

149 Correspondence
Budelmann

WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. 149
BUDELMAN CORRESPONDENCE
1940 - 1970

(254) Item 118

66 of 71

~~4840 0894~~

4840 0907

(MICROFILMED AS
4840 0118)

Claims for Sale

Tonopah, Nevada, August 21-1969.

Mr. "Swede" Anderson-

Just received a letter from Herman D. Budelman who is connected with the West End Mining. Budelman got badly smashed up some years ago when a woman ran into him with her car when he was standing by his car in Oakland Calif. and since that time he has not been able to follow his activities as a mining engineer. Budelman operated the Tonopah Belmont mine under a lease for a couple of years. He was always considered a very competent man in his line of work. I want to quote a paragraph or two from his letter of August 18-1969.

"I was surprised to learn of the big preparations for the comfort of the men, and women, working in the West End office. When ~~xxxx~~ you mentioned that the old building seems to be considered OK for the work ahead and the work being done inside and out. Indications are there is an idea of quite a lot of work ahead. Every one thinks that Mr. Anderson is a fine man, and will get things done. And there is a lot to be done yet, on both ends of the old camp, and maybe to the north and east and west. I have never met Mr. Anderson.

More than likely if one owned the Desert Queen shaft, and plenty of money, it would be a simple matter to get down to the bottom of the Montana-Tonopah shaft. I think the 765 level. Some sensible work can be done from the bottom of the Montana. I have climbed from the Desert Queen shaft to ~~the xxxxx~~ the bottom of the Montana level from the Montana shaft, several times. Looked favorable."

The above are Budelman's expression. He is correct the bottom level of the Montana-Tonopah is 765 feet. I mentioned to you that this old mine has good possibilities for further development work and Herman apparently agrees with me.

Also have a letter from Fred Winnis of Reno. He says about the West End deal. "I expect to close the deal in the next day or so."

Steen

Transcribed from letter of H.D.Budelman,
St. Helena, Calif.
Feb.14-1970.

The King Tonopah had a lot of talent working on it at one time. Diskin handled their business. Broderick was the engineer from Calumet & Hecla, and the leading geologist in the venture. You said nothing about the mine inspector, Traynor, who so far as I know was the owner when the smoke cleared away, and who sold it to Hughes long ago. I think they own ground, lots of it, in that general area. Good chance there to find a payable mine. But it will cost MONEY. And Broderick had as his geologist Tom Nolan of the U.S.G.S. You collected more to say about the Tonopah King than anyone has publicised before since. You remember the Russian who first had operating job, under Broderick. As Broderick sort of dropped out of the operation, so did the Russian. I remember he asked me to come over to the house to look at the formations. He was looking for trachyte and was in the same fix as a lot of other geologists and operators and could not recognize it in certainty, with certainty, I mean. Later on the A.S. & R. took over the operation under Lewis. They never did have much of a surface plant, and I, personally, never liked to go down the shaft. All they needed was new headframe, a larger shaft, some compressor volume and good drills. I was under the impression it was a case of not spending any more ready money than was possible, and the objective was simply to get as much work done as possible under the working conditions. I just mentioned this data as I went along, thinking back quite a number of years.

Everyone seems to have a high impression of what Mr. Anderson is trying to do. I wonder how much data he had accumulated at ~~xxxxxx~~ Tonopah to guide himself on this work.

When Traynor operated the lease on the property he did mine some ore to ship; how much and what it ran per ton I don't know.

*Pers
Comes*

WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINES CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TONOPAH, NEVADA

TONOPAH, NEVADA

F. C. NINNIS,
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

H. D. BUDELMAN,
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

160 Ryland Street No 6
Reno, Nevada
August 28, 1969

Andy Anderson, Manager
Hughes Project,
West End Office
Tonopah, Nevada

Dear Andy:

I'm sorry about the West End Keys. I thought they were in Mr. Gray's office for delivery to you.

Fred Steen wrote me the other day of seeing the re modeled office and reports a swell job.

Both Mr. Budelman and I are confident of the success of your project on the West End. We were handicapped with shortage of Funds for the work we had set out to do. Even at that by going into the Custom Ore buying and treatment of Leasors ore for the entire District we kept going a long time with moderate success.

All of the old crew have confidence of your success.

When you are this way again, give me a ring at 329-2640.

Very sincerely

F. C. Ninnis

A new vein in the footwall of the MacDonald vein has been opened up on the bottom, or 765 level of the Montana. This is a nearly vertical vein and is, where encountered, four to five feet wide and breaks about \$18 per ton. This vein is located near the North Star and was missed by two cross cuts to the south due to one flat and one vertical fault which displaced the vein. This is the most important discovery that has been made in the Montana in the past ten years and the vein should continue for several hundred feet in the Montana ground-also both above and below the bottom level of the Montana.

Mac Donald vein

765

↑ 33°

↑ 85°

78°

51°

1050

Montana North Star

"X"

"B"

"A"

"N"

"Y"

N

~~FROM~~ ON COPY

REPORT JUNE 15, 1928. I FOUND THE ENCLOSED SKETCH

EXPLANATION:-

Several years before making this sketch and when the North Star Mining Co. encountered a vein on the 950 level, of high grade ore I was employed as surveyor by Jim McQuillan, (Manager) from that time until the mine closed. Jim Heney had run a crosscut (marked "X" on the sketch) SW to the Belmont line without encountering the vein on the 1050 level. This x cut was in a fault zone for the entire distance. The vein projected from the 950 level was picked up at the point marked "H" on the sketch. It had terminated against the east side wall of the fault. The stope on this vein between the 1050 and 950 level was known as the "Heney Stope" which was all high grade and produced in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

After the Montana closed down I took a lease on the Mine and also on the North Star Mine, which had closed down, and ran a drift on the MacDonald vein on the 765 level, connecting with the 1050 level of the North Star, and worked both mines hoisting thru the Montana Shaft. The connecting drift carried no commercial ore, for the 250ft. to the West wall of the fault at the point marked X on the sketch. In fact there was no shipping ore on the MacDonald vein on the 765 ft. level for several hundred feet from the North Star line. An entirely new vein marked "N" was stoped about 30ft above the 1050 North Star to the line, and the ^{marked "A"} xcut in the Montana cut this vein which was driven by Tony Vuyovich, ~~values~~ across 5' in the drift 6/15/28 assayed \$18 and 7/1/28 - \$22.50 per ton (Ag 57cts., Au \$20 per ounce.) as shown by the sketch. Minimum width of 4ft. would then average \$18+ per ton. Tony was getting out his second shipment when he took sick and passed away and I never went in there again even to pick up the machine and drills, and closed the Mine.

W. T. Richardson

1655 Scott Avenue,
St. Helena, California.
December 23, 1952.

Dear Fred:

Thanks for your letter of the 10th. I sent it on to Warren, with the suggestion he give us any data he might have on the 765 Level; so he sent the enclosed 2 sheets which you may already have seen - except for the personal data he gives. You may keep these for future reference, as he said he was holding a copy in Reno.

It really does look as if there might be some ore on the 765 yet, if there were only some way to get down there, mine it, and ship it. On my last trip down there a year and a half ago, more or less, I went to the Montana Shaft on 765. It was all clear so far as sloughing on any big scale was concerned. However, the timbers are said to be in bad repair, due to pinching in spots, so it could not be used without some repair work. If the King Shaft developments continue favorably this country might interest someone who might be willing to put up a chunk of money to get started.

Evidently Warren did not know of, or failed to mention it, any connection from the 765 Montana to the Umatilla Shaft. I don't think there is a connection though, will write him again and ask if he knows anything about it.

Hope you all have a pleasant Christmas.

Sincerely,

Merman

February 28, 1950.

Dear Jeff:

Have been trying to get straightened out on my itinerary for next month, nearly here now as it starts tomorrow, so as to let you know but I cannot tell for sure yet. If the boys are waiting for me I will give you the dope in time to get them together, but if they get in a rush go right ahead and call the meeting when all are ready and willing.

Say, just what is the standing of the so-called Mines Advisory Board? Have they actually been appointed and accepted their appointments? Have they had a meeting and elected a Chairman and Secretary? Or have they done nothing? These questions are in the nature of informative only, and I did not want to register any complaint, only to find out what has been done. I suppose we have plenty of time for good meetings yet, but I wondered if the Governor was pushing things a little. Of course I realize that politics are in the saddle right now, as a general thing, and hence interfere with the normal course of events.

Best regards,

September 12, 1949.

Mr. William H. Block,
2527 Ocean View Ave.,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Mr. Block:

Have your letter of the 8th, regarding Lone Mt. District.

I am not sure just where the Fabbi-Loring property is, although I have in years past made many trips out that way - to Lone Mt. I mean - to look at prospects. Good prospects, so far as is now known, are scarce in that district, although there are many which looked fair to start.

Am headed for Oakland this morning, to be gone possibly ten days or more, but when I return I would not mind taking a trip out that way with you; one never can tell what the next prospect looked at might bring. I might even get down your way before I return, and any letter addressed to me here in the next week would be forwarded to me.

Very truly yours,



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES
Nevada - California
October 26, 1948

P. O. Box 1551
Reno, Nevada

Reno Branch
Mining Division

Mr. H. D. Budelman,
West End Consolidated Mines Corp.,
Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Budelman:

This will acknowledge your letter of October 25, requesting information on uranium.

I am enclosing an excerpt from the September issue of 1948 Engineering and Mining Journal that furnishes information very thoroughly on the question of uranium.

It is possible that a 60 count on a Geiger counter may be of interest and some of the material should be analyzed for uranium. If the Geiger counter that your friends are using is very sensitive, a 60 count may mean a very low grade uranium ore. However, to be on the safe side, I would suggest that a sample be sent to the Raw Materials Division, Atomic Energy Commission, P. O. Box 30, Ansonia Station, New York 23, N. Y. This address is on page 8 of the excerpt that is enclosed with this letter.

Best personal regards.

Very truly yours,

A. C. Johnson
A. C. Johnson, Chief,
Reno Branch, Mining Division.

2527 Ocean View Ave.

Los Angeles - Calif.

Sept. 8 - 1941.

Mr Herman Buddleman.

Jonopah Nevada.

Dear Mr Buddleman:-

When I was in Jonopah last year, I was called in to make a trip to the Lone Mt. district, and I looked at some property owned and controlled by Peter Hatti and W. J. Loring.

The property looked interesting and shows values that may be worked commercially. What I wish to know is this:- Have you examined or looked at this property, or property in that neighborhood? If so is it worth while?

I have people in San Francisco who have money to invest in mining and they wish me to locate a property for them.

If you are not familiar with that district. Would you have time to take a trip there with me? Would be able to leave here anytime after I hear word from you.

A trip of this kind would be beneficial to us both.

Very truly

William H. Block

Prospect Pending

2527 Ocean View Ave
Los Angeles - Calif
Sept. 22 - 1949.

Mr Herman W. Budekman

Donipah - Nevada.

Dear Mr Budekman:

Your letter received several days ago. However I was up in the Pinto Mts. and did not receive it until I returned.

I appreciate your interest in the matter, but since that time have reconsidered the affair and cannot see how the property could be made profitable.

The ^{Sally} Mary Louise Group, was the one I was interested in and my assays at that time show 13 and 14% silver - 5% lead - gold 1st. With 1500 to 2000 tons of ore blocked out. The formation is good and several veins showing on the surface.

However the high cost of mining and transportation and lack of water. Also one would have to build a mill or transport ore 30 miles to Goldfield, so all told it makes the proposition very doubtful.

My financial backers will be here.

from San Francisco, within a week and
will take the matter up with them, and if
they consider it worth while will make a
trip up there.

Will give you this information though.
They are coming primarily to look at a
gold mine I have located in the Green
Mts. mining dist. in the Piute Mts. which
looks very promising.

Thanking you again for your in-
terest and if you get down this way please
look me up - I can always be located
by phoning Prospect 3158 or calling at
1409 W-11th Street. This is my borrowed office
when I am in town.

Yours very truly,

William N. Block

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

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Ship Radiogram

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TA 01

1948 MAR 12 AM 9 51

T. VZA102 NL PD=LOSA GNELES CALIF 11 VIA TONOPAH NEV 12

H D BUDELMAN CARE DON C GOODMAN=

683 PINE ST ALTADENA CALIF=

=YOUR LETTER JUST RECEIVED AM LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING YOU

MY TELEPHONE IS ATLANTIC 25920 REGARDS=

CHARLES M HERON.

25920.

October 25, 1948.

A. C. Johnson, Chief,
Reno Branch, Mining Division,
Bureau of Mines,
P. O. Box 1551, Reno, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Two friends of mine, of rather long standing, were in my office this morning discussing uranium ores. One of the parties has a Geiger Counter. He claims that he has a deposit near here which gives him 60 clicks per minute, on surface showing, no work done as yet.

My knowledge of uranium is so limited that I hardly know what to ask you. If these fellows have what they think they have, would such a count be of interest? and would the Bureau of Mines consider an examination of the deposit? Just what count is considered valuable? Does the Government purchase likely looking, or sounding, deposits, or is it policy to buy concentrates or high grade ores from owner operators? and on what basis?

Would appreciate any information you may care to give on the subject.

With kindest regards.

Very truly yours,

H. D. Budelman,
Tonopah, Nevada.

HDB:B

Warren & Bremer in office 11:45 AM.

March 4, 1948.

Dear Mr. Heron:

Right now it looks as if I might be around Los Angeles between the 10th and 15th. I wondered if you were going to be in town at that time? If you were I would like to get in touch with you; would be pleased to buy you a nice lunch.

If convenient, please let me know about this.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles M. Heron,
465 North Segovia Avenue,
San Gabriel, California.

January 7, 1947.

Mr. Charles M. Heron,
465 North Segovia Avenue,
San Gabriel, California.

Dear Mr. Heron:

As I have been away from Tonopah for most of the past month I wondered if you had been up this way during that time. I just returned on the 3rd, and as I am to be away most of the time for the next three months, until March 20, attending the 60 day session of the Nevada State Legislature, which begins operations on January 20; as State Senator from this, Nye, County; thought best to let you know about my plans. My address in Carson City will be State Senate so far as I am able to give you now, as a permanent residence has not yet appeared. I may have to take a tent with me, as they say the divorcees have filled the town. You still have our maps?

Hope that you had a pleasant Christmas and here are best wishes for a Happy New Year.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

P. S. Possibly you have heard that parties unknown have taken on a group of claims, more than 50 it is said, to the north of the production area of Tonopah, and are contemplating a drilling program. A man by the name of A. I. Lavrooshin is in charge of preliminary operations I have been told, and M. A. Diskin, well known attorney in Reno, is handling the business of the new group. Maybe you know something about this already?

H. D. B.

October 29, 1947.

Mr. W. C. Browning,
1211 Pacific Mutual Building,
Los Angeles 14, California.

Dear Mr. Browning:

Guess there is no doubt but that I owe you an apology for not replying a bit more promptly to your letter to me of April 17; and this is it.

The fact of the matter is that the time your letter was received we had begun negotiations with other responsible parties, and I held off on writing to you in the hope and expectation that those negotiations would end one way or another within a reasonable time. I regret to say that nothing definite has come of them even yet and, although we are not tied up in any way, it seemed best to finish with one before starting another trial. This Tonopah operation appears so important to us that we certainly would want nothing to interfere with its final success.

When you were here a couple of months ago I had hoped we might have a talk on this, but it did not work out that way as you were pretty well occupied while here.

The Calumet and Hecla are still diamond drilling north of the Tonopah developed area, and have recently started their third hole.

We hope to be in Los Angeles some time during November and if agreeable to you we should like to drop in and have a talk with you.

With kind regards.

Very truly yours,

HDB:B

H. D. Budelman

Benton Calif.
Jan 14 1942

Mr A.D. Budelman,
Tonapah, Nev.

Dear Mr Budelman:

This note is to inform that
I now plan to visit Tonapah Thursday Jan 15
arriving there ^{by} or soon after noon.

In the meantime something might happen
to cause this Tonapah trip to be postponed for a
day or two, so a few brief remarks are made
concerning the moving our mill to some Tona-
pah location.

It would appear that should such a decision
be finally arrived at, the sooner the better - for
after the move and readiness to mill, the war situa-
tion might not seriously interfere with operations.
Later moving with trucks and obtaining a little addi-
tional equipment necessitated by any new set-up
might be much more serious.

Since I owe a little and a considerable ex-
penditure would be required for moving, resetting etc,
I presume the undertaking should be incorporated
and stock sold to raise the necessary additional
capital.

a comprehensive survey of possible dump and
newly mined ore should be started soon.

Hoping to see you Thursday. Sincerely yours, C.W. Jones

atlantic 2-5920

CHARLES M. HERON
MINING ENGINEER

465 North Segovia Avenue,
San Gabriel, California,
October 11, 1946.

Mr. Herman D. Budelman,
Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Budelman:

I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your good letter of October 3, with the enclosed copy of the map from the Nolan report. I haven't had a chance yet to read your article in the 1924 Engineering and Mining Journal, but I hope to before I see you.

Mr. Browning suggests November 5 for our meeting with you and Mr. Ninnis, if that date is convenient for you.

If you have any data which show the trend of production in the Tonopah district toward the area in question, would you bring it along when you come to Los Angeles.

In the meantime I am sending to the Nevada Bureau of Mines for Nolan's report, so I can return your map when I see you.

With best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Charles M. Heron
Charles M. Heron.

note 10-21-46. from Berkeley - no copy of letter - suggesting sample days later.

11-1-46. - Arranged by telephone for 9:30 AM Nov. 2th.

THE GOLD FIELDS AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

1211 PACIFIC MUTUAL BUILDING

LOS ANGELES

W.C. BROWNING
WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE

14

EASTERN OFFICE
70 PINE ST., NEW YORK

Los Angeles, California
April 17, 1947

Mr. H. D. Budelman,
West End Con. Mines Corporation,
Tonopah, Nevada.

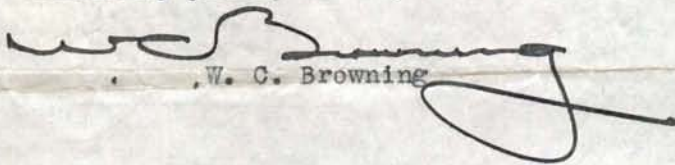
Dear Mr. Budelman:

On my return from a recent trip Mr. Heron called my attention to your letter of February 21st to him, in which you state that it may be possible to include West End Consolidated, West End Extension and Tonopah 76, in a deal we previously considered with you involving a large area to the west of Tonopah. Frankly, the inclusion of these properties might make the whole situation more interesting to our company. If you think there is any possibility of doing this I shall be glad to hear from you as to further details as to how a deal could be worked out.

I am expecting one of the geologists of our company connected with the New York office out this way about the middle of May and if there is any possibility of working out some sort of a satisfactory agreement I can probably arrange to have him call on you at Tonopah while he is here.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,


W. C. Browning

WCB-Z

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WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

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Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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VZE5 NL PD=TDS SANGABRIEL CALIF NOV 2

1946 NOV 3 AM 8 30

H D BUDLEMAN=

MADE RESERVATIONS FOR THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT HAYWARD HOTEL
6TH AND SPRING OTHER HOTELS BOOKED SOLIDLY FOR THAT DATE
REGARDS=

HERON.

6.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1204

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NT = Overnight Telegram

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENTNEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARDJ. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

VZ68 45 XC=TONOPAH NEV 2 1134A

SENATOR HERMAN D BUDELMAN, STATE SENATOR FROM NYE COUNTY=
SENATE CHAMBERS

REFERRING SENATE BILL 27 THE BURIAL EXPENSES IN SAID
ACT ARE INCREASED TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. IF THAT BILL
IS SATISFACTORY IN OTHER WAYS WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR
SUPPORTING SAID BILL AND PARTICULARLY THAT SECTION
THEREOF WHICH RELATES TO BURIAL EXPENSES. CONTACT THE
ASSEMBLYMEN NYE COUNTY=

W F LOGAN.

27.

Note 3-4-43 NY

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 30, 1942.

Dear Mr. Jones:

When I returned from the coast a couple of weeks ago I found your letter to me of the 14th. Since that time I have been wondering if you made the contemplated trip to Tonopah.

I have talked with Mr. Steen a few times but have not, as you suggested, mentioned the possibility of your mill moving to anyone else. It will be very essential for you to carefully sample the dumps here, in order to get some idea as to what tonnage and value to expect from them. We really have very poor data on what the dumps contain, although we do think that there is a lot of ore in them. Whether it is recoverable or not is what you would have to decide to your own satisfaction.

As to local tonnage from the mines. The largest producer here is the Tonopah Mining Company, all from leasers, of around 1000 tons per month. This ore all goes to the American Smelting and Refining Company at Garfield. The success of your venture here would depend materially on whether or not you could get this ore for your plant. Mr. H. A. Johnson is manager here for the Tonopah Mining Company, and you should see him I suppose and discuss what you have in mind. More than likely you already know Mr. Johnson.

I certainly hope that the next time you come in town we can get together. I am usually out of town around the 15th, but here most of the remainder of the time.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

C. W. Jones,
Care Mineral Reduction Co.,
Laws, California.

W. A. BLACK
B. W. DEASON
WM. J. DEASON

BLACK & DEASON

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS
165 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

October 30, 1941

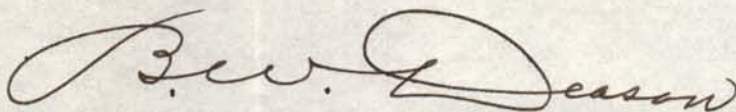
West End Consolidated Mines Corporation
Tonopah, Nevada

Dear Mr. Budelman:

It has been our experience that the assayers at most of the mills buying ore get lower results on gold than the smelter. We feel that our assay on Lot #859 is correct and that Abbot Hanks has made a clerical error.

If Abbot Hanks will repeat their assay, we feel sure that it will be close to our assay.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "B. W. Deason". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "B. W." and the last name "Deason" clearly distinguishable.

BWD/dj

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.
Laws, California

January 10, 1942

West End Consolidated Mines Corporation,
Tonapah, Nevada.

Attention: Mr. H. D. Budelman.

Gentlemen:

We regret that the enclosed settlement was so unduly delayed due to Xmas holiday snowstorm causing us to overlook the prompt forwarding of your sample to Black and Deason.

Mr. Caver was paid for the hauling at the time of delivery.

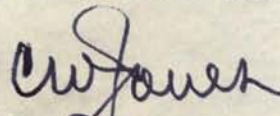
Mr. Bertram, who does most of our trucking from Nevada and who has not only a California but also a Nevada license reports increasing pressure by traffic officers questioning his right to haul over the state line. He may not have an ICC license which would permit hauling for hire over the state line and has been compelled to buy and pick up ore in his own name.

The thought has been advanced that perhaps the transportation company having the right to haul to Salt Lake, the railroad and perhaps the purchasing agent of certain Smelters are not only rustling all the business they can get but are making their influence felt through inforcement by the State. You will appreciate the great inconvenience to our mill and the Nevada shippers within hauling distance and it would seem that if the matter was taken up with the proper officials of your State, the great inconvenience to us all could be greatly lessened. California has been good toward only Nevada licensed trucks delivering ore here and we hope Nevada will reciprocate.

All good wishes for the coming year.

Very truly yours,

MINERAL REDUCTION CO


C. W. Jones

CWJ:e

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.
Laws, California.

January 10, 1942.

Mr. H. D. Budelman,
Tonapah,
Nevada.

Dear Sir:

Recently in Tonapah Fred Steen stated you had expressed the hope that we might move our mill to Tonapah. He believes there are many large ore dumps in Tonapah that could be screened and picked to an average of \$10 ore and the waste rejects would amount to less than half of the dump tonnage handled. Two assays by us from one of these dumps did not hold up that well but as you know two small grab samples from such large dumps means nothing.

We have been disappointed in and our patience about exhausted with Los Angeles promoters who were to open up and supply us with a steady tonnage from the Commanche property, on which we are located. We are in a mood to consider another location, but whether trucks and additional mill equipment repair parts and supplies could be obtained in the near future, we have serious doubts.

However we are sufficiently interested to quietly work with you, associates and other interested parties, to sample and estimate various dumps and to speculate on the probable available new mine tonnage within a reasonable hauling distance.

We are certain Tonapah, the mine owners and the miners badly need a fair sized custom mill and it begins to look as if we need a better location. Believing that considerable more trouble than good will be made by rumors getting out, we trust any consideration given this matter by you will not become public, and no doubt you feel the same way.

We will be pleased to hear from you in this regard and will not fail to call at your office on our next trip to Tonapah.

Very truly yours,

MINERAL REDUCTION CO


C. W. Jones

MINERAL REDUCTION CO

Laws, California

February 17, 1941

West End Consolidated Mines Corporation
Tonapah
Nevada
Mr. Budelman

Gentlemen:

We received returns from Black and Deason on your recent lots, 656-657. We are sending a sample for control results on 656 to Union Assay Office, Salt Lake City. As soon as we get the returns we will advise you.

Very truly yours

MINERAL REDUCTION CO

Pearl Eaton
Pearl Eaton

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.
Laws, California

September 12, 1941

West End Consolidated Mines Corporation
Tonopah
Nevada

Gentlemen:

If it will not inconvenience you too greatly,
we would like to wait for Black and Deacons results
before settling, since it would avoid so many resettlement.
ments.

Very truly yours,

MINERAL REDUCTION CO

Pearl Eaton

Pearl Eaton

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.
Laws, California

October 30, 1941

West End Consolidated Mines Corporation
Tonopah, Nevada

Attention Mr. H. D. Budelman

Gentlemen:

Replying to your recent letter in regard to the varying assays on Lot 859, we have requested Abbot Hanks to look over their records, re-assay, and report.

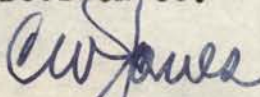
We will be pleased to send any control or umpire samples to reputable laboratories other than Abbot Hanks, but to date we have found their results check very closely with Black & Deason and other similar laboratories. On your Lot 869 Abbot Hanks results are - .23 Gold and 8.77 Silver, as compared with Black and Deason's .24 Gold and 8.75 Silver and ours of .22 Gold and 8.90 Silver, and we are making the enclosed settlement .23 Gold and 8.90 Silver, an average of the three results.

Since our settlement on Lot 859 of .22 Gold and 8.82 Silver has already been forwarded, we will consider it a provisional settlement, awaiting a further report from Abbot Hanks or the assay of a duplicate by some other laboratory, after which the findings and final settlement will be forwarded.

On this Lot 859 we are unable to account for these varying assays, as the automatic sample was pulverized and well mixed, but are willing to continue the assaying of the automatic rejects in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to accuracy.

Very truly yours,

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.


C. W. Jones

CWJ/ps

September 13, 1941.

Mineral Reduction Co.,
Laws, California.

Gentlemen:

Attention Pearl Eaton

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th, with enclosures. It is perfectly agreeable to us to hold off on settlement until Black & Deason assays have come in; in that way a settlement will be a final settlement. As a matter of fact we were just about to write you along the same line, as this re-settlement means extra work on both ends.

Please refer to your settlement sheet on your Lot No. 836. The dry weight appears to be 20.798 tons, instead of the 20.79 you have used, or closer to 20.80 in case you wish to drop the third decimal. If you find this correct it can be taken care of on some later check for a settlement.

Very truly yours,

HDB:B

General Manager

August 28, 1941.

Mr. C. W. Jones,
Mineral Reduction Co.,
Laws, California.

Dear Mr. Jones:

Enclosed you will find executed copy, in duplicate, with extra copy, of silver affidavit on your Lot No. 821.

With reference to Caver's last lot, your No. 794. Settlement was made on basis of your assays, which vary a little from our sample by Black & Deason:

Our records show as follows:

	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>
Mineral Red. Co.	.540	11.00
Black & Deason	<u>.555</u>	<u>11.50</u>
Average	.5475	11.25

As we figure this out Caver should receive an additional 24 cents per ton on the gold content, and an additional 10 cents per ton on the silver content. Please look these figures over and advise.

Kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

HDB:B

General Manager

October 26, 1941.

Mineral Reduction Company,
Laws, California.

Dear Mr. Jones:

We have received settlement on Cavers lot, your number 859, and are a little disturbed at the difference in the assay results on the gold content:

Mineral Reduction Co.	gold .22	silver 8.75
Black & Deason	" .28	" 8.75
Abbott Hanks	" .18	" 8.82

You will note that the difference between Black & Deason and Abbott Hanks on the gold amounts to .10 oz., or \$3.50 per ton. This is too much on such low grade ore and we are interested in having it checked, allowing the settlement to stand without change if you so desire. We are writing Black & Deason about it, and suggest that Hanks be asked to check his assay.

