DMA Form 1

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
Control Slip

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

DMA Docket No. 421

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_____

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Routing Slip

To:	Coord. Comm.	Date	July 11, 1951
To:	Field Team	Date	JUL 12 1951
To:	Supply Division	Date	Aug 21 1951
To:	Reports + Records	Date	8-21-51
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CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C. 98868

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AUG 23 1951

McKnight
O'Leary
(Fairmore)
Wilson

Airmail

Re: DMA-421
Idaho Birthday Mines Co.

a.e.c.

Mr. Charles S. Woodward
21 South West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Woodward:

This will acknowledge your letter of August 14 to Mr. Billings concerning the need of a decision on your application for an exploration loan. In arriving at a decision we have had the help of a report sent in by the geologist who examined the property at the request of the Defense Minerals Administration.

From the evidence available we must conclude that the property is a potential producer of gold ore with only a small base metal content, and there is little likelihood that further exploration will expose ore bodies containing any significant tonnage of lead, zinc, or copper. Under the circumstances, we do not consider that approval of your project would be a justifiable expenditure of public funds that have been appropriated to strengthen national defense. I regret, therefore, that your application must be denied.

I wish to thank you for calling this property to the attention of the Defense Minerals Administration.

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

Tom Lyon, Director
Supply Division

J.F. 8/23

ETMcKnight:emp
G 8-21-51

Copies to: A. E. Weissenborn, Region II (2)
Chief, Lead-Zinc Br.
E. T. McKnight 4204 GSA
R. H. Mote
Reports & Records
Directors r. file 4214 GSA
Br. r. file 4214 GSA
Files

AUG 23 1951

Airmail

Re: [illegible]-421
Idaho Birthday Mines Co.

Mr. Charles E. Woodward
21 South West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Woodward:

This will acknowledge your letter of August 14 to Mr. Billings concerning the need of a decision on your application for an exploration loan. In arriving at a decision we have had the help of a report sent us by the geologist who examined the property at the request of the Defense Minerals Administration.

From the evidence available we must conclude that the property is a potential producer of gold ore with only a small base metal content, and there is little likelihood that further exploration will expose ore bodies containing any significant tonnage of lead, zinc, or copper. Under the circumstances, we do not consider that approval of your project would be a justifiable expenditure of public funds that have been appropriated to strengthen national defense. I regret, therefore, that your application must be denied.

I wish to thank you for calling this property to the attention of the Defense Minerals Administration.

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

Tom Lyon, Director
Supply Division

E T McKnight:emp
G 8-21-51
Copies to: A. M. Weissenborn, Region II (2)
Chief, Lead-Zinc Br.
E. T. McKnight 4204 GSA
R. M. Mote
Reports & Records
Directors r. file 4214 GSA
Br. r. file 4214 GSA
Files

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AUG 23 1951

McKnight
O'Leary
(for info)
Johnson.

Memorandum

Re: DMA-421
Idaho Birthday Mines Co.
Mine near Lowman, Idaho
Exploration loan, $93,050
Lead-zinc-copper

To: Reports & Records Unit
Administrative Management Div.

From: Chief, Lead-Zinc Branch

Subject: Denial of loan

The property is a gold mine that was closed by W.P.B. order L-208 in 1942. The workings have caved so that no underground examination could be made. The geologist sent to examine the property was limited to examination of the outcrops and cuts, the geologic setting, and the history of past production.

The mine works several parallel quartz veins in the granodiorite of the Idaho batholith. These veins contain occasional lenses and bunches of pyrite, galena and sphalerite in the central portions of the veins. The sulfides, including the pyrite, probably do not represent over 5 per cent of the total vein material. Individual lenses of sulfides may reach a thickness of 6-10 inches and have a combined lead-zinc content of 5-10 per cent. A bulk concentrate of the sulfides to recover the gold will contain appreciable percentages of by-product lead-zinc, but the tonnage would be too small to contribute materially to the nation's reserves of these metals.

The field team recommends that the request for exploration assistance be denied, and the Lead-Zinc Branch concurs.

Returned herewith are:

3 copies of the field team report dated July 18, 1951
4 copies of transmittal memo dated July 23
2 copies of field referral
Voluminous docket material as follows:
Letter of Jan. 10 from applicant (4 copies)
Letter of May 24 from applicant
Letter of June 23 from applicant, with attachments
Letter of Aug. 14 from applicant
NSRB form 146 (3 copies, containing exhibit 5)
Exhibit 4, (4 copies)

List of ore shipments (3 copies)
Promotional prospectus (3 copies)
Lease Agreement (1 copy)
Form MF-103 (1 copy)
Map exhibit 1 (5 copies, one not labeled)
" " 2A (5 " " " ")
" " 2B (4 copies)
" " 3A (4 copies)
" " 3B (4 copies)

Gunnard Johnson

T. F. Billings, Chief
Lead-Zinc Branch

Approved:

Norm Flynn

Director, Supply Division

J.F. 8/23

ETMcKnight:emp
G 8-21-51
Copies to: A. E. Weissenborn, Region II (2)
Chief, Lead-Zinc Br.
E. T. McKnight 4204 GSA
R. H. Mote
Reports & Records
Directors r. file 4214 GSA
Br. r. file 4214 GSA
Files

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AUG 23 1951

Q. E. C.

Memorandum

Re: DMA-421
Idaho Birthday Mines Co.
Mine near Lowman, Idaho
Exploration loan, $93,050
Lead-zinc-copper

To: Reports & Records Unit
Administrative Management Div.

From: Chief, Lead-Zinc Branch

Subject: Denial of loan

The property is a gold mine that was closed by W.P.B. order L-208 in 1942. The workings have caved so that no underground examination could be made. The geologist sent to examine the property was limited to examination of the outcrops and cuts, the geologic setting, and the history of past production.

The mine works several parallel quartz veins in the granodiorite of the Idaho batholith. These veins contain occasional lenses and bunches of pyrite, galena and sphalerite in the central portions of the veins. The sulfides, including the pyrite, probably do not represent over 5 per cent of the total vein material. Individual lenses of sulfides may reach a thickness of 6-10 inches and have a combined lead-zinc content of 5-10 per cent. A bulk concentrate of the sulfides to recover the gold will contain appreciable percentages of by-product lead-zinc, but the tonnage would be too small to contribute materially to the nation's reserves of these metals.

The field team recommends that the request for exploration assistance be denied, and the Lead-Zinc Branch concurs.

Returned herewith are:

3 copies of the field team report dated July 18, 1951
4 copies of transmittal memo dated July 23
2 copies of field referral
Voluminous docket material as follows:
Letter of Jan. 10 from applicant (4 copies)
Letter of May 24 from applicant
Letter of June 23 from applicant, with attachments
Letter of Aug. 14 from applicant
NSRB form 146 (3 copies, containing exhibit 5)
Exhibit 4, (4 copies)

List of ore shipments (3 copies)
Promotional prospectus (3 copies)
Lease Agreement (1 copy)
Form MF-103 (1 copy)
Map exhibit 1 (5 copies, one not labeled)
" " 2A (5 " " " ")
" " 2B (4 copies)
" " 3A (4 copies)
" " 3B (4 copies)

T. P. Billings by WBF
T. P. Billings, Chief
Lead-Zinc Branch

Approved:
Tom Lyon
Director, Supply Division

AUG 23 1951

Memorandum

Re: A-621
Idaho Birthday Mines Co.
Mine near Wallace, Idaho
Exploration loan, $35,000
Lead-zinc-copper

To: Reports & Records Unit
Administrative Management Div.

From: Chief, Lead-Zinc Branch

Subject: Denial of loan

The property is a gold mine that was closed by U.S.G.S. order (M-208) in 1942. The workings have caved so that no underground examination could be made. The geologist sent to examine the property was limited to examination of the dikerops and dump, the geologic setting, and the history of past production.

The mine works several parallel quartz veins in the granodiorite of the Idaho batholith. These veins contain disseminated lenses and bunches of pyrite, galena and sphalerite in the central portions of the veins. The sulfides, including the pyrite, probably do not represent over 5 per cent of the total vein material. Individual lenses of sulfides may reach a thickness of 6-10 inches and have a combined lead-zinc content of 5-10 per cent. A bulk concentrate of the sulfides to recover the gold will contain appreciable percentages of by-product lead-zinc, but the tonnage would be too small to contribute materially to the nation's reserves of these metals.

The field team recommends that the request for exploration assistance be denied, and the Lead-Zinc Branch concurs.

Returned herewith are:

3 copies of the field team report dated July 16, 1951
4 copies of transmittal memo dated July 23
7 copies of field referral
Voluminous docket material as follows:
Letter of Jan. 10 from applicant (4 copies)
Letter of May 24 from applicant
Letter of June 13 from applicant, with attachments
Letter of Aug. 14 from applicant
[illegible] (3 copies, containing exhibit 5)
Exhibit [illegible] (2 copies)

List of ore shipments (5 copies)
Promotional prospectus (5 copies)
Lease agreement (1 copy)
Form 4F-103 (1 copy)
Map exhibit 1 (5 copies, one not labeled)
" " 2A (5 " " " ")
" " 2B (4 copies)
" " 3A (4 copies)
" " 3B (4 copies)

Gunnard Johnson

A. R. Billings, Chief
Lead-Zinc Branch

/ gr vele

Tom Tyson

Treas r, Supply Supervisor

Meanlightcamp
G 6-71-51
Copies to: A. G. Weissenborn, Region II (2)
Chief, Lead-Zinc Br.
E. L. Meanlight
R. E. Hote
Reports & Records
Three ore r. file 4214 USA
Br. r. file 4214 USA
Files

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

July 23, 1951

Through: Landon F. Strobel

Memorandum

To: Mr. Tom Lyon, Chairman, Commodity Committee

From: Field Team, Region II

Subject: Idaho Birthday Mines Company
21 West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah
Docket DMA 721

Enclosed herewith is a report (four copies) by Elton A. Youngberg, U.S.G.S., on the subject property, and docket material.

Mr. Youngberg in his report recommends that exploration aid be denied the Idaho Birthday Mines as the mine produces a gold ore with a small by-product of base metal, and as it does not appear that further exploration would expose ore bodies which would add important amounts of these metals to the nations reserves.

The field team concurs with this recommendation.

Elton A. Youngberg
Elton A. Youngberg
For: A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMA
Field Team, Region II

M. E. Volin
M. E. Volin, Member
(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Enclosures

cc: L. F. Strobel
U.S.B.M. Spokane
U.S.B.M. Albany

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUL 27 1951
LANDON F. STROBEL
Operation Director

AUG 1 1951

2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
[illegible] Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

July [illegible], 1951

Through: [illegible] Trobel

Memorandum

To: Mr. [illegible] Lyon, Chairman, Commodity Committee

From: Field Team, Region [illegible]

Subject: Idaho Birthday Mines Company
21 East Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah
Docket [illegible]/21

Enclosed herewith is a report (four copies) by Milton [illegible] Youngberg, [illegible], on the subject property, and docket material.

Mr. Youngberg in his report recommends that exploration will be [illegible] the Idaho Birthday Mines as the mine produces a [illegible] ore with a small by-product of base metal, and as it does not appear that further exploration would add base ore bodies which would add large [illegible] amounts of these metals to the nations reserves.

The Field team concurs with this recommendation.

For: Milton [illegible] Youngberg
[illegible] Greenhorn
Executive Officer,
Field Team, Region [illegible]

Enclosures

[illegible] Collin, Member
U. S. Bureau of Mines

cc: [illegible] Trobel
[illegible] Spokane
[illegible] Albany
File

421

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

July 23, 1951

Through: Landon F. Strobel

Memorandum

To: Mr. Tom Lyon, Chairman, Commodity Committee

From: Field Team, Region II

Subject: Idaho Birthday Mines Company
21 West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah
Docket DMA421

Enclosed herewith is a report (four copies) by Elton A. Youngberg, U.S.G.S., on the subject property, and docket material.

Mr. Youngberg in his report recommends that exploration aid be denied the Idaho Birthday Mines as the mine produces a gold ore with a small by-product of base metal, and as it does not appear that further exploration would expose ore bodies which would add important amounts of these metals to the nations reserves.

The field team concurs with this recommendation.

Elton A. Youngberg
Elton A. Youngberg
For: A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMA
Field Team, Region II

M. E. Volin
M. E. Volin, Member
(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Enclosures

cc: L. F. Strobel
U.S.B.M. Spokane
U.S.B.M. Albany

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUL 27 1951
LANDON F. STROBEL
Executive Secretary

AUG 1 1951
2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
No. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

July 23, 1951

Through: Landon F. Strobel

Memorandum

To: Mr. Tom Lyon, Chairman, Commodity Committee

From: Field Team, Region II

Subject: Idaho Birthday Mines Company
21 West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah
Docket MA/21

Enclosed herewith is a report (four copies) by Elton A. Youngberg, U.S.G.S., on the subject property, and docket material.

Mr. Youngberg in his report recommends that exploration at the Idaho Birthday Mines as the mine produces a gold ore with a small by-product of base metal, and as it does not appear that further exploration would expose ore bodies which would add important amounts of these metals to the nations reserves.

The Field team concurs with this recommendation.

Elton A. Youngberg
For: A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, [illegible]
Field Team, Region II

Enclosures

H. E. Zelin, Member
(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

cc: L. F. Strobel
U.S.G.S. Spokane
U.S.G.S. Albany
File

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
[illegible] Howard Street
[illegible] 4, Washington

July [illegible], 1961

Through: [illegible] Arabel

Memorandum

To: [illegible], Chairman, Mining Committee

From: Field Team, Region II

Subject: [illegible] Birthday Mines Company
21 East Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah
Docket [illegible]/61

Attached herewith is a report (four copies) by [illegible] Youngberg, [illegible], on the subject property, and other material.

Mr. Youngberg in his report recommends that exploration at the Birthday Mines be [illegible] on the [illegible] of [illegible] with a small [illegible] of base metal, but as it does not appear that further exploration would be [illegible] [illegible] would add [illegible] amount of base metals to the nation's reserves.

The field team concurs with this recommendation.

[illegible]
Chief, [illegible]
Executive Officer,
Field Team, Region II

[illegible]
[illegible] Vein, Member
[illegible] Chief, [illegible]

Enclosures

cc: [illegible] Arabel
[illegible]
[illegible] Library
[illegible]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

[illegible] Howard Street
[illegible] 4, Washington

July [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] Andon [illegible] Strobel

Memorandum

To: [illegible] Mineral Commodity Specialist

From: Field Team, Option [illegible]

Subject: [illegible] Birthday Lines Company
[illegible] East Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah
[illegible]

Enclosed herewith is a report (four copies) by Alan [illegible] Boundary, [illegible], on the subject property, and [illegible] material.

Mr. Boundary in his report recommends [illegible] the [illegible] Birthday Lines as the [illegible] with a small percentage of base metal, and as it does not appear that further exploration will [illegible] ore bodies which would add to present reserves of these metals to the nation's resources.

The field team concurs with this recommendation.

Alan [illegible] Boundary
[illegible] Geologist
Executive Officer,
Field Team, [illegible]

Enclosures

[illegible] Olin, Author
[illegible] Group of Lines

cc: [illegible] Strobel
[illegible] Spokane
[illegible] Albany
File

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

July 18, 1951

Memorandum

To: A. E. Weissenborn, Executive Officer, DMA, Field Team, Region II

From: Elton A. Youngberg, Geologist, U.S.G.S.

