DMEA Form 9
Rev. 6/57

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

OFFICIAL DOCKET FILE Idm-E NO._____ DMEA NO. 480R

Application
- [x] Denied
- [ ] Withdrawn

Contract
- [ ] Terminated - Not Certified
- [ ] Terminated - Certified
- [ ] Cancelled
- [ ] Royalty Agreement

The records contained in this file are marked (x) and arranged in this order:

Folder No. 1:

Left Side

- [ ] Royalty Audits
- [ ] Certification of Discovery
- [ ] Closing Letter
- [ ] Cost Audits
- [ ] Termination Notice or Agreement
- [ ] Recision Notice
- [ ] Assignment of Contract
- [ ] Contract Amendments
- [ ] Contract with all exhibits and annexes
- [ ] Owner's Consent to Lien and Subordination Agreement
- [x] Application and attachments

Right Side

- [ ] Project summary (final)
- [ ] Work Completed analysis (final)

All other material filed in chronological order including the following reports if checked:

- [ ] Field Team Semi-Annual Report for Certified Project
- [ ] Final Field Team Report (Tab)
- [ ] Operator's Final Report (Tab)
- [ ] Interim Field Team Reports
- [ ] Operator's monthly reports and all attachments
- [x] On-site Exam Report (Tab)
- [ ] Settlement Sheets
- [ ] Drill Logs

Additional Folders:

Left Side

Folders No._____: Reports
- [ ] Analysis of Semi-Annual Inspection Reports
- [ ] Project Summary (Interim) by DMEA Engineers

Right Side

- [ ] Field Team Semi-Annual Report for Certified Project
- [ ] Field Team Interim Reports
- [ ] Operator's Monthly Reports with transmittal, narrative and maps.

Folders No._____: Maps (Use pocket folder or envelope)

Folders No._____: Settlement Sheets

Folders No._____: Drill Logs

Folders No._____: Royalty material

17963

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
DMEA
RECEIVED AUG 5 1957

DATE	INITIALS	CODE

August 2, 1957

Mr. George C. Selfridge, Chairman
Operating Committee, DMEA
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: New Application ~~(Silver-Lead)~~
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Selfridge:

Enclosed are an original and two copies of an application from Nash Industries, Inc., Albert M. Nash, President, for the exploration of the Little Senator mine in the Clark Fork district, Bonner County, Idaho. Some years ago we looked at the property when our field men were in the district working on the Hope and Whitedelf contracts and our men were not highly impressed with the property because of the narrow width of the vein; although where ore bearing, these veins are admittedly unusually high grade. However, the Field Team would not wish to make a decision without a more thorough examination, especially since Mr. Nash has done some additional work on the property.

By Field Team, Region I

A. E. Weissenborn
A. E. Weissenborn, Exec. Officer
U. S. Geological Survey

Thomas E. Howard
for: Wing G. Agnew, Member
U. S. Bureau of Mines

Enclosures

cc: USBM (2)
Geologist

Form MF–103
Revised Feb. 1957

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Budget Bureau No. 42–R1035.3
Approval expires June 30, 1958

DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

APPLICATION FOR AID IN AN EXPLORATION PROJECT

PURSUANT TO DMEA ORDER I, UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED

NAME OF APPLICANT (Full legal name and mailing address as it should appear on contract if one is executed)

NASH INDUSTRIES, INC.
P. O. BOX 298
KELLOGG, IDAHO

RECEIVED AUG 5 1957 D.M.E.A.

RECEIVED AUG 1 1957 U.S.G.S. SPOKANE, WASH.

APPLICANT NOT TO USE THIS BLOCK

Docket Number	4808
Date Received	8/5/57
Government Participation %	
Region	I
Division Code	500

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (Check one)

- Individual [ ]
- Corporation [X]
- Partnership [ ]
- Other (Specify) [ ]

State in which firm is organized: Idaho

LIST CORPORATE OFFICERS OR PARTNERS HERE, IF APPLICABLE

Name	Address	Title
Albert M. Nash,	President and Director, P. O. Box 298, Kellogg, Idaho	
Mary Katherine Russell,	Vice-President and Director, P. O. Box 298, Kellogg, Idaho	
Mary A. Nash,	Secretary-Treasurer and Director, P. O. Box 298, Kellogg, Idaho	

