Initials: HL

File Name: 41789

Commodity: Ag Au Cu

Country: USA

State/Province: NEVADA

County: LANDER

Project: COPPER CANYON MINE

Date: 10/21/1913

Title/Subject: Preliminary Investigations and Correspondence

Notes: BATTLE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT Porphyry MOLYBDENITE deposit

#____Oversize Doc(s) __Y__Assay Data ____Log(s)

Map Scale:_____

T: 31N

R: 43E

S: 27

FILE 9/15
SUBJECT

C O P Y

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF MR. A. P. ANDERSON, dated San Francisco, October 21st, 1913 to Mr. Frederick Lyon.

RE: BATTLE MOUNTAIN.

Another deal, which I am trying to put through is one on properties located near Battle Mountain, Nevada. You may recall that I asked Mr. King to visit, this section when he completed the examination of the property, which he went to see near
I returned from a trip to Battle Mountain with Mr. King a few days ago and was ~~a~~ very deeply impressed with the surface showing I found there. The country in general is a porphyry, monzanite variety. The claims I went to see lie about six miles from Battle Mountain in the low foot hills, easy accessible by wagon road and railroad can be easily built. The surface showing consists of copper carbonate over wide areas of monzanite porphyry and showing in places small bunches of chalcocite. King is now getting an option on this group, or rather two groups at a price of $200,000, time two years - no cash payments.

The adjoining property is owned by the western & Glasgow Company, which was financed by J. P. Coates & Sons of England. The Western & Glasgow property has a much better surface showing than the property I went to see, but all these claims should go into one group in order to be properly developed. About seven miles south west, the Western & Glasgow own another group of twelve or fifteen claims. Most of these claims are patented. The surface showing on this last group is equal to the surface showing at Chino copper in New Mexico. The values found on the surface are carbonate, cuprite and chalcocite. A considerable quantity of high grade ore has been mined and shipped from the seams and streaks found throughout this monozonite porphyry. I have no reliable estimate of tonnage or value shipped but it must have been considerable judging from the open cuts, which have been

made. One shaft I am told has been sunk to a depth of 500 feet on one of these streaks. It has every indication to make a porphyry copper mine. The good surface showing extends over a considerable area and there is a fair surface showing to be found on the claims for a length of 1,500 to 2,000 feet and probably 600 feet in width. The formation is an open monzonite, similar, if not exactly the same, as that found at Chino and geological conditions are right for the formation or making of a large porphyry copper, providing the solutions were sufficiently rich to make the primary deposit.

Apparently there is a mineralized belt seven or eight miles in length extending from this group, known as the Copper Canyon group to the northeast, terminating at the group of claims, which I went with Mr. King to examine. I walked over a considerable portion of this territory and found evidences of mineralization everywhere. It is strange and remarkable to me that this section has been overlooked.

Fred King has already taken up with the representatives of the Western & Glasgow, the proposition of the option on their holdings in this camp, and I am arranging that he shall go to Salt Lake to see their representative- and attorney there - and try to get an option without loss of time. I shall give him a letter to Mr. Heintz, which he can use if he finds it necessary. He may be able to get a better option if it does not become known that he intends to turn these claims over to our Company, and it is possible that he may need and ask Mr. Heintz's help in order to get this option. As soon as he has acquired this option, it is my intention to have one of the owners of the group, from whom King has recently acquired option of this district, locate all adjoining ground lying between the two groups mentioned before undertaking any drilling or development work.

In addition to the copper showing referred to, I visited some iron deposits, which they claim carry eight to ten dollar gold values. It is an oxidized iron resembling gossan, and is said to carry the above stated gold values. Some work has been done driving tunnels, sinking winzes and surface cuts. Nearly all the workings show same character of iron, and there is

beyond a doubt a very large tonnage of this material that can be developed in this district. We will try to tie up and get an option on these iron deposits as well as on the copper claims. There are also mountains of lime stone on the Northeast end of the mountains and nearer the valley, which I intend to locate. Lime appears to be good quality.

All these properties will be easily accessible by railroad, which can be built over a fair grade at reasonable cost. Battle Mountain, as you know, is on the Southern Pacific and the Western Pacific is five miles north of Battle Mountain, therefore the transportation problem is one that is already solved.

The valley in which Battle Mountain is situated abounds artesian water. So far, there has been developed three artisian water stratas ranging from 300 to 800 feet in depth. The humboldt and Reese rivers are not far distant. You have the whole state of Nevada practically for a tailings dump, therefore is ideal for mining operations provided we can make mines, and if King can get the option from the Glasgow & Western there is an opportunity to spend a whole lot of money in trying to find a mine.I shall be glad to turn this proposition over to Heintz as soon as I have worked it into shape.