Subject: Docket DMA 421
Idaho Birthday Mines,Co.
21 West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUL 27 1951
LANDON F. STROBEL
Executive Secretary

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the application for exploration aid by the Idaho Birthday Mines be denied as the mine produces primarily gold ore with only a small base metal content and as there is no evidence that further exploration will expose ore bodies containing an important amount of these metals.

LOCATION

The Idaho Birthday Mines Company property is located 12 miles east of Lowman, Idaho, on the right bank of the South Fork of the Payette River in T. 9 N., R. 9 E., of the Boise Meridian.

RESUME OF FIELD EXAMINATION

Four hours were spent with Joe Branson, Superintendent of Idaho Birthday Mines Company, examining outcrops and cuts. All underground workings were caved and inaccessible as the mine has been inactive since 1942 when the property was closed by W. P. B. Order L-208.

To check the claims of the applicant that the ores of this property contained important reserves of base metals was difficult as inspections of underground workings could not be made. Surface outcrops did not support their claims.

A number of short tunnels have been driven on the property to explore several parallel east west veins dipping 60-70° to the north in granordiorite of the Idaho batholith. The veins are fissure filled with quartz and sulphide minerals with the sulphide minerals occupying vugs and

cavities in the central portion of the veins, and areas prepared by late Brecciation of the quartz. The gold deposition is closely associated with the pyrite. The sulphides, pyrite, lead and zinc are found in occassional lenses and bunches and probably do not represent over 5 percent of the total vein material. The individual lenses of sulphides may reach a thickness of 6-10 inches and have a combined lead-zinc content of 5-10 percent. A bulk concentrate of the sulphides to recover the gold will contain appreciable quantities of lead-zinc but the volume, as indicated from surface observations, would be too small to contribute materially to the nation's reserves of these metals.

It appears that the expenditure of $93,050 on exploration as proposed by the applicant is not warranted.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
No. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

July 1[illegible], 1961

Memorandum

To: [illegible] Weissenborn, Executive Director, DMA, Field Area, Region II

From: Milton A. Rosenberg, Geologist, [illegible]

Subject: Docket [illegible]21
Idaho Birthday Mines, Inc.
21 West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the application for exploration aid by the Idaho Birthday Mines be denied as the mine produces primarily gold ore with only a small base metal content and as there is no evidence that further exploration will expose ore bodies containing an important amount of these metals.

LOCATION

The Idaho Birthday Mines Company property is located 12 miles east of Newman, Idaho, on the right bank of the South Fork of the Payette River in T. 9 N., R. 8 E., of the Boise Meridian.

[illegible] INSPECTION

Four hours were spent with Joe Dragoon, superintendent of Idaho Birthday Mines Company, examining outcrops and pits. All underground workings were caved and inaccessible as the mine has been inactive since 1942 when the property was closed by [illegible] Order L-208.

To check the claims of the applicant that the ores of this property contained important reserves of base metals was difficult as inspections of underground workings could not be made. Surface outcrops did not support their claims.

A number of short tunnels have been driven on the property to explore several parallel east west veins dipping [illegible] to the north in granodiorite of the Idaho batholith. The veins are fissure filled with quartz and sulphide minerals with the sulphide minerals occupying [illegible] and

[illegible] in the central portion of the veins, and these are dark [illegible] [illegible] of the quartz. The gold mineralization is [illegible] associated with the pyrite. The sulphides, pyrite, lead and zinc are found in [illegible] occasional lenses and bunches and probably do not exceed over [illegible] percent of the total vein material. The individual lenses of sulphides may reach a thickness of [illegible] inches and have a content of lead-zinc sulphides of [illegible] percent. The sulphide concentrate of the sulphides [illegible] however [illegible] [illegible] quantities of lead-zinc [illegible], as indicated from surface [illegible] times, would be too small to contribute materially to the nation's reserves of these metals.

It is [illegible] that the expenditure of [illegible] in the exploration as proposed by the applicant is not warranted.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

July 24, 1951

Memorandum

To: A. Z. Weissenborn, Executive Officer, WPA, Field Team, Region II

From: Milton A. Lundberg, Geologist, Spokane

Subject: Project DMA (2)
Idaho Birthday Mines, Co.
21 West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the application for exploration aid by the Idaho Birthday Mines be denied as the mine produces primarily gold ore with only a small base metal content and as there is no evidence that further exploration will expose ore bodies containing an important amount of base metals.

LOCATION

The Idaho Birthday Mines Company property is located 12 miles east of Lemhi, Idaho, on the right bank of the North Fork of Lemhi River in T. 9 N., R. 8 E., of the Boise Meridian.

[illegible] INSPECTION

Four hours were spent with Joe Brown, superintendent of Idaho Birthday Mines Company, examining outcrops and dumps. All underground workings were caved and inaccessible as the mine has been inactive since 1942 when the property was closed by W. P. B. Order L-208.

To check the claim of the applicant that the ores of this property contained important reserves of base metals was difficult as inspections of underground workings could not be made. Our ore inspection did not support their claims.

A number of short tunnels have been driven on the property to explore several parallel east west veins dipping [illegible] to the north in granodiorite of the Idaho batholith. The veins are [illegible] filled with quartz and sulphide minerals with the sulphide minerals occurring [illegible] and

[illegible] entities in the central portion of the veins, [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] remainder of the veins. The gold deposition is [illegible] associated with the pyrite. The sulphides, pyrite, lead and zinc are found in [illegible] lenses and [illegible] and probably do not [illegible] [illegible] the total vein material. The individual masses of sulphides may reach a thickness of [illegible] inches and have a combined lead-zinc content of [illegible] percent. [illegible] concentrate of the sulphides to recover the gold [illegible] appreciable quantities of lead-zinc [illegible], as indicated from surface observations, would be of great benefit to non-ferrous material, to the nation's reserves of these metals.

[illegible] that the expenditure of [illegible] on exploration as proposed by the applicant is not warranted.

FILE COPY
SURNAME:
Herres

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JULY 16, 1951

IDAHO MINERAL MINE COMPANY
[illegible]
SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

[illegible] YOUR APPLICATION [illegible] TO STATE OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION [illegible]

[illegible] NEXT YOU [illegible]

Otto Herres

OTTO HERRES, Chief
Leasing Branch
Defense Minerals Administration

CHERRES:ks

cc: Reports & Records Unit
Mote
McKnight
Herres
Files

Mr. Mayo
Audits
2 copies to field [illegible] Ser. 11

Filed 4-21

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1951

[illegible] 1, 1951

[illegible] MINERAL MINES COMPANY
[illegible]
[illegible] UTT 1, UTAH

[illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted] Herrera

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Miles

cc: [illegible] Reports & Records Unit
[illegible]ote
[illegible]ainight
[illegible]erron
[illegible]iles

Mr. [illegible]aye
Auditor

[illegible] copies to Field [illegible], Tl

JUL 13 1951

re: Docket DMA-4211

G.E.C.

Idaho Birthday Mines Company
51 South West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

Gentlemen:

Your application (Docket DMA-4211) for an exploration loan under the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 has been reviewed by the Lead-Zinc Branch of the Defense Minerals Administration. Before final decision can be taken on your request, it will be necessary to obtain additional information on your property. Your application, therefore, has been referred to Mr. A. A. Weissenborn, Executive Officer, DMA Field Team, South 157 Howard Street, Spokane 8, Washington, with the request that the needed information be supplied to us.

Yours very truly,

Tom Lyon

Tom Lyon, Director
Supply Division

KJLyons:emp
G 7-10-51
Copies to: A. A. Weissenborn, Region II (2)
Chief, Lead-Zinc Br.
E. T. Meknight 4204 GSA
R. H. Mate
L. F. Strobel
Directors r. file 4214 GSA
Br. r. file 4214 GSA
Files

SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

Mr. Heres
Rec 3618

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NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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PA007 LA291 L.SLA330 NL PD=SALTLAKECITY UTAH 15=

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INTERIOR DEPT
MINERALS ADMINISTRATION WASHDC=

JUL 15 PM 11 10

RE: DMA- 421X MACHINERY IS INSTALLED AT OUR PROPERTY IN IDAHO AND PROJECT IS NOW UNDERWAY. EVERYTHING THAT YOU HAVE ASK FOR HAS BEEN SUBMITTED. AFTER RECEIVING YOUR LETTER APRIL TWELVETH WE PROCEEDED TO RAISE THE NECESSARY FIFTY PERCENT OF THE FINANCES FOR THE PROJECT PRPOSED. OUR MONEY IS IN THE BANK. WHY IS IT THAT WE CAN NOT GET A DECISION FROM DMA AND GET THE PROJECT SET UP. WE BELIEVE THAT WE WERE ONE OF THE FIRST TO MAKE APPLICATION FOR

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

JUL 16 1951

5

SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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

7A007 12

15 PM 11 19

ASSISATANCE UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950. ALL CORRESPONDENCE WITH YOU HAS LED US TO BELIEVE THAT APPROVAL MIGHT BE GIVEN. A YES OR NO IS SURELY IN ORDER AT THIS TIME=

IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINES COMPANY=..

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUL 1 6 1951
8:25 a M
LANDON F. STROBEL
Executive Secretary

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUL 12 1951

Mr. A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMA Field Team
Region II
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 8, Washington

Dear Sir:

We attach "Review of Application for Exploration Assistance" on:

Docket No. 421X

Commodity Lead-zinc-copper

Applicant Idaho Birthday Mines Company, 21 South West Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah

Please expedite the consideration of this application with particular reference to the potato raised in the attached "Review."

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

Tom Lyon, Chairman
Coordinating Committee

Lowell B. Moon
For Bureau of Mines

Dwight M. Lemmon
For Geological Survey

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 2, 1951

Mr. Charles S. Woodward, President
71 South West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

Subject: DMA-421X
Re: Exploration Loan

My dear Mr. Woodward:

Receipt is acknowledged of your application and attachments of June 23, 1951 for an exploration loan under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The application was assigned Docket Number DMA-421X and referred to Mr. Otto Herres, Chief, Lead-Zinc Branch on June 26, 1951.

In any future correspondence relating to your application, kindly refer to DMA-421X.

Sincerely yours,

LANDON F. STROBEL

Landon F. Strobel
Executive Secretary

L. F. Strobel:jc
cc: Strobel
✓File
Herres
Lyon

DMA 421

856

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

A. L. Brokaw
Herrera
McKnight
Hale
Mills

June 15, 1951

Re: DMA-421

Mr. Charles S. Woodward, President
Idaho Birthday Mines Company
21 South West Temple Street
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Dear Mr. Woodward:

This letter is being sent to you for the purpose of clarifying my telegram of June 15, 1951.

The additional information requested in that covered by the items marked on the enclosed form. The information originally submitted is too general for the purpose of adequately evaluating your project for the exploration program.

A geologic map showing the relationship between the veins is needed. The Romney report refers to a geologic map, but it is not included with the documents submitted. A map, if available would help explain some of many of the questions that have arisen concerning the merit of the project.

The geologic section (Exhibit 28) shows the lower tunnel as not having reached the No. 9 vein, but in paragraph 6 of the "Supplemental information" it is stated that the vein has been cut and that it contains good values in lead and zinc sulphides. This section is without a scale, therefore, it is impossible to determine where this, or any other vein, is located in relation to the present breast of the lower tunnel. These discrepancies should be clarified. From the data submitted it is not possible to determine the relationship between the strike of the veins and the direction of the proposed tunnel.

It would be helpful if you would submit assays on the sulphides cut in the lower tunnel. The data would give us some idea on what could be expected in the way of ore grade, if this project were undertaken.

These are some of the many questions that must be considered in processing the application. Therefore, it is necessary for us to

request this more specific information from you.

A prompt reply to this request will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Otto Herres

Otto Herres, Chief
Lead-Zinc Branch

ALBrokaw:emp
G 6/15/51
Copies to: J. H. East, Jr. Region IV (2)
Chief, Lead-Zinc Br.
E. T. McKnight 4204 GSA
R. H. Mote
L. F. Strobel
Directors r. file 4214 GSA
Br. r. file 4214 GSA
✓ Files

FILE COPY
SURNAME

14-1110037 EXPENSES OF DEFENSE
PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT
(ALLOTMENT TO INTERIOR)
1951 10.1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUNE 14, 1951

IDAHO MINERAL MINES
21 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

REFEL WE ARE SENDING AIRMAIL LETTER EXPLAINING DETAILS NEEDED.

Otto Herres

OTTO HERRES, CHIEF
LEAD-ZINC BRANCH
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

OTTO HERRES'lm

cc: Mr. Maye
Audits
Strobel
Mote
McKnight
Herres
Files

Form 421

July 2, 1951

Mr. Charles S. Woodward, President
21 South West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

Subject: DMA-421X
Re: Exploration Loan

My dear Mr. Woodward:

Receipt is acknowledged of your application and attachments of June 23, 1951 for an exploration loan under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The application was assigned Docket Number DMA-421X and referred to Mr. Otto Herres, Chief, Lead-Zinc Branch on June 26, 1951.

In any future correspondence relating to your application, kindly refer to DMA-421X.

Sincerely yours,

LANDON F. STROBEL

Landon F. Strobel
Executive Secretary

L. F. Strobel:jc
cc: Strobel
File
Herres
Lyon

L. [illegible] Strobel

A.E.C.

June [illegible], 1951

[illegible]-421

Mr. Charles S. Woodward, President
Idaho Birthday Mines Company
21 South West Temple Street
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Dear Mr. Woodward:

This letter is being sent to you for the purpose of clarifying my telegram of June 13, 1951.

The additional information requested is covered by the items marked on the enclosed form. The information originally submitted is too general for the purpose of adequately evaluating your project for the exploration program.

A geologic map showing the relationship between the veins is needed. The survey report refers to a geologic map, but it is not included with the documents submitted. A map, if available, would help explain some of the questions that have arisen concerning the merit of the project.

The geologic section (exhibit 2A) shows the lower tunnel as not having reached the lower vein, and in paragraph 6 of the "Supplemental Information" it is stated that the vein was cut at a point [illegible] feet below the surface. This section is without a scale. Therefore, it is impossible to determine where the [illegible] or any other vein is located in relation to the present breast of the lower tunnel. These measurements should be obtainable from the data submitted. It is not possible to determine the relationship between the strike of the veins and the direction of the proposed tunnel.

It would be helpful if you would submit assays on the sulphides cut in the lower tunnel. The data would give us some idea on what could be expected in the way of ore grade, if this project were undertaken.

These are some of the many questions that must be considered in processing the application. Therefore, it is necessary for us to

request this more specific information from you.

A prompt reply to this request will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Otto Herres

Otto Herres, Chief
Land-Line Branch

AL:Brokaw:emp
6/15/51
Copies to: J. H. East, Jr. Region IV (2)
Chief, Land-Line Br.
[illegible] Knight LOA [illegible]
R. A. Lote
L. F. Strobel
Directors r. file LOA, OSA
Br. r. file LOA, OSA
Files

Form MF-103
(April 1951)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1035.
Approval expires 6-30-51.