Mineral(s) for which you wish to explore: Silver-Lead

Estimated Cost of Project: $ 48,608.95

LOCATION OF PROPERTY

Name	County	State
"Little Senator Mine"	Bonner County	Idaho

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Before filling out this application, please read DMEA Order–I, Amended, "Government Aid in Defense Exploration Projects." To assure prompt action, your application must provide all applicable material and information specified on the back of this application form. Avoid unnecessary correspondence and delays by submitting complete and accurate information. *Please submit four copies of this application and all accompanying papers* except as otherwise noted. Place your name and address on each sheet. Each item of information, maps, and reports required as a part of this application is described on the back of this form. Identify each attached statement by the item number to which it applies. If an item does not apply to your application, show the item number on your statement and after it write "not applicable." Maps or sketches should be used to supplement narrative descriptions of the property location and boundaries in item 1, existing mine workings and geology in item 2, and the proposed exploration project in item 4. When this information is not too complex, all of it may be shown on one map or sketch. All documents and other attachments submitted as a part of this application, except those in item 2(g) which you mark to be returned, become the property of the Government and will not be returned to the applicant. Send true copies, *not originals*, of leases, contracts, and other documents which are an essential part of your business records. *File this application with the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or with the nearest DMEA Field Office.*

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, whether as an individual, corporate officer, partner, or otherwise, both in his own behalf and acting for the applicant, certifies that the information set forth in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

July 30, 1957
Dated

NASH INDUSTRIES, INC.
BY *(Signature)*

By Albert M. Nash
Title President and Manager

A wilfully false statement or certification to any Department or Agency of the United States Government is a criminal offense. U. S. Code, Title 18, Sec. 1001.

INFORMATION REQUIRED WITH THIS APPLICATION

1. *Applicant's Property Rights:*

(a) State the legal description (section, township, and range; metes and bounds; patent number of claims) of the land upon which you wish to explore and all land adjacent to the proposed project area which you own or control. Describe any part of the project land or workings which should not be subject to Government lien for royalty payments. If the land consists of unpatented claims, state the book and page number for each recorded location notice, including amended locations, and the place where recorded (courthouse, recorder's office, county, and state).

(b) State all the names by which you know the property.

(c) State your interest in the land, whether owner, lessee, purchaser under contract, or otherwise. If you are not the owner, submit with this application one exact copy of the lease, contract, or other document (with address of owner) under which you control the property.

(d) Describe all liens, mortgages, or other encumbrances on the property.

2. *Physical Description:*

(a) Describe in detail and illustrate with maps or sketches all mining or exploration operations which you know have been or are being conducted upon the lands, including existing mine workings. Describe all production facilities.

(b) State your interest, if any, in operations stated in 2*(a)*.

(c) State, as far as you know, the past and current production, supporting your statement with copies of settlement sheets, mine records, or published data if available.

(d) Describe known ore reserves on the property giving quantities and grades and sampling methods used, supporting your statement with copies of assay certificates and assay maps if available.

(e) Describe by narrative and maps or sketches the geologic features of the property, including ore minerals, geologic formations if known, and type of deposit (vein, bedded, etc.).

(f) State your reasons for expecting to find ore, and if you have sampled the area you propose to explore, show where the samples were taken, describe sampling methods used, and provide copies of assay certificates.

(g) Send with your application at least *two* copies of all geologic or engineering reports, assay maps, or technologic information which you may have, indicating on each whether you require its return to you.

3. *Accessibility of Project:*

(a) To aid DMEA representatives who may be required to examine the property, state the name and address of the person who will meet the DMEA representative; give directions for reaching the property; and describe accessibility of the property including the mine workings.

(b) Name the shipping and supply points and places where employees reside and state the distances between them and the property.

4. *The Exploration Project:*

(a) Describe fully the proposed exploration project giving individual footages and sizes of openings *for each item of work*. Use narrative, maps, plans, and longitudinal and cross sections as necessary. Show the location of the proposed work as related to geologic features such as veins, ore-bearing beds, contacts of rock formations, etc. Show also the relation of the proposed work to any existing mine workings and to *property boundaries* or to the closest identifiable corner.

(b) If an access road to the project must be built, show the location on the property map and state the length, type, and construction methods proposed.

(c) In the event that an exploration contract with DMEA is executed, how soon will the work start and how many months will be required to complete it? State your anticipated average daily or monthly rate of progress for each type of work.

5. *Experience:*

State your operating experience and background with relation to your ability to carry out this exploration project, and also that of the person or persons who will supervise the operations.

6. *Estimate of Costs:*

Furnish detailed estimates of the costs *for each item of the work proposed in 4(a)* under the headings listed below with a total for each heading and the estimated total cost of the project. Costs for any work to be performed by an independent contractor should be shown separately under category *(a)* below. Costs for any work that is not to be performed by an independent contractor should be given in detail under categories *(b)* through *(g)*.

