

Luteshine Mining Co.
Exploration Co.
611 Peyton Building
Spokane 8 - Wash

Box 208 - 99 South
Grants Pass Ore,

Mar 2, 1950

Dear Mr King:

Well I sold my field mine
in Galice, and it was really too small for you
Co. But here is a large one, and a good one
If I had enough Capital I sure would like
to take it over, I am sending you samples of
Ore from Mr Robbins, as he is the head
fello, and has partners, they all decided
to sell out and split up partners.

They drove two tunnels following a shaft and
really hit into good Ore. They have 5000 ton
blocked out, and getting ready to ship.
They have a 5 ft wide vein, and 3 ft ^{depth} ~~width~~
150 acres of forest land water, and 23 miles
from Grants Pass. All winter road and a dandy
location to set up a Mill, you can test this
Ore, that I am sending you, and let me know
what you think. I have been up there and
it sure takes my eye. If I could get or
sell my Chrome Miner. Would try and make a deal
with these boys.

It would really be the best thing you can
Come down here, and look it over.

There was a mother fellow here by the name
John Hamlin, of Wilderille, W. Va. has a Cooper
mine, on Oriole Mt, its 29 miles from here too.
But there is lots of snow there yet.

I am sending you a sample that he left here.
I have mined and worked with all these people.
And they are all good miners and prospectors.
I also worked for Mr Enders Olson in Alaska.
before I came down here, and spent my money on
horse developments, have lots of that stuff but
no market. I am at home most of the time,
and will gladly go with you to look at these
mines, I have a 4 wheel drive truck, and can
go most any place.

The price on the Gold mine is \$60,000.00 I think
for times you would have to see Mr Robinson.
Its worth twice that, But I cannot swing it.
And Hamlin wants \$12,000.00 has 5 ft face
by 6 ft deep and better of this Cooper that I am
sending you has 100 acres, mill timber and
plenty of water, Camps and everything.

And I dont know anything about Cooper Mining.
Can tell you more on anything when I see you.
Your friend Ed Carlson.

Sunshine Mining Company
Exploration Division
611 Peyton Building
Spokane 8 Wash
M. J. Rowland King.

Box 208 - 99 South
Grant Pass O.R.

Mar 22/50

Dear Sir

I note you yesterday and
sent those samples of O.E.
I was over too Robertson last night and
found that block you sent me and Bill
filled it out, and drew a map of the
Tunnels, and stope. The stope is all solid
O.E. as map shows. He brought in O.E. last
night, sure is good you can see the free
gold in it. He has 5 different assays from
A. bott and Hauls, shows the highest was
810.00 per ton and the rest went 110.00 per ton
lower, so you can test them samples,
I sent you, he say that will be the average
on the 6000 ton that the map shows,
and getting better as they are diving more
free gold showing up. There is a good placer
deposit below this too. This about all the
information I can give at this time.

Hoping to see you soon

Very truly
Ed Carlson

January 11, 1950

April 3, 1950

Mr. E. A. Carlson
Box 208, Fruit Dale Drive
Grants Pass, Oregon

New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Your recent letter addressed to me at Kellogg, has been forwarded to this office.

In my letter to you of December 29, 1949, it was stated that this company is not interested in the Chrome deposits near Crescent City, California. We have not heard of any recent action on the part of the U. S. Government looking to the purchase of domestic chrome ores for stock piling.

If you will furnish us with all available information about your gold property near Calice, Oregon, we can then advise you regarding any action that we may decide to take. For your convenience we are enclosing a printed form that will be of assistance to you in supplying the preliminary data. Please give all pertinent details that you can.

Yours very truly,

Rowland King
Field Engineer

RK:dt

cc: R.D.L.

(Signed and mailed by G.B.)

April 3, 1936.

Mr. J. G. Baragwanath,
405 Lexington Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Jack:

Since writing you this morning a letter has been received from Grants Pass with reference to the Robertson mine near Galice, Oregon, stating that the Penn Mining Syndicate did not exercise its option and that later some business men from Eugene, Oregon put up some money and sunk another shaft looking for high grade but did not have enough funds to complete their investigation.

The property is now back in the Robertson family and can be optioned if one is interested. It was intimated that they will give considerable time to determine whether or not one wishes to exercise his option.

Sincerely yours,

March 30, 1936.

Mr. J. G. Baragwanath,
405 Lexington Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Jack:

Enclosed is U.S.G.S. Bulletin No. 733
covering the Cape York tin deposits, for your
file.

I will write you in a few days regard-
ing the Bunker Hill or Robertson mine out from
Galice, Josephine County, Oregon. I shall have
to write there to get the up-to-date information.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

March 30, 1936.

Mr. J. R. Harvey,
Grants Pass, Oregon.

Dear Jack:

Do you know whether or not the Robertson mine out from Galice is being operated? If so, who is operating it, and what results are being obtained?

Three or four years ago it was optioned to the Penn Mining Syndicate of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Do you know whether or not it exercised its option?

Any information you can give me regarding the mine and its present ownership will be appreciated.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

March 30, 1936.

Mr. Roy H. Clarke,
South 511 Stevens Street,
Spokane, Washington.

Dear Roy:

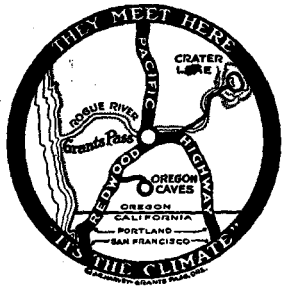
I believe at one time you were in charge of the Robertson mine near Galice, Josephine County, Oregon. Have you kept in touch with its development, and can you tell me whether the property is now operating, and if so who is operating it?

Three or four years ago the Penn Mining Syndicate of Allentown, Pennsylvania optioned the property and a man named Forrester was manager in charge. Do you know whether Penn Mining Syndicate exercised its option?

Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.

Kindest regards.

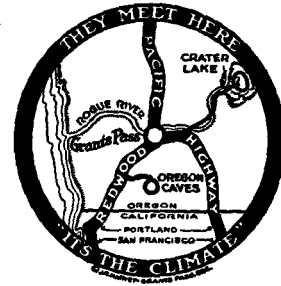
Sincerely,



"IT'S THE CLIMATE"

GRANTS PASS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
GRANTS PASS, OREGON



April 2, 1936.

Mr. L.A. Levensaler,
Hoge Building,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

The mine you speak of I think is not tied up in any way. My slant is that if you went *on to them* ~~it~~ direct it would jump the price up immediately.

Mr. A.R. McGuire, who is manager of my mine, under the new ownership, and who was the Engineer for the Carson Hill property in California, that is very successful, is quite close to these people. They wish to make a little deal with him for some placer property that joins us. I think he can get an Option at a lower price, and better conditions than anybody else, because they know he spent \$60,000.00 to \$70,000.00 on our property this year, and they feel that he is capable of carrying on any work of this sort, and it would give it a good fair test out, probably get him to get an Option for himself and assigns.

If I knew what you wanted he could get it very much better than I could, or anybody else I know of in this district.

The Penn Co. fell down on the end. Some other people that I think ran it in debt. Some that were Eugene Business Men, sunk a shaft over three times the cost of contract, bid that they had. They were looking for high grade of course, and from what I can learn it appears to me they would have to drift 30 or 40 ft. to the East to get under the rich ore that they had above ~~the~~ would no doubt want a long period of time on which to determine whether you wanted to take over the property or not.

Before saying anything about the matter I will wait until I hear from you.

Yours truly,

Grants Pass Chamber of Commerce.

By

J.R. Harvey
J.R. Harvey, Secretary.

*John Robinson
is head of the Robinson
family that own it*
wait until I hear from you.

JRH:KKG:

February
14th
1938

Mr. F. O. Martin
2038 Pine Street
South Pasadena, California

Dear Mr. Martin:

I am very sorry that your letter of January 28th was not answered sooner, but it came while I was away from here and consequently I did not get it until yesterday.

I am enclosing the material on the Humdinger Claims which you requested. I believe you will find everything that you sent me except, of course, information contained in letters to me. I am very sorry that we could not look into this property, but as I explained before it was rather out of our range.

In regards to the Callahan Zinc Lead, I have no definite information but the rumors are that they have stopped all development work here in the Coeur d'Alenes and will probably close down their Galena mill.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

RFM
mm
Encs.

R. F. MAHONEY
Chief Engineer

F. O. MARTIN
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST AND ENGINEER
2038 PINE STREET
SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

January 28, 1938.

Mr. R.F. Mahoney,
Chief Engineer,
Sunshine Mining Co.,
Kellogg, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Mahoney:

I have been rather busy with field work etc. in Southern Calif. and therefore have not answered your letter of November 17, 1937 before this. Since someone else wants to look at the Humdinger claims now I wish you would return all the material referring to said claims, which I sent you some time ago to me at above address.

I suppose the reduction of the Government price for silver was not exactly good news for you and for the other operators in the Coeur d'Alene district, but I think your property is still better off than many others.

As a stockholder in the Callahan Lead & Zinc I was interested to hear of its plans to take over other properties in Alaska and Colorado etc. The report said company sent out to its stockholders about its properties in the Coeur d'Alene district was certainly not a rosy one and if you have any later news I should be greatly obliged to you to hear them.

With kindest personal regards and wishing you a prosperous New Year,
I am,

Yours very truly,

F. O. Martin
F.O. Martin.

*Returned
to Feb 14, 1938
RPM*

F. O. MARTIN
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST AND ENGINEER
2038 PINE STREET
SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

September 9, 1937

Mr. R. P. Mahoney, Chief Engineer,
Sunshine Mining Co.,
Box. 126,
Kellogg, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Mahoney:

Enclosed are a blueprint showing the 18 claims of the Humdinger group owned by W. G. Keiser of Quartzsite, Arizona, 4 photos with description on back and a sort of an assay sheet (copy) made by a RFC engineer. This will give you a general idea of the property I mentioned to you some weeks ago. As I stated then the property is worth while to be examined by you and your own examination will tell you more than I could write about in a lengthy report. In other words, the ore showings must speak for themselves. The work done so far has not been done in a manner as you and I would have recommended, but the owner has been preoccupied with other matters and also has not had sufficient means.

To answer at once the question you may ask if the surface showings are so good, why the property has not been taken up before, I may say that once or twice Keiser bonded the property to parties who again looked to others for development money etc , besides there are no other working properties in the vicinity and it is located some distance off a well travelled road and Keiser is not exactly easy to deal with. He has confidence in me as he knows I would only deal with responsible parties who are in the mining business themselves.

As to purchase price: I informed Keiser that you would want control and that you would want to do your development work without any interference by the owner or anyone else and he realized the justice of it and therefore is willing now to sell the property outright on the following terms: \$100,000. for the property, \$5,000. down, 10% royalty to apply on purchase price, 5 years time, equal payments at end of each year less royalties during the year, a stipulated number of shifts per month. It is possible that the payments may be made easier for you and the time extended if you agree to spend a fixed amount for development during the first year, but I believe Keiser will want the down payment of \$5,000. before you start in.