APPLICATION FOR AID FOR AN EXPLORATION PROJECT PURSUANT TO MINERAL ORDER 5, UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

DO NOT FILL IN THIS BLOCK

Docket No. DMA - 421 X

Date received 6/25/51

Participation

IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINES CO.
21 So. W. TEMPLE ST.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 25 1951
LANDON F. STROBEL
Executive Secretary

Name and address of applicant

Date JUNE 23, 1951

FILL IN THIS BLOCK

Date of application JAN. 8, 1951

Estimated cost $93,050.00

Mineral or metal GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, ZINC AND COPPER

Percentage of Government participation $46,525.00

Location of mine 12 MILES E. OF LOWMAN, IDAHO

Date of filing MF-100 MAY 1951

DMA Docket Number, if available DMA-421 X

INSTRUCTIONS

Read Mineral Order 5, Regulations Governing Government Aid in Defense Projects, before completing this application. Submit four signed copies of the application to Defense Minerals Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or to the nearest field executive officer thereof, with your name and address on each sheet of the application and all accompanying papers. If any question is inapplicable, or if you cannot answer it, so state on the form. Where the space provided for answer is insufficient, answer on a separate sheet, annex it to the application form, and refer to it in space for answer. If the application is approved, you will be presented with an exploration project contract on Form MF-200, for your signature.

THE APPLICANT

*1. Is applicant an individual, partnership, or corporation?
*2. If a partnership, state names and addresses of partners.
*3. If a corporation, state names and addresses of officers, directors, and five largest stockholders.
*4. Describe the mining and general business experience of (*a*) the applicant, and (*b*) the person or persons who will manage the project.
*5. Are you the owner or the lessee of the property?
6. If owner, state what claims, liens, or encumbrances, if any, are against the property.
7. If lessee, attach a copy of the lease and state if it is in good standing.

NOTE.—It will be necessary to procure and attach to the exploration project contract agreements of claimants, lienors, encumbrances and lessors subordinating their interests in the property to the interest of the Government under the contract.

8. Furnish current financial statement, showing assets and liabilities, and a profit and loss statement.
9. How much money is applicant prepared to invest in proposed project? Is it sufficient to pay your part of the cost of the project as detailed in question 23 of this application form, in accordance with the regulations on Government participation (Section 9 of Mineral Order 5)?

*If you have already answered these questions on MF-100, you are not required to answer the questions for this application.

16—64067-1

See reverse side

JUN 2[illegible] 5

THE PROPERTY

10. (*a*) Give a description of the real property that will be in any way involved in the exploration project, including any existing mine or operating property.
    (*b*) Give the legal description of the exact parcel, plot, or area upon which the exploration is to be conducted.

    NOTE.—If both areas are the same, so state. The only obligation to repay the Government is from the net earnings from any commercial discovery made in the area specified in (*b*) above in which the exploration is to be conducted, and the expenditure of funds which may be charged as costs of the project must be limited to that area or to work necessary to perform the exploration in that area.

*11. State the present and former names of the property, if any.
*12. State, in detail, the location of the property with reference to towns, railroads, roads, shipping points, including distances and directions and kinds and conditions of roads.
*13. State source and quantity of water available for operations and its sufficiency at all seasons.
State amount of power to be used, rate per hour or other cost, and source.
*14. Describe any existing useable facilities, equipment, buildings, or structure now on the property that will be devoted to the exploration work.
15. State in detail how the ore could be shipped and how and where milled.
*16. History:
    (*a*) Give a statement, as complete as possible, of previous exploration, development, operation, and production of property, with reasons for any past suspensions of operations.
    (*b*) State briefly the known history and production of adjoining and neighboring properties.
    (*c*) Furnish any available (private) reports that may apply to this application, including results of mine examinations, recommended exploration and development, and metallurgical investigations.
*17. Production:
    (*a*) If mine is in production, furnish the following information:

	Tons per day	*Grade or analysis*	*Cost per ton*	*Net value per ton*
(1) Mining				
(2) Milling				
(3) Shipped or sold				

*18. Ore or mineral reserves: (If property is or has been operating.)
    (*a*) Describe the ore or mineral deposits briefly.
    (*b*) Submit available maps and assay data.
    (*c*) Give estimated tonnage and grade of each class of ore reserves.
19. State any conditions or circumstances regarding the property not sufficiently brought out by the foregoing questions.

THE EXPLORATION

20. For what mineral or minerals and for what types of deposits and ores will the exploration be conducted?
21. Describe briefly, but concisely, the proposed work and the estimated time required to complete it.

    NOTE.—The Government will not participate in a project that will require more than 2 years to complete.

22. Furnish statement of the geological basis of the project with particular emphasis on factors leading the operator to expect the finding of commercial ore bodies. This statement should be accompanied by supporting maps such as geological maps, maps of the proposed openings and assay maps, sample lists, and other pertinent data.

THE REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS

23. Tabulate in the form of an itemized statement with a sum for each item the estimated requirements and costs of the project so that the total will give the estimated cost of the project in which the Government will participate, as follows:
    (*a*) Labor, by numbers and classes (miners, muckers, millmen, etc.), with wages of each.
    (*b*) Supervisors, by numbers and positions, with salaries of each.
    (*c*) Cost of necessary repairs to existing facilities, structures, and buildings.
    (*d*) Cost of necessary installation or construction of additional facilities, structures, and buildings.
    (*e*) Cost of items of equipment, not now owned by the applicant which must be purchased for operations at a cost of $50 or more each.
    (*f*) Cost of rental for equipment which the operator proposes to rent.
    (*g*) Rental value of items of equipment which the operator now owns and which will be devoted to the work.
    (*h*) Cost of materials and supplies, including items of equipment costing less than $50 each.
    (*i*) Cost of power, water, utilities, and any other items not provided for above.
24. Furnish a time schedule of the project, stated in terms of months after project is approved, showing progress expected to be accomplished and the money expected to be spent.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned company, and the official executing this certification on its behalf, hereby certify that the information contained in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINES Co.
(Name of company)

By Charles S. Woodward
(Signature of authorized official)

JUNE 23, 1951
(Date)

President
(Title)

Title 18, U. S. Code (Crimes), Section 1001, makes it a criminal offense to make a willfully false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

*Same as footnote on page 1.

16—64067-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
DA-1110037 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT
(ALLOTMENT TO INTERIOR)
1951 10.1

JUNE 14, 1951

IDAHO MINERAL MINES
23 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

REFER TO ARE DATED AIRMAIL LETTER EXPLAINING DETAILS HEREON.

Otto Herres

OTTO HERRES, CHIEF
LEAD-ZINC BRANCH
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

OTTO HERRES'lm

cc: Mr. Mayo
Audits
Strobel
Hote
McKnight
Herres
Files

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
14-111007 DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT
(ALLOTMENT TO I NTERIOR)
1951 10.1

JUNE 13, 1951

IDAHO DIRTDAT MINES
24 NORTH WEST TEMPLE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

RE: DMA 421 ACTION ON APPLICATION REQUIRES MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

CONCERNING LEE AREA OF EXPLORATION PROJECT. SUGGEST YOU SUBMIT THESE

DETAILS PROMPTLY.

Otto Herres

OTTO HERRES, CHIEF
LEASING BRANCH
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

OTTO HERRES:lm

cc: Mr. Mayo
Audits
Strobel
Hote
McKnight
Herres
Files

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Lyons (ETM)
McKnight
O'Leary
(For Mote)
Herres
Lemmon (for Rose)
Moon

Re: Docket DMA-421X

JUL 13 1951

Idaho Birthday Mines Company
21 South West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

Gentlemen:

Your application (Docket DMA-421X) for an exploration loan under the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 has been reviewed by the Lead-Zinc Branch of the Defense Minerals Administration. Before final decision can be taken on your request, it will be necessary to obtain additional information on your property. Your application, therefore, has been referred to Mr. A. E. Weissenborn, Executive Officer, DMA Field Team, South 157 Howard Street, Spokane 8, Washington, with the request that the needed information be supplied to us.

Yours very truly,

Tom Lyon, Director
Supply Division

EJLyons:emp
G 7-10-51
Copies to: A. E. Weissenborn, Region II (2)
Chief, Lead-Zinc Br.
E. T. McKnight 4204 GSA
R. H. Mote
L. F. Strobel
Directors r. file 4214 GSA
Br. r. file 4214 GSA
Files

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

Mr. Herres
Rm 3618
(57)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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WP082 PD=SALTLAKECITY UTAH 14 1002A=

1951 JUN 14 PM 1 00

OTTO HERRES, CHIEF LEAD ZINC BRANCH=

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION=

RETEL DMA-421 - THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS AS INDICATED IN ORIGINAL APPLICATION JANUARY 8TH PLEASE BE SPECIFIC AS TO FURTHER DETAILS NEEDED=

IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINES CO=

14th

RETEL WE ARE SENDING AIRMAIL LETTER EXPLAINING DETAILS NEEDED.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

JUN 14 1951

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 14 1951
3:00 p.m.
LANDON F. STROBEL
Executive Secretary

BUREAU OF MINES
MAIL ROOM
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JUN 14 2 42 PM '51

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
14-1110037 EXPENSES OF DEFENSE
PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT
(ALLOTMENT TO I WERIOR)
1951 10.1

Herres
McKnight
Mote

JUNE 13, 1951

IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINES
[illegible] SOUTH WEST TEMPLE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

REFEL DMA ACT ACTION ON APPLICATION REQUIRES MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION CONCERNING NET AILS OF EXPLORATION PROJECT. SUGGEST YOU SUBMIT THESE DETAILS PROMPTLY.

Otto Herres

OTTO HERRES, CHIEF
LEAD-ZINC BRANCH
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

OTTO HERRES:lm

cc: Mr. Maye
Audits
Strobel
Mote
McKnight
Herres
Files

Send to 1 [illegible]

Mr. Strobel
Mr. Herres
Rm 3618

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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LA249

L.SLC024 NL PD=SALTLAKECITY UTAH 12= 1951 JUN 12 PM 6 16

OTTO HERRES CHIEF=

LEAD-ZINC BRANCH DEFENSE MINERALS ADMIN WASHDC=

RE: DMA-421. EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN SECURED AND IS NOW BEING MOVED INTO THE MINE NEAR LOWMAN, IDAHO. MOUTH OF TUNNEL ON PROPOSED WORK IS BEING RETIMBERED-BUILDINGS NECESSARY ARE BEING REPAIRED AND EVERYTHING MADE READY TO PROCEED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AS OUTLINED IN OUR APPLICATION MAILED JANUARY 9 1951. AFTER RECEIVING YOUR LETTER OF APRIL 12TH AND LISTENING TO JAMES A BOYD ON THE SUBJECT WHILE HE WAS IN SALT LAKE, WE IMMEDIATELY

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

BUREAU
MAIL ROOM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUN 13 7 58 AM '51

CLASS OF SERVICE

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...g the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

1951 JUN 12 PM

SYM
DL=Da
NL=N
LT=Int'l
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

W. P. MARSHALL, 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

L.SLC024

SECURED OUR FIFTY PERCENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT MONEY REQUIRED. WILL APPRECIATE ANYTHING YOU CAN DO TO SPEED UP THE SIGNING OF THE FINAL PROJECT AGREEMENT=

IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINES COMPANY=..

MF 103

OK but need more specific details

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

BUREAU OF MINES
MAIL ROOM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUN 13 7 58 AM '51

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 1 3 1951
E. 15
LANDON F. STROBEL
Executive Secretary

FILE COPY
SURNAME:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

APR 12 1951

Idaho Birthday Mines Company
Mr. Charles S. Woodward, President
21 South West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

In reply please refer to DMA-421

Dear Mr. Woodward:

One of the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950 is the encouragement of exploration, development and mining of strategic minerals and metals. Where an applicant has proven reserves of strategic materials, Federal aid in mining can be given through procurement contracts for such materials as are in short supply. On the strength of these contracts, the applicant can obtain private financing in most instances.

The program recently approved for encouragement of exploration of strategic materials calls for participation on the part of the applicant. For zinc, lead and copper deposits it will be necessary to match Government funds on an equal basis. Funds advanced by the Government will be considered a loan, to be repaid if the exploration is profitable, but to be canceled if unsuccessful. The details of the plan, explaining the projects that will be eligible for assistance, the terms and schedules of financing, repayment, and other pertinent information, are enclosed.

A review of your application (DMA-421) for financial aid in an exploration program at the Idaho Birthday Mines property indicates that part of your proposal may be considered under this exploration program. Details concerning expenditures that will be considered chargeable to exploration aid will be subject to a final determination by negotiation, but as a preliminary appraisal, we believe that the program will apply to that part of your application concerned with exploration and development, $94,500.00.

Before we can proceed further with consideration of your application, which may or may not require a field examination, please indicate your willingness to provide your share of the funds needed to carry out the proposed exploration. Any modification of your original proposal that you may wish to make will be considered, but you should be specific concerning the work you wish to undertake.

Very truly yours,

Otto Herres

OTTO HERRES, Chief
Lead-Zinc Branch

ETMcKnight:bsp
G 3/23/51

Copies to: Chief, Lead-Zinc Branch
USGS McKnight
L. B. Moon
R. H. Mote
L. F. Strobel
C. O. Mittendorf
Files

Enclosures 2 copies to A. E. Weissenborn
Exec. Officer, Region II

6/5/51

Defense Minerals Administration

Review of Application for Exploration Assistance

Docket No. 421X

Commodity Lead, zinc, copper

Total Amount $93,050.00

Govt. Participation 50%

1. Name and Address of Applicant Idaho Birthday Mines Co., 21 South West Temple Salt Lake City, Utah

2. Location of Property 12 miles east of Lowman, Boise County, Idaho. Specific claims shown on attached map.

3. Mineral or metal Gold-silver-lead zinc-copper Is it listed in Section 9 of MO-5? Yes

If not, application will be rejected.

4. Geologic probability of discovery—based on data in application (question #16, 17, 18, 20 and 22)*

Mines or Survey reports, etc., do you rate chances:

a) Good

b) Poor

c) None

d) Don't know—needs field examination X

e) Is there an alternative and favorable project? No
(If so, attach an explanation)

5. Is the applicant's right to the property clearly stated? Yes, (see prospectus)
(question 5, 6, 7)*

6. If applicant is a lessee, is a copy of the lease attached? Not applicable

Does the lease have sufficient time to run to cover a future productive period? Not applicable

*question numbers are those of MF-103

7. Are subordination agreements necessary? No

a) MF-201? _____

b) MF-202 _____

8. From the data presented, does the proposed project appear feasible from the point of view of:

a) Available manpower Yes

b) Equipment and supplies Yes
(Question 14 plus general knowledge of availability)*

c) Accessibility (question 12)* Yes

d) Water (question 13)* Yes

e) Power (question 13)* Yes

Is a field check needed on any of these points? No

9. Does the experience of the applicant appear to be adequate to assure that he can properly conduct the proposed project? (question 4)* _____

Is a field check needed on this point? Yes

10. Exhibit A. (questions 21 and 22)*

a) Is the project adequately described? Yes

If not, are there sufficient data given so that you can describe the project? _____ If so, attach a draft.

b) Is there an adequate map or sketch of the proposed work? Yes

c) Is the proposed work "exploration" under the definition of Section 8, MO-5? Yes

If not, what part of it is? _____

Is this part a worthwhile exploration project?_____

d) Are the cost estimates detailed? In part

Can they be summarized, as on page 2 of Procedural Instruction 5-A, from the available data?_____ If so, attach a draft.

e) Are the cost estimates reasonable? Don't know

f) Should more information be requested from applicant? No

g) Is a field examination necessary to complete Exhibit A? Yes

11. Exhibit B (question 23-d)*

a) Is it applicable? Yes

b) If so, are sufficient data furnished? No If so, attach a draft.

c) Is a field check needed? Yes

12. Exhibit C (question 23-e, f and g)*

a) Is it applicable? Yes

b) Sufficient data? No If so, attach a draft.

c) Are rents and charges reasonable? Don't know

d) Is a field check needed? Yes

13. Exhibit D (question 23-a, b)*

a) Are there sufficient data? Yes

b) Is the schedule adequate for the work proposed? Yes

c) Is the schedule excessive for the work proposed? No

d) Are the proposed wages and salaries reasonable? Yes

e) Is a field check needed? No

14. Exhibit E (question 23-c)*

a) Is it applicable? Yes

b) Sufficient data? No

c) Reasonable? Don't know

d) Field check needed? Yes

15. In your judgment, can the proposed work be done in the proposed time? Yes

(All exploration must be completed within two years)

16. If field examination is not needed, attach your recommendation.

17. If field examination is needed, do you have any special instructions for the field team not indicated by your answers to the foregoing question? Miscellaneous expenses, supply costs, etc. should be checked and itemized.

