Anchor Mountain Mining Company DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

This company will not be responsible for any statements made by Agents or Salesmen, that this prospectus does not contain.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANCHOR MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY

This Company owns, and will control 2,500 acres of high class mineral ground in the heart of the main strike crossings of high grade ore, in the Black Hills of South Dakota. We are selling this stock to finish our mills at both mines, and take over the Custer Peak mine, and start production. With this production on our large bodies of high grade ore, we will earn immense profits, and soon make our stock worth at least \$20 per share. The Homestake stock sold before the war for \$53 per share. We are on the same veins, and have the same kind of ore.

GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT

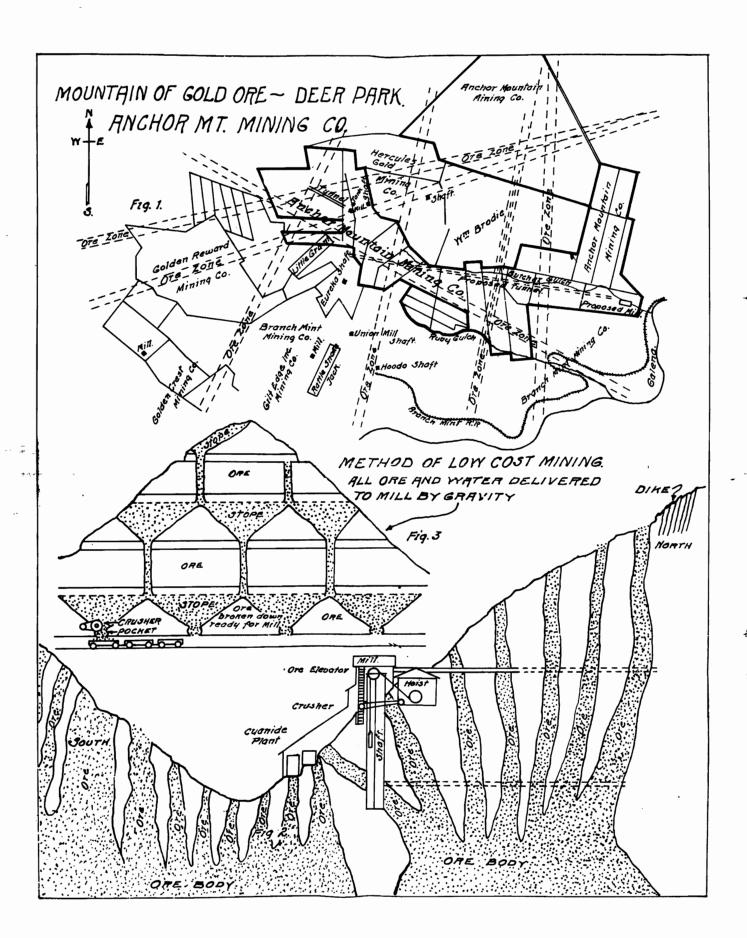
The geology of this district at the center of upheaval is of ancient Algonquin or Pre-Cambrian schist and slates surrounded by the more recent strata dipping away in all directions.

The Government Geologic Atlas of 1925 shows two cross-sections crossing on this territory to a depth of 1,500 feet, which shows porphyry on top, quartzite under the porphyry, and pre-cambrian schists and slates under the quartzite. This is the formation now furnishing a large tonnage of rich ores for the Homestake Mine, and underlies all of this property. These three separate and distinct formations are highly mineralized especially in the contacts, any one of which would be sufficient to warrant exploitation.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA IN 1937

The Denver Mint reports about \$20,000,000 in gold and silver was produced in the Black Hills of South Dakota, in 1937. Or about two-fifths of the entire production of all the Rocky Mountain States combined. The large rich ore bodies in this district accounts for that. More than 25,000,000 tons of high-grade ore has been blocked out in the deep shaft of the Homestake mine, that carries much higher average values than any ore milled to date. Their present average values are about \$15 to the ton, and the bulk of it is now being mined above the 2,500-foot level, the large bodies of high grade ore are below that level. If they could pay dividends on \$3 surface ore in early days, and lose 40% of their values before the cyanide process was discovered, what can they pay on the above ore, and recover 98% of the values by modern equipment? We have the same formation, shown by the Government Geologic Atlas of 1925. We have the same kind of main-strike crossings, and we have ever reason to believe that we will have the same average values when we reach the same depth, as the ore-bodies improve in value as they go down. Our average values at the bottom of the shaft are about \$6 to the ton, plus about 70% for the raise in the price of gold, or better than \$10 ore to start the mill on, and with the present equipment 98% of these values can be recovered, which means handsome profits with production.

The main gold bearing ore zone in the Northern Black Hills strikes through from Bald Mountain, thence through the Homestake and Orchondo property, and the Anchor Mountain Mining Company's property, and on through to the extreme Southeast. One vein in this zone is 1,000 feet wide in the lower levels of the Homestake Mine. Many millions of dollars have been taken from this vein in the past, and the ore is getting richer with depth. The Anchor Mountain Mining Company being on this zone, should have great possibilities. On this property there were three distinct periods of igneous intrusions during the Tertiary Period.