We prefer not to have Abbott Hanks umpire any other lots of our ore.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

HDB:B

Copy to Black & Deason.

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.
Laws, California

April 15, 1941

Map # 60

West End Consolidated
Mines Corporation
Tonopah, Nevada

Gentlemen:

Black and Deason check assay on Caver
Lot 696 shows .02 ounces per ton less Gold and
.92 ounces more Silver than our settlement figure.
The higher Gold and lower Silver balance off to
about 11¢ per ton in your favor on the settlement,
which we are satisfied to let stand.

For the past several weeks for some un-
known reason, we seem to get .02 to .03 ounces per
ton more Gold than the average outside lab checks
and think perhaps it might be due to worn balance
weights, so have ordered replacements.

Yours very truly,

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.

C. W. Jones

C. W. Jones

CWJ/ps

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.
Laws, California

August 8, 1941

West End Consolidated Mines Corporation
Tonapah, Nevada
Mr. H. D. Budelman, Secretary

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of August 4 advising
us to whom you wish copies of settlement sheets sent.
At Mr. Cavers request we have been sending him a copy
direct.

Very truly yours,

MINERAL REDUCTION CO

C. W. Jones

C. W. Jones

CWJ/e

Mr Budelman:

Enclosed are settlement sheet
and check for the La mare lot.

Due to mill repairs Cavers lot
has not been completed but
returns will be sent in a few
days.

Municipal Reduction Co
Mr Eaton

October 8, 1940.

Mr. R. G. Jones,
Mineral Reduction Co.,
Laws, California.

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thanks for your letter of the 5th, with enclosures.

We are returning herewith the new silver affidavits, properly executed, covering silver in Lot 524.

On examination of the corrected settlement sheet on Lot 524 we note that you have used 26.76 as dry weight of ore. Should it not be 26.86 tons instead? We would appreciate the receipt of a copy of the original settlement on this Lot 524; the one copy you sent I gave to Mr. Hummel, hence have none here for our files.

So far we have not received any settlement at all on Lot 526, copy of which assay certificate from Black and Deason I sent you a couple of days ago; .535 gold, 17.17 silver.

We have received settlement on Lot 511-515, but have never received a check assay from Black and Deason on that lot. Will you please send pulp to them covering this lot.

Enclosed you will find copy of assay certificate from Black and Deason covering assay of Lot 529, gold .49 silver 1.0 ounce.

Very truly yours,

HDB:B

General Manager

October 12, 1940.

Mineral Reduction Co.,
Laws, California.

Gentlemen:

Attention Mr. R. G. Jones

With reference to Lot 526. I find that we have already received settlement on it, although there should be an umpire assay, with possibly a corrected settlement based on returns from the umpire. This was my error in stating we had not received any settlement on that lot, it being a Mabel Mine lot escpade my attention.

We are enclosing silver affidavit covering silver in Lot No. 536.

Very truly yours,

HDB:B

General Manager

August 4, 1941.

Mineral Reduction Co.,
Laws, California.

Gentlemen:

Settlement has been received on your Lot No. 794, J. L. Caver Lease, Mabel Mine. We note that you have sent a copy of the settlement sheet to Mr. C. D. Terwilliger, Reno, Nevada. Please be advised that no copies are to be sent to Mr. Terwilliger in the future, as he has no further connection with the Mabel Mine.

In future please mail one copy to Royston Coalition Mines, Ltd., Care E. A. Rogers, Secretary, 404 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. And if convenient we would appreciate the receipt of two copies of the settlement sheet in order that we may fasten one to the settlement when made to Mr. Caver or other leaser shipper. If it is your custom to mail the shipper a copy please advise, and in that event it will not be requested that you send more than one copy to this company.

Very truly yours,

HDB:B

Secretary

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.
Laws, California

October 11, 1940

West End Consolidated Mines Corporation
Tonopah, Nevada

Attention Mr. H. D. Budelman

Gentlemen:

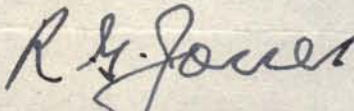
We have your letter of October 8 and are enclosing a corrected settlement on Lot 524 in which the tonnage has been changed from 26.76 to 26.86. Thanks for calling this to our attention. A copy of the original settlement on this lot is also enclosed.

Our records show settlement on Lot 526 was sent out some time ago, however, we are further checking our records and will advise you further in this regard.

A sample on Lot 511-515 may have been mis-sent. We are sending another sample sack to Black & Deason today. A referee sample on Lot 529 has already been sent to Union Laboratories in Salt Lake City.

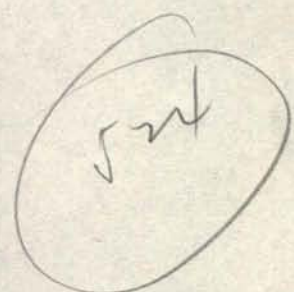
Very truly yours,

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.



R. G. Jones

RGJ/ps



Mineral Reduction Co

Laws, California

December 11, 1940

West End Consolidated Mines
Corporation
Tonapah, Nevada
Mr. Budelman

Gentlemen:

We are mailing samples of 600-615-617
all to Black and Deason.

Very truly yours,

Mineral Reduction Co

(Mrs) Pearl Eaton

Pearl Eaton

P.S.-

Re La Mares lot 615 was sent to
Crimson and Nichols also. which
is where they usually have them
sent.

Mrs Eaton

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.
Laws, California

October 5, 1940

West End Consolidated
Mines Corporation
Tonopah, Nevada

Attention Mr. H. D. Budelman

Gentlemen:

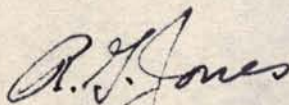
We received your letter of September 30 and wish to advise that there was some delay in sending the settlement on Lot 511-515, however, you should have by now received this settlement and our check #1558 for \$466.53.

We are enclosing a corrected settlement on Lot 524 in which the Silver assay has been changed. The old affidavits and new copies are being sent under separate cover for this lot.

If you have not received the lot 511-515 settlement upon receipt of this letter, please advise.

Very truly yours,

MINERAL REDUCTION CO.



R. G. Jones

RGJ/ps

File Min. Red Co.

September 30, 1940.

Mr. C. W. Jones,
Mineral Reduction Co.,
Laws, California.

Dear Mr. Jones:

Enclosed you will find silver affidavits covering silver in your Lot No. 524. This does not check with assay from Black and Deason, also enclosed, and it appears our policy should be to sign affidavit for whatever silver assay is finally decided on. Your assay of course looks too high. In case of change perhaps you had better return these affidavits, with new ones to check settlement figure.

To date we have not received any check assay on your Lot Nos. 511-515, a consolidated shipment.

Very truly yours,

HDB:B

Secretary

June 25, 1940

Mineral Reduction Co.
Laws, Calif.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me a copy of
your settlement sheet on Lot #46 and also
send a sample pulp which we would like to
have assayed.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

C. D. Terwilliger

CDT:rh
CC: West End Con. Mines.

April 25, 1940

Mineral Separation Company
Laws, California

Gentlemen:

I received two small packages, which I presume are for assaying on the last shipments, but as they are not marked I cannot tell from what lot they came.

Please advise regarding this, and also advise if you sent a duplicate of this to the West End Consolidated Mine in Tonopah.

Yours very truly,

CDT/m

C. D. Terwilliger

✓ cc to West End Consolidated Mines
Corp.

DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

DATE April 17, 1970

SUBJECT Certified Copies and Listing of Proof of Labor - Steen's Alpine Group

To A. J. Anderson

DEPT'

FROM Leila Shrider

DEPT'

Attached are all the certified copies of Notice of Location and Certificate of Location for the Alpine Group.

Also attached is a listing of the Proof of Labors that I found of record.

Respectfully,

Leila Shrider
Leila Shrider



160 Budelman 1903
Personal Papers 1906
Family

WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. 160
BUDELMAN PAPERS
PERSONAL & FAMILY PAPERS 1903 - 1906

(254)

Item 118

67.

~~4840 080~~

4840 0907

X Jonopah Gold Mining Co
of Nevada

MICROFILMED AS
(4840 0118)

Power of Attorney

Know All Men by These Presents: That _____

HERMAN BUDELMAN, a single man, of Etna, Siskiyou County, California,

have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do ~~hereby~~ make, constitute and appoint _____

CARRIE BUDELMAN BRUNDAGE of Etna, Siskiyou County, California,

~~my~~ true and lawful attorney ~~for me~~ and in ~~my~~ name ~~place~~ and stead, and for ~~my~~ use and benefit _____

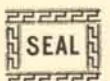
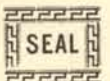
to ask, demand, sue for, recover, collect and receive all such sums of money, debts, dues, accounts, legacies, bequests, interest, dividends, annuities and demands whatsoever, as are now or shall hereafter become due, owing, payable or belonging to ~~me~~; and have, use and take all lawful ways and means in ~~my~~ name, or otherwise, for the recovery thereof, by legal process, and to compromise and agree for the same, and grant acquittances or other sufficient discharges for the same, and for ~~me~~, and in ~~my~~ name to make, seal and deliver the same; to bargain, contract, agree for, purchase, receive and take lands, tenements, hereditaments, and accept the seizin and possession of all lands, and all deeds and other assurances in the law therefor; and to lease, let, demise, bargain, sell, remise, release, convey, mortgage and hypothecate lands, tenements, and hereditaments, upon such terms and conditions, and under such covenants, as ~~she~~ shall think fit. Also, to bargain and agree for, buy, sell, mortgage, hypothecate, and in any and every way and manner deal in and with goods, wares and merchandise, choses in action, and other property in possession or in action; and to make, do and transact all and every kind of business of what nature and kind soever, and, also, for ~~me~~ and in ~~my~~ name, and as ~~my~~ act and deed, to sign, seal, execute, deliver and acknowledge such deeds, covenants, indentures, agreements, mortgages, hypothecations, bottomries, charter parties, bills of lading, bills, bonds, notes, receipts, evidences of debt, releases and satisfaction of mortgage, judgment and other debts, and such other instruments in writing, of whatever kind and nature as may be necessary and proper in the premises.

Giving and Granting unto ~~my~~ said attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as ~~I~~ might or could do if personally present ~~I~~, HERMAN BUDELMAN hereby ratifying and confirming all ~~my~~ said Attorney, CARRIE BUDELMAN BRUNDAGE shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue of these presents.

In Witness Whereof, ~~I~~ have hereunto set ~~my~~ hands and seal, this Second day of November, A. D. One Thousand Nine Hundred and Five.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

Herman Budelman



Oliver Young
E. F. Barry

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Alameda } ss.

On this Second day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and five,
before me, **OLIVER YOUNGS**, a Notary Public in and for the County of Alameda, State of California, residing therein,
duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared _____

German Budelman
a Single Man
known to me to be the same person.....whose name.....he.....subscribed to the within
instrument, and.....he.....duly acknowledged to me that.....he.....executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official
Seal at my office, in the County of Alameda, State of California, the day and year in
this certificate first above written.



(General)

Oliver Youngs
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Power of Attorney

(GENERAL)

Herman Budelman

—To—

Carrie Budelman Brundage

Dated November 2nd, 1905.

^{ed}
~~Filed for Record~~ at the Request of

Mrs. Carrie B. Brundage

Dec 4th, A. D. 1905,

at 2 min. past 8 o'clock,

A. M., and recorded in Vol. 2

of Power of Attorney page 58

County Records.

Eugene Dowling

Recorder.

By

Deputy Recorder.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS; That I, Iris Budelman (temporarily at St. Cloud, Minnesota), residing at Etna Mills, of the County of Siskiyou, — and State of California — do by these presents hereby make, constitute and appoint Mrs. Carrie Brundage, of said Etna Mills, — of the County of Siskiyou, — and State of California, — my true and lawful Attorney for me and in my name, place and stead to exercise the general control and supervision over all of my property, real or personal, now owned by me, or hereafter owned by me, or in which I now am, or may hereafter become interested;

To enter upon and take possession of any such lands, tenements or hereditaments, now or hereafter owned by me, and lease, mortgage and sell and convey the same, or any part thereof on such terms and at such price as to her may seem proper, and to make, execute and deliver any and all necessary instruments to accomplish any of said acts;

To receive, ask for and, if necessary, sue for, any and all personal property, money or effects, now or hereafter belonging to me, and to manage, sell or dispose of any thereof, or to invest or re-invest any thereof, and to make, execute and deliver any and all instruments to carry out said power.

That I grant and give unto my said Attorney full authority and power to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes, as I might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, The said party of the first part, has hereunto set her hand and seal this first — day of November, A. D. 1905.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

Agnes Bakke

John A. Reeser

Iris Budelman

Seal

Seal

Seal

Seal

State of Minnesota

County of Hearne,

ss.

On this first — day of November — A. D. 1905, before me, a notary public — within and for said County, personally appeared Iris Budelman (single),

to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that she executed the same as her free act and deed.

John A. Reeser
Notary Public, Minn.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

—TO—

Mrs. Carrie Brundage

—FROM—

Iris Budelman

Office of Register of Deeds,

County of _____ Minn.

I hereby certify that the within Instrument was filed in this office for record on the _____ day of _____
A. D. 1_____, at _____ o'clock _____ M.,
and was duly recorded in Book _____
of _____ on page _____

Register of Deeds.

By _____ Deputy.

4-99-2000

Power of Atty

Recorded at Request

of *Mrs. Carrie B. Brundage*
Dec 4th 1905

at 3 min. past 8 o'clock *A* M

In Vol. 2 Page 59 e. s.

J. Powers Attorney Records
of Siskiyou County.

Engene Downing
COUNTY RECORDER.

By _____ DEPUTY

Fee, \$ 1.00

Kate A. Budelman (SEAL.)
By Carrie Budelman Brundage (SEAL.)
(formerly Carrie Budelman)
Her attorney-in-fact.

Iris Budelman (SEAL.)
By Carrie Brundage (SEAL.)
Her attorney-in-fact.

Norman Budelman (SEAL.)
By Carrie Budelman Brundage (SEAL.)
His attorney-in-fact.

And said mortgagors hereby agree to keep the buildings situate on said mortgaged premises insured against loss by fire in some reliable fire insurance company, in a sum of not less than seven hundred and fifty dollars, and make the same payable in case of loss to the mortgagee, and to pay the premium on the same, and in case of their failure so to do, then the mortgagee is hereby authorized and empowered to have the same so insured at the expense of the said mortgagors, and all sums of money so paid for any premiums shall be re-payable to the said mortgagee, and shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and the same shall be a lien and secured by these presents upon said mortgaged premises.

And these presents shall be void if such payments be made according to the tenor and effect thereof, but in case default be made in the payment of said note or any part thereof, then said Mortgagee his successors or assigns, may proceed to sell the said premises according to law, and out of the proceeds retain the amount due on said note, and any premiums for insurance as above stated, together with the costs and charges of making such sale, including a reasonable per cent for attorney's fees on foreclosure, and the overplus, if any there be shall be paid to the said Mortgagors or thier heirs or assigns.

In Witness Whereof, the said Mortgagors have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

In presence of

W. H. Mars

Kate A. Budelman (SEAL.)

By Carrie Budelman Brundage (SEAL.)

(formerly Carrie Budelman)
Her attorney-in-fact.

Iris Budelman (SEAL.)

By Carrie Brundage (SEAL.)
Her attorney-in-fact.

Herman Budelman (SEAL.)

By Carrie Budelman Brundage (SEAL.)
His attorney-in-fact.

State of California,)
 (ss.
County of Siskiyou.)

On this eighth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, before me Martin Marx, a Notary Public in and for said County of Siskiyou, State of California, personally appeared Carrie Budelman Brundage (also known as Carrie Brundage), known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument as the attorney-in-fact of Kate A. Budelman, Iris Budelman, and Herman Budelman, and acknowledged to me that she subscribed the name of Kate A. Budelman, Iris Budelman, and Herman Budelman thereto as principals, and her own name as attorney-in-fact.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

Martin Marx -----

Notary Public in and for Siskiyou County, State of California.

THIS MORTGAGE, Made this eighth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and six, By Kate A. Budelman, by her attorney-in-fact, Carrie Budelman Brundage (formerly Carrie Budelman), Iris Budelman, by her attorney-in-fact, Carrie Brundage, and Herman Budelman, by his attorney-in-fact, Carrie Budelman Brundage, of the Town of Etna, County of Siskiyou, State of California, Mortgagors to John M. Tetherow, of the same place, Mortgagee Witnesseth: That the Mortgagors mortgage to the Mortgagee all that certain piece of real property, situate, lying and being in the Town of Etna, County of Siskiyou, State of California bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain fractional portion of the lot numbered nine (9) block number four (4), as surveyed by A. M. Jones, now known as and commonly called the "Lots number ten (10) and eleven (11) in block "D", Howell Addition, described as follows, to wit: commencing at a point at the intersection of College and Oak Streets; running thence one hundred feet in a southeasterly direction along the east side of College Street; thence one hundred and seventy feet in a northeasterly direction parallel with Oak Street; thence one hundred feet in a northwesterly direction parallel with College Street; thence one hundred and seventy feet along the east side of Oak Street to the place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the tenements, herditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof, as security for the payment of a note in the words and figures following, to wit:

" \$650.00

Etna, Cal., February, 8th, 1906.

One year after date, without grace, I, we, or either of us, promise to pay to the order of John M. Tetherow, the sum of Six hundred and fifty dollars, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date until paid. Interest payable every twelve months, and if not so paid, to bear thereafter the same rate of interest; principal and interest payable only in United States Gold Coin, For value received.

Mrs. C.B.#2.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter and of the Certificate of Deposit enclosed herein, and let us know that everything is satisfactory.

When you get the Abstract of Title from Mr. Perry and are in shape to go ahead with the Deed proposition we will then take the matter up with Judge Beard as you request and endeavor to get it in the shape you wish.

Respectfully yours,

Dict. J.R.T.

Gillis & LaFayette

GILLIS & TAPSCOTT,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Offices in Masonic Block.

YREKA, CAL.

Dec. 1st, 1903.

Mrs. Carrie Budelman,

Etna, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Budelman:-

Your letter of the 28th ultimo was duly received and in accordance therewith we have disbursed the money therein referred to on checks as follows:-

1 - Check to J. E. Wheeler for State and County Taxes of Mrs. H. Budelman as per receipt #450 herewith enclosed - - - - -	\$10.35	
Taxes of C. D. Perry as per receipt #490 herewith enclosed - - - - -	<u>2.30</u>	\$12.65
2 - Check of The Siskiyou County Bank on Wells- Fargo & Co. Bank, San Francisco, Cal. in favor of Home Fire & Marine Insurance Co for - - - - -	42.22	42.22
3 - Check of The Siskiyou County Bank on Wells- Fargo & Co. Bank, San Francisco, Cal. in favor of Fireman Fund Insurance Company - for - - - - -		116.00
4 - Check in favor of The Siskiyou County Bank to cover exchange on original collection - - - - -		3.60
5 - Check in favor of Gillis & Tapscott in settlement of their bill recently rendered you - - - - -		86.15
6 - Certificate of Deposit #10468 in favor of Mrs. Carrie Budelman for - - - - -	<u>1603.83</u>	
Total thus disbursed		\$1864.45

that being the amount received from Germany as heretofore reported to you.

JAS. R. TAPSCOTT.

H. B. GILLIS.

GILLIS & TAPSCOTT,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office in Masonic Block,
YREKA, CAL.

Nov. 18, 1903.

Mrs. Carrie Budelman,
Etna, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Budelman:-

Your letter of the 17th inst. has been received by today's mail, and in reply thereto we beg to state the Bank charges for exchange on the money will be three and 60/100 (\$3.60) dollars, which will be taken out of the amount specified in our former letter.

So far as your sending an Order to Mr. Wadsworth is concerned to pay over to us the amount of money coming to us, permit us to say that you can do that if you desire. However, as you had placed this whole matter in our hands for attention and the Bank understood that we had full authority to represent you in connection therewith, it will hardly be necessary for you to send over the Order, except to confirm our action. When the money came as you had not left instructions whether you wanted it sent to Etna or kept here for the present, we had it placed in the Bank to our credit to await your further orders, and trust that our action in that connection meets with your approval.

We note from your letter that Mr. Perry has written to you that he has an Abstract of Title to the property which you ask us to examine, and if he has it, then we suggest that you ask him to send it us so that you can submit it to us for examination, as by so doing you will save some abstracting expense. When the Abstract comes we can have it continued to date and can thus tell just what the situation of the title is and as the title will have to be investigated before the Deed is prepared, there will be sometime to consider the form of Deed later on.

Mrs.C.B.#2.

In the meantime permit us to say that we do not know at this time whether you have any interest in the money which is now on hand in your individual capacity or not. We infer from your letter and also from the papers which were sent here by the German authorities to be signed, that this money was all intended to go to the children, and if that is correct, then of course no part of it would go to you in your individual capacity.

So far as the grown children are concerned we would think it advisable for you to have them inform you, if they have not already done so, just what they wish to have done with their portion of the money, and so far as the minors are concerned you will only be responsible to them in your capacity as guardian.

Your letter is not sufficiently definite to enable us to prepare a Trust Deed to the property, for the reason that it does not show for what length of time the property shall remain in trust, nor does it outline the duties of trustee thereof. If you will write us fully with regard to your views on this subject, we will endeavor when the time comes to comply with your wishes.

Respectfully yours,

Dict.J.R.T.

Gillis & Lapscon.

H. J. GOETHE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1899

MORTGAGE LOANS REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

RENT COLLECTIONS HOME BUILDING (CASH OR INSTALLMENTS) INVESTMENTS

NOTARY PUBLIC

1011 FOURTH ST., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

2/18/03.

Mrs. Carrie Budelman,
Etna Mills,
Siskiyou Co., Cal.

Dear Madam:- We beg to return you herewith Power of Attorney in the matter of your collection, for the purpose of having a couple of changes made in the same, which we believe will be insisted upon.

We observe that Rhoda has acknowledged the document, and that you have done so, but that Iris May, Herman and Katherine have not. Please have Katherine make due acknowledgment accordingly; we understand that she is of age.

We have been further told that Iris May and Herman are minors, and that you have been duly appointed the guardian of their persons and estates. In such event, we would suggest that you sign their signatures as follows:-

Iris May Budelman by Mrs. Carrie Budelman, her guardian.

Herman D. Budelman by Mrs. Carrie Budelman his guardian.

then return the paper to us, and we will see that the Noraty signatures are properly legalized by the German consul, and will turn the matter over to Mr. Stubbe.

REGISTERED.

TELEPHONES
SUNSET AND CAPITAL

H. J. GOETHE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1899

MORTGAGE LOANS REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

RENT COLLECTIONS HOME BUILDING (CASH OR INSTALLMENTS) INVESTMENTS

NOTARY PUBLIC

1011 FOURTH ST., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

4/3/03.

Mrs. Carrie Budelman,
Etna Mills,
Siskiyou Co., Cal.

Dear Madam:- Referring to the matter of your German collection, we beg to state that we have only this day ascertained from Mr. Stubbe that the Power of Attorney which you gave us is intended for use in Germany, instead of this country.

In such case it is possible the German Court will require the same to be in the official language instead of in English. However, as long as the matter has gone as far as it has, we will endeavor to have them use the document as it is drafted.

We would also state that while we are sending it forward in the shape that it is, it is probable that the German Court will require some evidence of your being legally appointed guardian of the children. In the meantime we would ask that you make acknowledgment of your signature as guardian of Iris May and Herman D. This is in addition to your acknowledgment as an individual.

If possible, make the acknowledgment before the same Notary, i. e., Mr. Baldwin. Then have Mr. Baldwin forward the document to the County

Mrs. C. B.,
4/3/04.

Clerk of the County of Siskiyou, and have the County Clerk certify to his signature. This will be necessary before it can be accepted by the German Consul.

We will then have to send it to Ventura County for similar attestation. Then it will be necessary to have the German Consul approve all these signatures.

We will then have to send it to the Notary of the County of Isanti for his attestation of Mr. Smith's signature.

Then it will have to go to the German Consul at Chicago for his legalization, by which time it will be ready for final delivery.

This may seem like a rather lengthy proceeding, but it is absolutely necessary in order that the documents have any standing at the German Court.

We would make the following estimate of costs in the matter:-

Our fee,	\$5.-
4 German Consular Acknowledg- ments, at \$1.80	7.20
County Clerks' fees, registered letters and postage; amount unknown at present.	

Mrs. C. B.,
2/18/03.

Inasmuch as this Power of Attorney is evidently only to be used in Chicago, why are you having the signatures legalized by the German Consul? We do not believe it is necessary, unless you have been so instructed by the Continental National Bank.

If the documents were intended for use in Germany, of course this would be absolutely necessary.

Very truly yours,
H. J. Goethe Company,

BY

H. J. Goethe
Vice President.

IF NOT DELIVERED IN 7 DAYS RETURN TO

~~MRS. CARRIE BRUNDAGE~~

Resident Agent

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY

ETNA MILLS, CAL.

R. E. Humphrey.

Faremo

TERRY HOUSES.

Pass & atty.
HBB to CBB.
JMB to CBB.

Deed Perry to C. BB.
Mortgage to T. H. H. H.

WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. 161
BUDELMAN PAPERS - TONOPAH, NEVADAS BEST
KNOWN SILVER DISTRICT EMJ JULY 5, 1924

161 Tonopah - report by Budelman
EMJ 1924

254

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4840 0907

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(4840 0118)

Mabel Report

1930

Budelman

Shaft data - Tonopah Mining District

NAME OF SHAFT	NAME OF COMPANY	TOTAL DEPTH	COLLAR ELEVATION	NUMBER OF COMPARTMENTS	NAME OF CLAIM	REMARKS
Belmont	Tonopah Belmont Dev. Co.	1,718	6,298.8	4	Belmont	Timber burned out
Cash Boy	Tonopah Extension Mining Co.	2,415		1-1/2	Cash Boy	
Desert Queen	Tonopah Mining Co. of Nevada	1,127	6,237.3	2-1/2 or 3	Desert Queen	Wooden Headframe
Extension No. 2	Tonopah Extension Mining Co.	1,400	5,960.0	2-1/2 or 3	O.K.	
Gipsy Queen	Gipsy Queen Cons. Mining Co.	1,800	6,172.1	1-1/2	Gipsy Queen	
Great Western	Tonopah Extension Mining Co.	1,150	5,715.1	2	Paymaster	Accessible to 1,133'
Halifax No. 1	Halifax Tonopah Mining Co.	1,734	6,183.4	3	Halifax No. 2	
Keystone	Budelman	765	5,840.0	3		
King Tonopah	Tonopah Development Co.	580		2	Red Eyed Monster	Wooden Headframe
McKane	Tonopah Extension Mining Co.	1,650		1-1/2	Paymaster	Wooden Headframe
MacNamara	MacNamara Mining & Milling Co.	800	6,013.7	1-1/2 or 2	MacNamara	
Merger	Tonopah Mining Co. of Nevada	1,185	5,984.0	1-1/2	Black Mascot	Wooden Headframe (also Golden Anchor shaft)
Mizpah	Tonopah Mining Co. of Nevada	1,500	6,123.4	2-1/2	Mizpah	Steel Headframe (also Siebert shaft)
Monarch	Monarch Pittsburg Mining Co.	1,100	5,915.6	1-1/2 or 2	Pittsburgh	
Montana	Montana-Tonopah Mining Co.	865	6,185.2	2	Lucky Jim	Collar covered with planks
Ohio	West End ^{Consol.} Constr. Mining Co.	1,222	5,998.0	1-1/2 or 2	California	
Red Plume	Tonopah Mining Co of Nevada	1,500	6,033.0	3	Red Plume	Shaft collar covered with planks
Rescue	Rescue Eula Mining Co.	1,100	6,189.2	1	Rescue	
Umatilla	Umatilla Tonopah Mining Co.	1,200	6,287.2		Jim Crow No. 2	
Valley View	Tonopah Mining Co. of Nevada	750	6,168.8	1-1/2	Silver Top	Wooden headframe (also Silver Top No. 1 shaft)
Victor	Tonopah Extension Mining Co.	2,400+		3	Sage Brush	Steel headframe
West End No. 1	West End Constr. Mining Co.	1,212	6,048.3	2	West End	Collar covered with planks (also Corkill shaft)
West Tonopah	Tonopah Extension Mining Co.	1,100	5,781.8		Lottery & Pharo	Accessible to 1010'
North Star	North Star Tunnel & Dev. Co.	1,250		1-1/2	Ivanpah	

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WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. 162
BUDELMAN PAPERS
REPORT ON THE MABEL MINE 1930

(254)

Item 118

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REPORT ON THE MABEL MINE

OF THE

WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINES CORPORATION

GARFIELD MINING DISTRICT

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

Report by H. D. Budelman,
Tonopah, Nevada.

