

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY
25 Broadway, New York

New York, New York,
January 8, 1941.

Mr. Tom Lyon,
320 Kearns Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Tom:

You no doubt have received copies of
Droubay's letter and maps of December 31 date.

I am sure we did not recommend driving
1201 in waste if there was a possibility of it being extended
in ore. There is no doubt about the importance of driving
Walker Mine openings in ore wherever possible; that is, where
there is no conflict of interest with good mining. I am won-
dering why 1201 diverged from the vein at approximately 13000
coordinate.

The ore segment now being followed by 1201
probably corresponds to the segment between the faults on the
1000 level at 13000 coordinate. Farther to the north on the
1000 the fault crosses the vein and the ore appears on the hang-
ing wall side. I suppose we may expect the two faults to con-
verge and pinch out the ore at some point farther north on the
twelfth level. If the geology is consistent, we should then
find the vein continuation to the east of the faults.

Yours very truly,

RENO H. SALES

RHS:aw

CC: Mr. C. E. Weed.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

25 Broadway, New York

New York, N. Y.
January 9, 1941.

AIR MAIL

Mr. S. K. Droubay,
Walkerville, California.

Dear Droubay:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 31st, together with maps showing portions of the 10th and 12th levels.

Regarding Lyon's letter of November 27th, I recall that in my discussion with Tom our plan was to keep 1201 drift straight as long as we had no ore but to supplement the drift advance with drill holes into the vein, the idea being to get back on the vein any time we found ore.

It has been my most earnest belief in connection with Walker development that, wherever possible, raises and drifts should be driven in ore or at least upon the vein, of whatever grade. In this connection, I am wondering why 1201 turned away from the vein at or about the 16000 coordinate. My recollection of my talk with Lyon was that we did not want to stop 1201 until it had been extended at least as far as there is any ore showing on the 10th level.

If I have not made myself clear in the past, I will do so now and advise that development faces be kept in the vein as far as possible in order that the amount of waste broken be kept at a minimum. Of course, there are occasions where speed is the most important factor and, in such instances, it may be advisable to run laterals with the use of crosscuts or diamond drill holes to determine the position and grade of the vein itself.

Incidentally, we have had no word as to how you are taking care of the situation at the north face of 934C drift north on the Plate vein. Here is a place where Mr. Wood and I think it important to keep in the vein and avoid breaking waste, if possible. However, that is the mine management's job, to develop the vein and at the same time have a satisfactory haulage way.

Yours very truly,

RENO H. SALES

RHS:F

CC: Messrs. Wood, Dugan, Lyon,
& Hartmann.

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

TOM LYON
GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT



January 10, 1941

Air Mail

Mr. Reno H. Sales
Room 1726
25 Broadway
New York City, N. Y.

WALKER MINE

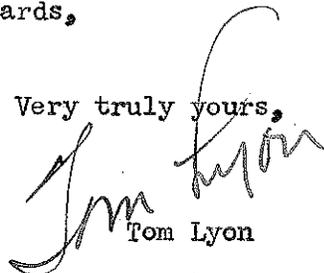
Dear Reno:

I have your letter of January 8 in which you refer to Droubay's letter and maps of December 31. I have received no letter or maps from Droubay dated December 31 and neither has Dugan's office. However, Mr. Dugan received a telegram from Droubay dated December 31 in which he states:

"1201 is 156 feet beyond 1210 crosscut 20 feet of solid vein assays $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent copper with streak over two percent. Fault on foot and hanging."

Kindest personal regards,

Very truly yours,



Tom Lyon

TL:P
cc: C. E. Weed

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

C O P Y

January 14, 1941.

Mr. S. K. Droubay,
Walker Mine,
California.

Re: Specimens - Walker Mine

Dear Red:-

Mr. Reno H. Sales, who is in New York, has transmitted to me for acknowledgement, your letter of December 18, 1940, regarding a box of specimens from the Walker Mine, which you forwarded to the Butte office.

The specimens were received here while I was on a field trip.

I have examined same and find that the mineral associations are unusual and interesting, particularly the larger fragment showing reddish FeO type (almandite) garnet crystals embedded in chalcocite. The chalcocite appears to be primary.

The smaller specimens show the brown CaO type (grossularite) garnet in close association with vitreous quartz, chalcopyrite and a little bornite, the latter copper minerals occurring as filling between garnet crystals, that is, as an intergrowth or probably slightly later in age.

Some of the fragments containing brown garnet have spots of greenish epidote. In every case, barite appears to be the latest mineral, excepting the zeolites noted in some of the samples previously submitted.

I assume that all of the unlabeled specimens which you sent us on December 18th are from the Piute 900 level.

You have at hand an excellent opportunity to study the paragenesis of an unusual combination of minerals and deciding on the probable significance of same in respect to ore possibilities at deeper elevations.

Thanking you for these specimens, I remain

Sincerely yours,

MHG:MBS

cc: R.H.S. ✓
Tom Lyon
V. D. Perry

M. H. GIDEL

2nd

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WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

January 15, 1941

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

Mr. Tom Lyon, Chief Geologist
International Smelting & Refining Company
818 Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Tom:

Please find enclosed, geological sketches and classification sheets, for Development during the Month of December, and prints showing in yellow, mining operations with respect to Orebodies. The following is a resume of the classification sheet and Prospect Diamond Drilling:

South & Central Orebodies: None.

North Orebody: 7970xeW is being driven to the footwall from 1062ERs, so that an additional section of the pillar between 920 and 920A Stopes may be blasted with Diamond Drill holes.

1201DN is the main level heading, exploring North along the vein.

712 Orebody: 3170DN&S and 3180DN, are being driven from the tops of 401D and 493C Raises as 500 Level headings along the footwall vein. 3190DN&S are the same, from the top of 401DRs, with the exception that they are about 20 feet lower in elevation. A 2 foot vein of ore that assayed 14.0% copper, was cut with 3190DS, but as waste and ventilation are needed for 405E Stope, the drift is being continued to hole 4870R, that connects with the surface. 3190DN is in a chalky, quartzey vein, that is leached of what little sulphides it originally carried. Developments here may warrant exploring North along the 400 Level.

406EBS is being driven toward the ore zone that is exposed in 317EBS, 591B and 592B crosscuts. It will develop this block of ore and give direct service from the main 712 Shaft Station. 593ERs is being driven in the ore near the face of 317EBS and will connect with the extension of 406EBS.

615F and 616F are branch raises that were driven from 614FRs, to connect with the 500 Level near 581B and 578B raises. They are now holed and will act as ore passes and give service for mining.