I do not particularly like the form of assay sheet, because it gives values per ton without mentioning respective values for lead and silver, which I assume were the only values considered. I know, however, that the quartz stringers in the ledge contain gold values and the placer deposits below the ledge must have derived their gold values from said stringers.

Whether the mill should be located in the valley and ore trucked to it or the water piped to a mill located near the mine would be a question to be decided when sufficient ore has been developed.

Mr. R. P. Mahoney, page two

September 9, 1937

I hope you will be in a position to take up this matter as I can only say that in my travels from Mexico to Canada this is the best prospect I have seen. Address me as above.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

F. O. Martin

November
17th
1937

Mr. F. O. Martin
2038 Pine Street
South Pasadena, California

Dear Mr. Martin:

I received your letter of October 16th with the assays. The information given by them is, of course, very meager.

I do not believe that there will be any chance of us examining this property this winter. Mr. Leisk is away from here at the present time, but in my last conversation with him in regards to this property, he expressed the opinion that under our present set-up here we could not readily handle the deal in such a location.

If you wish I will return to you the letters, reports and photographs that you sent me.

With kind personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,


R. F. MAHONEY
Chief Engineer

RFM
mm

San Francisco, Calif. October 16, 1937.

Mr. R.F. Mahoney,
Chief Engineer, Sunshine Mining Co.
Kellogg, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Mahoney:

In further answer to your letter of September 22. I have received a letter from Mr. Keiser stating that prior assays before the government engineer's report were as follows:

Pb. @ 4.5 ¢	::::: \$ 7.20
Ag. @ 77¢	5.49
Au	<u>4.00</u>
	16.69

Some picked lead carbonate gave 79% Pb and 30 oz. Ag.

A piece of galena float containing 65% Pb. gave an assay of \$9,100.00 in gold at old price. From such float pieces the gold in the gulch below has no doubt been accumulated in the placers in said gulch.

Very truly yours



F.O. Martin,
2038 Pine St.
South Pasadena, Calif.

F. O. MARTIN
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST AND ENGINEER
2038 PINE STREET

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA October 1, 1937.

Mr. R.F. Mahoney,
Chief Engineer, Sunshine Mining Co.
Kellogg, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Mahoney:

I have your letter of September 22. and I agree with you that the assay sheet gives very little information as I already stated in my letter of September 9. Why the RFC engineer did this I cannot imagine. Under the mining loan act development loans should only be made for prospective gold mines and I was informed by Keiser that the gold values in Humdinger claims were too low to be considered for a development loan under said act. Consequently the values in the assay sheet must refer principally to lead and silver. I have written for information pertaining to the ratio of lead and silver.

I have always considered the Humdinger claims a lead-silver property, but some quartzstringers in the ledge material do contain gold, but the amount thereof may be altogether erratic, which only a costly sampling may determine.

In any case I can only recommend that first of all you take a look at the property at your first opportunity. Regardless of any long report on the property you would want to see it anyway before taking action.

While I was home for few weeks in August meeting acquaintances and friends I was rather surprised to learn that there are quite a number of stockholders in your company among them.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

F. O. Martin

*Gold
Hendings
Claims*

September
22 nd
19 37

Mr. F. O. Martin
2038 Pine Street
S. Pasadena, California

Dear Mr. Martin:

I am very sorry to have delayed so long in answering your letter of September 9th. We have been going through a labor board hearing here for the past ten days, and all our time and energy has been taken up with matters related to it.

I went over your letter, the assay sheet and the claim map with Mr. Leisk yesterday. The assay sheet gives very little information inasmuch as it gives only the values in dollars per ton. If it would be possible for you to obtain respective values for the metals, I think that we could gain a much better idea of the type of vein or deposit.

Our present situation is such that I see no possibility in the near future of making an examination of this property. I sincerely appreciate your efforts in bringing this to our attention, and if you can obtain the assay records and forward them to us, we will be glad to consider them.

With kind personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

R. F. Mahoney
R. F. MAHONEY
Chief Engineer

RFM
mm

April 3, 1936.

Mr. J. G. Baragwanath,
405 Lexington Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Jack:

No word has as yet been received from the person I wrote to in Southern Oregon regarding the Robertson mine but I did hear from Mr. Roy Clarke, a very capable conservative fellow who was at one time with the U. S. Smelting Company. Mr. Clarke was at the property in 1929 and you can see by his letter to me and his report, which are enclosed, that he did not think very much of the future of the Robertson mine.

So far as finding a recurrence of bonanza ore bodies with deeper development, I am quite in accord with Clarke's conclusion. However, with gold at \$35 an ounce I was impressed with the possibilities of making a little money by mining the decomposed surface. This of course would be very short-lived and no expression as to whether or not it would pay can be made until the property is systematically sampled. Whether or not the Penn Mining Company ever completed its program of sampling or exercised its option I do not know but I will get this information and pass it on to you later.

I am only luke warm about the property and doubt if it is anything that would interest Pardners Mines.

Some friends of mine operating the old Gib mine at Basin, Montana have been doing some scouting around that section and I may be called in later to go over the material with them as they are planning on converting the Gib mill into a custom plant. There seems to be quite a good many properties that have shipped crude ore to the smelter in the years gone by and some are still shipping. These are within truck hauling distance of Basin and a custom mill might pay well. However, as you know, it takes some little capital to successfully conduct a custom ore business for one has to be prepared to make advances on preliminary sampling of ore shipments and pay the operators some cash.

If after the material is assembled and it seems to have the proper appeal to justify a custom mill at Basin, would Pardners Mines Company be interested in reviewing this with the idea of making an investment?

Right now, the center of interest seems to be in British Columbia. An important strike at the Minto mine has renewed activity in connection with many Bridge River properties. From all the evidence it seems likely that the Minto strike is of extreme importance but average values will probably turn out somewhat lower than the sensational press reports. I think a five or six foot vein and average values around one ounce is

J. G. Baragwanath

-3-

4-3-36

sufficient to make a very nice ore shoot. The type of mineralization is primary and should be continuous and deep-seated.

It is still a little early for information regarding developments as the season has really not yet opened in the Northwest. I will, however, keep you informed from time to time.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

April 1, 1936.

Mr. Roy H. Clarke,
South 511 Stevens Street,
Spokane, Washington.

Dear Clarke:

Complying with your request I am return-
ing herewith the data on the Robertson mine and
I wish to thank you kindly for allowing me to review
this.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

ROY H. CLARKE
MINING ENGINEER
S. 511 STEVENS STREET
SPOKANE

March 31st 1936

Mr. Lewis A. Levensaler,
Hoge Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

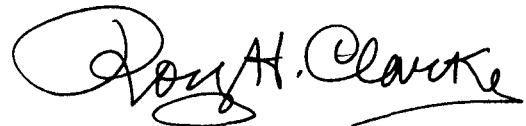
Dear Lewis:

Yours relative to Robertson property at hand. I have not kept in touch with the development of this property since I left in November, 1929. I have no knowledge of option given the Penn Mining Syndicate or whether property is now operating. Offered the job of running the property at \$400. per month and expenses I stayed 30 days and quit after seeing its limited possibilities.

Altho I gave the then optionors (apparently good men in their own line of business), the report enclosed, they proceeded afterward to install a ten stamp mill fully equipped, and of course, blew up.

Kindly return data when finished with same.

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Roy H. Clarke in cursive script.

COPY

ROY H. CLARKE
Mining Engineer
S. 511 Stevens Street
Spokane

March 31, 1936

Mr. Lewis A. Levensaler,
Hoge Building,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Lewis:

Yours relative to Robertson property at hand. I have not kept in touch with the development of this property since I left in November, 1929. I have no knowledge of option given the Penn Mining Syndicate or whether property is now operating. Offered the job of running the property at \$400 per month and expenses I stayed 30 days and quit after seeing its limited possibilities.

Although I gave the then optionors (apparently good men in their own line of business) the report enclosed, they proceeded afterward to install a ten stamp mill fully equipped, and of course, blew up.

Kindly return data when finished with same.

Yours sincerely,

(SIGNED)

ROY H. CLARKE

COPY

Takilma, Josephine Co. Oregon
November 2nd, 1929.

Mr. Christ Thompson,
218 Rialto Building,
Joliet, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your request for a report on the Robertson mine I beg leave to send you as follows:

The property consists of 15 unpatented mining claims of which the Bunker Hill No. 1, Reliance, Progress, and Marjorie No. 1 are the original claims and the others shown on Map No. 1 herewith, have been located within the past year.

The workings and camp are located in Sec. 2, T. 35 S., R. 9 W., Josephine Co., Oregon. Merlin on the Southern Pacific Railroad is the nearest railroad point, distant by road 24 miles. Grants Pass is the nearest supply point, distant 33 miles. Galice, the nearest post office, is distant 13 miles.

The elevation of the mine is about 3700 feet. The surface is mountainous, affording good tunnel sites and is covered with an abundance of timber suitable for all purposes. Water for milling and domestic use is also plentiful.

The workings are confined within a formation of basic igneous rocks highly altered. The veins are small fissures filled with quartz in greenstone. These occur south of and near a contact of the greenstones and granodiorite. They have a prevailing north-west trend with dip of from 60 to 80 degrees to the southwest.

The ore consists of quartz impregnated with iron oxides and now and then with copper carbonates, above the water level. Below the water level the quartz contains iron and copper pyrites. The water level is an irregular zone which has been found in drifting east from the Crosscut in No. 1 Tunnel. Above the water level most of the gold contained is recovered by amalgamation.

The property is developed, as shown on Map No. 2 herewith, by a tunnel driven southwesterly, 500 feet, cutting several of the quartz veins. The original owners drove this tunnel to reach ore they had discovered in Shaft No. 1. Here the ore occurs in two veins each having nearly the same trend. However one vein has a dip of about 60 degrees and the other upon which Shaft No. 1 is sunk, has a dip of about 80 degrees. At a depth of about 100 feet below the surface and above No. 1 Tunnel these veins intersect. The rich bonanza gold ore was taken out near and above this intersection,

Christ Thompson

-2-

11-2-29

the approximate location of such lenses or pockets being shown by letter A on plan and section of Map No. 2, herewith. In fact all production of ore of any consequence has come from about the locality above mentioned. Since Mr. Butler has taken over the property another lens was found at point marked B on plan and section. At present in drift 28 feet below No. 1 Tunnel another rich lens is being opened up at point C.

I admit that it is possible to obtain samples on the surface at other points, such as at D, Shaft No. 2, and at E, Cut No. 1, showing ore of milling grade. Such samples however represent very small quantities of ore.