January 10, 1930.

REPORT ON THE MABEL MINE
OF THE
WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINES CORPORATION
GARFIELD MINING DISTRICT, MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

CLAIMS:

The Mabel Mine includes the following lode claims, held by location and purchase, an area of approximately 120 acres; Mabel No. 1, Mabel No. 2, Mabel No. 3, Mabel No. 4, Boston No. 1, Boston No. 2, and Mabel North; giving an aggregate length along the lode of 4500 feet; also water right on Pepper Spring, situated 12 miles from the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY:

The property is situated in the Garfield Mining District, Mineral County, Nevada, 20 miles by good road from Mina, Nevada, the nearest railroad station, which is on both the Southern Pacific and the Tonopah & Goldfield railroads. In a direct line the Southern Pacific passes within 6 miles of the property, and at any time operating conditions warrant a suitable road could be built to this point. The Mineral County Power line passes within 6 miles of the property.

TITLES AND PRESENT OWNERSHIP:

Title to the property is vested in the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation, through purchase, location and transfer of title.

HSITORY OF PROPERTY AND OTHER MINES IN THE DISTRICT:

The Garfield District is an old one, having been discovered about 1875. The principal production was made between 1880 and 1890, and the principal producer was the Garfield Mine, which was originally owned by Archie Farrington, and later sold by him to an English company. Records on production are incom-

plete, but the production of the Garfield Mine alone is estimated to have been between five and fifteen millions in value, all in high grade gold and silver ore. Development was superficial, from tunnels, and the sulphide zone was never reached in any of the workings, although the veins persist in the lowest tunnel workings and show values. Originally the ore was shipped to outside plants for reduction but later a chlorination plant was constructed at Garfield Springs, about ten miles from the mine, and so long as the ore continued high grade and carbonate in character it was treated at this plant. When the English company took over the property the ore in sight was stoped out without proper development work to open new ore bodies and the mine was finally closed down. Several desultory attempts have been made to reopen the mine, but without success, new work being confined to the old tunnel workings in the developed area.

The property which is now the Mabel Mine, adjoining the Garfield on the West, was, in the early days of the district, worked in a few places on surface, the maximum depth being less than 100 feet. Production probably did not exceed \$200,000.00, in gold and silver, and the claims were finally abandoned without obtaining patent. Around 1920 Messrs. Jones and Fitting, from Hawthorne, Nevada, made 6 locations covering all known westerly extensions of the Garfield veins, naming the property the Mabel Mine. By hand methods they mined and shipped four cars of ore from the shallow stopes near the easterly end of the property. The ore averaged over \$100.00 per ton and netted them about \$20,000.00.

Due to the complicated ownership, which involved other parties who had assisted these two men in financing their first operations, they decided to dispose of the property and it was offered to the West End Consolidated Mining Company for \$50,000.00, on terms, royalties on ore shipped to apply on the purchase price. This company took over the option, installed a Chicago Pneumatic Hothead compressor, and sunk an inside vertical two compartment shaft from the main tunnel level to a depth of 100 feet, and

then started lateral development on what was designated the 200 Level. A north crosscut to the so called Mabel Vein opened ore of shipping grade almost at once, within 50 feet of the shaft, placing the mine on a self-sustaining basis. During the next few years the shaft was sunk to the 500 Level, raised to the surface, and a 25 H.P. gasoline hoist installed. It is noteworthy to remark that the royalties from ore shipped met payments on the purchase price as they came due, so that the mine paid for itself without capital expenditure. Total production since the West End company acquired the property is in excess of \$400,000.00, of ore which averaged about \$100.00 per ton.

In 1926 the West End Consolidated Mining Company was so burdened with financial difficulties, with creditors pressing for payment of their various claims, that what ore was in sight was stoped out in order to raise cash. Development to the West had been disappointing, due to drifts having gotten off the Mabel Vein and following a secondary vein, and was practically discontinued. In September, 1926, control of the company passed out of the hands of Mr. F. M. Smith and to the operating staff at Tonopah. However, there was no cash available for development work and it was with great difficulty that sufficient cash was obtained to sink the vertical shaft to the 600 Level, drift westerly on the vein for 400 feet, and sink a winze on the vein an additional 130 feet to prove the existence of primary sulphides and payable values at this depth, the deepest ever attained in the district. Several cars of ore was shipped during the course of this work but operating conditions were so difficult that it was evident that the shaft should be sunk an additional 100 or 200 feet, and better hoisting facilities provided for before attempting further work on the deeper levels.

In the oxidized zone the westerly workings on the secondary vein had been stopped, but crosscutting had disclosed what is likely the faulted portion of the Mabel Vein. However, values were not high enough in the limited exposures to provide shipping ore, and the West End Company, due to lack of funds,

was forced to suspend all work in the mine in October, 1929.

In November, 1929, the West End Consolidated Mining Company was reorganized, and title to all its assets, which included the Mabel Mine, passed to a new corporation, the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The mine is at an elevation of 7000 feet above sea level and topography is mountainous, although not rugged.

GEOLOGY:

Geology of the Garfield District is not complex. The principal rocks are shales and slates, with some thin beds of limestone, and with intrusions of a dark colored andesite. These rocks are usually so altered that they are not always easy to identify, and until recently had been classed as metamorphosed volcanic ash. A portion of the surface is covered by late basalt flows, locally known as malpais, which has no bearing on the mineralization but does make it difficult, and at times impossible, to trace the outcrops of the veins. The shale and slate series is of unknown thickness and covers a large area, and therefore indicates no reason why the veins of the district should not extend a considerable but indefinite distance on both strike and dip.

The veins are true fissure veins, have a general easterly and westerly strike, with steep dips usually to the South. Hanging wall and footwall are well defined, the former usually showing evidence of some fault movement in the plane of the vein. Wall rock in the vicinity of the veins is usually highly altered, sometimes brittle and quite soft. However, conditions in the wall rocks are not such as interfere with economical mining. All outcrops are highly oxidized.

The vein filling consists of quartz, with considerable iron oxide at times, which latter changes to pyrite with depth. Very little calcite is found, but at times barite is common,

especially in the wall rocks near the veins, where occasional stringers up to several inches in width are sometimes found.

So far as developed the veins are rarely over 4 feet in width, and will average about 2 feet, with a tendency to wider average width with depth.

As previously stated some faulting along the plane of the veins is in evidence, and in addition there are many small cross faults, with various strikes and dips, in that portion which has been developed. To date however, no large faults have been encountered, although one important one has been cut in westerly work on three levels, the 300, 400 and 500 Levels. This fault has a strong northeasterly strike with a steep dip to the northwest, and the strike tends to become more a westerly one as it is developed to the west. There has been some silicification and mineralization along this fault, and the secondary vein thus produced at times shows a marked resemblance to the Mabel Vein, but without the presence of sufficient precious metals to prove profitable to mine. When this fault was first cut subsequent development drifts to the west were driven on it, on the three levels above mentioned, in the belief that it was the Mabel Vein, and a great deal of work done before the conclusion was reached that what was being followed was a secondary vein. On crosscutting into the footwall on the 300 and 500 Levels the real vein was found but on account of operating conditions very little work has been done on it, due principally to the fact that values were not sufficiently high to make shipping grade ore. A few tons were saved which ran over \$100.00 per ton, but the average of the vein where opened would probably not exceed \$20.00 per ton.

Principal values are in silver, gold and lead, with a noticeable proportionate increase in the gold content with depth. Surface ores are oxidized, with the silver as a chloride, gold content very small, and lead practically absent except in certain sections of the vein. The first sulphide ore was found in the vicinity of the 300 Level, and the sulphide area increases with depth, although there is still some oxidation found on the 600

PRODUCTION:

Production since the West End Consolidated Mining Co. purchased the property, from 1922 to 1929 inclusive, amounted to 4310.3 dry tons, of an average gross value of \$97.82 per ton, and a total gross value of \$421,626.79. Net returns from smelters, less hauling, was \$281,866.04.

Metal content of this ore is interesting, and was as follows: gold 5526.310 ounces, an average of 1.282 ounces per ton, valued at \$113,882.09; silver 396,255.99 ounces, an average of 91.93 ounces per ton, valued at \$271,913.47; lead 440,169 pounds, an average of 102 pounds per ton, valued at \$35,831.23.

A resume' of these figures show gold value to be 27.01% of the total value, silver 64.49% of the total and lead 8.5% of the total. It is quite evident that the lead content has so far not been important. This is generally true of the oxidized ores, but as the sulphide zone is developed the lead content will undoubtedly become of more economic importance.

As previously stated production by original owners was estimated to have been \$200,000.00 gross. Messrs. Jones and Fitting shipped 200 tons of ore in 1920 and 1921 which had a gross value of \$25,000.00. Gross production of the Mabel Mine to date is therefore approximately 6510 tons, of an average of \$99.32 per ton, and with a gross value of \$646,627.00.

DISCUSSION:

The following discussion is made with the idea of summarizing facts in an effort to arrive at a definite conclusion regarding future possibilities of the Mabel Mine.

The mine is in a district which has produced from seven to fifteen millions in gold and silver, from high grade ore, and is adjacent to, and contains the westerly extensions of the veins of the Garfield mine, by far the largest producer in the district.

The mine contains at least two veins which are known to carry commercial ore, only one of which, the Mabel Vein, has been

partly developed. One other known commercial vein was stoped near the surface during the early days of the district, but has never been developed at any depth. Practically no crosscutting has been done to determine what value the other known veins may have, or whether there are still other veins.

All early work in the district was surface work, never reaching the sulphide zone. Recent work in the Mabel Mine has proved that the Mabel Vein extends into the sulphide zone, is really stronger and larger there than it is above, and contains high grade values, with evidence that proportionate gold content is increasing with depth.

The property is not fully developed, as an examination of the attached map will show. Lateral development on the Mabel Vein on the various levels is as follows; 100 Level 300 feet, 200 Level 450 feet, 300 Level 650 feet, 400 Level 700 feet, 500 Level 800 feet, 600 Level 500 feet, and 700 Level 130 feet. The maximum development of the vein on its strike is on the 500 Level, of 800 feet. As stated on Page 5 of this report the west drifts on the 300, 400 and 500 Levels were driven through a fault, and where additional work was done west of this fault it was practically all on a secondary vein. The Mabel Vein has been recovered west of this fault on the 300 and 500 Levels, and is normal. There appears to be no logical reason why it cannot be recovered on all the levels. By referring to the attached map you will see some surface work about the center of the Mabel No. 2 claim which is marked "Woodhouse Workings". This is some of the original work, done about 1880, and is reported to have produced some very high grade gold and silver ore. This work is 1000 feet westerly from the extreme west work done on the Mabel vein by the West End Consolidated. To the west of these Woodhouse Workings the surface is rolling and covered with dirt and loose rock, so that it is impossible to trace the outcrops of the veins. However, there is no visible change in geological conditions so that it is believed the veins will extend west from this work an indefinite distance.

Level east. In the sulphide ore the silver and gold occur with galena, sphalerite and pyrite. Lead occurs in commercial amount but zinc so far does not, being more spotted. No conclusion has been reached as to whether the silver and gold show any tendency to accompany any particular one of the above base metals and, in fact, careful sampling fails to indicate any preference.

There appears to be a low grade, in places almost a barren zone, in the leached or partially leached portion of the Mabel Vein between the lower limits of the oxidized zone and the upper limits of the sulphide zone. A part of the 500 and 600 Levels and all of the 700 Level appear to have passed below this low grade zone.

GENERAL FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT:

Water for domestic and mining purposes is obtained from Pepper Springs, 12 miles from the property, on which the company has a sufficient water right to provide for operating needs. There is no water in the mine, and no springs in the immediate neighborhood.

The property is well equipped with all necessary tools, tanks and buildings for present hoisting and compressor equipment. The compressor is large enough to handle three small machine drills, of the jackhammer type. The 25 H.P. gasoline hoist is in good condition. Camp buildings will accomodate a maximum of 15 men, which is ordinarily sufficient for normal operations.

DEVELOPMENT:

Development on the Mabel Mine group consists of a 567 foot vertical shaft, with laterals on the 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 Levels, and a winze on the vein from the 600 to the 730 Level, with about 130 feet of work on the 700 Level. A total of 10,050 feet of work, outside the shaft sinking, has been performed on the property. More than half this amount is drifting, and includes a considerable footage of work from intermediate levels. This does not include the surface work done by the original owners, no record on which is available.

Operating conditions are ideal, and there is no indication of water in the mine, which might cause heavy ground and raise costs.

There is no ore of shipping grade in sight, although there is an uncertain tonnage of ore of mill grade. In the sulphide zone the ore is ideal for concentration, but the oxidized ore is of uncertain value at present.

Average gross value of the ore in the sulphide zone of primary enrichment is not so high as in some portions of the oxidized zone, where secondary enrichment has occurred, but proportionate gold values are noticeably higher and some very high grade gold ore has been found in this zone. The gold in the sulphide zone is not usually visible to the naked eye and at times is so intimately associated with the galena, sphalerite and pyrite that it cannot be detected even by panning, except by ^{is} treating the concentrate with acid. This found to be true of rock which will assay several thousand dollars per ton. From a small bunch near the 615 winze a car of ore was mined and shipped which ran over 7 ounces gold per ton, and carried but 14 ounces silver per ton. It is also true that in the oxidized zone some bunches of high grade gold have been found, noticeably between the 400 and 500 Levels just east of the main shaft, silver and lead values being almost entirely lacking, but these occurrences are not so numerous or so large as in the sulphide zone.

The sulphide ore on the deepest levels has been carefully examined by Mr. H. G. Fergusen, geologist with the United States Geological Survey, and his opinion coincides with our that these sulphide ores are primary, and there is no known minerological or geological reason why these ores should not extend to much deeper elevations. The ore is an ideal one for flotation concentration so it appears very probable that, by an energetic campaign of development, sufficient sulphide ore can be blocked out to justify the erection of a mill, thereby permitting the treatment of lower grade ores than will pay to ship to smelters,

and saving a large portion of the present high costs of hauling, railroad transportation and treatment.

CONCLUSIONS:

The Mabel Mine is a property of high potential value. The Mabel Vein is the only one on which any extensive development work has been accomplished, and this work shows that the vein extends at least 3000 feet on surface, and to a depth of over 700 feet, continuing strong on both strike and dip, and maintaining its values. This vein justifies further extensive development on both strike and dip, with good possibilities for profitable ore in both the oxidized and sulphide zones, although the latter appears to have the best chance for permanency.

In addition the development work already done shows a noticeable absence of crosscuts into either footwall or hanging wall country to open up parallel veins. I feel, and Mr. Ferguson has expressed the same opinion, that there are splendid opportunities for additional ore from these parallel veins.

I regard the Mabel Mine as one with many first class possibilities, and I feel that conditions justify the raising of a \$75,000.00 development fund for the exploration of the property, with the opinion that the entire amount will not be necessary before the mine will be placed on a producing and profitable basis.

Tonopah, Nevada,
January 10, 1930.

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WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. 163
BUDELMAN PAPERS - DESIGN FOR TURN
TABLE FOR MINE CARS

PHOTOS

(254)

Item 118

Budle man

70 of 71

Turntable for mine
cars

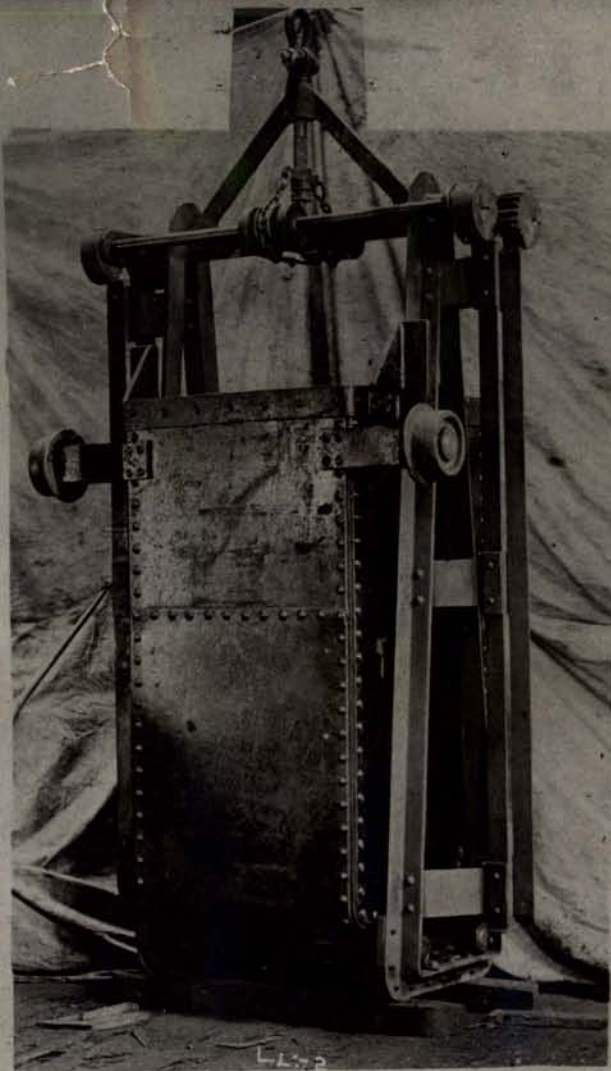
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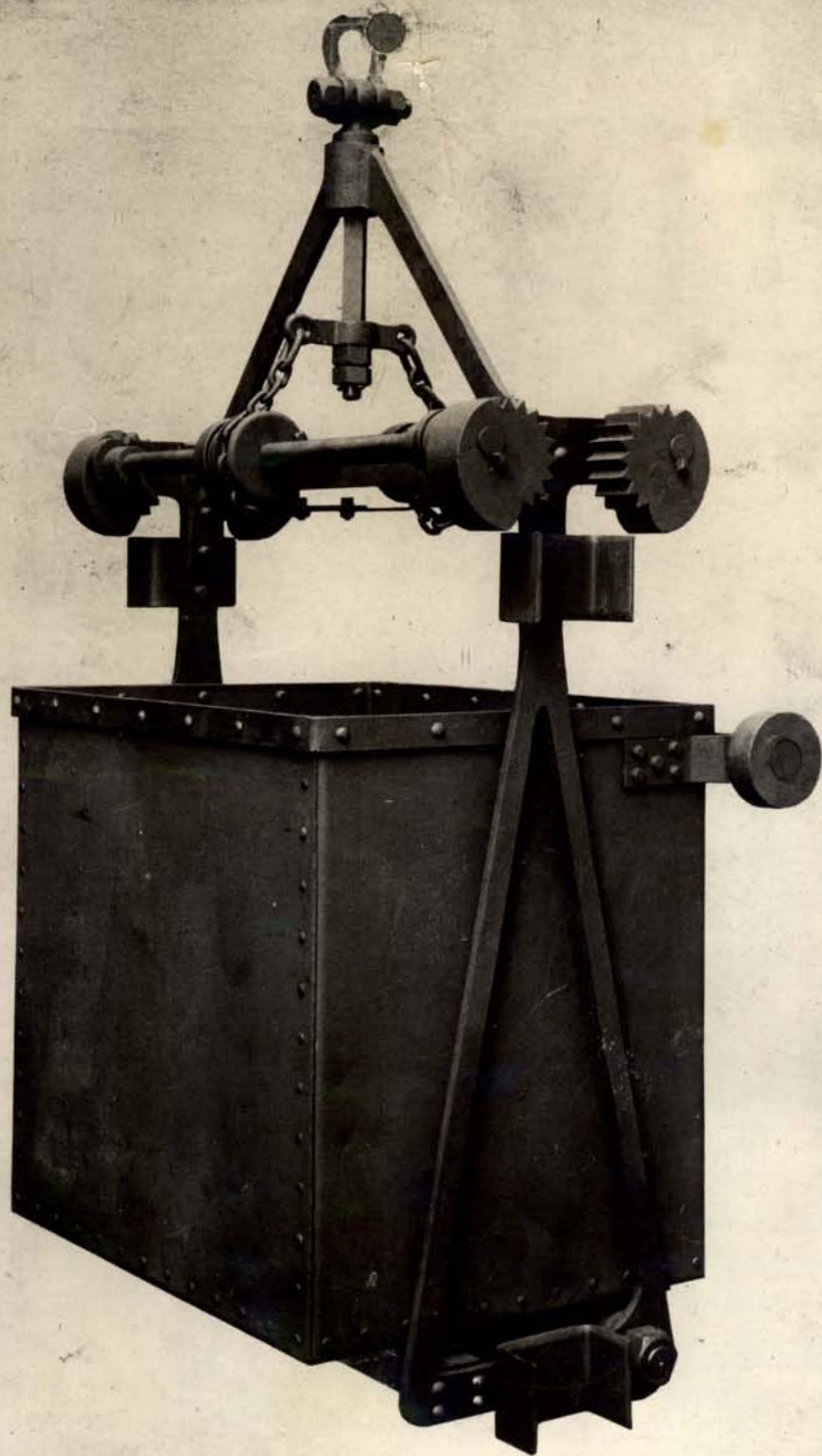


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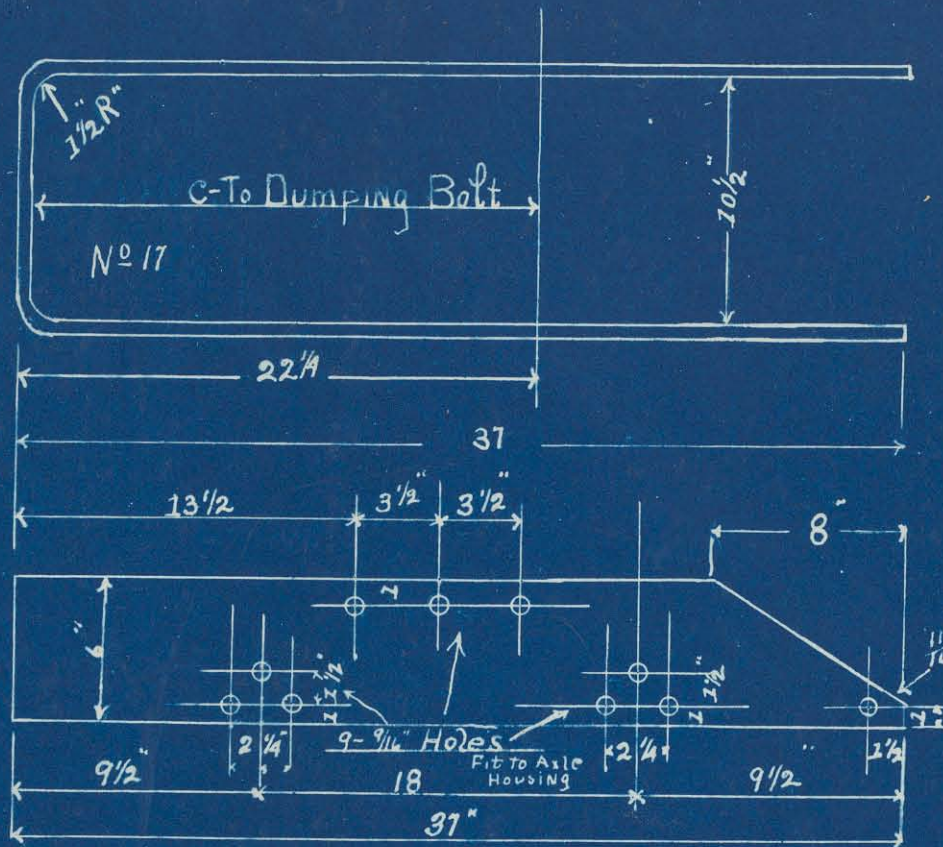


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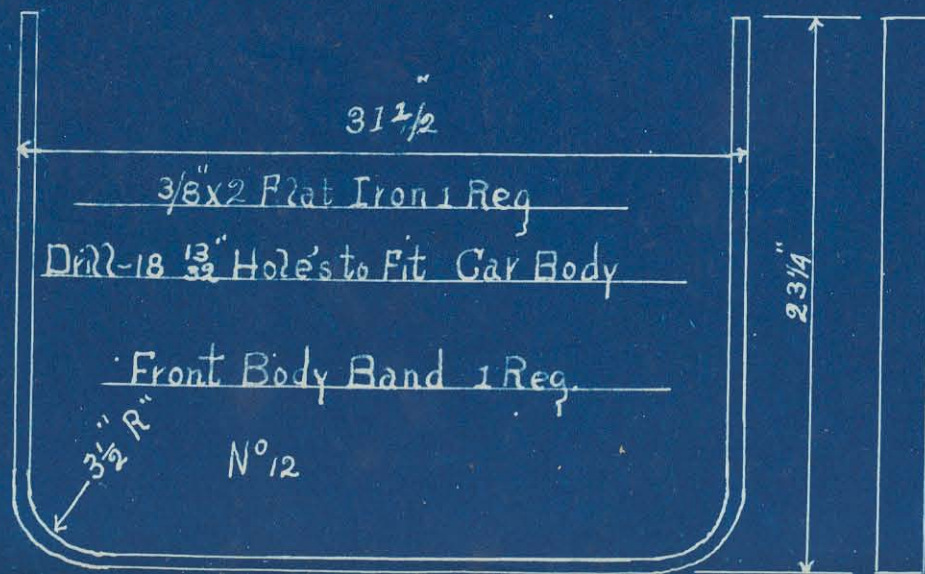


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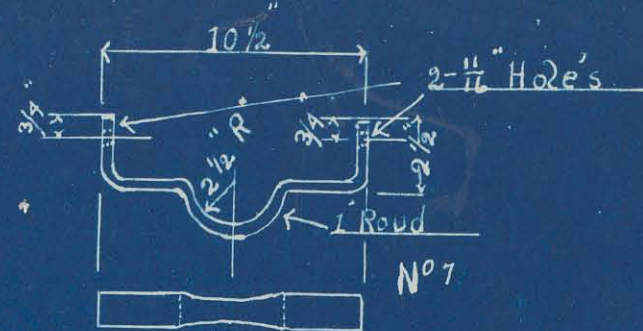


3/8 x 6" Flat Iron For Car Base 1 Reg.



Front Body Band 1 Reg.

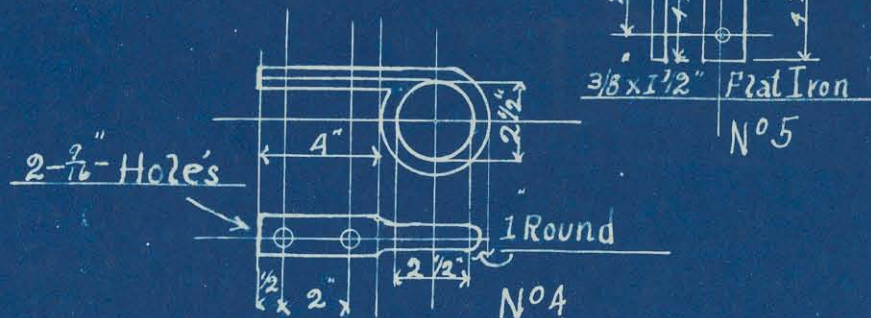
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1/2 x 1 1/2" Flat Iron Dumping Stop 1 Reg.