(a) Independent contracts. State the cost of any proposed independent contract for the performance of all or any part of the work, expressed in units of work, such as per foot of drilling, per foot of drifting, per hour of bulldozer operations, per cubic yard of material moved. Cost estimates should be supported by bids from three contractors if possible. *(Note* – If none of the work is to be contracted, write "none" after this item.)

(b) Personal services. For necessary supervision, engineering and geological services, and labor, include an itemized schedule of numbers, classes, rates of wages, salaries or fees, and periods of employment. State whether these technicians and employees are available.

(c) Operating materials and supplies. List items of material and supplies with their cost. Include under this heading power, water, and fuel, and units of equipment and tools costing less than $50 each.

(d) Operating equipment. List items of operating equipment to be used, giving specifications and indicating how each item is to be acquired – i.e., rented, purchased, or provided by the applicant. If it is rented or purchased, state the estimated rental or purchase price. If it is to be furnished by the applicant, give its present fair market value.

(e) Initial rehabilitation and repairs. Describe the type and the cost of necessary *initial* rehabilitation or repair of existing buildings, fixtures, installations (exclusive of mine workings), and movable operating equipment now owned by the applicant, which will be used on the exploration project.

(f) New buildings, fixtures, installations. Describe each building, fixed improvement, and installation to be purchased, constructed, or installed for the exploration project stating specifications and cost including labor, materials and supervision.

(g) Miscellaneous. For the operating equipment listed in 6*(d)*, describe the type and estimate the cost of repairs and maintenance expected during project operations. Do not repeat initial repairs listed in 6*(e)*. Show also the costs of analytical work, accounting, workmen's compensation and employees' liability insurance, payroll taxes, and other required costs that do not fall within the previous categories.

Note – No items of general overhead, corporate management, interest, taxes (other than payroll and sales taxes), or any other indirect costs, or work performed or costs incurred before the date of the contract, should be included in the estimate of costs.

7. *(a)* State whether you are prepared to furnish your share of the cost of the proposed project in accordance with the regulations on Government participation stated in Sec. 7 of DMEA Order–I, Amended.

(b) Explain to what extent you propose to furnish your share of the costs by providing money, by use of equipment owned by you, or otherwise.

* * * * *

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C. 15539

1. Applicant's Property Rights:

(a) That certain mining property more commonly known as the "Little Senator Mine", located in the County of Bonner, State of Idaho, more particularly described as follows:

A strip of ground five hundred feet (500') along the entire line of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter (SW¼NW¼) of Section one (1) in Township fifty-five (55), North, Range two (2), East of the Boise Meridian; and

The following described lode mining claims (unpatented), to-wit:

Jumbo Lode Mining Claim, located on the 9th day of June, 1928, location notice for which is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Bonner County, State of Idaho, in Book 9 of Quartz Locations, at page 294, as Document No. 71549;

Ulike Lode Mining Claim, located on the 1st day of June, 1928, location notice for which is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Bonner County, State of Idaho, in Book 9 of Quartz Locations, at page 295, as Document No. 71550;

Larry Joe Lode Mining Claim, located on the 9th day of September, 1928, location notice for which is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Bonner County, State of Idaho, in Book 9 of Quartz Locations, at page 350, as Document No. 72194;

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DATE	INITIALS	CODE

Gem Lode Mining Claim, located on the 21st day of June, 1938, location notice for which is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Bonner County, State of Idaho, in Book 11 of Quartz Locations, at page 245, as Document No. 96444;

Gem #1 Lode Mining Claim, located on the 24th day of June, 1946, location notice for which is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Bonner County, State of Idaho, in Book 12 of Quartz Locations, at page 175, as Document 21158;

Margaret Mary Lode Mining Claim, located on the 25th day of May, 1957, location notice for which is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Bonner County, State of Idaho, in Book 13 of Quartz Locations, at page 559, as Document No. 61875;

all of said Lode Mining Claims being located in the Southwest Quarter of Section One (1), Township fifty-five (55), North, Range two (2), E., B.M., Bonner County, State of Idaho.

(b) Known as "Little Senator Mine".

(c) The 500 ft. strip of ground is owned by Nash Industries, Inc., a corporation, under warranty deed, and the mining claims are held by location and/or purchase from the original locators.

(d) There are no encumbrances on the land or the mining claims.

