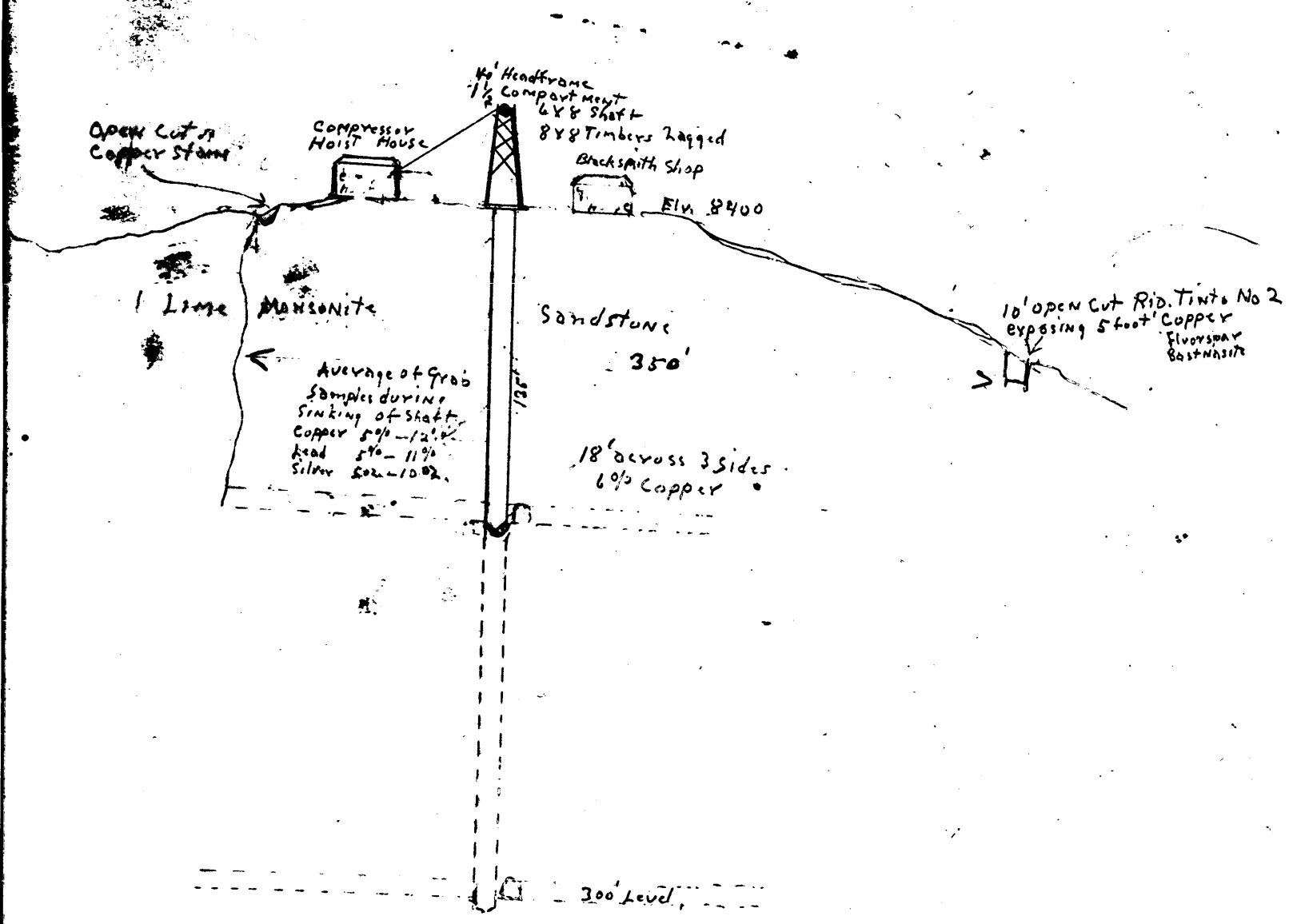
The surface rocks of the area are exclusively of igneous origin, the principal surface rock being andistic tuff or briccia. The underlying rocks exposed are much altered. In many places they are of material which has been classified by the U. S. Geological Survey as probably an altered monzonite. Attention should be called to this as the monzonite is an accompaniment of all mineralization in this portion of New Mexico. The andisite is cut by several true, unclassified porophy dikes.



Map of surface ore exposures surrounding the Conqueror shaft.

Scale 1" = 30'

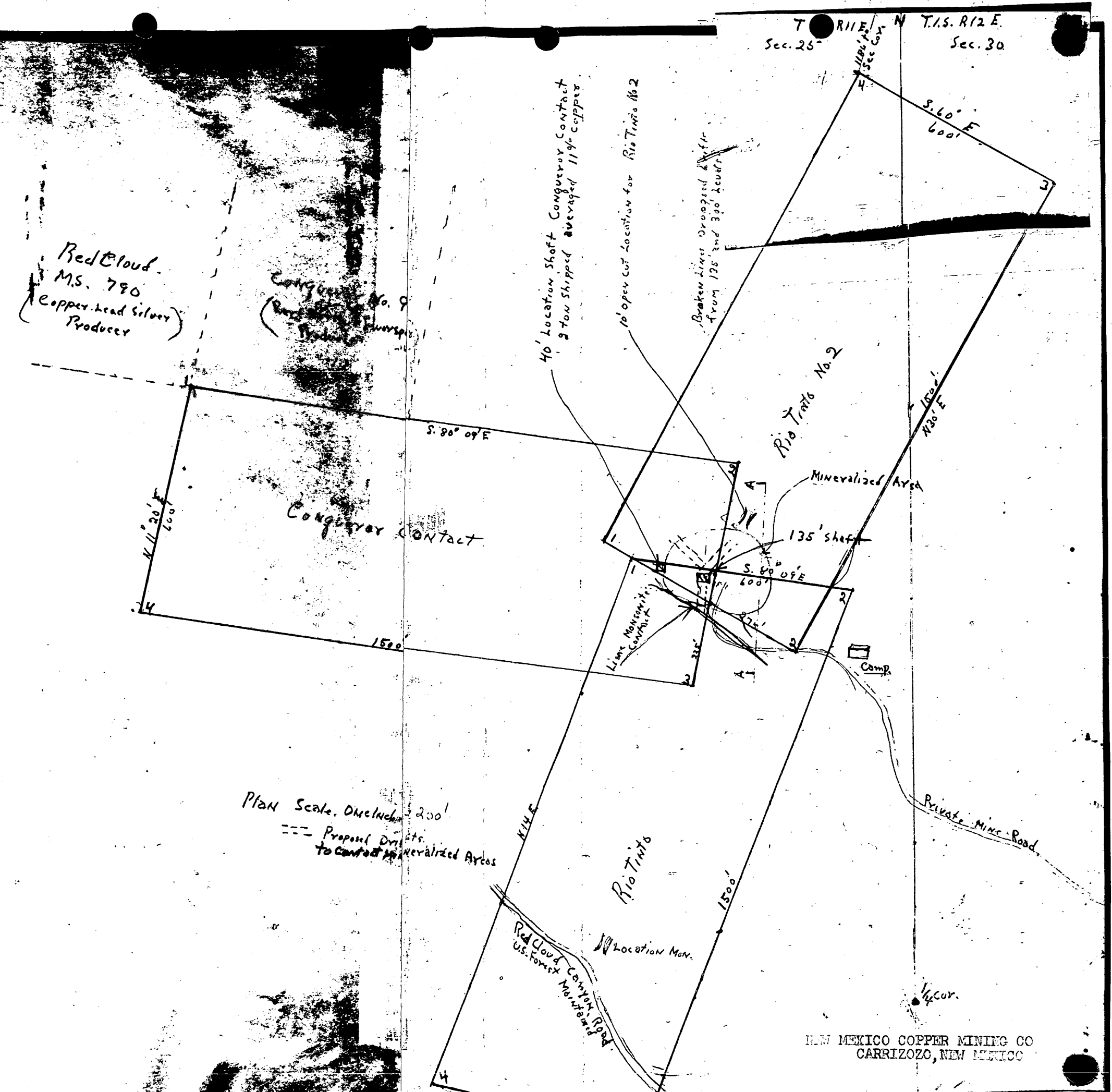




Sec. A-A. West Conqueror Shaft.

Proposed Sinking and Drifting

Scale One Inch = 50'



Plan Scale. One Inch = 200'

Proposed Drifts to Contact Mineralized Areas

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

GREATEST CIRCULATION ★ ★ MOST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ★ ★ SUPERIOR RESULTS

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The Mining Record

» » OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE METAL MINING AND OIL INDUSTRIES OF THE WEST « «

METAL PRICES
New York City
Copper—24½c
Lead—19c
Zinc—20.29c
East St. Louis
Lead—18.80c
Zinc—19.50c

Vol. 62. No. 44. Established 1889. DENVER, COLORADO — THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1951 $4 a Year. 10¢ a Copy

New Mexico Shows Late Discoveries Of Needed Metals

Carrizozo, N. M. — C. E. Degner, president of the New Mexico Copper Mining Company, of Carrizozo, discovered fluorspar in the Red Cloud-mining district 50 miles north of Carrizozo in 1943 while building a road with bulldozer to iron deposit from which iron was shipped during World War II. Great activity is going on in the fluorspar development in this district; to date seven new claims have been patented.

The U. S. Bureau of mines initiated an exploratory program in June 1943 which was completed in August 1944; virtually all exploratory methods were used in testing the deposits, sinking shafts, drifting, raising, test pitting, trenching, and wagon drilling. Flotation test in the Bureau laboratory show an excellent recovery of high grade metallurgical fluorspar was obtained. The center of the Bureau of Mines test was around the old Red Cloud mine which has a large production record of copper, lead and silver.

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company owns 22 claims around the two claims in the Red Cloud groups 2000 feet from the Red Cloud shaft. The New Mexico Copper Mining Company is sinking the Conqueror shaft on a highly promising copper, silver showing.

During the course of the Bureau of Mines program, the rare mineral bastnasite was discovered; it occurs mostly in conjunction with the fluorite bastnasite is a fluorcarbonate of cerium and other rare earths. It is believed its the only commercial bastnasite deposit in the States.

Early this year California interests started a pilot 40-ton mill at Gallinas station which is seven miles from the mine, on the S.P.R.R. It seems they have proven something worth while because a large Eastern Chemical Company lately bought controlling interest.

Another large chemical company, the Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., have also bought into the district. While New Mexico Copper Mining Company has been primarily interested in base metals, they have excellent showing of fluorspar and bastnasite on many of their claims, and Mr. Degner believes the district will support a large mill. All the above minerals were discovered by Mr. Degner while on a geological survey.

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company's principal mine holdings are in the Sierra Blanca Range or mining district some 60 miles south of the Red Cloud District. The Sierra Blanca mining properties of the company cover approximately 1200 acres and the values are in copper, silver, lead and gold. Several shafts sunk on the main vein system are in good commercial ore. These mining properties were all picked by Mr. Degner and reports by outstanding engineers on these mining properties state great mines in the making, he says. Washington, D. C., underwriters are handling an issue for the New Mexico Copper Mining Company and with this success the company expects to go on early production.

1680 Broadway
San Francisco, Calif.
January 25, 1951

Mr. Carl E. Degner, President
Continental Engineering Company
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

Regarding the merits of the mining claims, that is, the Conquorer Group and the Surprise Park Group, I have been optimistic about the possibilities of these properties, ever since my examination of them in 1934. The development between that time and my last visit in 1941, I consider, justifies my first opinion that the surface geological conditions justify an expenditure of $250,000 in exploration.

The development since 1941 in the Conquorer shaft, that you and Mr. Payne tell me of, convinces me that the continuation of exploration will develop ore bodies of good grade.

In view of the present scarcity of metals for our national defense, exploration of these properties assumes double importance.

In reference to your inquiry regarding my present location, I have been with the United States Corps of Engineers since 1941, principally on geological engineering work, and at present am in charge of Foundations and Materials Exploration for the San Francisco District.

Sincerely,

Waldemar M. Ervin

Waldemar M. Ervin

WME:mk

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO.
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Whitney, Nevada
October 26, 1950

Mr. C. E. Degner, President
Continental Engineering Co.
Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico
Dear Sir;

Referring to your letter of October 19, asking for summary report of potential income from the Conqueror Mine and the Surprise Park Gold Group.

Net returns from shipping ore from Conqueror Mine indicate profit of fifty dollars per ton.

Twenty days operation per month at fifty tons per day(1000 tons) $50,000.00
One year---------- $600,000.00
Net returns of concentrates from seventy-five ton mill, $Surprise Park Gold) per ton---------- $41.77
Per day---------- $3432.75
Per thirty day month---------- $102,982.50
Per eleven month year---------- $1,232,807.50
Returns from Conqueror and Surprise park Gold(per year)$1,832.807.50

You understand this is merely an estimate of possible returns when and if proper equipment is installed and suitable tonnage developed to carry on year round milling operations.

Respectfully Yours

Jack A. Payne
Mining Engineer
Box 548
Whitney Nevada

1680 Broadway
San Francisco 9
California

June 6, 1951

Mr. C. E. Degner, President
New Mexico Copper Mining Company
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

In reply to your letter of June 3rd regarding the estimated worth of the mining claims your Company holds in the Gallinas and Nogal mining districts.

I estimated the value of these same claims in 1941 at $ 356,497.47. The value of all the base metals found on these claims has increased tremendously since that time making the prospective amount that may be recovered much greater. The development work done on some of the adjoining properties in the Gallinas District during the war also enhances the value of the Conqueror Group. I beleive that an increase of 70% would be a very conservative figure to use today. The use of this figure would give an estimated value of $ 606,045.70 . at the present time.

My present position is: Engineer in Charge of Field Explorations for Foundations and Materials, San Francisco District, United States Corps of Engineers.

I am a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Sincerely yours,

Waldemar M. Ervin

Mining Engineer

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #4	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays	.02	8.6		7.96								
Our Repeats												
		Value per Ton			$45.80							
Smelter Assays												
Smelter Repeats			Surprise Park Gold vein 27 inch wide									
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 2.50 Pd

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

A. H. HOLLAND, Pres-Treas. EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. M. E. HOLLAND, Secretary

OUR MOTTO: WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE, NO LESS.

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

2013 WELTON STREET

DENVER 1, COLORADO, July 14, 1950

Duplicate Report

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR — Mr. C. E. Degner, Mgr.,
Continental Engineering Co.,
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Amount per Ton Hds.	PER CENT	Value per Ton Dollars	Value per Ton Cents
	Gold		.02			.70
	Silver	10	.60		9	.54
	Copper			10.20%	35	.70
	Conqueror Mine per ton				$59	.24

GOLD AT $35.00 PER OUNCE SILVER AT 90¢ PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT COPPER AT $3.50 PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Edmund Phillips

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #2	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays		4.5	6.2	0.76								
Our Repeats												
		Value per Ton			$26.30							
Smelter Assays												
Smelter Repeats					20 ft. shaft 6 foot vein							
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 3.50 Paid

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #3	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays	none	6.6	1.9	7.40								
Our Repeats												
		Value per Ton			$48.00							
Smelter Assays												
Smelter Repeats						shallow tunnel 40 inch vein						
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 3.75

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #5	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays		6.0	11.7	5.02								
Our Repeats												
		Value per Ton			$71.00							
Smelter Assays							Conqueror Mine 33 inch face					
Smelter Repeats							or vein. widing out					
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 3.50

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Engineering Company. contain:

LOT #1	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays	.04	28.3		3.95								
Our Repeats												
		Value per Ton			$45.00							
Smelter Assays												
Smelter Repeats							Surprise 80 ft shaft 36 inch vein					
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 2.50 Paid

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

A. H. HOLLAND, Pres-Treas. MUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. M. E. HOLLAND, Secretary

OUR MOTTO: WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE, NO LESS.

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

2013 WELTON STREET

DENVER 1, COLORADO, Oct. 14, 1949.

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR — Mr. C. E. Degner, Mgr.,
Continental Engineering Co.,
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Amount per Ton Hds.	PER CENT		Value per Ton Dollars	Value per Ton Cents
	Silver	18.	90			17.	01
	Copper			15.	05%	45.	15
	Lead			11.	3%	25.	99
				Per ton		$118.	0[illegible]

GOLD AT $35.00 PER OUNCE
LEAD AT $2.30 PER UNIT

SILVER AT 90¢ PER OUNCE
COPPER AT $3.00 PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Edmund Phillips

Report On Minerals To Be Found In Lincoln County

This brief article appearing below covers only part of Lincoln County Mineral Resources and was supplied by C. E. Degner of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

In my many years of technical training in mining, to which has been added also many years of actual experience, the writer believes Lincoln County capable of turning out good mineral values when proper development is undertaken and economic and scientific methods of extraction are employed.

I was born in the State of Iowa and when about 12 years old my folks moved to the great Couer D'Alene mining district in the State of Idaho. As a boy my mother encouraged me to gather minerals, rocks and fossils. I received my mining knowledge in the old school of professors of classification of minerals, its mode of origin and etc. During part of World War One, I was interested in the State of Minnesota Iron Mines and the Republic of Mexico. I was appointed receiver for a large American Mining interest in 1922 to straighten out mines in Mexico and after that job was completed, moved with my family to New Mexico in 1925.

Prospecting, exploiting the prospect, developing it and mining Prospecting is the work of hunting for the place where nature has deposited her minerals. Obviously, prospecting is attended by natural risks, because the hunter may not find that for which he hunts. Competency, ex-

C. E. DEGNER

perience, geological knowledge, and skill are mooted questions. The greenest tenderfoot has been known to find a prospect where the skilled geologist has searched, and conversely, the skilled geologist has found prospects where the unskilled have failed.

In the Sierra Blancas, we have several mining districts. One cannot speak in an authoritative way about these districts, due I believe to the fact, that many years ago, a sensational discovery of gold ore was made at White Ooks, along the range to the north, which camp apart from its great production, became famous in a romantic way from the novel "Heart's Desire," written there by the late Emmerson Hough, Esq:, better known to the present generation by the Covered Wagon.

In the geology of the several mining districts of the Sierra Blancas there is nothing complex in the geological conditions of these districts, and no evidence of any serious faulting or vein displacement, although oxidation and scorifaction have left their ineradicable marks. Signs of ascending Aqueous Vapors and Igneous disturbances are plainly evident, however. Striae or minute grooves show earth movements, paralled and vertical, and are particularly pronounced in the latter, which, coupled with the Gough or Selvedge, namely, finely ground Talcose seams carrying values on the walls, give every evidence of deep seated mineral carrying veins. Great ore bodies should not be expected until a depth of 400 to 700 feet is obtained in these districts. The enclosing rocks are andesite, Rhyolite, Porphyry and Lime Apar.

The Red Cloud mining district which lies in the Gallinas Mountains in the northwest part of Lincoln County. This district produced several hundred thousand dollars in lead, copper and silver ores in years past, mostly from the 100 and 200 foot levels. No deep mining has been undertaken, per the geological conditions great ore bodies should be encountered below the 500 to 600 foot levels. The principal intrusive rocks are prophritic quartz monzonites, rhyolites, and syenites. They occure in large bodies which are discordant with the sedimentary rocks and irregular in outline, and a number of small lamprophyre dikes apparently belong to the same period of igneous activity, you have fine-grained sandstones interbedded with large limestone dikes on these contacts your lead, copper ore bodies are made up in. Large flourspar deposits have been discovered in the past few years. This of high commercial grade, assaying from 55 percent to 87 percent. This district has a great future in becoming one of the great lead, copper and fluorspar producers in the state.

The Jicarillo placer district in Lincoln County lies about 8 miles east of Ancho, a station on the Southern Pacific railroad. This district was worked for placer gold by the Mexicans about the middle of the last century. The Jicarillo placer deposits lie in a very arid or dry region with no streams of any kind available. The source of water would be to drill wells in the district. The success of this placer field depends on your water supply.

The iron ore deposits in Lincoln County are of great importance; in the Capitan range a large deposit of iron ore has been explored by the U. S. Bureau of Mines; also in several other districts such as the Jicarillo district, Red Cloud district and the Sierra Oscura mountains. The principal iron ore in the county is Mematite and Magnetite and the average grade runs from 56 to 65 percent iron, a smelter of 100 ton capacity daily could run for many years. It would be a great industry for Lincoln County, with coal that can be coked right at the place where it was to be used. The White Oaks coal is of excellent quality for steam and coking purposes. Much can be said regarding the mineral resources of Lincoln County, but I have only touched very briefly on some of the deposits and its great possibilities.

Mining is a moving job. It is the work of moving mineral deposits made by nature from the place where nature put it to the place where mankind can use it. Much can be said on the subject of mining. I know a number of mines with $8 to $12 ore that are left standing as waste, merely because the operators cannot take it out at a profit in the manner and under the conditions of its development and equipment. I know of a number of mines developed by companies, in comparatively recent years, some right here in Lincoln County. They built mills far larger than they could keep running. This by not having the ore deposit developed and expensive costs, and incompetent management and equipment. If mill is rightly placed after mine is fully developed to warrant such mill there might have been millions of tons "in sight" and all could have been mined and milled for $6 a ton.

Laying out the development for economic undergraund mining, timbering, transportation, loading, pumping, ventilation, safety-sychronized with the surface work-capacity of equipment, capacity of treatment plants, disposition of wastes, ores and tailings, with the least exyense is no work for the novice, if the mine is expected to pay a profit.