2 Reg. 5/8" Round Iron Eye Bolts



1 Reg. 1/2 x 1 1/2" Flat Iron Drill in Place

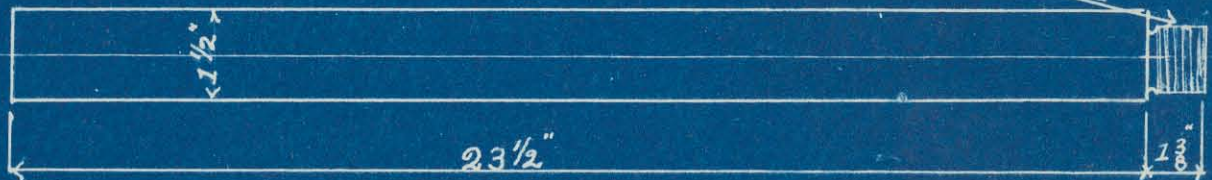
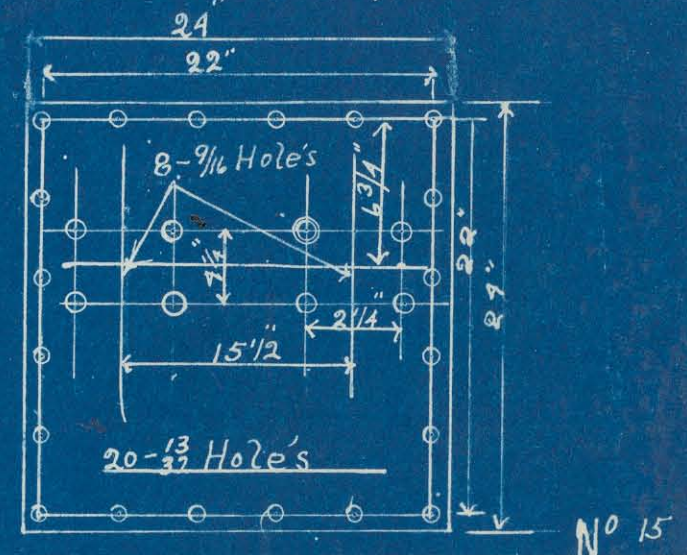
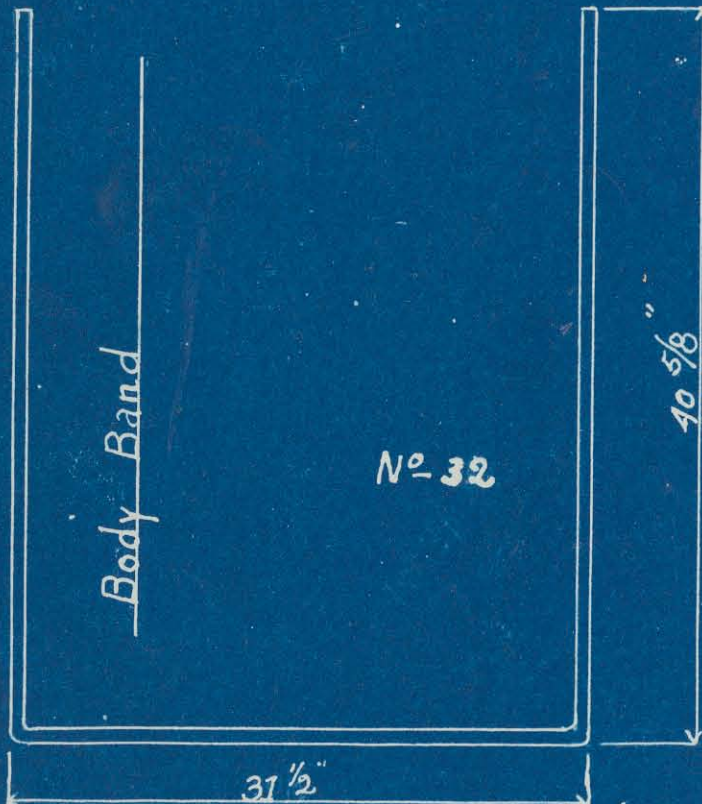
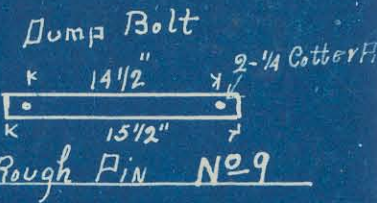
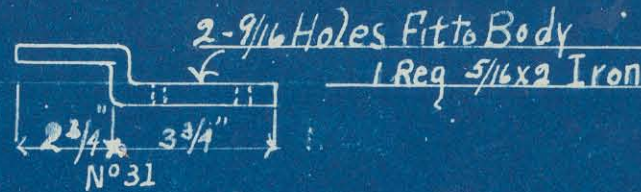
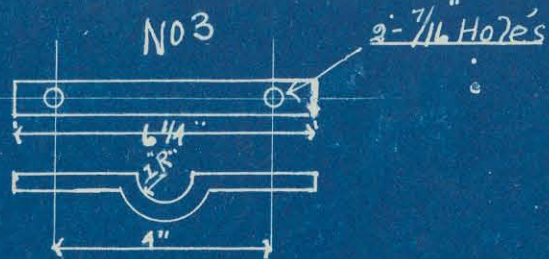
MINE CAR FORGING

Draw.
N° 18

B.P. FALKE 1/28/1920



$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 Reg. Lock Bolt Cap



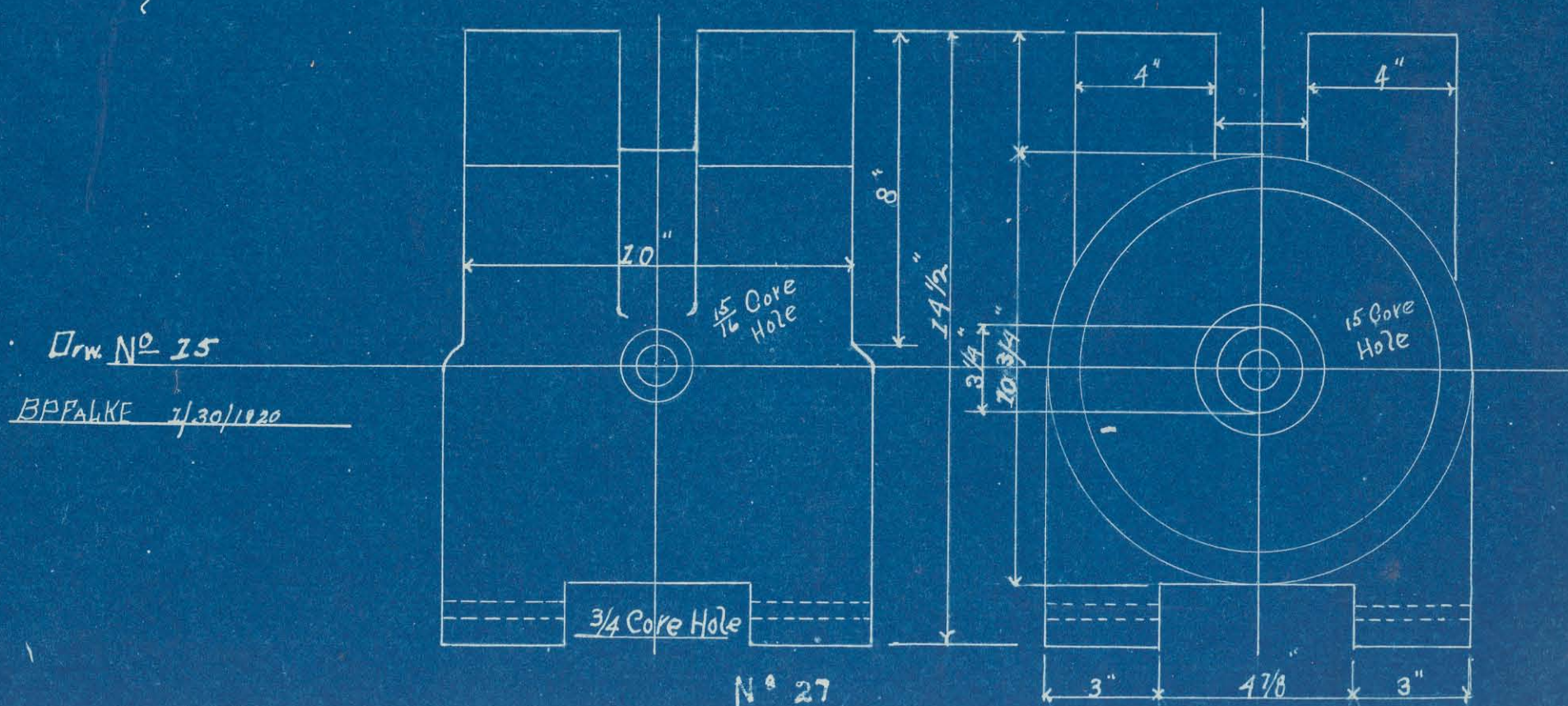
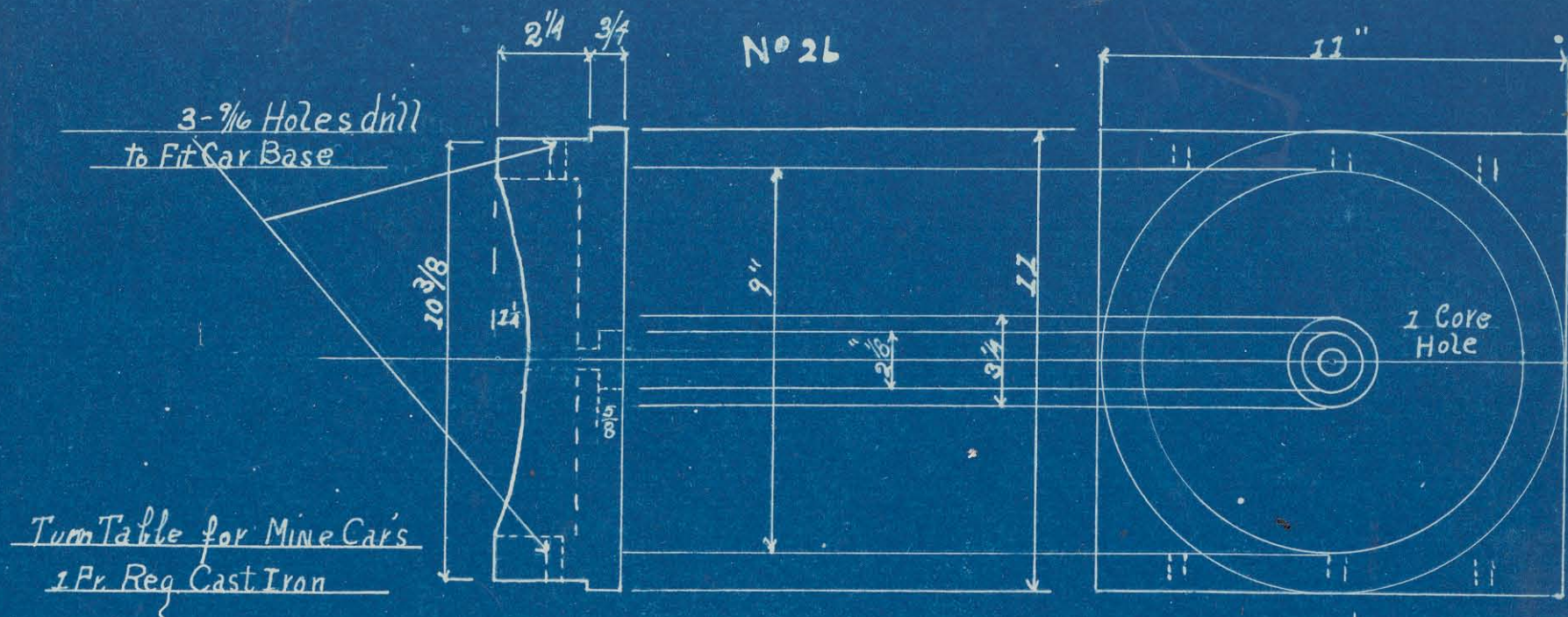
- $\frac{1}{32}$ Holes Mark in place for drilling

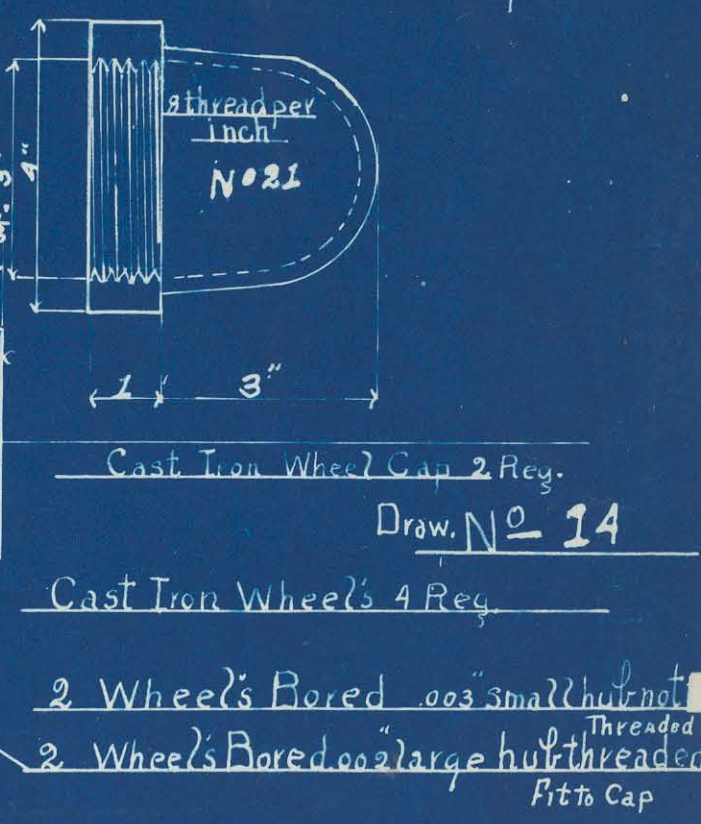
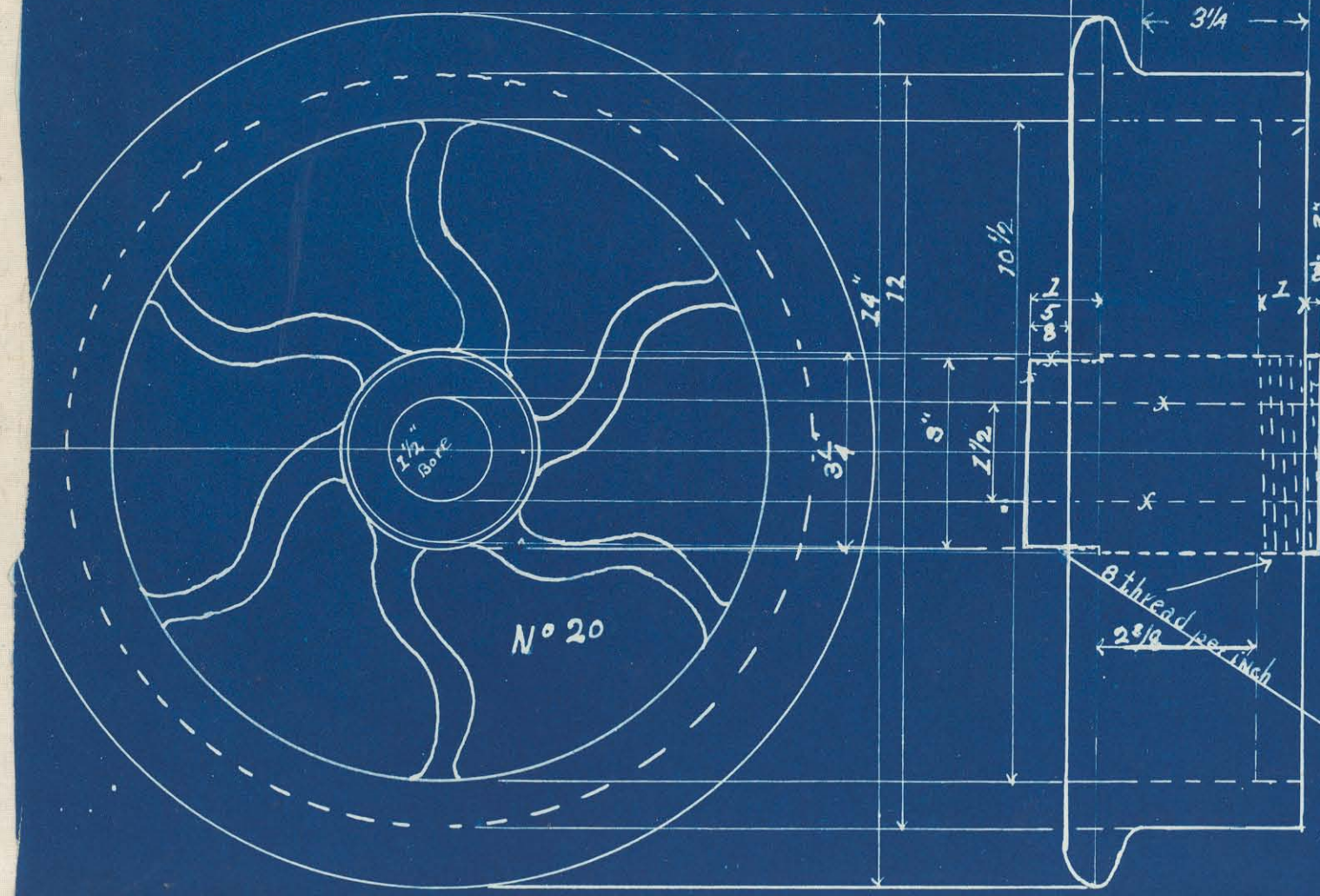
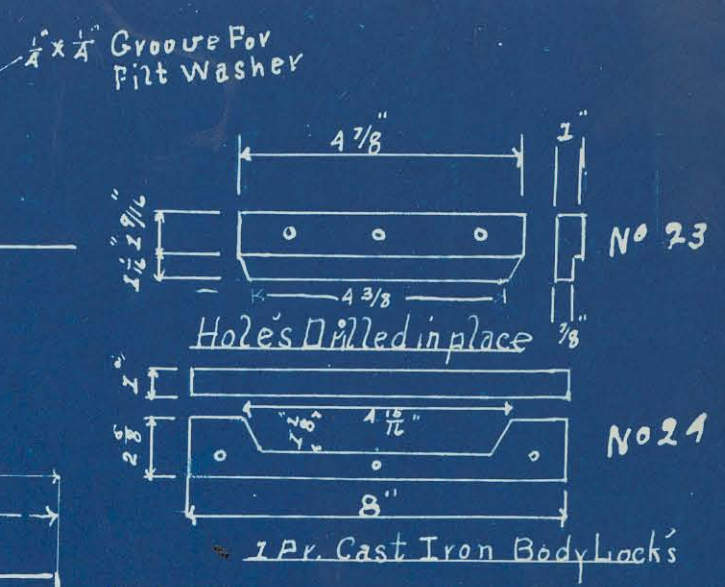
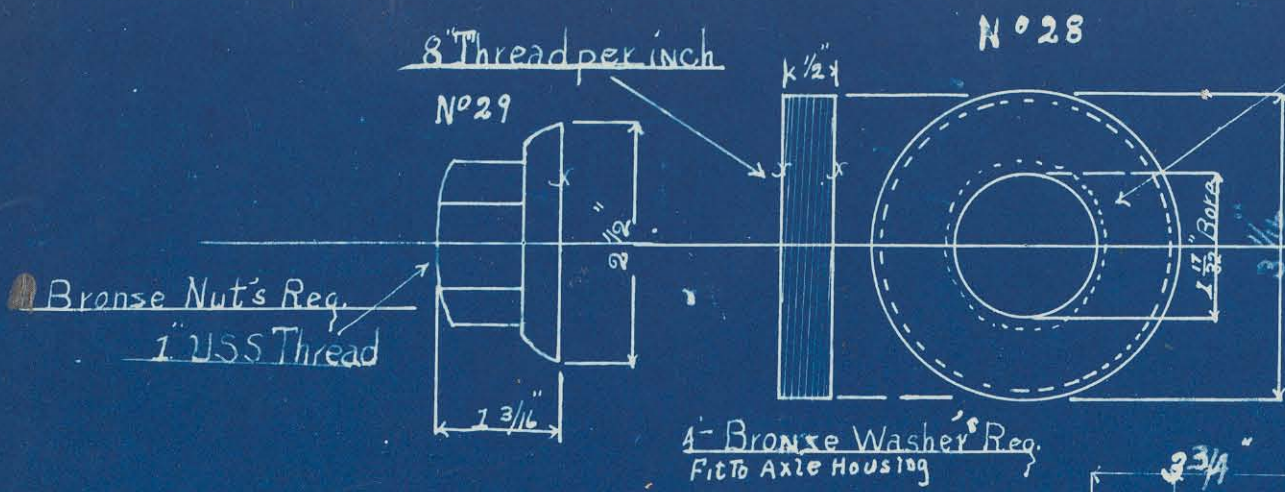
1 Reg. $\frac{3}{8} \times 2$ Flat Iron

1 U.S.S. Thread

B.P. FALKE 1/29/1920

No Draw 17





Cast Iron Wheel Cap 2 Reg.

Draw. N° 14

Cast Iron Wheel's 4 Reg.