CODE

2. Physical Description:

(a) The "Little Senator Mine" was discovered about twenty years ago and a great deal of surface exploration work was done at that time. Seven parallel veins showing mineralization cross the property. These were explored by short shafts, small tunnels along the veins, and some cross-cut tunnels, as well as open cuts. Silver-lead ore occurs in all of these veins in small stringers—some places only one inch thick—other places up to five and six inches thick. Also in places mill grade ore has been found up to three to four feet thick. Most of the old workings are now inaccessible.

About three years ago a cross-cut tunnel ($5\frac{1}{2}$' x 7') was started to intersect all of these veins and has been extended for a distance of 185 feet. At the portal of the tunnel one vein was encountered dipping at an angle of about 20° in a southerly direction. Another vein was intersected at 58 feet from the portal dipping 35° and striking southwesterly. This vein was ten inches thick and contained some high-grade silver-lead ore.

An electric power line has been constructed to the property and the property has a small compressor house, compressor, motor and mining tools and one car.

(b) Applicant is the owner of the land and mining claims above described and drove the cross-cut tunnel for the distance of 185 feet as above stated and is the owner of the building and mining equipment on the property.

(c) The applicant and its lessees have mined and shipped five small truckloads of ore from the different veins shown on the surface, copies of the Smelter Returns being hereto attached.

(d) No ore reserves have as yet been developed.

(e) "Geology of the Lead-Silver Deposits of the Clark Fork District, Bonner County, Idaho" by Alfred L. Anderson (United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Bulletin 944B) shows the location of this property (see Page 107 thereof and Maps) and describes the formation, geology and ore deposits.

(f) The President and Manager of applicant has operated in the Clark Fork district for fifteen years and is thoroughly familiar with all of the mining properties in the district and their history and production. He feel that from his experience and knowledge of the other properties of the district and the proximity of the Lawrence Mine and the production record of that property and the fact that all of the veins exposed and developed on the Lawrence property cross the claims of applicant, it is reasonable to believe that they will carry ore in the claims of applicant.

(g) Have no engineering reports except the United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Bulletin 944B by Alfred L. Anderson mentioned in "(e)" above.

3. Accessibility of Project:

(a) Albert M. Nash, Post Office Box 298, Kellogg, Idaho, (telephone No. 7761, Kellogg, Idaho) will meet DMEA representatives who may be required to examine the property at Clark Fork, Idaho, at any requested time.

The property is located about one mile from the Village of Clark Fork, Idaho,

and is reached by a 1300 ft. access road across a flat from a good County road.

(b) Clark Fork, Idaho, is a shipping point on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is about 125 miles by U. S. Highway No. 10-A from Kellogg and Wallace, Idaho. Kellogg, Idaho, is where the Bunker Hill Company Smelter is located and Wallace, Idaho, is a good mining equipment supply point. Spokane, Washington, is about one hundred miles from this property.

Normally, plenty of help is available around Clark Fork, Idaho, a distance of one mile from the property. Mosquito Creek crosses the property and affords plenty of water. Electric power is available and the property has a compressor house, compressor, motor and electric power already installed.

4. The Exploration Project:

(a) The project is for the development of the silver-lead veins exposed on the surface, by cuts and short tunnels and drifts.

Map herewith submitted. The proposed work is to continue the present cross-cut to a total distance of 1000 ft. and to do a total of 500 feet of drifting or sinking on the various veins encountered in the cross-cut, depending on the advice of the DMEA engineers, making a total under this proposed work of 1,250 feet.

(b) Access road already built. Only a small bridge across Mosquito Creek is necessary to be constructed.

(c) The work will start within fifteen days and will be completed within twelve months from the date of an exploration project contract. Expect to make 100 feet of progress, at least, per month.

5. Experience:

The applicant, as above stated, is a corporation whose President and Manager is a Mining Engineer and has had more than thirty years of experience in the development, management and operation of mining properties. He will supervise the operations.

6. Estimate of Costs:

(a) Independent contracts - None.

(b) Labor, supervision, consultants:

Labor - 2 miners @ $17.00 per 8-hr. shift, and 1 mechanic @ $20.00 per 8-hr shift,	$18,590.00	
Supervision - @ $1.60 per foot,	2,000.00	
Engineering & Geological Consultants	500.00	$21,090.00
These technicians and employees would be available.		