621FDS was driven to develop the footwall vein under the South end of 317EBS. 622Fxcuts were driven East and West from 621F, to determine the footwall and hanging wall.

Mr. Tom Lyon
Sheet 2.

713E, 716E and 720E, are transfer raises to connect with the 600 Level. 713E and 720E are driven from 711EDN and 716E is being driven to hole under 605E Stope for passing ore to the Main Haulage Drift.

1017DN is being driven to connect the Main Orebody with Piute. It has been advanced to the 18,300 co-ordinate, where easterly Diamond Drilling is prospecting for possible southerly extension of the Piute Orebody. This Main Haulage Level will be used to produce ore from below the Piute 900 Level, through 706E Winze.

Piute Orebody: 9280, 9290, 9300 and 9310, are flat pilot raises with herring-bone connections, that are being driven from the 900 Level to the 800 Level. They will later be enlarged as stopes.

9340DN, is exploring a new Orebody, North of Piute. 9360xcE&W were driven for Diamond Drill stations, from which short holes were extended to determine the walls of the vein. The vein has turned out to be crescent shaped and it appears that the present streak of ore may pinch. The heading is near the north-easterly point of the crescent and will be continued so long as ore exists.

Prospect Diamond Drilling: Hole No. 70 was drilled 50 feet north-westerly from the face of 9340DN, near the point where the drift first passed into the waste. Slightly mineralized schist extended to the footwall fissure at 46 to 50 feet, with a few feet of fair looking vein material, adjacent to the fissure.

Hole No. 71, (Shown as Hole No. 72 on sketches to Salt Lake and New York, to conform with correspondence), was drilled easterly into the vein from a point near the end of 9340DN, after it had been turned to the east along the vein. It cut 24 feet of ore, then 26 feet of waste, to the cross fault at 50 feet. The core assays from the vein averaged 2.34% cu; 0.37 oz. Ag and 0.016 oz. Au.

Hole No. 72, (Shown as Hole No. 71 on sketches to Salt Lake and New York to keep records straight) was drilled 100 feet North from the same face that Hole No. 71 was drilled. With the exception of 4 feet of good vein material from 65 - 69 feet, the hole cut schist, containing a few scattered zones of slight mineralization.

Hole No. 73 was extended 48 feet between Holes Nos. 71 and 72 and cut 24 feet of ore, from 16 feet to 40 feet. This ore averaged 2.83% Cu, 0.51 oz. Ag and 0.01 oz. Au.

Respectfully submitted,

S. K. Droubay
S. K. Droubay

SKD:DM
Encl.

cc - Mr. Dugan
Mr. Sales

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

TOM LYON
GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT



AIR MAIL

January 15, 1941

Mr. Reno H. Sales
Room 1726, 25 Broadway
New York City, N. Y.

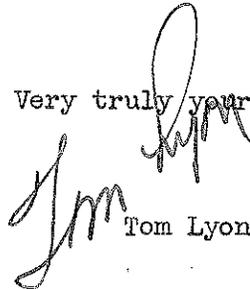
WALKER MINE

Dear Reno:

I have found the letter from Droubay dated December 31 together with the sketches. This letter evidently arrived during my absence and was mixed up with some other maps.

You will recall our conversation with Droubay regarding the 1201 drift. At the time of the conversation the 1201 drift was in very heavy ground requiring timber and the ore was very low grade. It was decided to drive the 1201 into the footwall for about 50 feet or so and then drill the hanging wall. If the ore was better the drift would then be turned into the vein. This is apparently what happened.

Very truly yours,



Tom Lyon

TL:P
cc: C. E. Weed
J. F. Dugan

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

January 15, 1941

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

Mr. Reno H. Sales, Chief Geologist
 Anaconda Copper Mining Company
 Hennessy Building
 Butte, Montana

Dear Mr. Sales:

Please find enclosed, sketches of the 900 Level, North Piute Heading and of 1201DN, which I trust, will answer your inquiry of January 9, 1941.

For the time being, we are following out along the vein in the North Piute Heading, but from the looks of things, it is going to pinch. Shall we attempt to continue North along stringers, such as the one shown in Hole No. 71, if the vein dies out, or should we drop back and drive out along the original lines of 934CDN. This latter course is favored by the Operating Department, because the advance is much more rapid.

In regards to 1201DN running off the vein at co-ordinate 16,000, an attempt was made to drive the drift on lines in solid ground because the hanging wall fault caved into the drift when the narrow streak of ore was followed. The heading was advanced before 1209 or 1210 crosscuts were driven, and it was supposed that ore streaks continued in the footwall, as indicated just ahead of 1208 crosscut west. However, it would help if these crosscuts were driven as we advance and not saved up until the heading is in a convenient stage for delay.

A short crosscut east has just been started from the present face of 1201, which will be extended through the fault, in anticipation of finding ore here, the same as on the 1000 Level. If waste is encountered, a 50 foot drill hole will be extended, and operations stopped until you direct us as to what should be done.

An attempt is being made to advance Surface Drill Hole No. 57, but they are not gaining much headway. The bottom is still at 715 feet and just about to the contact.

Respectfully yours,

S. K. Droubay
 S. K. Droubay

SKD:DM

cc - Mr. Lyon
 Mr. Dugan
 Mr. Weed

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

January 15, 1941

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

Mr. John F. Dugan, Gen. Supt. of Mines
International Smelting & Refining Company
618 Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Jack:

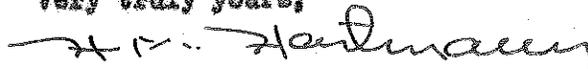
I have a copy of Mr. Sales' letter to Mr. Droubay, of January 9th. We have had some telephone conversation regarding this.

Regarding keeping Development faces in the vein and following ore, I can assure you that this is being done and furthermore, an extra-ordinary amount of effort is being expended in connection with this. Where there is any doubt, rush samples are taken and these are out, shortly after noon of the day they are taken. During the past two months, in all the work we have been doing, there have only been two instances where ore could have been followed and some waste was broken. In both these instances, in Piute, the result was half a face, instead of a full face of ore. The miners in both cases drilled contrary to instructions and they will not do it anymore, also, the Shift Bosses thoroughly understand that it is their responsibility to see that the miners drill where they are told.