Development is likely to require several years of time, and plenty of money; hence exploitation should show that the ore deposits are sufficient to justify the time and money. Lincoln County has numerous properties that warrant large capital for its development, great fissure vein systems, the making of great mines. And the day will come when these numerous mining properties in Lincoln County, New Mexico will be systematicly exploited and developed and the results will be the opening up of the largest mining region in the Southwest.

c and
it Machines
Machines
Or See
e 45-11, Ruidoso, N.M

Children Leave Summer Home

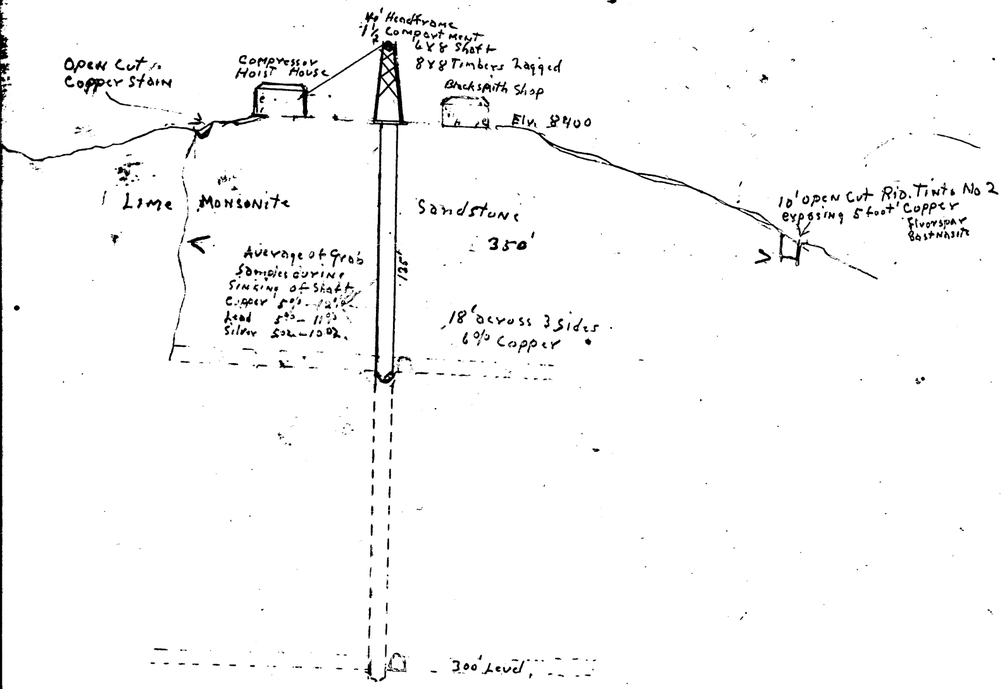
The children of the Southwestern Children's Home in El Paso, Texas who have been in their summer home in Ruidoso for two months left Tuesday for El Paso.

They are returning to make plans and prepartions for the coming school year.

Five of the teen age children in the home will enroll in college this fall, and twenty-five in high school.

Mrs. Victor C. Moore, matron of the home, was in Ruidoso all last week getting the summer home closed and supervising the trip back. R. H. Hedgecocke took the group back to El Paso.

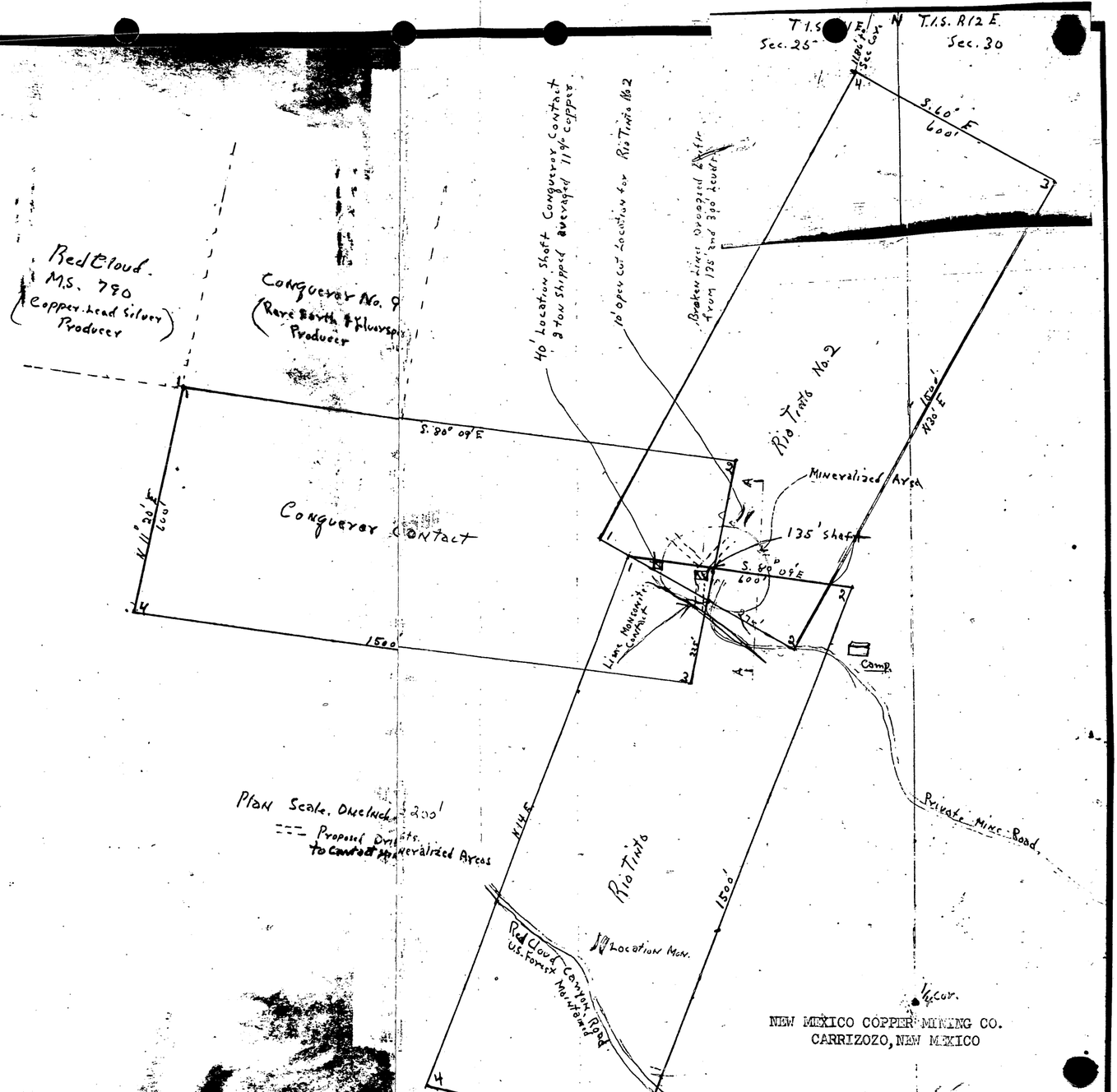
Helen Barrajas To State FHA



Sec. A-A. West Conqueror Shaft.

==== Proposed Sinking and Drifting

Scale One Inch = 50'



NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO.
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Whitney, Nevada
October 26, 1950

Mr. C. E. Degner, President
Continental Engineering Co.
Box 56
Carrizozo, New Mexico
Dear Sir;

Referring to your letter of October 19, asking for summary report of potential income from the Conqueror Mine and the Surprise Park Gold Group.

Net returns from shipping ore from Conqueror Mine indicate profit of fifty dollars per ton.

Twenty days operation per month at fifty tons per day(1000 tons) $50,000.00
One year---------- $600,000.00
Net returns of concentrates from seventy-five ton mill, $Surprise Park Gold) per ton---------- $41.77
Per day---------- $3432.75
Per thirty day month---------- $102,982.50
Per eleven month year---------- $1,232,807.50
Returns from Conqueror and Surprise park Gold(per year) $1,832.807.50

You understand this is merely an estimate of possible returns when and if proper equipment is installed and suitable tonnage developed to carry on year round milling operations.

Respectfully Yours

Jack A. Payne
Mining Engineer
Box 548
Whitney Nevada

1680 Broadway
San Francisco 9
California

June 6, 1951

Mr. C. E. Degner, President
New Mexico Copper Mining Company
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

In reply to your letter of June 3rd regarding the estimated worth of the mining claims your Company holds in the Gallinas and Nogal mining districts.

I estimated the value of these same claims in 1941 at $ 356,497.47. The value of all the base metals found on these claims has increased tremendously since that time making the prospective amount that may be recovered much greater. The development work done on some of the adjoining properties in the Gallinas District during the war also enhances the value of the Conqueror Group. I beleive that an increase of 70% would be a very conservative figure to use today. The use of this figure would give an estimated value of $ 606,045.70 . at the present time.

My present position is: Engineer in Charge of Field Explorations for Foundations and Materials, San Francisco District, United States Corps of Engineers.

I am a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Sincerely yours,

Waldemar M. Ervin

Mining Engineer

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

PROPERTIES

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO.

LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Nogal Mining Dist.

T.9S.
R11E.

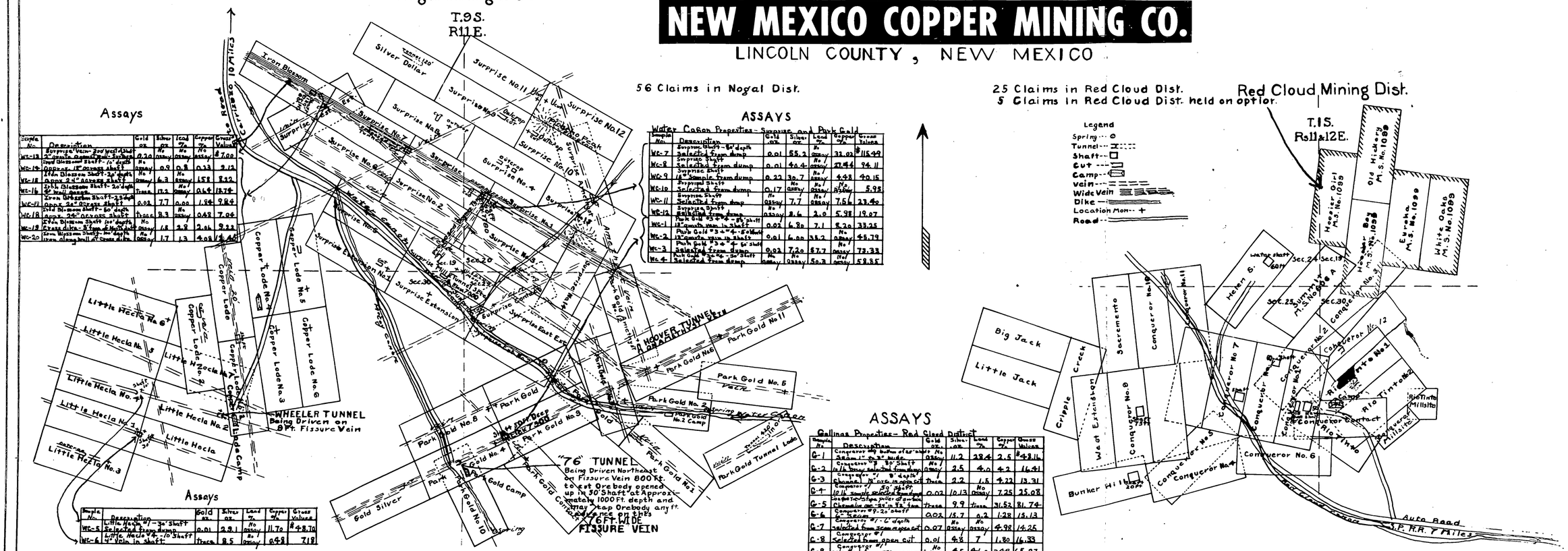
56 Claims in Nogal Dist.

25 Claims in Red Cloud Dist.
5 Claims in Red Cloud Dist. held on optior.

Red Cloud Mining Dist.

T.1S.
R11&12E.

Legend
Spring
Tunnel
Shaft
Cut
Camp
vein
Wide Vein
Dike
Location Mon.
Road



Assays

Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
WC-13	Surprise Vein - 30' west of shaft 2" quartz opened full - surface	0.20	No assay	No assay	No assay	$7.00
WC-14	Tran Blossom Shaft - 10' depth Approx. 18" Grass shaft	No assay	0.9	0.8	0.33	2.12
WC-15	Tran Blossom Shaft - 20' depth Approx 24" Grass shaft	No assay	6.3	No assay	1.58	8.32
WC-16	Tran Blossom Shaft - 25' depth 24" Wall Grass	Trace	17.2	No assay	0.64	18.74
WC-17	Tran Blossom Shaft - 25' depth Approx. 24" Grass shaft	0.02	7.7	0.00	1.94	9.84
WC-18	Tran Blossom Shaft - 50' depth Approx. 24" Grass shaft	Trace	8.3	No assay	0.42	7.04
WC-19	Tran Blossom Shaft - 60' depth Tran Blossom Shaft - 60' depth Grass dike - 8" from 6' West shaft	No assay	1.8	2.9	2.06	9.22
WC-20	Tran Blossom Shaft - 60' depth Iron along wall of Grass dike	No assay	1.7	1.3	4.02	$14.40

Assays

Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
WC-5	Little Hecla #1 - 30' Shaft Selected from dump	0.01	2.9.1	No assay	11.70	$48.70
WC-6	Little Hecla #1 - 10' Shaft 4" Vein in shaft	Trace	8.5	No assay	0.48	7.18

Compiled from old Maps
May 14, 1941
W.M. Errin

ASSAYS

Water Canon Properties - Surprise and Park Gold

Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
WC-7	Surprise Shaft - 80' depth Selected from dump	0.01	55.2	No assay	32.02	$115.49
WC-8	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	0.01	40.4	No assay	27.44	94.11
WC-9	Surprise Shaft 18" Sample from dump	0.22	30.7	No assay	4.48	40.15
WC-10	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	0.17	No assay	No assay	No assay	5.95
WC-11	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	No assay	7.7	No assay	7.56	23.40
WC-12	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	No assay	8.6	2.0	5.98	19.07
WC-1	Park Gold #3 & #4 - 85' shaft 12" quartz vein in shaft	0.02	6.80	7.1	8.20	33.25
WC-2	Park Gold #3 & #4 - 50' shaft 12" quartz vein in shaft	0.01	6.00	38.2	No assay	45.79
WC-3	Park Gold #3 & #4 - 50' shaft Selected from dump	0.02	7.20	87.7	No assay	73.33
WC-4	Park Gold #3 & #4 - 50' Shaft Selected from dump	No assay	No assay	50.3	No assay	58.85

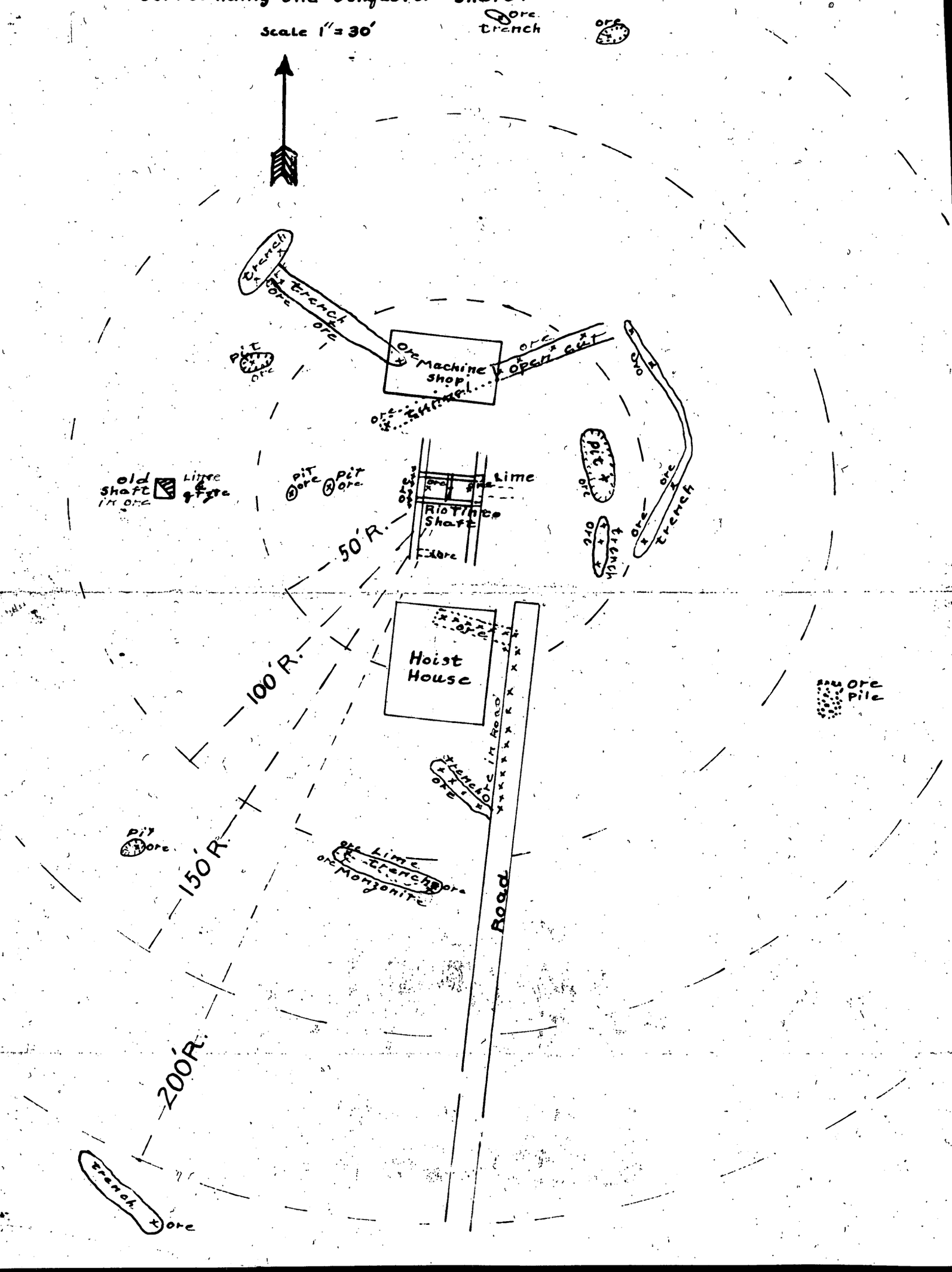
ASSAYS

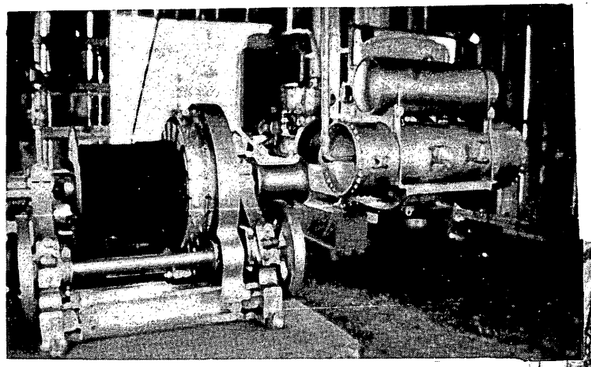
Gallinas Properties - Red Cloud District

Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
G-1	Conqueror #4 Bottom of 40' shaft 36" x 1" quartz vein	No assay	11.2	28.4	2.5	$42.16
G-2	Conqueror #3 80' Shaft 10 lb. sample selected from dump	No assay	2.5	4.0	4.2	16.41
G-3	Conqueror #1 8' depth Channel 18" x 25" in open cut	Trace	2.2	1.5	4.22	13.31
G-4	Conqueror #1 50' depth 10 lb. sample selected from dump	0.02	10.13	No assay	7.25	25.08
G-5	Conqueror #1 - 50' depth Chemical ore - 24" in 12' from open cut	Trace	9.9	Trace	31.52	81.74
G-6	Conqueror #2 - 20' shaft Grass	0.02	15.7	0.2	1.28	15.13
G-7	Conqueror #1 - 6' depth selected from 3 cm open cut	0.07	No assay	No assay	4.98	14.25
G-8	Conqueror #1 Selected from open cut	0.01	4.8	7	1.80	16.33
G-9	Conqueror #1 selected from 25 cm in open cut	No assay	45	94.0	3.48	65.27
G-10	Conqueror #1 - Surface selected from trench	No assay	41	58.2	2.16	76.12
G-11	Conqueror #1 New Shaft 18" cm across shaft - 11' depth	No assay	2.2	22.4	No assay	27.77
G-12	Conqueror #1 New shaft 10' deep selected from ore in shaft	No assay	10.7	20.1	9.13	52.76
G-13	Conqueror #1 New shaft 8' deep selected for analysis	0.16	2.20	0.00	2.10	12.21

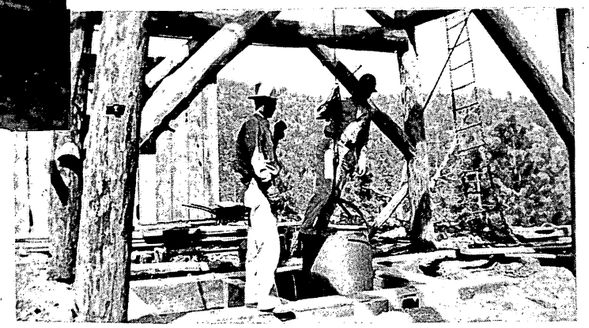
Map of surface ore exposures surrounding the Conqueror shaft.