First was introduced Quartz Monzonite Porphyry, later the Rhyolite Porphyry, then the Monzonite Porphyry. These igneous activities spread out between the Deadwood formation and those overlying it; this elevated the vicinity to a great height which caused it to be very susceptible to erosion and weathering. Erosion has been continuous up until the present time exposing these three distinct Porphyries and also the mineralized zones and veins and contents that were intruded at the same time. Two of these veins have been encountered on the 100-foot level where they show good values. Immediately under these Porphyries lies the Deadwood Quartzite and immediately under that lies the Pre-Cambrian Schists and Slates. The Deadwood Quartzite is the formation that many good companies have mined. The Wasp Mine extracted much gold from this formation, the Homestake Mining Company is today mining in the Pre-Cambrian Schist and Slates that underlies all of the Anchor Mountain Mining property. In a number of places on this property where the formation outcrops it shows excellent gold values. First, the veins that outcrop on the surface and that have been encountered on the 100-foot level. Second, the contact between the intrusive Porphyries and the Deadwood Quartzite. Third, the contacts between the intrusive Porphyries and the Pre-Cambrian Schists and slates. The mineral veins and ore bodies are found in the three porphyry intrusions; in the Pre-Cambrian Schist and Slates and the Deadwood Quartzite, which by their affinity have absorbed the minerals which have risen in solution in the vertical veins and seams, and have impregnated and mineralized these stratas forming ore. These veins have come up through the Pre-Cambrian rocks where they appear as quartz veins and in this vicinity were strong enough and forced themselves into the overlying flat strata, and mineralized them in their different contacts. In this locality we find the formation seamed or veined by six different gold bearing ore zones or mineral belts which carry good values in gold and silver. One of these zones and apparently the strongest runs from the Southeast to the Northwest, while another one runs from the Northeast to the Southwest, and still another runs East and West. These are all crossed by three other gold bearing ore zones running almost due North and South. From this evidence I would say that within this immediate vicinity there is a great contact of these six gold bearing ore zones. There is also a large area around each of these contacts where the country rock is affected with secondary mineralization which carries good values. These zones also carry veins and the more thorough the impregnation of the zones the larger, richer and more numerous are the veins which they bear, as the veins are fed from the same zones in the Pre-Cambrian Schist. These veins are from 8 to 30 ft. wide, all crossing the main zone and crossing each other. In similar crossings the veins widen out into large rich ore bodies or glory holes, where rich pockets of almost pure gold have been known to yield millions of dollars in a space of a few feet square. There are twelve zone crossings with an average of six veins in each zone, which indicates many high grade ore pockets or glory holes on this property. A large number of these crossings occur on the ridge west of the shaft in a space about 1,000 feet square. At this point the ore bodies will widen out, and be one large body of high-grade ore, with depth. This is an unusual condition to be found in any mining camp, but the rich outcroppings and mineral markings on the surface are as plain as an open book.

The amount of work so far performed on the different claims for the purpose of developing the property, consists of 2,200 feet of tunnel work; 150 feet of shaft work and 500 feet of open cuts. The facilities for cheap mining and milling on this property are excellent. There is an ample supply of water for all needed purposes and plenty of timber on the property and adjacent thereto.

The company has in its possession an Assay Report that shows \$1,829.70 worth of gold and over thirteen ounces of silver. This single assay of course is high. The many assays taken by Mr. S. B. Soule on the Auron Group of claims averages \$18.90 a ton in gold alone. The average assay made by the South Dakota School of Mines is also a good statement to rely on. The average gold, silver and copper content of the ore shows \$10.81 per ton, with gold at the price of \$20.67 per ounce. Another assay taken from a tunnel under an outcrop shows \$2,603.00 per ton in gold. Another vein that is over thirty feet wide shows an average of \$5.00 per ton in gold at the former price of gold, to-wit: \$20.67 per ounce.

Hundreds of assays have been taken on this property which show from 50c up to \$2,603 per ton. Many tons of ore were taken from this property and shipped to the smelter at Deadwood, which assayed from \$15 to \$65 per ton. This ore was mined until the smelter closed down a number of years ago and several tons are still in the bin in Ruby Gulch. We have blocked out in the upper tunnel ready to deliver to the mill

NORTH. "Conyon Corporation" Producing IN THE HEART OF THE MAIN GOLD STRIKES OF THE BLACK HILLS OF S. DANOTA. "HOMESTAKE MINING CO" THE LARGEST BOLD MINE "GOLDEN CREST" IN THE WORLD MINING COMPANY THE MAIN STRIKE. BALD MOUNTAIN Co "ANCHOR MOUNTAIN Mine Co." Producing 700 ocres of high class Mineral ground in the heart of the Main Strike CROSSINGS "GILT EDGE INC." Producing. NIFM The HOMESTAKE MINE has demonstrated that the large bodies of high grade ore are found in the main strike crossings at depth. WEST "Angeonda Minine Co" 1
Has produced large tonnage
of high Grade Ore. , , , , EAST. "CUSTER PERK MINING Co"
1800 acres of high closs mineral ground in the hort of the Main STRIKE CASSINGS / Y X V V V V "KING of the WEST" "COLUMBIA MINING CO" 1000 acres of high class mineral ground "New Deat Mining Co"
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better than 100,000 tons of surface ore that runs from \$3 to \$9 a ton at \$20.67 per ounce. This will keep the present mill in operation for more than two years.