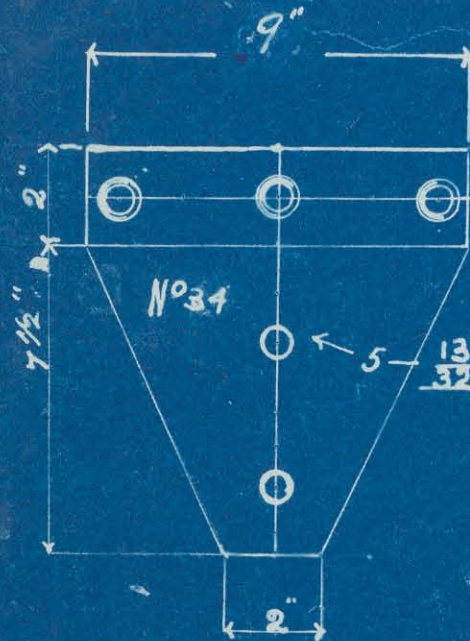
2 Wheel's Bored .003" small hub not

2 Wheel's Bored .002" large hub threaded

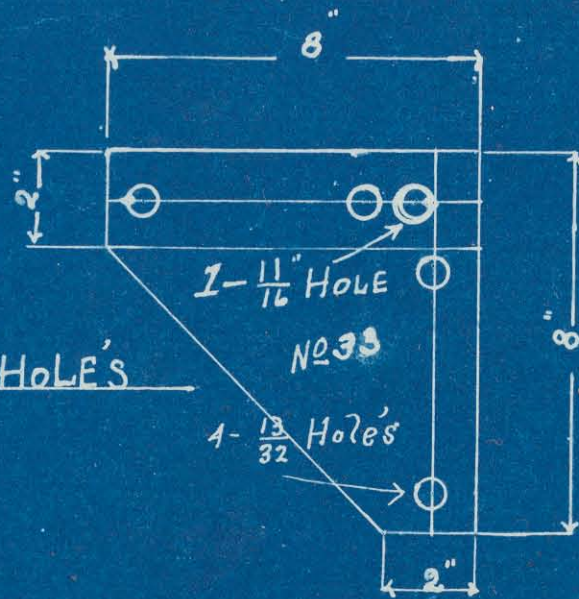
Fit to Cap

BP FALKE 1/26/1920

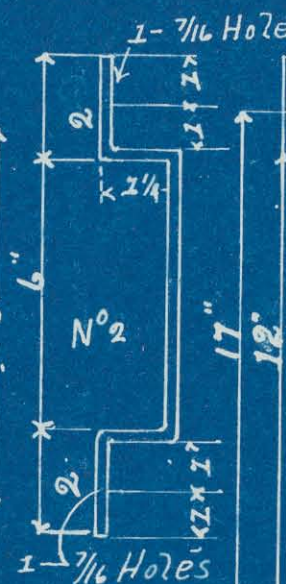
ALL HOLES MARKED IN PLACE



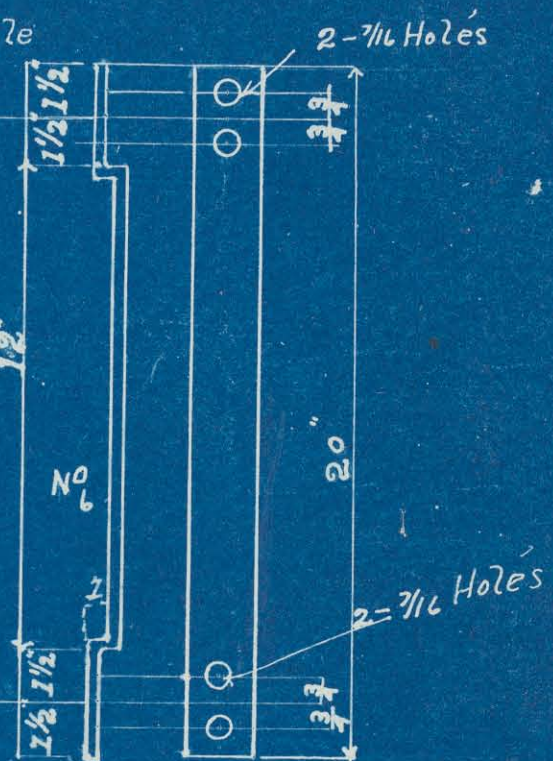
NO 9 GAUGE STEEL FOR
CENTER BRACE



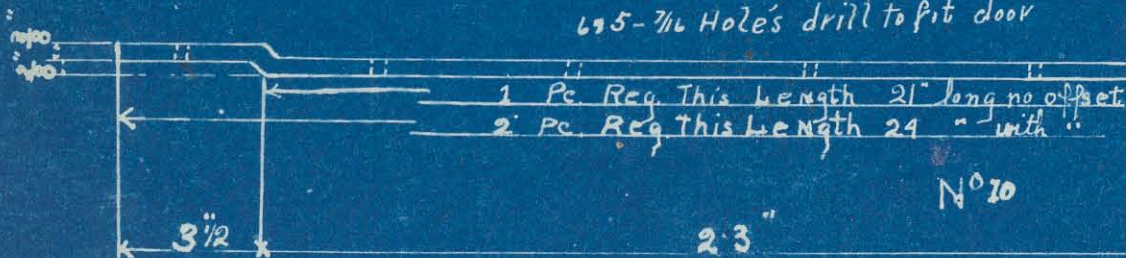
NO 9 GAUGE STEEL
FOR CORNER BRACE



1/2" ROUND IRON
FOR HANDLE



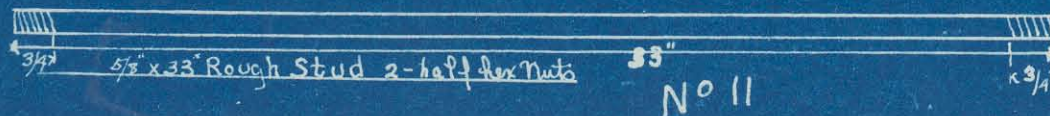
LOCK LATCH 3/8 x 1 1/2" IRON



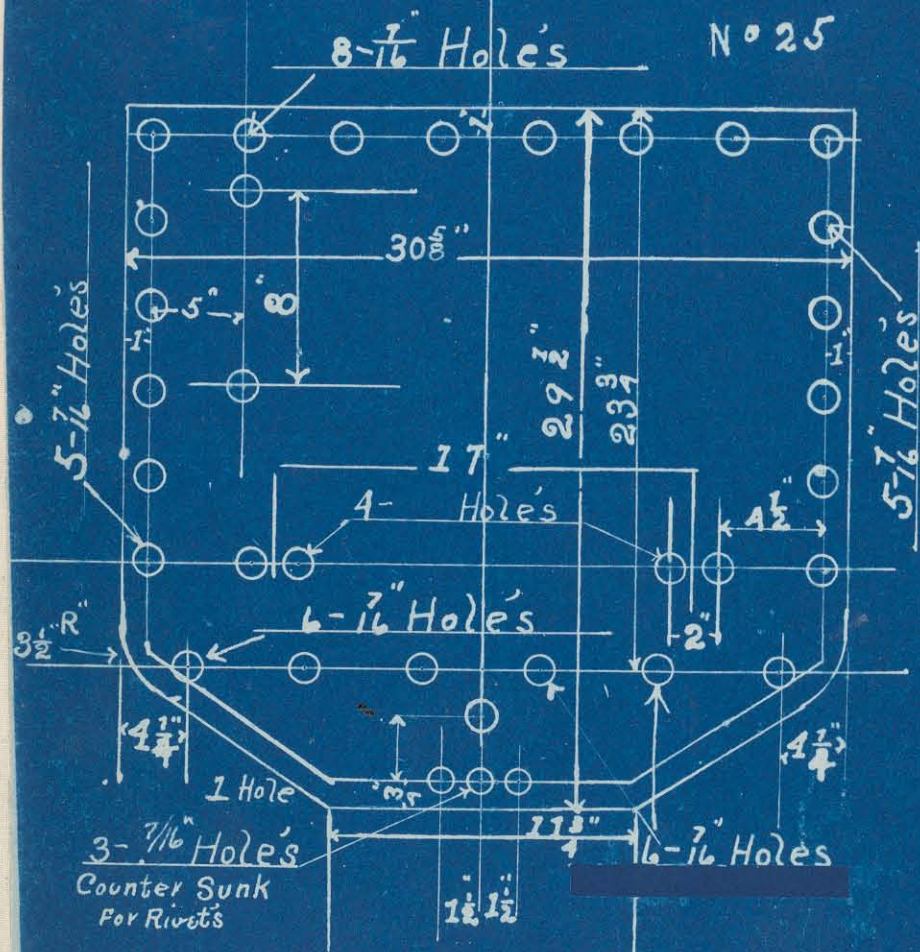
3/8" x 2" IRON FOR DOOR HINGE



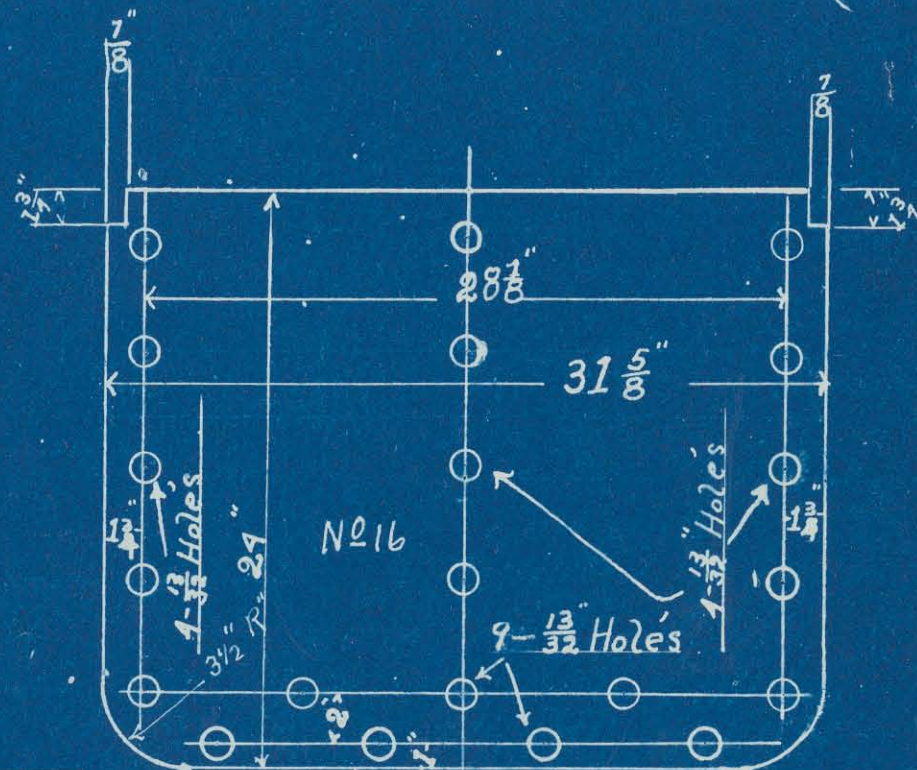
3/8" ROUND IRON FOR LOCK RING



B.P. FALKE 1/6/1920



N° 9-GAUGE SHEET STEEL
MINE CAR BACK



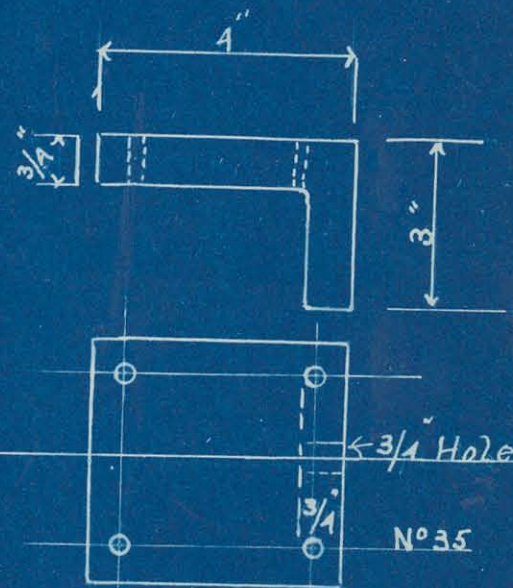
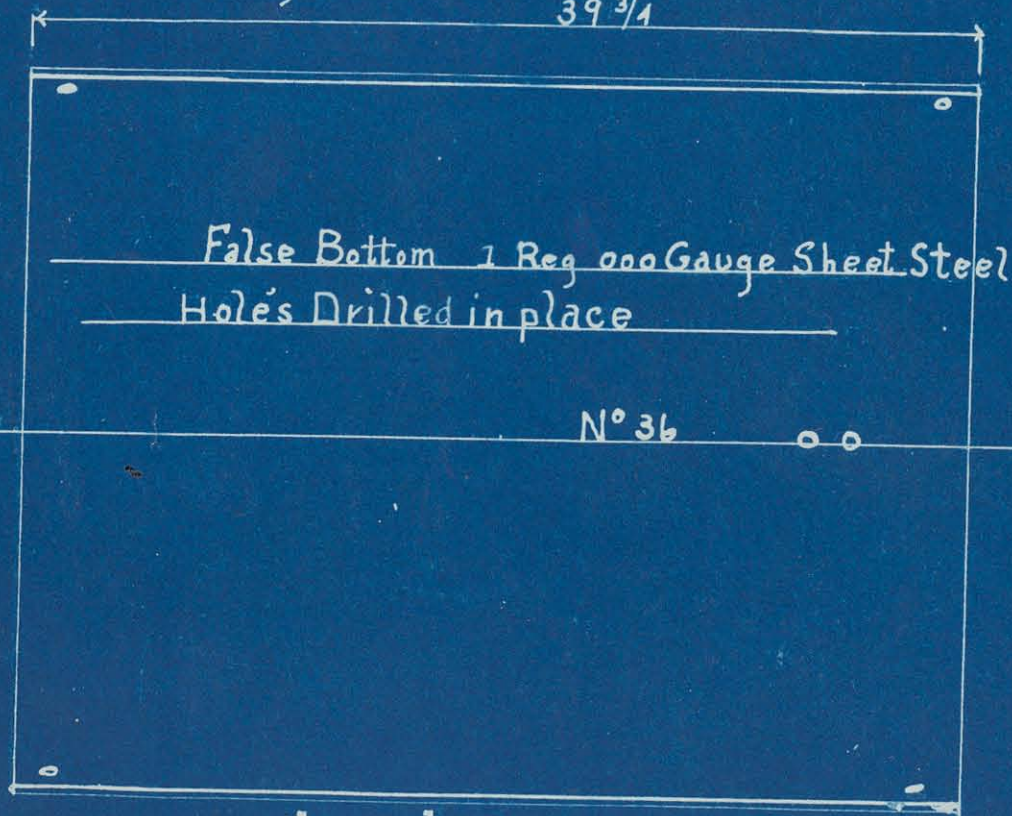
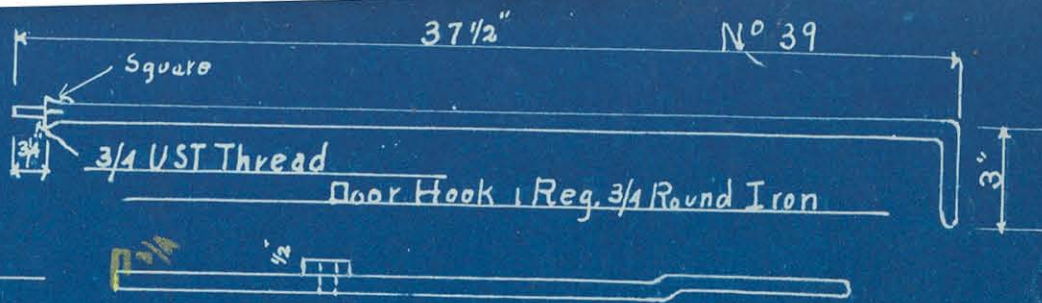
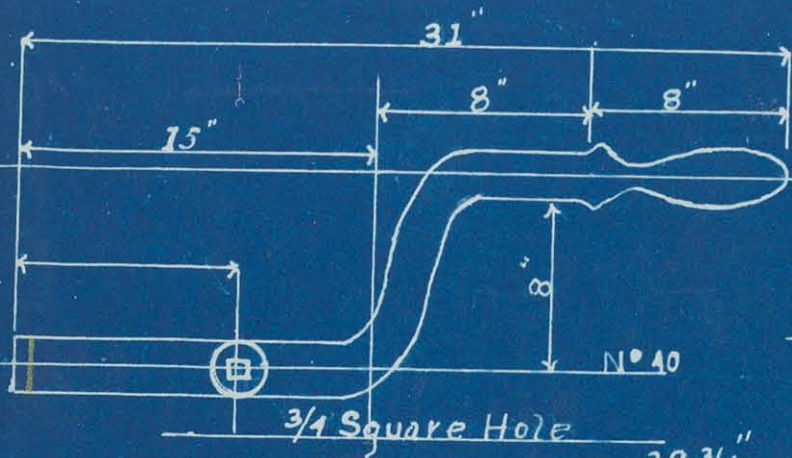
N° 9 GAUGE SHEET STEEL FOR MINE CAR DOOR
Fit to Bottom of Door



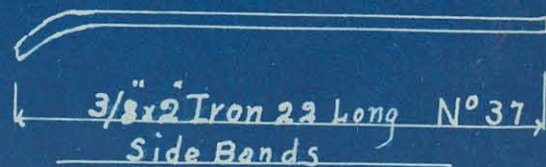
$\frac{3}{8}$ "x4" Strap For Bottom of Door
N° 000 GAUGE SHEET STEEL

Draw N° 12

B.P. FALKE 1/5/19



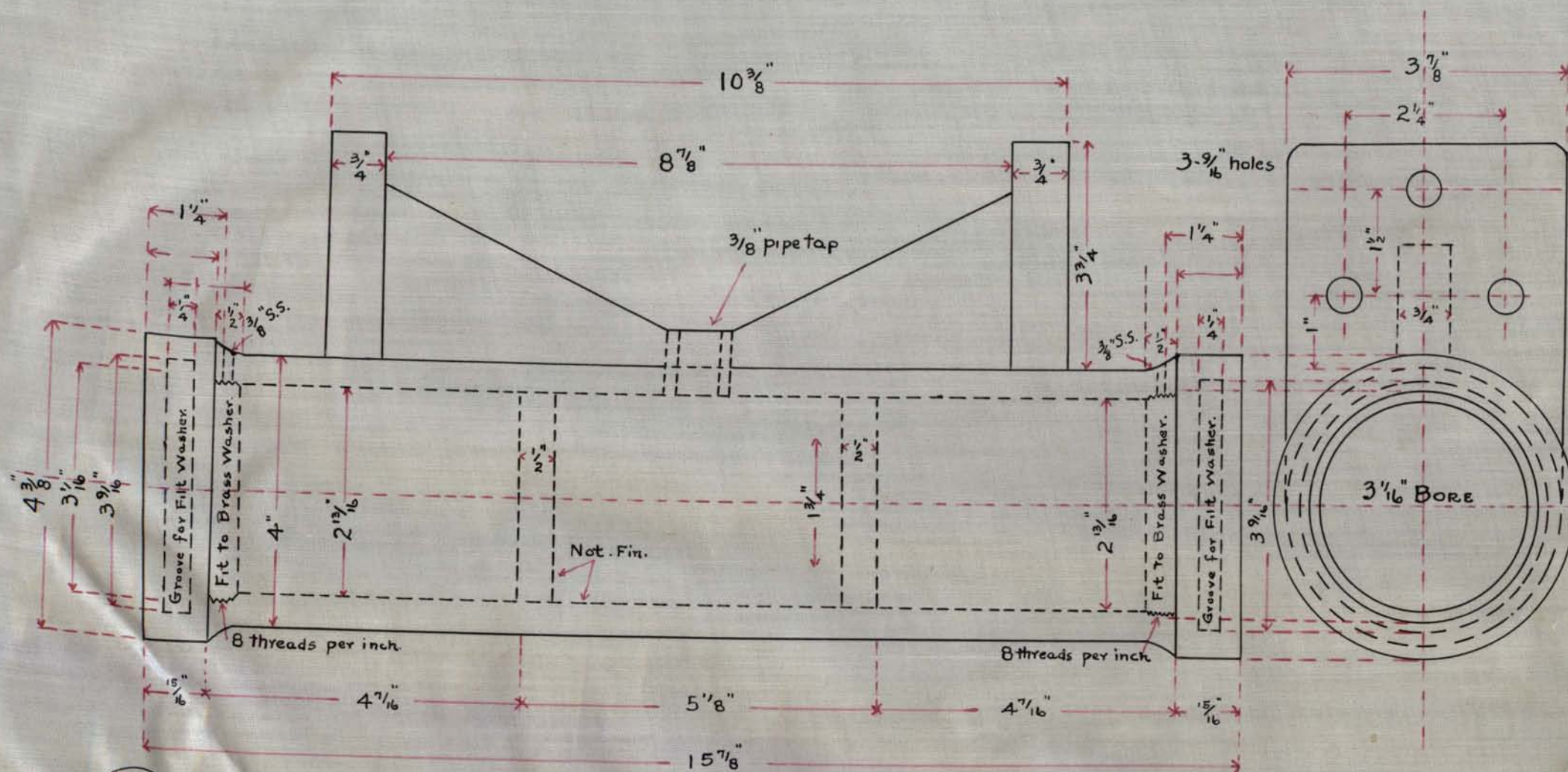
Cast Iron Lugs 2 Reg.
Holes Drilled in place



Drawing 10

MINE CAR MATERIAL

NO.	PIECE	QUANTITY	SIZE	WEIGHT
18	Body Sheet Draw. 11	1 Reg	No. 9 Gauge	130#
17	Car Base Draw. No 18	1 "	3/8 x 6 Iron	50#
16	Door Sheet Draw. No 12	1 "	No. 9 Gauge	40#
15	Re-inforced Plate Draw. No 11	1 "	No. 00 Gauge	40#
14	Door Strap Draw. No 14	1 "	3/8" x 4" Steel	12#
13	Angle Iron Draw. No 17	1 "	1/4 x 1 1/2 x 1 1/2	14#
12	Front Body Band Draw. No 18	1 "	3/8 x 2"	15#
11	Body Rod Draw. No 13	1 "	5/8 x 33"	4#
10	Door Hinges Draw. No 13	3 "	3/8 x 2"	17#
9	Dump Bolt Draw. No 17	1 "	3/4 x 15 1/2"	2#
8	Eye Bolts Draw. No 18	2 "	5/8" R.	1 1/2#
7	Dump Stop Draw. No 18	1 "	1/2 x 1 1/2"	3#
6	Lock Latch Draw. No 13	1 "	3/8" x 1 1/2"	3 1/4#
5	Dump Hook Plate Draw. No 18	1 "	3/8 x 1 1/2"	1 1/2#
4	Dump Hook Draw. No 18	1 "	1/2 x 1 1/2	3 1/2#
3	Lock Bolt Cap Draw. No 17	2 "	1/2 x 1 1/2	3 1/2#
2	Handle Draw. No 13	1 "	1/2 R.	1 #
1	Lock Ring Draw. No 13	1	1/2 R.	1 1/2#
0	Plate Draw. No 18	2	3/8 x 1 1/2	1 1/2#
	rivets	28	3/8 x 7/8	2#
	"	69	3/8 x 1	5 #
	"	29	3/8 x 1 1/4	2 1/2#
	"	2	3/8 x 1 1/2	
	"	3	3/8 x 3/4	
	"	2	3/8 x 2	
	"	2	3/8 x 2 1/2	
	"	26	1/2 x 2"	4#
	Bolts	2	5/8 x 2	
	Filt Washer	4		
19	Axle Housing Draw. No 19	2 Reg	C. L	75#
20	Wheels Draw. No 14	4 "	" "	170#
21	Wheel Caps Draw. No 14	2 "	" "	14#
22	Turn Table Lugs	2 "	" "	4#
23	Body Lock Male Draw. No 14	1 "	" "	4#
24	" " Female " No 14	1 "	" "	3#
25	" Back Draw. No 12	1 "	29 1/2 x 30 5/8	35#
26	Turn Table Male Draw. No 15	1 "	C. I.	54#
27	" " Female " No 15	1 "	" "	41#
28	Collars Draw. No 14	4 "	Bronze	
29	Nuts Draw. No 14	2 "	"	
30	Axle Draw. No 17	2 "	Gold Roll Steel	24#
31	Stop Draw. No 17	1	5/16" x 2"	1#
32	Top Band Draw. No 17	1	3/8 x 2"	26#
39	Door Hook Draw. No 10	1	3/4"	15#
40	" Handle Draw. No 10	1	1/2 x 2"	20#
33	Corner Brace Draw. No 13	2		6#
34	Center Brace Draw. No 13	2		4#
35	Cast Lugs Draw. No 10	2	C. I.	14#
36	False Bottom Draw. No 10	1	Steel	50#
37	Side Bands Draw. No 10	2	Steel	10#
38	Hoyt Roller Bearing	4	"	
41	Spreader Pipe Draw. No 10	1		

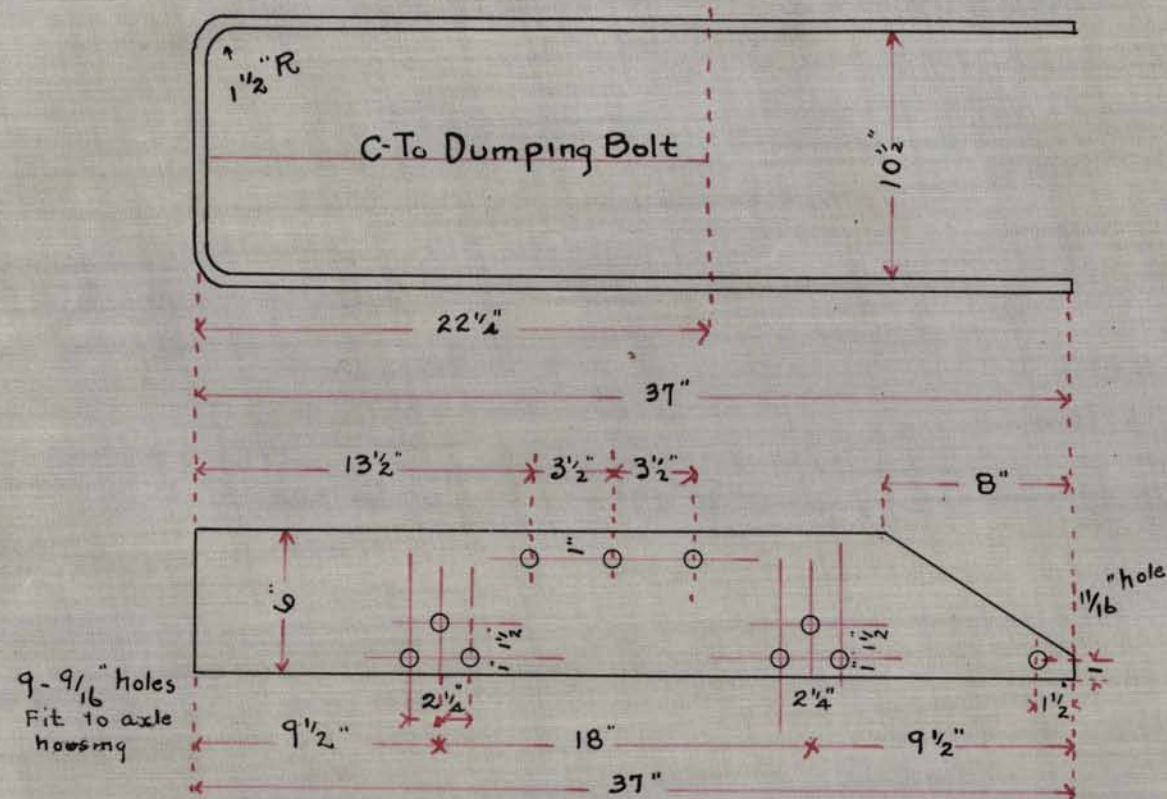


No. 19

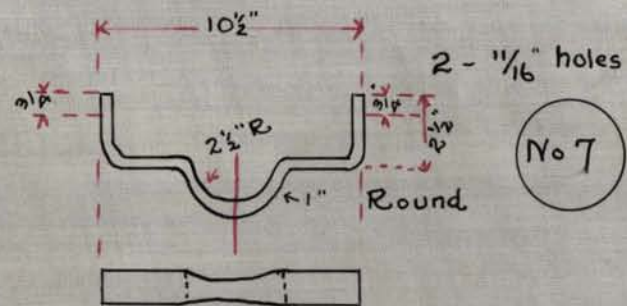
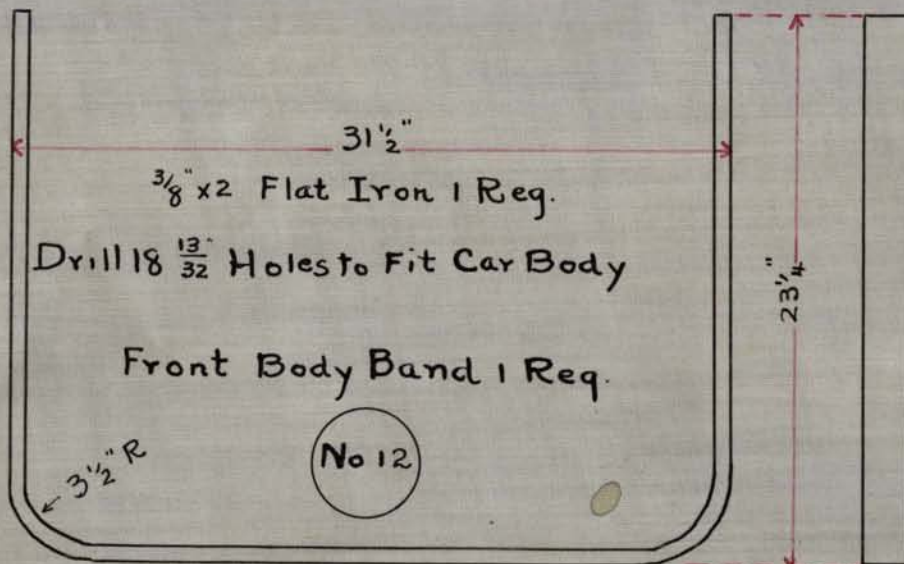
HOUSING FOR MINE CAR AXLE. CAST IRON 2 REG.

DRAWING 19

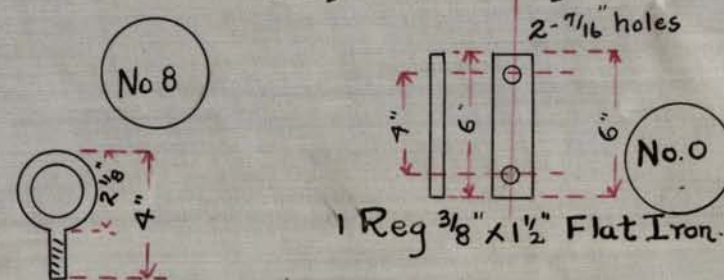
No 11



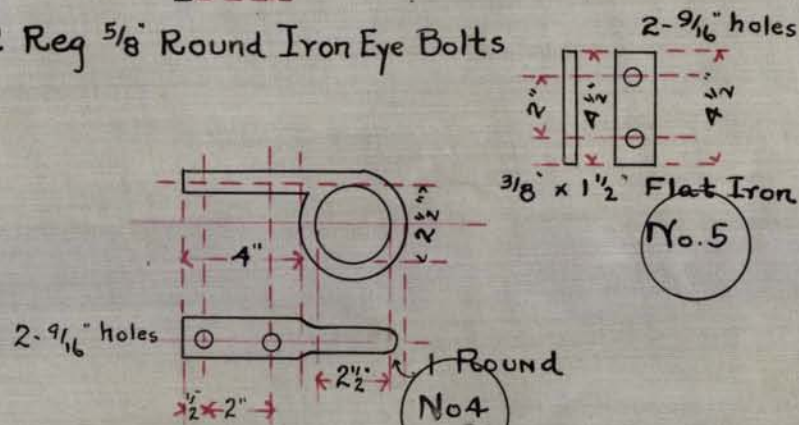
3/8" x 6" Flat Iron For Car Base 1 Req.



1/2" x 1 1/2" Flat Iron Dumping Stop 1-Req.



2 Reg 5/8" Round Iron Eye Bolts



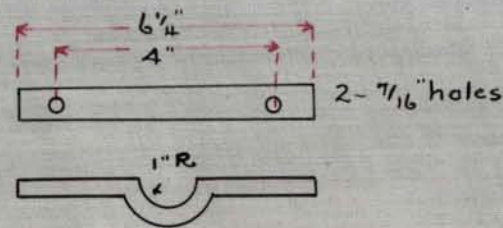
1 Req. 1/2" x 1 1/2" Flat Iron. Drill in place.

MINE CAR FORGING

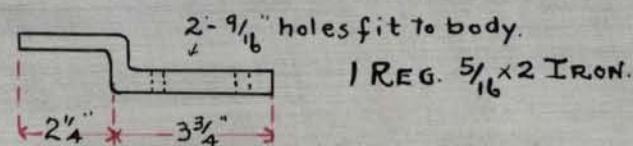
DRAWING 18

$\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ - 2 Req. Lock Bolt Cap.