Because this property appears to be primarily a gold-silver producer, assays or other data supporting its potentialities as a significant producer of lead, zinc, and copper will be required.

Reviewed by: Erwin J. Lyons GS

Date 7-6-51

97692

6/5/51

Defense Minerals Administration

Review of Application for Exploration Assistance

Docket No. 421X

Commodity Lead, zinc, copper

Total Amount $93,050.00

Govt. Participation 50%

1. Name and Address of Applicant Idaho Birthday Mines Co., 21 South West Temple Salt Lake City, Utah

2. Location of Property 12 miles east of Lowman, Boise County, Idaho. Specific claims shown on attached map.

3. Mineral or metal Gold-silver-lead-zinc-copper Is it listed in Section 9 of MO-5? Yes

If not, application will be rejected.

4. Geologic probability of discovery—based on data in application (question #16, 17, 18, 20 and 22)*

Mines or Survey reports, etc., do you rate chances:

a) Good

b) Poor

c) None

d) Don't know—needs field examination X

e) Is there an alternative and favorable project? No
(If so, attach an explanation)

5. Is the applicant's right to the property clearly stated? Yes, (see prospectus) (question 5, 6, 7)*

6. If applicant is a lessee, is a copy of the lease attached? Not applicable

Does the lease have sufficient time to run to cover a future productive period? Not applicable

*question numbers are those of MF-103

7. Are subordination agreements necessary? No

a) MF-201? _____

b) MF-202 _____

8. From the data presented, does the proposed project appear feasible from the point of view of:

a) Available manpower Yes

b) Equipment and supplies Yes
(Question 14 plus general knowledge of availability)*

c) Accessibility (question 12)* Yes

d) Water (question 13)* Yes

e) Power (question 13)* Yes

Is a field check needed on any of these points? No

9. Does the experience of the applicant appear to be adequate to assure that he can properly conduct the proposed project? (question 4)* _____

Is a field check needed on this point? Yes

10. Exhibit A. (questions 21 and 22)*

a) Is the project adequately described? Yes

If not, are there sufficient data given so that you can describe the project? _____ If so, attach a draft.

b) Is there an adequate map or sketch of the proposed work? Yes

c) Is the proposed work "exploration" under the definition of Section 8, MO-5? Yes

If not, what part of it is? _____

Is this part a worthwhile exploration project?_____

d) Are the cost estimates detailed? In part

Can they be summarized, as on page 2 of Procedural Instruction 5-A, from the available data?_____ If so, attach a draft.

e) Are the cost estimates reasonable? Don't know

f) Should more information be requested from applicant? No

g) Is a field examination necessary to complete Exhibit A? Yes

11. Exhibit B (question 23-d)*

a) Is it applicable? Yes

b) If so, are sufficient data furnished? No If so, attach a draft.

c) Is a field check needed? Yes

12. Exhibit C (question 23-e, f and g)*

a) Is it applicable? Yes

b) Sufficient data? No If so, attach a draft.

c) Are rents and charges reasonable? Don't know

d) Is a field check needed? Yes

13. Exhibit D (question 23-a, b)*

a) Are there sufficient data? Yes

b) Is the schedule adequate for the work proposed? Yes

c) Is the schedule excessive for the work proposed? No

d) Are the proposed wages and salaries reasonable? Yes

e) Is a field check needed? No

14. Exhibit E (question 23-c)*

a) Is it applicable? Yes

b) Sufficient data? No

c) Reasonable? Don't know

d) Field check needed? Yes

15. In your judgment, can the proposed work be done in the proposed time? Yes

(All exploration must be completed within two years)

16. If field examination is not needed, attach your recommendation.

17. If field examination is needed, do you have any special instructions for the field team not indicated by your answers to the foregoing question? Miscellaneous expenses, supply costs, etc. should be checked and itemized.

Because this property appears to be primarily a gold-silver producer, assays or other data supporting its potentialities as a significant producer of lead, zinc, and copper will be required.

Reviewed by: Erwin J. Lyons GS

Date 7-6-51

97692

21 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

EXHIBIT "4"

BIRTHDAY GOLD MINES COMPANY, AND ASSOCIATED GROUPS

PAYETTE GOLD MINES COMPANY AND BRANSON GOLD MINES COMPANY

NOW ALL OWNED BY IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINES COMPANY

REPORT BY MILES P. ROMNEY

FORWARD:

The writer was on the property obtaining data, from the 5th of July, to the 3rd of August, and later returned on the 18th of August and remained until the 2nd of September, 1935. The data for this report was gathered during that time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

The writer wishes to thank Mr. Robert Gorlinski for the use of his notes in preparing a topographical map of the property, and for his valuable suggestions; Mr. Lewis F. Paddison, and Mr. Earl Hansen for suggestions on certain geological and structural problems; and Mr. Joseph D. Branson, Superintendent of the Birthday Gold Mines Company, for his cooperation and assistance during the writers visit to the property; and Mr. Ray E. Marsel for his helpful criticisms in preparing this report for publication.

LOCATION:

The property is located in Boise County, Idaho, on the south fork of the Payette River, 12½ miles east of Lowman, Idaho. Lowman is located about 80 miles north and east from Boise, Idaho. The highway to Lowman passes through Horseshow Bend, Banks, Garden Valley, and Grimes Pass. It is a graveled road, and is in fair condition. Between Grimes Pass and Lowman, the roadway is a single track road with turn outs for passing other vehicles, and is cut high on the canyon walls above the river.

It is in the Banner Mining District, the headquarters of which is at Idaho City, Idaho.

COMMUNICATION:

A telephone line built for the U. S. Forestry Service passes by the property. The nearest phone is 1½ miles up the river at Mr. George Casner's ranch.

The mail arrives in Lowman from Boise on Wednesdays and Sundays. The service is very slow and is unsatisfactory for business purposes.

TRANSPORTATION:

Banks is the nearest rail point, about 50 miles from the property. Trucking from Boise is far more satisfactory for incoming supplies. At present, supplies are being trucked to the mine by a Boise concern at the rate of $8.00 per ton. The same company has offered to truck concentrates from the mine to Banks for $3.50 per ton.

CLIMATE:

The district is affected by the temperate west coast marine climate; although there is considerable snow falling during the winter, only a small proportion of it remains on the ground. There is very little wind during the winter, not enough to seriously affect traffic by drifting.

The summers are normally cool and dry, the winds being only normal canyon breezes. The nights are cold and often ice is formed on quiet water.

NATURAL FACILITIES OF THE PROPERTY

TIMBER:

There is ample timber available for mining purposes. A saw mill 2½ miles away is equipped to provide sawed lumber at very reasonable prices. Timber is more plentiful on the northward facing slopes than on those facing southward. The Birthday Gold Mines Company, and the associated groups, are located on the slopes

facing to the South and the timber on the claims is insufficient for long time operation needs. There is, however, an abundant supply of timber across the river, and timber claims should be located there.

WATER:

There is plenty of water available to supply all domestic, mining, and milling needs. The biggs homestead carries water rights in Eight Mile Creek, and these were acquired when the Biggs land was purchased by the Birthday Gold Mines Co. This water was formerly taken from Eight Mile Creek, and ran through a ditch about 1½ miles in length. This ditch is not usable at present.

There are a number of springs on the property which are at present supplying water for all mining purposes, and domestic needs.

The head waters of all the streams in the vicinity are in granitic rock, and the water is exceptionally soft. It should prove to be excellent for milling purposes:

TOPOGRAPHY:

The elevation at the camp is around 4,300 feet. The highest point on the property is Branson Peak, which is between 6,100 and 6,200 feet high. The slopes are generally even although very steep. The granite breaks down rapidly so there are few prominent outcrops. There are a few cliffs and rugged spots formed where aplite and basic dikes outcrop. Eight Mile and Kettle Crook run in deep V shaped canyons. The river canyon is rather broad in places. Three distinct river terraces show old levels of the river.

EQUIPMENT USED IN MAPPING TOPOGRAPHY

The notes made by Mr. Robert Gorlinski during his survey of the claims were available to the writer, and all elevations on the claims were established from these notes. For the supplementary work, readings were taken with a Brunton Compass, and distances were measured with a 100 foot chain.

The west end lines of claims number 35-14-1 and 18 on the Payette group, and the line extending northward from the N. W. corner of #7 to the N. W. corner of the Branson group, thence north across Eight Mile Creek to Packard Ridge, and thence both ways along Packard Ridge were all mapped from data obtained by a Brunton and chain traverse.

The area between the Payette River and Packard Ridge was mapped by observation only. As it is not company property, additional work was deemed unnecessary. The road, the river, and the terminations of the semi-basic dike were mapped from data obtained by a Brunton and chain traverse.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES AND EXTENT OF WORK TO DATE

This report and the maps accompanying it deal with the Birthday Gold Mines Co.; The Payette Gold Mines Incorporated, and the Branson Gold Mines Incorporated. The holdings of the companies mentioned above are as follows:

The Birthday Gold Mines Company consist of 17 unpatented claims, the Payette Gold Mines Incorporated consists of 14 unpatented claims, and the Branson Gold Mines Incorporated consists of 19 unpatented claims. With the exception of eight claims on the Branson group, all the claims have been accurately surveyed. Mr. Robert Gorlinski of Salt Lake City has charge of the surveying.

These three properties are adjoining each other. Except where statements refer to specific locations, this report will deal with all three properties as single structural and geological unit. Much more development work has been done on the Birthday group than on the others, so most of the writer's information was gained from the study of this property.

On the Birthday group three projects are under way, they are as follows:

No. 9 tunnel on the Birthday group was driven 204 feet, and at 187 feet, the footwall of the vein was struck. A drift explored the vein 24' to the east of the tunnel, and 30' west of the tunnel. Then the writer left, work was being continued on the west drift. Vein pinched at 26' on East drift.

No. 8 tunnel was driven 370 feet, and the vein was cut at 356 feet. A drift has been driven 32 feet to the west, along the footwall. No commercial ore had been discovered in No. 8 workings at the time of the writers last visit, but mineralization was evident for small sulphide stringers ran through the vein material and altered material in the drift.

Nol 4 tunnel on the Birthday group was in 202 feet, and the vein had not yet been encountered. The surveyor had estimated 220 feet to the footwall of the vein.

On the Payette Group:

No. 12 tunnel was in 26 feet, and the estimated distance to the vein is 85 feet.

On the Branson Group:

The silver lead tunnel has been driven 120 feet, and the vein material was encountered at 103 feet, and another small vein was encountered at 115 feet.

GEOLOGY:

The property is located in a region of intrusive igneous rocks of two distinct periods of igneous activity. The principle country rock is a course textured granitic rock. It will be referred to as a granite based on examination of hand specimens. The granite is a portion of the great Idaho batholith. It is porphyritic in texture having feldspar phenocrysts up to 1½" in lingth. These contain small biolite crystals enclosed within them. The granite weathers very rapidly into a coarse sand and this prominent outcrops of the granite are very few.

The granite rock is considered to be of late createceous or early eocene age (U.S.G.S.-Bull-#846).

Intrusive into the granite are a number of dikes, aplite, diorite, andesite, diabase and a semi-basic dike have been identified by the writer. These dikes have been classified from examination of hand specimens only. The range is, however, from acidic to very basic types. The occurance of these dikes coincides very markedly with the descriptions of intrusive belts given by Ballard, (Ida-Bur-Mines and Geology - B#9) and Rose (U.S.G.S. Bull-#846-D.D.) in describing the Boise Basin region. In that locality the dike system is called the "porphyry belt", and considerable significance is placed upon the relationship of the dikes to the economic possibilities of the associated quartz veins.

After the granite mass had cooled and possibly partially exposed by erosion, a period of renewal egneous activity occured and the magmas worked themselves into the granitic mass along zones of structural weakness resulting in the "porphyry belts". The "prophyry belt" strikes N.E S.W., that is the individual dikes strike generally in that direction. The dikes vary, however, between due north and south, and due east and west. The strike of the quartz veins is in the same quadrant as the porphyry dikes. The dikes are considered to have been intruded much later than the granite and are possibly miocene in age. Vulcanizm of similar character and age is evident in many portions of south and central Idaho.

The quartz veins are supposed by the writer to have been formed in the same structure, and during the same period of activity as the porphyry dikes. The quartz veins were found cutting the aplite, but there were no surface exposures of the contacts between the diorite, semi-basic and andesite dikes, to enable one to determine their age relationships to the quartz veins. The diabase dikes clearly cut all other intrusives, including the quartz veins and are therefore younger than the others.

The only sedimentaryies in the district are the recent river gravels, and the alluvial fans developed inthe mouths of gulches.

The granite rock has very few outcrops, for it disentegrates rapidly into a coarse arkosic sand. Generally the outcrops are found to be the various dikes, and the altered zones in the granite. There are a number of highly altered granite outcrops on the property which though they have very little true vein quartz showing, indicate hydrothermal activity. These outcrops are very prominent, and are easily recognized in the field.

A green talcous mineral has been formed, probably at the expense of the biolite, for little is to be found in the latered material. These outcrops may be indicative of mineralizing activity. On claim #25, one such outcrop was noted containing considerable vein quartz. A sample taken of altered material and vein quartz in about equal amounts assayed 0.15 of an ounce gold per ton. This was the only sample taken on this type of an outcrop.

STRUCTURE:

The major structure of the area follows a northeast, southwest trend. It consists of a zone of weakness in the granitic batholith in which fracturing has occured, and into which has been intruded the magmas forming the dikes and quartz veins. A repetition of the structural features of this region is to be found to the southwest in the Boise Basin, and to the northeast in the Salmon River district.

The aplite dikes lie in the N. W. quadrant, and therefore occupy a series of fractures distinct from these of the "porphyry belt" structure. As these dikes are earlier in age than the quartz and dikes of the "porphyry belt", and as they occur in a distinct structure, it is possible that the aplite is genetically related to the granite rather than tothe later intrusives. Clyde P. Ross (U.S.G.S. Bull-846-D.P. 242) states the same opinion in regard to Boise Basin:

"The granitic rock in the Boise Basin is cut locally by aplite lamprophyre, and pegmatite dikes related thereto, and also by younger porphyritic dikes".