(c) Operating Materials and Supplies:

Powder - #2 Gelex, 7500# @ $26.95 cwt.	2,021.25
Fuse - 34,000 ft. @ $13.50 M	459.00
Caps - 6,000 @ $26.85 M (#6 DuPont)	161.10
Rails - 2,500 ft. 20# rails @ $12.35 cwt.	6,175.00
Ties - 4x6 - 7825 bd. ft. @ $50.00 M	391.25
Plates - 114 sets @ 75¢ set	85.50

(c)	Operating Materials and Supplies:(Cont'd)		
	Bolts - 1 Keg (200#) @ $29.25 cwt.	58.50	
	Spikes - 1 Keg (200#) @ $18.25	36.50	
	Air Pipe (2") 1250 ft. @ $55.65/100 ft.	695.63	
	Water Pipe (1") 1250 ft. @ 25.83/100 ft.	322.88	
	Vent. pipe (13") 1250 ft. @ 80¢ per ft.	1,000.00	
	12 Picks (4#) @ 2.75 each	33.00	
	12 #2 Shovels @ $48.24/doz.	48.24	
	100# 16 penney nails @ $13.25 cwt.	13.25	
	100# 20 penney nails @ $13.25 cwt.	13.25	
	Oil and Grease	100.00	
	Power @ $150.00 per month	1,800.00	13,414.35
(d)	Operating Equipment:		
	Mucking Machine - rental @ $250.00/mo.	3,000.00	
	Trammer - rental @ $150.00/mo.	1,800.00	
	Compressor and Motor (present value, $3,000.00) use-allowance	600.00	
	1 - I.R. JR 38B Jack Drill	785.00	
	1 - 50' length 1" air hose with fittings	65.57	
	1 - 50' length 1/2" water hose with fittings	40.02	
	1 - 1 pt. line oiler	24.20	
	12-1½" series 113 @ 15.05 each	180.60	
	1 Coppus TM-6 Blower	416.98	6,912.37
(e)	Rehabilitation and repairs:		
	Road Repairs - Bridge	300.00	300.00
(f)	New Buildings, Improvements, Installations:		
	Combination Shop and Change Room - Building 18'x30' - 12' of building to be used for change room and balance for shop, concrete floor, 8' ceiling,	1,350.00	1,350.00
(g)	Miscellaneous:		
	Costs of repairs and maintenance of operating equipment during project operations	900.00	
	Analytical Work	100.00	
	Accounting	900.00	
	Workmen's Compensation	1,487.20	
	Employer's Liability Insurance	45.00	
	Payroll Taxes	1,010.03	
	Freight and Hauling (of equipment and supplies)	750.00	
	Road Maintenance (snowplowing, etc.)	350.00	5,542.23
	Total Estimate of Costs:		$48,608.95 or $38.89 per foot.

7. (a) Applicant is prepared to furnish its share of the cost of the proposed project in accordance with the regulations on Government participation.

(b) Applicant proposes to furnish its share in Money and Use of Equipment owned by it.

FORM 8104 THAW & BORDEN CO. 314824

BUNKER HILL SMELTER

BUNKER HILL & SULLIVAN MINING & CONCENTRATING COMPANY

P. O. Address: KELLOGG, IDAHO
R. R. Station: BRADLEY, IDAHO

Nash Industries, Inc.
P. O. Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

In Account With

R. O. CRAIG & W. C. SACHT

Name of Mine: Little Senator Mine Lot No.: ____ Smelter Lot No.: 1

Location: Clarksfork, Ida. R. R. Shipping Point: By Truck Class: Crude

DATE OF ARRIVAL: 1/14/49 DATE OF SAMPLING: 1/16/49 DATE OF SETTLEMENT: 1-21-49

Car Initial	Car No.	H_2O	Weight, Lbs.
Truck		5.3	7580

TOTAL GROSS WEIGHT	7580
____ Sacks. Weight of Sacks	
GROSS WEIGHT OF ORE	
Moisture Pounds	402
DRY WEIGHT OF ORE	7178

METAL ASSAY

Gold	.005	Oz. P. T.
Silver	18.3	Oz. P. T.
Copper	.09	% P. T.
Lead	43.6	% P. T.
Iron	13.4	% P. T.
Insol.	16.6	% P. T.
Lime	0.0	% P. T.
Sulphur	6.0	% P. T.
Zinc	0.3	% P. T.
Antimony	0.5	% P. T.
Arsenic	.03	% P. T.
Bismuth	0.0	% P. T.

QUOTATIONS DATE ____

Silver 1-14-49 = .90 Per. Oz.
Copper ____ Per. Lb.
Lead 1-14-49-.2150-.01715=.19785 Per. Lb.
Zinc ____ Per. Lb.
Antimony ____ Per. Lb.

SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS—PER TON

Base Smelting Charge ____ $ ____
Plus ____ % Wet Pb. under ____ % @ ____ $ ____
Credit ____ % Iron over (____ % Zinc x 1.8) @ 40c a unit $ ____
Debit ____ % Iron under (____ % Zinc x 1.8) @ 40c a unit $ ____
Credit ____ % Silica over (____ % Iron x) @ 8c a unit $ ____
Debit ____ % Silica under (____ % Iron x) @ 8c a unit $ ____
Credit ____ % Lime over (____ % Iron x) @ 10c a unit $ ____
Debit ____ % Lime under (____ % Iron x) @ 10c a unit $ ____
TOTAL SMELTING DEDUCTIONS ____ $ ____
Silver Charge over ____ oz. per ton @ ____ c per oz. $ ____
Arsenic charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit $ ____
Bismuth charge over ____ % @ ____ per pound $ ____
Moisture charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit $ ____
Sulphur charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit $ ____
____ $ ____
____ $ ____
TOTAL SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS Min. $ 11.000

PAYMENT FOR METALS						VALUE PER TON
Gold	____ Oz.		@ ____	Per Oz.	$	
Silver	18.3 Oz.	95 %	@ .90	Per Oz.	$	15.647
Copper	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$	
Lead	43.6 %	91 %	@ .19785	Per Lb.	$	156.998
Zinc	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$	
Antimony	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$	

Gross Value $ 172.645
LESS SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS ____ $ 11.000
NET VALUE PER TON ____ $ 161.645

TOTAL OUNCES SILVER IN THIS SHIPMENT ____

SETTLEMENT

DRY WEIGHT 7178 POUNDS= 3.5890 TONS @ $161.645 PER TON EQUALS $ 580.14

Less Freight from Shipping Point to Bradley, Idaho

Gross Weight ____ Pounds= ____ Tons @ $ ____ per ton equals	$ ____	
Switching	$ 3.82	
Extra Sampling under 5 dry tons	$ 10.00	
Frt. on Lead paid 2848# @ (21.67-17.35)	$ 6.15	19.97
	$ ____	560.17
15% Royalty to Albert M. Nash, Clarksfork, Idaho	$ ____	84.03
Due owner by shippers	$ ____	50.00
	$ ____	
	$ ____	
	$ ____	
	$ ____	
	$ ____	
	$ ____	
to R. O. Craig & W. C. Sachts, Clarksfork, Idaho	NET PROCEEDS	$ 426.14

FORM 8104 SHAW & BORDEN CO. 314824

BUNKER HILL SMELTER

BUNKER HILL & SULLIVAN MINING & CONCENTRATING COMPANY

P. O. Address: KELLOGG, IDAHO
R. R. Station: BRADLEY, IDAHO

Nash Industries, Inc.
P. O. Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

In Account With

W. C. SACHT & ROY CRAIG

Name of Mine: Little Senator Mine Lot No.: ____ Smelter Lot No.: 2

Location: Clarksfork, Ida. R. R. Shipping Point: By Truck Class: Crude

DATE OF ARRIVAL: 1/27/49 DATE OF SAMPLING: 1/29/49 DATE OF SETTLEMENT: 2-2-49

Car Initial	Car No.	H_2O	Weight, Lbs.
Truck		4.1	9950

TOTAL GROSS WEIGHT	9950
____ Sacks. Weight of Sacks	
GROSS WEIGHT OF ORE	
Moisture Pounds	408
DRY WEIGHT OF ORE	9542

METAL ASSAY

Gold	.005	Oz. P. T.
Silver	18.6	Oz. P. T.
Copper	.17	% P. T.
Lead	31.7	% P. T.
Iron	15.4	% P. T.
Insol.	26.0	% P. T.
Lime		% P. T.
Sulphur	4.4	% P. T.
Zinc	0.4[illegible]	% P. T.
Antimony	.43	% P. T.
Arsenic	.38	% P. T.
Bismuth		% P. T.

QUOTATIONS DATE ____

Silver 1-27-49 = .90 Per. Oz.
Copper ____ Per. Lb.
Lead 1-27-49-.2150-.01715=.19785 Per. Lb.
Zinc ____ Per. Lb.
Antimony ____ Per. Lb.

SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS—PER TON

Base Smelting Charge ____ $ ____
Plus ____ % Wet Pb. under ____ % @ ____ $ ____
Credit ____ % Iron over (____ % Zinc x 1.8) @ 40c a unit $ ____
Debit ____ % Iron under (____ % Zinc x 1.8) @ 40c a unit $ ____
Credit ____ % Silica over (____ % Iron x) @ 8c a unit $ ____
Debit ____ % Silica under (____ % Iron x) @ 8c a unit $ ____
Credit ____ % Lime over (____ % Iron x) @ 10c a unit $ ____
Debit ____ % Lime under (____ % Iron x) @ 10c a unit $ ____
TOTAL SMELTING DEDUCTIONS ____ $ ____
Silver Charge over ____ oz. per ton @ ____ c per oz. $ ____
Arsenic charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit $ ____
Bismuth charge over ____ % @ ____ per pound $ ____
Moisture charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit $ ____
Sulphur charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit $ ____
____ $ ____
____ $ ____
TOTAL SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS Min. $ 11.000

PAYMENT FOR METALS VALUE PER TON

Gold	____ Oz.		@ ____	Per Oz.	$	____
Silver	18.6 Oz.	95 %	@ .90	Per Oz.	$	15.903
Copper	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$	____
Lead	31.7 %	91 %	@ .19785	Per Lb.	$	114.148
Zinc	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$	____
Antimony	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$	____

Gross Value $ 130.051
LESS SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS ____ $ 11.000
NET VALUE PER TON ____ $ 119.051

TOTAL OUNCES SILVER IN THIS SHIPMENT 88.74

SETTLEMENT

DRY WEIGHT 9542 POUNDS= 4.771 TONS @ $119.051 PER TON EQUALS $ 567.99

Less Freight from Shipping Point to Bradley, Idaho

Gross Weight ____ Pounds= ____ Tons @ $ ____ per ton equals $ ____

Switching	$ 3.82	
Frt. on Lead paid 2753# @ (21.67-17.35)	$ 5.95	
Extra Sampling	$ 10.00	19.77
		548.22
15% Royalty to Albert M. Nash, Clarksfork, Idaho		82.23

to R. O. Craig & W. C. Sacht, Clarksfork, Idaho

NET PROCEEDS $ 465.99

FORM 5104 SHAW & BORDEN CO. 514824

BUNKER HILL SMELTER

BUNKER HILL & SULLIVAN MINING & CONCENTRATING COMPANY

P. O. Address: KELLOGG, IDAHO
R. R. Station: BRADLEY, IDAHO

Nash Industries, Inc.
P. O. Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

In Account With

HUNTER AND CORK LEASE

Name of Mine: Little Senator Mine Lot No.: ____ Smelter Lot No.: 3

Location: Clark Fork, Ida. R. R. Shipping Point: By Truck Class: Crude

DATE OF ARRIVAL: 9/10/54 DATE OF SAMPLING: 9/15/54 DATE OF SETTLEMENT: 9/21/54

Car Initial	Car No.	H_2O	Weight, Lbs.
1 Truck		3.8	8030

TOTAL GROSS WEIGHT	8030
____ Sacks. Weight of Sacks	
GROSS WEIGHT OF ORE	
Moisture Pounds	305
DRY WEIGHT OF ORE	7725

METAL ASSAY

Gold	Tr.	Oz. P. T.
Silver	12.2	Oz. P. T.
Copper	0.0	% P. T.
Lead	43.7	% P. T.
Iron	13.5	% P. T.
Insol.	18.4	% P. T.
Lime	0.0	% P. T.
Sulphur	5.4	% P. T.
Zinc	1.3	% P. T.
Antimony	0.0	% P. T.
Arsenic	.03	% P. T.
Bismuth	0.0	% P. T.

QUOTATIONS DATE 9-10-54

Silver	.90	Per. Oz.
Copper		Per. Lb.
Lead	.14500-.01484 = .13016	Per. Lb.
Zinc		Per. Lb.
Antimony		Per. Lb.

SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS—PER TON

Base Smelting Charge	$ 8.000
Plus ____ % Wet Pb. under ____ % @ ____	$
Credit ____ % Iron over (____ % Zinc x 1.8) @ 40c a unit	$
Debit ____ % Iron under (____ % Zinc x 1.8) @ 40c a unit	$
Credit ____ % Silica over (____ % Iron x) @ 8c a unit	$
Debit ____ % Silica under (____ % Iron x) @ 8c a unit	$
Credit ____ % Lime over (____ % Iron x) @ 10c a unit	$
Debit ____ % Lime under (____ % Iron x) @ 10c a unit	$
TOTAL SMELTING DEDUCTIONS	$
Silver Charge over ____ oz. per ton @ ____ c per oz.	$
Arsenic charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit	$
Bismuth charge over ____ %. @ ____ per pound	$
Moisture charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit	$
Sulphur charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit	$
	$
	$
TOTAL SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS Min.	$ 11.000

PAYMENT FOR METALS

					VALUE PER TON
Gold	____ Oz.		@ ____	Per Oz.	$
Silver	12.2 Oz.	95 %	@ .90	Per Oz.	$ 10.431
Copper	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$
Lead	43.7 %	91 %	@ .13016	Per Lb.	$ 103.521
Zinc	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$
Antimony	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$