(Sgd) A.P.Anderson.

COPY

FILE
SUBJECT

Palace Hotel,
San Francisco, November 6, 1913.

Mr. Sidney J. Jennings,
Vice President,
Box 385, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

SUBJECT: BATTLE MOUNTAIN COPPER MINES,
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NEVADA.

Mr. Fred G. King has acquired options upon the Calumet Copper Company's ground located about six miles south of Battle Mountain. This group consists of twenty six claims; the price is $200,000; first payment of $67,500 July 1st, 1915, with succeeding equal payments monthly thereafter until $200,000 has been paid.

King has also acquired option upon the ground in the Battle Mountain District owned by the Western and Glasgow Company consisting of two groups of claims known as the Copper Basin Group, and Copper Canyon Group. The Copper Basin Group adjoins the ground of the Calumet Copper Company. I believe there are twenty eight claims in this group and make a solid body of 54 claims in the north end of this range of hills. These claims are easily accessible from Battle Mountain at the present time by wagon road. Railroad can easily and readily be built.

The Copper Canyon Group of claims lie about 18 miles from Battle Mountain as measured by the wagon road, and in a direct line from the Calumet Copper Company's claims I would say it would be in the neighborhood of six to eight miles. The price and terms in the option from the Western and Glasgow calls for payment of $200,000 within two years and after January 1st, 1914 we are to make to them a monthly payment of $500 per month, to apply on the purchase price.

The provisions in the option on the Copper Basin Group are that we shall start to work on this group on or before December 1st, and thereafter work 300 shifts per month.

On the Copper Canyon Group we must also begin work on or before December 1st, working 300 shifts per month, and in addition we must obligate ourselves to equip the property with plant so as to be enabled to operate and develop the mine through the present 500-foot shaft, and this calls for pumping equipment of sufficient capacity to handle some twenty or thirty thousand gallons per minute.

The terms as set forth in this option seem somewhat severe, but they were the very best that Mr. King could get at the time. I was anxious to get an option on this ground as I had visited the Calumet Copper Company and the Copper Basin

Group with Mr. King and also this Copper Canyon Group, and I am very strongly and well impressed with the possibility of these properties. Possibly the terms may be modified. But I felt now that there was no time to lose and the thing to do was to get the best option possible.

Since these options have been acquired there has been considerable activity manifested at Battle Mountain and a number of parties are in there trying to get options and locate ground. I had already arranged to make such other locations as would be necessary to give us ample elbow room and free access to the valley from the Copper Basin and the Calumet Copper groups. Mr. Putnam left on the 4th to assist in this work.

The formation in this Battle Mountain section appears to be in general porphyry. Lying on this porphyry is a garnetiferous formation and on this garnetiferous formation is a trachyte flow. The trachyte and the garnet formation appears to carry considerable iron and by erosion the porphyry is bared over large areas. This porphyry has been well fractured, some places highly silicified, and is of a decided monzonyte type. This monzonyte porphyry shows copper carbonates in the fractures and seams and the mineralization appears to extend over an extensive area. On the Calumet

Copper claims a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 110 feet going directly down through the garnetiferous formation. Sample taken from the dump which came from the bottom of the shaft gave an assay of 1.9 copper. This is higher values than I would expect to find in this material and some values may come from concentration.

In addition to the shaft mentioned, quite a number of short tunnels, open cuts and shallow holes have been sunk on various places on the property, and nearly all of these workings show evidence of copper. That section directly, however, where this shaft is sunk, looks very favorable.

The best showing that I saw was on the ground owned by the Glasgow and Western. I did not go into any of the workings on this property, but in one place there is a shallow hole which shows heavy copper stained porphyry with small streaks amd specks of chalcocite. I would say from the work done at this point that some ore has been sorted and shipped. About 125 or 150 feet from this hole there is another shallow shaft showing almost the same character of copper carbonate and ore. The ground between these two holes is covered with debris; therefore, I was unable to tell whether mineralization would be continuous between these two points; but I am of opinion

that such will be found to be the case. The acquisition of these groups gives us extensive holdings, and with the locations which have and will be made, we should be in a very desirable operating position, providing we can find and develop copper ore in payable quantities. This, I believe, can and will be done.