Our tunnels and cross-cuts at the bottom of the shaft are now in the vicinity of a number of different veins or crossings, 300 feet below the surface. Twelve of these veins can be opened up while the mill is being completed, and by drifting North on these veins they will have a depth of 600 feet under the ridge. These additional veins will furnish ample ore to keep a 500 ton mill in operation for an indefinite period. Our Mill building is 95% completed, all heavy mathinery has been installed. We have a door classifier, an American United Filter, and a number of red wood tanks for cyaniding, all on the ground ready to install This work can all be done within 60 days after funds are supplied to resume operations. The cost of installing this equipment, completing the Mill Building providing a water supply, and starting production, will require about \$30,000.

After the Mill is in operation it will be necessary to sink the shaft about 500 feet deeper. This will give up a depth under the ride West and South of the shaft of about 750 feet, and under the high points north of the shaft would be better than 1,000 feet. At this depth the shaft will be in the schists, slates and quartz.

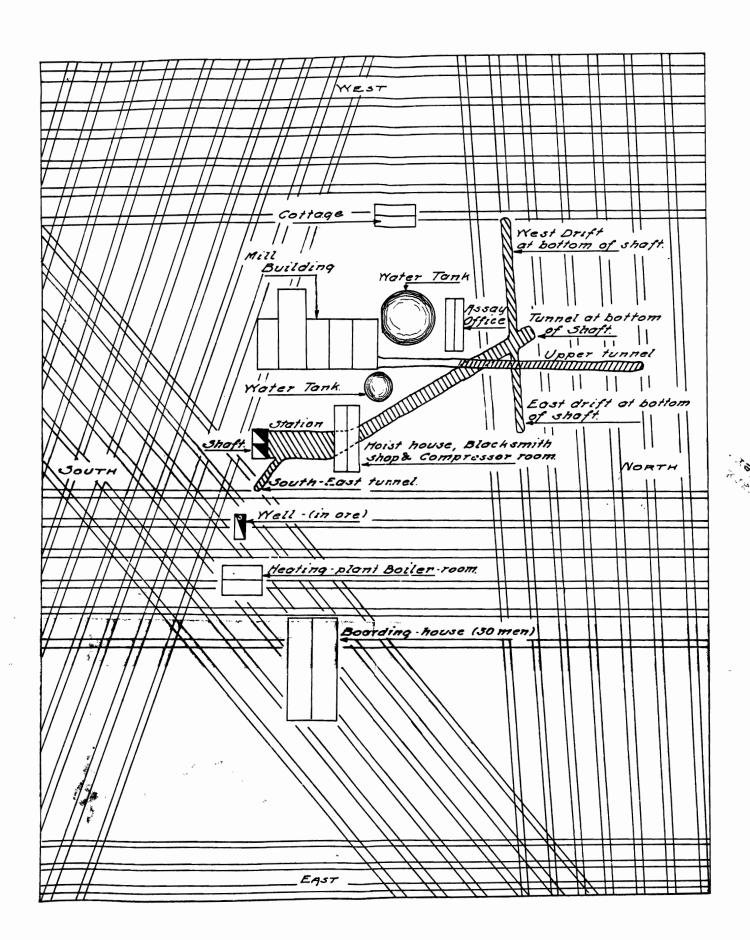
With the present price of gold and the Mill is operation, the capacity can soon be increased to 500 tons and immense profits will be earned for our stockholders.

The reports upon this property have been made by Messrs. C. W. Robbins, Louis K. Acker, Harry Bridenstine and A. C. Oberg, Mining Engineers and Geologists.

ANCHOR MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY,

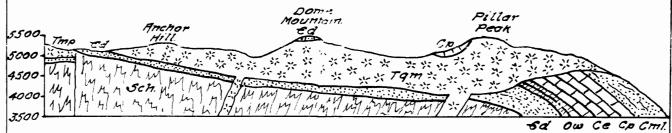
By Thomas Houlette.

L. Houlette



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This Cross Section is one of two shown to a depth of 1500 ft by the Government Geological Atlas of 1925. This Cross Section will be found on page 21 of said Atlas with a geological description which confirms all mining Engineer's reports on this property. Said Atlas also shows a complete map of the entire Black Hills and the formation of different districts.



SECTION FROM ANCHOR HILL TO PILLAR PEAK.

Tmp & Tam - Porphry - Ce - Englewood Limestone
22 Combrian Deadwood Cp - Pohasapa Limestone
Sch - Pre - Cambrian Cml - Minnelusa Sandstone
Ow - Whitewood Limestone



Anchor Mountain Mining Company Mill Building, Power House and Shaft