My conclusion, after spending 30 days at the property, is that it does not contain a tonnage of milling ore sufficient to warrant the expense of a larger mill than is now on the property. You may find other lenses of high grade either above or below the No. 1 Tunnel but it appears to me doubtful if a large tonnage of milling ore will be developed on the property.

Yours very truly,

(SIGNED)

ROY H. CLARKE

PARDNERS MINES CORPORATION
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK

J. G. BARAGWANATH
PRESIDENT

March 26, 1936

Mr. L. A. Levensaler
Hoge Building
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Lewis:

In November 1933 I wrote you inquiring about the Bunker Hill or Robertson Mine, situated twelve miles west of Galice. You replied as follows:

"The Bunker Hill, or Robertson Mine, is now optioned to the Penn Mining Syndicate, of Allentown, Pa. The property is twelve miles west of Galice. Galice is eighteen miles from Merlin, a station on the Southern Pacific Railway. This property has been a profitable producer of high grade for the past five or six years and yielded many rich pockets. The deposit consists of a series of quartz veins in greenstones, the individual veins are narrow, one to three feet wide, but where they junction rich shoots form. The surface, to an average depth of one hundred feet, is highly altered and erosion has concentrated the gold in the top soil so that a fair prospect can be obtained most anywhere throughout an area of a thousand feet or so in cross section. It is the intention of the Penn Mining Syndicate to test this entire area. Mr. Forrester, manager in charge, believes the average will be \$1.50 per ton. He has not sufficiently prospected the deposit, however, to support this statement. The property has a 10-stamp mill so that no shipments of crude ore can be expected, unless a rich pocket is encountered, in which event shipment will be small and unimportant so far as tonnage is concerned."

I am wondering whether the Penn Mining Syndicate exercised their option and if so, what is going on at this property. I would appreciate very much your letting me know, in case you happen to have any information, at your convenience.

Mr. L. A. Levensaler -- 2.

Mar. 26, 1936

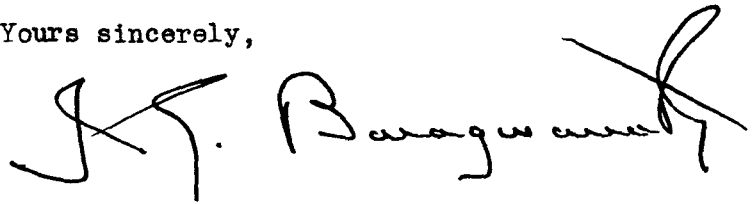
I am expecting Henry Carlisle here on Monday - the first trip he has made East for some time.

Phil Wilson arrives in London tomorrow by airplane from Siam - that is, providing the weather has been favorable and his plane has not been forced down.

What is the mining news out your way?

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. T. Baggett". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "J. T. Baggett".

PARDNERS MINES CORPORATION
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

Elmendorf

J. G. BARAGWANATH
PRESIDENT

December 19, 1933

Mr. L. A. Levensaler,
Hoge Building,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Levensaler:

Many thanks for your letter of
December 12th with the information on the Robertson
Mine.

I am wondering whether you pro-
pose to continue your Mining Service next year now
that Mr. Elmendorf is dead. Personally I hope so
as I find it a very useful source of information,
especially on properties in the Northwest, B. C.,
and Alaska.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

J. G. Baragwanath

PARDNERS MINES CORPORATION
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

J. G. BARAGWANATH
PRESIDENT

November 25, 1933

Mr. L. A. Levensaler,
Hoge Building,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Levensaler:

I would appreciate your letting me have any information which may be available on the Robertson Gold Mine which was known as the Bunker Hill and later as the Progressive, 11 miles from Galice, Oregon. There is a brief description of the property on page 1743 of the Mines Handbook. I would simply like to find out what ever happened to the property, if anything, and whether the company is carrying on any development work at the present time.

My last inquiry was for a chauffeur; the present one is for my tailor who owns stock in the Robertson.

I saw Preston Locke and his wife last night. Locke looks fine. He has been expecting to leave for London from week to week but Guess evidently intends to hold him here for some time in New York so he is all up in the air about his future plans.

Yours very sincerely,

J. G. Baragwanath

December 12, 1933

Mr. J. G. Baragwanath,
230 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Mr. Baragwanath:

Your letter of November 25 was received during my absence from Seattle; hence, the delay in replying.

I really do not know very much about the Robertson Mine as I visited it only once when I happened to be in the vicinity trying to find some silicious ore for the Tacoma Smelter.

In my general report on silicious ores in Southwestern Oregon to the Tacoma Smelter I wrote the following, which might be of some interest to you:

"As a result of my investigation of Southwestern Oregon gold quartz mines I am quite positive that this section of Oregon cannot be depended upon to contribute any definite tonnage of silicious ores, although an indefinite amount of small and comparatively high grade gold quartz shipments will be made to Selby and Tacoma from time to time, as in the past, but in decreasing amounts.

The chief reason is to be found in the structural features of the rocks in which the ores occur. Previous to the mineralization of the region the rocks that harbor the present ore bodies were subjected to earth movements of such a nature that no definite, continuous fissures were formed but rather, in general, innumerable minute and irregular fractures running in various directions. Therefore, the gold is not concentrated in definite lodes but widely distributed through the rocks in small veins and stringers, few of which are continuous except for short distances. Furthermore, in many places where fairly distinct and rich veins were formed subsequent faulting has made it difficult and costly to find the continuations of the veins.

It is futile to spend money in hopes of finding vein deposits in this section which will develop into large and profitable mines.

No concessions in the way of treatment charges will produce any large, definite tonnage. The owners might contend that lower rates will make it possible to continue mining, but a few feet in stoping and drifting, however, has too often proved the error of their statements.

We must, therefore, look elsewhere for a dependable supply of silica."

In the sub-title of individual properties I note that I have made the following record referring to the Robertson Mine:

"The Bunker Hill, or Robertson Mine, is now optioned to the Penn Mining Syndicate, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. The property is twelve miles west of Galice. Galice is eighteen miles from Merlin, a station on the Southern Pacific Railway.

This property has been a profitable producer of high grade for the past five or six years and yielded many rich pockets. The deposit consists of a series of quartz veins in greenstones, the individual veins are narrow, one to three feet wide, but where they junction rich shoots form. The surface, to an average depth of one hundred feet, is highly altered and erosion has concentrated the gold in the top soil so that a fair prospect can be obtained most anywhere throughout an area of a thousand feet or so in cross section.

It is the intention of the Penn Mining Syndicate to test this entire area. Mr. Forrester, manager in charge, believes the average will be \$1.50 per ton. He has not sufficiently prospected the deposit, however, to support this statement.

The property has a 10-stamp mill so that no shipments of crude ore can be expected, unless a rich pocket is encountered, in which event shipment will be small and unimportant so far as tonnage is concerned."

I hope that the foregoing will be of some service to you.

Glad you met Preston Locke while he was in New York. I thought that both he and Mildred were looking fine; evidently London fogs agree with them.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

LAL:B

Feb. 10. 1933

Mr. A. W. Constans,
Provoit,
Oregon.

Dear Al:-

I have your letter of the 2nd. inst. and have carefully gone over it with Levensaler. It seems to us that the work you are doing is the proper thing and as you say that you may strike the vein any day we will be much interested to know what it shows at that time. You do not say how deep below the bottom of the shaft your cross-cut will tap the ledge.

We have considerable data on the Hundinger and it is simply a question as to whether sufficient ore can be opened to justify the building of a mill for its treatment. If your tunnel is successful in opening ore it looks as if something could be done with the proposition.

I was very glad to hear directly from you again. I have heard of you indirectly from time to time but, as you say it is a long while since we have corresponded directly. Let me hear further from you at your convenience. With best regards.

Very truly yours,



Humbinger Mine

Powell Oregon

February, 2/33

Mr. H. J. Elmendorf
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Elmendorf

It has been a long time since I have heard from you. I thought I would drop you a few lines. I am back at the Humbinger Mine again you may have heard of this property through Mr. Hallis Robinson he was in charge here when he took a trip down in to California with you to look at some property I think he was interested in, well this Humbinger grouse has three claims which I have an option on and I have four claims of my own have had these about six years I took out about ten thousand and three years ago I

3
I it for a little over a year with
three men. They had a shaft down
one hundred and seventy two feet and
every thing is full of water they work
compressor hoist and pump away so I
am driving a cross cut tunnel to lap
the ledge then drive in on it and
drain the water, am in with the
tunnel about three hundred feet
and am looking to strike the ledge
any day then we will drift on the
vein. I want to sell the property
as I have not got money enough to
handle it. There was a Portland engineer
had an option on it for fifty thousand dollars
but he could not raise the money his time is
up now. so if you know any one that want a
good property you might be able to handle
this and make some money for your self no
joking this is a good property for a big outfit.
with best wishes to yourself and family
Sincerely A. H. Constan, Prorolt, Oregon

ROGUE RIVER GOLD COMPANY

D. H. FERRY
MANAGER

MAIL ADDRESS, BOX 27
ROGUE RIVER, OREGON
TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,
GOLD HILL, OREGON

ROGUE RIVER, OREGON,
August 26, 1931.

SPECIAL DELIVERY -- Please Forward if Necessary

Mr. Louis Levensaler,
c/o Tacoma Smelter,
Tacoma, Washington.

Dear Mr. Levensaler:

Subject: Humdinger Mine and Continental Mine.

Mr. Lotz reported to me your recent visits and inspections with him at the Continental Mine and Humdinger Mine, quoting your diagnosis of each as follows:

Humdinger: "It is the best-looking prospect I have seen in Southern Oregon. This also applies to its strong indications of ore continuing to unusual depths."

Continental: "Regardless of the possibilities of your developing ore at depth, whatever else you do or don't do, don't go off and leave this ore already mined and stored on these dumps. Even if they only average the \$5.00 minimum, you can make at least \$35,000 clear; no gamble. Put in even a cheap, pick-up mill and save your values by straight flotation, after ascertaining the oil best adapted to your ore."

Assuming the foregoing to be substantially your reaction to your inspections of these properties, I am going to put all our cards on the table and seek your advice and recommendations despite the fact that I do not know you personally, and have never even happened to meet you. I have often commented on this strange coincidence; our paths have crossed and criss-crossed throughout the Northwest for many years, but I always seemed to miss you by a mile or a minute. Until Yukon Gold Company's last dredging enterprise on the North American continent was finished at Murray, Idaho in 1926, I also had spent some 20 years working for affiliated companies of the A.S. & R. I was particularly disappointed that my recent trip to California prevented my joining you in your inspections of the two above quartz prospects. However, I feel that I know you well enough through mutual friends to put this whole proposition up to you frankly and informally as between old friends sitting across the table, with all cards face up.

In the first place, let me explain that this dredging enterprise, Rogue River Gold Company, has nothing to do with the quartz ventures. Rogue River Gold Company was formed by Col. O.B. Perry, former General Manager for over 20 years of Yukon Gold Company; this dredging enterprise here on Foots Creek was adequately financed and a complete and efficient plant installed for a long period of operation.