The Copper Canyon Group consists of eighteen or twenty claims, a number of which are patented. This property has been quite extensively worked, and I am told there is a shaft five hundred feet in depth. At the present time there is no equipment of any kind on the property. The surface showing at the point where this shaft is sunk is very favorable; I would say it is extremely favorable. The copper occurs as a cuprite carbonate and some chalcocite. It appears to lie in streaks, and three of these streaks, from two to four and in some places six and eight feet thick in width, have been worked. I did not have an opportunity nor the time to go into the underground workings, but confined my investigation to the surface. This gives every evidence of making a copper mine below. The surface showing reminds me very much of the surface showing at Chino, as I recall it, in the early days, before it was acquired by Hayden Stone. I was told that a great deal of high-grade ore had been extracted and shipped from this property; and this I can readily believe, because on the dumps I found pieces of porphyry through

which were streaks of cuprite varying in width from half an inch to an inch. No doubt all the ore shipped from this property was carefully sorted, and if such has been the case, then the present dumps and old stopes no doubt will show a very considerable tonnage of ore that may now be of a payable grade.

One of the conditions of the option on this group is that we must equip the present shaft with a hoisting plant and pumping plant of sufficient capacity to handle the water and do development work from the lowest present level of the mine. I am informed that the shaft was re-timbered in 1912 or 1913 and is in good shape to about the five-hundred level. There appear to be three streaks that were worked by the old-timers, of this high-grade material. I did not learn to what depth the other two streaks had been worked, but apparently they carry the same character of ore near the surface. There is a possibility that the intervening formation between the two streaks may be sufficiently mineralized to carry sufficient copper values to be a payable concentrating ore. This is merely a supposition on my part. I do not know whether any attempt has been made to cross-cut or develop the ground lying between these ore streaks, from the main shaft.

I walked over this property following

the copper outcrop for a distance of probably two thousand feet. This copper is not continuous, but shows here and there in different places, but leads me to believe that there is a probability of finding somewhere along the strike of this mineralization a porphyry copper deposit. The porphyry is highly crystalized and silicified, and well-fractured, and the geological conditions are most favorable for the deposition of copper providing the solution carried copper in sufficient quantities to make this deposition. A large portion of this ground can be worked and developed from the present shaft, but the north part of the group would have to be developed by a new shaft or by drilling.

As I have already stated, this group is, by the wagon road from Battle Mountain distant about eighteen miles, but the building of a rail-road would not be difficult, providing a sufficient quantity is found to warrant such a transportation system.

I spent only two days in the district; therefore, you will readily see that I did not have much time for a detail examination or detail work, but the impressions I had of the property were so favorable that I did not hesitate in drawing my conclusions and insisting on King going to Salt Lake and immediately tying up the properties of the

Glasgow and Western Companies. Mr. King spent about a week or ten days in Salt Lake. I am now having Mr. Sutro go over this option so as to get his opinion if there are any modifications or changes that should be made to give us a legal and proper option under which we will be safe in expending the money necessary to develop these properties.

I wish that you would arrange to meet me at Battle Mountain at as early a date as possible, in order that we may go over this ground and decide as to the best manner in which the development work shall be done. I am positive that you will like the properties when you see them.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. P. Anderson.

NEW YORK CITY
42 BROADWAY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
908 W. P. STORY BUILDING

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
1303 HOGE BUILDING

MEXICO, D. F.
411 MUTUAL BUILDING

RECEIVED
M
1913
NOV
21

FILE
SUBJECT Battle Mt.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING & MINING EXPLORATION COMPANY

CABLE ADDRESS, "SMELTINGCO"

55 CONGRESS STREET

BOSTON, MASS. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

October 21, 1913.

Mr. Frederick Lyon, Vice President,
U.S.Smelting Refining & Mining Co.,
P. O. Box #385, Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Lyon:-

I fear that I shall not be able to make the Mexico trip, and am sending you night letter to that effect. I looked forward with a great deal of pleasure to this Mexico trip and am very much disappointed to find that I will have to forego it. So many things have come up in the last two weeks, which appear to be of the greatest importance and necessitate my presence here in order to carry through negotiations. One of these concerns the Alaska Mines, and I refer you to my letter to Mr. Jennings of this date, on this proposition.

Another deal which I am trying to put through is one on properties located near Battle Mountain, Nevada. You may recall that I asked Mr. King to visit this section when he completed the examination of the property which he went to see near Lovelock. I returned from a trip to Battle Mountain with Mr. King a few days ago and was very well impressed with the surface showing I found there. The country rock in general is a porphyry. The claims I went to see lie about six miles from Battle Mountain in the low foot hills, readily accessible by wagon road, and railroad can be easily built. The surface showing consists of carbonates over wide areas of monzonite porphyry and showing in places small bunches of chalcocite. King is now getting an option on this group, or rather two groups, at a price of $200,000 - first payment of $67,500 due in eighteen months with payments monthly thereafter until the $200,000 is paid.