Specifically regarding the 1200 mentioned in Mr. Sales' letter, Mr. Droubay has written Mr. Sales, with copies to Mr. Weed, Mr. Lyon and yourself, also enclosing sketches. If you will refer to the sketch enclosed with Mr. Droubay's letter, you will see a pencil note: "Caved into drift", at the point just before 1209 crosscut. Up to this time, we had been making every attempt to follow the ore. While the red color, indicating heavy mineralization, is straight on the map, the values were very irregular. That is, no two faces were alike. This was the first place visited each morning by the Sampler, the Shift Boss and Earl Forgaard. Also at least every other day, a visit was made by the Geological Department, to say nothing of the trips by Bill Warren and myself.

At the point marked, "caved into drift", No. 1 Fault was very bad. In fact, we could not have gone ahead without breast boarding and spiling. The drift was put on lines to swing us toward the foot. It is possible, that we could have gone ahead and kept nearer No. 1 Fault, but we had so much trouble with the fault caving, that it seemed the best thing to get ahead and if the ground got better, to turn back into the ore, which we did. As far as cutting 1209 crosscut sooner, it is doubtful if it would have helped any, as we had to get into the footwall of the ore streak, to make any kind of progress. The stretch of 1201 that was in waste, was hoisted separately as waste. Mr. Droubay informs me, that the original sketches sent Mr. Sales, bore the pencil notation, which he thought at the time, explained the reason for turning the drift.

Very truly yours,



H. M. Hartmann

HMH:DM

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

25 Broadway, New York

New York, New York,
January 20, 1941.

AIR MAIL

Mr. S. K. Droubay,
Walkermine, California.

Dear Droubay:

Wired you this morning, day letter, as follows:

"Your telegram nineteenth. Drill west fifty feet face twelve hundred one and if nothing found extend main drift additional hundred feet. Hole seventy-four should go to three hundred feet provided no ore is disclosed at less distance. Continue nine thirty four Piute same course in event ore pinches."

In my reference there to 934 Piute, I do not know whether you gave the working opposite 936C a new number or continued it as #934C. I had assumed that it would have a new number. In any case, in the above telegram, it is meant that 934C should be continued from crosscut 936C northerly on its original course. It is evident that to try to follow the ore from hole 73 to hole 71 would result in a very crooked drift. If, however, drifting from drill hole 73 should prove that the ore definitely continues more or less parallel to drill hole 71, even at reduced width, I think we should follow it.

As to drift 1201, we think we should take another look at 100' farther. I will leave it to yourselves as to whether the drift goes along the fault or drops off into the footwall. At 100 feet, we should drill again into the foot and hanging, and then, in the event no ore is found, this level should be temporarily abandoned as far as prospecting is concerned.

If farther extension of diamond drill hole #74 finds no ore, we think 1017 should be continued until it intersects the Piute fissure without further consideration as to drilling.

Yours very truly,

RENO H. SALES

RHS:aw

CC: Mr. C. E. Weed
Mr. Tom Lyon
Mr. J. F. Dugan
Mr. H. M. Hartmann

CLASS OF SERVICE

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symbol above or pre-
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WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

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NT=Overnight Telegram
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
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R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. 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

FV70 40 NT=WALKERMINE CALIF 19

RENO H SALES,CARE ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO= 1941 JAN 19 PM 4 15

25 BROADWAY NYK=

HOLE 76 IN 38 FEET EAST FROM 1201 FACE BARREN SCHIST WILL
CONTINUE TO FIFTY ADVISE WHAT TO DO STOP HOLE 74 IN 172 FEET
NORTH 80 DEGREES EAST FROM CROSSCUT AT FACE 1017 CROSSING
CLAY GOUGES NO MINERAL YET=

S K DROUBAY.

76 38 1201 74 172 80 1017...

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
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DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
NLT	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER
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Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

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CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

January 20, 1941.

S. K. Droubay
Walkermine, California
via Spring Garden

Your telegram nineteenth. Drill west fifty feet face twelve hundred one and if nothing found extend main drift additional hundred feet. Hole seventy-four should go to three hundred feet provided no ore is disclosed at less distance. Continue nine thirty four Piute same course in event ore pinches.

RENO H. SALES

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

TOM LYON
GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT



January 20, 1941

AIR MAIL

Mr. Reno H. Sales
Room 1726, 25 Broadway
New York City, N. Y.

WALKER MINE

Dear Reno:

I have just received the following telegram from

Droubay:

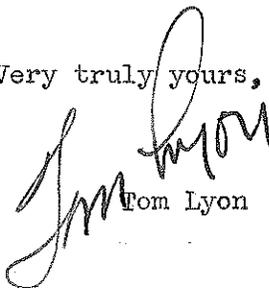
"HOLE NO. 76 IS IN 38 FEET EAST FROM THE
FACE OF 1201 DRIFT NORTH IN IN BARREN
SCHIST."

Droubay is asking for instructions as to how to proceed.

I am wiring Droubay today to stop the work in 1201 as I do not
believe it is advisable to continue the drift at this time.

In case you do not agree regarding the stopping of
this work, please let me know at once.

Very truly yours,



Tom Lyon

TL:P
cc: Mr. C. E. Weed

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

MINING DEPARTMENT

818 KEARNS BUILDING

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

SUBJECT:

January 20, 1941

Mr. C. E. Weed, General Manager of Mines,
Anaconda Copper Mining Company,
25 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:

I received a copy of Mr. Sales' letter of January 9th to Droubay concerning Walker mine development, in which he states:

"It has been my most earnest belief in connection with Walker development that, wherever possible, raises and drifts should be driven in ore or at least upon the vein, of whatever grade. In this connection I am wondering why 1201 turned away from the vein at or about the 16000 coordinate. My recollection of my talk with Lyon was that we did not want to stop 1201 until it had been extended at least as far as there is any ore showing on the 10th level."

During my last visit to Walker I went over very thoroughly with Hartmann, Warren and Droubay the development program, and they were given explicit instructions to follow the ore in every instance, and to break the least possible waste. We had a pretty thorough understanding on this point.

There have been a few cases like 903DS Piute where the miners did not follow the ore for a couple of rounds, but the shift boss was directly to blame for not following the work more closely. I do not think this will happen again.

After reading Mr. Sales' letter, I called Hartmann on the 'phone, and attached is a copy of letter which I received from him which is self-explanatory. Please note his comments concerning the 1201DN.

I know Warren and Hartmann are doing everything they can to keep the development going in the proper manner.

Yours very truly,

John F. Dugan
John F. Dugan.

FGC:H
Enc.
cc:Mr. Sales

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

C O P Y

January 24, 1941.

Mr. C. E. Weed, Gen. Mgr. of Mines,
 Anaconda Copper Mining Company,
 25 Broadway, Room 1726,
 New York City, New York.