The reason for assigning the dikes and veins of the "porphyry belt" to a much later age than the aplite is the market difference in the structure of the two This structure is considered not to be conclusive enidence, but to be strongly suggestive of an age difference.

The cause of the disturbance which created the fissures in which the "porphyry belt" was formed is unknown, but it must have been wide spread, for mumerous other mineralized areas in central and southern Idaho were created during the same disturbance, and the same period of igneous activity.

(U.S.G.S. Bull-#846-D.P.279) "It is manifest that the dikes of the "porphryr belt" follow a zone of structural weakness ------. This zone trends about N. 60°E. Transverse to the trend of the Idaho batholith ------ evidence is accumulating that in different parts of south central Idaho one of the major components of deformation affecting the Challis volcanics and more or less closeby related to intrusion and ore deposition therein approximately accords in trend with the "porphyry belt" of the Boise Basin".

The writer is making the further assumption that the "porphyry belt" in the district examined, is genetically related to the period of deformation and vulcanizm described above. This assumption is based upon the structure in the area following the northeast southwest trend, and upon the similarity of the dikes occupying the stfucture and those occupying similar structures in other localties.

DIKES:

Aplite dikes are numerous on the property ranging from 6" stringers up to dikes several hundred feet in thickness. A sufficient number of contrasts were found to clearly establish the aplite as intrusive rather than a differentiate.

The dike classed as diorite is a large persistent dike occuring across the norhtern portion of the property. The dike is about 40' thick and it can be traced continuously for over a mile and a half. This dike as all the others have been classified by examination of hand specimens only.

The dike classed as semi-basic is a large dike running across the southern portion of the Birthday group. It is covered by aluvium near the east end of B#23. The dike outcrops again on the north side of eight mile creek, and is tracable for two miles up the canyon.

ANDESITE:

There are two small dikes classed as andesite outcropping in Branson Draw on B#8 claim. They are very small (3'-4') dikes, and were observed only in the one mentioned.

DIABASE:

There is a variety of fine grained dark colored dikes classed generally as diabase. There is very possibly a wide range of basic dikes represented. This group is the youngest intrusive in the porphry belt for they are found cutting all the other intrusive dikes and the Quartz veins.

Age and structural relationship between the dikes and the quartz veins should be noted at every opportunity, for they may have considerable bearing upon the mineralization of the vein quartz.

CHARACTER OF THE VEINS:

There is a paralleled series of quartz vein outcrops on the property. A few of these outcrops are close enough together to enable one to trace the particular vein for some distance by these outcrops. The vein exposed at # 4 cut, can be traced several hundred feet in each direction by practically continuous outcrops.

In most cases, however, the outcrops are as far removed from each other as to make it impossible to definitely relate one outcrop to another.

The veins exposed are composed of massive quartz containing sulphides of zinc, lead, and iron. The metal bearing minerals are primary dypogene, and were apparently deposited during more than one mineralizing process, for although there was no evidence of overlaping of minerals from different zones of deposition, the character of the ore indicates reoccuring mineralization.

The minerals present in the veins indicate that they were formed under medium pressure and temperature conditions. In the cases where complete mineral analysis of the ore has been made, zinc usually predominates over the lead, and copper sulphides. Copper is very scarce but is generally found associated with the sphalerite. The veins as at present exposed were most likely formed in the upper middle portion of the misothermal zone.

In this zone deposition is usually fairly constant over a large vertical range. The mineralogy of the veins indicates that they may be expected to continue to considerable depth. The Talache mine at Quartzburg Idaho, has been developed to the 1,100 foot level, and the best bodies of ore are at present being worked from that level.

The physical conditions which may have affected the deposition of the ore, such as the nature and extent of the fissures occupied by the veins, would have limited the length and depth of the ore chutes, regardless of the favorable mineralogy. Until further development work is done, the downward extension of the ore chutes remains a question. The evidence in relation to the vein structure is at present meager and there is really no basis for a statement, as to the propable structure of the veins.

In speaking of the veins of the Boise Basin Ross (U.S.G.S. B#846-D. Page 277) has the following to say:

"The tertiary deposits of the Boise Basin ------ are of mesothermal type, formed at intermediate temperatures and at depths of some thousands of feet below the existing suface ------. In this district the containing rocks and governing strucutral conditions are such as to be persistent at depth, except for local interuptions, the lodes may well be similarly persistent."

OXIDATION OF THE VEINS:

Oxidation has proceeded to very shallow depths on most of the outcrops observed. It is noted chiefly by the iron stained quartz. Highly leached honey combed quartz is very rare, in fact the actual weight change per volume during oxidation has been so sligh that it could hardly be determined. It is therefore safe to state that the precious metal value of the ore will not change appreciably from the oxidized into the sulphide zone. The veins have been weathered and removed by erosion as rapidly as oxidation has taken place. There has been little opportunity for residual enrichment of the vein outcrops.

WALL ROCK:

In the underground exposure of the veins, the wall rock is highly altered granite. The quartz and feldspar crystals are much larger than those of the adjacent normal granite. Pyritization is the most marked of the hydrothermal process. On the footwall side in #9 tunnel pyrites are visable to the eye 12 feet from the contact. Pyritization is also present on the hanging wall, but not to the extent that it is on the footwall. A sample of the altered material when assayed showed a small amount of gold to be present. Seriticization and silicification is also evident in the wall rock.

The wall rock is extremely hard and resistant. It is difficult to drill and it is strong enough to stand in mine openings without timbering, except under local conditions where it has beenshattered.

FAULTING IN RELATION TO THE VEINS:

Although there are numerous places on the property where faulting is either evident or suggested there was no evidence found indicating displacement of major proportions. Faults are evident at #9 tunnel and at #4 cut, and one is strongly suggested at the termination of the semi-basic dike against granite on claim #23. The Plan and Section Sheet illustrates the structure at #9. The fault at #4 is very small and the vein quartz is evident on the surface on both sides of the fault. The faults of #9 and #4 are strike faults, but slightly oblique to the strike of the vein.

There is no evidence to give any concern so far as faulting of the veins is concerned, for minor offsets may be expected at any time, but major faulting of a complex nature is unlikely to be encountered.

(R.S.G.S. B#846 D-P.253) "Crushed and altered rock has locally added ------ to the difficulty of keeping mine workings open ------ but ------ post mineral displacements have nowhere been largeenough to introduce and considerable com-location in the search for ore". (USGS # 846 D.P. 253)

The structure of the district spoken of above is so similar to the Birthday district that the same conditions may be inferred to prevail there.

WATER IN MINE WORKINGS:

Considerable water is encountered in each of the three tunnels on the Birthday Group, #9, #8, and #4.

In #9 tunnel the flow from the north was 2.5 gallons per minute.
In #8 the flow measured 1.1 gallons per minute.
In #4 tunnel the flow measured 2.16 gallons per minute.
In #8 tunnel it is estimated that at least 50% of the water made in the tunnel seeps into the rock crevices again before reaching the portal of the tunnel.
In #9 and #4 tunnels possibly 75% of the water reaches the portal.

This amount of water may be expected to continue to flow, and it is entirely probable that additional water will be encountered in further work.

The water encountered in these tunnels plus the water in the two springs in Branson Draw, makes about 12 gallons per minute immediately available for mining and milling purposes.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY:

The Birthday and associated mining groups are located on an intrusive belt, occuring in a portion of the Idaho batholith. The intrusive belt consists of various types of prophyry, and quartz veins. The igneous activity giving rise to "porphyry belt" occurred during miocene time, (Page 242 of U.S.G.S. B. #846 D), and is related both in structure and in time of occurance to the Boise Basin "porphyry belts", and other mineralized areas of similar age thru out south and central Idaho.

The age relationships of the veins and large dikes is undetermined but they are considered to be of approximately the same age,and to have been derived from the same magmatic source. The exception to this condition being the aplite which is earlier than the veins and prophyrys, and it considered to be genetically

related to the granite.

The veins are of the mesothermal type, and give indication of continuing to depth. Wether these veins do continue to depth or not depends upon the type of structure in which the veins were fromed. Whether these veins are deep continuous veins or whether they are short gash fracture veins is a question which will only be settled by further development work.

Past mineral faulting is evident in the district but on such a samll scale as to be of little importance in mining.

RESULTS OF SAMPLING:

The writer sampled every mineralized outcrop encountered on the three properties. A few of the outcrops have had sufficient work done on them to make it possible to take complete samples, but most of the samples were taken on small exposures of the veins and they were taken with the purpose of determining the presence of ore minerals rather than to place a market value on the ore the outcrops contained.

Any attempt to estimate the value of the ore in the veins by the results of samples taken to date is nothing more than misleading. The writer has found that there is an unusual discrepancy in the value of samples taken from vein material showing the same mineral character. For instance in #9 tunnel on the west drift, the writer sampled the face and received a return of 1.14 oz gold, the next round was sampled and the highest value received was 0.09 pz. The writer left the porperty at the time the last samples were taken. Mr. Robert Gorlinski, civil engineer, took a sample of the face as exposed by the next round and received a return of .41 oz of gold.

The samples from #9 to date indicate that the ore exposed by the drifts is of commercial value but systematic and thorough sampling will have to be done before any definite estimate of the value of the ore can be made.

The majority of samples taken to date and expecially those taken on the surface, whether giving returns of ounces of gold, or hundredths of an ounce of gold per ton, mean only that mineralization exists, and one should not interpert assays returns as representing the market value of the ore.

Thirth eight samples were taken by the author on the surface outcrops of the property. The highest showed 1.75 oz. gold, and two samples showed a trace only. The average for all samples was 0.12 oz. per ton. The average is not to be assumed as any indication of the returns to be expected but it is an excellent indication that mineralization has taken place throughout the area.

In the future it would be advisable to confine sampling to the veins or ore bodies which are being opened up. Further sampling elsewhere is of no particular value.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

I The presence of the "porphyry belt" in the area being explored is a very encouraging factor, for in other closely associated districts the veins producing the most valuable ore are directly associated with "prophyry belts" of the same character and origin.

II The mineralogy of the vein material indicates that if mineable are bodies are discovered they will continue to considerable depth. The physical conditions affecting the depth and width of the ore bodies are as yet undefined and therefore the extent of the ore bodies is an open question.

III The sampling done shows ore minerals to be generally present in all the quartz outcrops of the district. That #9 vein as exposed by the drifts to the east and to the west shows, by the samples taken, promise of developing into a workable ore body. The showing should be systematically sampled.

That is all future sampling of the ore larger samples will help to remove the discrepancies that the smaller samples have shown to date.

IV All the material facilities are present for mining operations. Location in relation to rail transportation is the chief draw back. However, by milling and concentrating the ore and shipping the concentrates, the extra cost per ton of ore mined will be about 35¢.

V That the number of veins and altered zones showing on the property clearly indicate that mineralizing processes were strong and wide spread. That there is a large amount of ore on the property is a question to be settled by further development, but the showing is favorable.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I That development work be continued at greater depths on the veins now opened up. The writer has particular reference to #9 vein. A shaft or winze sunk in the vein material would give valuable information on the structure on the fissures in which the ore occurs, and such information would define the nature of the other veins on the properties.

II That the mineralized area on claim #25, Birthday Group be explored as soon as possible. It lies about 400 feet east of #25 discovery. The mineralization showing on the surface and the return from a sample taken on the outcrop warrent opening this showing at depth. This is one of the highly altered zones on the property which in the writers opinion warrent investigation.

III It is the writers opinion that after the present tunnels are completed all further development work be done by drifting or sinking on the veins.

IV That timber claims be acquired on the south side of the river to insure sufficient timber for long time mining needs.

V That every opportunity be utilized to improve transporation and communication facilities. A telephone connection is especially desirable.

MILES P. ROMNEY

21 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

EXHIBIT "4"

BIRTHDAY GOLD MINES COMPANY, AND ASSOCIATED GROUPS

PAYETTE GOLD MINES COMPANY AND BRANSON GOLD MINES COMPANY

NOW ALL OWNED BY IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINES COMPANY

REPORT BY MILES P. ROMNEY

FORWARD:

The writer was on the property obtaining data, from the 5th of July, to the 3rd of August, and later returned on the 18th of August and remained until the 2nd of September, 1935. The data for this report was gathered during that time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The writer wishes to thank Mr. Robert Gorlinski for the use of his notes in preparing a topographical map of the property, and for his valuable suggestions; Mr. Lewis F. Paddison, and Mr. Earl Hansen for suggestions on certain geological and structural problems; and Mr. Joseph D. Branson, Superintendent of the Birthday Gold Mines Company, for his cooperation and assistance during the writers visit to the property; and Mr. Ray E. Marsel for his helpful criticisms in preparing this report for publication.

LOCATION:

The property is located in Boise County, Idaho, on the south fork of the Payette River, 12½ miles east of Lowman, Idaho. Lowman is located about 80 miles north and east from Boise, Idaho. The highway to Lowman passes through Horseshow Bend, Banks, Garden Valley, and Grimes Pass. It is a graveled road, and is in fair condition. Between Grimes Pass and Lowman, the roadway is a single track road with turn outs for passing other vehicles, and is cut high on the canyon walls above the river.

It is in the Banner Mining District, the headquarters of which is at Idaho City, Idaho.

COMMUNICATION:

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The granite rock is considered to be of late cretaceous or early eocene age (U.S.G.S.-Bull-#846).

Intrusive into the granite are a number of dikes, aplite, diorite, andesite, diabase and a semi-basic dike have been identified by the writer. These dikes have been classified from examination of hand specimens only. The range is, however, from acidic to very basic types. The occurance of these dikes coincides very markedly with the descriptions of intrusive belts given by Ballard, (Idaho Bur-Mines and Geology - B#9) and Rose (U.S.G.S. Bull - #846 - D. D.) in describing the Boise Basin region. In that locality the dike system is called the "porphyry belt", and considerable significance is placed upon the relationship of the dikes to the economic possibilities of the associated quartz veins.

After the granite mass had cooled and possibly partially exposed by erosion, a period of renewel igneous activity occured and the magmas worked themselves into the granitic mass along zones of structural weakness resulting in the "porphyry belts". The "porphyry belt" strikes N.E S.W., that is the individual dikes strike generally in that direction. The dikes vary, however, between due north and south, and due east and west. The strike of the quartz veins is in the same quadrant as the porphyry dikes. The dikes are considered to have been intruded much later than the granite, and are possibly miocene in age. Vulcanizm of similar character and age is evident in many portions of south and central Idaho.

The quartz veins are supposed by the writer to have been formed in the same structure, and during the same period of activity as the porphyry dikes. The quartz veins were found cutting the aplite, but there were no surface exposures of the contacts between the diorite, semi-basic and andesite dikes, to enable one to determine their age relationships to the quartz veins. The disbase dikes clearly cut all other intrusives, including the quartz veins, and are therefore younger than the others.

The only sedimentaries in the district are the recent river gravels, and the alluvial fans developed in the mouths of gulches.

The granite rock has very few outcrops for it disentegrates rapidly into a coarse arkosic sand. Generally the outcrops are found to be the various dikes, and the altered zones in the granite. There are a number of highly altered granite outcrops on the property which thrugh they have very little true vein quartz showing, indicate hydrothermal activity. These outcrops are very prominent, and are easily recognized in the field.