The adjoining property is owned by the Western & Glasgow Company, which was financed by J. P. Coates & Sons of England. The Western & Glasgow property has a much better surface showing than the property I went to see and all these claims should go into one group. About seven miles southwest the Western & Glasgow own another group of twelve or fifteen claims. Most of these claims are patented. The surface showing on this last group is almost equal to the surface showing at Chino Copper in New Mexico. The surface shows carbonates, cuprite and chalcocite. A considerable quantity of high grade ore has been mined and shipped from seams and streaks found in this monzonite porphyry. I have no reliable estimate of tonnage or value shipped but it must have been considerable judging from the cuts which have been made. One shaft I am

told has been sunk to a depth of 500 feet on one of these streaks. It has every indication of making a copper mine. The good surface showing extends over a considerable area and there is a fair surface showing to be found on the claims for a length of 1500 to 2000 feet and probably 600 feet in width. The formation is monzonite, similar to that found at Chino and geological conditions are right for the formation for the making of a large porphyry copper, providing the solutions were sufficiently rich to make the primary deposit.

Apparently there is a mineralized belt, seven or eight miles in length extending from this group, known as the Copper Canyon group to the northeast, terminating at the group of claims, which I went with Mr. King to examine. I walked over a considerable portion of this territory and found evidences of mineralization everywhere. It is strange and remarkable to me that this section has been overlooked.

Fred King has already taken up with the representatives of the Western & Glasgow, the proposition of an option on their holdings in this camp, and I am arranging that he shall go to Salt Lake to see their representative who is an attorney there and try to get an option without loss of time. I shall give him a letter to Mr. Heintz, which he can use if he finds it necessary. He may be able to get a better option if it does not become known that he intends to turn these claims over to our company, but it is possible that he may need and ask Mr. Heintz' help in order to get this option. As soon as he has acquired this option, it is my intention to have one of the owners of the group from whom King has recently acquired option in this district, locate all adjoining ground, if I can, lying between the two groups mentioned before undertaking any drilling or development work.

In addition to the copper showing referred to I visited some iron deposits sample of which gave 80¢ gold and silver and 46% iron. It is an oxidized iron resembling gossan. Some work has been done driving tunnels, sinking winzes and surface cuts. Nearly all the workings show same character of iron, and there is beyond a doubt a very large tonnage of this material that can be developed in this district. We will try to get an option on these iron deposits as well as on the copper claims. There are also mountains of limestone on the northeast end of the mountains and nearer the valley which I intend to locate. The lime appears to be good quality.

All these properties will be easily accessible by railroad, which can be built over a fair grade at reasonable cost. Battle Mountain, as you know, is on the Southern Pacific and the Western Pacific is five miles north of Battle Mountain, therefore the transportation problem is one that is already solved.

The valley in which Battle Mountain is situated abounds in artesian water. So far, there has been developed three artesian water stratas ranging from 300 to 800 feet in depth. The Humboldt and Reese Rivers are not far distant. You have the whole state of Nevada practically for a tailings dump, therefore it is ideal for mining operations provided we can make the mines, and if King can get the option from the Glasgow & Western there is an opportunity to spend a whole lot of money in trying to find a mine.

I shall be glad to turn this proposition over to Heintz as soon as I have worked it into shape.

Another proposition, which appears to promise well, is the Engles Copper Mine at Plumas County, California. You may remember, you and I called on Mr.Engles in the Foxcroft Building some four or five years ago. They were, at that time, contemplating the erection of a 100 ton smelter on their mine. They have built the smelter and the government will not permit them to operate it. They have now expended all their resources and I might say, energies, are short of funds and are in debt some four or five thousand dollars. They claim to have developed an ore shoot 800 feet in length, having an average width of 25 feet, as shown by crosscuts. Two raises have been put up through this ore, one 123 feet and the other 155 feet, passing through the sulphides and into oxidized ores at this point. The ore is carbonate,bornite and chalcopyrite. Some of this ore is very high grade being almost solid metal. They claim they have in sight 400,000 tons that will carry high copper values. They estimate 10% and $2.00 in gold. These values, however, seem to me to be unbelievably high, but I have discussed this proposition with Mr. Engles on two different occasions since my return from Nevada and I am satisfied that he is honest and sincere in his belief that the statements which he makes are true and accurate. Unfortunately he is not a miner, though this property has been in the Engles family for over thirty years.