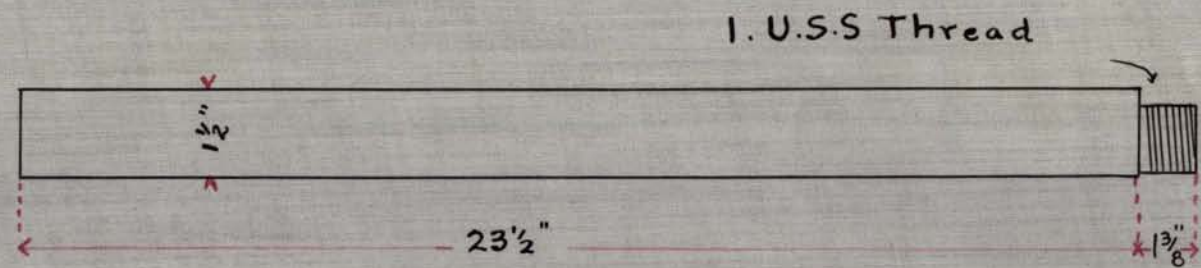
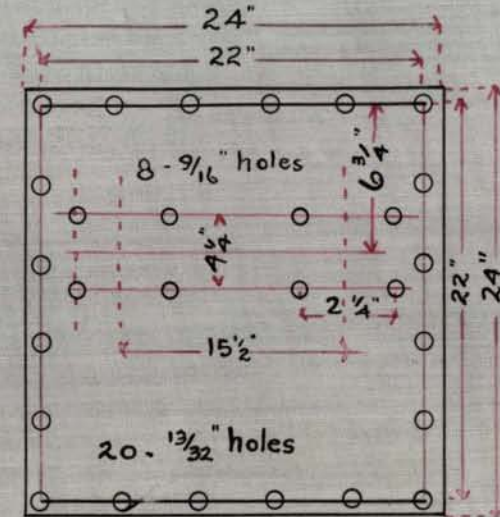
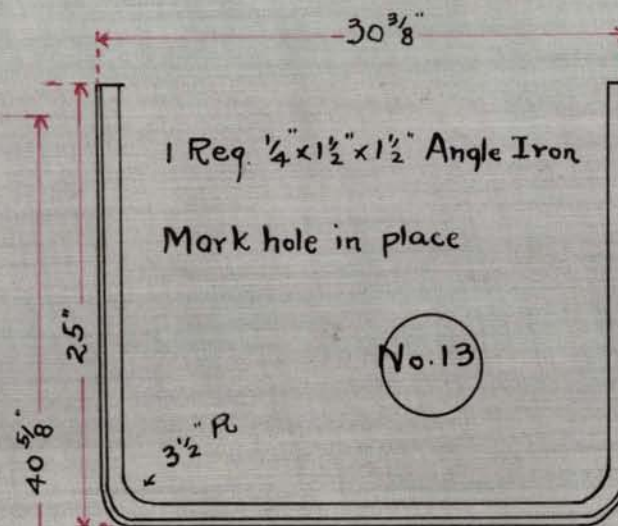
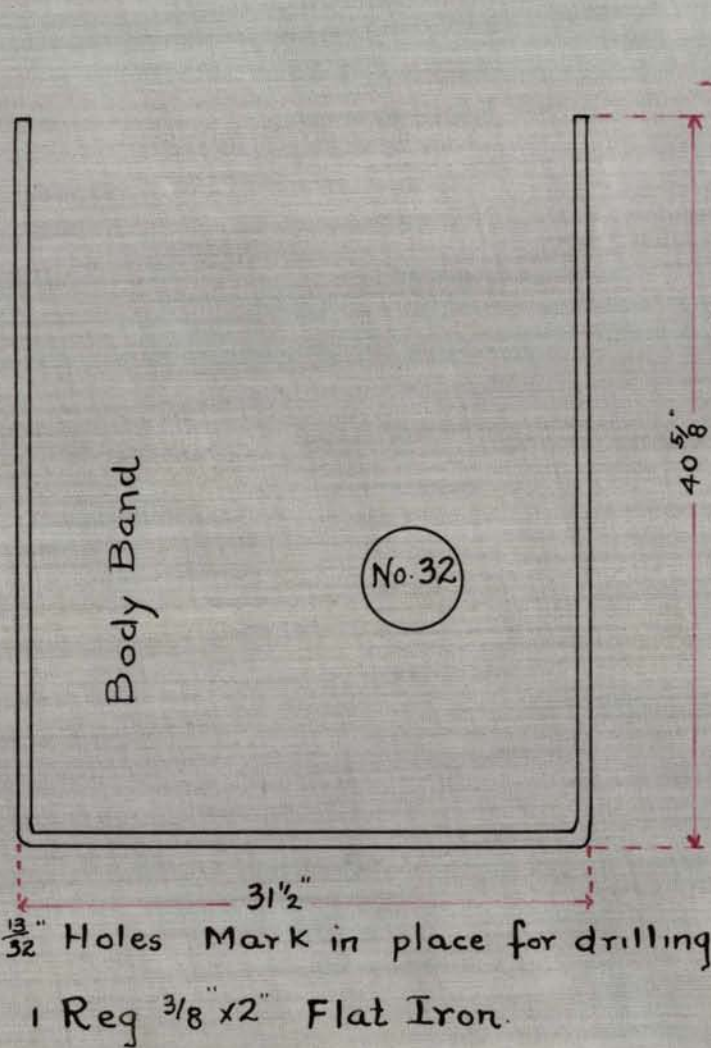
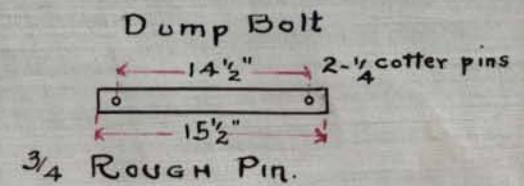
No 3



No 31

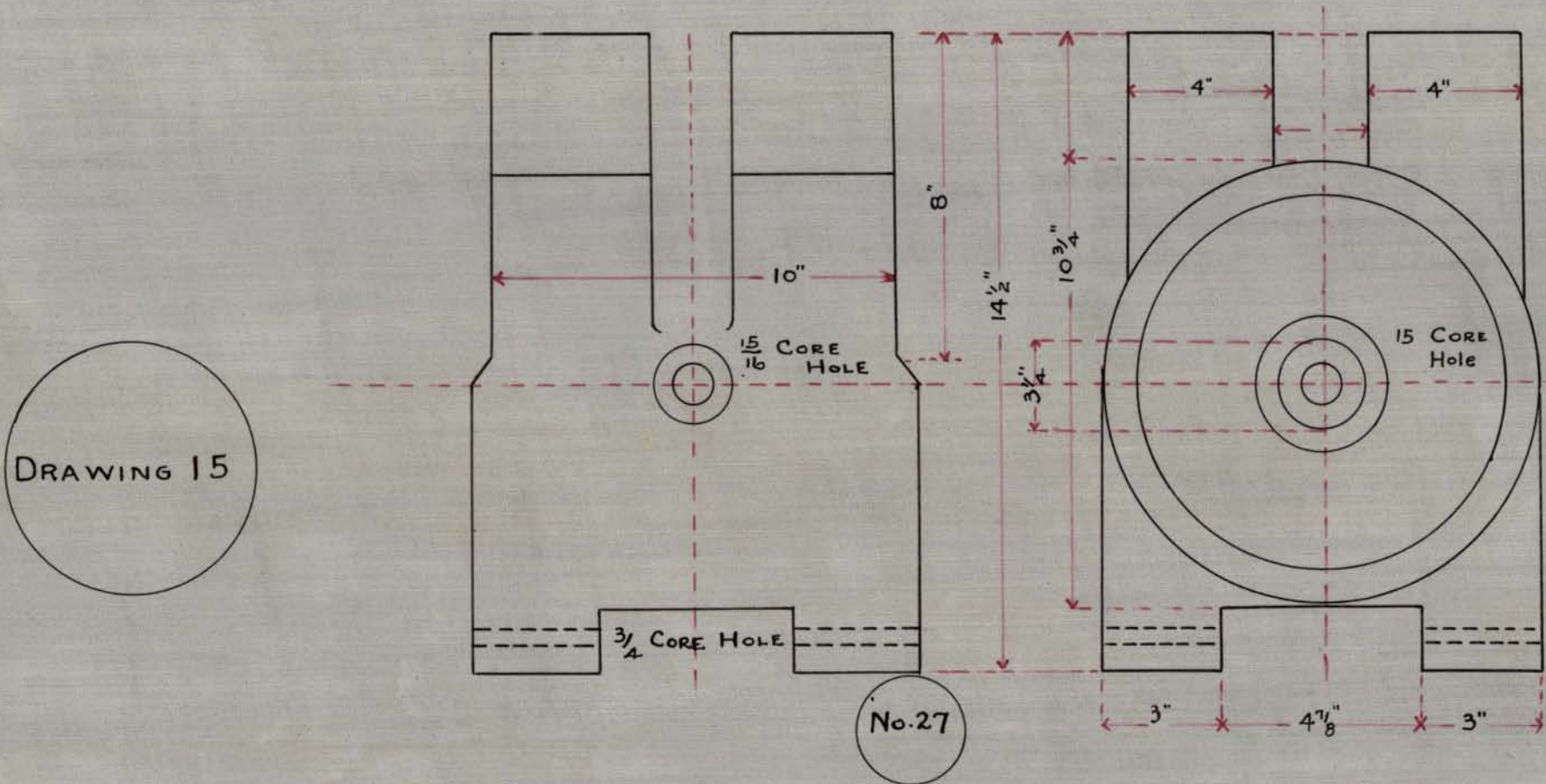
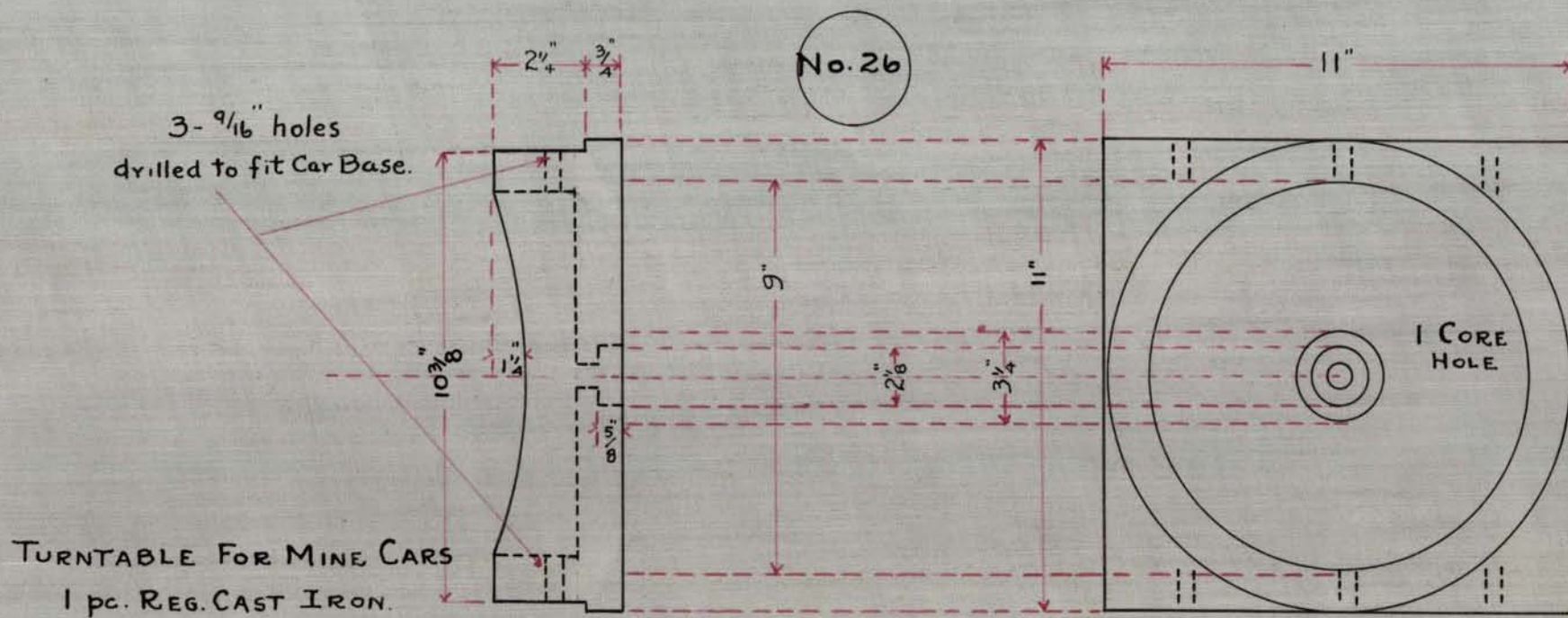


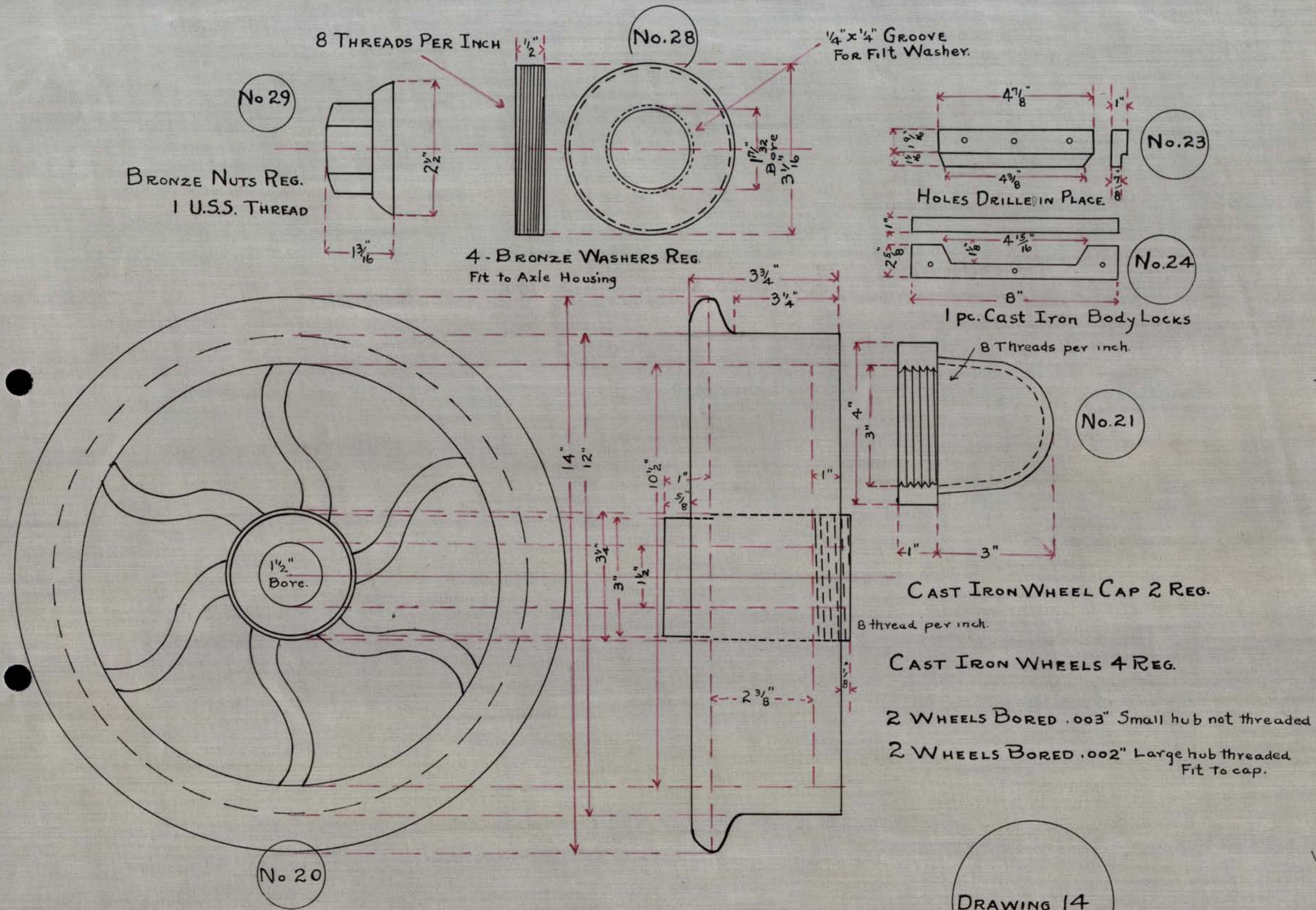
No. 9



$1\frac{1}{2}''$ Cold Roll Shaft for Car Axle 2 Req.

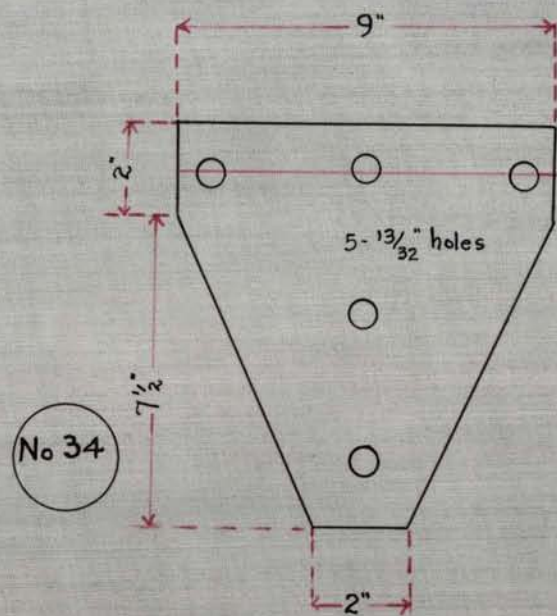
DRAWING 17



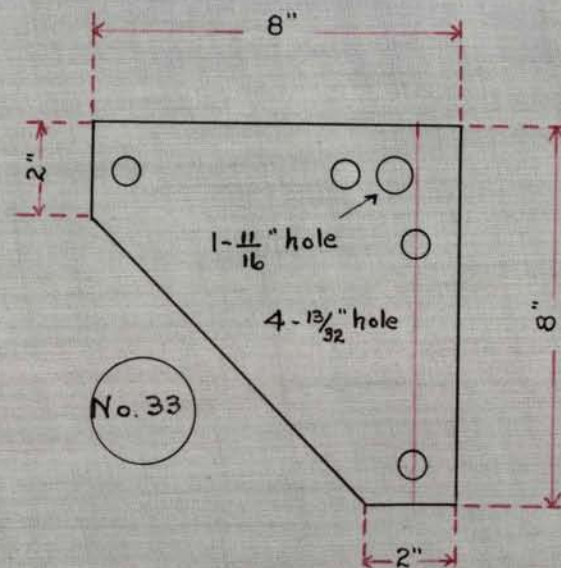


DRAWING 14

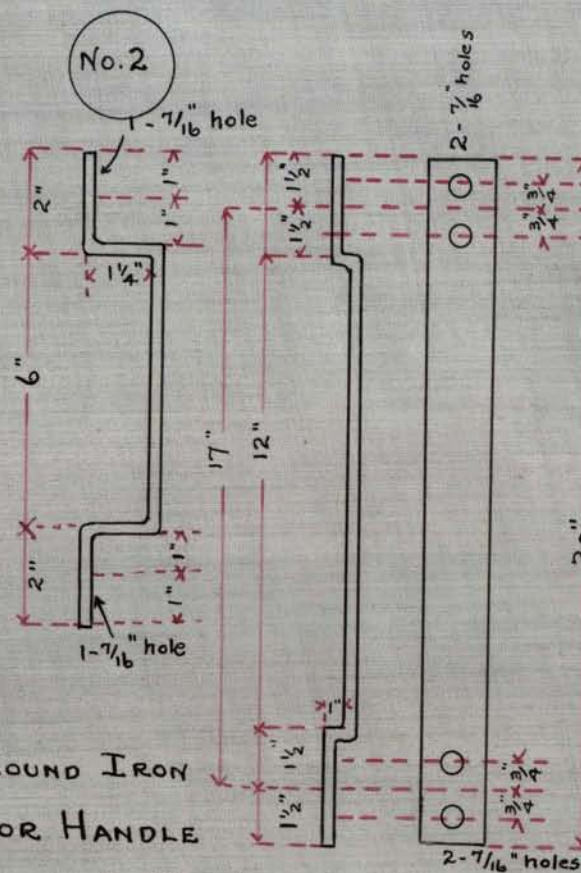
ALL HOLES MARKED IN PLACE



No. 9 GAUGE STEEL FOR
CENTER BRACE

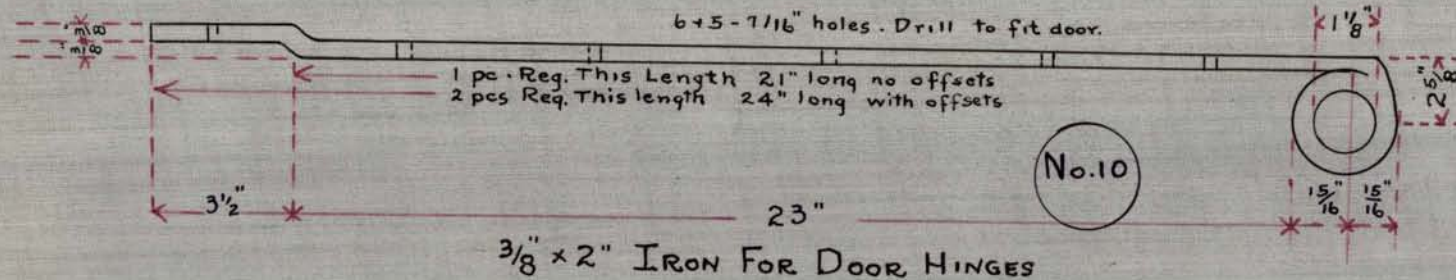


No. 9 GAUGE STEEL
FOR CORNER BRACE



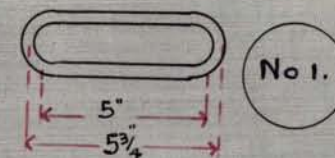
1/2" ROUND IRON
FOR HANDLE

No. 6



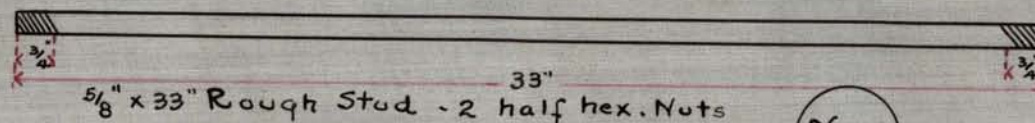
3/8" x 2" IRON FOR DOOR HINGES

LOCK LATCH 3/8" x 1 1/2" IRON



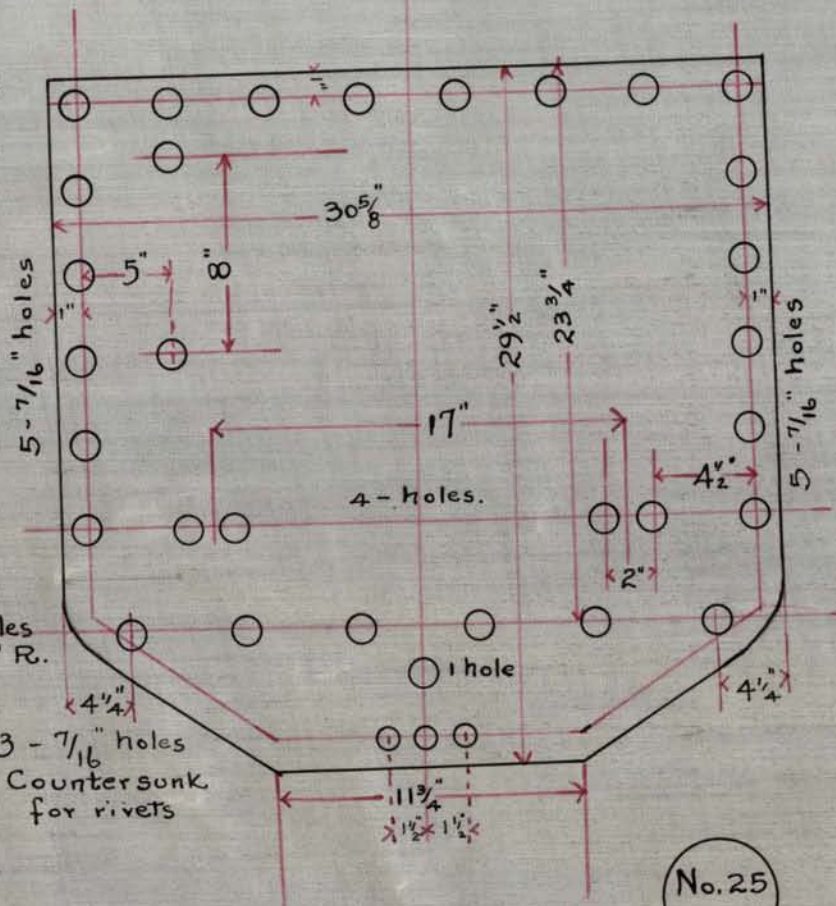
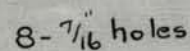
No. 1.

3/8" ROUND IRON FOR LOCK RING.



No. 11

DRAWING 13



4 - holes.

6 - 7/16" holes
3 1/2" R.

3 1/2" R.

3 - $7/16$ " holes
Countersunk
for rivets

Countersunk
for rivets

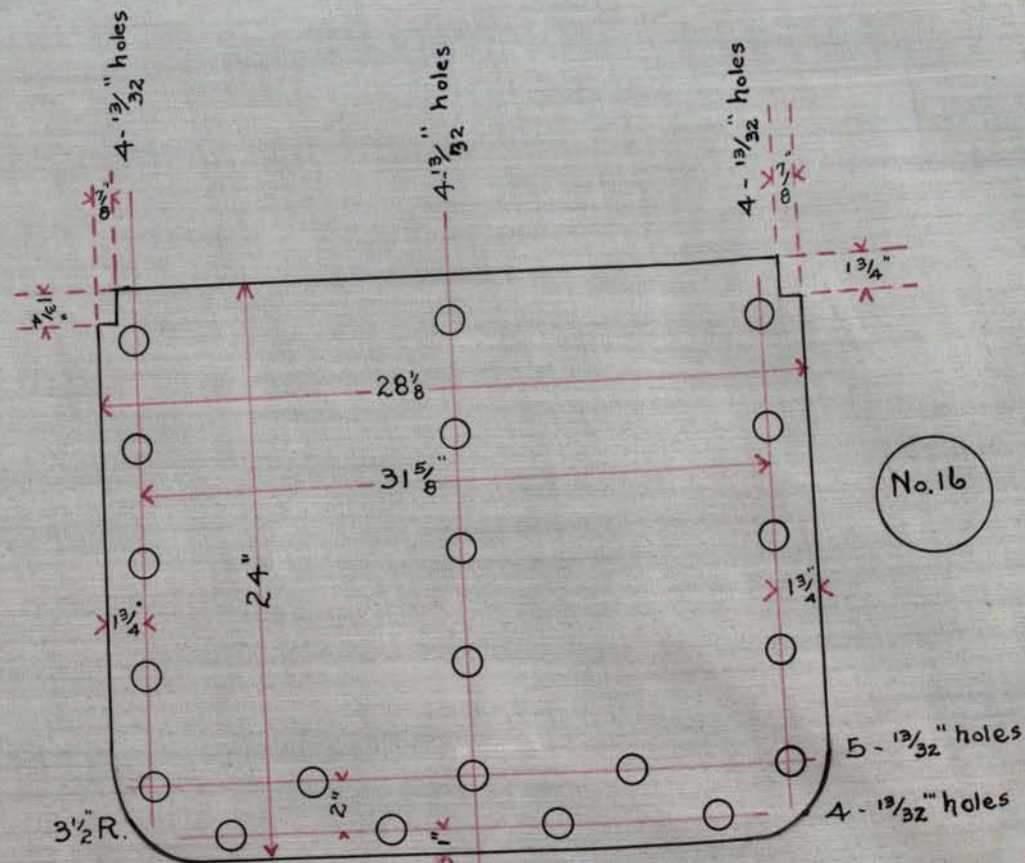
for rivets

○ 1 hole

(No. 25)

No. 9 GAUGE SHEET STEEL

MINE CAR BACK



4-13/32" holes

4 - 13/32" holes

No. 16

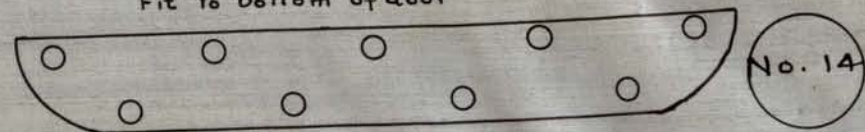
5 - $13/32$ " holes

4 - 13/32" holes

 $3\frac{1}{2}'' R$

No. 9 GAUGE SHEET STEEL FOR MINE CAR DOOR
Fit to bottom of door


Fit to bottom of door



3/8" x 4" STRAP FOR BOTTOM OF DOOR

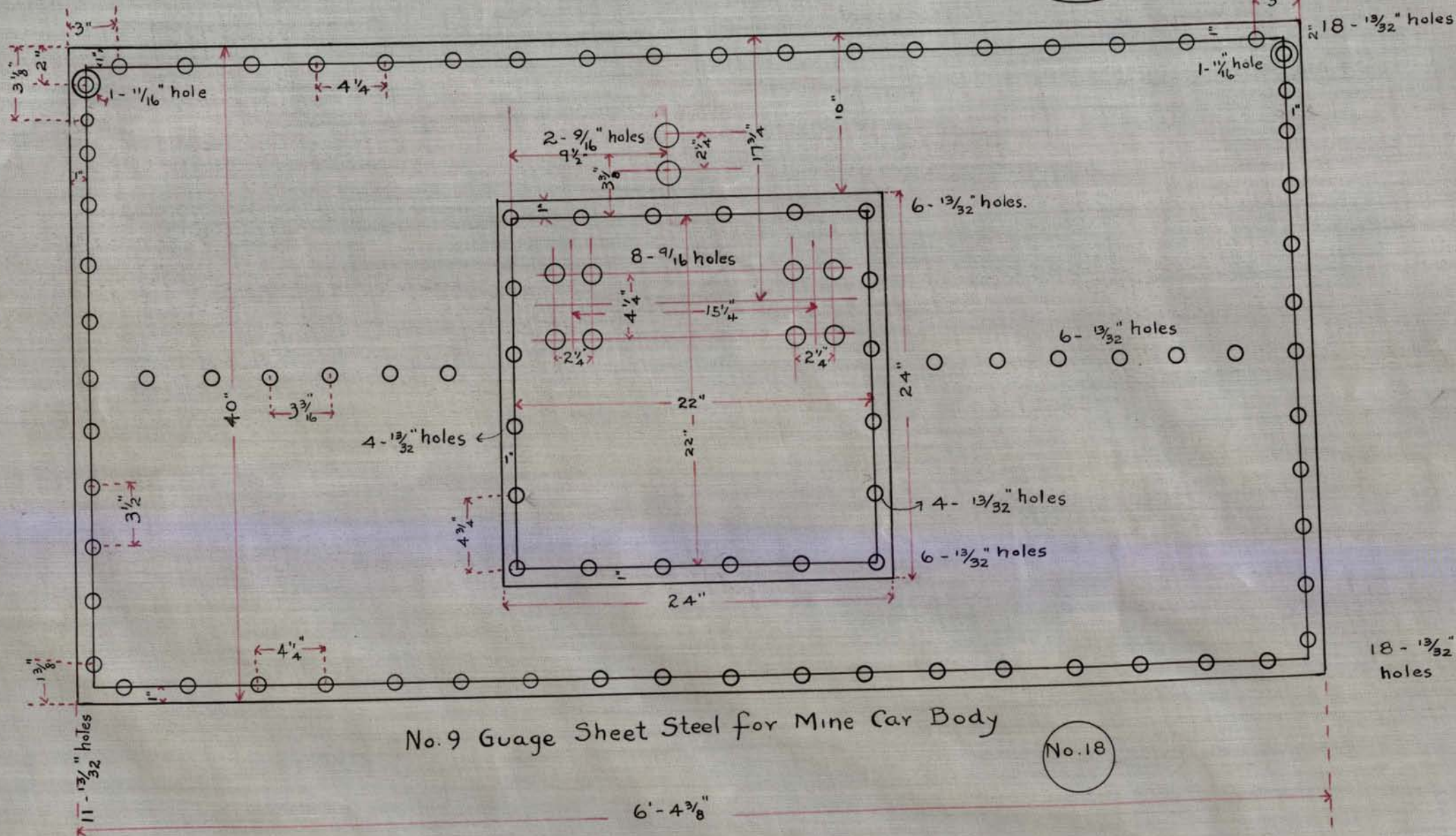
NO. 000 GAUGE SHEET STEEL.