A green talcous mineral has been formed, probably at the expense of the biotite, for little is to be found in the latered material. These outcrops may be indicative of mineralizing activity. On claim #25, one such outcrop was noted containing considerable vein quartz. A sample taken of altered material and vein quartz in about equal amounts assayed 0.15 of an ounce gold per ton. This was the only sample taken on this type of an outcrop.

STRUCTURE:

The major structure of the area follows a northeast, southwest trend. It consists of a zone of weakness in the granitic batholith in which fracturing has occured, and into which has been intruded the magmas forming the dikes and quartz veins. A repetition of the structural features of this region is to be found to the southwest in the Boise Basin, and to the northeast in the Salmon River district.

The aplite dikes lie in the N. W. quadrant, and therefore occupy a series of fractures distinct from these of the "porphyry belt" structure. As these dikes are earlier in age than the quartz and dikes of the "porphyry belt", and as they occur in a distinct structure, it is possible that the aplite is genetically

related to the granite rather than to the later intrusives. Clyde P. Ross (U.S.G.S. Bull-846-D.P. 242) states the same opinion in regard to Boise Basin:

"The granitic rock in the Boise Basin is cut locally by aplite lamprophyre, and pegmatite dikes related thereto, and also by younger porphyritic dikes".

The reason for assigning the dikes and veins of the "porphyry belt" to a much later age than the aplite is the market difference in the structure of the two. This structure is considered not to be conclusive evidence, but to be strongly suggestive of an age difference.

The cause of the distrubance which created the fissures in which the "porphyry belt" was formed is unknown, but it must have been wide spread, for numerous other mineralized areas in central and southern Idaho were creatind during the same disturbance, and the same period of igneous activity.

(U.S.G.S. Bull-#846-D.P. 279) "It is manifest that the dikes of the "porphryr belt" follow a zone of structural weakness --------. This zone trends about N. 60°E. transverse to the trend of the Idaho batholith -------- evidence is accumulating that in different parts of south central Idaho one of the major components of deformation affecting the Challis volcanics and more or less closeby related to intrusion and ore deposition therein approximately accords in trend with the "porphyry belt" of the Boise Basin".

The writer is making the further assumption that the "porphyry belt" in the district examined, is genetically related to the period of deformation and vulcanism described above. This assumption is based upon the structure in the area following the northeast southwest trend, and upon the similarity of the dikes occupying the structure and those occupying similar structures in other localties.

DIKES:

Aplite dikes are numerous on the property ranging from 6" stringers up to dikes several hundred feet in thickness. A sufficient number of contrasts were found to clearly establish the aplite as intrusive rather than a differentiate.

The dike classed as diorite is a large persistent dike occuring across the northern portion of the property. The dike is about 40 ' thick and it can be traced continuously for over a mile and a half. This dike as all the others have been classified by examination of hand specimens only.

The dike classed as semi-basic is a large dike running across the southern portion of the Birthday group. It is covered by aluvium near the east end of B#23. The dike outcrops again on the north side of eight mile creek, and is tracable for two miles up the canyon.

ANDESITE:

There are two small dikes classed as andesite outcropping in Branson Draw on B#8 claim. They are very small (3'-4') dikes, and were observed only in the one mentioned.

DIABASE:

There is a variety of fine grained dark colored dikes classed generally as diabase. There is very possibly a wade range of basic dikes represented. This group is the youngest intrusive in the porphyry belt for they are found cutting all the other intrusive dikes and the quartz veins.

Age and structural relationship between the dikes and the quartz veins should be noted at every opportunity, for they may have considerable bearing upon the mineralization of the vein quartz.

CHARACTER OF THE VEINS:

There is a paralleled series of quartz vein outcrops on the property. A few of these outcrops are close enough together toenable one to trace the particular vein for some distance by these outcrops. The vein exposed at # 4 cut, can be traced several hundred feet in each direction by practically continuous outcrops.

In most cases, however, the outcrops are as far removed from each other as to make it impossible to definitely relate one outcrop to another.

The veins exposed are composed of massive quartz containing sulphides of zinc, lead, and iron. The metal bearing minerals are primary dypogene, and were apparently deposited during more than one mineralizing process, for although there was no evidence of overlaping of minerals from different zones of deposition, the character of the ore indicates reccouring mineralization.

The minerals present in the veins indicate that they were formed under medium pressure and temperature conditions. In the cases where complete mineral analysis of the ore has been made, zinc usually predominates over the lead, and copper sulphides. Copper is very scarce but is generally found associated with the sphalerite. The veins as at present exposed were most likely formed in the upper middle portion of the misothermal zone.

In this zone deposition is usually fairly constant over a large vertical range. The mineralogy of the veins indicates that they may be expected to continue to considerable depth. The Talache mine at Quartzburg Idaho, has been developed to the 1,100 foot level, and the best bodies of ore are at present being worked from that level.

The physical conditions which may have affected the deposition of the ore, such as the nature and extent of the fissures occupied by the veins, would have limited the length and depth of the ore chutes, regardless of the favorable mineralogy. Until further development work is done, the downward extension of the ore chutes remains a question. The evidence in relation to the vein structure is at present meager and there is really no basis for a statement, as to the probable structure of the veins.

In speaking of the veins of the Boise Basin Ross (U.S.G.S. B#846-D. Page 277) has the following to say:

"The tertiary deposits of the Boise Basin ------ are of mesothermal type, formed at intermediate temperatures and at depths of some thousands of feet below the existing surface ------. In this district the containing rocks and governing structural conditions are such as to be persistent at depth, except for local interuptions, the lodes may well be similarly persistent."

OXIDATION OF THE VEINS:

Oxidation has proceeded to very shallow depths on most of the outcrops observed. It is noted chiefly by the iron stained quartz. Highly leached honey combed quartz is very rare, in fact the actual weight change per volume during oxidation has been so slightthat it could hardly be determined. It is therefore safe to state that the precious metal value of the ore will not change appreciably

from the oxidized into the sulphide zone. The veins have been weathered and removed by erosion as rapidly as oxidation has taken place. There has been little opportunity for residual enrichment of the vein outcrops.

WALL ROCK:

In the underground exposure of the veins, the wall rock is highly altered granite. The quartz and feldspar crystals are much larger than those of the adjacent normal granite. Pyritization is the most marked of the hydrothermal process. On the footwall side in #9 tunnel pyrites are visable to the eye 12 feet from the contact. Pyritization is also present on the hanging wall, but not to the extent that it is on the footwall. A sample of the altered material when assayed showed a small amount of gold to be present. Seriticization and silicification is also evident in the wall rock.

The wall rock is extremely hard and resistant. It is difficult to drill, and it is strong enough to stand in mine openings without timbering, except under local conditions where it has been shattered.

FAULTING IN RELATION TO THE VEINS:

Although there are numerous places on the property where faulting is either evident or suggested there was no evidence found indicating desplacement of major proportions. Faults are evident at #9 tunnel and at #4 cut, and one is strongly suggested at the termination of the semi-basic dike against granite on claim #23. The Plan and Section Sheet illustrates the structure at #9. The fault at #4 is very small and the vein quartz is evident on the surface on both sides of the fault. The faults of #9 and #4 are strike faults, but slightly obligue to the strike of the vein.

There is no evidence to give any concern so far as faulting of the veins is concerned, for minor offsets may be expected at any time, but major faulting of a complex nature is unlikely to be encountered.

(R.S.G.S. B#846 D-P.253) "Crushed and altered rock has locally added ------ to the difficulty of keeping mine workings open ------ but ------ post mineral desplacements have nowhere been large enough to introduce and considerable complication in the search for ore". (U. S. G. S. #846 D.P. 253)

The structure of the district spoken of above is so similar to the Birthday district that the same conditions may be inferred to prevail there.

WATER IN MINE WORKINGS:

Considerable water is encountered in each of the three tunnels on the Birthday Group, #9, #8, and #4.

In #9 tunnel the flow from the north was 2.5 gallons per minute.
In #8 the flow measured 1.1 gallons per minute.
In #4 tunnel the flow measured 2.16 gallons per minute.
In #8 tunnel it is estimated that at least 50% of the water made in the tunnel seeps into the rock crevices again before reaching the portal of the tunnel.
In #9 and #4 tunnels possibly 75% of the water reaches the portal.

This amount of water may be expected to continue to flow, and it is entirely probable that additional water will be encountered in further work.

The water encountered in these tunnels plus the water in the two springs in Brenson Draw, makes about 12 gallons per minute immediately available for mining and milling purposes.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY:

THE BIRTHDAY AND ASSOCIATED MINING GROUPS are located on an intrusive belt, occuring in a portion of the Idaho batholith. The intrusive belt consists of various types of porphyry, and quartz veins. The igneous activity giving raise to "porphyry belt" occurred during miocene time, (Page 242 of U.S.G.S. B. #846 D), and is related both is structure and in time of occurance to the Boise Basin (porphyry belts", and other mineralized areas of similar age thru out south and central Idaho.

The age relationships of the veins and large dikes is undetermined but they are considered to be of approximately the same age, and to have been derived from the same magmatic source. The exception to this condition being the aplite which is earlier than the veins and prophyrys, and it considered to be genetically related to the granite.

The veins are of the mesothermal type, and give indication of continuing to depth. Whether these veins do continue to depth or not depends upon the type of structure in which the veins were formed. Whether these veins are deep continuous veins or whether they are short gash fracture veins is a question which will only be settled by further development work.

Past mineral faulting is evident in the district but on such a small scale as to be of little importance in mining.

RESULTS OF SAMPLING:

The writer sampled every mineralized outcrop encountered on the three properties. A few of the outcrops have had sufficient work done on them to make it possible to take complete samples, but most of the samples were taken on small exposures of the veins and they were taken with the purpose of determining the presence of ore minerals rather than to place a market value on the ore the outcrops contained.

Any attempt to estimate the value of the ore in the veins by the results of samples taken to date is nothing more than misleading. The writer has found that there is an unusal discrepancy in the value of samples taken from vein material showing the same mineral charcter. For instance in #9 tunnel on the west drift, the writer sampled the face and received a return of 1.14 oz gold, the next round was sampled and the highest value received was 0.09 pz. The writer left the property at the time the last samples were taken. Mr. Robert Gorlinski, civil engineer, took a sample of the face as exposed by the next round and received a return of .41 oz.of gold.

The samples from #9 to date indicate that the ore exposed by the drifts is of commercial value but systematic and thorough sampling will have to be done before any definite estimate of the value of the ore can be made.

The majority of samples taken to date and especially those taken on the surface, whether giving returns of ounces of gold, or hundredths of an ounce of gold per ton, mean only that mineralization exists, and one should not interpert assays returns as representing the market value of the ore.

Thirty eight samples were taken by the author on the surface outcrops of the property. The highest showed 1.75 oz. gold, and two samples showed a trace only. The average for all samples was 0.12 oz. per ton. The average is not to be assumed as any indication of the returns to be expected but it is an excellent indication that mineralization has taken place throughout the area.

In the future it would be advisable to confine sampling to the veins or ore bodies

which are being opened up. Further sampling elsewhere is of no particular value.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

I The presence of the "porphyry belt" in the area being explored is a very encouraging factor, for in other closely associated districts the veins producing the most valuable ore are directly associated with "porphyry belts" of the same character and origin.

II The mineralogy of the vein material indicates that if mineable ore bodies are discovered they will continue to considerable dipth. The physical conditions affecting the depth and width of the ore bodies are as yet undefined and therefore the extent of the ore bodies is an open question.

III The sampling done shows ore minerals to be generally present in all the quartz outcrops of the district. That #9 vein as exposed by the drifts to the east and to the west shows, by the samples taken, promise of developing into a workable ore body. The showing should be systematically sampled.

That in all future sampling of the ore larger samples will help to remove the descrepancies that the smaller samples have shown to date.

IV All the material facilities are present for mining operation. Location in relation to rail transporation is the chief draw back.. However, by milling and concentrating the ore and shipping the concentrates, the extra cost per ton of ore mined will be about 35¢.

V That the number of veins and altered zones showing on the property clearly indicate that mineralizing processed were strong and wide spread. That there is a large amount of ore on the property is a question to be settled by further development, but the showing is favorable.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I That develoment work be continued at greater depths on the veins now opened up. The writer has particular reference to #9 vein. A shaft or winze sunk in the vein material would give valuable information on the structure on the fissures in which the ore occurs, and such information would define the nature of the other veins on the properties.

II That the mineralized area on claim #25, Birthday Group be explored as soon as possible. It lies about 400 feet east of #25 discovery. The mineralization showing on the surface and the return from a sample taken on the outcrop warrent opening this showing at depth. This is one of the highly altered zones on the property which in the writers opinion warrent investigation.

III It is the writers opinion that after the present tunnels are completed all further development work be done by drifting or sinking on the veins.

IV That timber claims be acquired on the south said of the river to insure sufficient timber for long time mining needs.

V That every opportunity be utilized to improve transportation and communication facilities. A telephone connection is especially desirable.

MILES P. ROMNEY

21 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

EXHIBIT "4"

BIRTHDAY GOLD MINES COMPANY, AND ASSOCIATED GROUPS

PAYETTE GOLD MINES COMPANY AND BRANSON GOLD MINES COMPANY

NOW ALL OWNED BY IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINES COMPANY

REPORT BY MILES P. ROMNEY

FORWARD:

The writer was on the property obtaining data, from the 5th of July, to the 3rd of August, and later returned on the 18th of August and remained until the 2nd of September, 1935. The data for this report was gathered during that time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The writer wishes to thank Mr. Robert Gorlinski for the use of his notes in preparing a topographical map of the property, and for his valuable suggestions; Mr. Lewis F. Paddison, and Mr. Earl Hansen for suggestions on certain geological and structural problems; and Mr. Joseph D. Branson, Superintendent of the Birthday Gold Mines Company, for his cooperation and assistance during the writers visit to the property; and Mr. Ray E. Marsel for his helpful criticisms in preparing this report for publication.

LOCATION:

The property is located in Boise County, Idaho, on the south fork of the Payette River, 12½ miles east of Lowman, Idaho. Lowman is located about 80 miles north and east from Boise, Idaho. The highway to Lowman passes through Horseshow Bend, Banks, Garden Valley, and Grimes Pass. It is a graveled road, and is in fair condition. Between Grimes Pass and Lowman, the roadway is a single track road with turn outs for passing other vehicles, and is cut high on the canyon walls above the river.

It is in the Banner Mining District, the headquarters of which is at Idaho City, Idaho.

COMMUNICATION:

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After the granite mass had cooled and possibly partially exposed by erosion, a period of renewel egneous activity occured and the magmas worked themselves into the granitic mass along zones of structural weakness resulting in the "porphyry belts". The "porphyry belt" strikes N.E S.W., that is the individual dikes strike generally in that direction. The dikes vary, however, between due north and south, and due east and west. The strike of the quartz veins is in the same quadrant as the porphyry dikes. The dikes are considered to have been intruded much later than the granite, and are possibly miocene in age. Vulcanizm of similar character and age is evident in many portions of south and central Idaho.

The quartz veins are supposed by the writer to have been formed in the same structure, and during the same period of activity as the porphyry dikes. The quartz veins were found cutting the aplite, but there were no surface exposures of the contacts between the diorite, semi-basic and andesite dikes, to enable one to determine their age relationships to the quartz veins. The disbase dikes clearly cut all other intrusives, including the quartz veins, and are therefore younger than the others.

The only sedimentaries in the district are the recent river gravels, and the alluvial fans developed in the mouths of gulches.