The property is incorporated for one million shares, par value One Dollar per share - 915,100 shares have been issued. Their first proposition to me was that we buy the 50,000 shares at fifty cents per share of the treasury stock. This lead to further discussion and I finally informed them that I would not consider the purchase of 50,000 shares, but I would consider the purchase of 84,900 shares of Treasury stock and 315,900 shares of the issued stock at a price to be agreed upon. We to be given two out of the five directors to have a voice in the management of the property. They have finally agreed to consider this proposition and have cabled to their stockholders in Honolulu to get their consent to make a deal on this basis. I expect to learn within a few days whether they have acquired their consent. If negotiations lead to a satisfactory option on the treasury stock, I shall visit the property before beginning the examination. This visit is necessary in order to determine whether we can advance them four or five thousand dollars to pay the indebtedness now against the property. They will of course give us sufficient and necessary security for this advance. This property is brought to my attention through out Mr. Sutro.

I want to leave this evening for Kennett, possibly I may not be able to get away until tomorrow. The Stowell and Spread Eagle Groups demand my attention, as well as the Mammoth. Therefore, you will agree with me that with these propositions on hand, it will not be advisable for me to leave here to go to Mexico at this time. It may be that nothing will come from all this work and from these negotiations, but they look too good to me to neglect.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

A. P. Andrews

MANAGER PACIFIC COAST.

FILE
SUBJECT

RECEIVED
NOV 13 1913
U.S.S.S. PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
S.F. & M.

Palace Hotel
San Francisco, November 6, 1913.

Mr. Sidney J. Jennings,
Vice-President,
Box 385, Boston, Mass.

SUBJECT: BATTLE MOUNTAIN COPPER MINES,

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NEVADA.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Fred G. King has acquired options upon the Calumet Copper Company's ground located about six miles south of Battle Mountain. This group consists of twenty six claims; the price is $200,000; first payment of $67,500 July 1st, 1915, with succeeding equal payments monthly thereafter until $200,000 has been paid.

King has also acquired option upon the ground in the Battle Mountain District owned by the Western and Glasgow Company consisting of two groups of claims known as the Copper Basin Group, and Copper Canyon Group. The Copper Basin Group adjoins the ground of the Calumet Copper Company. I believe there are twenty eight claims in this group and make a solid body of 54 claims in the north end of this range of hills. These claims are easily accessible from Battle Mountain at the present time by wagon road. Railroad can easily and readily be built.

The Copper Canyon Group of claims lie about 18 miles from Battle Mountain as measured by the wagon road, and in a direct line from the Calumet Copper Company's

claims I would say it would be in the neighborhood of six to eight miles. The price and terms in the option from the Western and Glasgow calls for payment of $200,000 within two years and after January 1st 1914 we are to make to them a monthly payment of $500 per month, to apply on the purchase price.

The provisions in the option on the Copper Basin Group are that we shall start to work on this group on or before December 1st, and thereafter work 300 shifts per month.

On the Copper Canyon Group we must also begin work on or before December 1st, working 300 shifts per month, and in addition we must obligate ourselves to equip the property with plant so as to be enabled to operate and develop the mine through the present 500-foot shaft, and this calls for pumping equipment of sufficient capacity to handle some twenty or thirty thousand gallons per minute.

The terms as set forth in this option seem somewhat severe, but they were the very best that Mr. King could get at the time. I was anxious to get an option on this ground as I had visited the Calumet Copper Company and the Copper Basin Group with Mr. King and also this Copper Canyon Group, and I am very strongly and well impressed with the possibility of these properties. Possibly the terms may be modified. But I felt now that there was no time to lose and the thing to do was to get the best option possible.

Since these options have been acquired there has been considerable activity manifested at Battle Mountain and a number of parties are in there trying to get options and locate ground. I had already arranged to make such other locations as would be necessary to give us ample elbow room and free access to the Valley from the Copper Basin and the Calumet Copper groups. Mr. Putnam left on the 4th to assist in this work.

The formation in this Battle Mountain section appears to be in general porphiry. Lying on this porphiry is a garnetiferous formation and on this garnetiferous formation is a trachyte flow. The trachyte and the garnet formation appears to carry considerable iron and by erosion the porphiry is bared over large areas. This porphiry has been well fractured, some places highly silicified, and is of a decided monzonyte type. This monzonyte porphiry shows copper carbonates in the fractures and seams and the mineralization appears to extend over an extensive area. On the Calumet Copper claims a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 110 feet going directly down through the garnetiferous formation. Sample taken from the dump which came from the bottom of the shaft gave an assay of 1.9 copper. This is higher values than I would expect to find in this material and some values may come from concentration.

In addition to the shaft mentioned, quite a number of short tunnels, open cuts and shallow holes have been sunk on various places on the property, and nearly all of these workings show evidence of copper. That section directly, however, where this shaft is sunk, looks very favorable.