Re: Walker Mine Ore Reserves

Dear Mr. Weed:

I received from Mr. Tom Lyon duplicate copies of S. K. Droubay's "Statement of Ore Reserves" in the Walker Mine as of January 1, 1941, one copy of which is enclosed herewith. A Longitudinal Section of the mine is being sent to you under separate cover.

Following is a comparison of Ore Reserves as of January 1, 1940, and January 1, 1941, taken from Droubay's reports:

Reserves	January 1, 1940				January 1, 1941			
	Tons	Cu %	Ag. Oz.	Au Oz.	Tons	Cu %	Ag. Oz.	Au Oz.
Recoverable Dev. plus Prob. Ore	1,358,700	1.35	0.80	0.040	1,054,100	1.48	0.75	0.035
Recov. Poss. Ore	510,800	1.21	0.65	0.031	513,800	1.56	0.77	0.035
Total Recov. Ore	1,869,500	1.31	0.76	0.038	1,567,900	1.45	0.76	0.034
Est. Non-Recov. Ore in Pillars	2,142,500	1.32	0.77	0.038	2,364,400	Grade not stated		
Gross Ore Reserve	4,012,000	1.32	0.77	0.038	3,732,300	"	"	"
Ore Mined during 1940.....	399,598 tons.							

The above reserve figures show a decrease of 501,600 tons in Recoverable Ore during 1940, partially compensated by an improvement in grade from 1.31% copper on Jan. 1, 1940, to 1.45% copper on Jan. 1, 1941.

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

C O P Y

Mr. C. E. Wood--2

January 24, 1941.

The showing of good grade (2.5% Cu) ore in 9340 drift north of the Piute Shaft, which was developed during the latter part of 1940, is worthy of mention. A polished section study of the chalcocite occurring in the vein at this point shows that it is a relatively late mineral filling small fractures in earlier garnet, quartz, chalcopyrite, and pyrite. Chalcocite replaces the latter two minerals, thus indicating secondary copper enrichment, obviously pre-basalt in age. Since the vein exposed on 9340 drift may be only 150 to 200 feet below the old surface under the lava, further prospecting of the vein zone to the northward may find additional ore, at least within the area subjected to secondary enrichment influences.

Encl.

cc: 1 Extra

Messrs. D.M.K.

R.H.S. ✓

T.L.

Yours very truly,

M. H. GIDEL

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

Walker

Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah



TOM LYON
GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

January 25, 1941

Mr. Reno H. Sales
Room 1726, 25 Broadway
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Reno:

I am enclosing reports on the development work which was done during the year 1940 at the Walker mine by S. K. Droubay; the Mountain City mine by G. R. Beechel; and the North Lily mine by F. W. Anderson.

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

TL:P
cc: Messrs: C. E. Weed
J. O. Elton
J. F. Dugan

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WALKER MINING COMPANY
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - JANUARY, 1941

Orebody	Heading	Size	Ft. Adv.	Total Advance	Feet Ore	% Cu	Oz. Ag	Oz. Au	Feet Waste
North	(M) 873ADN	10x8	34	56	34	1.45	1.03	0.067	
	(M) 9370xcW	8x7 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	85	79	1.15	0.22	0.015	
	(M) 938CDN	8x8	26	26	26	1.14	0.25	0.037	
	(M) 938CDS	8x8	57	37	37	1.82	0.29	0.031	
	(D) 1201DN	10x8	135	1430	103	1.00	0.24	0.005	30
	(D) 1211xcE	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8	8	8					8
	Total			317		279	1.32	0.34	0.022
712	(D) 317CDN	7x5	71	182	53	0.51	0.50	0.015	18
	(D) 319CDN	7x5	32	129					32
	(D) 319CDS	7x5	38	102					38
	(D) 3220xcW	7x5	30	30	8	0.60	0.97	0.015	22
	(D) 3220xcE	6x4	21	21					21
	(D) 323CR	4x4	20	20					20
	(D) 406DDS	7x5	101	106					101
	(D) 591BxcE	7x5	76	157					76
	(D) 592BxcW	7x5	9	9	2	1.05	0.37	0.01	7
	(D) 593BR	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16	16	29	16	2.20	0.27	0.024	
	(M) 616FR	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16	33	161	33	0.98	0.36	0.023	
	(D) 622FxcE	7x5	4	25	4	0.63	0.06	0.005	
	(D) 622FxcW	7x5	6	27	6	1.10	0.34	0.003	
	(D) 713BR	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	210	2	0.60	0.26	0.060	
	(M) 716BR	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x20	27	161	27	2.29	3.02	0.051	
	(M) 720BR	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x19	128	199					128
	(D) 1017DN	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	5095					143
(D) 1076BxcE	9x7	45	45					45	
Total			892		151	1.16	0.90	0.024	551
PIUTE	(M) 928CRs	7x18	42	90	42	1.30	1.28	0.037	
	(M) 929CRs	7x18	47	116	47	1.05	0.43	0.047	
	(M) 930CRs	7x18	46	119	46	1.40	0.67	0.023	
	(M) 931CRs	7x18	33	135	33	1.55	0.78	0.017	
	(D) 934CDN	7x9	43	325	43	2.69	0.33	0.019	
	(D) 939CDN	9x7	40	40					40
	Total			251		211	1.60	0.69	0.029
GRAND TOTAL			1370		641	1.33	0.58	0.025	730
				<u>RECAPITULATION</u>					
MINING			532		404	1.37	0.73	0.032	128
DEVELOPMENT			838		237	1.26	0.34	0.012	602

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

Butte, Montana

Geological Department

RENO H. SALES, Chief Geologist

M. H. GIDEL, Asst. Chief Geologist



New York, N. Y.
January 28, 1941.

AIR MAIL

Mr. M. H. Gidel, Ass't Chief Geologist,
Anaconda Copper Mining Company,
Hennessy Building,
Butte, Montana.

Dear Murl:

I read your comment, in your letter to Weed dated January 24th, concerning the occurrence of chalcocite in the specimens of Walker mine ore reported to have come from 934C, North Piute ore body.

It has been my impression from ore samples submitted by Droubay, and from other information, that there is very little chalcocite in this ore body and, most certainly, I have had no intimation that there was anything like sooty secondary chalcocite present. Out of the samples sent by Droubay, I found one containing a massive looking gray chalcocite, and I am wondering if your polished section was not made from that particular sample.

