DISTRICT	Manhattan
DIST_NO	2960
COUNTY If different from written on document	Nye
TITLE If not obvious	Hughes Series Administrative Records - Mill Planning Paper &
AUTHOR	Bunker, L. Hall, G. Anderson, A.
DATE OF DOC(S)	1970
MULTI_DIST Y / NO	
Additional Dist_Nos:	
QUAD_NAME	Manhatten 7½1
P_M_C_NAME (mine, claim & company names)	Virginia: Skook um: Little Gray: Crescent; St. George: Squirrel: Stray Pog: Union No. 9; Gold Wedge: Big Four: Hazel Fraction: Jumping Jack; Joker Fraction: Last Chance: Big Pine: May Hower; Reilly Fraction: Carson: Pine Next; Jackson
COMMODITY If not obvious	Gold; silver
NOTES	Correspondence: hardwritten notes; claim map; property sun mary; geology; production; placer; flow sketch
Keep docs at about 250 pages (for every 1 oversized page (>1 the amount of pages by ~25)	if no oversized maps attached 1x17) with text reduce SS: Db
Revised: 1/22/08	SCANNED: /// // // Initials Date

mill Planning

HUGHES SERIES
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MEMORANDUM

TO:

Mr. A. J. Anderson Mining Division

FROM:

L. Bunker

DATE:

September 4, 1970

SUBJECT:

Manhattan Mining District

Report:

Gold, Placer Gold, Silver, Arsenic, Rhyolite Pebbles.

Location: The Manhattan District is at Manhattan in the S. part of the Toquima Range. Manhattan is 45 miles by road North of Tonopah. It is situated in Manhattan Canyon the the West side of the range at an altitude of 6,905 ft.; while Bald Mt. to the North reaches a height of 9,275 ft. The old Belmont District adjoins the Manhattan District on the Northeast.

History: Manhattan was discovered by John C. Humphrey in 1905 and a rush of prospectors into the district occurred that summer and again the following winter. Placer mining was inaugurated the following year, and was of particular importance from 1909 to 1915. In 1916, rich ore was found upon the lower levels of the Hite Caps Mine and led to another boom. In 1912, the Associated Mlg. Co. treated the ore of the White Caps Mine in a 75-ton mill which it had erected; shutting down the mine and mill when the oxidized ore was exhausted. In 1915, the White Caps M. Co., took over the White Caps mine and the Associated Mill; and in 1917, reconstructed the mill, adding a roasting furnace. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in devising a milling system adapted to the base arsenical ores of the White Caps Mine.

Production: From 1906 to 1921, the Manhattan District produced 375,292 tons of ore containing \$4,112,607. in gold and 76,855 ozs. silver, valued in all at \$4,160,921, according to Mineral Resources of the U.S. Geol. Survey.

Geology: The country rocks of the Manhattan District consist of Paleozoic dediments cut by Cretaceous granodiorite on the South and capped by Tertiary eruptives on the North. The Paleozoic rocks are mainly schists with included lenses of quartzite and beds of limestone. They have been compressed into close folds in part overturned toward the North, according to Feguson, and the principal anticline has been cut off obliquely by a reverse fault. The beds are further disturbed by a large number of small normal faults belonging to two series. The Tertiary eruptives consist mainly of rhyolite breccias but include lake bed deposits and andesite.

Page 2 of 2 Memo to: A.J. Anderson Re: Manhattan Mining District Placers: Placer gold has been mined from patches of old gravel on the sides of the gulch, from deep gulch gravels, and from the surface wash and shallow stream gravels near the lode outcrops. The gold is usually arborescent and but slightly abraded while the larger pieces contain quartz. The particles decrease in size and increase in fineness down in the gulch. The gold is accompanied by barite and magnetite and by minor amounts of psilomelane, cinnabar, limonite, pyrite, and fluorite. The above description of the Manhattan Mining District is an excerpt from the book; Mining District and Mineral Resources of Nevada by Francis Church Lincoln. Respectfully, Lorin Bunker LB/sst P.S. Attached is a map of Group 26 of the Hughes Tool Company claims in the Manhattan Mining District.

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Mr. A. J. Anderson Mining Division

FROM:

George Hall

DATE:

August 6, 1970

SUBJECT:

Pilot Plant Electrolytic Cell

Report:

In accord with your instructions, the pilot plant electrolytic cell is comprised of five identical cells each having six anode and five cathode compartments.

As required, the cells are designed to operate individually or in banks of two, three, four or five.