The best showing that I saw was on the ground owned by the Glasgow and Western. I did not go into any of the workings on this property, but in one place there is a shallow hole which shows heavy copper stained porphiry with small streaks and specks of chalcocite. I would say from the work done at this point that some ore has been sorted and shipped. About 125 or 150 feet from this hole there is another shallow shaft showing almost the same character of copper carbonate and ore. The ground between these two holes is covered with debris; therefore, I was unable to tell whether mineralization would be continuous between these two points; but I am of opinion that such will be found to be the case. The acquisition of these groups gives us extensive holdings, and with the locations which have and will be made, we should be in a very desirable operating position, providing we can find and develop copper ore in payable quantities. This, I believe, can and will be done.

The Copper Canyon Group consists of eighteen or twenty claims, a number of which are patented. This property has been quite extensively worked, and I am told there is a shaft

five hundred feet in depth. At the present time there is no equipment of any kind on the property. The surface showing at the point where this shaft is sunk is very favorable; I would say it is extremely favorable. The copper occurs as a cuprite carbonate and some chalcocite. It appears to lie in streaks, and three of these streaks, from two to four and in some places six and eight feet thick in width, have been worked. I did not have an opportunity nor the time to go into the underground workings, but confined my investigation to the surface. This gives every evidence of making a copper mine below. The surface showing reminds me very much of the surface showing at Chino, as I recall it, in the early days, before it was acquired by Hayden Stone. I was told that a great deal of high-grade ore had been extracted and shipped from this property; and this I can readily believe, because on the dumps I found pieces of porphiry through which were streaks of cuprite varying in width from half an inch to an inch. No doubt all the ore shipped from this property was carefully sorted, and if such has been the case, then the present dumps and old stopes no doubt will show a very considerable tonnage of ore that may now be of a payable grade.

One of the conditions of the option on this group is that we must equip the present shaft with a hoisting plant and pumping plant of sufficient capacity to handle the water and do development work from the lowest present level of the

mine. I am informed that the shaft was re-timbered in 1912 or 1913 and is in good shape to about the five-hundred level. There appear to be three streaks that were worked by the old-timers, of this high-grade material. I did not learn to what depth the other two streaks had been worked, but apparently they carry the same character of ore near the surface. There is a possibility that the intervening formation between the two streaks may be sufficiently mineralized to carry sufficient copper values to be a payable concentrating ore. This is merely a supposition on my part. I do not know whether any attempt has been made to cross-cut or develop the ground lying between these ore streaks, from the main shaft.

I walked over this property following the copper outcrop for a distance of probably two thousand feet. This copper ~~seam~~ is not continuous, but shows here and there in different places, but leads me to believe that there is a probability of finding somewhere along the strike of this mineralization a porphiry copper deposit. The porphiry is highly crystalized and silicified, and well-fractured, and the logical conditions are most favorable for the deposition of copper providing the solution carried copper in sufficient quantities to make this deposition. A large portion of this ground can be worked and developed from the present shaft, but the north part of the group would have to be developed by a new shaft or by drilling.

As I have already stated, this group is, by the

wagon road from Battle Mountain distant about eighteen miles, but the building of a railroad would not be difficult, providing a sufficient quantity is found to warrant such a transportation system.

I spent only two days in the district; therefore, you will readily see that I did not have much time for a detail examination or detail work, but the impressions I had of the property were so favorable that I did not hesitate in drawing my conclusions and insisting on King going to Salt Lake and immediately tying up the properties of the Glasgow and Western Companies. Mr. King spent about a week or ten days in Salt Lake. I am now having Mr. Sutro go over this option so as to get his opinion if there are any modifications or changes that should be made to give us a legal and proper option under which we will be safe in expending the money necessary to develop these properties.

I wish that you would arrange to meet me at Battle Mountain at as early a date as possible, in order that we may go over this ground and decide as to the best manner in which the development work shall be done. I am positive that you will like the properties when you see them.

Very truly yours,

A. P. Anderson

NEW YORK CITY
42 BROADWAY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
1504-1505 HOBART BUILDING

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
900 NEWHOUSE BLDG.

MEXICO, D.F.
411 MUTUAL BUILDING

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING & MINING EXPLORATION COMPANY

CABLE ADDRESS, "SMELTINGCO"

55 CONGRESS STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

FILE
SUBJECT

San Francisco, Cal.,

February 9th, 1916.

Mr. C. W. Van Law, Vice Pres. & Genl. Mgr.,
U.S.Smelting Refining & Mining Exploration Co.,
P.O.Box 385, Boston, Massachusetts.