The comment in your letter gives the reader the idea that the better grade of the North Piute ore may be, in fact, due to the presence of secondary chalcocite. In such an event, we would expect the ore to become decidedly lower in grade at greater depth. This is the important thing and, to be sure of the facts, I am sending a copy of this letter to Droubay and asking him to write me his opinion as to the possible importance of secondary chalcocite in the ore thus far developed in 934C drift.

Yours very truly,

RENO H. SALES

RHS:F

CC: Mr. C. E. Weed.

Mr. Tom Lyon.

Mr. S. K. Droubay.

Re Walker Mine.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

Butte, Montana

Geological Department

RENO H. SALES, Chief Geologist

M. H. GIDEL, Asst. Chief Geologist

New York, N. Y.
January 28, 1941.

AIR MAIL

Mr. S. K. Droubay,
Walkersmine, California.

Dear Droubay:

Herewith, a letter to Gidel which is self-explanatory.

I wish you would give me your ideas. I did not get the impression that there was any appreciable secondary chalcocite in the north end of the mine except for the higher stopes of the old Piute ore body. However, we must expect a certain amount of secondary chalcocite in the North Piute ore body immediately below the oxidized portions of the vein.

Yours very truly,

RENO H. SALES

RHS:F

Enc.

CC: Mr. C. E. Weed.
Mr. M. H. Gidel. ✓
Mr. T. Lyon.

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

January 30, 1941

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

Mr. Reno H. Sales, Chief Geologist
Anaconda Copper Mining Company
25 Broadway
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Sales:

The accompanying sketch shows the results of drilling Diamond Drill Holes No. 74 and 75, for prospecting the southerly extension of Piute mineralization. 1017 is being turned approximately as indicated, but may cut the vein slightly further North than shown, because it has advanced to a point ahead of the face as shown.

Mr. Hartmann did not want to take chances on having any more turns than necessary in the haulage drift, so waited until Hole No. 75 was through the vein before starting to turn.

For 100 feet before encountering the ore streak with Hole No. 74, the speckled, porphyritic schist, drilled as though there were many clay seams within the structure. The majority of the core was recovered and looked solid enough, so it may be that the more fissile zones caused the core to block quite frequently. The core through the ore zone was broken up, and yielded about 50% recovery. It is good looking material, with zones of fairly heavy sulphides. The rest of the hole is slightly mineralized, with a four foot streak of dark quartz, near the end, that shows numerous specks of chalcopyrite and bornite. The sludges from 200-220, look rather high. A considerable flow of water may cause erratic results.

Hole No. 75 was much more solid, with only one fault zone right near the footwall. Beyond the fault is a gray, sheared quartz formation, that seems rather chalky and has zones of fair mineral. Then there are 13 feet of solid, smooth quartz, that appears to run about 1.50% Cu. This 13 feet is split and being assayed. The rest of the hole is barren, with the exception of a mineralized streak at 300 feet.

The North Piute heading is being extended along the original lines of 934CDN, because the ore pinched to the Northeast. It is 939CDN and is in three rounds beyond 936CxcW.

1201 Drift North has 25 feet more to go, to be in position for the short hole prospecting that you recommended, before abandoning the level for further prospecting, in case nothing is found. The hanging wall fissure crossed and joined the one on the footwall, so the heading is being extended along the East side of them - along a zone of poor vein material that runs about 0.6% Cu.

Very truly yours,

S. K. Droubay
S. K. Droubay

SKD:DM

cc - Mr. Lyon
Mr. Weed
Mr. Dugan

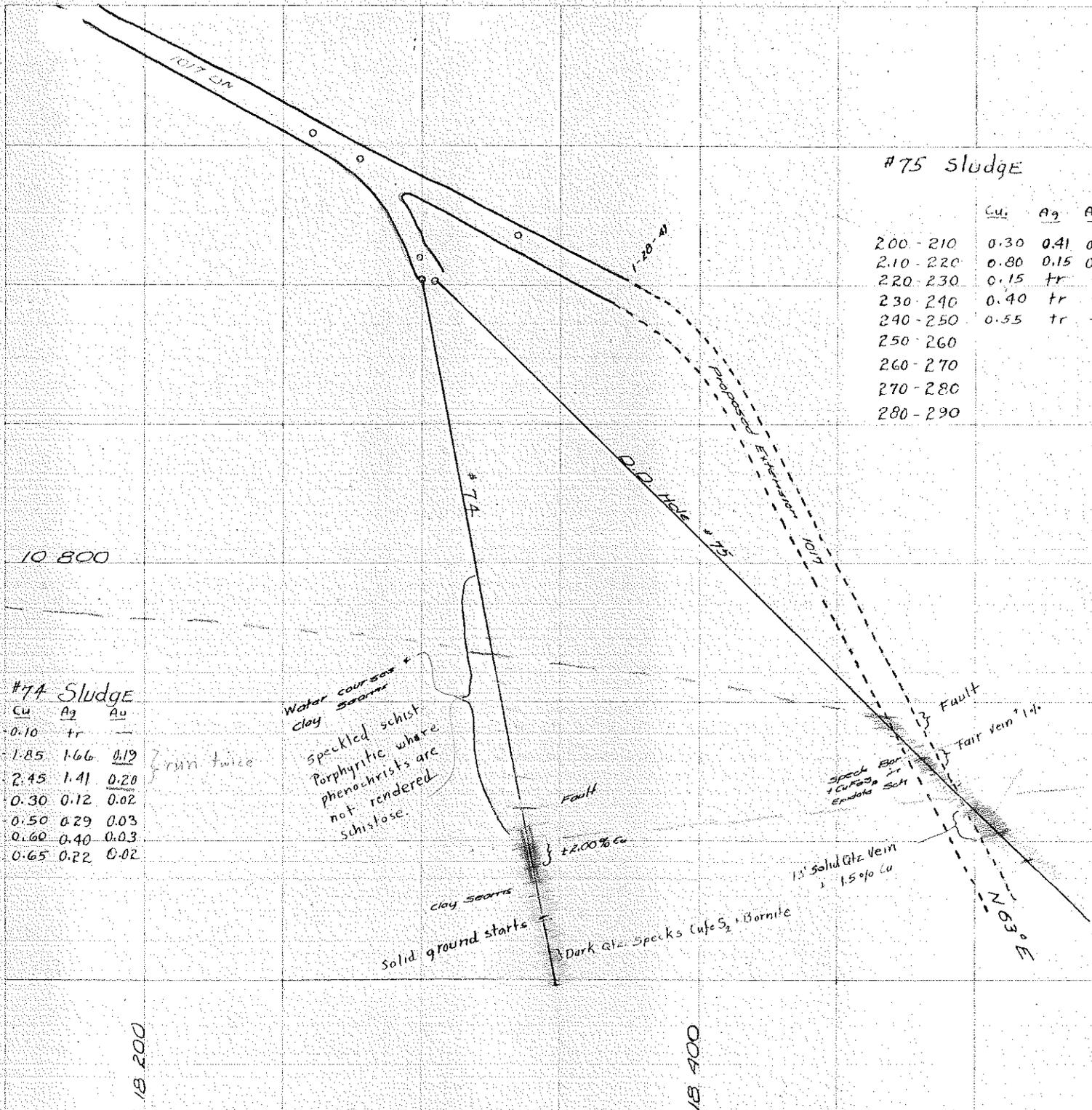
WALKER, KING CO
 Proposed Extension
 1017 DN
 Scale 1" = 50'