Anode cells contain 12" x 12" x 1/8" thick stainless steel #312 plates. Cathode cells contain 12" x 14" x 1/8" thick lead and antimony plates. 10 micron membranes, spaced 1 1/4" inches on center, separate the cell compartments.

Watertight integrity between cell compartments has been achieved by placing membranes in plastic frames, the edges of which are mechanically sealed against a medium grade of compressible rubber. The seal between the plastic frame and the rubber is controlled across the bottom by pressure from a lead weight on top of the frame. On the sides pressure is applied by a spline, manually inserted between the side of the membrane holder and the rubber seal. By varying the thickness of the pressure spline any desired pressure closing of the joint between the membrane holder and the compressible rubber seal can be made.

The design of the membrane holder provides a positive locking action by forcing the plastic membrane frame against the inner side (closest to the tanks center) of the plastic extrusion which acts as the membrane guide. When the pressure spline is in place this provides a watertight lock. The guides for both the membrane and the anode and cathode plates are designed so that pressure from the pressure spline cannot force open the end of the extrusion.

Aeration tubes descend to the cell bottom in spaces next to the tank walls. These are then carried across the cell bottom where pressurized air is released thru tube perforations so as to agitate the electrolytic fluid on both sides of the respective plates. The tube then ascends to the top of the tank where it rejoins the air circulation system, first passing thrua regulatory valve by which the rate of flow of air up the sides of each plate is controlled.

The circulation of electrolytic fluid is under complete controll and can be directed to each cell in series or to any anode or cathode compartment of each cell. To place any cell or compartment in or out of service, requires only valve action and does not involve the moving or dismantling of any part of the plant.

Anode and cathode plates are hung by copper holders on cross members supported by positive and negative bus bars on both sides of the cells. Bus bars are insulated and cross bars and plate holders can be similarly insulated if desirable. Splash in the flow of electrolytic fluid between cells and compartments has been controlled by tubes and these have been designed so that they do not interfere with placing or removing a cell from the series.

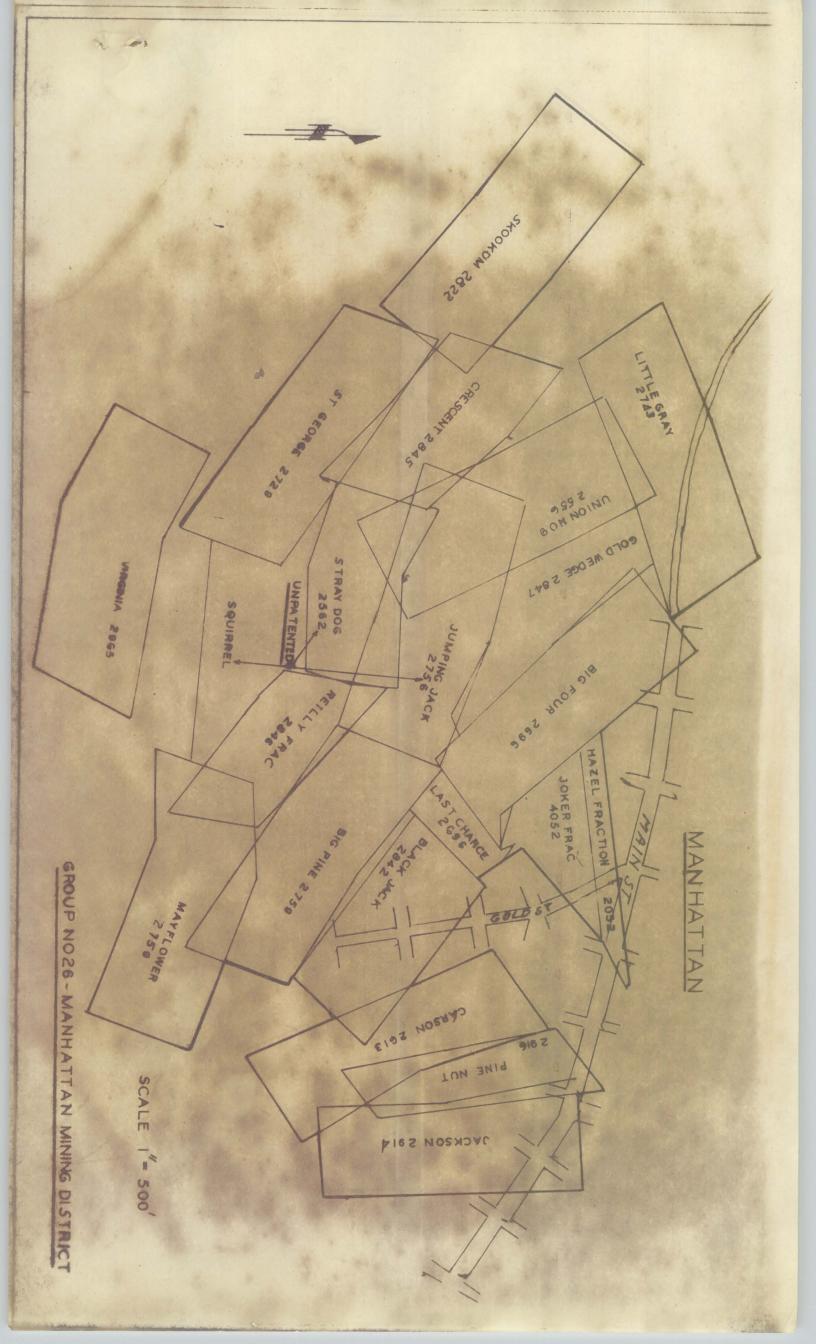
In general, all parts have been designed to be identical to speed manufacture and all materials and extrusions are standard.