BRAY'S COPPER MINES,
NEAR BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NEVADA

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter I received from Mr. Ernest A. Haggott, giving result of the drilling which was done under his direction on the property adjoining the Bray ground.

Very truly yours,

A. P. Anderson
GENERAL MANAGER PACIFIC COAST.

Encl.

APA:CD
C.C.-Mr. D. D. Muir,
C.C.-Mr. G. W. Heintz.

COPY

UNITED STATES SMELTING, REFINING AND MINING EXPLORATION COMPANY
SUITE 1504
HOBART BLDG., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

For Mr. C. W. Van Law.

San Francisco, Cal., January 22, 1916.

Mr. A. P. Anderson,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Mr. Anderson,

Your favor of the 18th. inst. is just at hand, In the matter of the Battle Mountain copper prospect, the developments by drilling proved the chalcocite sections to be restricted, thin, and under an average of 1% copper content. Mr. Bray's ground was not drilled, but the ground adjacent was. His ground is identical to that which was drilled. The holes here showed a 10 ft. section of 1.9% copper in chalcocite form at a depth of about 60 ft. below this section was found only iron pyrite: very heavy pyrite. I have no confidence in the possibility of the area being worthy of farther exploration.

I called up your office here and on making myself known to Mr. Roberts he said he had a copy of your letter to me before him. I suggested to him to just write "negative" at the foot of your letter and sign my initials.

It is my impression that you have in your files some data on a property in Oaxaca, Mexico - The Castresana - and if you have I would like to have the opportunity of reading what your engineer says of the subject. I will be very glad to exchange courtesies in these things, if agreeable to you. When you arrive won't you call me up - Sutter 2345.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) ERNEST A. HAGGATT.

NEW YORK CITY
42 BROADWAY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
1504-1505 HOBART BUILDING

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
900 NEWHOUSE BLDG.

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UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING & MINING EXPLORATION COMPANY

CABLE ADDRESS,"SMELTINGCO"

55 CONGRESS STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Salt Lake City, Utah.
January 18, 1916.

Mr. C. W. Van Law,

Salt Lake.

COPPER PROSPECTS NEAR
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NEV.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the letter from Mr. Heintz concerning the 2% copper sulphides recently claimed to have been developed by Mr. Bray in his claim south of Battle Mountain, I want to say I know Mr. Bray quite well and spent two days at two different times in that district making rough preliminary investigation of its copper possibilities. My first impression was very favorable, not so much with Mr. Bray's property however, as with the Glascow & Western who own a large group adjoining Bray's claim, and another group in Copper Canyon. In fact I was so well impressed with this property that I urged Mr. Jennings to come west and make a second investigation with me. In the meantime I learned that several drill holes had been put down on the Glascow & Western group and also had information of other workings which I had not been informed about on my first visit. The result of the drill holes, I was informed, was disappointing, as was also the deep development of the best surface showing on which this development was started, and the result of the second investigation made by Mr. Jennings, Mr. Heintz and myself decided us to turn down the proposition.

Mr. C. H. Putnam spent a month or so at these properties investigating and making locations and after we decided to abandon the option Putnam made investigation of a number of properties in that same section. As I recall Mr. Putnam, in his investigation, found no property that he could recommend.

I am enclosing copy of letter I have written to Mr. Ernest Haggott who last year was investigating this district and I believe did considerable work for Los Angeles parties. I judge from Mr. Haggott's letter to me that he was quite enthusiastic on this district. I do not know what the result of the work has been under Mr. Haggott's direction but expect to get this information as soon as my letter reaches him.

Very truly yours,

A. P. Anderson

APA D

OWVL

Battle Mountain

Salt Lake City, Utah.
Jan. 18, 1916.

Mr. Ernest Haggott,

Battle Mountain, Nev.

Dear Sir:

Some time in 1915 you wrote me concerning the possibilities of Battle Mountain and I inferred from this letter that you were actively engaged or intended to proceed to develop some of the properties lying to the south of Battle Mountain. I have heard nothing concerning the mining developments of this district since that time but it has again been brought to our notice by Mr. Bray whom you probably know as being the owner of a group of claims lying about 6 miles south of town. Mr. Bray claims to have found 2% copper sulphides in his late development and the question in my mind is how much of this 2% sulphide has he uncovered or developed. I am well aware that it would not be difficult to get assays of 2% copper from Bray's claims. The question is, how much of this material is there or can there be developed?

I would appreciate any information that you can consistently give me concerning the late developments in this district.