#75 Sludge

	Cu ₂	Ag	Au
200-210	0.30	0.41	0.01
210-220	0.80	0.15	0.01
220-230	0.15	tr	tr
230-240	0.40	tr	-
240-250	0.55	tr	-
250-260			
260-270			
270-280			
280-290			



S. & R. FORM 16-G



#74 Sludge

	Cu	Ag	Au
190-200	0.10	tr	-
200-210	1.85	1.66	0.19
220	2.45	1.41	0.20
230	0.30	0.12	0.02
240	0.50	0.29	0.03
250	0.60	0.40	0.03
260	0.65	0.22	0.02

run twice

Water courses
 clay
 speckled schist
 Porphyritic where
 phenocrysts are
 not rendered
 schistose.

Fault
 clay seams
 Solid ground starts
 Dark Qtz. Specks CuFeS₂ + Bornite

Fault
 Fair vein 1/4"
 Speck Bor. tr
 + CuFeS₂
 Epidote Sch
 13' Solid Qtz Vein
 1.5% Cu

N 33° E

18 200

18 400

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

February 1, 1941

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

Mr. Reno H. Sales, Chief Geologist
Anaconda Copper Mining Company
25 Broadway
New York City, New York

Walker

Dear Mr. Sales:

I have your letter of January 28th, asking my opinion on the occurrence of chalcocite in the North Piute heading.

Surely, most of the copper value in the ore is due to chalcopyrite, with a minor amount of bornite, the both of which I think, are primary.

There have been occasions when I noticed sooty chalcocite occurring along seams associated with cross fissuring, or shearing and entered it as such on my 20 scale notes, but these are so rare that only a very limited number of assays would be effected. Occasionally, chalcopyrite is coated with the gray chalcocite, which I think is due to alteration of the chalcopyrite and not deposited as a secondary product.

Surface drilling shows that the sub-surface is 200 feet vertically above the 900 Level, near the present face and will remain that high for the next 350 feet, to where Diamond Drill Hole No. 51 reached the contact. Hole No. 57 is about 20 feet lower than this and is still in lava. It should be right near the contact at a distance of 500 feet North of Hole No. 51.

I would not be surprised to see a decidedly enriched zone, about half way up the vein to the sub-surface, but could not predict how far. The main Piute Orebody carried values within 50 feet of the surface, but indicated some leaching and oxidation of iron, around 100 feet vertically below the surface. Because the majority of this North Piute mineralization is deposited as a chalcopyrite impregnation into what is now a scaly, chloritic schist with very little quartz, the zone of leaching may be somewhat lower. The amount of primary sulphides is sufficient to furnish an attractive secondary orebody, providing the vein originally extended beyond the present sub-surface.

Respectfully yours,

S. K. Droubay
S. K. Droubay

SKD:DM

cd - Mr. Gidel
Mr. Lyon
Mr. Weed

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

February 1, 1941

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

Mr. Reno H. Sales, Chief Geologist
 Anaconda Copper Mining Company
 25 Broadway
 New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Sales:

I have your letter of January 28th, asking my opinion on the occurrence of chalcocite in the North Plute heading.

Surely, most of the copper value in the ore is due to chalcopyrite, with a minor amount of bornite, the both of which I think, are primary.

There have been occasions when I noticed sooty chalcocite occurring along seams associated with cross fissuring, or shearing and entered it as such on my 20 scale notes, but these are so rare that only a very limited number of assays would be effected. Occasionally, chalcopyrite is coated with the gray chalcocite, which I think is due to alteration of the chalcopyrite and not deposited as a secondary product.

Surface drilling shows that the sub-surface is 300 feet vertically above the 900 Level, near the present face and will remain that high for the next 350 feet, to where Diamond Drill Hole No. 51 reached the contact. Hole No. 57 is about 20 feet lower than this and is still in lava. It should be right near the contact at a distance of 500 feet North of Hole No. 51.

I would not be surprised to see a decidedly enriched zone, about half way up the vein to the sub-surface, but could not predict how far. The main Plute Orebody carried values within 50 feet of the surface, but indicated some leaching and oxidation of iron, around 100 feet vertically below the surface. Because the majority of this North Plute mineralization is deposited as a chalcopyrite impregnation into what is now a scaly, chloritic schist with very little quartz, the zone of leaching may be somewhat lower. The amount of primary sulphides is sufficient to furnish an attractive secondary orebody, providing the vein originally extended beyond the present sub-surface.

Respectfully yours,

S. K. Droubay

SKD:DM

cc - Mr. Gidel ✓
 Mr. Lyon
 Mr. Weed

Dear Mr. Gidel,

I am mailing you a specimen of the chloritic schist, which is typical of a good part of this orebody.

Specimen received
 M.H.S.

red

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

25 Broadway, New York

New York, New York,
February 3, 1941.

Mr. C. E. Weed,
General Manager of Mines,
Anaconda Copper Mining Company,
Building.

Dear Clyde:

I am in receipt of a copy of Droubay's letter of February 1, to which is attached a sketch showing proposed development from 711E drift extended upward to drift 517B.

This, of course, is a dollar and cents mining proposition - that is whether any money can be saved to the operation by the proposed development. I notice, however, that Droubay mentions a proposal made by me some time ago that we extend a drift from the sixth level to develop the vein below 517B. One of the reasons for this suggested drift was to carry the development of the 517 vein downward so that we would be able to know its approximate position at the 700. It is my impression that not enough development work has been done to make a definite correlation from the fifth level to the seventh level. Naturally, this is an important feature with respect to the proposed development.

It is quite necessary therefore, to accomplish the objectives noted in Droubay's letter, that the raise start on the 517 vein. If Droubay feels he can pick the vein out at the seventh so that the raise will follow it continuously to the 515, I would consider it good development work; on the theory, of course, that minable ore will extend to some distance at least below the 517. My offhand judgment would be that the proposed work isn't justified from the viewpoint of costs unless there is a good probability of developing a substantial tonnage below the 500.