Scale 1" = 30'

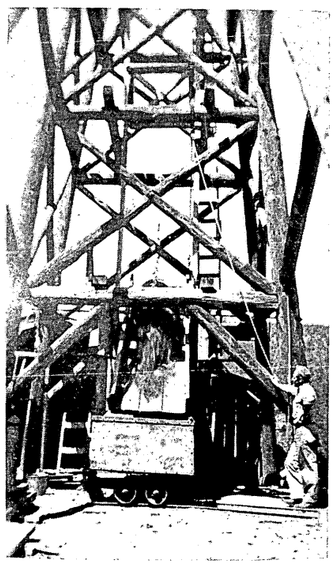




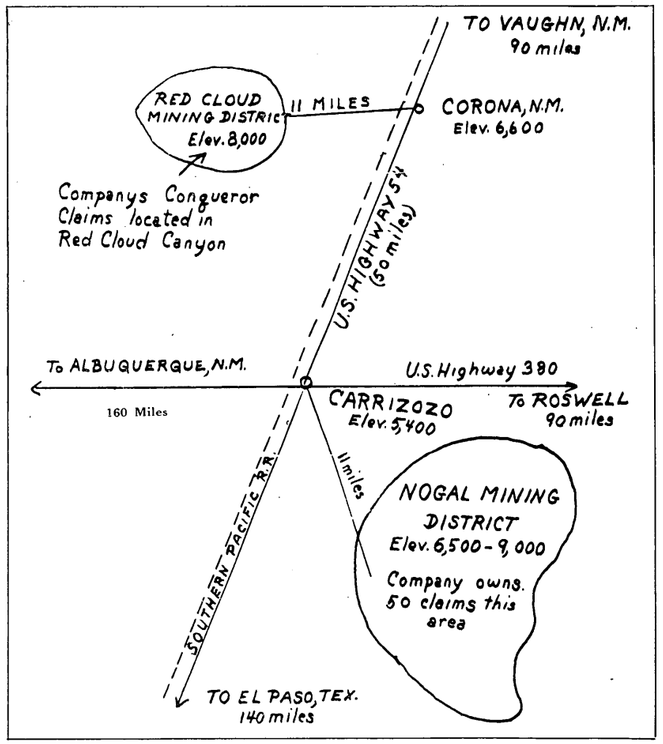
Mine Hoist and Air Compressor at Conqueror Mine.



Miner "going in the hole" on Bucket at Conqueror No. 1 Shaft.



Ore Car and Headframe Conqueror No. 1.



Sketch Map, Lincoln County, New Mexico
All Miles from Carrizozo (Pop. 1,100)
No Scale

PROSPECTUS

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO.

Carrizozo, New Mexico

CAPITALIZATION

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company of Carrizozo, New Mexico, is incorporated in New Mexico, with an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of common stock of a par value of $.50 per share, fully paid, non-assessable and fully voting. The total outstanding capital stock is 778,353 shares, issued chiefly in exchange for property and services.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Carl E. Degner, Sr., *President, Treasurer and Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

Jack Diamond, *Vice-President and Director,* Washington, D. C.

John J. Keel, *Director,* Washington, D. C.

Glenn E. King, *Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

Benton W. McGinnis, *Secretary and Director,* Tarzana, California

Carl E. Degner, Jr., *Director,* Carrizozo, New Mexico

United States Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation A (general exemption) has been used in offering these securities to the public. A letter of notification and this circular have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Therefore, the following statement appears:

Because these securities are believed to be exempt from registration, they have not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission; but such exemption, if available, does not indicate that these securities have been either approved or disapproved by the commission, or that the Commission has considered the accuracy or completeness of the statements in this communication.

No dealer, salesman or other person is authorized by the Corporation or the Underwriter to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus, in connection with the offering contained herein. Information or representations not herein contained, if given or made, must not be relied upon. The offering of these securities is made only by this Prospectus. This Prospectus is not an offering or a solicitation in any State in which such offering or solicitation is not authorized by the laws thereof.

Underwriters
DIAMOND and KEEL
1121 E. CAPITOL STREET
LIncoln 4-5131 Washington 3, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER SHARE
IN 20 SHARE BLOCKS AT $10 PER BLOCK

	Price To Public	*Underwriting Commission*	*Proceeds to Company*
Per Share	50 cents	7½ cents	42½ cents
Total	$245,000.00	$36,750.00	$208,250.00

Mr. Diamond and Mr. Keel will receive, also, an advance of 17½c per share for advertising expenses up to a total of $3,500.00. Thereafter the underwriters will repay this advance back to the company out of their commissions at the rate of 1c a share sold.

In addition, the Underwriters will receive one share of company stock for each 10 shares sold.

As a bonus they will receive 30,000 shares of stock, if they sell the entire issue by October 1, 1952.

Purpose of Issue

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company proposes to sell 490,000 shares of its common stock for funds which will be used to develop its properties as follows:

Sinking Conqueror No. 1 Shaft additional 300 feet	$ 30,000.00
800 ft. Drifting Conqueror No. 1 Shaft	18,000.00
Hoisting and Mine Equipment Conqueror No. 1 Shaft	9,000.00
Camp Facilities Conqueror No. 1	3,000.00
500 ft. Crosscut Tunnel Surprise Park Gold Group	12,000.00
Compressor Mine Equipment, Surprise Park Gold Group	11,000.00
Camp Facilities Nogal District	5,000.00
Roads and Transportation Equipment, including Bulldozer	10,000.00
Diamond Drill Equipment	7,500.00
6,000 ft. Diamond Drilling Iron Blossom Claim	21,000.00
Overhead, Management, Supervision	12,000.00
Engineering Metallurgical Tests, etc.	5,000.00
Insurance, Old Age, Social Security	7,000.00
Reserved for Development of any Ore Bodies located by Diamond Drilling	51,500.00
TOTAL	$208,250.00

The company offering totals 539,000 shares. In the event that the underwriters earn 30,000 shares of bonus stock, the total shares of this offering will be 569,000.

AGREEMENT FOR OFFERING AND OFFERING TERMS

Jack Diamond has entered into a selling agreement with the corporation dated March 2, 1951.

John J. Keel became associated with Mr. Diamond as co-underwriter on August 21, 1951. They have agreed to sell the stock of the company for consideration outlined on first page of this Prospectus.

Mr. Diamond is also the Vice-President and a Director in the Corporation.

Mr. Keel is also a Director in the Corporation and is in charge of public relations.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Corporation has only one class of stock. The holders of the common stock are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors, out of the funds legally available therefor. Each of the Directors has received shares in consideration of deeding properties to the Corporation, and services rendered:

Carl E. Degner, Sr., Director	60,000 shares
Jack Diamond, Director	1,000 shares
John J. Keel, Director	1,000 shares
Glenn E. King, Director	1,000 shares
C. E. Degner, Jr., Director	1,000 shares
Benton W. McGinnis, Director	1,000 shares

The above amount is issued and outstanding to the above Directors as of September 1, 1951.

Mr. Carl E. Degner, Sr., is to be issued an additional 445,000 shares if and when the company goes on a dividend-paying basis. These additional shares have been included in the 778,353 shares outstanding mentioned in the paragraph under "Capitalization" on the first page.

The earliest date of the offering is May 1, 1951.

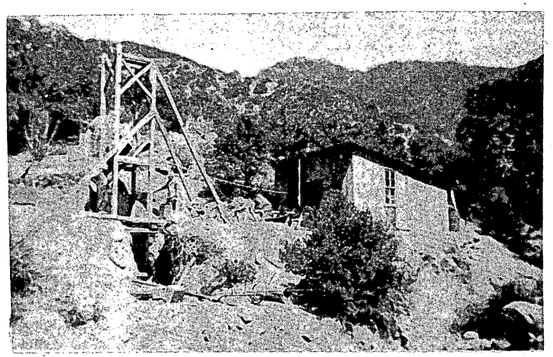
OTHER EXPENDITURES
(GENERAL)

The program of exploration outlined above can be completed within a year if the funds are available.

Cost of office, supervision, and transportation can be carried one year for $12,000.

It may be necessary to employ consulting expert and secure technical information on mining properties. While the company is hoping and expecting to make profits by shipping smelter grade ores, ore bodies may be expected that would only mine at a profit by milling operations. Metallurgical tests and flow sheet would be needed to give the company information on course of action. $5,000 is reserved for these items.

View of Old Shaft, Surprise No. 1, Showing Dip of Vein.



Shaft at Surprise Mine.

IN CONCLUSION

Mr. Carl E. Degner, President of The New Mexico Copper Mining Company, has lived in Carrizozo 25 years. Most of these years were spent in assembling these claims. During this time Mr. Degner has spent $62,000 for titles, examinations, prospecting and development.

The management believes that several of the claims owned by the company when developed will be found to contain minerals of commercial value. The exploration of the three locations outlined, in the opinion of the company, presents the best opportunity for successful operations in the shortest time. The indications of surface outcrops, plus the history of adjoining properties, lead the company to believe that copper, lead, silver ore bodies of shipping grade will be developed. It is a matter of record that copper and lead production in the United States, and the world, are not meeting the demand. The answer is to develop new ore bodies. These cannot be prospected or developed without capital. Therefore, the company is presenting this Prospectus to endeavor to raise the necessary funds to develop properties that could become important producers.

Estimates, opinions, and general information for this prospectus were assembled by the following—

EXPERTS

Waldemar M. Ervin, Mining Engineer,
1680 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.,
Member of the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineering. For the past 10 years attached to the United States Corps of Engineers, in charge of Foundation and Materials Exploration for the San Francisco District.

Jack Payne, Mining Engineer,
Box 548, Whitney, Nev.
Formerly County Surveyor of Lincoln County, N. Mex.
(To be Mine Superintendent of the New Mexico Copper Mining Co.)

Carl E. Degner, Box 56, Carrizozo, N. Mex.
25 years of mining experience in prospecting, assembling claims, and operating mining properties.

LEGAL OPINIONS

H. Elfred Jones, Attorney-At-Law, Carrizozo, N. Mex.
Attorney for The New Mexico Copper Mining Co.,
Lincoln County, N. Mex.

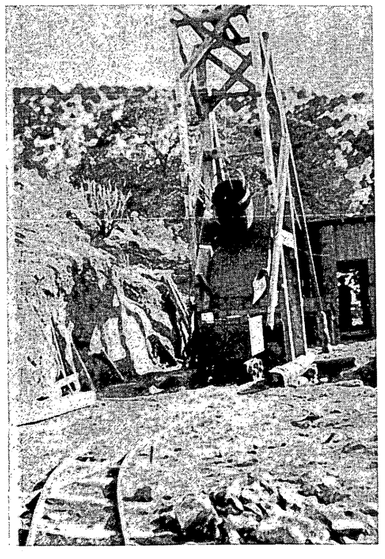
Proposed Development Work

ON CONQUEROR PROPERTIES

On Claim No. 1 of this group the company has sunk a shaft to a depth of 130 feet. Encouraging values in copper, silver, lead were encountered from surface to bottom. While all of the claims of this group have mineralized outcroppings, the company believes the No. 1 Claim can become a producer in the shortest time by sinking the present shaft 300 feet additional and then, from the 430 foot level, drift 200 feet in each of two and possibly three directions, to cut sections where mineralized contacts are expected.

The present head-frames and shaft timbering are in good condition. There is a good hoist house and tool shed. The present equipment, while in good condition, has reached the limit of prospecting work, and heavier hoist and pipe are needed for deeper development. Camp facilities are very limited.

The sum of $60,000 can be well spent in exploration and development of this claim.



Iron Blossom Shaft Looking Northeast.

ON SUNRISE PARK GOLD PROPERTIES

All the claims of this group have mineralized outcroppings and several would justify development work.

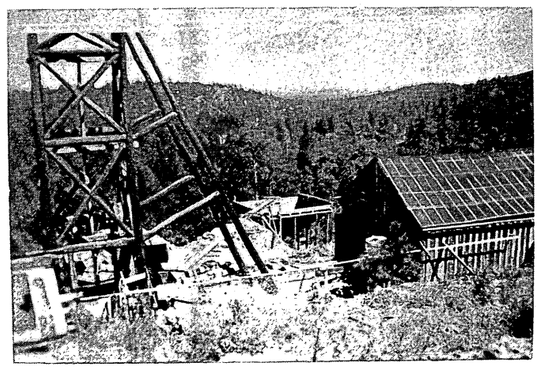
For the present the company has chosen two places for exploration:

FIRST — On the Surprise Claim there is an old shaft, maybe 80 feet deep. It is now inaccesable, but the dump is well mineralized, and surface outcroppings are mineralized for a distance of 300 feet. The values are copper, silver and gold. From a side canyon, the company proposes to drive a tunnel, which in a distance of 500 feet would crosscut this zone at a maximum depth of 400 feet. There is no equipment or road on this claim, and only a partial camp for the entire group. $38,000 carefully spent will explore and develop (if ore bodies are located) this claim, including road equipment, compressor, tools, mine equipment and camp for entire group.

SECOND — On the Iron Blossom Claim the company has sunk a 110-foot prospect shaft. Crosscutting at the bottom of this shaft cut an 18-foot mineralized vein. Surface outcroppings of this vein can be followed for a distance of over 4,000 feet. The vein filling is ideal for coring. The company proposes to diamond drill this claim in at least ten places to a depth of 600 feet.

$28,000 will buy new equipment and drill 6,000 feet of holes.

Should a body of ore be located a cash reserve would be needed for shaft and drifts, to develop the ore for mining. The amount cannot accurately be estimated until the depth and width of the ore body is known. $51,500 will be held in reserve for this purpose.



Conqueror Mine showing the Power House, the Ore Bin, and the Headframe over Main Shaft.

Assays
of
The New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

The most recent samples of the ores were taken on January 27th and 28th, 1951, by its mining engineer, Jack A. Payne. The assay reports are as follows:

Lot No. 1. Surprise 80′ shaft, 4 shovels taken from dump, which was hoisted from lower level, 36″ vein, and quartered. (The term "quartered" means a 50-pound sample taken across the vein, and ground up and mixed. A 12½-pound sample is then taken from this mixture and assayed.) The results were as follows:

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
3.95%	0	28.3 oz.	$45.00

Lot No. 2. Taken from same vein, 2,000 feet west, cut across 6 foot vein, bottom 20 foot shaft, quartered.

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
0.76%	6.2%	4.5 oz.	$26.30

The above samples were from the Surprise main vein system.

Lot No. 3. Samples taken across shallow tunnel, 40″ wide, quartered. Average assay:

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
7.40%	1.9%	6.6 oz.	$48.00

Lot No. 4. Sample taken or cut across vein 27″ wide, quartered.

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
7.96%	0	8.6 oz.	$45.80

The above samples were cut from Surprise Park property. (Lot No. 3 from shallow tunnel. Lot No. 4 in 35′ shaft.)

Lot No. 5. Cut from bottom of Conqueror shaft, 130 ft. depth, 33″ face, 5 shovels, oxidized, and quartered, assayed:

Copper	Lead	Silver	Gross Assay Value per Ton
5.02%	11.7%	6.0 oz.	$71.00

These assays were completed at the Custom Assay Office, 105 S. Santa Fe Street, El Paso, Texas, January 30th, 1951, for our company.

These samples taken by Mr. Payne on the Surprise Park property is not the type of sampling done by mining engineers to determine the commercial aspect of the vein material. They were made primarily to check on the mineral ingredients of the ore. The term "Gross Assay Value per Ton" doesn't represent the amount to be received by our company, since the smelter makes certain charges for losses, treatment, and other costs.

PROPERTIES
OF
The New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

(Formerly known as The Continental Engineering Co.)

IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company owns without indebtedness 70 unpatented mining claims all in Lincoln County, New Mexico; 20 unpatented claims are in the Red Cloud mining district, lying approximately 11 miles southwest of Corona, New Mexico, and 50 unpatented claims are in the Nogal mining district, about 11 miles southeast of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

HISTORY OF THE RED CLOUD DISTRICT
(Location of Conqueror Mine)

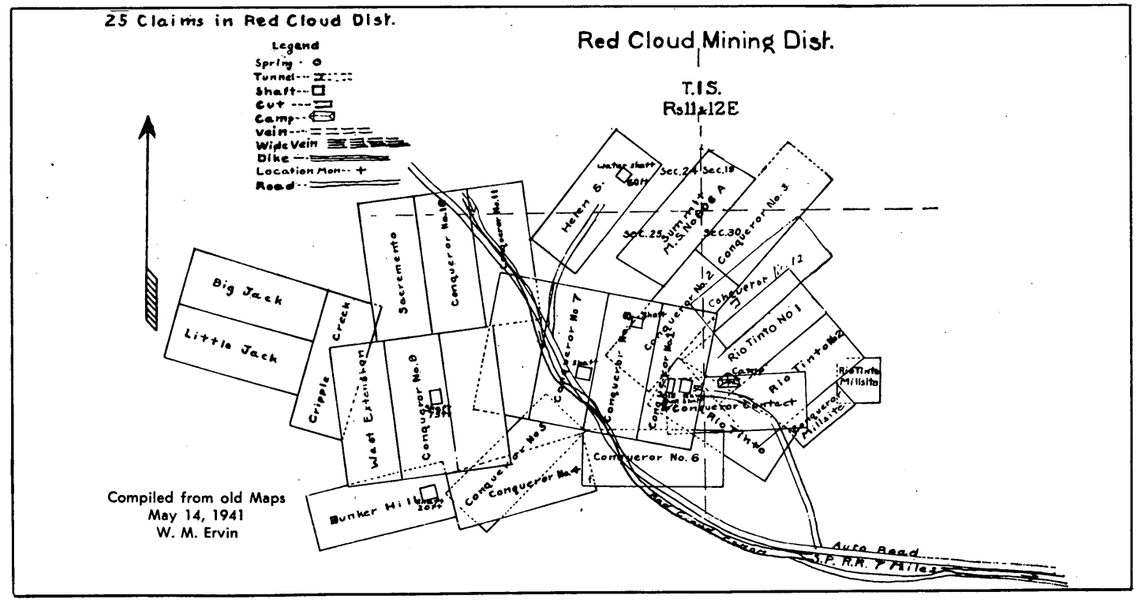
The Red Cloud mining district lies southwest of Corona, New Mexico (a town on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 190 miles north of El Paso, Texas). The Conqueror claims are located 11 miles from Corona at an elevation about 7200 feet, reached by eight miles of Forest maintained road.

Operations are known to have been carried out in this district as early as 1890, and during the following decade. Ores from mines in this area were hauled by ox teams over 100 miles of difficult road to the smelter at Socorro, New Mexico. This in itself seems to prove that the ores were valuable. Shipments of sizeable tonnage to smelters from several claims in the area have netted $20.00 per ton at the smelter. It is estimated that $200,000 was the gross production of the Red Cloud claim and Deadwood claim in the Red Cloud District between 1890 and 1900. During 1920, 1921 and 1922 smelter returns on 2,384 tons of ore shipped from Red Cloud claim (surrounded by the Conqueror Group of Claims) showed average content of: Silver — 5.89 oz.; lead — 22.43%; copper — 6.93%; zinc — 1.0%. The two Red Cloud claims, comprising 35 acres in the center of the Conqueror group, produced $300,000 in silver-lead ores above the 300 foot level. While these two claims do not belong to the New Mexico Copper Mining Co., they are in the very center of our Conqueror group properties, and the Red Cloud shaft is less than 2000 feet from the Conqueror shaft.

The American Smelting & Refining Company, copper, lead, silver and gold, production works, located in El Paso, Texas, are the buyers of ores shipped from this district. The ores being oxydized are highly desirable by the smelter.

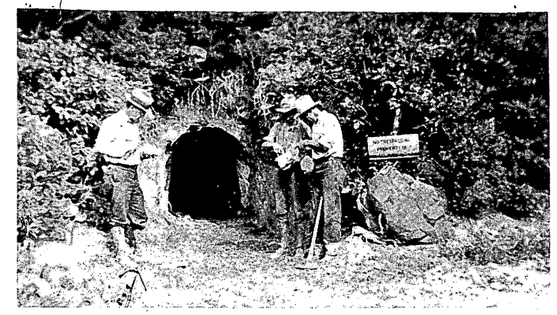
GEOLOGY OF RED CLOUD DISTRICT

The oldest rocks in the area are pre-cambrian granite and gneiss which are exposed in three small outcrops in and near Red Cloud Canyon. They are directly overlain by the Abo sandstones (Permian or Carboniferous), page 108, bulletin 21 of the Geological Survey of the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Dept. of the Interior.



