WALKE OFFICE

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

MINING DEPARTMENT

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

H. G. W.

H. A. KURSELL
RESIDENT ENGINEER

October 20th, 1939.

Mr. H. G. Washburn, General Manager, Federal Mining and Smelting Co., Wallace, IDAHO.

MAMMOTH MINE JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON

Dear Mr. Washburn:

Replying to your letter of October 17th, and with reference to my letter of October 13th in connection with the above, I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. S. E. Zelenkov of our Salt Lake office transmitting a memo by E. E. Price of March 31st, 1916. Zelenkov states that "according to Mr. Landwehr, Ed Price is a fairly reliable engineer, who at one time operated Rice-Argentine Mine in Colorado."

As a matter of fact, Mr. E. E. Price is, as you know, one of our senior engineers, whose sane judgment all of us value greatly.

Since Price is not apt to turn a prospect down lightly, I think we shall be entirely justified in forgetting about this Mammoth prospect, and I am so advising Mr. Jourdan.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Kursell

cc-JFJohnson RLJourdan

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Western Development Association 1020 Newhouse Building Salt Lake City, UTAH.

ions and an Pursuant to your wired instructions I examined the Webb Mine. and report as follows:-

The Webb Mine comprising ten unpatented claims and mill site, consists of approximately 210 acres, situated on Elk Creek, 49 miles southwest of Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oregon, Grants Pass being the nearest railroad and shipping point.

The newly projected railroad from Grants Pass to Crescent City will pass within one and a half miles of this property.

Geology

The formation of the country consists of serpentine and shale with intrusions of dioritic rock. The country is a highly altered sediment. The copper formation, so-called, consists of a highly altered transition rock between the shale and serpentine. The ore occurs in small streaks or "lenzes" so-called, at right angles to the strike of the "copper formation."

These concentrations are plainly of a secondary type occupying joint fractures of the highly altered sediments. Nowhere on the property do these bunches assume sufficient magnitude to be called cre bodies.

The largest uncovered to date would not yield over 10 tons.

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The development to date consists of several surface cuts and short tunnels, with the exception of a purported cross-cut tunnel on Webb Claim No. 3. This tunnel approximately 450 ft. long, starts in the shale and penetrates the "contact", and extends into the serpentine about 100 feet, at a distance of approximately 300 feet from the portal a lenze of ore was struck. Some of this ore shows in the back and one side of the tunnel. This bunch yielded approximately 5 tons of copper-iron sulphide of about 8% copper. This is not a vein in any sense, merely a segregation in the transition rock mentored above.

At the "contact", i.e. at the intersection of the tunnel and serpentine, approximately 200 feet of drifting was done. Mr. Webb stated that some bunches of ore were found in this work. There is no ore showing of any nature in the back, sides, or face of this work now however.

This work was induced by the assumption that the decomposed and stained rock at surface was an "iron cap". This was an evident error before the work was done. Now, however, it is a demonstrated fact that the stained material at surface does not go down.

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This tunnel has the best showing on the property, here the transition rock has some disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite though not nearly rich enoughto constitute an ore, being approximately 0.5% copper in a limited amount.

Conclusion

A very remote prospect to begin with, completely demonstrated to be valueless.

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JANACH MIST JOSEPHENE ČLATIVI STROM E. E. Price, E.M.

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