DRAWING 12



DRAWING 11

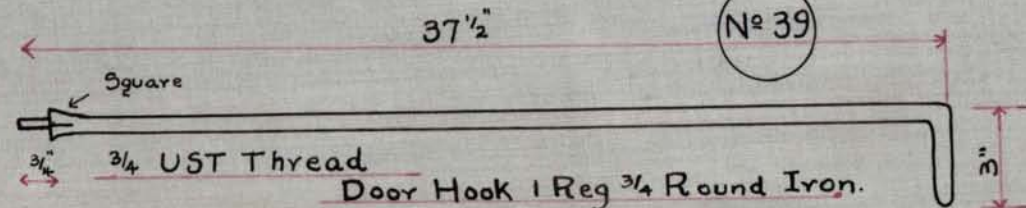
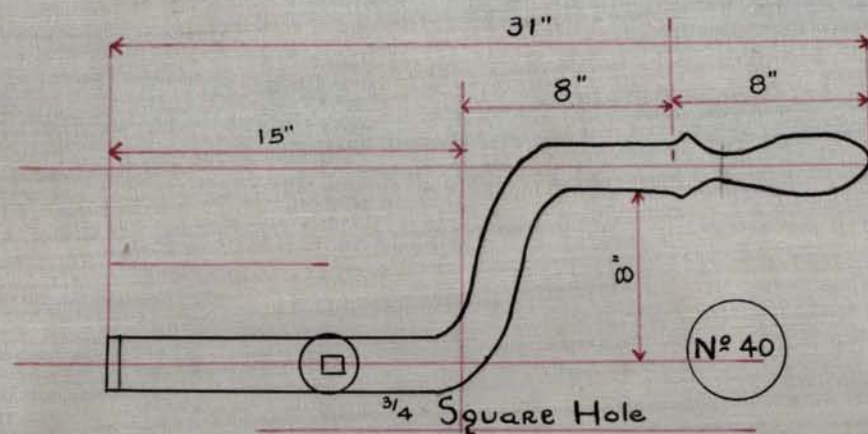
Front of Car



No. 9 Gauge Sheet Steel for Mine Car Body

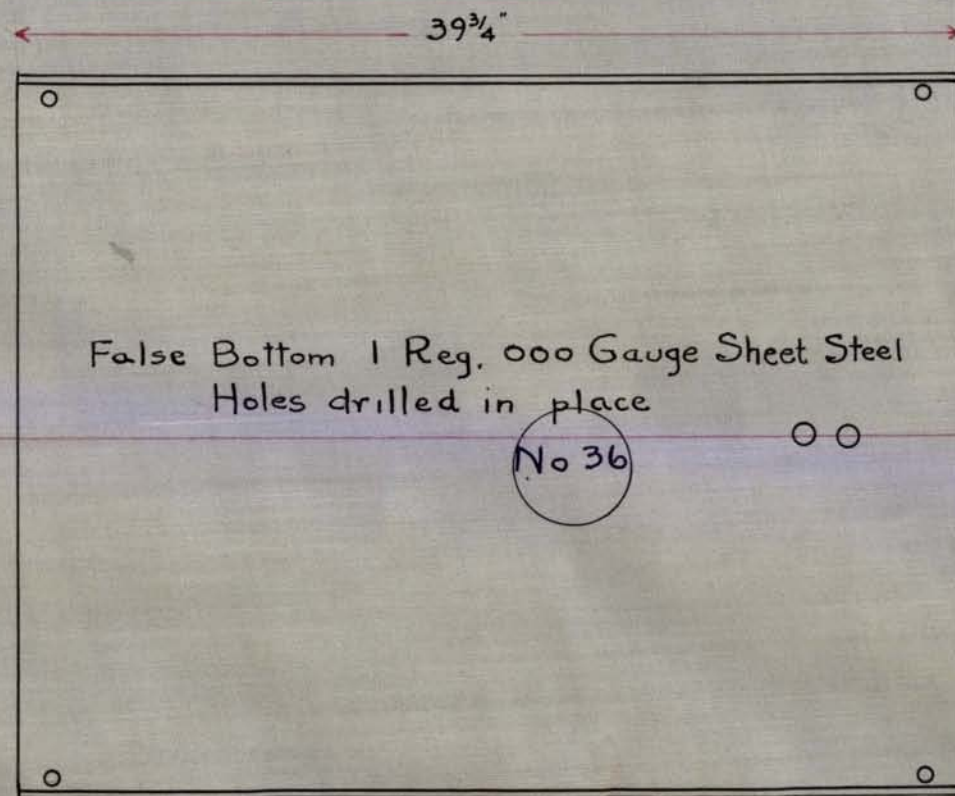
No. 18

 $6' - 4\frac{3}{8}"$

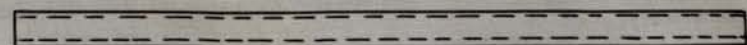


Door Handle 1 Reg 1/2" x 2" Flat Iron

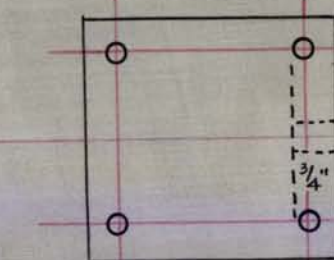
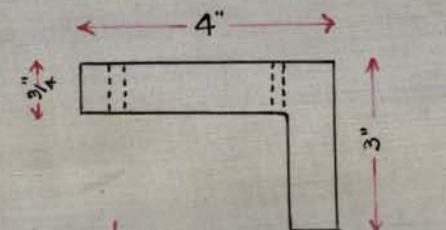
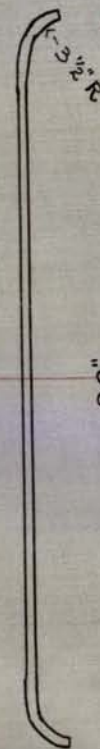
DRAWING 10



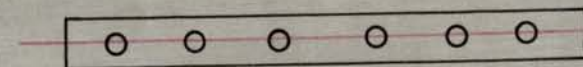
3/4" x 30 3/8" Pipe Spreader



No. 41




Cast Iron Lugs 2 Reg. Holes drilled in place



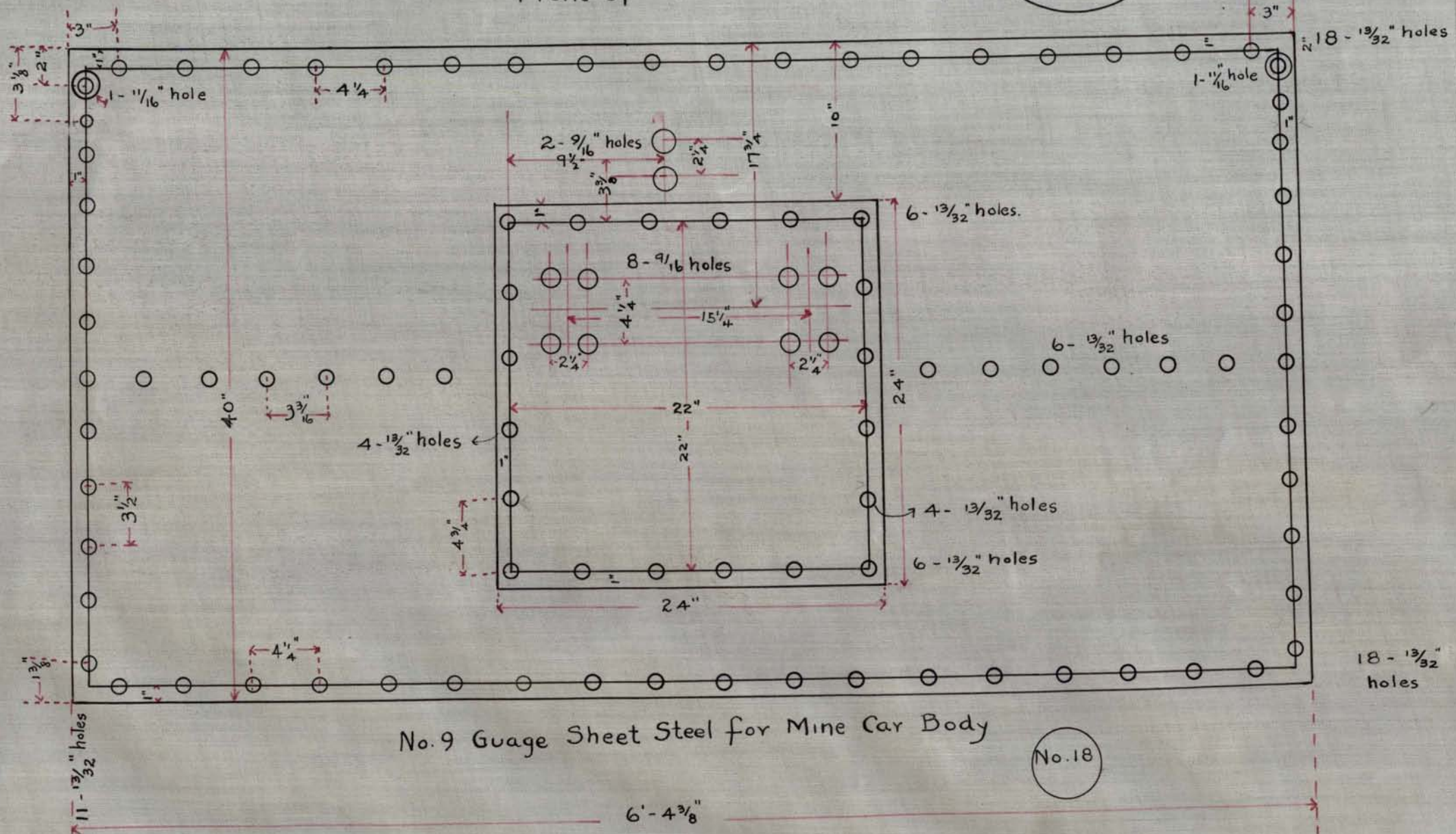
Side Bands

No 37



DRAWING 11

Front of Car



Report on West End Mine
Budelman 1934 164

WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. 164
REPORT ON WEST END MINE
1934

71 of 71

(254)

Item 118

~~4840 0894~~

4840 0907

MICROFILMED AS
(4840 0118)



Oxford University Press
STOCK NO. 7531/5

MADE IN U.S.A.

REPORT ON THE WEST END MINE

OF THE

WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINES CORPORATION

TONOPAH MINING DISTRICT

NYE AND ESERALDA COUNTIES, NEVADA

Report by H. D. Budelman,
Tonopah, Nevada.

January 20, 1930.

1, 1934

Copy - J. S. Livermore
511 E. 2nd St.
Reno, Nev 89502 4-6-75
lk

REPORT ON THE WEST END MINE
OF THE
WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINES CORPORATION
TONOPAH MINING DISTRICT
NYE AND ESMERALDA COUNTIES, NEVADA

Jan. 1 - 1934
CLAIMS: 18, all patented

The West End Mine includes the following lode mining claims, all patented: West End, California, Rambler, Porcupine Fraction, Montana, Oregon, Moonlight Fraction, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, West Tonopah Fraction, South Fraction, Red Rose, Crocker, Salsberry and Taft. ^{Halifax No. 2 and Protection} Making a total area of 184,588 ^{214,258} acres.

In addition to the above the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation owns a controlling stock interest in the Tonopah Seventy-Six Consolidated Mining Company, ^{and} the West End Extension Mining Company ~~and the Halifax Tonopah Mining Company~~; and a large stock interest in the Monarch Pittsburg Mining Company, all of which companies own claims adjacent to the West End Mine proper. Claims owned by these various companies are as follows, all patented:

⑥ Tonopah Seventy-Six Consolidated Mining Company; "76", Seventy-Six Fraction, Sunrise, Wonder, Pactolus and Hart. Making a total area of 47,863 acres.

⑤ West End Extension Mining Company; Birds Eye, Birds Eye Extension, Seventy-Nine Fraction, Durham and Bank, Making a total area of 47,365 acres.

④ ~~Halifax Tonopah Mining Company; Protection, in the western portion of the Tonopah Mining District, and Halifax No. 1, Halifax No. 2, Halifax No. 3 and Halifax No. 4 in the eastern portion of the district. The Protection has an area of 9,670 acres and the Halifax claims have an area of 81.31 acres. Making a total area of 90,980 acres.~~

Monarch Pittsburg Mining Company; Pittsburg, Hypatia and Monarch. Making a total area of 35,311 acres.

This makes a total area owned or controlled by the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation, in the Tonopah Mining District, of ^{310,086}406.107 acres, of which ^{290,086}324.797 acres is in one group in the central and western portion of the district, and ²⁰81.310 acres is in one group in the eastern portion of the district, all claims being patented.

The attached property map of the Tonopah Mining District shows the position of the respective properties in the district, as well as the position of the groups relative to each other.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY:

The property is situated in the Tonopah Mining District, Nye and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, and is ²⁴⁶265 miles south of Reno, Nevada, from which it is reached via the Southern Pacific to Mina and the Tonopah & Goldfield to Tonopah, the railroad station being but a few hundred yards from the property.

Tonopah is one of the largest towns in southern Nevada, with a population of around 3500 at the present time. Elevation above sea level is 6100 feet.

TITLES AND PRESENT OWNERSHIP:

Title to the West End Mine property is vested in the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation, by United States patent issued to the West End Consolidated Mining Company, and subsequent transfer of title by deed to the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation.

Title to the other properties listed above is vested in the respective companies named, by United States patent, and control of the various companies is held by the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation through stock ownership.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY AND DISTRICT:

The Tonopah Mining District is so well known throughout the entire world that it is unnecessary to go into much detail regarding it. (The following short description can be supplemented

if desired by reading an article, written by the writer of this report, which appeared in the July 5, 1924, issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal-Press.)

Tonopah was discovered in April, 1900, by James L. Butler, a typical desert prospector from the town of Belmont, then the County Seat of Nye County. (He was en route from Belmont to the new Klondyke District, 10 miles from Tonopah, and during a period of rest for himself and burros he noticed an oxidized quartz outcrop and decided to take a few chunks along for assay. He gave the chunks to an assayer at Klondyke but as the rock was highly oxidized and of an unfamiliar character to the assayer they were discarded and lost and no assay made. On a later trip Jim Butler took other samples and these were handed to Tasker L. Oddie of Belmont, now United States Senator from Nevada, and assays made for him showed the rock to carry from fifty to six hundred ounces silver per ton. (After some delay) Jim Butler (returned to his find and) located what is now the property of the Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada, from which property probably over \$50,000,000 worth of ore has been mined, and which has paid over \$16,000,000 in dividends to stockholders.

(Leases were granted on a royalty basis, all leases being verbal, and leasers made big money.) By the end of 1901 about \$4,000,000 worth of ore had been mined. All of this ore had to be hauled to Sodaville by wagon, 60 miles, the nearest railroad station, for shipment to smelters. The large tonnage of rich ore being shipped, which had to run over \$100 per ton in order to pay, soon attracted the attention of the entire mining world to Tonopah and the town grew and flourished, as a typical boom mining camp.

In 1901 the property was sold to the Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada and actual development work started. By this time the country was located for miles around and other companies had been organized to prospect for ore. As the entire Tonopah District, with the exception of a small area on Mizpah Hill, on which Jim Butlers original locations were made, is covered by later

and non ore bearing lavas, these outside companies were all more or less regarded as "wildcats", their only virtue being that they were comparatively close to the area which was known to contain ore. However, several companies struck ore bearing formation, and later pay ore, by simply sinking vertical shafts through the capping lavas and the real potential value of the district became apparent. In 1904 the Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad Company completed its broad guage line from Mina to Tonopah, which permitted the profitable shipment of lower grade ores than formerly. In 1906 the Tonopah Mining Company completed its 100 stamp mill at Millers, 14 miles from Tonopah, and real production started. Later mills were constructed by the West End Consolidated, Tonopah Belmont, Montana Tonopah, Tonopah Extension and MacNamara companies. Maximum mill capacity in the district at any one time was about 2200 tons per day.

As is usual in most mining camps, especially true of precious metal ones, Tonopah has had its ups and downs. However, production until the last few years has been fairly consistent, and the total is impressive, over \$146,000,000 in silver and gold, with dividends to stockholders in excess of \$35,000,000, which places Tonopah among the really great mining districts of the world.

(Peak production was reached in 1912, 1913 and 1914. In 1913 574,542 tons of ore was milled which contained 126,444 ounces gold and 11,563,437 ounces silver, with a total value of \$9,598,733. That the average grade of ore in Tonopah is high is shown by the fact that these peak years were years of comparatively low silver prices, the average silver quotations during the three years being as follows: 1912, 60.835 cents per ounce; 1913, 59.791 cents per ounce; and in 1914, 54.811 cents per ounce. In November and December 1914, the average price for silver was 49 cents per ounce.)

Silver is the most important mineral in the Tonopah ores, and occurs in the consistent ration of 100 ounces silver to 1 ounce of gold, (being valued ordinarily at about four fifths of

the total gross value, and gold one fifth.)

Total gross production of the Tonopah District to the end of 1929 is estimated to have been 8,168,782 tons of ore, with a metal content of 1,754,580 ounces gold and 165,643,829 ounces silver, valued at \$146,403,359. 17.92 per ton gross value.

The West End Mine had its start with the location, on October 27, 1900, of the West End Lode, which was patented in 1902. Various companies were organized to hold and operate portions of the area now included as the West End Mine, and consolidations, purchases, and location of claims covering areas which had been allowed to lapse finally brought the present West End Mine property under one company's control.

The West End Consolidated Mining Company was organized on May 5, 1906, at which time Mr. F. M. (Borax) Smith was elected President of the corporation. He remained in that capacity until September 2, 1926, on which date he severed his connection with the company. Mr. Smith directed the affairs of the company during this 20 year period, and during the early years of its existence was of great service to it. He had supreme confidence in the mine and evidenced this confidence by putting his own money into the enterprise when its future was very uncertain. The mine more than justified this confidence and has made large profits. However, these profits were diverted to other channels and no provision made for the financial future of the company or development in the mine. (The mine was gutted of ore in sight in early 1926 and development practically discontinued.)

At the time Mr. Smith resigned as President and member of the Board of Directors the company was involved in extensive litigation, was indebted to the United States Government for back income and excess profit taxes and accrued interest more than \$500,000, with many smaller obligations, (had no ore reserves in the mine whatever,) and had no cash with which to proceed with necessary development. In short, it appeared that foreclosure was imminent and the mine would have to be sold to partly pay the company's

creditors.) In this condition control of the company's affairs came into the hands of Mr. F. C. Ninnis and Mr. H. D. Budelman, who had been with the company for more than ten years as mill and mine superintendent respectively.

The condition of the mine, (with all known ore bodies exhausted,) lack of cash for development, the large known obligations of the company and the lawsuits against it, made the situation a critical one. The next year was spent in a successful effort to put the company's affairs in a condition that would justify re-financing, so as to develop portions of the mine which appeared to offer good possibilities for ore.

Stockholders of the West End Consolidated Mining Company were advised, by letter dated May 7, 1929, of the financial condition of the company as of September 2, 1926, and as of May 7, 1929, and informed that during the interim the damage suits against the company had been compromised and removed, and that the government debt of over \$500,000 had been compromised for \$50,000 and \$25,000 paid on account. Total debts of the company were given as \$36,000. Stockholders were also informed that a reorganization of the company was necessary and a proposed plan to organize a new 1,000,000 share corporation, to take over all assets and liabilities of the West End Consolidated Mining Company in exchange for 400,000 shares of stock in the new corporation, was outlined, the plan to be considered at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 29, 1929. They were later notified, by letter dated November 12, 1929, that the Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders had been held on November 5, 1929, and the proposed plan adopted. All assets of the West End Consolidated Mining Company, which included the West End Mine, were thereupon deeded to the new corporation, West End Consolidated Mines Corporation.

For obvious reasons very little work was done in the mine during 1927, 1928 and 1929, and production was practically all by leasers. The company is now deriving a small revenue from its leaser operations but such a method of operation has no future

whatever, as leasers do not develop new territory. The future of the mine depends entirely on development of new territory, and there are many places in the mine which justify extensive additional work.

GEOLOGY:

The following short description of rocks in the Tonopah District is offered as a preface to the more detailed description of geological conditions found in the West End Mine.

The rocks of the district are classified as of the tertiary period, are all of volcanic origin, and consist of trachytes, andesites, rhyolites, dacites and breccias. These occur as flows and intrusions, and are often very highly altered and similar in appearance, resulting in complex geological and operating conditions.

The principal rocks, from an economic point of view, as being directly related to the occurrence of ore of commercial value, have been designated as Mizpah trachyte, West End rhyolite and the Extension and Montana breccias.

The Mizpah trachyte, which is classified as one of the oldest rocks of the district, is a porphyritic rock, usually very much altered and silicified, and there has been some disposition to call it an andesite rather than a trachyte. This rock has so far proved to contain the richest average ore, and by far the largest tonnage. It is the only container of commercial ore in the district which outcrops on the surface, the actual outcrop area on Mizpah Hill, the point of original discovery by Jim Butler, being not over one tenth of one square mile. The rest of this formation is covered by later cap rocks up to several hundred feet in thickness. The body of Mizpah trachyte so far developed has a maximum extent of two miles easterly and westerly, less than one mile northerly and southerly, with a maximum thickness of about 600 feet. The actual termination of the trachyte is in many instances on faults so that future developments may prove a continuation in almost any direction.

In fact, this condition has been found to exist in many cases as faults are solved.

The West End rhyolite is younger than the trachyte and is sometimes intrusive into it. It lies under the trachyte. It is a greenish rock, quite dense and with finely crystalline ground mass, highly silicified, and contains numerous light colored fragments as inclusions up to several feet in diameter. The West End Rhyolite contains important ore bodies, with average grade of ore lower than in trachyte, but it is when it forms one wall of a vein that its importance is most evident. The body of West End rhyolite so far developed is thicker and of more lateral extent than the trachyte, with limits not yet proven.

While the Extension and Montana breccias are considered to be different rocks, their close similarity on various occasions leads to the conclusion that they may, through more detail study, be determined to be very closely related to each other, and possibly different phases of the same formation.

The Extension breccia occurs principally in the western portion of the district, and its limits have not as yet been determined. It is a well defined breccia, quite siliceous, showing quartz phenocrysts, grayish to light brown in color, and contains highly altered fragments of various kinds of rock. Important ore bodies are found in the breccia but the contact with the West End rhyolite is more favorable and one of the largest ore bodies in the district was found on this contact.

The Montana breccia occurs extensively throughout the district, usually in the vicinity of the West End rhyolite, on either the upper or lower contact. It is a decided breccia, quite siliceous, and the included fragments at times almost obliterate the groundmass. It is similar to, and easily confused with other breccias in the district. Some small commercial ore bodies have been found in this breccia but results of developments to date would not indicate that it will ever prove to be an important container of ore. Its volume is likely very much less than that of the Extension breccia, West End rhyolite or Mispah trachyte.

The other rocks of the district, which includes rhyolites, dacites and breccias, occur as flows and intrusions. Their importance lies in the fact that they cover, underlie or terminate laterally the ore bearing formations and veins, and their occurrence and identity must therefore be studied in order to intelligently prospect for new, or a continuation of known veins.

There are numerous faults throughout the district, many quite large and unsolved as yet. Aside from the fissures in which the veins were formed most of the faults were post mineral and occurred at different intervals during or following periods of volcanic activity. In some cases these faults are mineralized and contain valuable ore. As a rule faults are normal although reverse faults are not uncommon.

Rocks found in the West End Mine are typical of those found in the district as a whole, and the above description will serve to identify the respective formations as they may be referred to in the description of veins or geological conditions as found in this mine.

VEINS:

There are likely over 50 veins in the district which have produced, or are producing profitable ore. Most of them are clearly of the fissure type with both hanging wall and footwall branches. Widths are not uniform, varying from a few inches to over 50 feet of pay ore. In some cases there are well defined walls, in others the walls are imaginary only and represent the dividing line between pay and non pay ore. The veins are fairly continuous on strike and dip until interrupted by faults or later intrusions, and rich stopes have been terminated in this manner, indicating the possibility of rich ore of like grade below or beyond the interruption.

The general strike of the veins is easterly and westerly, although deviation of 45 degrees to the northwest or southwest is not uncommon, especially in the western portion of the district; and the dip may be either to the north or south.

Vein filling consists mainly of quartz with manganese

almost invariably present as the oxide, carbonate or silicate. Valuable minerals are silver and gold, in the constant ration of 100 to 1 by weight. The silver occurs mainly as sulphides of various kinds with occasionally chlorides, iodides and native silver.

In the West End Mine two main veins have been developed, the West End Vein and the Ohio Vein. Both are flat veins, with a southerly dip, roughly parallel, and from 200 to 400 feet apart vertically. These two veins are large, in places being over 50 feet wide. The maximum width of stopes is 50 feet, and the average width probably over 10 feet. The major portion of the \$16,000,000 production of the West End Mine has come from these two veins and their branches.

There are several other veins, aside from the branching and reuniting type customarily found throughout the Tonopah District, which have proven large and profitable producers. These veins are usually branches of the two main veins named above, which diverge from them on their dips and do not reunite. Stopes 8 feet wide are not uncommon and the average width of stope is about 5 feet. Average grade of ore in these veins is higher than in the main veins.

Reference to the attached map showing the western portion of the Tonopah Mining District will assist in understanding the positions of the various veins described below.

The West End Vein, which occurs principally in the West End claim, was first cut in the McQuillan shaft, near the east end line of this claim, at a depth of 400 feet. The vein has a general easterly and westerly strike and a south dip of from 10 to 25 degrees. The north dipping limb, which is locally known as the MacNamara Vein, has a northwest strike and low dip to the north-east, and passes on its dip into the properties of the MacNamara and Tonopah Mining Companies, where it has been extensively developed and proven a large producer of good ore. A side line agreement with the MacNamara company limits the West End Consolidated interest to the north side line of the West End claim. To the south the vein

McNamara
Gore

has been developed and stoped far into Jim Butler ground, the West End Consolidated title to this portion of the vein, through possession of its apex, having been definitely and finally decided in a suit brought by the Jim Butler Company, which suit was carried through the Supreme Court of the United States. To the east the vein was developed and stoped to the east end line of the West End claim, where it passes into the property of the Tonopah Mining Company on its strike. To the west the vein was developed and stoped nearly to the west end line of the West End claim, where it terminated on its strike against cap rock, due to faulting or erosion, and has never been recovered to the west. Along the line of termination, for 500 feet, the vein was wide and good ore.

The West End Vein, starting at its easterly limits in West End Consolidated ground, has a Mizpah trachyte hanging wall and a West End rhyolite footwall, which sometimes changes to the glassy phase of the trachyte. In the vicinity of the West End Shaft it passes into Mizpah trachyte both walls, and continues without change until it terminates on the west. This vein does not reach surface, its nearest approach being about 100 feet, and is covered by later cappings, known as Midway andesite and dacite breccia, against which it apexes.

The West End Vein has been quite fully developed in the area described and has proved very profitable. Its total production will approximate \$8,000,000. Future possibilities are to the west and south, but conditions as at present understood do not appear favorable in either direction on the main ^{West End} vein.

WAC.N. The Ohio Vein, originally known as the Lower Contact Vein, occurs in the California, Rambler, Porcupine Fraction and West End claims, and is known to extend into the Eureka and Sunset claims of the Jim Butler Company on its dip to the south. No apex rights have been claimed by the West End Consolidated as against the Jim Butler on this vein. It has, generally speaking, a northeast strike and a flat southeast dip, although locally the dip is sometimes so flat that its strike may be taken in any direction. North of the California claim it dips northerly and

forms the Murray Vein of the Tonopah Extension, which was a large producer and contained one of the largest ore bodies ever found in the Tonopah District. North of the West End claim it passes into MacNamara ground, and the MacNamara company stoped a large tonnage of ore from it, although average grade was not so high as in the West End and Tonopah Extension ground.