Compiled from old Maps
May 14, 1941
W. M. Ervin

* * * * *



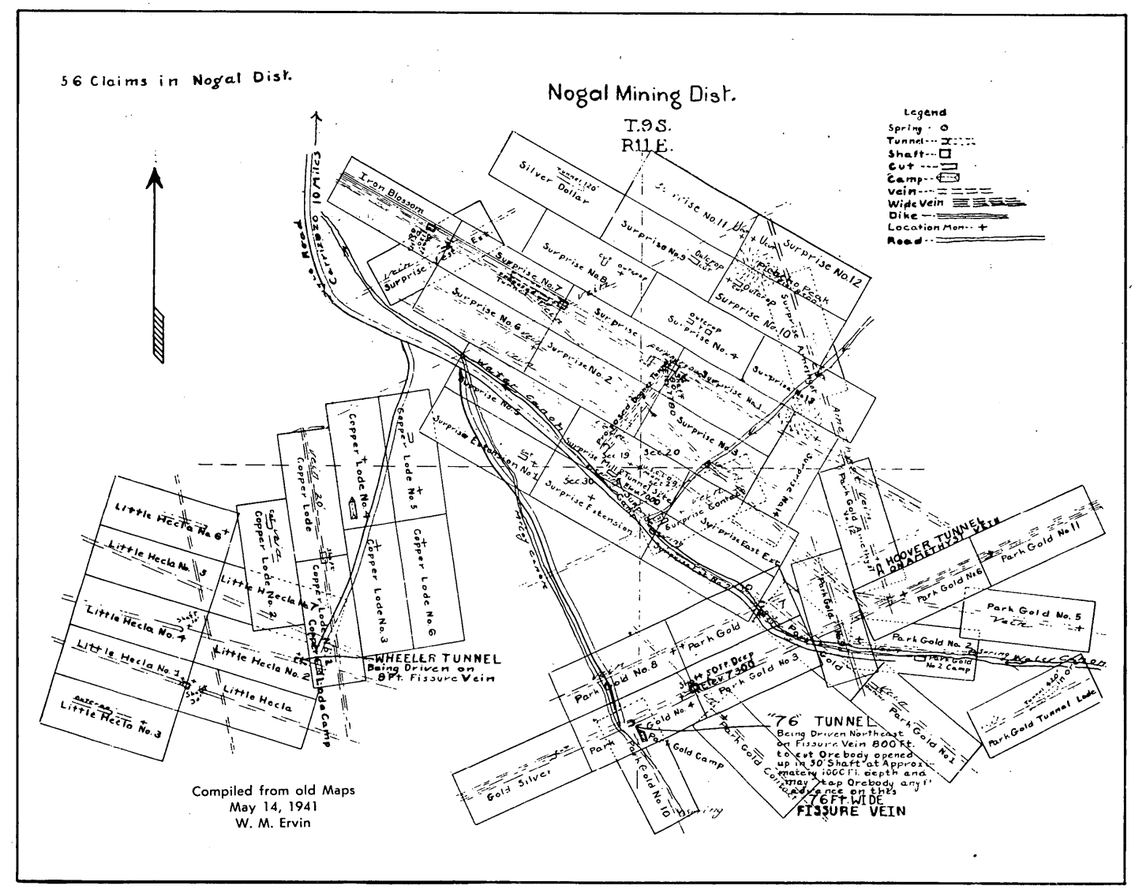
Tunnel Portal
Park Gold Tunnel Lode.

CLAIMS IN NOGAL MINING DISTRICT
(Location of Surprise Park Gold Properties)

These claims lay 11 miles by a fair road, southeast of Carrizozo, New Mexico (population 1100, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 140 miles north of El Paso, Texas). Elevation 6500 to 8500 feet.

GEOLOGY OF NOGAL DISTRICT

The surface rocks of the area are exclusively of igneous origin, the principal surface rock being andistic tuff or briccia. The underlying rocks exposed are much altered. In many places they are of material which has been classified by the U. S. Geological Survey as probably an altered monzonite. Attention should be called to this as the monzonite is an accompaniment of all mineralization in this portion of New Mexico. The andisite is cut by several true, unclassified porophy dikes.



Compiled from old Maps
May 14, 1941
W. M. Ervin

OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF
COPPER, LEAD, AND SILVER MINES
IN SIERRA BLANCA AND EL CIBOLA RANGES,
NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF
JACK DIAMOND
Vice-President
JOHN J. KEEL
Director
LI. 4-5131

New Mexico Copper Mining Co.

Carrizozo, New Mexico

1121 East Capitol Street
Washington 3, D. C.

SUPPLEMENT TO OUR PROSPECTUS

Dear Friend:

This letter is to give you some idea of the potentialities of our two exceptional mines, "The Conqueror", and "The Surprise Park", as an investment.

Although the assays listed in our attached prospectus were taken from ore in sight, in our shafts, tunnels, etc., we don't have orebodies "blocked out" as yet. That takes money. That's the chief purpose of this stock issue; securing funds for exploration of orebodies of shipping grade.

However, on the basis of the ore showing at present, there is a possibility that we may have our first shipment of ore on its way to the smelter within 90 days after receiving the first $10,000 in development funds, while exploring for ore in quantity.

So, considering this information, we'd like you to note that once we have our first smelter receipts, the shares you buy now for 50¢ could be worth considerably more. For example, I quote from a news item in the Mining Record of Denver, on March, 1951:

> "In 1870, Consolidated Virginia (nev.) mine stock was offered at $1 per share; in June, 1872 it could be purchased for $15, and in November of that year it rose to $176, then in January, 1875 to $700, at which price the valuation of the mine was $75,600,000".

Don't hesitate! If our stock were already in the dividend-paying class, you would realize only 5 or 6% return on your investment annually, as most well-known stocks on the New York Exchange now bring. Become one of us! Join our New Mexico Copper Mining Co. today by filling in the enclosed subscription form, and mail it back with your remittance.

Respectfully yours,

John J. Keel

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

GREATEST CIRCULATION ★ ★ MOST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ★ ★ SUPERIOR RESULTS

America's Oldest and Largest Mining Newspaper

The Mining Record

» » OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE METAL MINING AND OIL INDUSTRIES OF THE WEST « «

METAL PRICES
New York City
Copper—24½c
Lead—19c
Zinc—20.29c
East St. Louis
Lead—18.80c
Zinc—19.50c

Vol. 62. No. 44. Established 1889. DENVER, COLORADO — THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1951 $4 a Year. 10¢ a Copy

New Mexico Shows Late Discoveries Of Needed Metals

Carrizozo, N. M. — C. E. Degner, president of the New Mexico Copper Mining Company, of Carrizozo, discovered fluorspar in the Red Cloud-mining district 50 miles north of Carrizozo in 1943 while building a road with bulldozer to iron deposit from which iron was shipped during World War II. Great activity is going on in the fluorspar development in this district; to date seven new claims have been patented.

The U. S. Bureau of mines initiated an exploratory program in June 1943 which was completed in August 1944; virtually all exploratory methods were used in testing the deposits, sinking shafts, drifting, raising, test pitting, trenching, and wagon drilling. Flotation test in the Bureau laboratory show an excellent recovery of high grade metallurgical fluorspar was obtained. The center of the Bureau of Mines test was around the old Red Cloud mine which has a large production record of copper, lead and silver.

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company owns 22 claims around the two claims in the Red Cloud groups 2000 feet from the Red Cloud shaft. The New Mexico Copper Mining Company is sinking the Conqueror shaft on a highly promising copper, silver showing.

During the course of the Bureau of Mines program, the rare mineral bastnasite was discovered; it occurs mostly in conjunction with the fluorite bastnasite is a fluorcarbonate of cerium and other rare earths. It is believed its the only commercial bastnasite deposit in the States.

Early this year California interests started a pilot 40-ton mill at Gallinas station which is seven miles from the mine, on the S.P.R.R. It seems they have proven something worth while because a large Eastern Chemical Company lately bought controlling interest.

Another large chemical company, the Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., have also bought into the district. While New Mexico Copper Mining Company has been primarily interested in base metals, they have excellent showing of fluorspar and bastnasite on many of their claims, and Mr. Degner believes the district will support a large mill. All the above minerals were discovered by Mr. Degner while on a geological survey.

The New Mexico Copper Mining Company's principal mine holdings are in the Sierra Blanca Range or mining district some 60 miles south of the Red Cloud District. The Sierra Blanca mining properties of the company cover approximately 1200 acres and the values are in copper, silver, lead and gold. Several shafts sunk on the main vein system are in good commercial ore. These mining properties were all picked by Mr. Degner and reports by outstanding engineers on these mining properties state great mines in the making, he says. Washington, D. C., underwriters are handling an issue for the New Mexico Copper Mining Company and with this success the company expects to go on early production.

1680 Broadway
San Francisco, Calif.
January 25, 1951

Mr. Carl E. Degner, President
Continental Engineering Company
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Degner:

Regarding the merits of the mining claims, that is, the Conquorer Group and the Surprise Park Group, I have been optimistic about the possibilities of these properties, ever since my examination of them in 1934. The development between that time and my last visit in 1941, I consider, justifies my first opinion that the surface geological conditions justify an expenditure of $250,000 in exploration.

The development since 1941 in the Conquorer shaft, that you and Mr. Payne tell me of, convinces me that the continuation of exploration will develop ore bodies of good grade.

In view of the present scarcity of metals for our national defense, exploration of these properties assumes double importance.

In reference to your inquiry regarding my present location, I have been with the United States Corps of Engineers since 1941, principally on geological engineering work, and at present am in charge of Foundations and Materials Exploration for the San Francisco District.

Sincerely,

Waldemar M. Ervin

Waldemar M. Ervin

WME:mk

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #4	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT										
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony	
Our Assays	.02	8.6		7.96									
Our Repeats													
		Value	per	Ton	$45.80								
Smelter Assays													
Smelter Repeats			Surprise Park Gold vein 27 inch wide										
Umpire Assays													
Final Settlement													

CHARGES $ 2.50 Pd

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

A. H. HOLLAND, Pres-Treas. EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. M. E. HOLLAND, Secretary

OUR MOTTO: WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE, NO LESS.

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

2013 WELTON STREET

Duplicate Report

DENVER 1, COLORADO, July 14, 1950

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR — Mr. C. E. Degner, Mgr.,
Continental Engineering Co.,
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Hds.	PER CENT		Value per Ton Dollars	Cents
	Gold		.02				.70
	Silver	10	.60			9	.54
	Copper			10	.20%	35	.70
	Conqueror Mine per ton					$59	.24

GOLD AT $35.00 PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT
SILVER AT 90¢ PER OUNCE
COPPER AT $3.50 PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Edmund Phillips

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #2	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays		4.5	6.2	0.76								
Our Repeats												
		Value per Ton			$26.30							
Smelter Assays												
Smelter Repeats					20 ft. shaft 6 foot vein							
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 3.50 Paid

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #3	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays	none	6.6	1.9	7.40								
Our Repeats												
		Value per Ton			$48.00							
Smelter Assays												
Smelter Repeats						shallow tunnel 40 inch vein						
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 3.75 M

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Eng. Co. contain:

LOT #5	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays		6.0	11.7	5.02								
Our Repeats												
		Value	per	Ton	$71.00							
Smelter Assays							Conqueror Mine 33 inch face					
Smelter Repeats							or vein. Widing out					
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 3.50 Pd

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE
CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

105 S. Santa Fe Street
CONTROL CERTIFICATE

The Custom Assay Office

El Paso, Texas Jan 30, 1951 195

This certifies that samples assayed for Continental Engineering Company. contain:

LOT #1	Ounces per Ton		PER CENT									
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Silica	Iron	Manganese	Lime	Zinc	Sulphur	Arsenic	Antimony
Our Assays	.04	28.3		3.95								
Our Repeats												
		Value	per	Ton	$45.00							
Smelter Assays												
Smelter Repeats							Surprise 80 ft shaft 36 inch vein					
Umpire Assays												
Final Settlement												

CHARGES $ 2.50 Paid

CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE
CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

FORM 1— CRICHET—EL PASO

Mr. Degner.

Here is a photo of my recent survey covering that portion of property under decussion for Government loan.

Mr. Ervin did not make a land survey, any decropencies from the old maps have been amended and are on file with County Clerk. This map is accurate.

J. A. Pergne
Corona N. M.
Dec. 14 - 1952.

A. H. HOLLAND, Pres-Treas. EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. M. E. HOLLAND, Secretary

OUR MOTTO: WHAT THERE IS IN IT, NO MORE, NO LESS.

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

2013 WELTON STREET

DENVER 1, COLORADO, Oct. 14, 1949.

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR — Mr. C. E. Degner, Mgr.,
Continental Engineering Co.,
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton Ozs.	Amount per Ton Hds.	PER CENT		Value per Ton Dollars	Value per Ton Cents
	Silver	18.90				17.	01
	Copper			15.	05%	45.	15
	Lead			11.	3%	55.	99
				Per ton		$118.	0[illegible]

GOLD AT $35.00 PER OUNCE
LEAD AT $2.30 PER UNIT

SILVER AT 90¢ PER OUNCE
COPPER AT $3.00 PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By Edmund Phillips

Report On Minerals To Be Found In Lincoln County

This brief article appearing below covers only part of Lincoln County Mineral Resources and was supplied by C. E. Degner of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

In my many years of technical training in mining, to which has been added also many years of actual experience, the writer believes Lincoln County capable of turning out good mineral values when proper development is undertaken and economic and scientific methods of extraction are employed.

I was born in the State of Iowa and when about 12 years old my folks moved to the great Couer D'Alene mining district in the State of Idaho. As a boy my mother encouraged me to gather minerals, rocks and fossils. I received my mining knowledge in the old school of professors of classification of minerals, its mode of origin and etc. During part of World War One, I was interested in the State of Minnesota Iron Mines and the Republic of Mexico. I was appointed receiver for a large American Mining interest in 1922 to straighten out mines in Mexico and after that job was completed, moved with my family to New Mexico in 1925.

Prospecting, exploiting the prospect, developing it and mining Prospecting is the work of hunting for the place where nature has deposited her minerals. Obviously, prospecting is attended by natural risks, because the hunter may not find that for which he hunts. Competency, ex-

C. E. DEGNER

perience, geological knowledge, and skill are mooted questions. The greenest tenderfoot has been known to find a prospect where the skilled geologist has searched, and conversely, the skilled geologist has found prospects where the unskilled have failed.

In the Sierra Blancas, we have several mining districts. One cannot speak in an authoritative way about these districts, due I believe to the fact, that many years ago, a sensational discovery of gold ore was made at White Ooks, along the range to the north, which camp apart from its great production, became famous in a romantic way from the novel "Heart's Desire," written there by the late Emmerson Hough, Esq:, better known to the present generation by the Covered Wagon.

In the geology of the several mining districts of the Sierra Blancas there is nothing complex in the geological conditions of these districts, and no evidence of any serious faulting or vein displacement, although oxidation and scorifaction have left their ineradicable marks. Signs of ascending Aqueous Vapors and Igneous disturbances are plainly evident, however. Striae or minute grooves show earth movements, paralled and vertical, and are particularly pronounced in the latter, which, coupled with the Gough or Selvedge, namely, finely ground Talcose seams carrying values on the walls, give every evidence of deep seated mineral carrying veins. Great ore bodies should not be expected until a depth of 400 to 700 feet is obtained in these districts. The enclosing rocks are andesite, Rhyolite, Porphyry and Lime Apar.

The Red Cloud mining district which lies in the Gallinas Mountains in the northwest part of Lincoln County. This district produced several hundred thousand dollars in lead, copper and silver ores in years past, mostly from the 100 and 200 foot levels. No deep mining has been undertaken, per the geological conditions great ore bodies should be encountered below the 500 to 600 foot levels. The principal intrusive rocks are prophritic quartz monzonites, rhyolites, and syenites. They occure in large bodies which are discordant with the sedimentary rocks and irregular in outline, and a number of small lamprophyre dikes apparently belong to the same period of igneous activity, you have fine-grained sandstones interbedded with large limestone dikes on these contacts your lead, copper ore bodies are made up in. Large flourspar deposits have been discovered in the past few years. This of high commercial grade, assaying from 55 percent to 87 percent. This district has a great future in becoming one of the great lead, copper and fluorspar producers in the state.

The Jicarillo placer district in Lincoln County lies about 8 miles east of Ancho, a station on the Southern Pacific railroad. This district was worked for placer gold by the Mexicans about the middle of the last century. The Jicarillo placer deposits lie in a very arid or dry region with no streams of any kind available. The source of water would be to drill wells in the district. The success of this placer field depends on your water supply.

The iron ore deposits in Lincoln County are of great importance; in the Capitan range a large deposit of iron ore has been explored by the U. S. Bureau of Mines; also in several other districts such as the Jicarillo district, Red Cloud district and the Sierra Oscura mountains. The principal iron ore in the county is Mematite and Magnetite and the average grade runs from 56 to 65 percent iron, a smelter of 100 ton capacity daily could run for many years. It would be a great industry for Lincoln County, with coal that can be coked right at the place where it was to be used. The White Oaks coal is of excellent quality for steam and coking purposes. Much can be said regarding the mineral resources of Lincoln County, but I have only touched very briefly on some of the deposits and its great possibilities.

Mining is a moving job. It is the work of moving mineral deposits made by nature from the place where nature put it to the place where mankind can use it. Much can be said on the subject of mining. I know a number of mines with $8 to $12 ore that are left standing as waste, merely because the operators cannot take it out at a profit in the manner and under the conditions of its development and equipment. I know of a number of mines developed by companies, in comparatively recent years, some right here in Lincoln County. They built mills far larger than they could keep running. This by not having the ore deposit developed and expensive costs, and incompetent management and equipment. If mill is rightly placed after mine is fully developed to warrant such mill there might have been millions of tons "in sight" and all could have been mined and milled for $6 a ton.

Laying out the development for economic undergraund mining, timbering, transportation, loading, pumping, ventilation, safety-sychronized with the surface work-capacity of equipment, capacity of treatment plants, disposition of wastes, ores and tailings, with the least exyense is no work for the novice, if the mine is expected to pay a profit.

Development is likely to require several years of time, and plenty of money; hence exploitation should show that the ore deposits are sufficient to justify the time and money. Lincoln County has numerous properties that warrant large capital for its development, great fissure vein systems, the making of great mines. And the day will come when these numerous mining properties in Lincoln County, New Mexico will be systematicly exploited and developed and the results will be the opening up of the largest mining region in the Southwest.

c and
it Machines
Machines
Or See
e 45-11, Ruidoso, N.M

Children Leave Summer Home

The children of the Southwestern Children's Home in El Paso, Texas who have been in their summer home in Ruidoso for two months left Tuesday for El Paso.

They are returning to make plans and prepartions for the coming school year.

Five of the teen age children in the home will enroll in college this fall, and twenty-five in high school.

Mrs. Victor C. Moore, matron of the home, was in Ruidoso all last week getting the summer home closed and supervising the trip back. R. H. Hedgecocke took the group back to El Paso.

Helen Barrajas To State FHA

PROPERTIES

NEW MEXICO COPPER MINING CO.

LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Nogal Mining Dist.

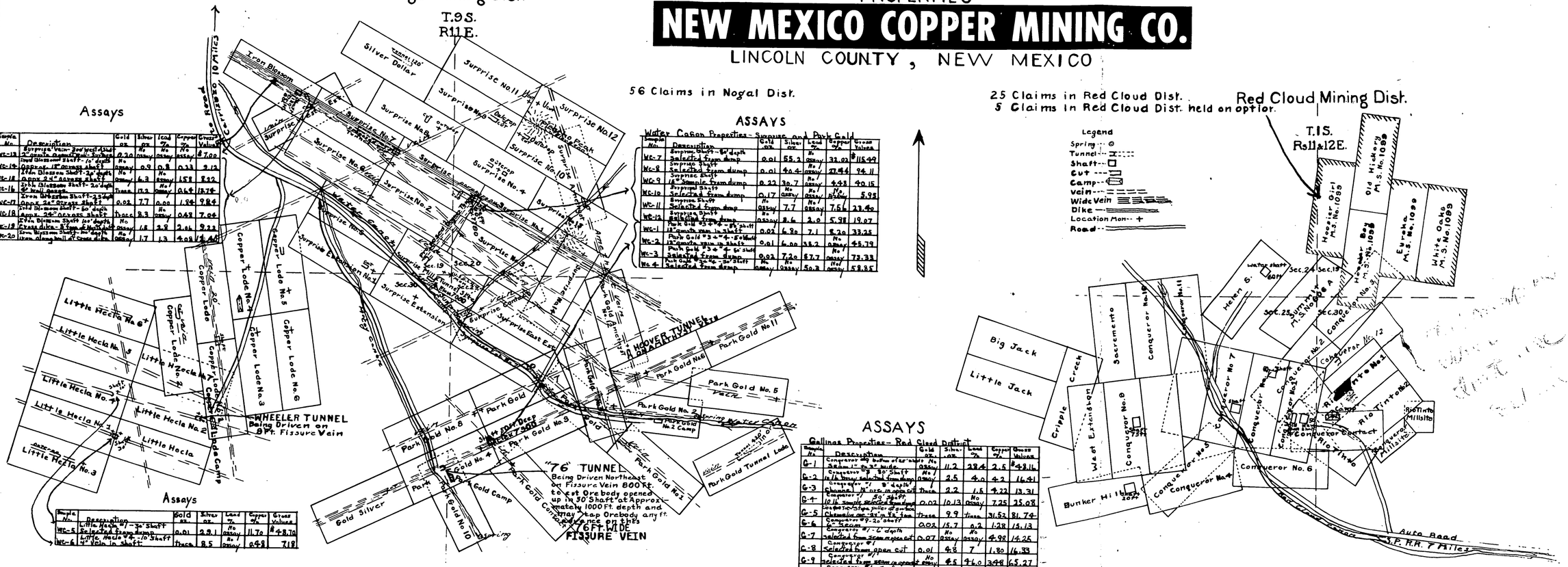
T.9S.
R11E.