On the contrary, Colonel Perry is not interested in either the Humdinger Mine or Continental Mine. A different personnel, composed of a comparatively small group of my friends, not experienced in quartz mining, undertook the Humdinger venture at my solicitation; some of the same friends subsequently tackled the Continental. In each case it was hoped that the one chance in a thousand would

be realized -- that these prospects would support themselves from the grass-roots, paying their own way from the start, paying for their own development, for blocking out sufficient tonnage to justify the installation of a mill of proper design and adequate capacity, and pay for such mill installation out of previous profits.

In the case of the Humdinger Mine, this was to be accomplished by milling oxidized ore with the present 2-stamp mill expanded to more capacity as earnings permitted, saving free gold by amalgamation. On the other hand, the Continental Mine having no free gold values whatever, it was up to us to find a few lenses of high-grade sulphide ore and ship it crude to the Smelter, and thereby finance development and mill construction. (The latter expectation seemed on the verge of realization several times, and can be achieved yet by the opening of such shoots of high-grade as previously characterized that zone.)

However, to date neither property has achieved the miraculous, despite displaying considerable merit if adequately financed for development and mill installation. The point I want to make clear is this: A comparatively small and definitely limited appropriation was voted; the prospects had to be made entirely self-supporting before the exhaustion of these funds dug up by a few individuals (some of whom, like myself, could not afford to keep on contributing beyond a certain agreed limit); when these funds were gone, there would be no more cash forthcoming, despite any encouraging disclosures which might promise future profits if pursued a bit further with increased appropriations.

This then lays bare the policy, and the situation resulting today. The Humdinger Mine has exhausted its appropriation and the Continental Mine's funds can be stretched but a few weeks further. Both properties have either stored on dumps or opened up enough easily accessible ore to support some kind of a mill. The Humdinger Mine is proving it by making some money for temporary sub-lessees with a little 2-stamp amalgamating mill; the Continental Mine could do still better with even a hay-wire flotation plant.

However, there is no appropriation now available for such necessary improvements, and my backers would rather have their money back (or at least part of it) from a sale, than to dig down further in deflated pockets in order to achieve future reimbursement and probable profits.

What then can be done?

Let us consider briefly what has already been done at each property:

HUMDINGER.

More development work has been accomplished there than at the Continental, because more time and funds were spent on the Humdinger. Before we took this property over, lessees were supporting it by amalgamating free gold values in the little 2-stamp mill. By selective mining, they were milling ore of \$40 to \$80 per ton recovered value, wasting the sulphide values. We computed the total tonnage removed by measuring the stopes and other openings of the lessees and divided this into their total recovery, which gave an average value of about \$20 per ton, allowing nothing for the values in the second grade ore

discarded on dumps, or the sulphides. The average of all our sampling previous to optioning the property was also about \$20.

Very soon after we took over the property, the oxidized ore changed entirely to sulphide at every point of advance further under the hill, or at depth in the shaft. This disappointed my friends in that the amalgamating mill could no longer finance our development, the free gold values having changed to base, and we had no concentrating facilities at the mill then. On the contrary, I was much encouraged, as this sulphide ore was absolutely primary ore, uninfluenced by any surface enrichment, and was just what we could expect at depth; it was rich wherever we struck it.

In fact, for a long time after starting our development work, we encountered good ore at every point of attack, whether drifting on No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 or No. 5 levels, and also carrying down even to the bottom of the 172-foot inclined shaft, below the No. 5 level.

Finally came a time when drifting on the No. 5 level failed to show the values in what had appeared to be a 230-foot long ore shoot in the combined length of No. 2 and No. 3 drifts above. However, this did not worry experienced engineers who examined the property and assay maps carefully; they considered the No. 5 level merely a barren horizon, with values to be expected below. Subsequently we made an upraise from the No. 5 to the No. 3 level which did not look so good, but it had purposely been placed at what appeared a weak place in the block of ore north of the shaft, and it was decided the raise was between two ore shoots which did not rake either way.

Walter B. Robinson computed ore blocked out as 20,310 tons @ \$12.48 average value, with a gross value in place of \$252,000. This apparently justified the installation of a mill; it was figured the mill would pay for its cost out of profits, plus all property purchase payments plus development work blocking out future ore. Also a series of tests by Southwestern Engineering Corporation gave a 95% recovery by amalgamation plus flotation, and a mill design and flow sheet were worked out and bids received on the mill equipment.

However, the funds were not forthcoming for the mill construction, and the appropriation being exhausted, a program of shipping crude ore to the Tacoma Smelter was tried out. Two carloads were shipped, as follows.

No. 1	50,304	tons	@ \$45.53	=	\$2,290.34	Gross Value
No. 2	48,668	tons	@ \$39.15	=	\$1,942.82	" "
Total	98,972	Tons	@ \$42.70	=	\$4,233.16	" "

(It should be further noted that these values per ton are based on a paid value of only \$19.00 for gold and very little for silver; full value for gold and silver would bring the value of the first carload to about \$50. per ton.)

However, the necessary costs of truck hauling, railroad freight and smelter treatment charges did not leave enough proceeds to make this crude ore shipping program profitable.

Therefore a sub-lease was let to some of our employees, the old 2-stamp mill fixed up with new cam shaft, cams, ore bin, concentrating table, etc., and the leasers have made a little money developing new ore and milling it, also milling our discarded stope filling and are now starting milling the dump ores where we threw out considerable amounts of \$13 to \$30 ore which would not stand shipment and other charges (crude) to the Smelter.

It is provided in the lease that I can at any time sell the Humdinger Mine by refunding to the sub-leasers their small cost of re-habilitating the mill, of which I paid part.

In case of a sale, our people would want at least a fair share of their investment back; the remaining unpaid property payments amount to about \$26,500.

The dumps were computed to contain some 14,000 tons of ore of milling grade.

CONTINENTAL.

You already know much of the past history of this old property; how one stope 107 ft. high above the main adit level produced over \$200,000 in gold sulphide ore, most of which was shipped crude to the Smelter without even sorting; how litigation between stockholders finally shut it down; the upper workings caved and the deep workings to the 100-ft. and 200-ft. levels below the main adit filled with water and the shafts caved and the known ore left on these deep levels rendered inaccessible to the unfinanced individuals who finally acquired title to the property after many years of waiting.

Lotz, Larsen & Elliott took a lease on the Continental about a year ago, and shipped some nice high-grade, also dump ore running around \$15 per ton, but they had no compressor and could not make a go of it any longer by hand mining and shipping crude to Smelter.

A few friends put up a very few thousand dollars to back me in trying to make this old property carry itself; we put in a compressor and machines and within less than 60 days had the property paying its own way. We shipped seven carloads of ore, varying from sacked high-grade running over \$250.00 per ton, down to some test shipments shoveled right off the dumps, the lowest dump ore running from \$6.20 per ton to \$13.06 per ton, figuring gold at \$19.00 per oz.

It appeared several times that we would be able to keep the property self-supporting and pay for a mill out of profits, but the high-grade lenses opened up did not prove as large as at first appeared. Also when we sank and

cross-cut beneath the "Big Stope" we have not as yet found the downward extension of that big body of rich ore mined above.

We have added considerably to the ore on the dumps and proved much low-grade ore standing in the mine which can be mined rapidly and very economically.

The exhaustion of our funds finds us at a very crucial stage; we have unwatered and re-opened the 200-ft. vertical shaft to the top of the 100-ft. station and are now pumping out the large body of water accumulated in the various drifts run from or connecting with this station. It is known that good ore was left standing in the drift east under the gulch a short way from this shaft. If our funds do not hold out until we reach that, we will have lost our best bet in the property for quick returns; it is a shame to have to quit at this stage and let the workings and shaft fill up again. It would take very little money to prove this attractive possibility, and possibly thus take care of the future of the property.

It would also be a crime (as you said) to walk off and leave the ore on the dumps without installing at least a hay-wire mill to float these values. It is computed that the dumps contain 12,800 tons of ore ready to mill, that there are 9,600 tons standing in the "West Side" above the main adit, either in stopes or near raises or on the surface, all of which may be mined at very low cost. Then we have been opening up a large tonnage of low-grade on the East Side of the gulch, although we are only putting it down as 3,200 tons proved thus far. This makes a total of 25,600 tons of low-grade readily available at low cost, all above water level, and figuring on nothing of what may be below the main adit.

Allowing merely a profit of \$4 per ton above milling and mining costs indicates a profit of \$102,000 from handling this 25,600 tons, or \$51,000 profit from the dumps alone. No wonder you recommended our not walking off and leaving it.

x x x x x x x x x x

Now having put our cards on the table, may I take the liberty of asking you to answer the following questions by number insofar as you feel justified in doing?

(1) One of those financing the Humdinger Mine wrote me from New York that he understood "on good authority" that the A.S.&R.Co. was actively looking for gold properties in the West, and had so changed its policy that the Humdinger Mine at its present stage of development would probably appeal to your Company for further development. Is this a fact and in general what is the A.S. & R. policy and attitude (so far as you feel at liberty to advise me) toward gold prospects in the West and especially in Oregon?

(2) Is there any chance that A.S. & R. would be interested in taking over either the Humdinger Mine or Continental Mine or assisting in financing in any way?

(3) If not, do you know any one who would care to tackle either property?

(4) If not can you tell me where we can pick up at a bargain the milling equipment which you recommended to Lotz as a cheap, hay-wire outfit to make some profit out of those dump ores? Just what would be the minimum list of equipment we would need, especially type of flotation equipment, and about what would its first cost and constructed cost amount to? Also where can we get a Diesel power plant; Copco wants about \$10,000 to build us a line from Myrtle Creek.

(5) Can you recommend some practical mill man who would throw this mill together at low cost?

x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

Of course, I consider the CONTINENTAL MINE by far the best bet of the two prospects, for quick returns on a small outlay. There are no property payments to make for three years, except \$100 per month to the owner; the total price has been reduced by royalties, etc., fairly well below the original \$35,000. A very little money may open up soon a self-supporting shoot of high-grade at the 100-ft. depth near the shaft. If not, a comparatively small outlay for a cheap 20-ton mill would keep the property going for 3½ years on available ore, and provide enough income to prospect the whole property thoroughly.

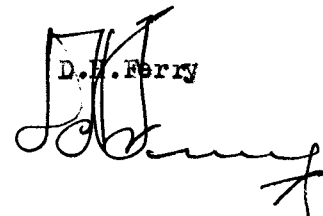
What the HUMDINGER MINE really needs is a substantial appropriation to cross-cut from the No. 5 level (or deeper) and explore that whole hill which is cut by a system of at least six independent veins, several of which have produced ore profitably in the past. I have that whole hill tied up, up one side and down the other, much of it owned outright; it has interesting and extensive possibilities.