With kind regards and wishing you a happy prosperous year of 1916, I am,

Very truly yours,

APA D

a P 9

Address 1504 Hobart Building,
San Francisco, Calif.

UNITED STATES SMELTING, REFINING AND MINING CO.
CUSTOM SMELTERS, MILLS AND REFINERIES
MIDVALE, UTAH; KENNETT, CAL.; NEEDLES, CAL.;
GRASSELLI, IND.; CHROME, N. J.; PACHUCA, MEX.;
GOLDROAD, ARIZONA

UNITED STATES SMELTING COMPANY
UNITED STATES MINES, BINGHAM; UNITED STATES SMELTER, MIDVALE; UNITED STATES QUARRY, TOPLIFF.
CENTENNIAL-EUREKA MINING COMPANY
RICHMOND-EUREKA MINING COMPANY
NIAGARA MINING COMPANY

GEORGE W. HEINTZ, GENERAL MANAGER
C. E. ALLEN, MANAGER OF MINES
J. FEWSON SMITH, ENGINEER OF MINES
AMBROSE NORD, CASHIER

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan.10,1916.

Copper Canyon

Mr. C. W. Van Law,
Vice Pres. U.S.S.R. & M. Explor. Co.,
Building.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the attached from W. H. Bray of Battle Mountain which I beg to refer to you and have so informed Mr. Bray.

Mr. A. P. Anderson is familiar with the Copper Canyon deposit which Mr. Anderson, Mr. Jennings and I saw two years ago and on which Mr. Bray now claims he has struck sulphide material of 2% grade. If he has 2% ore, it is certainly a very interesting country and perhaps Mr. Anderson can get first hand information from Mr. Bray on his way home to San Francisco, and can also answer him as to whether the Company is willing to advance any funds for explorative work.

Yours truly,

Encl.

Form 2259

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA — CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, PRESIDENT — BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVER'S No.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Battle Mt.

SEND the following **NIGHT LETTER** subject to the terms on back hereof which are hereby agreed to

San Francisco, November 5 1913.

Mr. Sidney J. Jennings,
55 Congress St.
Boston, Mass.

Have acquired options on three groups at Battle Mountain Nevada comprising seventy eight claims and now making additional locations Consider indications favorable for making Copper Mine and Porphiry Copper deposit Would like you come and go over ground with me soon as possible as must start work on two groups by December first and will require large development and drilling expenditure. Putnam leaves tonight for Battle Mountain.

A. P. ANDERSON.

NIGHT LETTER

ALL NIGHT LETTER MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

The Western Union Telegraph Company will receive not later than midnight **NIGHT LETTERS**, to be transmitted only for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates still lower than its standard night message rates, as follows : the standard day rate for ten words shall be charged for the transmission of fifty words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for ten words shall be charged for each additional ten words or less.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows :

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, *unless specially valued;* nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.*

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

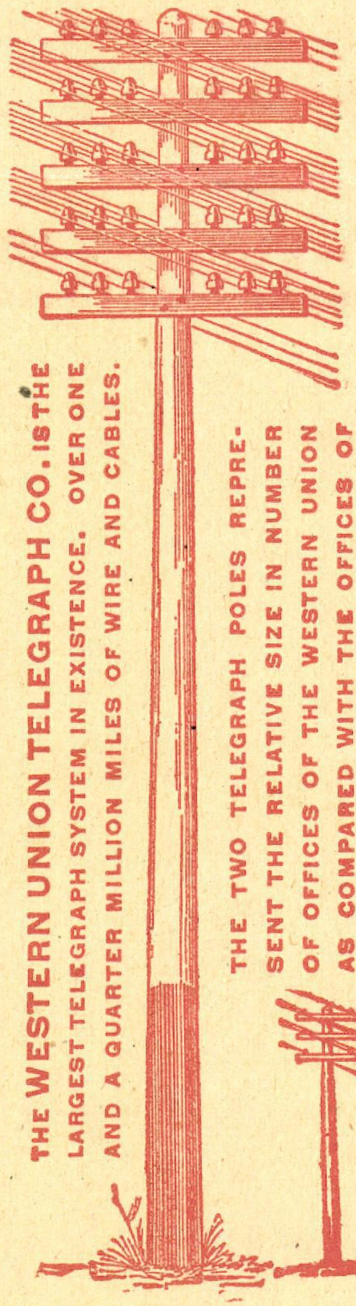
In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "**NIGHT LETTER**" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to :

A. **NIGHT LETTERS** may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such **NIGHT LETTERS** at destination, postage prepaid.

B. **NIGHT LETTERS** shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

7. *No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.*

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, PRESIDENT — BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER



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