56 Claims in Nogal Dist.

25 Claims in Red Cloud Dist.
5 Claims in Red Cloud Dist. held on option.

Red Cloud Mining Dist.

T.1S.
R.11 & 12E.



Assays

Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
WC-13	Surprise Vein - 3rd West Cut	0.20	No assay	No assay	No assay	$7.00
WC-14	Iron Blossom Shaft - 10' depth	No assay	0.9	0.8	0.33	9.12
WC-15	Approx. 18" ore in shaft	No assay	6.3	No assay	1.58	8.22
WC-16	Iron Blossom Shaft - 20' depth	Trace	17.2	No assay	0.64	13.74
WC-17	Iron Blossom Shaft - 25' depth	0.02	7.7	0.00	1.94	9.84
WC-18	Gold Dollar Shaft - 50' depth Approx. 24" ore in shaft	Trace	8.3	No assay	0.42	7.04
WC-19	Iron Blossom Shaft - 10' depth Cross dike - 8' wide	No assay	1.8	2.9	2.06	9.22
WC-20	Iron Blossom Shaft - 10' depth Iron along wall at Cross dike	No assay	1.7	1.3	4.08	12.46

Assays

Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
WC-5	Little Hecla #1 - 30' Shaft Selected from dump	0.01	2.9	No assay	11.70	$48.70
WC-6	Little Hecla #2 - 10' Shaft 4" Vein in shaft	Trace	8.5	No assay	0.48	7.19

ASSAYS

Water Canon Properties - Surprise and Park Gold

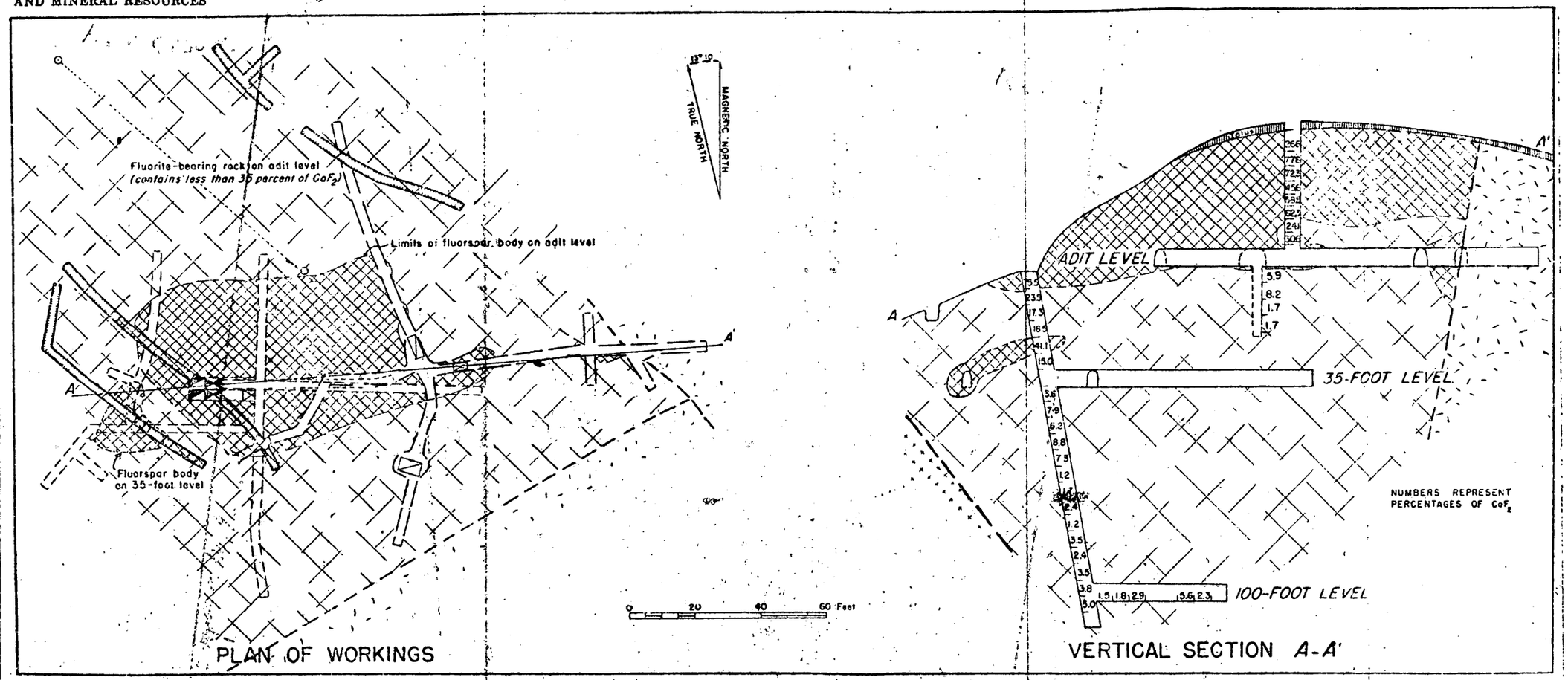
Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
WC-7	Surprise Shaft - 50' depth Selected from dump	0.01	55.2	No assay	32.02	$115.49
WC-8	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	0.01	40.4	No assay	27.44	94.11
WC-9	Surprise Shaft 18" Sample from dump	0.22	30.7	No assay	4.48	40.15
WC-10	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	0.17	No assay	No assay	No assay	5.95
WC-11	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	No assay	7.7	No assay	7.56	23.40
WC-12	Surprise Shaft Selected from dump	No assay	8.6	2.0	5.98	19.07
WC-1	Park Gold #3 - 4 - 5 - 6 shaft 18" south vein in shaft	0.02	6.90	7.1	8.20	33.25
WC-2	Park Gold #3 - 4 - 5 - 6 shaft 18" south vein in shaft	0.01	6.00	38.2	No assay	45.79
WC-3	Park Gold #3 - 4 - 5 - 6 shaft Selected from dump	0.02	7.20	67.7	No assay	73.33
WC-4	Park Gold #3 - 4 - 5 - 6 shaft Selected from dump	No assay	No assay	50.3	No assay	53.85

ASSAYS

Gallinas Properties - Red Cloud District

Sample No.	Description	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Lead %	Copper %	Gross Values
G-1	Conqueror #4 Bulkhead above 3rd level 1" to 2" wide	No assay	11.2	23.4	2.5	$48.16
G-2	Conqueror #8 50' Shaft 6/16 Assay Selected from dump	No assay	2.5	4.0	4.2	16.41
G-3	Conqueror #1 8' depth Channel 18" ore in open cut	Trace	2.2	1.6	4.22	13.31
G-4	Conqueror #1 50' Shaft 10/16 sample selected from dump	0.02	10.13	No assay	7.25	25.08
G-5	Conqueror #1 Stope pillar of gas vein Chemical no. 24 in 12 lots	Trace	9.9	Trace	31.52	81.74
G-6	Conqueror #9 - 20' shaft 6" Seam	0.02	15.7	0.2	1.28	15.13
G-7	Conqueror #1 - 6' depth selected from open cut	0.07	No assay	No assay	4.92	14.25
G-8	Conqueror #1 Selected from open cut	0.01	4.5	7	1.80	16.33
G-9	Conqueror #1 selected from seam in open cut	No assay	4.5	46.0	3.48	65.27
G-10	Conqueror #1 Surface selected from trench	No assay	4.1	58.2	2.16	76.12
G-11	Conqueror #1 New Shaft 12" ore across shaft - 15' depth	No assay	2.2	22.4	No assay	27.77
G-12	Conqueror #1 Bonnell Vein New Shaft selected from ore in shaft	No assay	10.7	20.1	9.13	52.76
G-13	Conqueror #1 New Shaft 14' depth selected for analysis	0.16	2.20	0.00	2.10	12.21

Compiled from old Maps
May 14, 1941
W.M. Ervin



EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY
- Alluvium and Talus

TERTIARY
- Basalt

PERMIAN
- Yeso formation (quartzite, brecciated and somewhat mineralized; contains less than 35 percent of CaF_2)

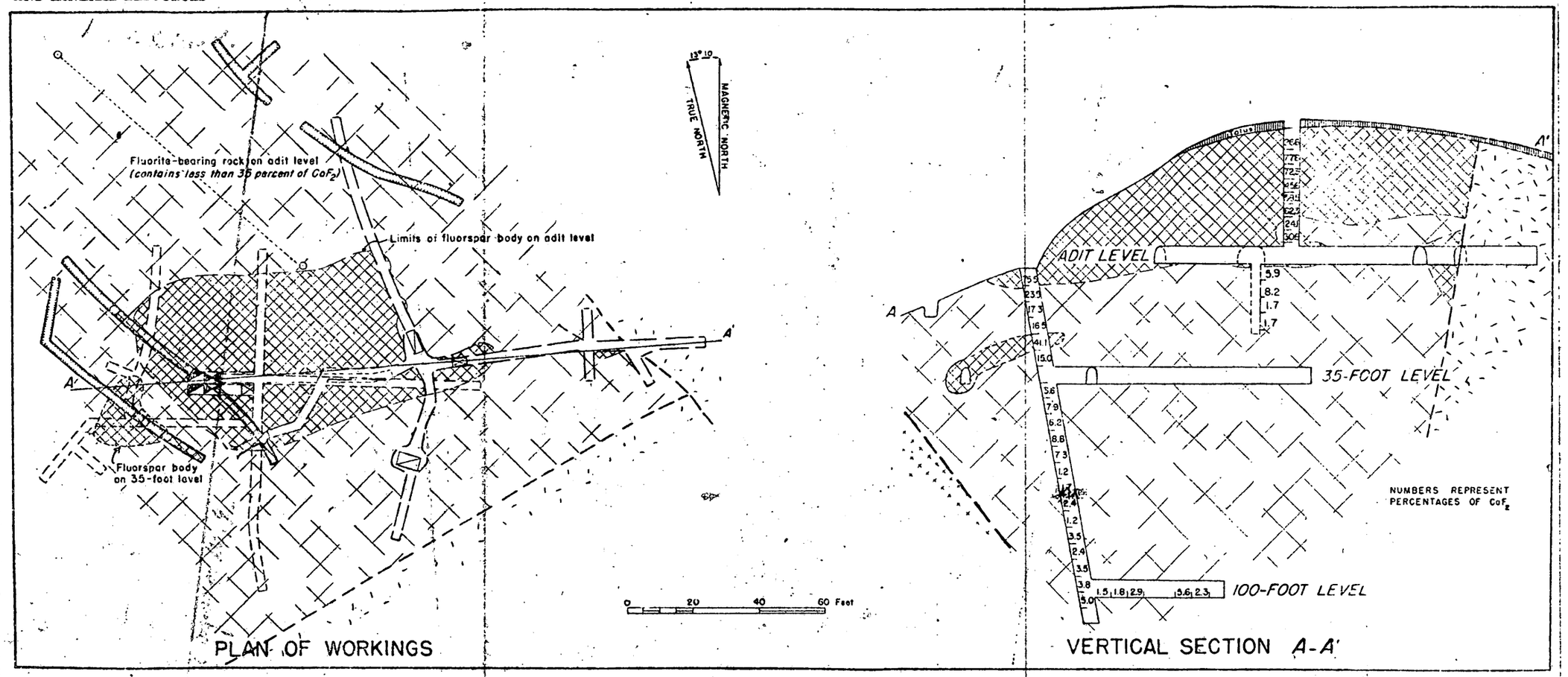
PRE-CAMBRIAN
- Aplitic granite

- Fluorspar body containing 35 percent or more of CaF_2
- Fault
- Two-compartment shaft
- Shaft extending through level
- Foot of shaft or raise
- Head of winze
- Adit level
- 35 foot level
- 100-foot level
- Trench
- Diamond drill hole

Exploratory mining and sampling by U. S. Bureau of Mines

Geology by R. G. Smalley, 1944

Red Cloud prospect, Gallinas Mountains, Lincoln County



EXPLANATION

- Alluvium and Talus — QUATERNARY
- Basalt — TERTIARY
- Yeso formation (quartzite, brecciated and somewhat mineralized; contains less than 35 percent of CaF_2) — PERMIAN
- Aplitic granite — PRE-CAMBRIAN
- Fluorspar body containing 35 percent or more of CaF_2
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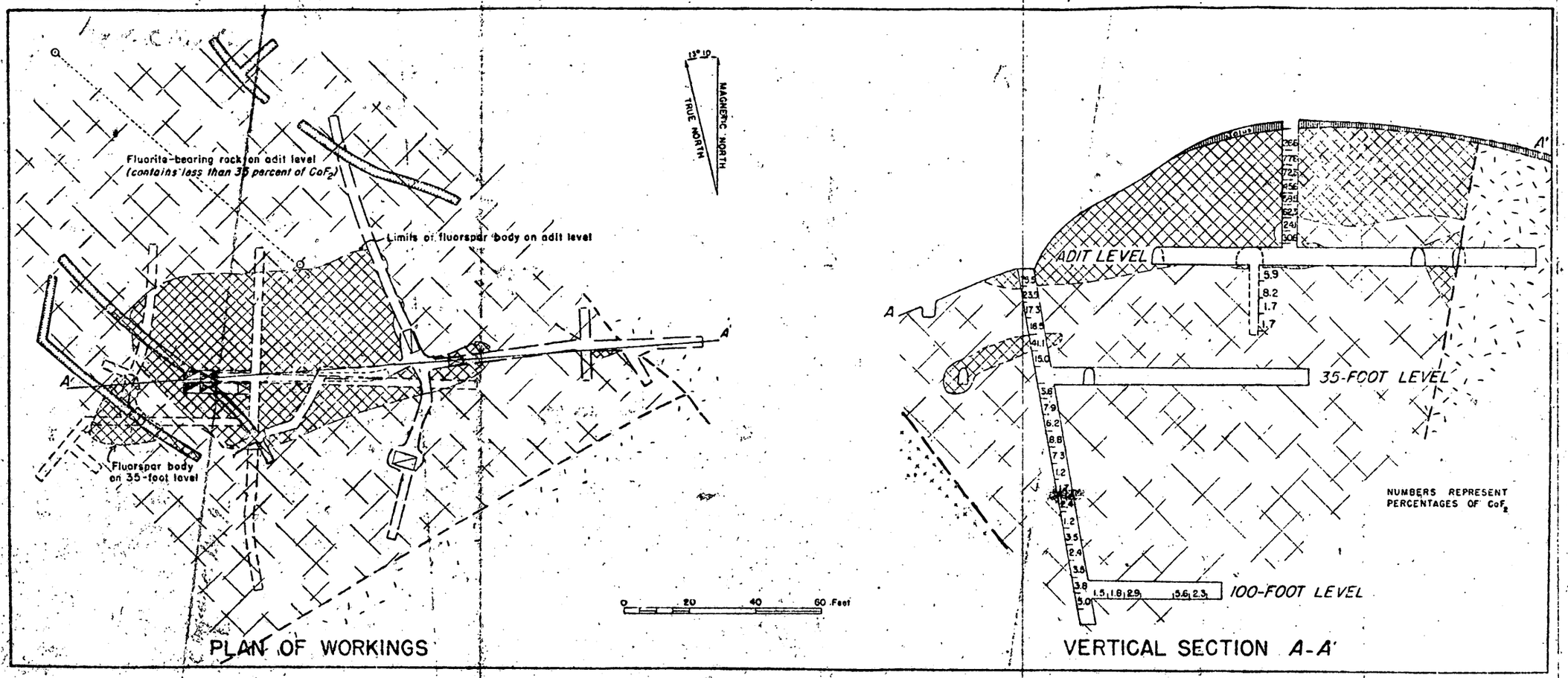
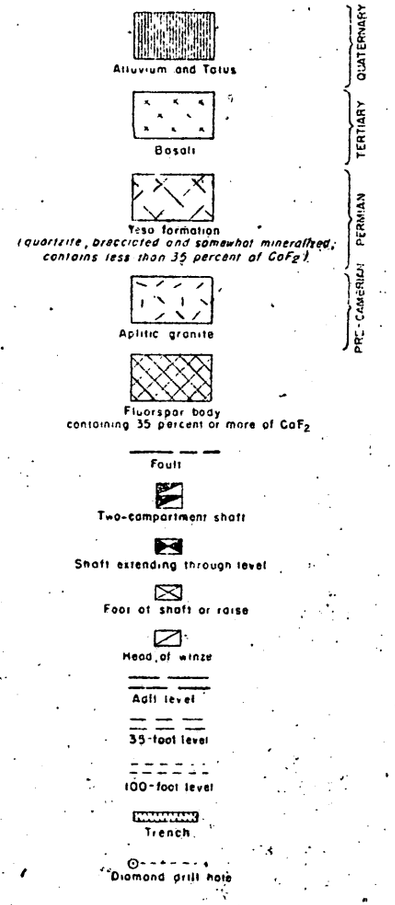


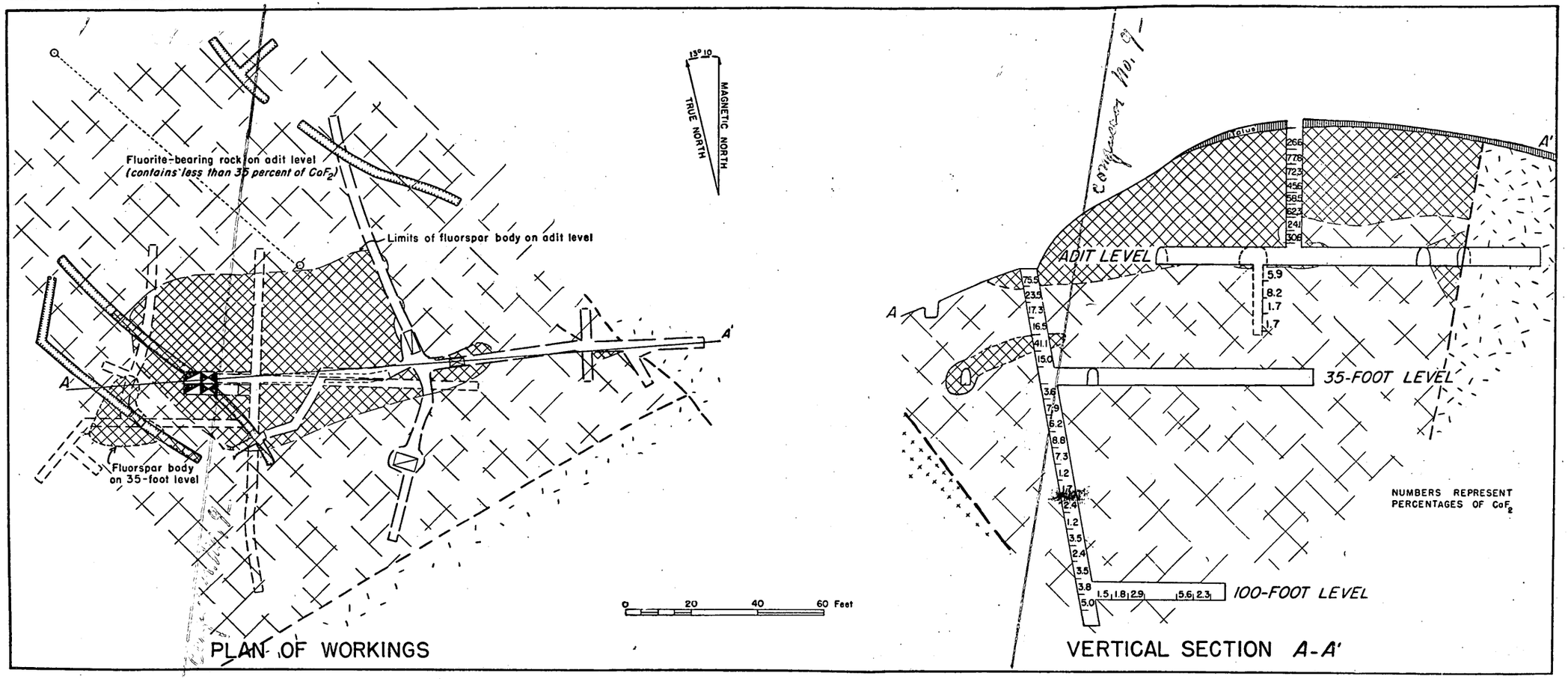
EXPLANATION

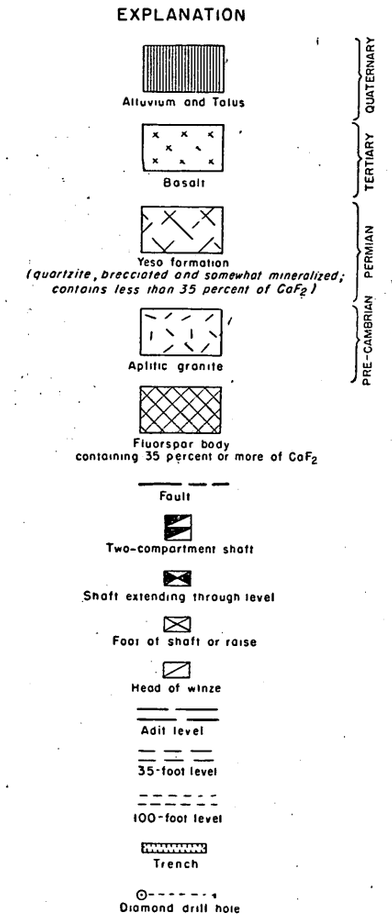


Exploratory mining and sampling by U. S. Bureau of Mines

Red Cloud prospect, Gallinas Mountains, Lincoln County

Geology by R. G. Smalley, 1944

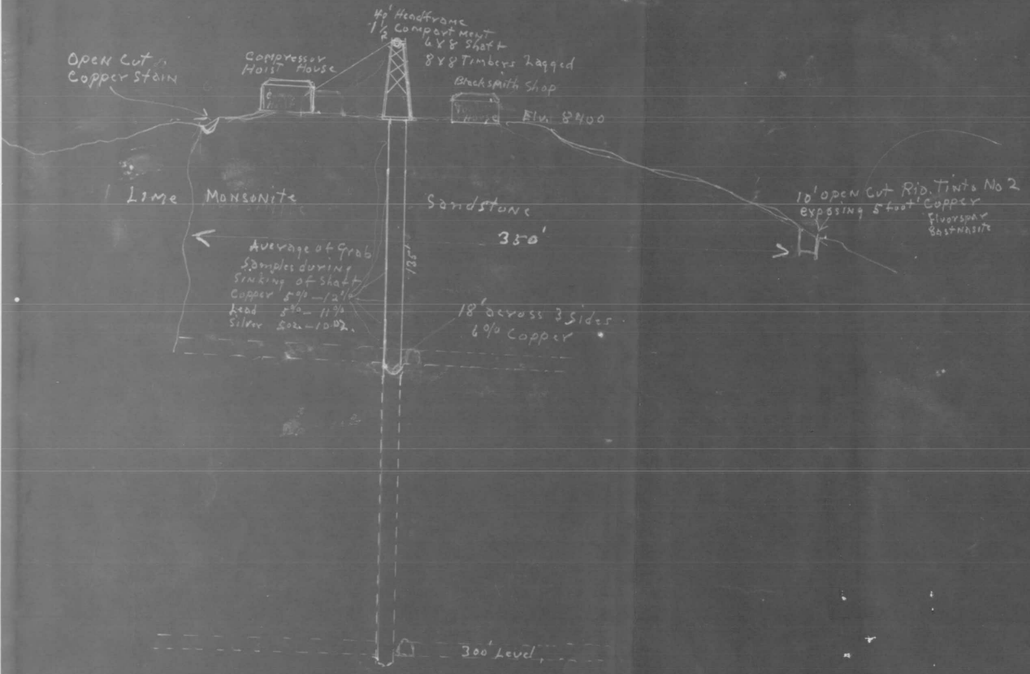




Exploratory mining and sampling by U. S. Bureau of Mines

Geology by R. G. Smalley, 1944

Red Cloud prospect, Gallinas Mountains, Lincoln County



Sec. A-A West Conqueror Shaft.