The granite rock has very few outcrops for it disentegrates rapidly into a coarse arkosic sand. Generally the outcrops are found to be the various dikes, and the altered zones in the granite. There are a number of highly altered granite outcrops on the property which thrugh they have very little true vein quartz showing, indicate hydrothermal activity. These outcrops are very prominent, and are easily recognized in the field.

A green talcous mineral has been formed, probably at the expense of the biolite, for little is to be found in the latered material. These outcrops may be indicative of mineralizing activity. On claim #25, one such outcrop was noted containing considerable vein quartz. A sample taken of altered material and vein quartz in about equal amounts assayed 0.15 of an ounce gold per ton. This was the only sample taken on this type of an outcrop.

STRUCTURE:

The major structure of the area follows a northeast, southwest trend. It consists of a zone of weakness in the granitic batholith in which fracturing has occured, and into which has been intruded the magmas forming the dikes and quartz veins. A repetition of the structural features of this region is to be found to the southwest in the Boise Basin, and to the northeast in the Salmon River district.

The aplite dikes lie in the N. W. quadrant, and therefore occupy a series of fractures distinct from these of the "porphyry belt" structure. As these dikes are earlier in age than the quartz and dikes of the "porphyry belt", and as they occur in a distinct structure, it is possible that the aplite is genetically

related to the granite rather than to the later intrusives. Clyde P. Ross (U.S.G.S. Bull-846-D.P. 242) states the same opinion in regard to Boise Basin:

"The granitic rock in the Boise Basin is cut locally by aplite lamprophyre, and pegmatite dikes related thereto, and also by younger porphyritic dikes".

The reason for assigning the dikes and veins of the "porphyry belt" to a much later age than the aplite is the market difference in the structure of the two. This structure is considered not to be conclusive evidence, but to be strongly suggestive of an age difference.

The cause of the distrubance which created the fissures in which the "porphyry belt" was formed is unknown, but it must have been wide spread, for numerous other mineralized areas in central and southern Idaho were creatind during the same disturbance, and the same period of igneous activity.

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The writer is making the further assumption that the "porphyry belt" in the district examined, is genetically related to the period of deformation and vulcanizm described above. This assumption is based upon the structure in the area following the northeast southwest trend, and upon the similarity of the dikes occupying the structure and those occupying similar structures in other localties.

DIKES:

Aplite dikes are numerous on the property ranging from 6" stringers up to dikes several hundred feet in thickness. A sufficient number of contrasts were found to clearly establish the aplite as intrusive rather than a differentiate.

The dike classed as diorite is a large persistent dike occuring across the northern portion of the property. The dike is about 40 ' thick and it can be traced continuously for over a mile and a half. This dike as all the others have been classified by examination of hand specimens only.

The dike classed as semi-basic is a large dike running across the southern portion of the Birthday group. It is covered by aluvium near the east end of B#23. The dike outcrops again on the north side of eight mile creek, and is tracable for two miles up the canyon.

ANDESITE:

There are two small dikes classed as andesite outcropping in Branson Draw on B#8 claim. They are very small (3'-4') dikes, and were observed only in the one mentioned.

DIABASE:

There is a variety of fine grained dark colored dikes classed generally as diabase. There is very possibly a wade range of basic dikes represented. This group is the youngest intrusive in the porphyry belt for they are found cutting all the other intrusive dikes and the quartz veins.

Age and structural relationship between the dikes and the quartz veins should be noted at every opportunity, for they may have considerable bearing upon the mineralization of the vein quartz.

CHARACTER OF THE VEINS:

There is a paralleled series of quartz vein outcrops on the property. A few of these outcrops are close enough together toenable one to trace the particular vein for some distance by these outcrops. The vein exposed at # 4 cut, can be traced several hundred feet in each direction by practically continuous outcrops.

In most cases, however, the outcrops are as far removed from each other as to make it impossible to definitely relate one outcrop to another.

The veins exposed are composed of massive quartz containing sulphides of zinc, lead, and iron. The metal bearing minerals are primary dypogene, and were apparently deposited during more than one mineralizing process, for although there was no evidence of overlaping of minerals from different zones of deposition, the character of the ore indicates reoccuring mineralization.

The minerals present in the veins indicate that they were formed under medium pressure and temperature conditions. In the cases where complete mineral analysis of the ore has been made, zinc usually predominates over the lead, and copper sulphides. Copper is very scarce but is generally found associated with the sphalerite. The veins as at present exposed were most likely formed in the upper middle portion of the misothermal zone.

In this zone deposition is usually fairly constant over a large vertical range. The mineralogy of the veins indicates that they may be expected to continue to considerable depth. The Talache mine at Quartzburg Idaho, has been developed to the 1,100 foot level, and the best bodies of ore are at present being worked from that level.

The physical conditions which may have affected the deposition of the ore, such as the nature and extent of the fissures occupied by the veins, would have limited the length and depth of the ore chutes, regardless of the favorable mineralogy. Until further development work is done, the downward extension of the ore chutes remains a question. The evidence in relation to the vein structure is at present meager and there is really no basis for a statement, as to the probable structure of the veins.

In speaking of the veins of the Boise Basin Ross (U.S.G.S. B#846-D. Page 277) has the following to say:

"The tertiary deposits of the Boise Basin ------ are of mesothermal type, formed at intermediate temperatures and at depths of some thousands of feet below the existing surface ------. In this district the containing rocks and governing structural conditions are such as to be persistent at depth, except for local interuptions, the lodes may well be similarly persistent."

OXIDATION OF THE VEINS:

Oxidation has proceeded to very shallow depths on most of the outcrops observed. It is noted chiefly by the iron stained quartz. Highly leached honey combed quartz is very rare, in fact the actual weight change per volume during oxidation has been so slightthat it could hardly be determined. It is therefore safe to state that the precious metal value of the ore will not change appreciably

from the oxidized into the sulphide zone. The veins have been weathered and removed by erosion as rapidly as oxidation has taken place. There has been little opportunity for residual enrichment of the vein outcrops.

WALL ROCK:

In the underground exposure of the veins, the wall rock is highly altered granite. The quartz and feldspar crystals are much larger than those of the adjacent normal granite. Pyritization is the most marked of the hydrothermal process. On the footwall side in #9 tunnel pyrites are visable to the eye 12 feet from the contact. Pyritization is also present on the hanging wall, but not to the extent that it is on the footwall. A sample of the altered material when assayed showed a small amount of gold to be present. Seriticization and silicification is also evident in the wall rock.

The wall rock is extremely hard and resistant. It is difficult to drill, and it is strong enough to stand in mine openings without timbering, except under local conditions where it has been shattered.

FAULTING IN RELATION TO THE VEINS:

Although there are numerous places on the property where faulting is either evident or suggested there was no evidence found indicating desplacement of major proportions. Faults are evident at #9 tunnel and at #4 cut, and one is strongly suggested at the termination of the semi-basic dike against granite on claim #23. The Plan and Section Sheet illustrates the structure at #9. The fault at #4 is very small and the vein quartz is evident on the surface on both sides of the fault. The faults of #9 and #4 are strike faults, but slightly obligue to the strike of the vein.

There is no evidence to give any concern so far as faulting of the veins is concerned, for minor offsets may be expected at any time, but major faulting of a complex nature is unlikely to be encountered.

(R.S.G.S. B#846 D-P.253) "Crushed and altered rock has locally added ------ to the difficulty of keeping mine workings open ------ but ------ post mineral desplacements have nowhere been large enough to introduce and considerable complication in the search for ore". (U. S. G. S. #846 D.P. 253)

The structure of the district spoken of above is so similar to the Birthday district that the same conditions may be inferred to prevail there.

WATER IN MINE WORKINGS:

Considerable water is encountered in each of the three tunnels on the Birthday Group, #9, #8, and #4.

In #9 tunnel the flow from the north was 2.5 gallons per minute.
In #8 the flow neasured 1.1 gallons per minute.
In #4 tunnel the flow measured 2.16 gallons per minute.
In #8 tunnel it is estimated that at least 50% of the water made in the tunnel seeps into the rock crevices again before reaching the portal of the tunnel.
In #9 and #4 tunnels possibly 75% of the water reaches the portal.

This amount of water may be expected to continue to flow, and it is entirely probable that additional water will be encountered in further work.

The water encountered in these tunnels plus the water in the two springs in Branson Draw, makes about 12 gallons per minute immediately available for mining and milling purposes.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY:

THE BIRTHDAY AND ASSOCIATED MINING GROUPS are located on an intrusive belt, occuring in a portion of the Idaho batholith. The intrusive belt consists of various types of porphyry, and quartz veins. The igneous activity giving raise to "porphyry belt" accurred during miocene time, (Page 242 of U.S.G.S. B. #846 D), and is related both is structure and in time of occurance to the Boise Basin (porphyry belts", and other mineralized areas of similar age thru out south and central Idaho.

The age relationships of the veins and large dikes is undetermined but they are considered to be of approximately the same age, and to have been derived from the same magmatic source. The exception to this condition being the aplite which is earlier than the veins and prophyrys, and it considered to be genetically related to the granite.

The veins are of the mesothermal type, and give indication of continuing to depth. Whether these veins do continue to depth or not depends upon the type of structure in which the veins were formed. Whether these veins are deep continuous veins or whether they are short gash fracture veins is a question which will only be settled by further development work.

Past mineral faulting is evident in the district but on such a small scale as to be of little importance in mining.

RESULTS OF SAMPLING:

The writer sampled every mineralized outcrop encountered on the three properties. A few of the outcrops have had suffieient work done on them to make it possible to take complete samples, but most of the samples were taken on small exposures of the veins and they were taken with the purpose of determining the presence of ore minerals rather than to place a market value on the ore the outcrops contained.

Any attempt to estimate the value of the ore in the veins by the results of samples taken to date is nothing more than misleading. The writer has found that there is an unusal discrepancy in the value of samples taken from vein material showing the same mineral charcter. For instance in #9 tunnel on the west drift, the writer sampled the face and received a return of 1.14 oz gold, the next round was sampled and the highest value received was 0.09 pz. The writer left the property at the time the last samples were taken. Mr. Robert Gorlinski, civil engineer, took a sample of the face as exposed by the next round and received a return of .41 oz.of gold.

The samples from #9 to date indicate that the ore exposed by the drifts is of commercial value but systematic and thorough sampling will have to be done before any definite estimate of the value of the ore can be made.

The majority of samples taken to date and especially those taken on the surface, whether giving returns of ounces of gold, or hundredths of an ounce of gold per ton, mean only that mineralization exists, and one should not interpert assays returns as representing the market value of the ore.

Thirty eight samples were taken by the author on the surface outcrops of the property. The highest showed 1.75 oz. gold, and two samples showed a trace only. The average for all samples was 0.12 oz. per ton. The average is not to be assumed as any indication of the returns to be expected but it is an excellent indication that mineralization has taken place throughout the area.

In the future it would be advisable to confine sampling to the veins or ore bodies

which are being opened up. Further sampling elsewhere is of no particular value.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

I The presence of the "porphyry belt" in the area being explored is a very encouraging factor, for in other closely associated districts the veins producing the most valuable ore are directly associated with "porphyry belts" of the same character and origin.

II The mineralogy of the vein material indicates that if mineable ore bodies are discovered they will continue to considerable dipth. The physical conditions affecting the depth and width of the ore bodies are as yet undefined and therefore the extent of the ore bodies is an open question.

III The sampling done shows ore minerals to be generally present in all the quartz outcrops of the district. That #9 vein as exposed by the drifts to the east and to the west shows, by the samples taken, promise of developing into a workable ore body. The showing should be systematically sampled.

That in all future sampling of the ore larger samples will help to remove the descrepancies that the smaller samples have shown to date.

IV All the material facilities are present for mining operation. Location in relation to rail transporation is the chief draw back.. However, by milling and concentrating the ore and shipping the concentrates, the extra cost per ton of ore mined will be about 35¢.

V That the number of veins and altered zones showing on the property clearly indicate that mineralizing processed were strong and wide spread. That there is a large amount of ore on the property is a question to be settled by further development, but the showing is favorable.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I That develpment work be continued at greater depths on the veins now opened up. The writer has particular reference to #9 vein. A shaft or winze sunk in the vein material would give valuable information on the structure on the fissures in which the ore occurs, and such information would define the nature of the other veins on the properties.

II That the mineralized area on claim #25, Birthday Group be explored as soon as possible. It lies about 400 feet east of #25 discovery. The mineralization showing on the surface and the return from a sample taken on the outcrop warrent opening this showing at depth. This is one of the highly altered zones on the property which in the writers opinion warrent investigation.

III It is the writers opinion that after the present tunnels are completed all further development work be done by drifting or sinking on the veins.

IV That timber claims be acquired on the south said of the river to insure sufficient timber for long time mining needs.

V That every opportunity be utilized to improve transportation and communication facilities. A telephone connection is especially desirable.

MILES P. ROMNEY

21 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

EXHIBIT "4"

DMA - 4021

BIRTHDAY GOLD MINES COMPANY, AND ASSOCIATED GROUPS

PAYETTE GOLD MINES COMPANY AND BRANSON GOLD MINES COMPANY

NOW ALL OWNED BY IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINES COMPANY

REPORT BY MILES P. ROMNEY

FORWARD:

The writer was on the property obtaining data, from the 5th of July, to the 3rd of August, and later returned on the 18th of August and remained until the 2nd of September, 1935. The data for this report was gathered during that time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The writer wishes to thank Mr. Robert Gorlinski for the use of his notes in preparing a topographical map of the property, and for his valuable suggestions; Mr. Lewis F. Paddison, and Mr. Earl Hansen for suggestions on certain geological and structural problems; and Mr. Joseph D. Branson, Superintendent of the Birthday Gold Mines Company, for his cooperation and assistance during the writers visit to the property; and Mr. Ray E. Marsel for his helpful criticisms in preparing this report for publication.

LOCATION:

The property is located in Boise County, Idaho, on the south fork of the Payette River, 12½ miles east of Lowman, Idaho. Lowman is located about 80 miles north and east from Boise, Idaho. The highway to Lowman passes through Horseshow Bend, Banks, Garden Valley, and Grimes Pass. It is a graveled road, and is in fair condition. Between Grimes Pass and Lowman, the roadway is a single track road with turn outs for passing other vehicles, and is cut high on the canyon walls above the river.

It is in the Banner Mining District, the headquarters of which is at Idaho City, Idaho.

COMMUNICATION:

A telephone line built for the U. S. Forestry Service passes by the property. The nearest phone is 1½ miles up the river at Mr. George Casner's ranch.

The mail arrives in Lowman from Boise on Wednesdays and Sundays. The service is very slow and is unsatisfactory for business purposes.

TRANSPORTATION:

Banks is the nearest rail point, about 50 miles from the property. Trucking from Boise is far more satisfactory for incoming supplies. At present, supplies are being trucked to the mine by a Boise concern at the rate of $8.00 per ton. The same company has offered to truck concentrates from the mine to Banks for $3.50 per ton.

CLIMATE:

The district is affected by the temperate west coast marine climate; although there is considerable snow falling during the winter, only a small proportion of it remains on the ground. There is very little wind during the winter, not enough to seriously affect traffic by drifting.

The summers are normally cool and dry, the winds being only normal canyon breezes. The nights are cold and often ice is formed on quiet water.