Yours very truly,

R. H. SALES

RHS:aw

3 extra copies to Mr. Weed

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

25 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL MANAGER OF MINES

February 5, 1941.

AIR MAIL

Mr. J. F. Dugan, Gen. Supt. of Mines,
International Smelting & Refining Co.
Kearns Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Jack:

Referring to Mr. Droubay's letter of February 1st, to which he attached a sketch showing proposed development from 711E drift extending upward to 517B.

Attached, you will find two copies of a letter from Mr. Sales to me commenting on this development. Sales does not seem to feel that there is much prospect of developing ore in this raise unless the 517 vein can be identified on the 700 level. I concur in Mr. Sales' opinion.

The matter of driving the 711 drift and the raising above it to take care of 30,000 tons of ore is a matter of calculation of the cost of doing the work compared to hand tramming the material on the 517 level. This cost can be worked out accurately at the mine. Offhand, it looks as though it would be cheaper to hand tram it if this is all the ore that occurs. On the other hand, if 517 fissure can be identified on the 600 level, it might be well to start a raise from the 600 level to see if you develop any more ore below the good showing on the 500. If you found an additional tonnage, you could use this in your figures instead of the 30,000 tons now estimated above the 500 level. In this case, you might be able to justify the work from 711E drift to 517B.

It seems advisable to me to try the 600 raise first to see what additional tonnage could be developed before doing any work on the 700.

Yours very truly,


C. E. WEED

CEW:F

Enc.

CC: Mr. Reno H. Sales.

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

February 5, 1941

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

Mr. M. H. Gidel, Assistant Chief Geologist
Anaconda Copper Mining Company
Butte, Montana

Dear Mr. Gidel:

The recent correspondence with regards to chalcocite in the North Piute Orebody, gives me the impression that the attractive specimen from the 400 Level of the 712 Orebody, showing garnet crystals imbedded in chalcocite, was mistaken as having come from the North Piute heading. Perhaps I did not label it properly, for Mr. Sales knew where it came from and had asked for a piece of it. It came from a footwall fissure, that carries considerable primary bornite and chalcopyrite at this elevation.

At one time, just before our North heading exposed the chloritic schist, such as the specimen I sent you a few days ago, there were some veinlets of sooty chalcocite, associated with cross fissuring. I mentioned this in corresponding with Mr. Perry, but since that time I have seen very little of it. In fact, as we progressed North, the vein changed to chloritic schist, then to a massive, crystalline vein, somewhat similar to the Main Piute ore. Such was the vein when it pinched to the Northeast.

Within a few days, I will mail you a 200 scale print of our 900 Level, showing the North echelon effect. I hardly think this new ore is as flat as it should be, according to the theory we talked of several months ago. However, we have no definite information on the dip. I would appreciate any comments you may have about it.

We are now trying to do our sampling in the same manner as you do at Butte and I am sure the operators will be able to mine more selectively.

Very truly yours,

S. K. Droubay

S. K. Droubay

SKD:DM

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY
25 Broadway, New York

New York, New York,
February 5, 1941.

AIR MAIL

Mr. S. K. Droubay,
Walkermine, California.

Dear Droubay:

I have your letter of January 30 and I am pleased to note the good ore showing in No. 75 Hole. If the sludge gold assays from 200 to 220 feet in No. 74 are anywhere near correct, we shall all be pleased over the Piute ore possibilities to the south and in depth.

Yours very truly,

RENO H. SALES

RHS:aw

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

February 7, 1941

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

Mr. Reno H. Sales, Chief Geologist
 Anaconda Copper Mining Company
 25 Broadway
 New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Sales:

In line with the recent discussion concerning the North Piute Orebody, I have prepared the enclosed sketches to show the relationship between the ore and the sub-surface. The section through Drill Hole No. 21, indicates that the sub-surface would be 70 feet vertically above the 800 Level if it were to be extended out this far. This should be very near the bottom of the leached zone.

Diamond Drill Hole No. 79 into the hanging wall from the face of the 1200 Level, cut a fairly well mineralized zone up to 25 feet. The rest of the hole was in garnetiferous schist. Although some streaks look pretty good, the entire 20 feet will not average over 1.0% cu. The Drill Hole mineralization seems to be away from the broken zone and some streaks appear better than anything we have been drifting along for the last 100 feet. It is now a question as to whether this is worthwhile prospecting, before abandoning the Level.

Will you please wire if you think 1201 should be continued further.

Respectfully yours,

S. K. Droubay
 S. K. Droubay

SKD:DM
 Encl.

cc - Mr. Lyon
 Mr. Weed
 Mr. Dugan

P.S. Sludge samples Hole No. 78 -	0 - 10	0.45% Cu.
	10 - 20	1.80% Cu.
	20 - 30	0.70% Cu.

Will assay total core.

Salt Lake City, Utah
February 15, 1911

Mr. C. E. Wood, General Manager of Mines
Anaconda Copper Mining Company
Room 1726, 25 Broadway
New York City, N. Y.

WALKER MINE

Dear Clyde:

I have discussed the Walker with Lyon and Dugan. Dugan telephoned Hartmann with respect to the things you and I talked about in New York.

On the 1200, a crosscut will be run following the drill hole near the face. Whether or not we drive on the vein will depend upon its assay and appearance.

Mr. Dugan advises me that he is writing you fully concerning his instructions to Hartmann.

Yours very truly,

RHS:P

Reno H. Sales

cc: Mr. Tom Lyon
Mr. J. F. Dugan

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

MINING DEPARTMENT

818 KEARNS BUILDING

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

February 13, 1941

SUBJECT:

Mr. H. M. Hartmann, Manager,
Walker Mine,
Walkermine, Calif.

Dear Henry:

This will confirm our various conversations yesterday concerning 900 North Piute:

Please stop 939C Drift North for the time being, and start a raise from 934C Drift. While driving the raise we will crosscut to the footwall and hanging wall to prospect the mineralization.

Your suggested location just north of 936C Crosscut looks all right. However, it might be a better plan to move it farther south (on the south side of the crosscut) as it looks like the raise will have a better chance of being in ore all the way up.

With reference to the diamond drilling which you contemplate at the end of 939C Drift, Mr. Sales suggests that after finishing the footwall hole, you drill another one north 20° east from the same set-up. This hole should cut the 2' of 2% ore which is indicated in diamond drill hole 71.