---- Proposed Sinking and Drifting

[redacted]

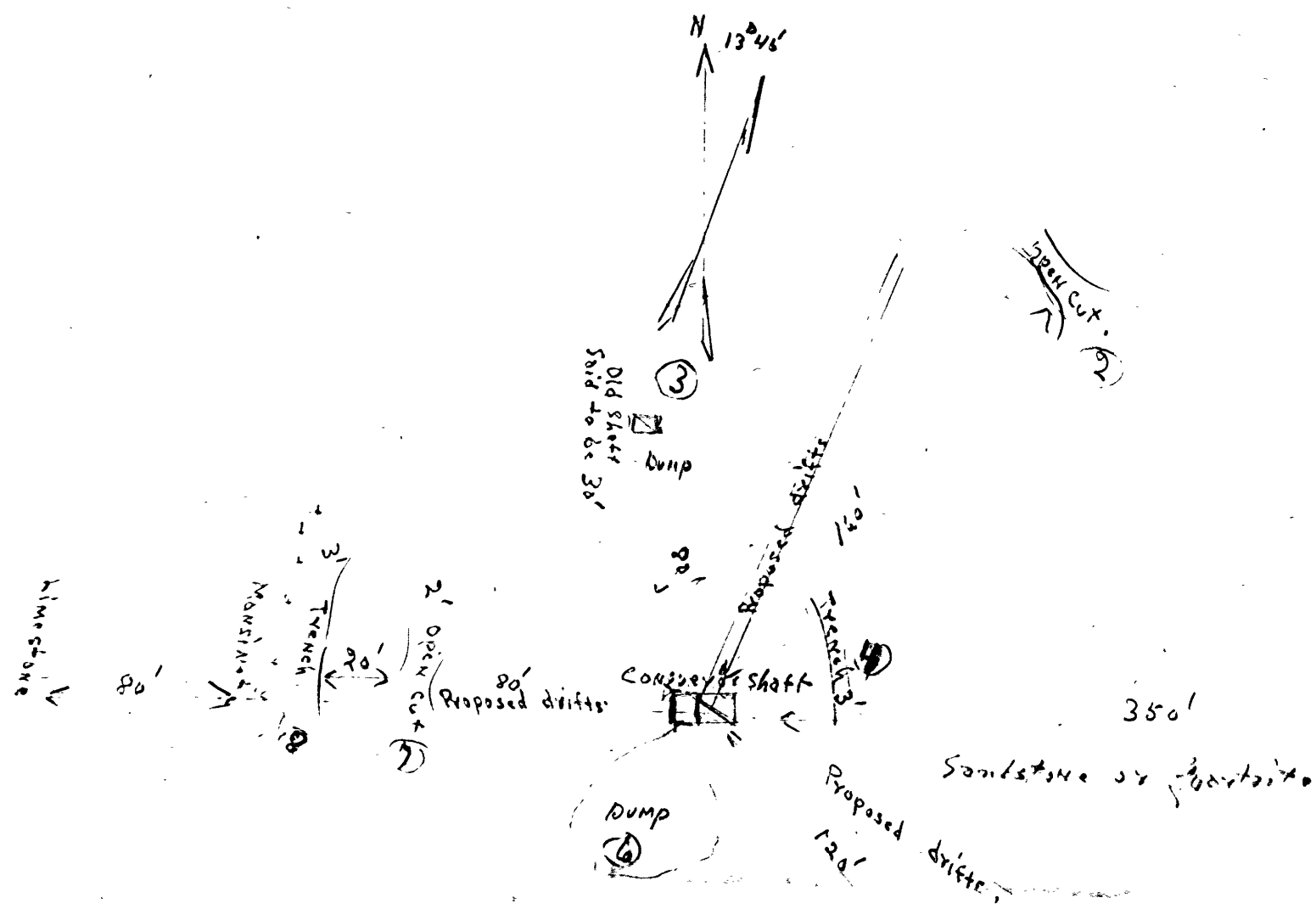
---- Proposed Drifts to Contact Mineralized Areas

There are over 20 surface ore exposures surrounding the Conqueror shaft. one of the greatest mineralization in the district.

235' Level (proposed)

335'

435' Level (proposed)



No 1 10'-cut 5' face. Copper 8% Lead 4%. Fluorspar 20% – Bastnasite crystals.
No 2 3'x15' Trench. Copper Stain (Malachite.)
No 3 Old shaft Malachite fairly well disperged thru dump.
No 4 3'x12' Trench. Copper Stain.
No 5 " " "
No 6 Dump from Conqueror shaft. Copper (Malachite) Lead (Galena) Fluorspar, Picked Samples Copper 11% Lead 10
No 7 Copper Stain.
No 8 10' Trench along Contact Manzanita and Sand Copper Stain Malachite

Plan Mineralized Area Near Conqueror Shaft

In 1946 the U.S.Bureau of M' 'es and the State of New Mexico Bureau of Mines ..de a report on the district in which the Conqueror mine is located. At that time the Company was known as the Continental Engineering Company.See Bulletin 21, Geological Survey report on page 111,115,116,119 and 122 regarding the fluorspar,bastnasite rare earth and other minerals.Reference is made to the Rio Tinto Mine on page 111,this is a part of the Conqueror mine,since these claims overlap. These claims belong to the New Mexico Copper Corporation.

The report was prepared chiefly by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines,U.S. Department of Interior.

The attached map was prepared by mining engineers.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE GALLINAS DISTRICT, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

By V. C. Kelley, H. E. Rothrock, and R. G. Smalley

GEOLOGY AND IRON DEPOSITS

By V. C. Kelley

INTRODUCTION

The Gallinas district occupies about 10 square miles of the eastern end of the Gallinas Mountains in Lincoln County, N. Mex. The Gallinas Mountains, which attain a maximum altitude of 8,750 feet, are an isolated, much dissected, and wooded uplift about 30 square miles in area. They are surrounded by plains and mesas that have altitudes of 7,000–7,500 feet.

The only mineral deposits described below are iron and fluorspar deposits. Lead, copper, silver, and gold, however, were mined as early as 1880 at the Red Cloud mine,[1] and the total value of ore from this mine is undoubtedly the greatest from any mine in the district.

The iron ore deposits of the Gallinas district recently attracted attention because of the emergency created by World War II. The Corona and American deposits were operated during 1942 and produced about 10,000 tons of iron ore. The small size of the deposits and the high freight charges to Pueblo, Colo., led to their abandonment. Considerable interest was created in the district in 1942 when fluorspar was exposed in road construction. During the period 1943–45 deposits of fluorspar and iron were investigated by the U. S. Geological Survey, the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and private companies.

GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks in the district are granite and gneiss of pre-Cambrian age. These rocks are directly overlain by the Abo sandstone of Permian (?) age. The Abo sandstone consists of a basal conglomerate which contains some beds of arkose, and red-brown sandstones, siltstones, and shales. The total thickness of this formation in the Gallinas Mountains is estimated to be between 100 and 200 feet. The Abo is overlain by the Yeso formation of Permian age, which consists of light-buff to red siltstones, fine-grained sandstones, and shales, and many discontinuous gray limestone beds rarely more than a few feet thick. Exposures are poor, and the Yeso is not readily distinguishable from the Abo, especially since gypsum, which is common elsewhere in the Yeso formation, is nearly absent from it in the Gallinas Mountains. The thickness, determined mostly from adjacent areas, is about 1,000 feet.

The Yeso is overlain by the Glorieta sandstone member of the San Andres formation of Permian age. This member consists of massive white to buff sandstone locally cross-bedded, and on South Mesa is at least 250 feet thick. The distinctive appearance of the Glorieta and its good exposures on the flanks and higher peaks have permitted the determination of the stratigraphy and structure of the mountains, despite the poor exposures of the lower formations and the unusual lithology of the Yeso.

Later intrusive rocks occur mostly as laccoliths, sills, and dikes which by analogy with similar intrusives elsewhere in New Mexico are believed to be of early Tertiary age. They may be classified broadly into syenite porphyry and medium- to fine-grained monzonites. The syenite porphyry occurs principally in laccoliths southwest of Red Cloud Canyon; the monzonites occur chiefly as sills and dikes mostly in the area northeast of Red Cloud Canyon. Contact effects and local concentrations of certain minerals commonly give rise to variations of these rock types. Quite different from these are monzonite breccia intrusions which occur in plugs or chimneys and consist of fragments of monzonite, andesite, syenite porphyry, and sedimentary rocks. The degree of metamorphism of the sedimentary rocks is slight. The monzonite dikes and sills are probably the oldest of the intrusions, and the breccia chimneys the youngest. Most of the concordant intrusives are emplaced in the Yeso formation; the mineral deposits are confined mostly to the sandstones and limestones of that formation.

The structure of the eastern end of the Gallinas Mountains suggests that the entire mass is a complex dome caused mostly by the intrusion of laccoliths and sills into the Permian rocks. Some folding not due to laccolithic doming appears to have involved the pre-Cambrian rocks. Red Cloud Canyon partly follows a weak zone of sharply flexed and faulted rocks between the principal laccolithic mass to the southwest and the adjoining sedimentary rocks to the northeast. The canyon diagonally crosses the principal fault of the district which runs north from South Canyon to the area west of Rough Mountain. A small branch fault follows Red Cloud Canyon near its head. During the intrusion and tectonic activity, the Yeso sandstone was locally shattered without being greatly displaced.

The mineral deposits in the Gallinas district have been formed by replacement and filling of fissures, shattered zones, and possibly breccia chimneys. Their positions are controlled by several different factors, and in many places more than one factor has influenced the localization of a deposit. Some shattered zones are broken crests or troughs of sharply-flexed folds, and others are localized at the intersection of joints or faults. The shattering may have been due to the interaction of torsional stresses during intrusion and folding.

IRON DEPOSITS

The iron deposits consist of magnetite, hematite, siderite, and their oxidation products. The gangue consists of calcite with minor quantities of tremolite, phlogopite, epidote, quartz, pyrite, and fluorite. The iron deposits have formed mostly by replacement of limestone beds at or near igneous contacts. The igneous contact, the limestone beds, and the local structure all influenced the position and shape of the bodies of iron ore.

AMERICAN DEPOSIT

The American deposit (locality 3 on map) is along the west side of Crashed-Bomber Ridge. The deposit has been explored and mined principally by hillside benches, although several test pits, drill holes, and a 170-foot crosscut are beneath the deposit

The deposit occurs along an irregular contact between syenite porphyry, which forms the crest of the ridge, and sandstone and limestone, which flank the west side of the ridge. The ore body crops out in a hairpin shape and probably represents a replacement of thin sedimentary beds in a narrow northward-plunging fold near the igneous contact. Thick overburden originally covered both limbs of the body, and much of this material was colluvial iron ore derived especially from the upper limb and perhaps the crest of the fold. The average width of the primary ore is about 5 feet, and the total length of the exposed hairpin-shaped body is about 400 feet. During 1942–43, a total of 3,466 long tons of iron ore averaging 56 percent iron was shipped to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. at Pueblo, Colo. Much of the output was from the soft, easily mined colluvial ore.

RARE METALS DEPOSIT

The Rare Metals deposit (locality 2 on map) is about 1,500 feet southwest of the American iron deposit. The property was explored by a few shallow shafts and short tunnels many years ago. Early in 1943 the Federal Bureau of Mines further delimited the deposit with several bulldozer and hand-dug trenches.

Although no outcrops expose either ore or bedrock, the deposit probably lies along the same general contact as the American deposit. Apparently two nearly parallel ore bodies strike north and dip 40°–70° E. The east body is generally at the contact between syenite porphyry and sandstone; sandstone forms both walls of the west body. The ore, which appears to have replaced limestone beds chiefly, consists mostly of magnetite and hematite in both hard and soft types that are prominently banded in many places. The ore body is irregular in shape and grade. The east or upper ore body appears to be continuous through a length of about 300 feet with an average width of about 15 feet. The west or lower ore body may be about 300 feet long and about 10 feet wide. Ore of more than 50 percent iron could be extracted from the deposit, but the depth to which it might extend is very uncertain.

CORONA DEPOSIT

The Corona deposit (locality 24 on map) is about 3½ miles west of Gallinas Station along the road to Gran Quivira. It is in flat limestone beds in the upper part of the Yeso formation that underlie the plain at the southeast edge of the mountains.

Two ore bodies have been uncovered. The principal or south ore body is exposed in a pit about 100 by 125 feet and 10 feet deep. The ore in this pit is nearly flat and 7 to 10 feet thick. The ore bed is bottomed in the pit, and stripping adjacent to the pit has revealed little additional ore beyond that already mined. The north ore body is exposed to a depth of 10 feet in a pit about 25 by 100 feet. The ore bed strikes north-northwest and dips about 25° E. The north body contains some unreplaced gypsum of the Yeso formation. During April and May of 1942, a total of 6,214 long tons averaging 48 percent iron was shipped from these bodies to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. at Pueblo, Colo.

FLUORSPAR DEPOSITS

By H. E. Rothrock and R. G. Smalley

Fluorspar may be defined as a mineral aggregate containing sufficient fluorite (CaF_2) to be of commercial interest. It is essential in the manufacture of many necessities such as steel, 100-octane gasoline, aluminum, refrigerants, and insecticides.

The fluorspar deposits in the Gallinas district are chiefly in the fractured quartzitic sandstones and siltstones of the Yeso formation. Relatively unaltered limestones are also mineralized with fluorite in some places, and a trachyte dike is the host rock at the Old Hickory prospect. The fluorspar occurs in fissures, brecciated zones, and as disseminated deposits. The ore bodies in fissures are commonly short, irregular in distribution, and localized at intersections of fractures. So far as known, these deposits have greater depths than lateral dimensions and resemble branching pipes. The deposits in fault breccias generally have greater continuity.

Most of the fluorite is light blue to dark purple. The darker these colors are, the richer the grade of the fluorspar. The fluorite has a finely granular texture that is dense on fresh surfaces and coarsely porous when weathered. The fluorspar deposit is an aggregate composed chiefly of fluorite, barite, and the siliceous and argillaceous remnants of the host rock with smaller proportions of calcite, dolomite, and bastnäsite, a rare yellow waxy fluocarbonate of cerium and lanthanum. Galena, pyrite, chalcocite, celestite, barytocalcite, azurite, malachite, and limonite occur sparingly.[2] The proportions of the chief constituents of the fluorspar deposits are shown by the assays of composite samples representing 11 of the deposits. Each composite sample was made by combining portions of samples taken from the outcrops, trenches, pits, or underground workings of one deposit. The work of sampling the veins, preparing the composite samples, and assaying the samples was done by the Federal Bureau of Mines, which determined minimum conditions for ore as 35 percent of CaF_2 in a body 2.5 feet wide. Composite samples from several of the ore bodies show the following ranges in the percentages of the chief constituents: CaF_2, 43.76 to 65.68 percent; SiO_2, 8.2 to 25.2 percent; $BaSO_4$, 11.72 to 28.56 percent; CaO, 1.0 to 5.52 percent.[3]

All of the deposits are of hypogene origin, and some of them, notably the Red Cloud deposit, show two or more generations of fluorite enrichment separated by periods of brecciation. The fluorspar was formed by replacement of alterable components of the rocks and by crystallization in brecciated zones, fissures, and permeable rocks. Mineralizing solutions ascended through fractures caused by the intrusion of the early Tertiary (?) igneous rocks and by subsequent adjustments.

Considerable exploratory work, consisting of the excavation of trenches, pits, shafts, and levels, has been done by the operators of the properties. No record of the shipment of fluorspar, however, could be found.

All of the deposits are listed beside the map. Those that best illustrate the various types of deposits or are most important economically are described below from data collected during investigations made by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines from May 1943 to October 1944.

RED CLOUD PROSPECT

The Red Cloud prospect (locality 21 on map) is about 300 feet east of the old Red Cloud lead-copper-silver mine. No mining has been done on the prospect, but the Bureau of Mines explored it by trenching, core drilling, and extensive underground workings. The principal fluorspar outcrop is in a cliff on the east side of Red Cloud Canyon. The face of the cliff is composed of masses of fluorspar and quartzitic sandstone for a distance of 30 feet above the stream and a length of 60 feet.

The deposit is in a wide brecciated zone in the Yeso formation between two intersecting faults or fault zones. One of them is exposed in the west end of the workings on the 35-foot level, where a dike of olivine basalt is faulted against the sandstone. No fault planes of the other system were found in the workings, but increased brecciation in the south end of the workings on the 35-foot level suggests that a fault is nearby. Open and clay-filled fractures in fluorspar-bearing rock indicate considerable post-mineral shattering. The brecciated zone is unevenly mineralized. It generally contains only traces of fluorspar near the faults and in the lower workings. Toward the center of the segment between the faults the concentration of fluorite increases to form a lens of ore that contains 40 percent or more of CaF_2, surrounded by low-grade fluorspar of variable tenor. The ore body extends from the surface as a plunging lens, reaching the 35-foot level only in the west end of the workings near the fault. The lens is oval in plan and about 100 feet long and 50 feet wide on the adit level. Its upper part apparently has been removed by erosion.

The ore is an aggregate composed chiefly of fragments of dense fine-grained purple fluorspar and quartzitic sandstone in a soft, iron-stained matrix of loosely cemented tiny fluorite crystals, granulated barite, and clay. Quartz, calcite, barite, bastnäsite, pyrite, limonite, and barytocelestite are scattered through the mass. The ore is exceptionally porous, having a specific gravity of 2.0, equivalent to 16 cubic feet per ton.[4] Composite samples from the ore body were assayed with the following results:

Assays of composite samples of ore from the Red Cloud fluorspar deposit

Number and location of samples comprising the composite	Chief constituents (percentages)			
	CaF_2	SiO_2	$BaSO_4$	CaO
6 samples from the outcrop	52.07	18.32	17.62	1.20
29 samples from the adit	50.40	14.72	25.26	2.16
3 samples from the 35-foot level	46.14	13.72	28.56	1.08

OLD HICKORY PROSPECT

In the early part of the century prospectors searching for copper and lead explored a fluorspar deposit on the Old Hickory patented claim (locality 15 on map), about a mile northeast of the Red Cloud mine. Their workings consisted of an adit, two shafts, and levels at depths of 100 and 195 feet. A stockpile of fluorspar was made at that time. No record of shipments could be found by the writers.

The deposit is a replacement body occurring chiefly in a trachyte dike, but extending as a lower-grade deposit into the adjoining brecciated arkosic quartzites of the Yeso formation. Much of the dike has been extensively replaced by fluorite to form an ore body that at the surface is 180 feet long and has an average width of 13 feet. It appears to taper underground to a length of 68 feet and an average width of 3 feet on the 195-foot level. The fluorspar is fine-grained, dense, and purple. It contains pink barite and remnants of the altered dike and its quartzite inclusions. Small scattered crystals of galena and coatings and veins of malachite indicate that weak lead-copper mineralization took place after the principal period of fluorite deposition. A period of dolomitization followed, when nearly the entire breccia and some of the adjacent sediments were impregnated and partly replaced. A composite sample containing parts of 31 samples from various places in the ore body assayed 56.05 percent of CaF_2, 15.08 percent of SiO_2, 15.38 percent of $BaSO_4$, and 2.28 percent of CaO.