After you have instructed the shop foreman for the manufacturer as to how you want the cells made, it might save time to let me work with him until he clearly understands the drawing.

Respectfully,

George Hal

GH/sst



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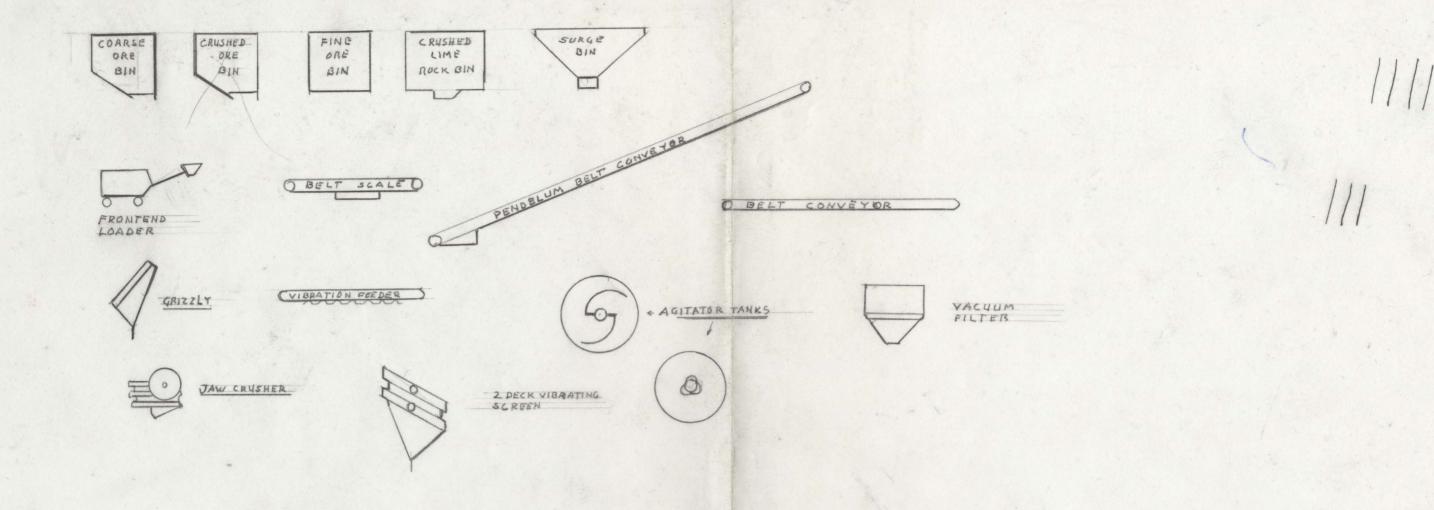
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GROUP LISTING MANUAL

MAP FILING - GROUP NUMBERED DRAWERS

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USGS Tonopah topographic map.
Thompson & West 523, 525. HARSOT ZEL

1209-9 Goldfield Blue Bell M. Co. WeedMill 1153 Brohilco S. Corp. 1240 Lodi Ms. Co.

MAMMOTH see LODI MANHATTAN

Gold, Placer Gold, Silver, Arsenic, Rhyolite Pebbles

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The ore deposits of the Manhattan District include veins in the Tertiary eruptives, veins in the Paleozoic sediments, stockworks in the