

REPORT ON NORTH BUTTE PROPERTY.

The property consists of three claims and a fraction viz: The North Butte (1500'x600'), North Butte #2 (1500'x600') North Butte #3 (1500'x600') and the Fraction (600'x400'). There is also a mill site of 5 acres adjoining the West side line of the group. The group is owned by Frank Curieaux, Beowawe, Nevada, and Ted Rothwell, Battle Mountain, Nevada.

GEOGRAPHY:

These claims are located in the Battle Mountain Mining District, Lander County, Nevada, twelve miles southwest of the town of Battle Mountain, in the Galena Range of Mountains. The camp is reached by team over a very good road. Battle Mountain is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the nearest railroad point.

TITLES:

Titles are of a possessory nature, and the work has all been completed for 1906. There are no conflicts, or adverses, and the locations are recorded in both Battle Mountain and Austin, the latter being the County Seat of the County.

GEOLOGY:

The vein can be traced on the surface a distance of about 4000'. The croppings show a porphyritic nature, and also chlorides, probably of lead. The strike of the vein is N.20 Deg.W., with a dip of 52 Deg. to the W. and it seems to maintain both dip and strike very regularly. In tunnel #3 the vein is very narrow, 1"-2" wide but with good values of an oxidized nature. In tunnel #2 the vein is still small and of lower values, also oxidized. At 20' below the level of #2 tunnel is the natural water datum, and at this point the vein changes to the sulphides of lead, with iron and

copper pyrites, arsenic, probably antimony in small quantity, zinc, some ruby silver and gold. The same character of ore is shown in the #1 or main tunnel level. In #1 or Main tunnel beside the vein of the character mentioned above, which is on the hanging wall, there is, on the foot wall about 9' of a highly silicified rock, resembling white porphyry, and having its seams impregnated with iron and copper pyrites, and occasionally showing ruby silver. The country rock is limestone. The hanging wall being a black curly limestone, and the foot wall a hard blue limestone. The country seems to be very regular and no faulting appears. The vein fissure also is regular as far as opened, showing strike and dip as mentioned above. The zone of oxidized ores seems to be very well marked at the natural water datum, or 20' below the level of #2 tunnel in the winze. Just above this level for about 25' seems to be a zone of impoverishment, with the heavy sulphides in the bottom of this winze. The ore shoots probably dip North, but this is difficult to say as yet on account of there not being enough work done to fully demonstrate.

DEVELOPMENTS:

The development work is nearly all done on the North Butte claim. The work on the other two full claims being simply open cuts to show the vein. The Fraction claim has only just been located, and the work is not yet done, however, there is some time left before it lapses.

The main or #1 tunnel shows 5500' aneroid elevation and consists of a crosscut 150' long and two short drifts 20' long to the North and 30' long to the south. #2 Tunnel shows 5600' aneroid elevation with a crosscut 30' long and 70' on the vein. A winze about 20' South of the face is down 25' vertical, and shows the water datum and the change from oxidized to sulphide ores. The #3 or 2nd upper tunnel is

50' long all on the vein, but only 1"-2" wide but very regular. To the north the ground uses quite rapidly, and from the #1 tunnel backs as much as 250' can be obtained when drifting north. The actual elevation of Battle Mountain is 4513'.

MINING FACILITIES:

Labor costs \$3.00 per shift of 8 hours. Freight can be laid down for \$3.00 per ton from Battle Mountain on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Wood for fuel would be more expensive than coal. Coal costs \$7.00 per ton f.o.b. Battle Mountain, making it \$10.00 f.o.b. mine. Mining timbers would have to be brought from California or Oregon points, but I do not think that much will be required from the nature of the ground as now opened up.

WATER:

Water is derived from springs in the center of the canyon and these springs flow all the year round about 20 miner's inches. This water right with a small ranch, buildings etc., can be brought for \$6000.00. This would enable a Company to keep their own freight teams all the year round as a small amount of hay can be cut. These springs furnish enough water for a mill, but I believe the ore is a smelting ore entirely.

ORE IN SIGHT:

There is no actual ore in sight, but from the showing in the winze from #2 tunnel, and the same character of ore also showing in #1 tunnel 100' below it looks very much as if considerable ore could be blocked out with a comparatively small amount of work.

The vertical sketch will, I think show this plainly.

TERMS OF SALE:

Mr. J.J. Jordan's option lasts for 60 days from June 1st or until August 1st, 1906.

On that date \$10,000 must be paid down. Then payments to be arranged later on a basis of \$100,000 total payment.

CONSLUSIONS:

A great deal depends upon the assay values, which of course, I have not seen. A considerable quantity of lead ores have been taken out of this district in times past. The formation I think, is favorable. Besides the determinations designated on my sample slips, I would suggest that analysis be made for arsenic, antimony and zinc. These metals, I do not believe are present in large enough quantities to be prohibitive, but this should be positively determined. Some concentration tests would also be of advantage. I do not believe that the quantities of these base metals will increase greatly with depth, but only development will prove this.

The vein is of good width and regular.

Development work on the property is to be actively commenced again, and drifting resumed to the north. Before the expiration of the option it might be well to look at the property again to determine what the new work develops.

At present there is certainly not \$100,000 in sight in the property, nor will there be by the time the first payment is due, but if the assays are satisfactory, it certainly looks favorable.

Water below the #1 Tunnel level will be an important factor to consider in working.

Respectfully submitted

(Sgd) Alexander T. Johnson.

Tonopah, Nevada,
June 15, 1906

ASSAYS.

#1 3'9" wide from bottom of 25' winze from tunnel #2.

Au.	Trace
Ag.	10.10 Ozs.
Pb.	Trace
Co.	Nothing

#2 9'3" wide in north face of main tunnel in white porphyry on foot wall

Au.	Trace
Ag.	1.10 Ozs.
Pb.	Trace
Cu.	Nothing

#3 6'9" wide across hanging wall streak at crosscut

Au.	Trace
Ag.	6.30 Ozs.
Pb.	Nothing
Cu.	Nothing

#4 9' 6" wide across drift and in south side of raise 10' from #3 south.

Au.	Trace
Ag.	9.70 Ozs.
Pb.	Trace
Cu.	Nothing

#5 6'6" wide 10' south of #4 from here the ore is in the hanging wall of the drift.

Au.	Trace
Ag.	14.40 Ozs.
Pb.	Trace
Cu.	Nothing