EAGLE NEST PROSPECT

The Eagle Nest Prospect (locality 7 on map) is about three-quarters of a mile north of the Red Cloud mine. It is a replacement body in a wide northwest-trending fault breccia zone in quartzites of the Yeso formation. It has been explored by a series of trenches. The boundaries of the deposit are generally indefinite owing to the irregular replacement of the brecciated rock, but the part of the breccia zone that contains 40 percent or more of CaF_2 averages 9.5 feet wide and is 450 feet long. The ore is dense, granular, and purple, and contains scattered crystals of pyrite and partly altered barite. A composite sample representing 8 samples from trenches and pits within the ore body assayed 65.68 percent of CaF_2, 13.40 percent of SiO_2, 16.42 percent of $BaSO_4$ and 1.0 percent of CaO.

CONQUEROR NO. 4 AND HILLTOP PROSPECTS

The Conqueror No. 4 and Hilltop prospects (localities 8 and 9 on map) are about half a mile north-northeast of the Red Cloud mine. The deposit is explored only by shallow trenches and pits. The northeast end of the deposit is on the Hilltop claim and the southwest end is on the Conqueror No. 4 claim.

Fluorspar occurs as replacement bodies and fissure fillings in a group of fractures that strike N. 45° E. They are connected by cross fractures that strike N. 70° W. on the Hilltop claim and N. 15° W. on the Conqueror No. 4. The ore bodies are localized at the intersections of these fractures and in the fissures near these intersections. The deposit is cut at the northeast end by a fault, and 650 feet southwest it ends in stringers of fluorite, but is not continuous between these limits. The width of the ore ranges from 3 to 14.5 feet, and the lengths of the four exposed ore bodies range from 66 to 220 feet.

In most of the deposit the fluorspar is dense, finely crystalline, and purple, but in the southwest end it contains scattered masses of green crystals of fluorite as large as half an inch in diameter. White, partly weathered barite crystals are common. The following composite assays indicate the character of the ore:

Assays of composite samples of ore from the Conqueror No. 4 and Hilltop prospects

Number and location of samples comprising the composite	Chief constituents (percentages)			
	CaF_2	SiO_2	$BaSO_4$	CaO
10 samples from Conqueror No. 4	63.38	17.84	14.60	1.56
11 samples from Hilltop	57.41	20.84	21.20	1.20

ALL AMERICAN PROSPECT

The All American prospect (locality 4 on map) is near the head of Red Cloud Canyon on the road to the Forest Lookout Station. The deposit was explored by stripping, trenching, and by test pits. It was sampled and some shallow tests with a wagon drill were made by the Bureau of Mines in 1944.

The deposit is in folded and fractured northward-dipping rocks consisting chiefly of quartzitic sandstone and a few thin limestone beds of the Yeso formation and a sill of syenite porphyry. Fracturing was due chiefly to two faults which border the deposit. Fluorine-bearing solutions, admitted through the fractures and along the contacts of the strata, replaced the shattered rock and filled fissures to form stringers in joints; veins along faults, formational contacts, and bedding planes; pipelike bodies at the intersections of fractures; and irregular masses in breccia zones. The fluorspar is especially lacking in continuity within the exposed mineralized area, which is about 500 feet in diameter. It resembles the fluorspar from the Conqueror No. 4 except that it commonly contains bastnäsite. A composite sample of the ore assayed 54.27 percent of CaF_2, 23.24 percent of SiO_2, 11.72 percent of $BaSO_4$, and 1.46 percent of CaO.

EUREKA PROSPECT

The Eureka prospect (locality 17 on map) is about three-quarters of a mile northeast of the Red Cloud mine. The workings consist of an adit, three shafts, and an open cut, all of which are connected underground. The workings are on two veins in quartzitic sandstone and limestone beds of the Yeso formation near a sill of syenite porphyry. In one of the veins fluorspar predominates. The other contains chiefly copper minerals.

Fluorspar is found in the fine breccia of a sinuous fault whose general strike and dip are N. 70° W., 65°–90° S. Fluorspar containing 35 percent or more of CaF_2 occurs in six small bodies within a 255-foot section of the drift that follows the fault. Elsewhere in the breccia fluorspar is sparsely disseminated. The fluorspar bodies are composed of porous loosely cemented masses of small crystals of fluorite, barite, and calcite with clay and brecciated rock. The best of these bodies is 43 feet long and ranges from 2.4 to 6.7 feet in width. A composite of 11 samples from it assayed 43.76 percent of CaF_2, 10.84 percent of SiO_2, 25.50 percent of $BaSO_4$, and 5.52 percent of CaO.

HOOSIER GIRL PROSPECTS

The workings on the Hoosier Girl claim (locality 14 on map) are from 300 to 600 feet west of the Old Hickory and Eureka prospects. They consist of three shafts from 20 to 35 feet deep, each of which is sunk on a branching pipe of fluorspar. The maximum diameter of the deposits is 40 feet, and the depths are at least as great as that of the shafts sunk in them. The deposit at Shaft No. 1 is at the intersection of a zone of fractures striking generally N. 55° W., with a fracture striking N. 5° W. A composite of nine samples from the ore body at Shaft No. 1 assayed 54.23 percent of CaF_2, 8.20 percent of SiO_2, 15.00 percent of $BaSO_4$, and 4.82 percent of CaO.

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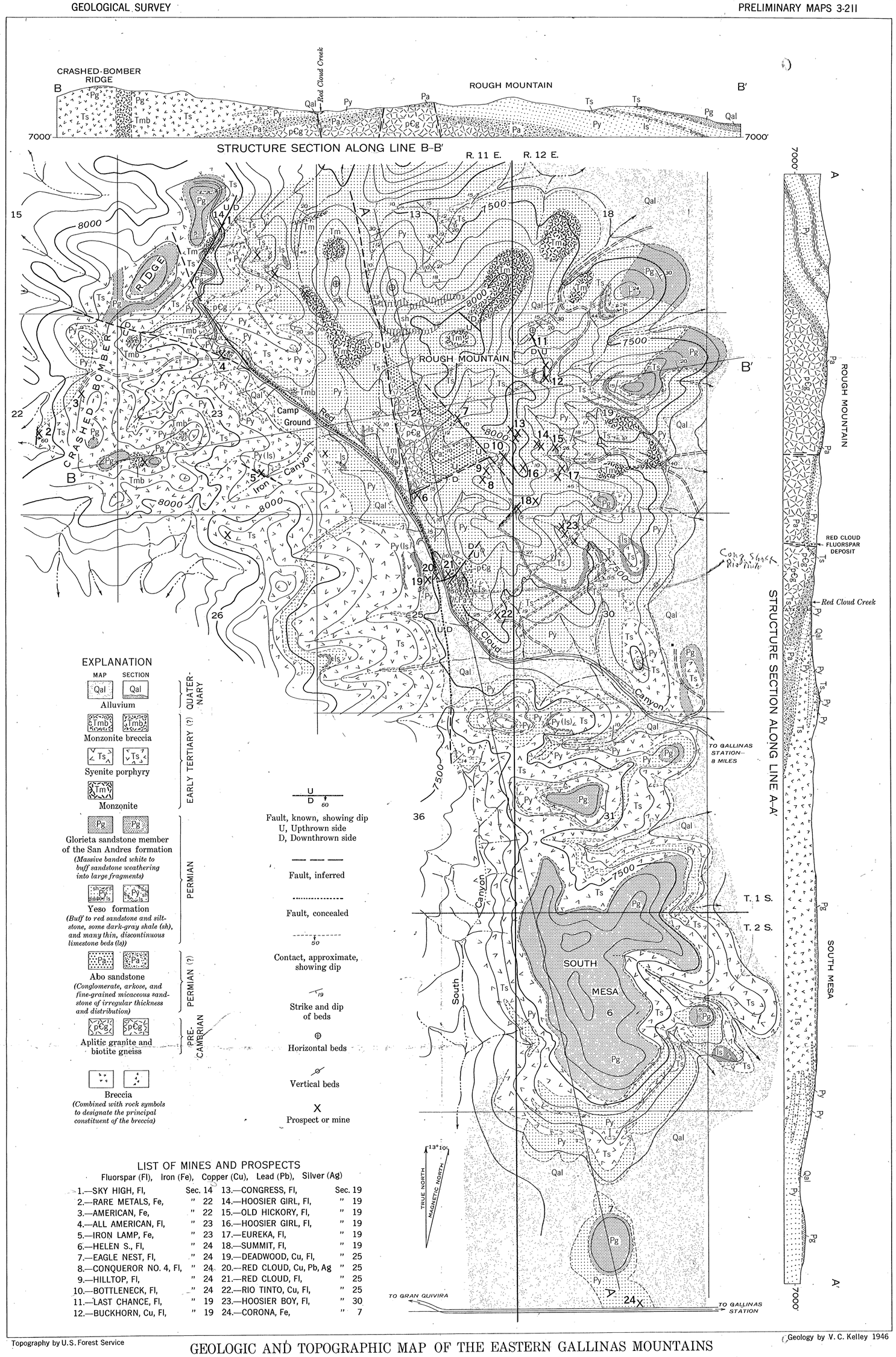
[1] Lindgren, Waldemar, Graton, L. C., and Gordon, C. H., The ore deposits of New Mexico: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 68, p. 176, 1910.

[2] Glass, J. J., and Smalley, R. G., Bastnasite: Am. Mineralogist, vol. 30, pp. 601-615, 1945.

[3] Soule, J. H., Exploration of Gallinas fluorspar deposits, Lincoln County, N. Mex.: U. S. Bureau of Mines, R. I. 3854, p. 6, April 1946.

[4] Specific gravity determined by the Federal Bureau of Mines.



Topography by U.S. Forest Service

Geology by V. C. Kelley 1946

GEOLOGIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE EASTERN GALLINAS MOUNTAINS

LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

0 ¼ ½ 1 2 MILES

Contour interval 100 feet

Datum is mean sea level

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE GALLINAS DISTRICT, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

By V. C. Kelley, H. E. Rothrock, and R. G. Smalley

GEOLOGY AND IRON DEPOSITS

By V. C. Kelley

INTRODUCTION

The Gallinas district occupies about 10 square miles of the eastern end of the Gallinas Mountains in Lincoln County, N. Mex. The Gallinas Mountains, which attain a maximum altitude of 8,750 feet, are an isolated, much dissected, and wooded uplift about 30 square miles in area. They are surrounded by plains and mesas that have altitudes of 7,000–7,500 feet.

The only mineral deposits described below are iron and fluorspar deposits. Lead, copper, silver, and gold, however, were mined as early as 1880 at the Red Cloud mine,[1] and the total value of ore from this mine is undoubtedly the greatest from any mine in the district.

The iron ore deposits of the Gallinas district recently attracted attention because of the emergency created by World War II. The Corona and American deposits were operated during 1942 and produced about 10,000 tons of iron ore. The small size of the deposits and the high freight charges to Pueblo, Colo., led to their abandonment. Considerable interest was created in the district in 1942 when fluorspar was exposed in road construction. During the period 1943–45 deposits of fluorspar and iron were investigated by the U. S. Geological Survey, the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and private companies.

GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks in the district are granite and gneiss of pre-Cambrian age. These rocks are directly overlain by the Abo sandstone of Permian (?) age. The Abo sandstone consists of a basal conglomerate which contains some beds of arkose, and red-brown sandstones, siltstones, and shales. The total thickness of this formation in the Gallinas Mountains is estimated to be between 100 and 200 feet. The Abo is overlain by the Yeso formation of Permian age, which consists of light-buff to red siltstones, fine-grained sandstones, and shales, and many discontinuous gray limestone beds rarely more than a few feet thick. Exposures are poor, and the Yeso is not readily distinguishable from the Abo, especially since gypsum, which is common elsewhere in the Yeso formation, is nearly absent from it in the Gallinas Mountains. The thickness, determined mostly from adjacent areas, is about 1,000 feet.

The Yeso is overlain by the Glorieta sandstone member of the San Andres formation of Permian age. This member consists of massive white to buff sandstone locally cross-bedded, and on South Mesa is at least 250 feet thick. The distinctive appearance of the Glorieta and its good exposures on the flanks and higher peaks have permitted the determination of the stratigraphy and structure of the mountains, despite the poor exposures of the lower formations and the unusual lithology of the Yeso.

Later intrusive rocks occur mostly as laccoliths, sills, and dikes which by analogy with similar intrusives elsewhere in New Mexico are believed to be of early Tertiary age. They may be classified broadly into syenite porphyry and medium- to fine-grained monzonites. The syenite porphyry occurs principally in laccoliths southwest of Red Cloud Canyon; the monzonites occur chiefly as sills and dikes mostly in the area northeast of Red Cloud Canyon. Contact effects and local concentrations of certain minerals commonly give rise to variations of these rock types. Quite different from these are monzonite breccia intrusions which occur in plugs or chimneys and consist of fragments of monzonite, andesite, syenite porphyry, and sedimentary rocks. The degree of metamorphism of the sedimentary rocks is slight. The monzonite dikes and sills are probably the oldest of the intrusions, and the breccia chimneys the youngest. Most of the concordant intrusives are emplaced in the Yeso formation; the mineral deposits are confined mostly to the sandstones and limestones of that formation.

The structure of the eastern end of the Gallinas Mountains suggests that the entire mass is a complex dome caused mostly by the intrusion of laccoliths and sills into the Permian rocks. Some folding not due to laccolithic doming appears to have involved the pre-Cambrian rocks. Red Cloud Canyon partly follows a weak zone of sharply flexed and faulted rocks between the principal laccolithic mass to the southwest and the adjoining sedimentary rocks to the northeast. The canyon diagonally crosses the principal fault of the district which runs north from South Canyon to the area west of Rough Mountain. A small branch fault follows Red Cloud Canyon near its head. During the intrusion and tectonic activity, the Yeso sandstone was locally shattered without being greatly displaced.

The mineral deposits in the Gallinas district have been formed by replacement and filling of fissures, shattered zones, and possibly breccia chimneys. Their positions are controlled by several different factors, and in many places more than one factor has influenced the localization of a deposit. Some shattered zones are broken crests or troughs of sharply-flexed folds, and others are localized at the intersection of joints or faults. The shattering may have been due to the interaction of torsional stresses during intrusion and folding.

IRON DEPOSITS

The iron deposits consist of magnetite, hematite, siderite, and their oxidation products. The gangue consists of calcite with minor quantities of tremolite, phlogopite, epidote, quartz, pyrite, and fluorite. The iron deposits have formed mostly by replacement of limestone beds at or near igneous contacts. The igneous contact, the limestone beds, and the local structure all influenced the position and shape of the bodies of iron ore.

AMERICAN DEPOSIT

The American deposit (locality 3 on map) is along the west side of Crashed-Bomber Ridge. The deposit has been explored and mined principally by hillside benches, although several test pits, drill holes, and a 170-foot crosscut are beneath the deposit

The deposit occurs along an irregular contact between syenite porphyry, which forms the crest of the ridge, and sandstone and limestone, which flank the west side of the ridge. The ore body crops out in a hairpin shape and probably represents a replacement of thin sedimentary beds in a narrow northward-plunging fold near the igneous contact. Thick overburden originally covered both limbs of the body, and much of this material was colluvial iron ore derived especially from the upper limb and perhaps the crest of the fold. The average width of the primary ore is about 5 feet, and the total length of the exposed hairpin-shaped body is about 400 feet. During 1942–43, a total of 3,466 long tons of iron ore averaging 56 percent iron was shipped to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. at Pueblo, Colo. Much of the output was from the soft, easily mined colluvial ore.

RARE METALS DEPOSIT

The Rare Metals deposit (locality 2 on map) is about 1,500 feet southwest of the American iron deposit. The property was explored by a few shallow shafts and short tunnels many years ago. Early in 1943 the Federal Bureau of Mines further delimited the deposit with several bulldozer and hand-dug trenches.

Although no outcrops expose either ore or bedrock, the deposit probably lies along the same general contact as the American deposit. Apparently two nearly parallel ore bodies strike north and dip 40°–70° E. The east body is generally at the contact between syenite porphyry and sandstone; sandstone forms both walls of the west body. The ore, which appears to have replaced limestone beds chiefly, consists mostly of magnetite and hematite in both hard and soft types that are prominently banded in many places. The ore body is irregular in shape and grade. The east or upper ore body appears to be continuous through a length of about 300 feet with an average width of about 15 feet. The west or lower ore body may be about 300 feet long and about 10 feet wide. Ore of more than 50 percent iron could be extracted from the deposit, but the depth to which it might extend is very uncertain.

CORONA DEPOSIT

The Corona deposit (locality 24 on map) is about 3½ miles west of Gallinas Station along the road to Gran Quivira. It is in flat limestone beds in the upper part of the Yeso formation that underlie the plain at the southeast edge of the mountains.

Two ore bodies have been uncovered. The principal or south ore body is exposed in a pit about 100 by 125 feet and 10 feet deep. The ore in this pit is nearly flat and 7 to 10 feet thick. The ore bed is bottomed in the pit, and stripping adjacent to the pit has revealed little additional ore beyond that already mined. The north ore body is exposed to a depth of 10 feet in a pit about 25 by 100 feet. The ore bed strikes north-northwest and dips about 25° E. The north body contains some unreplaced gypsum of the Yeso formation. During April and May of 1942, a total of 6,214 long tons averaging 48 percent iron was shipped from these bodies to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. at Pueblo, Colo.

FLUORSPAR DEPOSITS

By H. E. Rothrock and R. G. Smalley

Fluorspar may be defined as a mineral aggregate containing sufficient fluorite (CaF_2) to be of commercial interest. It is essential in the manufacture of many necessities such as steel, 100-octane gasoline, aluminum, refrigerants, and insecticides.

The fluorspar deposits in the Gallinas district are chiefly in the fractured quartzitic sandstones and siltstones of the Yeso formation. Relatively unaltered limestones are also mineralized with fluorite in some places, and a trachyte dike is the host rock at the Old Hickory prospect. The fluorspar occurs in fissures, brecciated zones, and as disseminated deposits. The ore bodies in fissures are commonly short, irregular in distribution, and localized at intersections of fractures. So far as known, these deposits have greater depths than lateral dimensions and resemble branching pipes. The deposits in fault breccias generally have greater continuity.

Most of the fluorite is light blue to dark purple. The darker these colors are, the richer the grade of the fluorspar. The fluorite has a finely granular texture that is dense on fresh surfaces and coarsely porous when weathered. The fluorspar deposit is an aggregate composed chiefly of fluorite, barite, and the siliceous and argillaceous remnants of the host rock with smaller proportions of calcite, dolomite, and bastnäsite, a rare yellow waxy fluocarbonate of cerium and lanthanum. Galena, pyrite, chalcocite, celestite, barytocalcite, azurite, malachite, and limonite occur sparingly.[2] The proportions of the chief constituents of the fluorspar deposits are shown by the assays of composite samples representing 11 of the deposits. Each composite sample was made by combining portions of samples taken from the outcrops, trenches, pits, or underground workings of one deposit. The work of sampling the veins, preparing the composite samples, and assaying the samples was done by the Federal Bureau of Mines, which determined minimum conditions for ore as 35 percent of CaF_2 in a body 2.5 feet wide. Composite samples from several of the ore bodies show the following ranges in the percentages of the chief constituents: CaF_2, 43.76 to 65.68 percent; SiO_2, 8.2 to 25.2 percent; $BaSO_4$, 11.72 to 28.56 percent; CaO, 1.0 to 5.52 percent.[3]

All of the deposits are of hypogene origin, and some of them, notably the Red Cloud deposit, show two or more generations of fluorite enrichment separated by periods of brecciation. The fluorspar was formed by replacement of alterable components of the rocks and by crystallization in brecciated zones, fissures, and permeable rocks. Mineralizing solutions ascended through fractures caused by the intrusion of the early Tertiary (?) igneous rocks and by subsequent adjustments.

Considerable exploratory work, consisting of the excavation of trenches, pits, shafts, and levels, has been done by the operators of the properties. No record of the shipment of fluorspar, however, could be found.

All of the deposits are listed beside the map. Those that best illustrate the various types of deposits or are most important economically are described below from data collected during investigations made by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines from May 1943 to October 1944.

RED CLOUD PROSPECT

The Red Cloud prospect (locality 21 on map) is about 300 feet east of the old Red Cloud lead-copper-silver mine. No mining has been done on the prospect, but the Bureau of Mines explored it by trenching, core drilling, and extensive underground workings. The principal fluorspar outcrop is in a cliff on the east side of Red Cloud Canyon. The face of the cliff is composed of masses of fluorspar and quartzitic sandstone for a distance of 30 feet above the stream and a length of 55 feet.