It may appear that I am putting up to you more of a problem than you would welcome, but I understand that you and the Smelter are in the game to help in any way you can the development of a west coast tonnage for the Tacoma Plant, and I will certainly appreciate anything you may decide to do along such lines to benefit all concerned. One of my main reasons for sticking with the Continental Mine venture to the limit is to help those loyal and industrious live-wires, Lotz and Larsen, to get their just reward.

In closing will say that I would greatly appreciate as prompt a reply as possible, as our situation at the Continental is especially serious as to the time feature, and I would like to get your answer before appealing elsewhere. However, I must confess that this money-raising game is entirely out of my line and experience, as always heretofore I have had unlimited funds available if needed, and this present proposition is embarrassing, to say the least.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I am

Yours very truly,

D.H. Ferry


1110 Hoge Building,
Seattle, Washington,
August 10, 1931.

Mr. A. H. Richards,
Tacoma Plant,
Tacoma, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Siliceous Ores,
Southwestern Oregon

As a result of my investigations of Southwestern Oregon gold quartz mines I am quite positive that this section of Oregon cannot be depended upon to contribute any definite tonnage of siliceous ores, although an indefinite amount of small and comparatively high grade gold quartz shipments will be made to Selby and Tacoma from time to time, as in the past, but in decreasing amounts.

The chief reason is to be found in the structural features of the rocks in which the ores occur. Previous to the mineralization of the region the rocks that harbor the present ore bodies were subjected to earth movements of such a nature that no definite, continuous fissures were formed but rather, in general, innumerable minute and irregular fractures running in various directions. Therefore, the gold is not concentrated in definite lodes but widely distributed through the rocks in small veins and stringers, few of which are continuous except for short distances. Furthermore, in many places where fairly distinct and rich veins were formed subsequent faulting has made it difficult and costly to find the continuations of the veins.

It is futile to spend money in hopes of finding vein deposits in this section which will develop into large and profitable mines.

No concessions in the way of treatment charges will produce any large, definite tonnage. The owners might contend that lower rates will make it possible to continue mining, but a few feet advance, in stoping or drifting, has too often proved the error of their statements.

We must, therefore, look elsewhere for a dependable supply of silica.

Silicious Ore
Oregon

A. H. Richards

-2-

8-10-31

I am still of the opinion that Republic Camp, Washington, is the best bet; unless, perhaps a quartz deposit carrying sufficient values can be found on the British Columbia Coast or Southeastern Alaska.

During my recent trip to Southwestern Oregon the following properties were visited:

Continental - Myrtle Creek, Douglas County.
(Ferry, Lots and Larson)

Chieftain - Myrtle Creek, Douglas County.
(Law, Whipple and Snyder)

Hundinger - Josephine County.
(D. H. Ferry)

Bunker Hill - Galice, Josephine County.
(Robertson Brothers)

Snow Flower - Galice, Josephine County.
(J. T. Sugars)

Greenback Extension - Grave Creek, Josephine County.

CONTINENTAL: (See correspondence with D. H. Ferry)

During the past four months Lots and Larson have shipped from this mine some 200 tons of gold quartz ore containing perhaps \$10,000.00 in gold and 70% silica. There remains an odd carload or so within the area of the present development and a few cars of oxidized ore that will run about \$12.00 per ton gold. In addition, there is some 8,000 to 10,000 tons of \$8.00 ore on the various dumps, too low grade to ship but might be milled and furnish about 1,000 tons of concentrates running \$70.00 per ton. This is being contemplated.

At times the mine looked as though it could be depended upon to produce regularly but has failed to stand up under development. All faces and backs of stopes were out of ore at the time of my visit, and the operators are very much disheartened.

The ore deposit occurs as a series of small disconnected quartz lenses in a shear zone in meta-gabbro, in places altered to serpentine, a very treacherous type of deposit.

It is questionable if you will receive any further shipments except an occasional car.

Mr. Lotz has recommended to Mr. D. H. Perry that the property be abandoned.

CHIEFTAIN:

Adjoins the Continental on the east. Both properties are roughly twelve miles northeast of Myrtle Creek, a station on the Southern Pacific Railway. Truck freight to railroad is \$2.00 per ton.

During March and April we had considerable correspondence with a Mr. Edward Law regarding this property, also a Mr. E. Meyer of Spokane. Mr. Meyer is now in control, Mr. Law having lost out with the company.

One small shipment was made during March. Two men are now employed trying to find some shipping ore. There is really nothing on which to base a conclusion regarding the future of the property. Considerable of the shear zone is yet unprospected between the workings of the Chieftain and Continental and all that can be said is that this section will probably produce some ore comparable in size and value to that already mined. The ore shoots thus far found in the explored portions of the zone have not been remunerative enough to hold much promise for further development.

HUMDINGER: (Williams Creek)

Twenty-one miles south of Grants Pass, the nearest railroad shipping point. Truck haul to railroad is \$2.50 per ton. This property is owned by D. H. Perry and now leased to a Mr. Lindquist and two associates. The deposit occupies a shear zone in diorite. The ore shoots are short, i.e. 20 ft. or less in length. One shoot, however, was 128 ft. long, but has been mined. Shipping ore or high grade ~~is~~ is limited to a streak 4 to 18 inches wide, the balance of

the shoot, up to 4 ft. or so, carries \$5.00 to \$7.00 per ton; too low grade to ship and too limited to mill.

The mine is developed by three adits and a shaft 172 ft. deep with two levels. The vein has been thoroughly tested within the limits explored and carefully sampled at 5 foot intervals but shows no reserve of shipping ore. The deposit is lacking in development possibilities. By mining the better "spots" enough ore is obtained to support a small two stamp mill. 80% of the gold values are free. One ton of concentrates has been produced which contained \$110.00.

The property cannot be depended upon for any shipments of crude ore.

BUNKERHILL or ROBERTSON MINE:

Is now optioned to Penn Mining Syndicate of Allentown, Pennsylvania. The property is twelve miles west of Galice. Galice is eighteen miles from Merlin, a station on the Southern Pacific Railway.

This property has been a profitable producer of high grade for the past five or six years and yielded many rich pockets. The deposit consists of a series of quartz veins in greenstone, the individual veins are narrow, one to three feet wide, but where they junction rich shoots form. The surface to an average depth of 100 ft. is highly altered and erosion has concentrated the gold in the top soil so that a fair prospect can be obtained most anywhere throughout an area of a thousand feet or so in cross section.

It is the intention of the Penn Mining Syndicate to test this entire area. Mr. Forrester, manager in charge, believes the average will be \$1.50 per ton. He has not sufficiently prospected the deposit, however, to support this statement.

The property has a ten stamp mill so that no shipments of crude ore can be expected, unless a rich pocket is encountered, in which event the shipment will be small and unimportant as far as tonnage is concerned.

SNOW FLOWER:

About two years ago Mr. J. T. Sugars sent in a sample of gold quartz ore from this property that assayed 101.42 oz. of gold and 15.24 oz. silver.

The property is situated about half way between Galice and the Bunker Hill Mine. The ore deposit is a quartz filled small fracture zone in serpentine, where favorable, rich pockets form and often yield several thousand dollars in free gold. No shipments are to be expected from a deposit of this nature.

GREENBACK EXTENSION:

Sponsored by Dr. B. E. Brandon of Portland. This property is west of and adjoins the Greenback Mine. The Greenback was the largest gold producer in Southwestern Oregon and at one time supported a forty stamp mill and treated 100 tons per day from a vein that averaged 18 inches wide but varied from 6 inches to four feet. The average grade was \$8.00 per ton gold. The mine was abandoned, as worked out, many years ago. The properties are twelve miles from Wolf Creek on the Southern Pacific Railway, or twenty miles by highway north of Grants Pass.

The principal development is on the west side of Tom East Creek, a tributary of Grave Creek. Here a half a dozen small and rather poorly defined veins in gabbro, in places altered to serpentine, have been prospected. No important depth has been obtained, the work consists of surface cuts and shallow tunnels, although a deep tunnel is now being driven that will gain 300 ft. depth. This tunnel at the time of my visit lacked 300 ft. of its objective. The vein above is small and said to average \$10.00 per ton, which will not pay to work. An occasional sample from a rich pocket has averaged several hundred dollars per ton. Development of similar deposits in the district has proved that the pockets are superficial and with depth there is no improvement in the average value of the ore. It is doubtful if any shipments will be made from this property, at least there is no ore as yet developed.

* * * * *

8-10-31

About two months ago a sample was received from H. Hopkins, Canyonville, Oregon. This sample assayed 7.46 oz. gold and contained 93.2% insoluble. The party could not be located. Canyonville is on the Pacific Highway between Wolf Creek and Myrtle Creek. The country is mostly gabbro and derived serpentine and the deposit from which the sample came is probably characteristic of the district, merely a high grade bunch of small lenses.

Also during March of this year a siliceous sample was received from W. C. Vaughan of Portland that assayed 2.48 oz. gold and 3.1% copper. Mr. Vaughan informed me that the sample was from a small stringer 8 inches wide in Silver Creek, a tributary of the Illinois River southwest of Grants Pass. Since sending in the sample he states that he has "shot-out" the showing.

It is well to treat all samples and statements from Southwestern Oregon with precaution and make no reduction of rates until after the mine of the prospective shipper has been examined.

Very truly yours,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
L. A. LEVENSALE

LAL:B

August 10, 1931.

Mr. A. H. Richards,
Tacoma Plant,
Tacoma, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Herewith is report on the siliceous ore situation in Oregon, which is not very encouraging.

The only other districts tributary to Tacoma that have not been visited are the British Columbia Coast and South-eastern Alaska, both of which contain possibilities.

I have not sent copies of this report, nor of my report on siliceous ores in Eastern Washington that I mailed you some time ago, to Mr. Walker or Mr. McElvenny. I am enclosing two extra copies.

Very truly yours,

LAL:B
ENCLS.

Mr L A Lunsaler
Hoge Building
Seattle
Wash

Medford
Oregon
July 19-31

Dear sir

in regard to ore property would like to hear from you about where I could find a market for some of the ore I have and where I could have it smelted as the Tacoma smelter is not in a position to handle the ore the ledge runs from 12 FEET to 30 FEET and will have three claims 45 hundred FEET in length and the contents are NIOBIUM. OSMIRIDIUM GOLD $20\frac{50}{100}$ per ton and BERYLLIUM 10% to 30% and this new method seems to be hard to save this property is for sale or lease you may see the ore at the Lawrence Laboratories we have a assays copy them and that were taken when we were only 3 feet in the ledge and it is getting better as we go down

I have a reference from the
Lauette Laboratories to you in regard
to this matter and would like to
hear from you as to how we
could install the Machine and what
kind it would require to save
this one in the last few shots
there has been a right smart of
quick silver showed up but that may
not amount to so much as there
is at present a good demand for that.
but the Market for the Beryllium that
is what we are after as there is so
much more of that than the other
the last shot we took the bottom
of the hole and passed one pass and
got almost 7.02 pure Beryllium out of it
please let me hear from you as soon
as it is your pleasure thanking you in
advance I am Resp yours
address Medford
General Delivery J D Denburger

TACOMA PLANT

Tacoma, Washington,
June 6, 1931.