NATURAL FACILITIES OF THE PROPERTY

TIMBER:

There is ample timber available for mining purposes. A saw mill 2½ miles away is equipped to provide sawed lumber at very reasonable prices. Timber is more plentiful on the northward facing slopes than on those facing southward. The Birthday Gold Mines Company, and the associated groups, are located on the slopes facing to the south and the timber on the claims is insufficient for long time operation needs. There is, however, an abundant supply of timber across the river, and timber claims should be located there.

WATER:

There is plenty of water available to supply all domestic, mining, and milling needs. The Biggs homestead carried water rights in Eight Mile Creek, and these were acquired when the Biggs land was purchased by the Birthday Gold Mines co. This water was formerly taken from Eight Mile Creek, and ran through a ditch about 1½ miles in length. This ditch is not usable at present.

There are a number of springs on the property which are at present supplying water for all mining purposes, and domestic needs.

The head waters of all the streams in the vicinity are in granitic rock, and the water is exceptionally soft. It should prove to be excellent for milling purposes.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The elevation at the camp is around 4,300 feet. The highest point on the property is Branson Peak, which is between 6,100 and 6,200 feet high. The slopes are generally even although very steep. The granite breaks down rapidly so there are few prominent outcrops. There are a few cliffs and rugged spots formed where aplite and basic dikes outcrop. Eight Mile and Kettle Creek run in deep V shaped canyons. The river canyon is rather broad in places. Three distinct river terraces show old levels of the river.

EQUIPMENT USED IN MAPPING TOPOGRAPHY

The notes made by Mr. Robert Gorlinski during his survey of the claims were available to the writer, and all elevations on the claims were established from these notes. For the supplementary work readings were taken with a Brunton Compass, and distances were measured with a 100 foot chain.

The west end lines of claims number 35-14-1 and 18 on the Payette group, and the line extending northward from the N.W. corner of #7 to the N. W. corner of the Branson group, thence north across Eight Mile Creek to Packard Ridge, and thence both ways along Packard Ridge were all mapped from data obtained by a Brunton and chain traverse.

The area between the Payette River and Packard Ridge was mapped by observation only. As it is not company property, additional work was deemed unnecessary. The road, the river, and the terminations of the semi-basic dike were mapped from data obtained by a Brunton and chain traverse.

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I The presence of the "porphyry belt" in the area being explored is a very encouraging factor, for in other closely associated districts the veins producing the most valuable ore are directly associated with "porphyry belts" of the same character and origin.

II The mineralogy of the vein material indicates that if mineable ore bodies are discovered they will continue to considerable dipth. The physical conditions affecting the depth and width of the ore bodies are as yet undefined and therefore the extent of the ore bodies is an open question.

III The sampling done shows ore minerals to be generally present in all the quartz outcrops of the district. That #9 vein as exposed by the drifts to the east and to the west shows, by the samples taken, promise of developing into a workable ore body. The showing should be systematically sampled.

That in all future sampling of the ore larger samples will help to remove the descrepancies that the smaller samples have shown to date.

IV All the material facilities are present for mining operation. Location in relation to rail transporation is the chief draw back.. However, by milling and concentrating the ore and shipping the concentrates, the extra cost per ton of ore mined will be about 35¢.

V That the number of veins and altered zones showing on the property clearly indicate that mineralizing processed were strong and wide spread. That there is a large amount of ore on the property is a question to be settled by further development, but the showing is favorable.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I That development work be continued at greater depths on the veins now opened up. The writer has particular reference to #9 vein. A shaft or winze sunk in the vein material would give valuable information on the structure on the fissures in which the ore occurs, and such information would define the nature of the other veins on the properties.

II That the mineralized area on claim #25, Birthday Group be explored as soon as possible. It lies about 400 feet east of #25 discovery. The mineralization showing on the surface and the return from a sample taken on the outcrop warrent opening this showing at depth. This is one of the highly altered zones on the property which in the writers opinion warrent investigation.

III It is the writers opinion that after the present tunnels are completed all further development work be done by drifting or sinking on the veins.

IV That timber claims be acquired on the south said of the river to insure sufficient timber for long time mining needs.

V That every opportunity be utilized to improve transportation and communication facilities. A telephone connection is especially desirable.

MILES P. ROMNEY

21 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SHIPMENTS MADE TO DEC. 31, 1950 FROM IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINE, NEAR LOWMAN, IDAHO

DATE	LOT NO.	POUNDS DRY	OZS. GOLD	OZS. SILVER	% LEAD	% COPPER	% ZINC
9-28-36	1	84,434	.197	.5			1.1
7-12-38	2	19,996	1.585	1.1			
8-26-38	3	19,874	1.72	1.2			
7-28-39	4	10,098	1.923	1.35			
11-24-39	5 Cts.	732	4.805	4.05			
12-4-39	6 Cts.	803	6.213	3.55			
12-6-39	7 Cts.	69	20.755	9.8	.55		.75
12-19-39	8 Cts.	336	28.564	13.9	1.15	.1	
1-6-40	9 Cts.	700	55.606	27.62	2.45		
1-25-40	10 Cts.	466	58.805	29.27	3.00	.17	
2-23-40	11 Cts.	310.7	23.18	11.87	.50		
3-18-40	12 Cts.	466	18.94	10.12			
4-9-40	13 Cts.	448	27.417	13.97	.90		
4-9-40	14 Cts.	263	50.487	26.07	1.95	.1	
4-16-40	15 Cts.	332	54.687	31.3	2.7	.19	
4-23-40	16 Cts.	328	52.217	26.55	2.8	.15	
5-3-40	17 Cts.	294	84.865	39.35	4.1	.16	
5-21-40	18 Cts.	594	115.26	63.62			
5-21-40	19	21,384	2.46	1.6	.3	.10	
5-21-40	20	101,342	2.61	1.67		.10	
5-23-40	21 Cts.	234	91.73	49.62	6.6		
6-7-40	22 Cts.	264.4	101.24	55.57	3.85		
6-12-40	23 Cts.	402	23.48	15.7	1.45	.20	
6-19-40	24	18,546	2.10	1.57			
6-18-40	25 Cts.	100	21.597	13.17	1.50	.12	
6-26-40	26	20,148	2.485	1.87			
7-8-40	27	27,414	1.61	1.66	.90	.15	
7-18-40	28	21,680	1.607	1.45			
8-14-40	29	10,658	.325	1.02			
8-13-40	30	12,942	2.227	1.35		.15	
8-16-40	31 Cts.	1,052	27.34	20.82	2.35	.10	
8-28-40	32 Cts.	2,402	8.817	8.47		.10	

21 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

SHIPMENTS MADE TO DEC. 31, 1950 FROM

IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINE, NEAR LOWMAN, IDAHO

DATE	LOT NO.	POUNDS DRY	OZS. GOLD	OZS. SILVER	% LEAD	% COPPER	% ZINC
9-28-36	1	84,434	.197	.5			1.1
7-12-38	2	19,996	1.585	1.1			
8-26-38	3	19,874	1.72	1.2			
7-28-39	4	10,098	1.923	1.35			
11-24-39	5 - Cts.	732	4.805	4.05			
12-4-39	6 - Cts.	803	6.213	3.55			
12-6-39	7 - Cts.	69	20.755	9.8	.55		.75
12-19-39	8 - Cts.	336	28.564	13.9	1.15	.1	
1-6-40	9 - Cts.	700	55.606	27.62	2.45		
1-25-40	10 - Cts.	466	58.805	29.27	3.00	.17	
2-23-40	11 - Cts.	310.7	23.18	11.87	.50		
3-18-40	12 - Cts.	466	18.94	10.12			
4-9-40	13 - Cts.	448	27.417	13.97	.90		
4-9-40	14 - Cts.	263	50.487	26.07	1.95	.1	
4-16-40	15 - Cts.	332	54.687	31.3	2.7	.19	
4-23-40	16 - Cts.	328	52.217	26.55	218	.15	
5-3-40	17 - Cts.	294	84.865	39.35	4.1	.16	
5-21-40	18 - Cts.	594	115.26	63.62			
5-21-40	19	21,384	2.46	1.6	.3	.10	
5-21-40	20	101,342	2.61	1.67		.10	
5-23-40	21 - Cts.	234	91.73	49.62	6.6		
6-7-40	22 - Cts.	264.4	101.24	55.57	3.85		
6-12-40	23 - Cts.	402	23.48	15.7	1.45	.20	
6-19-40	24	18,546	2.10	1.57			
6-18-40	25 - Cts.	100	21.597	13.17	1.50	.12	
6-26-40	26	20,148	2.485	1.87			
7-8-40	27	27,414	1.61	1.66	.90	.15	
7-18-40	28	21,680	1.607	1.45			
8-14-40	29	10,658	.325	1.02			
8-13-40	30	12,942	2.227	1.35		.15	
8-16-40	31 - Cts.	1,052	27.34	20.82	2.35	110	
8-28-40	32 - Cts.	2,402	8.817	8147		.10	

DATE	LOT NO.	POUNDS DRY	OZS. GOLD	OZS. SILVER	% LEAD	% COPPER	% ZINC
4-28-41	65	40,668	.72	.90		.20	
4-28-41	66 - Cts.	266	74.30	67.22	4.0	.32	
5-6-41	67	41,190	.61	1.0		.25	
5-15-41	68 - Cts.	460	68.68	52.25	1.95	.30	
5-15-41	69	43.206	.576	.40		.12	
5-26-41	70	42,452	.676	.70			
5-22-41	71 - Cts.	224	64.515	40.725	1.75	.15	
6-18-41	72 - Cts.	694	24.072	21.10	2.45	.27	
7-7-41	73 - Cts.	490	11.885	8.46	1.35	.13	
7-28-41	74 - Cts.	696	26.375	14.725	2.10		
8-2-41	75 - Cts.	380	12.49	7.72	1.10	116	
8-20-41	76 - Cts.	200	11.15	6.55	1.10	.27	

21 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE
SALTLAKE CITY, UTAH

SHIPMENTS MADE TO DEC. 31, 1950 FROM

IDAHO BIRTHDAY MINE, NEAR LOWMAN, IDAHO

DATE	LOT NO.	POUNDS DRY	OZS. GOLD	OZS. SILVER	% LEAD	% COPPER	% ZINC
9-28-38	1	84,434	.197	.5			1.1
7-12-38	2	19,996	1.585	1.1			
8-26-38	3	19,874	1.72	1.2			
7-28-39	4	10,098	1.923	1.35			
11-24-39	5 - Cts.	732	4.805	4.05			
12-4-39	6 - Cts.	803	6.213	3.55			
12-6-39	7 - Cts.	69	20.755	9.8	.55		.75
12-19-39	8 - Cts.	336	28.564	13.9	1.15	.1	
1-6-40	9 - Cts.	700	55.606	27.62	2.45		
1-25-40	10 - Cts.	466	58.805	29.27	3.00	.17	
2-23-40	11 - Cts.	510.7	23.18	11.87	.50		
3-18-40	12 - Cts.	466	18.94	10.12			
4-8-40	13 - Cts.	448	27.417	13.97	.90		
4-9-40	14 - Cts.	263	50.487	26.07	1.95	.1	
4-16-40	15 - Cts.	332	54.687	31.3	2.7	.19	
4-23-40	16 - Cts.	328	52.217	26.55	2.8	.15	
5-3-40	17 - Cts.	294	84.865	39.35	4.1	.16	
5-21-40	18 - Cts.	594	115.26	63.62			
5-21-40	19	21,384	2.46	1.6	.3	.10	
5-21-40	20	101,342	2.61	1.67		.10	
5-23-40	21 - Cts.	234	91.73	49.62	6.6		
6-7-40	22 - Cts.	234.4	101.24	55.57	3.85		
6-12-40	23 - Cts.	402	23.48	15.7	1.45	.20	
6-19-40	24	18,546	2.10	1.57			
6-18-40	25 - Cts.	100	21.597	13.17	1.50	.12	
6-26-40	26	20,148	2.485	1.87			
7-8-40	27	27,414	1.61	1.66	.90	.15	
7-18-40	28	21,680	1.607	1.45			
8-14-40	29	10,658	.325	1.02			
8-13-40	30	12,942	2.227	1.35		.15	
8-16-40	31 - Cts.	1,052	27.34	20.62	2.35	110	
8-28-40	32 - Cts.	2,402	8.817	8.47		.10	

DATE	LOT NO.	POUNDS DRY	OZS. GOLD	OZS SILVER	% LEAD	% COPPER	% LEAD
8-27-40	33	16,570	1.337	1.07			
9-4-40	34 Cts.	2,022	3.072	2.87			
9-8-40	35 Cts.	2,805	5.435	3.45			
9-23-40	36 Cts.	2,290	10.44	5.95			
10-3-40	37 Cts.	798	22.10	12.37	1.40		
10-8-40	38 Cts.	646	20.70	12.25	1.40	.12	
10-21-40	39 Cts.	404	28.997	15.50	1.60		
10-21-40	40	28,020	1.405	1.07			
10-25-40	41	27,610	2.3	1.85	.70		
10-29-40	42	24,268	2.118	1.42			
11-12-40	43	30,930	1.21	.96			
10-15-40	44	22,200	1.447	1.30	.60		
11-20-40	45	24,166	1.655	1.237	.60	.08	
11-28-40	46	21,052	1.110	1.02		.10	
12-5-40	47	21,784	1.134	.92	.40		
12-12-40	48	21,212	1.425	1.07	.60		
12-17-40	49 Cts.	461	70.11	39.15	3.50		
12-30-40	50	29,156	1.265	1.27	.60		
1-4-41	51	15,724	1.42	1.45	.80	.12	
1-21-41	52	43,054	.985	.80			
2-19-41	53 Cts.	424	84.14	43.45	4.10		
2-18-41	54	14,390	.792	1.09			
3-15-41	55 Cts.	974	79.33	46.75	4.65	.15	
3-26-41	56	23,866	.88	.72			
3-24-41	57 Cts.	800	54.22	31.275	4.40		
4-17-41	58 Cts.	768	57.60	37.92	5.20	.17	
4-10-41	59	23,484	.79	.55			
4-14-41	60 Cts.	310	53.97	31.87	4.80	.17	
4-16-41	61 Cts.	330	64.275	50.85	7.80	.13	
4-15-41	62 Cts.	39,830	.425	.70			
4-24-41	63	43,102	.42	.50			
4-28-41	64 Cts.	280	52.25	108.25	4.8	.45	

DATE	LOT NO.	POUNDS DRY	OZS. GOLD	OZS. SILVER	% LEAD	% COPPER	% ZINC
4-28-41	65	40,668	.72	.90		.20	
4-28-41	66 - Cts.	266	74.30	67.22	4.0	.32	
5-6-41	67	41,180	.61	1.0		.25	
5-15-41	68 - Cts.	460	68.68	52.25	1.95	.30	
5-15-41	69	43.206	.676	.40		.12	
5-26-41	70	42,452	.676	.70			
5-22-41	71 - Cts.	224	64.515	40.725	1.75	.15	
6-18-41	72 - Cts.	694	24.072	21.10	2.45	.27	
7-7-41	73 - Cts.	490	11.885	8.46	1.35	.13	
7-28-41	74 - Cts.	696	26.375	14.725	2.10		
8-2-41	75 - Cts.	380	12.49	7.72	1.10	116	
8-20-41	76 - Cts.	200	11.15	6.55	1.10	.27	