The deposit is in a wide brecciated zone in the Yeso formation between two intersecting faults or fault zones. One of them is exposed in the west end of the workings on the 35-foot level, where a dike of olivine basalt is faulted against the sandstone. No fault planes of the other system were found in the workings, but increased brecciation in the south end of the workings on the 35-foot level suggests that a fault is nearby. Open and clay-filled fractures in fluorspar-bearing rock indicate considerable post-mineral shattering. The brecciated zone is unevenly mineralized. It generally contains only traces of fluorspar near the faults and in the lower workings. Toward the center of the segment between the faults the concentration of fluorite increases to form a lens of ore that contains 40 percent or more of CaF_2, surrounded by low-grade fluorspar of variable tenor. The ore body extends from the surface as a plunging lens, reaching the 35-foot level only in the west end of the workings near the fault. The lens is oval in plan and about 100 feet long and 50 feet wide on the adit level. Its upper part apparently has been removed by erosion.

The ore is an aggregate composed chiefly of fragments of dense fine-grained purple fluorspar and quartzitic sandstone in a soft, iron-stained matrix of loosely cemented tiny fluorite crystals, granulated barite, and clay. Quartz, calcite, barite, bastnäsite, pyrite, limonite, and barytocelestite are scattered through the mass. The ore is exceptionally porous, having a specific gravity of 2.0, equivalent to 16 cubic feet per ton.[4] Composite samples from the ore body were assayed with the following results:

Assays of composite samples of ore from the Red Cloud fluorspar deposit

Number and location of samples comprising the composite	Chief constituents (percentages)			
	CaF_2	SiO_2	$BaSO_4$	CaO
6 samples from the outcrop	52.07	18.32	17.62	1.20
29 samples from the adit	50.40	14.72	25.26	2.16
3 samples from the 35-foot level	46.14	13.72	28.56	1.08

OLD HICKORY PROSPECT

In the early part of the century prospectors searching for copper and lead explored a fluorspar deposit on the Old Hickory patented claim (locality 15 on map), about a mile northeast of the Red Cloud mine. Their workings consisted of an adit, two shafts, and levels at depths of 100 and 195 feet. A stockpile of fluorspar was made at that time. No record of shipments could be found by the writers.

The deposit is a replacement body occurring chiefly in a trachyte dike, but extending as a lower-grade deposit into the adjoining brecciated arkosic quartzites of the Yeso formation. Much of the dike has been extensively replaced by fluorite to form an ore body that at the surface is 180 feet long and has an average width of 13 feet. It appears to taper underground to a length of 65 feet and an average width of 3 feet on the 195-foot level. The fluorspar is fine-grained, dense, and purple. It contains pink barite and remnants of the altered dike and its quartzite inclusions. Small scattered crystals of galena and coatings and veins of malachite indicate that weak lead-copper mineralization took place after the principal period of fluorite deposition. A period of dolomitization followed, when nearly the entire breccia and some of the adjacent sediments were impregnated and partly replaced. A composite sample containing parts of 31 samples from various places in the ore body assayed 56.05 percent of CaF_2, 15.08 percent of SiO_2, 15.38 percent of $BaSO_4$, and 2.26 percent of CaO.

EAGLE NEST PROSPECT

The Eagle Nest Prospect (locality 7 on map) is about three-quarters of a mile north of the Red Cloud mine. It is a replacement body in a wide northwest-trending fault breccia zone in quartzites of the Yeso formation. It has been explored by a series of trenches. The boundaries of the deposit are generally indefinite owing to the irregular replacement of the brecciated rock, but the part of the breccia zone that contains 40 percent or more of CaF_2 averages 9.5 feet wide and is 450 feet long. The ore is dense, granular, and purple, and contains scattered crystals of pyrite and partly altered barite. A composite sample representing 8 samples from trenches and pits within the ore body assayed 65.68 percent of CaF_2, 13.40 percent of SiO_2, 16.42 percent of $BaSO_4$ and 1.0 percent of CaO.

CONQUEROR NO. 4 AND HILLTOP PROSPECTS

The Conqueror No. 4 and Hilltop prospects (localities 8 and 9 on map) are about half a mile north-northeast of the Red Cloud mine. The deposit is explored only by shallow trenches and pits. The northeast end of the deposit is on the Hilltop claim and the southwest end is on the Conqueror No. 4 claim.

Fluorspar occurs as replacement bodies and fissure fillings in a group of fractures that strike N. 45° E. They are connected by cross fractures that strike N. 70° W. on the Hilltop claim and N. 15° W. on the Conqueror No. 4. The ore bodies are localized at the intersections of these fractures and in the fissures near these intersections. The deposit is cut at the northeast end by a fault, and 650 feet southwest it ends in stringers of fluorite, but is not continuous between these limits. The width of the ore ranges from 3 to 14.5 feet, and the lengths of the four exposed ore bodies range from 66 to 220 feet.

In most of the deposit the fluorspar is dense, finely crystalline, and purple, but in the southwest end it contains scattered masses of green crystals of fluorite as large as half an inch in diameter. White, partly weathered barite crystals are common. The following composite assays indicate the character of the ore:

Assays of composite samples of ore from the Conqueror No. 4 and Hilltop prospects

Number and location of samples comprising the composite	Chief constituents (percentages)			
	CaF_2	SiO_2	$BaSO_4$	CaO
10 samples from Conqueror No. 4	63.38	17.84	14.60	1.56
11 samples from Hilltop	57.41	20.84	21.20	1.20

ALL AMERICAN PROSPECT

The All American prospect (locality 4 on map) is near the head of Red Cloud Canyon on the road to the Forest Lookout Station. The deposit was explored by stripping, trenching, and by test pits. It was sampled and some shallow tests with a wagon drill were made by the Bureau of Mines in 1944.

The deposit is in folded and fractured northward-dipping rocks consisting chiefly of quartzitic sandstone and a few thin limestone beds of the Yeso formation and a sill of syenite porphyry. Fracturing was due chiefly to two faults which border the deposit. Fluorine-bearing solutions, admitted through the fractures and along the contacts of the strata, replaced the shattered rock and filled fissures to form stringers in joints; veins along faults, formational contacts, and bedding planes; pipelike bodies at the intersections of fractures; and irregular masses in breccia zones. The fluorspar is especially lacking in continuity within the exposed mineralized area, which is about 500 feet in diameter. It resembles the fluorspar from the Conqueror No. 4 except that it commonly contains bastnäsite. A composite sample of the ore assayed 54.27 percent of CaF_2, 23.24 percent of SiO_2, 11.72 percent of $BaSO_4$, and 1.46 percent of CaO.

EUREKA PROSPECT

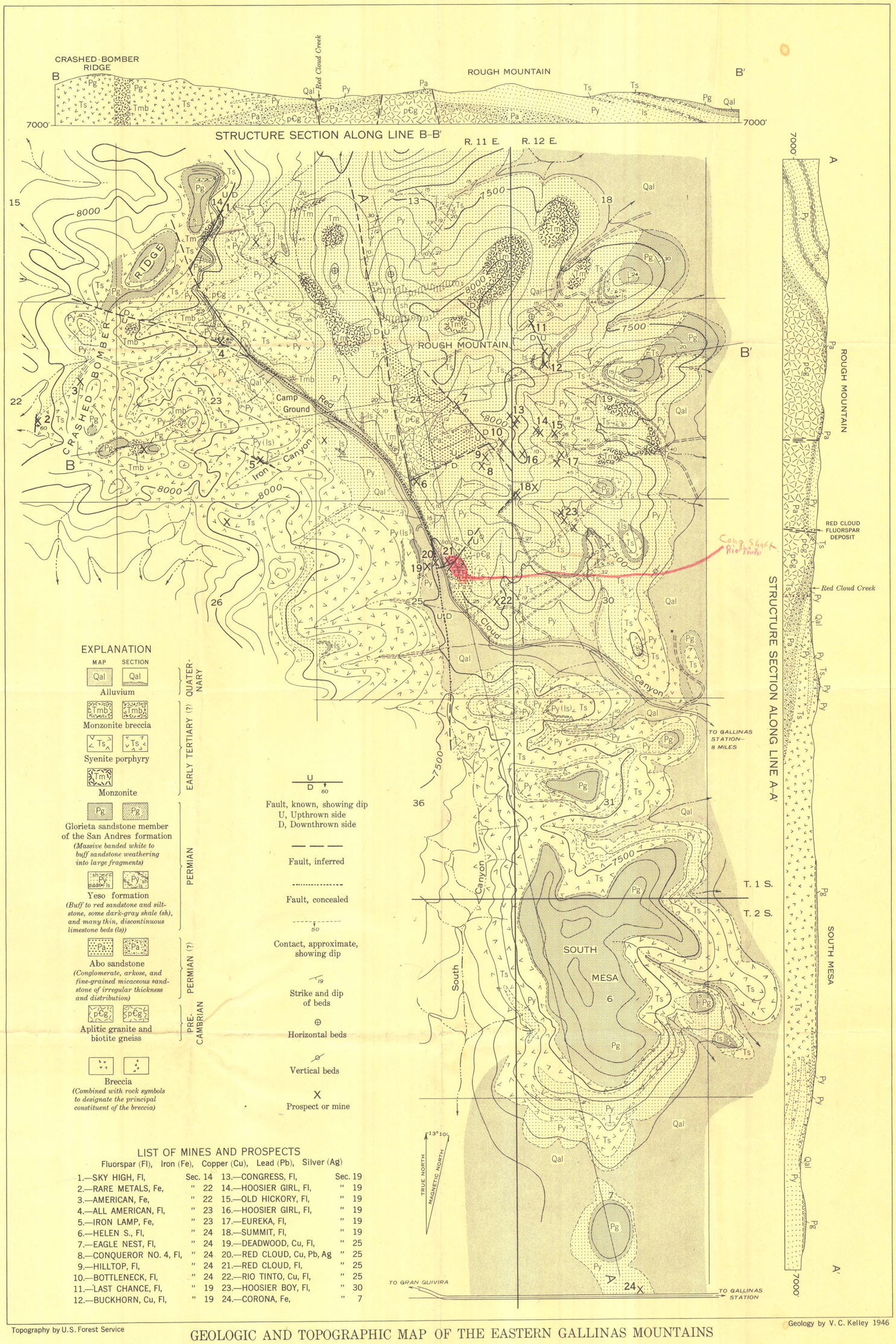
The Eureka prospect (locality 17 on map) is about three-quarters of a mile northeast of the Red Cloud mine. The workings consist of an adit, three shafts, and an open cut, all of which are connected underground. The workings are on two veins in quartzitic sandstone and limestone beds of the Yeso formation near a sill of syenite porphyry. In one of the veins fluorspar predominates. The other contains chiefly copper minerals.

Fluorspar is found in the fine breccia of a sinuous fault whose general strike and dip are N. 70° W., 65°–90° S. Fluorspar containing 35 percent or more of CaF_2 occurs in six small bodies within a 255-foot section of the drift that follows the fault. Elsewhere in the breccia fluorspar is sparsely disseminated. The fluorspar bodies are composed of porous loosely cemented masses of small crystals of fluorite, barite, and calcite with clay and brecciated rock. The best of these bodies is 43 feet long and ranges from 2.4 to 6.7 feet in width. A composite of 11 samples from it assayed 43.76 percent of CaF_2, 10.84 percent of SiO_2, 25.50 percent of $BaSO_4$, and 5.62 percent of CaO.

HOOSIER GIRL PROSPECTS

The workings on the Hoosier Girl claim (locality 14 on map) are from 300 to 600 feet west of the Old Hickory and Eureka prospects. They consist of three shafts from 20 to 35 feet deep, each of which is sunk on a branching pipe of fluorspar. The maximum diameter of the deposits is 40 feet, and the depths are at least as great as that of the shafts sunk in them. The deposit at Shaft No. 1 is at the intersection of a zone of fractures striking generally N. 55° W., with a fracture striking N. 5° W. A composite of nine samples from the ore body at Shaft No. 1 assayed 54.23 percent of CaF_2, 8.20 percent of SiO_2, 15.00 percent of $BaSO_4$, and 4.52 percent of CaO.

[1] Lindgren, Waldemar, Graton, L. C., and Gordon, C. H., The ore deposits of New Mexico: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 68, p. 176, 1910.
[2] Glass, J. J., and Smalley, R. G., Bastnasite: Am. Mineralogist, vol. 30, pp. 601–615, 1945.
[3] Soule, J. H., Exploration of Gallinas fluorspar deposits, Lincoln County, N. Mex.: U. S. Bureau of Mines, R. I. 3854, p. 6, April 1946.
[4] Specific gravity determined by the Federal Bureau of Mines.



Topography by U.S. Forest Service

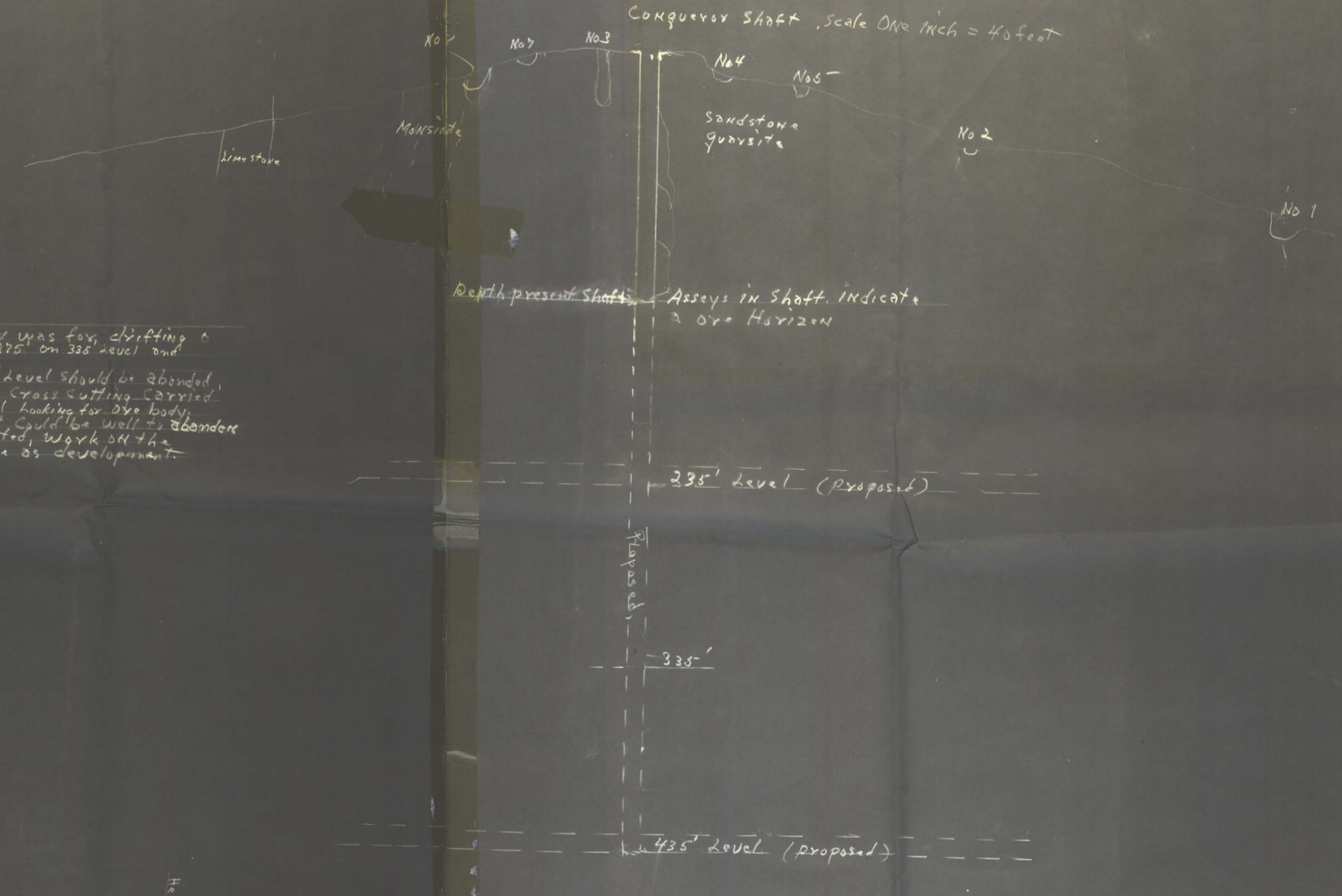
Geology by V. C. Kelley 1946

GEOLOGIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE EASTERN GALLINAS MOUNTAINS

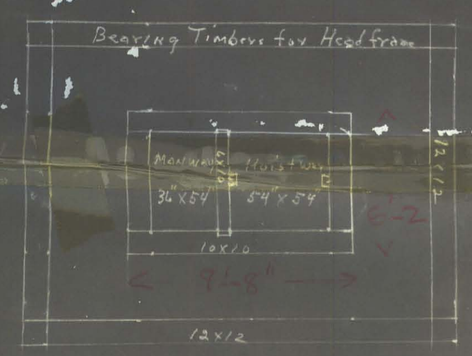
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

0 ¼ ½ 1 2 MILES

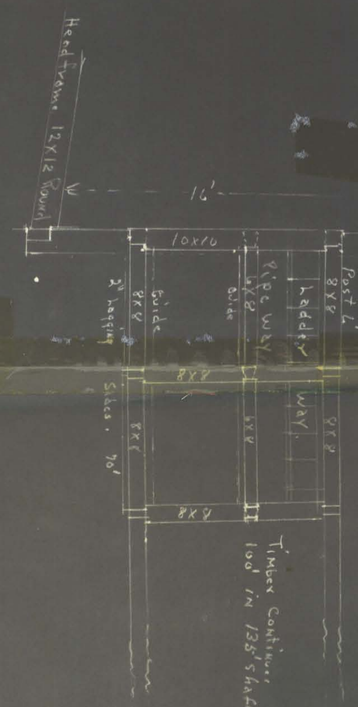
Contour interval 100 feet
Datum is mean sea level



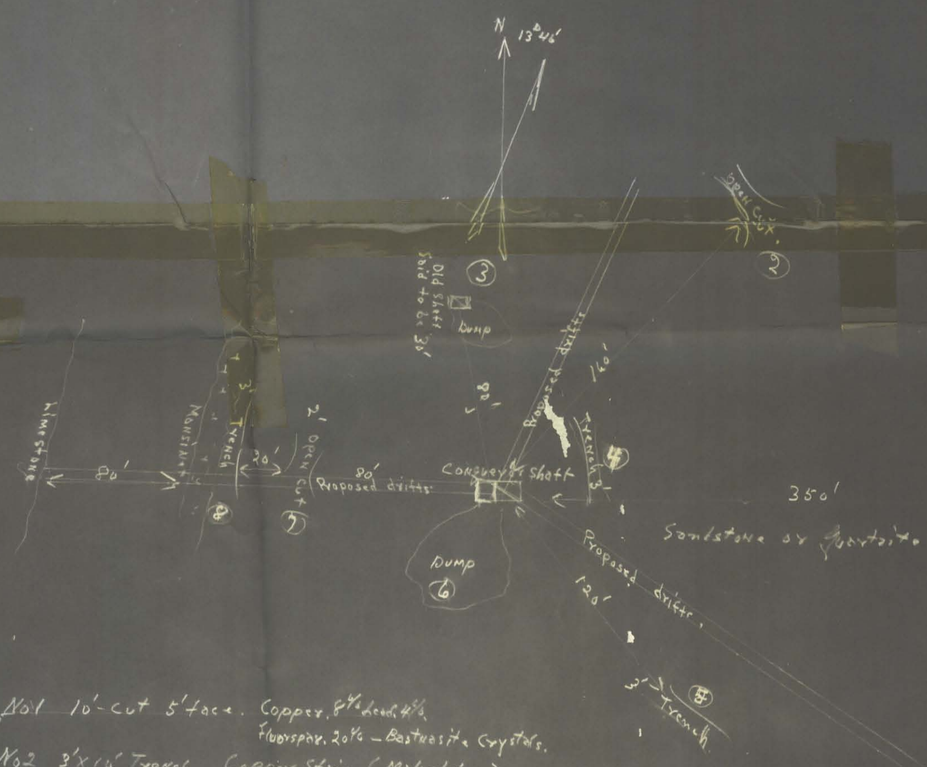
The original plan was for drifting 200' on 235' level 275' on 335 level and 350' on 435' level.
I think the 335' level should be abanded, and the additional cross cutting carried on the 235' level looking for ore body. Not finding ore it could be well to abander or if ore is located, work on the 435 would serve as development.



Plan at Collar
Scale. 1/4" = 1 foot



Cross Section Shaft
Scale 1/4" = 1 foot.



No 1 10'-cut 5' face. Copper, 8% lead, 4% Floorspar, 20% – Bastnesite Crystals.
No 2 3'x10' Trench. Copper Stain (Malachite.)
No 3 Old Shaft. Malachite fairly well dispersed thru dump.
No 4 3'x12' Trench. Copper Stain.
No 5 " " " "
No 6 Dump from Conqueror Shaft. Copper (Malachite) lead (Galena) Floorspar, Picked Samples Copper 11% lead 10%
No 7 Copper stain.
No 8 10' Trench along Contact Monsinite and Sand: Copper stain Malachite

Plan Mineralized Area Near Conqueror Shaft
Scale One Inch = 40 feet

Conqueror Shaft. New Mexico Copper Mining Co.
Shaft is 10' west of Eastend line Conqueror Contact.
Unpatented Mining Claim, Red Cloud Mining District,
Eastern Gallinas Mountains Lincoln County N.M.
N.E. 1/4 Sec. 25 T.1.S. R.11 W.

Prepared by Jack A. Payne Box 324 Corona N.M.
Feb 21-1952