The Ohio Vein was first developed on the 800 Level from the West End shaft, and was called the Lower Contact Vein, but in this section ^{the limited development work showed} it contained only low grade ore and work was discontinued on it in 1912. In 1917 work was resumed from the Ohio shaft, which had been idle for many years, and by the application of geological principles and the driving of 30 feet of crosscut and 30 feet of raise the so called Ohio Vein was found on a contact between West End rhyolite footwall and Mizpah trachyte hanging wall. Within a few months several million dollars worth of ore was in sight in this vein. To date the Ohio Vein, which was later connected by underground workings to the Lower Contact Vein developed near the West End shaft, has produced about \$6,000,000 in high grade milling ore.

Near the West End shaft the vein has a West End rhyolite hanging wall and a calcite andesite footwall, and in its course to the west it passes through several contacts, at times having West End rhyolite on both walls, West End rhyolite as footwall and Mizpah trachyte as hanging wall, and finally in the extreme southwest passes into Mizpah trachyte both walls. The best ore was found when both walls are trachyte or when it occurs on the contact of West End rhyolite as footwall and trachyte as hanging wall.

The Ohio Vein does not reach the surface, its nearest approach being in the vicinity of the Ohio shaft where its highest point is approximately 350 feet from surface, the surface being covered by the later Midway andesite and dacite breccia.

As previously stated the Ohio Vein passes into the Tonopah Extension and MacNamara ground to the north, and in the limited exposures to the northeast it is low grade. On the west

it terminates on a roughly north-south line, about 150 feet east of the Ohio shaft, and the direction of this termination swings slightly to the southeast about the center of the Rambler claim. This termination is against dacite breccia on the northern portion and against calcite andesite on the southern portion. This vein was good ore, from 5 to 20 feet wide, and probably averages 10 feet in width along this termination for a distance of 1000 feet. It is believed the termination was due to faulting, which is clearly demonstrated on the southern portion, but the limited developments west of the fault have so far failed to disclose the faulted segment in that direction. This fault has been designated as the Ohio Fault; it has a strike of about north 25 degrees west, and a dip of 30 to 40 degrees easterly, and is believed to have a vertical throw of over 100 feet. On the south the vein, as above stated, passes into Jim Butler ground on the 800 Level. A small amount of development work was done on the vein in Jim Butler ground, working from a flat winze, during a period when a portion of this company's property was under lease to the West End Consolidated. This work is shown on the attached map. The vein in this section was crushed and deformed by formational disturbances in the vicinity of the south side line of the West End and Porcupine Fraction claims, ^{this work} and clearly demonstrated a tendency to again become normal where drifted on on the 773 Level. In the southeast face of the drift on this level the vein has a Mizpah trachyte hanging wall and a West End rhyolite footwall, is about 6 feet wide and shows values. At the time this work was done the West End Consolidated had abundant ore reserves in its own ground, development through the flat winze was costly, and work was stopped with the idea that later on this area would be developed from a lower level. However, the lease was allowed to lapse before lower level work was started and this very promising part of the Ohio Vein remains undeveloped.

Of the subsidiary veins the most important are the Fraction Vein, South Vein, Footwall vein and Hangingwall Vein.

The Fraction Vein is a hanging wall branch from the West End Vein, extensively developed in the easterly half of the West

One value was decreasing
with depth in the vein for 1880.
- undeveloped - Ohio vein

End claim, with a southeast strike and a dip of 30 to 60 degrees to the southwest. It extends into Jim Butler ground on its strike to the east, in which property it has been extensively developed and stoped, and on its dip to the south. Apex rights have been definitely established on this vein by the West End Consolidated.

The South Vein is a hanging wall branch of the West End Vein, which occurs on the westerly portion of the West End claim, with an easterly strike and dip of 20 to 40 degrees to the south. This vein terminates on the west against the same capping as the West End Vein, and along the line of termination showed some good ore.

The Footwall Vein is a footwall branch from the West End Vein, ^{has been developed only} which occurs in the westerly half of the West End claim, with an easterly strike and dip of 50 degrees to the south. This vein terminates on the west against the same capping as the West End Vein, and portions along the line of termination were good ore.

The Hangingwall Vein is a hanging wall branch from the Ohio Vein, and is developed in the central portion of the California and Rambler claims, with an easterly strike and a flat north dip. It terminates to the south and west against the same capping which terminates the Ohio Vein, and along the line of termination showed good ore. This vein was a large producer of uniformly high grade ore.

MINING FACILITIES:

Good water for all purposes is obtained in any quantity desired from the Water Company of Tonopah, which pumps the water from wells at Rye Patch, and then through pipe line to Tonopah, a distance of 14 miles. Price is high but not unreasonable. No water has been encountered in any of the workings in the West End Mine.

Power for all purposes is obtained from the Nevada California Power Company, which services this section of Nevada

from its generating plants on Bishop Creek, California. Prices are high but not unreasonable.

Coal is used for fuel and is obtained from Utah mines. All necessary supplies for mining and milling purposes can be obtained at reasonable cost. Freight rates are high but not excessive.

MINE EQUIPMENT:

Mine equipment consists of first class hoisting and compressor equipment at two shafts, all necessary buildings, tools, trucks, electric storage battery locomotives, fans etc. In fact, mine equipment is complete and operations on any reasonable scale can be started on a moments notice.

DEVELOPMENT:

Development consists of two 2 compartment ^{vertical working} shafts, the West End and Ohio shafts, which are 1015 and 1212 feet deep respectively; and one 2 compartment shaft, the McQuillan shaft, which is used for ventilation only, is 600 feet deep vertically, with workings therefrom.

The West End shaft has main levels on the 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, 960 and 1000 levels. The Ohio shaft has main levels on the 300, 400, 500, 800, 1000, and 1100 Levels. Practically all the lateral work has been done on and above the 800 Level, and total footage of development work will exceed 20 miles. The attached map shows the approximate area in which development work has been done, which takes in but a small proportion of the total area of the property.

PRODUCTION, PROFITS, DIVIDENDS:

Production records of the West End Mine are not complete prior to 1910, but as near as can be determined gross production since discovery to the present had a value well over \$16,000,000.

Accurate records show production from 1910 to 1929 inclusive to have been 780,826 tons, containing .193 ounces gold

and 18.28 ounces silver per ton, a total gross metal content of 150,309 ounces gold and 14,271,691 ounces silver, a gross value of \$18.15 per ton, and a total gross value of \$14,169,832.68. Net profit during this period was \$6.58 per ton, or a total of over \$5,000,000.

Peak years were 1921 and 1922. In 1921 74,674 tons of ore was milled, with average value of \$19.55 per ton, and total gross value of \$1,460,160.92. In 1922 98,181 tons of ore was milled, with average value of \$18.70 per ton, and total gross value of \$1,836,303.74. Net profit in 1921 was \$633,140.90, and in 1922 was \$833,194.32.

For the 17 year period from 1910 to 1926 inclusive, every year a profitable one, 758,185 tons of ore was milled, with a gross value of \$14,066,739.17, and net profit for the period was \$5,108,817.81, or an average profit per year, for the 17 years, of \$300,518.65.

In the early part of 1926, development was discontinued and all known ore stoped out. Production in 1927, 1928 and 1929 was practically all by leasers, working on a royalty basis, and this ore was stoped from around the edges of the old company stopes, and from narrow streaks in various places throughout the old workings. No new development was attempted by leasers and the company was unable to do anything of consequence on its own account due to lack of funds.

During the same 17 year period above referred to cash dividends to stockholders, the first in 1913 and the last in 1923, amounted to \$1,967,334.60, or \$1.10 per share, while earnings were \$5,108,817.81, or \$2.85 per share, a difference of \$3,141,483.21, or \$1.75 per share. Most of this amount was probably advanced to the West End Chemical and West End Opoteca Companies, for which the stockholders of the West End Consolidated Mining Company received as stock dividends 1,788,486 shares of West End Opoteca Mines Company stock, at the rate of one share of West End Opoteca for each share of West End Consolidated held by them; 1,609,636 shares

At present price of Au (\$35) and Ag (\$45) - 18.15
 14457056 - 287,2230.00 - 27%
 5251815
 9205241
 14457056
 8/168,782 - Tons ore. (9-21-66)
 213,680,539 275,090,539
 18,419,481 18,936,562
 61,410,300 526,081
 1754,581 165,643,829
 150,309 14,271,691
 8/168,782 780,826
 The W.E.

of West End Chemical Company Preferred stock, at the rate of 9/10 share for each share of West End Consolidated held by them; and 1,967,335 shares of West End Chemical Company Common stock, at the rate of 1 1/10 shares for each share of West End Consolidated held by them.

In summary, the West End Mine made a net profit of \$2.85 per share in the 1910 to 1926 period, of which the stockholders received \$1.10 in cash dividends. For the remaining \$1.75 per share earnings they received as stock dividends, (for each share of West End Consolidated held by them, 1 share of West End Opoteca Mines Company stock, 9/10 share West End Chemical Company Preferred stock and 1 1/10 shares West End Chemical Company Common stock.) *as indicated by present market value of these shares,* The combined present value of the stock dividends, as against each share of West End Consolidated, is in the neighborhood of ¹⁰ 5 cents, a shrinkage in value from \$1.75 to ¹⁰ 5 cents, and for which the West End Mine is in no way responsible.

METHOD OF MILL TREATMENT:

Milling practise in Tonopah is uniform and metallurgists of the camp have, through long experience and exchange of ideas, pretty well standardized it.

Primary crushing is done in Blake and gyratory crushers, run of mine ore being crushed to 1 1/2 insh. The ore is then delivered to the mill and fed through Challenge feeders to stamp batteries, crushing in cyanide solution to from 3 to 6 mesh. The battery product is classified in Dorr classifiers, the oversize being fed to the tube mills, size 5 by 18 feet, using Danish pebbles, and ground to 75% minus 200 mesh. The overflow passes to Dorr thickeners, then to agitators, where agitation is continued for 60 hours at a temperature of 115 degrees Farenheit. Cyanide is usually added at No. 1 agitator. The pulp from the agitators passes to Dorr thickeners, then to a Butters type filter, after which the tails are discharged.

Precipitation is on zinc shavings. The precipitate is

Recent metallurgical tests indicate that, with the application of flotation concentration together with improved methods of grinding and general mill practice, milling cost at Tonopah can be materially reduced. This is important and good reason for profit from area formerly regarded as too low grade to be considered commercially.

melted in Monarch-Rockwell furnaces, carborundum lined, and the bullion moulded in approximately 2000 ounce bars. The average fineness of the bullion is about 10 gold and 950 silver. The bars are sent to Selbys or the U. S. Mint for refining.

Average extraction is about 92% of the metals, 94% of the gold and 92% of the silver; and about 93% of the contained values.

The West End Consolidated owns its own mill, of 265 tons daily capacity, but this plant was closed down October 15, 1927, (due to lack of sufficient ore to operate efficiently, and the mine ore has since been shipped to the plant of the Tonopah Mining Company, at Millers, 14 miles from Tonopah, which is operated as a custom plant.)

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:

As has been previously shown the Tonopah Mining District has been in steady production since its discovery in 1900, with gross production valued in excess of \$146,000,000 in silver and gold, and has a dividend record of over \$35,000,000. This latter amount does not include profits which were spent in outside exploration by the different companies. Actual profit from Tonopah operations probably exceeded \$40,000,000, or approximately 35% of the total gross production.

The prosperous life of Tonopah has been longer than that of most precious metal camps, due to a complexity of geological conditions which have made it impossible to accurately block out ore reserves, which would result in temporary increased production, and which led to important new discoveries from time to time. Chief among these conditions are the following:

1. Surface geology gave small evidence ~~gave~~ on which to predicate underground conditions, due to surface covering of later cap lavas except in the small area covered by original discovery.
2. Many rock formations, only a few of which contained ore, which facts had to be learned through underground development.

3. The large number of profitable veins, new ones being added to the list from time ^{to} time by discovery.

4. Important faulting, which at times displaces whole blocks of the most favorable formations containing known veins, and at other times simply displacing the veins; the solving of such faults requiring extensive underground work at times, and consuming much time.

The decrease in yearly district production from 1922 to 1929 has been quite pronounced, although for the past four years production has been fairly constant at around \$1,500,000 per year. This decrease has been primarily due to a decrease from the Tonopah Mining Company, the Tonopah Belmont and the West End Consolidated properties, which properties, together with the Tonopah Extension, have accounted for probably 90% of the entire district production since discovery.

It is generally regarded as true that the Tonopah Mining Company and the Tonopah Belmont properties have been quite fully developed and that possibilities are limited for the discovery of any extensive new veins or ore bodies in these properties. It naturally follows that as the large known ore bodies are worked out, with no new ones to take their place, more dependence must be placed on smaller ones, with a consequent decrease in production. It is of course ^{very probable} ~~possible~~ that much more ore will be produced from these properties, and their operations may continue profitable for many years, but it is not probable that there will be any considerable increase in their scale of operations, unless new areas are acquired in the district or developments indicate the presence of ore at deeper horizons.

Conditions in the West End Mine are entirely different. (I assume that all known ore in the mine is exhausted, so that there is small hope for any considerable production from the old developed area.) The important points of difference are these:

1. The area included in the West End Mine contains promising undeveloped ground.

2. Faults which have displaced veins, with high grade

ore on the termination, have not been solved.

In a district of the character of Tonopah these conditions can pave the way to important discoveries which may result in as large a production in the future as in the past, and might even lead to a revival throughout the entire district.

Nolan → There are several sections of the West End Mine which justify development, and those listed below are considered the most favorable:

1. The portion of the Ohio Vein which has been described as dipping into Jim Butler ground, (see page 13 of this report), should be developed by a south crosscut on the 960m Level, starting near the southwest corner of the West End claim, and raises driven to the vein at intervals of 100 feet or less. This work, in addition to developing the downward extension of the Ohio Vein, would crosscut new territory and might open entirely new veins. (In order to do this work it will be necessary to first obtain a long term lease on that portion of the Jim Butler ground, which I believe can be obtained on favorable terms.) A fund of \$20,000 should be provided for this work.

2. The faulted segments of the Ohio and Hangingwall Veins, (as described on pages 13 and 14 of this report), should be prospected for on the 800 Level, and conditions as shown in this work might make it advisable to do additional work on the 960 Level. This is very important work and the faulted segment of the Ohio Vein a prize worth striving for. As stated (on Page 13 of this report) the Ohio Vein showed good ore, which would average 10 feet wide for a distance of 1000 feet along this termination. A fund of \$20,000 should be provided for this work.

3. On the 500 Level from the McQuillan shaft an occurrence of low grade quartz in West End rhyolite was disclosed in a short drift about 1908, and no other work has ever been done on it. This has been designated as the 539 Vein and should be further developed. It would cost about \$5000 to do this work.

4. The bottom of the Ohio shaft, at 1212 feet depth,

This is believed to be the 539 Vein, which was developed and was done about 1000 feet west of the showing.

is in rock which has the appearance and chemical characteristics of Mizpah trachyte. No work has been done on it, the deepest level from the shaft being the 1100 Level, which was started to prospect a vein cut out above in the shaft, and which did not to prove to be commercial at that elevation. It was always the intention to return to the shaft bottom and do some work on the 1200 but during the period of rush production there was no opportunity to start this work, and when rush production was over there was no money available for it. This is important work for which a fund of at least \$15,000 should be provided.

There are many other minor pieces of development work which might yield results but the above appear to offer the best chances for real important developments.

No mention has been made of any work to be done in the properties of the West End Extension Mining Company, ^{and} Tonopah Seventy-Six Consolidated Mining Company and the Halifax-Tonopah Mining Company, mentioned on page 1 of this report, as this work is outside the West End Mine proper and will likely be more costly to complete. Interest in these properties is, however, considered to be a very valuable asset ^{of} to the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation.

In conclusion; I feel that the West End Mine is a valuable one, well worthy of a campaign of development along the lines suggested above, and I recommend the raising of a development fund of \$75,000 to carry out this work, (being firmly of the opinion that if any one of the proposed developments is successful the money will be returned many times over.)

J. H. Breckman.

Tonopah, Nevada,
January 20, 1930.

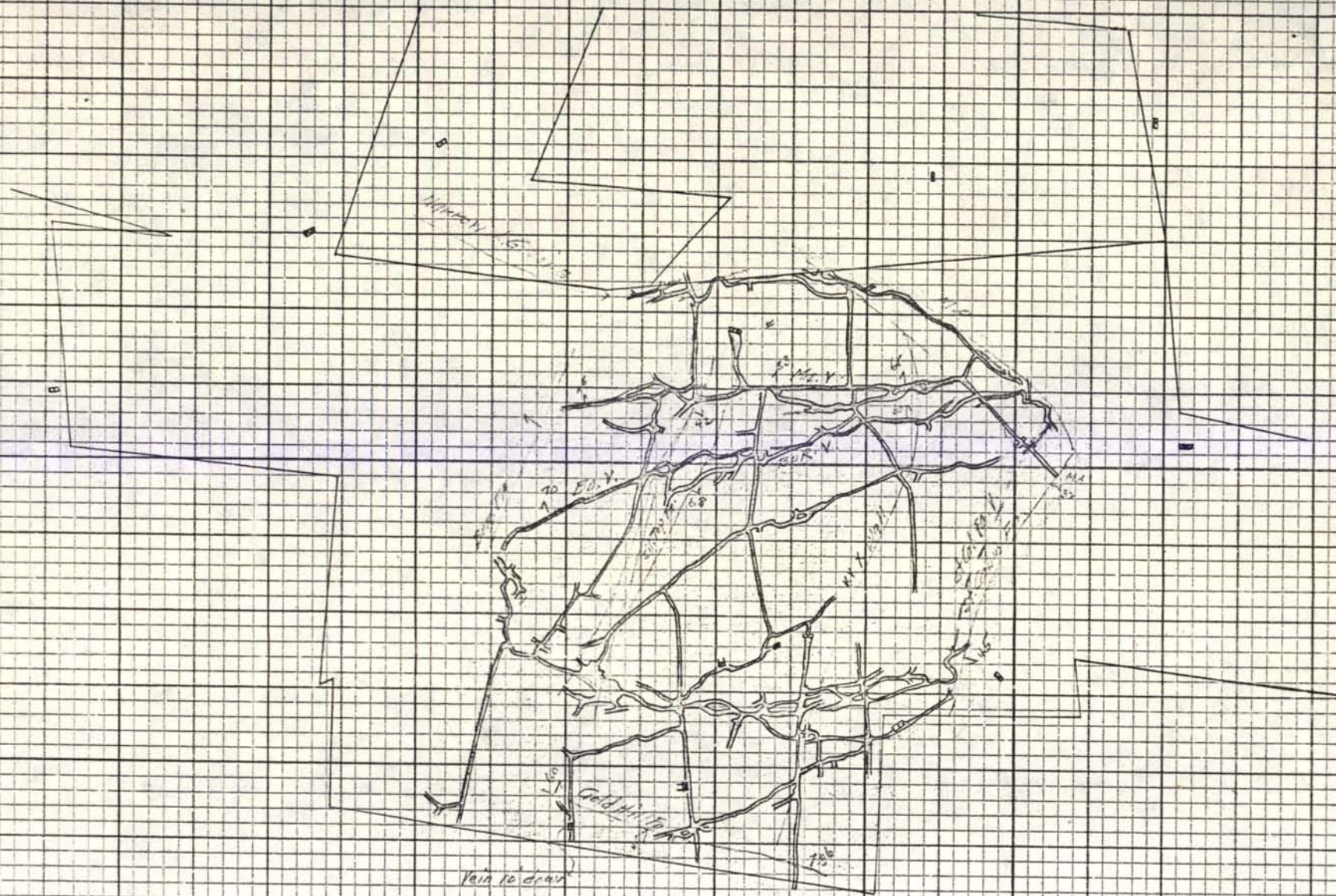
It is interesting to note the conclusions made by Thomas B. Nolan, Associate Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, who was assigned to a geologic resurvey of the Tonopah Mining District, after his several months work there during the latter part of 1929. Mr. Nolan's time was spent mostly in the western portion of the district, and his examination covered the properties of the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation and affiliated companies. His conclusions follow:

"The geologic relations that have been disclosed by the resurvey of the Tonopah district would appear to warrant continued exploration whenever economic conditions are favorable. The work has shown clearly that ore deposition occurred relatively late in the geologic history, and that, as a result, ore may be found in several formations rather than being limited to one. If future exploration is based upon the several factors that appear to have controlled ore deposition, it seems probable that such exploration will be rewarded by new discoveries of ore."

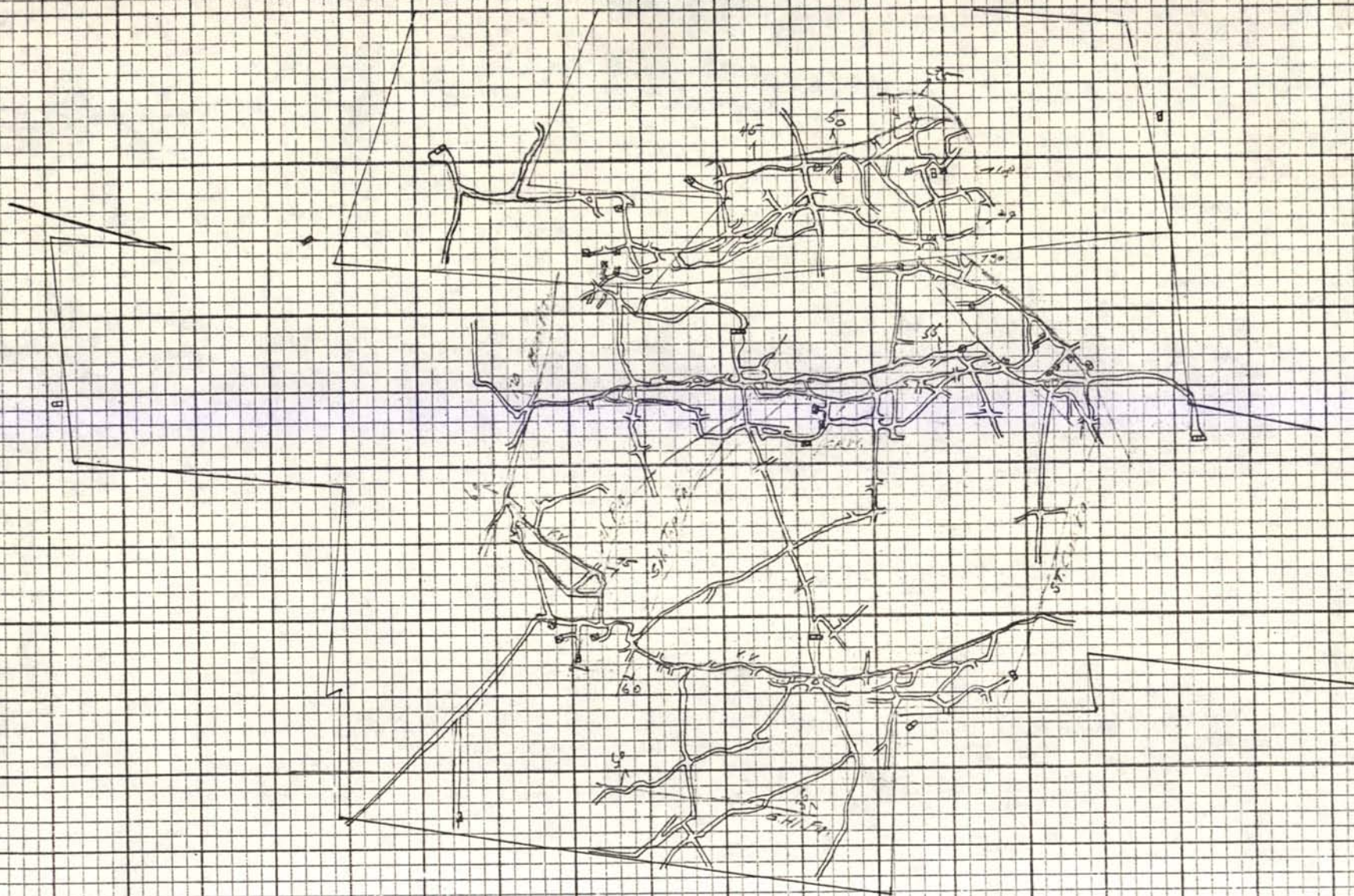
MONTANA - MIDWAY - MIZPAH - BELMONT

1" - 400'

8 1/4 x 11 MAPS / BUDELMAN

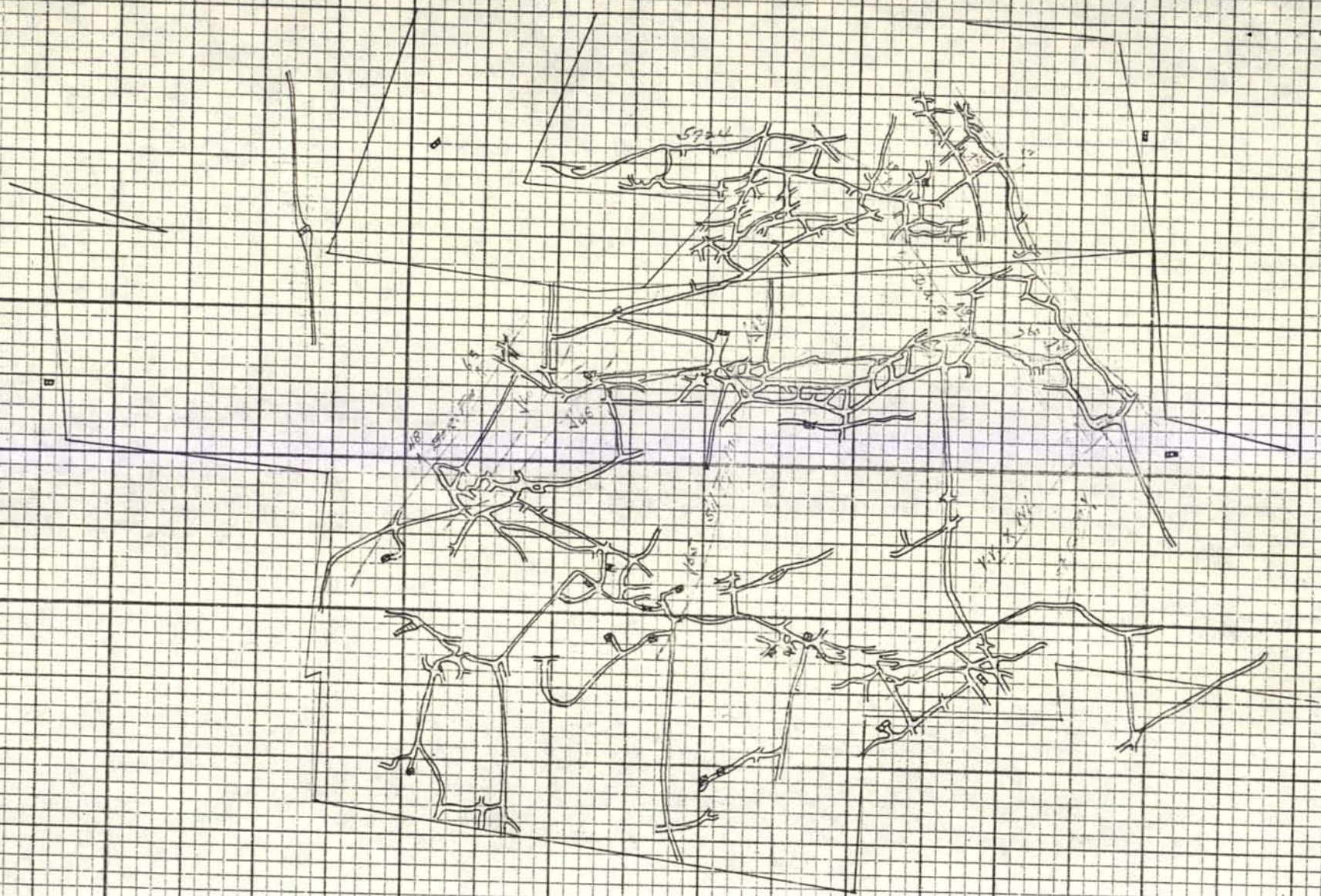


200 Lit. Fl. = 5.13
500 Lit. = 12.8



334	1st. Mont.	5772
390	"	5776
265	1st. Mont.	5772
455	2nd.	5780

Barter - 1st 5772
 50.12 1 = 403'



400 LAK- EL. 5724
 MONT. 2' 5724
 H.D. 365 5671
 P.O. 600 5623

Scale 1" = 400'



500 ft.	5620
561 ft.	5624
435 ft.	5624
600 ft.	5624

MONTH

PAY ROLL

1948 Payrolls.

V. J. Barnet Lease.