Mr. L. A. Levensaler,
1108 Hoge Building,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:-

The carload of ore shipped by D. H. Ferry from Myrtle Creek on May 21st was received at Tacoma May 24th and settlement mailed June 4th showing 0.98 ounce gold and 1.45 ounce silver. The carload shipped from Myrtle Creek on May 27th was received in Tacoma June 1st and settlements mailed last night. The low grade lot in this car showed 0.68 ounce gold, 1.03 ounce silver and the high grade showed 10.02 ounce gold, 16.42 silver and 2.85% copper. I believe this is the information you wanted on these shipments.


Following are Grants Pass and Myrtle Creek freight rates.

	<u>Grants Pass, Oregon</u>	
	<u>60,000# minimum</u>	<u>100,000#</u>
Under \$20.00	\$4.95	\$3.85
\$20.-\$25.	5.29	4.10
25.- 40.	5.63	4.35
40.- 50.	5.74	4.60
50.- 60.	6.30	

	<u>Myrtle Creek, Oregon</u>	
	<u>60,000#</u>	<u>100,000#</u>
Under \$20.00	\$4.28	\$3.35
\$20.-\$25.	4.62	3.85
25.- 30.	4.62	4.10
30.- 40.	4.95	4.35
40.- 50.	5.40	4.60
50.- 60.	5.74	

Yours very truly,

EAW:GS


E. A. WHITE

COPY - HOTEL UTAH,
SALT LAKE CITY

Salt Lake City, Utah,

May 30' 1931

Mr. J. R. Harvey,
Grant's Pass,
Oregon.

Dear Jack,

Replying to your inquiry of 25th inst.,
I am afraid a property like the Almeda will be difficult
to place just at present.

It is quite impossible to outline any terms
for the property without knowing the purchasers. Mining
offers have to be gauged according to character and res-
ponsibility of the buyer.

However, I will be glad to talk this over with
you on my first trip to Grant's Pass.

With personal regards,

Very truly yours,



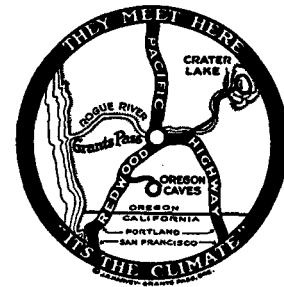
"IT'S THE CLIMATE"

GRANTS PASS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

GRANTS PASS, OREGON

May 25, 1931



Mr. L. A. Lavenseler,
Hoge Bldg.,
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Lavenseler :-

I think the Alameda is now in shape
so they can deliver title.

One of the interested parties has asked
me to suggest a form of option which would be proper for
them, and reasonable and right, for a Company that might
wish to examine with a view of purchase.

Will you be kind enough to outline a
contract and conditions under which responsible mining
Companies would take option on such property.

Of course, I do not expect you to draw
an option unless you have blank which practically covers a
mine of this sort, but as you know the property, you would
know how much time it would take for examination and
determination of concentration or other methods of recovery.

You, of course, are aware that Hammond
Company is examining Esterly's property, so George is very
busy.

I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing
you before many moons here. Am very sorry that copper is
in its present unsatisfactory condition. Do you see any
hope of advance in price?

Yours truly,

Grants Pass Chamber of Commerce

By

J. E. Harvey - Secretary

JRH:EH

April 11th, 1931

Mr. Robert R. Hedley
1316 Alberni St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Hedley:

Thank you for your favor of the 7th enclosing a letter of introduction to Mr. R. E. Reed. Upon my next trip to Southern Oregon I will get in touch with Mr. Reed. However I am afraid it will not be as early as expected on account of returning to Salt Lake City very shortly.

Referring to the dredging area near Holland, I have done considerable prospecting in that section of Josephine County - in fact during 1915 I sunk 96 shafts on the Logan Mine near Waldo during which time I made a casual inspection of the placers on the Althouse and Sucker Creeks. These placers have been examined by engineers from both the Yukon Gold Company and the W. P. Hammond Dredging Company. I do not believe they would interest our Company.

I wish to thank you very kindly however for bringing them to our attention.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

LAL:MB

TACOMA PLANT

April 9, 1931

Mr. D. H. Ferry, Manager,
Rogue River Gold Company,
Rogue River, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Ferry:-

I have your letter of April 6th. With reference to freight on lots 404 and 405, you will understand that we merely pay the freight bill which is sent us by the Railroad Company, and this total freight amounted to \$304.00. The receipted duplicate freight bill was sent to Mr. Lotz yesterday I believe. In analyzing this I find that the basis of the \$304.00 charge was that Mr. Lotz had called for a 100,000 pound capacity car, and he could have loaded 50 tons into the car at \$6.08 per ton, which is \$304.00, as this \$6.08 freight is based on a minimum of 100,000 pounds, and hence you could have sent 50 tons for exactly the same freight as was charged you for 38 tons. I believe Mr. Lotz is thoroughly acquainted with these facts, as the situation was the same when he was shipping from the Silver Peak Mine.

As soon as I am certain that your situation will work out so that shipments can be made at a rate of somewhere around 100 tons per week I will immediately get in touch with our Traffic Department and see what can be done with reference to freight rates, although I am doubtful whether we can obtain a lower freight rate than \$3.35 on valuations between \$15.00 and \$20.00. There is a possibility that we might be able to get a lower freight rate on ore below \$15.00 valuation.

Only yesterday I sent you definite rates on your low grade as well as high grade material. As indicated in this letter, I gave you the \$2.10 base charge, which is a very low one, because Mr. Lotz told me that your average material would run 0.6 ounce gold. I can assure you that we want to cooperate with you so as to make it possible for you to ship this tonnage. I would suggest that you commence shipping on the rates which I submitted to you yesterday. After you have mined a couple of hundred tons I will be very pleased to personally go into the matter with you, and in the event you believe that these rates are imposing too much of a burden upon you I will make any adjustments which I reasonably

Mr. D. H. Ferry, Manager,
Hogus Higer Gold Co.

-2-

April 9, 1931

can so as to make it possible for you to continue shipments. I believe this will be the best way to leave it at the present time, because after shipping a couple of hundred tons you will know the exact grade which you will be shipping and we will have a complete analysis of these shipments and any adjustments which we might make at that time in the rate will be retroactive to the tonnage which is shipped by you from this date.

Yours very truly,

Dear Sir:

I have just received your letter of April 8th, and I am sorry that the freight bill which I sent you is the railroad bill, and this total freight amount is \$10,000.00. As a result of this bill you will see that the freight rate is \$10.00 per ton. This is a very high rate for the kind of material which you are shipping. I have just received a bill from the railroad for the same amount of material, and this bill shows a freight rate of \$5.00 per ton. This is a very low rate for the kind of material which you are shipping. I have just received a bill from the railroad for the same amount of material, and this bill shows a freight rate of \$5.00 per ton. This is a very low rate for the kind of material which you are shipping. I have just received a bill from the railroad for the same amount of material, and this bill shows a freight rate of \$5.00 per ton. This is a very low rate for the kind of material which you are shipping.

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TACOMA PLANT

[Handwritten signature]

April 8, 1931

Mr. G. H. Ferry, Manager,
Rogue River Gold Company,
Rogue River, Oregon.

Dear Sir:-

The following rates will apply to your siliceous gold ores shipped from the Continental and Hunsdinger mines, and supersede all previous rates. The very low rate for low grade ore is given you with the understanding that you will ship approximately 100 tons of ore per week.

GOLD:

Pay for gold as follows:
Under 3 ounces gold per ton of ore - \$19.00 per ounce.
3 ounces and up to 5 ounces per ton - 19.50 " "
5 ounces and over per ton - 20.00 " "
No pay for gold under 0.03 ounce per ton of ore.

SILVER:

Pay for 95% of the silver at the Handy & Harman New York quotation as transmitted to us by the Eastern Union Telegraph Company, on the date of arrival of the ore at our plant, with a minimum deduction of one-half ounce silver per ton of ore.

COPPER:

Pay for 100% of the copper on the wet assay, less a deduction of 26 pounds of copper per ton of ore, at the net refinery quotation for electrolytic wire bars as published in the Engineering and Mining Journal (New York) for the date of arrival of the ore at our plant, less a deduction of three cents per pound.

BASE CHARGE:

On ore containing .65 ounce of gold or less per ton the base charge will be \$2.10 per ton.
Increase the base charge by one-quarter of the value of the gold content in excess of .65 ounce per ton, up to a maximum base charge of \$4.50 per ton for ore of value less than \$25.00 per ton.

On ore of value:		
\$25.00 per ton and up to \$30.00 per ton	-	\$5.00 per ton
30.00 " " " " " 50.00 " " "	-	5.50 " "
50.00 " " " " " 100.00 " " "	-	6.50 " "
100.00 " " " " " 200.00 " " "	-	7.50 " "
200.00 " " " " " 300.00 " " "	-	8.50 " "
300.00 " " " " " 400.00 " " "	-	10.50 " "

The base charge is increased for any value over \$400.00 by 2 per cent of the value. The above rates are f.o.b. our plant.

pat.

Regus River Gold Co.

-2-

April 8, 1931

SETTLEMENT: Immediately upon completion of sampling and assaying.

QUALITY: Fine limit 5%. 30¢ a unit will be charged for any excess, fractions in proportion.

GENERAL: See page attached.
CLAIMS: See page attached.

Yours very truly,

AHR: OS

cc HILLOTZ

1316 Alberni Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

April 7th, 1931.

Mr. L.A. Levensaler,
1108 Hoge Bldg.,
SEATTLE, Wash.

Dear Levensaler,

Thanks for your letter of 3rd. from Salt Lake City. I have little to add to my description of the Reed prospect, except that he tells me that his property adjoins the Martha, which was worked by Greenback, but while the Martha had an average foot of quartz, his averages 3' as to the blue ledge. He does not say it is the same vein.

I spent December and January on a dredging area at Holland, 40 M. south of Grant's Pass. I was looking after drilling for B.C. shareholders in the Empire Exploration Coy., with 200,000 shares of dollar value. Unfortunately our B.C. friends fell down after purchasing less than 20,000 shares and nothing has been done since Christmas. Five holes were drilled to an average depth of over 70 ft., three of which were unsatisfactory, because (I believe) they were treating the sludge from the drill by a badly constructed rocker, and possibly without sufficient experience. Then a table was set up, and a different story was told. Even so, the average of the five holes was 34¢ per cubic yard, the 25 ft. next bed rock carrying about 70¢. Top gravels with 15 to 20 ft. of hydraulic tailing averaged 61¢. These holes are in the upper end of a wide valley, and may be taken to indicate the content of 15 or 20 acres - probably 30 acres, as the gold seems to be fairly distributed throughout the gravel.