My telegram to you this morning covered the above.

As I informed you yesterday, Mr. Sales also wishes to drive south from 932C Crosscut to prospect the mineralization cut in diamond drill hole 49. You can start on this work after the raise is underway.

Please get 903B Drift south started as soon as possible on the footwall ore, and push it.

I realize that starting 946 stall stope, also the other work on the south end has prevented you from getting this drift underway sooner, but I know Mr. Weed is very anxious that we push this 900 south development as rapidly as possible now that the 1000 south

Mr. Hartzmann - 2

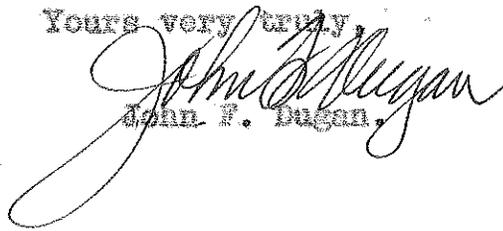
Feb. 13, 1941

development from 1017 drift is beginning to look favorable. So please give it your personal attention and see that the work is kept going and driven as rapidly as possible.

With reference to 1201 Drift North, Mr. Sales wishes us to crosscut to the east following the course of diamond drill hole 78, as indicated on your sketch of December 31, 1940, until we are through the mineralization. If the samples show any promise we shall start drifting north again as this mineralization is on the other side of the fault and might be better ground.

Please have Droubay prepare a geological crosssection through the proposed raise which you wish to drive on 711 Drift east to 5178 orebody.

Yours very truly,


John F. Dugan.

JFD:H
cc:CEW
RS
TL

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

February 25, 1941

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

Mr. Reno H. Sales, Chief Geologist
 Anaconda Copper Mining Company
 Hennessy Building
 Butte, Montana

Dear Mr. Sales:

SUBJECT: Surface Diamond Drill Holes
Nos. 51 and 57. Also 1201DN.

The enclosed are vertical sections through surface Diamond Drill Holes Nos. 51 and 57, which are approximately 750 feet and 1250 feet respectively, ahead of the present 939C Drift North. (My letter to you, dated February 1, 1941, stated Hole No. 51 was 350 feet ahead of the north heading and it should have read 850 feet ahead).

Both holes are now just a few feet into the schist. Hole No. 51 has been blocked with a piece of steel for a considerable period and although the machine is still set-up, there is no one working on the Hole at present. Heavy snow has made bad working conditions, so they are concentrating their efforts on Hole No. 57. It has passed into the schist, but I am afraid they will not be able to get any water return. I think the core recovery will be fairly good, so it will not be so bad if there are no sludge samples.

It looks as though the sub-surface stays fairly level from Surface Hole No. 21 to Hole No. 51, then drops rapidly during the next 500 feet to Hole No. 57. From this, it would appear that 939CDN would pass through the schist into the lava, at a point about 1500 feet ahead of the present face. However, there would be 200 feet of schist vertically over the 900 Level, for at least the next 750 feet, if the heading were extended along its present course.

The sub-surface schist is light gray and micaceous, very similar to some of the fissile zones that have been encountered in the Piute Orebody. It looks surprisingly fresh, for being so close to the contact.

1211xcE was extended 30 feet northeast from the face of 1201 Drift North, to test the mineralization as exposed in the hanging wall drill hole. Nothing but a few fairly rich stringers of quartz and chalcopyrite in crystalline schist were encountered, so the heading has been temporarily abandoned for the time being, as per instructions.

Respectfully yours,

S. K. Droubay
 S. K. Droubay

SKD:DM
 Encl.

cc - Mr. Weed
 Mr. Lyon
 Mr. Dugan

March 17, 1941.

Mr. S. K. Droubay,
Walkersmine,
Plumas County, Calif.

Re: Walker Mine
Plumas Co., Calif.

Dear Mr. Droubay:

I received your letter of February 22nd (including map), in which you summarize the results of your study of the structural and mineralogical relationships in the respective ore-bearing zones developed in the Walker Mine. After reviewing this interesting information, I am prompted to comment on certain items, as follows:

South Orebody - last two lines on page 1, quote:

"The east vein has pitched against the hangingwall fissure on the lower levels and will die out against the fissure, if it does the same as the Central Orebody".

This statement leads me to ask if you consider the clay seems to be pre-mineral or post-mineral, a highly important question bearing directly on the possibilities of finding any ore in the South, Central and North ore zones in the Walker Vein at elevations below present bottom levels. If the orebodies are gradually cutoff by post-mineral strike faults, is it possible that the vein may be pulled apart or displaced downward below present bottom levels? If so, should some prospecting be done to check such a possibility?

However, quoting the next to last paragraph in your letter:

"From a casual glance of the 900 level plan, one could almost imagine that the Piute and North Piute orebodies are thrust faulted lower portions of the Central and North orebodies".

You imply a possible lateral or thrust displacement along the fault aggregating 2500 feet or more. This idea appears fantastic, even though the Piute orebodies are on the hangingwall side of the fault clays and the southerly orebodies are largely on the footwall side of the clays.

From your description of the mineral associations in the Walker Vein, I get the impression that there may be a general zoning, that is, a higher ratio of pyrrhotite to chalcopyrite in the south portion of the mine compared with decreasing amounts of pyrrhotite existing in the North, 712, and Piute orebodies. Also, it appears that there is an increase in the relative amounts of garnet in the vein zone as you go north in the mine. What

Mr. S. K. Droubay---2

March 17, 1941.

about relative amounts of magnetite or other "schist" minerals? Do you think there is anything significant about this probable zoning of schist and vein minerals, including the types of associated quartz and the rarer occurrences of hematite and primary chalcocite?

Referring to your map, I note that the dip of the vein structure varies gradually from 90° at south end of the mine to 35° east (9340 drift) at the north end of the Piute workings. Do these dips (and the strike) conform generally to the banding in the schist? According to your description (Page 3) the Piute orebody at least occurs in a sheared zone which angles slightly to the schist banding. In other words, was a large portion of the mineralization in the Walker Vein deposited contemporaneously with the development of schistosity, or was it introduced following later intrusives into the schist, such as the diorite plug northwest of 712 ore zone, and/or the granite farther south?

I appreciate receiving the map and letter summarizing your observations of the geology at the Walker Mine. Otherwise, at this time, I would not be prompted to ask the above questions regarding the subject, further study of which might suggest some prospective possibilities of importance.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

MHD:JMA

cc: C.E.W.
R.H.S.
T.Lyon
V.D.P.

M. H. GIDEL