During January, I spent some time afield, and saw evidence which convinces me that this whole area may be very profitably operated. I could write several pages on the subject, giving my reasons for so thinking, but I would like to have you see for yourself. Just one point I wish to stress: There is evidence in high gravel above Democrat Gulch and again on Kelly hill, two miles lower down the valley, that these gravels filled the valley for a width of over two miles, to a depth 500 ft. above present level. These gravels were carried down the Illinois river by two creeks Althouse & Sucker, which meandered through the valley, and therefore must have to a certain extent concentrated gold &c. in the gravels remaining, which offer a practically level surface. The high gravels at the upper end

Apr. 7, 1931.

were hydraulicked extensively and their tailing on the flat carries 6 to 7¢ per cu. yd. Kelly Hill 500 ft. high is all gravel, and yields well to the pan in many places. Casual work has been done in several places, one of which yielded well, due probably to concentration in a depression caused by water course.

Some platinum and iridium occurs. I have seen evidence that its quantity will be sufficient to reckon with, but no determination has been made. I might have said that two shafts were sunk, and drifts carried on bed rock at 60 ft. plus. Values in these have not been accurately determined, but 6 ft. next bedrock apparently carried about \$3.00 per cu. yd. with some coarse gold, even in excess of dollar nuggets.

Since the B.C. crowd fell down, W.A. Hutton at Grant's Pass has had negotiations on with a man who imposed conditions not acceptable. I have a letter from him to that effect. It is therefore open, and he is prepared to make a very attractive proposal for control of the stock in the drilling company. Existing shareholders must be protected, and the promoters must have an adequate share. Hutton, with the aid of his wife, sank one of the two shafts, and he has spent years in reaching his present position with options on a large acreage, the owners of which express great confidence in him. I suggest that you make time to visit Hutton, whom you know, I think, and discuss the matter on the ground. You will naturally communicate with him first. He is in a position, as to the Company, to deal directly for the stock. My intimate association with him for two months has been very pleasant, and I have a very high opinion of his bona fides and conservatism.

Lee tells me that A.S. & R. are not averse to place if it is good enough.

*I could talk about the old high channel cut very frequently by Althouse Cr and its eastern gulches & entirely swept out, in wide section, by Sucker Cr
 But see if for yourself -
 I could also figure out the "probable yield" something in this wise - sq. miles x 25 yds. x 25¢ plus
 but you can do your own figuring
 Yours very truly
 Wm. H. Hedley*

- Vancouver
April 7/31

A. C. Reed Esq.
Kelowna B.C. -

Dear Reed - This will introduce
Mr. Levensaler, who would like
to look over your prospect -

I hoped to do so myself, and
think, having more time, I
could do it better than he -

However, if it pleases him,
a deal may result, in which
case you will of course pro-
tect me in a commission -

My hope was that it would
be an interest in a company
operating under my advice

Yours very truly,
Wm. A. Healey

At Salt Lake City, Utah, April 3, 1931.

Mr. Robert R. Hedley,
1316 Alberni St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Hedley:

Henry Lee has passed on to me your memo regarding the Blue Ledge on a tributary of Wolf Creek, Southwestern Oregon.

I have made examinations on both Wolf Creek, and Graves Creek but was not especially impressed with what I saw, also, I am familiar with the Greenback operation.

Your description of this new strike is appealing. I will keep your letter before me and get in touch with Mr. Reid upon my next trip to Grants Pass which will probably be some time during April. In the meantime, please send me a letter of introduction to Mr. Reid stating to him that you have brought this property to our attention so if any business develops you will be protected.

Best regards,

Very truly yours,

L. A. LEVENSALE

cc Henry Lee

March 30, 1937

given with the specific idea of seeing what tonnage can be developed from your properties and upon the assumption that Mr. Lots will be able to do so. ~~March 29, 1937~~ ^{March 29, 1937} Please, send us 100 tons a week of this low grade material.

Mr. D. H. Ferry, ~~Manager,~~ ^{Manager,} ~~Nogah River Gold Company,~~ ^{Nogah River Gold Company,} ~~Nogah, Oregon,~~ ^{Nogah, Oregon.} This rate will allow you to develop your property and result in our doing considerable business.

Dear Sir:

Yours very truly,

Returning to the Plant today I find your letter of March 24th and Mr. White's reply of March 26th. As Mr. White indicated to you, I took it from your letter of March 16th that I was to negotiate with Mr. Lots relative to suitable smelting rates and that you were going to leave the matter in his hands. He advised me that he was going to come up and talk over matters and he did this Wednesday of last week. I gave Mr. Lots a very low development rate for the low grade material, which he stated would contain about .6 ounce gold, based on the assumption that he would ship 100 tons per week, as follows:

- GOLD: Pay for all of the gold at \$19.00 an ounce.
- SILVER: Pay for 95% of the silver at the Handy & Harman New York quotation as transmitted to us by the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the date of arrival of the ore at our Plant, with a minimum deduction of one-half ounce silver per ton of ore.
- BASE CHARGE: \$2.10 per ton, F.O.B. our Plant,

Mr. Lots felt that the material would go about .6 ounce of gold per ton. If, however, it goes above 0.65 ounce per ton I feel that we should have a higher base rate and I had in mind increasing the base charge \$1.00 per ton for each .15 ounce per ton increase in the gold content over 0.65 ounce, fractions in proportion. In other words, for every \$3.00 increase in value we would take \$1.00, up to say a maximum base charge of \$4.50 for \$25.00 ore.

You will understand that this rate applies only to low grade material and will not be applicable to the sort of high grade which is now coming in. I am very desirous of not having this very low rate which I have given Mr. Lots broadcasted, as it is

given with the specific idea of seeing what tonnage can be developed from your properties and upon the assumption that Mr. Lotz will be able to do as he says, namely, send us 100 tons a week of this low grade material.

Hoping that this rate will allow you to develop your two properties and also result in our doing considerable business together.

Dear Sir:-

Yours very truly,

Returning to the plant today I find your letter of March 27th and Mr. White's reply of March 28th. As Mr. White stated to you, I took it from your letter of March 16th that I was to negotiate with Mr. Lotz relative to and basis of settlement that you were going to leave to **J. H. RICHARDS** his sales agent. I advised me that he was going to come up and talk over matters and he did this Wednesday of last week. I gave Mr. Lotz a very low development rate for the low grade material, which he stated would contain about .3 ounce gold, based on the assumption that he would ship 100 tons per week, as follows:

- Gold: pay for all of the gold at \$18.00 an ounce.
- Silver: pay for 85% of the silver at the parity a better New York quotation as transmitted to us by the Eastern Union Telegraph Company, on the date of arrival of the ore at our plant, with a minimum deduction of one-half ounce silver per ton of ore.
- Base Charge: \$2.10 per ton of ore at our plant,

Mr. Lotz felt that the material would be about .3 ounce of gold per ton. In, however, it was above .300 ounce per ton I feel that he should have a higher base charge and I had in mind increasing the base charge \$1.00 per ton for each .10 ounce per ton increase in the gold content over .300 ounce, fractions in proportion. In other words, for every .10 ounce increase in value we would take \$1.00, up to say a maximum base charge of \$4.00 for .600 ore.

You will understand that this rate applies only to low grade material and will not be applicable to the ore of high grade which is now coming in. I am very desirous of our seeing this very low rate which I have given Mr. Lotz broadcasted, as it is

Tacoma, Washington
March 28, 1931

MEMORANDUM FOR SETTLEMENT DEBTS:

The car of ore recently shipped by W. H. Ferry (presumably for the Rogue River Gold Mining Co.), the bill of lading for which was signed by W. H. Fox, will be settled for under the terms quoted W. H. Fox July 2, 1930, except that the base charge will

be as follows:

300.00	"	"	"	"	"	400.00	-	10.50	"	per ton
200.00	"	"	"	"	"	300.00	-	8.50	"	"
100.00	"	"	"	"	"	200.00	-	7.50	"	"
50.00	"	"	"	"	"	100.00	-	6.50	"	"
30.00	"	"	"	"	"	50.00	-	5.50	"	"
25.00	"	"	"	"	"	30.00	-	5.00	"	"
20.00	"	"	"	"	"	25.00	-	4.50	"	"
15.00	"	"	"	"	"	20.00	-	4.00	"	"
10.00	"	"	"	"	"	15.00	-	3.50	"	"
5.00	"	"	"	"	"	10.00	-	3.00	"	"
0.00	"	"	"	"	"	5.00	-	2.50	"	"
0.00	"	"	"	"	"	0.00	-	2.00	"	"
0.00	"	"	"	"	"	0.00	-	1.50	"	"
0.00	"	"	"	"	"	0.00	-	1.00	"	"
0.00	"	"	"	"	"	0.00	-	0.50	"	"
0.00	"	"	"	"	"	0.00	-	0.00	"	"

W.H.F.

cc Mr. Fox

A. H. RICHARDS

R. L. WHIPPLE
LAWYER
DOUGLAS NTL. BANK BLDG.
ROSEBURG, OREGON

Hurdenger "H"

Myrtle Creek, Oregon

March 11th, 1931

American Smelting and Refining Co.
Seattle, Washington

Gentlemen: ATTENTION: L. A. Levensaler

In answer to your letter of March 9th I am inclosing brief report including maps of the Chieftain Mine. This development to date warrants more work being done on this project, and to this end we need financial help.

We are incorporated for \$80,000.00 in the State of Oregon, of which 51,166 shares have been issued. Should you be interested in coming down and checking our statements I have no doubt that an arrangement satisfactory both to us and to yourselves can be made. I think it will not be wasted time on your part to pay us a visit.

I hope the report and data included will give you the information you need to draw conclusions as to its possibilities.

Yours very truly

CHIEFTAIN Mines, Inc.,

by *Edward Law*

President.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, April 4, 1931.

Mr. Edward Law,
Myrtle Creek, Ore.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter and report referring to the Chieftan Mine the day that I left Seattle for Salt Lake City. I have been delayed here longer than I had anticipated but hope to be able to communicate with you later and examine the Chieftan Mine some time this month.

Thank you for bringing it to our attention.

Very truly yours,

L. A. LEVENSALER

Myrtle Creek, Or. 9/2/12

Mr. A. J. ...
Seattle, Wash.

My dear ...

Replying to your letter of 7th inst, will say, I have written Mr. Richards about the property, and if you will make up a fairly price on treatment. Have been told ...

If you are interested in 500 tons or perhaps 600 tons of 70% to 80% Sil. Ore come down I can show you.

Thank you for your letter. I am
Yours truly,
A. J. ...

March 9th, 1931

Mr. H. H. Lotz,
Myrtle Creek,
Oregon.

Dear Mr. Lotz:

You probably are aware that we are in the market for a considerable tonnage of silicious ore that has sufficient value so that we can make a little money out of it. Appreciating your ability to dig around old mines I thought probably you might have one up your sleeve that would fulfill our requirements. If so, let me know and we will look it over together.

With kindest personal regards to you and Mr. Larsen, I am,

Very truly yours,

LAL:MB

March 9th, 1931

Mr. Edward Law,
Chieftan Mines Inc.,
Myrtle Creek, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

A copy of Mr. Richard's letter to you of February 18th has been forwarded to me. I appreciate receiving from you such information regarding your property as you care to give, - especially with reference to the amount of development and just what this development has revealed in the way of width of ore bodies, tonnage and values in anticipation that we might be of some assistance to you.

Very truly yours,

LAL:MB

TACOMA PLANT

February 24, 1931

Mr. H. H. Lotz,
Myrtle Creek, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Lotz:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th, and note that your costs are \$8.85 per ton. Now if your ore went about .6 ounce of gold, which I assume is about the grade of your mine run, and we paid you for all the gold at \$19.00 an ounce and gave you a base charge as low as \$3.00, you would then have only \$8.40 left. With your high costs it does look out of the question. However, I would like to have your best conservative estimate as to the number of tons you could ship weekly and when Mr. Levensaler is down your way I will have him go into the matter with you.

We will be looking forward to receiving your carload of high grade ore.

With personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

AHR:GS

cc LALevensaler

A. H. RICHARDS

TACOMA PLANT

February 17, 1931

Mr. H. H. Lotz,
Myrtle Creek, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Lotz:

Under date of September 18, 1930, I advised you that in the event our situation here ever changed and we were able to take your siliceous ore without considering the fluxing cost I would so advise you. That situation has arisen at the present time and I can make you a much better rate than was previously made. In the event you are interested please write me, because in the event you could send us a real tonnage I might be able to make you a very favorable rate.

With personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

AHR: GS

A. H. RICHARDS

cc LALevensaler ←

TACOMA PLANT

February 16, 1931

Mr. Edward Law, President,
Chieftain Mines, Inc.,
Myrtle Creek, Oregon.

Dear Sir:-

Under date of August 29, 1930, I gave you certain rates for the smelting of your siliceous ore. At that time it was necessary for us to purchase flux for siliceous ores, but at the present time our situation has changed somewhat, so that in making settlement for your two cars of ore which were recently received I am giving you advantage of \$2.00 per ton in this rate. The gold, silver and copper payment clauses for this and subsequent shipments will be the same as in my letter of August 29, 1930, but the base charge will be as follows:-

<u>BASE CHARGE:</u>	On ore of value less than \$25.00 per ton-	\$5.50 per ton
	\$25.00 per ton and up to \$30.00 per ton	- 6.00 " "
	30.00 " " " " " 50.00 " "	- 6.50 " "
	50.00 " " " " " 100.00 " "	- 7.50 " "
	100.00 " " " " " 200.00 " "	- 8.50 " "

In the event you are in position to contract for a substantial tonnage from your mine I might be able to shade even these rates to some extent, and would appreciate having you write me as to what definite tonnage per month you would be willing to contract for.

Yours very truly,

ASB:OS

cc L. Levensaler

P.S. At least 60,000 pounds of ore you shipped the freight rate is \$4.62 per ton for 60,000 pounds minimum and \$3.65 per ton per ton for 100,000 pounds minimum. Therefore you could have considerable by ordering cars of the larger capacity and loading to the 100,000 pounds minimum. On car 29656 you were approximately 10 tons short of the 60,000 pounds minimum and thus were penalized \$4.62 per ton on the shortage.

August 29, 1930

Mr. Edward Law, President,
Chieftain Mines, Inc.,
Myrtle Creek, Oregon.

Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your letter of August 27th regarding siliceous ores. We also have an excess of siliceous ores and it is necessary to buy flux for same, but we can offer you the following terms under which we would be pleased to receive your ore:-

GOLD: Pay for gold as follows:
Under 3 ounces gold per ton of ore - \$19.00 per ounce.
3 ounces and up to 5 ounces per ton- 19.50 " "
5 ounces and over per ton - 20.00 " "
No pay for gold under 0.05 ounce per ton of ore.

SILVER: Pay for 95% of the silver at the Handy & Harman New York quotation as transmitted to us by the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the date of arrival of the ore at our Plant, with a minimum deduction of one-half ounce silver per ton of ore.

COPPER: Pay for 100% of the copper on the wet assay, less a deduction of 26 pounds of copper per ton of ore, at the average of the net refinery quotations for electrolytic wire bars as published in the Engineering and Mining Journal (New York) for the date of arrival of the ore at our Plant, less a deduction of three cents per pound.

BASE CHARGE: On ore of value less than \$25.00 per ton - \$7.50 per ton
\$25.00 per ton and up to \$30.00 per ton - 8.00 " "
30.00 " " " " 30.00 " " - 8.50 " "
50.00 " " " " 100.00 " " - 9.50 " "
100.00 " " " " 200.00 " " - 10.50 " "

The above rates are f.o.b. our Plant.

SETTLEMENT: Immediately upon completion of sampling and assaying.

PENALTY: Mine limit 5%. 50¢ a unit will be charged for any excess, fractions in proportion.

GENERAL CLAUSES: See page attached. Please note Clauses 4, 8 and 9, to which special attention is called.

Yours very truly,

AJR:OS
cc Settlement Desk
L. Levensaler J. Seaman

A. V. RICHARDS

Silica file

May 9, 1930

Mr. D.H. Ferry,
Rogue River Gold Co.
Rogue River, Oregon

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 7th, and the attached letters which have passed between you and Mr. Seaman. I will be very pleased to cooperate with you in the matter of your sending a tonnage of silicious gold sulphide into the Tacoma plant. Unfortunately, we are rather flooded with silicious ore at the present time, and if we receive additional silicious ore, it will be necessary for us to purchase iron or lime to flux same. It will therefore be necessary to make a silica penalty on ore shipped from your property.

From the information contained in your letter, I am led to believe that your ore could be safely shipped in a box car. I would not advocate an open gondola car. When in Utah years ago, a large amount of very high grade ore was shipped from Nevada to our Smelter in box cars. You can insist upon having good box cars, and the doors can be sealed. There may be some slight loss, but on the other hand, if you sack, you entail the expense of the sacks, the labor in filling the sacks, and at our end we always have to make a charge of 75¢ per ton when ore is in sacks, because it costs us more money to unload and sample. If, however, you feel that you do wish to have sacks, we can probably purchase some old sacks for you at the rate of approximately 10¢ per sack.

It is very difficult to offer you a schedule until after we have actually samples, assayed, and analyzed some of your material, and then also there should be taken into consideration the possible amount which you will be shipping. We always do require freight to be prepaid on the first car lot, but after we have established business connections and find that the ore is of sufficient grade, we deduct and pay for freight at this end.

My definite suggestion is to sort out and ship a minimum box car load of your ore. For this first

TACOMA PLANT

August 28, 1930

Mr. R. Meyer,
East 108 Walton St.,
Spokane, Washington.

Dear Sir:-

When in my office the other day you stated that you had some siliceous ore containing approximately 74% silica and gold and silver values in the amount of \$120.00 per ton, and that your ore was located near Grants Pass, Oregon. We would be pleased to receive this ore on the following schedule:-

GOLD:

Pay for gold as follows:

Under 3 ounces gold per ton of ore - \$19.00 per ounce.
3 ounces and up to 5 ounces per ton - 19.50 " "
5 ounces and over per ton - 20.00 " "
No pay for gold under 0.03 ounce per ton of ore.

SILVER:

Pay for 95% of the silver at the Handy & Harman New York quotation as transmitted to us by the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the date of arrival of the ore at our Plant, with a minimum deduction of one-half ounce silver per ton of ore.

COPPER:

Pay for 100% of the copper on the wet assay, less a deduction of 25 pounds of copper per ton of ore, at the average of the net refinery quotations for electrolytic wire bars as published in the Engineering and Mining Journal (New York) for the date of arrival of the ore at our Plant, less a deduction of three cents per pound.

BASE CHARGE: On ore of value less than \$25.00 per ton - \$7.50 per ton
\$25.00 per ton and up to \$50.00 per ton - 8.00 " "
50.00 " " " " " 50.00 " " - 8.50 " "
50.00 " " " " " 100.00 " " - 9.50 " "
100.00 " " " " " 200.00 " " - 10.50 " "

The above rates are f.o.b. our Plant.

SETTLEMENT: Immediately upon completion of sampling and assaying.

PENALTY: Fine limit 5%. 30¢ a unit will be charged for any excess, fractions in proportion.

GENERAL CLAUSES: See page attached. Please note Clauses 4, 8 and 9, to which special attention is called.

Yours very truly,

AMH:CG

cc Settlement Desk

L. Levensaler J. Seaman

A. H. RICHARDS

Mr. D. H. Ferry:

shipment, the following terms will govern:

GOLD: Pay for gold as follows:
 Under 3 ounces gold per ton of ore - \$19.00 per ounce
 3 ounces and up to 5 ounces per ton 19.50 " "
 5 ounces and over per ton 20.00 " "
 No pay for gold under 0.03 ounce per ton of ore.

SILVER: Pay for 95% of the silver at the Handy & Harman New York quotation as transmitted to us by the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the date of arrival of the ore at our Plant, with a minimum deduction of one-half ounce silver per ton of ore.

COPPER: Pay for 100% of the copper on the wet assay, less a deduction of 26 pounds of copper per ton of ore, at the net refinery quotation for electrolytic wire bars as published in the Engineering and Mining Journal (New York) for the date of arrival of the ore at our Plant, less a deduction of three cents per pound.

BASE CHARGE:

On ore of value less than \$25.00 per ton	-	6.50	per ton
\$25.00 per ton and up to \$30.00 per ton	-	7.00	" "
30.00 " " " " 50.00 " "	-	7.50	" "
50.00 " " " " 100.00 " "	-	8.50	" "
100.00 " " " " 200.00 " "	-	9.50	" "
200.00 " " " " 300.00 " "	-	10.50	" "
300.00 " " " " 400.00 " "	-	12.50	" "

The base charge is increased for any value over \$400.00 by 2 percent of the value. The above rates are f.o.b. our Plant.

SETTLEMENT: Immediately upon completion of sampling and assaying.

PENALTY: Zinc limit 5%. 30¢ a unit will be charged for any excess, fractions in proportion.
 10¢ a unit will be charged for any excess silica over iron, fractions in proportion.

GENERAL

CLAUSES: See page attached. Please note Clauses 4, 8 and 9, to which special attention is called.

Additional penalties:

ARSENIC: Charge for all arsenic at 25¢ a unit, fractions in proportion

ANTIMONY: Charge for all antimony at 50¢ a unit, fractions in proportion