Gross Value	$ 113.952
LESS SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS	$ 11.000
NET VALUE PER TON	$ 102.952

TOTAL OUNCES SILVER IN THIS SHIPMENT 47.12

SETTLEMENT

DRY WEIGHT 7725 POUNDS= 3.8625 TONS @ $102.952 PER TON EQUALS $397.65

Less Freight from Shipping Point to Bradley, Idaho

Gross Weight ____ Pounds= ____ Tons @ $ ____ per ton equals $ ____

Frt. on 3072 lead lbs. paid @ (24.97-17.35)	11.70	
Extra Sampling	10.00	21.70
		375.95
15% to: Nash Industries Inc. - P.O. Box 298		56.39
To: Nash Industries Inc.		31.50

To: Alfred Hunter & Ray Cork, Clark Fork, Idaho

NET PROCEEDS $288.06

FORM 5104 SHAW & BORDEN CO.

THE BUNKER HILL COMPANY
LEAD SMELTER

P. O. Address: KELLOGG, IDAHO
R. R. Station: BRADLEY, IDAHO

Nash Industries, Inc.
P. O. Box 298
Kellogg, ~~Idaho~~

In Account With
NASH INDUSTRIES

Name of Mine: Little Senator Mine Lot No.: Smelter Lot No.: 1

Location: Clark Fork, Idaho R. R. Shipping Point: By Truck Class: Crude

DATE OF ARRIVAL: 9/28/56 DATE OF SAMPLING: 9/29/56 DATE OF SETTLEMENT: 10/4/56

Car Initial	Car No.	H_2O	Weight, Lbs.
1 Truck		1.21	1960

TOTAL GROSS WEIGHT	1960
____ Sacks. Weight of Sacks	
GROSS WEIGHT OF ORE	
Moisture Pounds	24
DRY WEIGHT OF ORE	1936

METAL ASSAY

Gold	.007	Oz. P. T.
Silver	15.4	Oz. P. T.
Copper	Tr	% P. T.
Lead	56.6	% P. T.
Iron	7.5	% P. T.
Insol.	14.0	% P. T.
Lime	0.0	% P. T.
Sulphur	8.6	% P. T.
Zinc	1.4	% P. T.
Antimony	0.1	% P. T.
Arsenic	.11	% P. T.
Bismuth	0.0	% P. T.

QUOTATIONS DATE 9/28/56

Silver	.90750	Per. Oz.
Copper		Per. Lb.
Lead	.16000-.01533=.14467	Per. Lb.
Zinc		Per. Lb.
Antimony		Per. Lb.

SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS—PER TON

Base Smelting Charge	$ 8.000
Plus ____ % Wet Pb. under ____ % @ ____	$
Credit ____ % Iron over (____ % Zinc x 1.8) @ 40c a unit	$
Debit ____ % Iron under (____ % Zinc x 1.8) @ 40c a unit	$
Credit ____ % Silica over (____ % Iron x) @ 8c a unit	$
Debit ____ % Silica under (____ % Iron x) @ 8c a unit	$
Credit ____ % Lime over (____ % Iron x) @ 10c a unit	$
Debit ____ % Lime under (____ % Iron x) @ 10c a unit	$
TOTAL SMELTING DEDUCTIONS	$
Silver Charge over ____ oz. per ton @ ____ c per oz.	$
Arsenic charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit	$
Bismuth charge over ____ % @ ____ per pound	$
Moisture charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit	$
Sulphur charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit	$
	$
	$
TOTAL SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS Min	$ 11.000

PAYMENT FOR METALS VALUE PER TON

Gold	____ Oz.		@ ____	Per Oz.	$	
Silver	15.4 Oz.	95%	@ .90750	Per Oz.	$	13.277
Copper	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$	
Lead	57.6 %	92%	@ .14467	Per Lb.	$	153.327
Zinc	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$	
Antimony	____ %	%	@ ____	Per Lb.	$	

Gross Value	$ 166.604
LESS SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS	$ 11.000
NET VALUE PER TON	$ 155.604

TOTAL OUNCES SILVER IN THIS SHIPMENT 14.91

SETTLEMENT

DRY WEIGHT 1936 POUNDS= .968 TONS @ $ 155.604 PER TON EQUALS $ 150.62

Less Freight from Shipping Point to Bradley, Idaho

Gross Weight ____ Pounds= ____ Tons @ $ ____ per ton equals $ ____

~~Extra frt. to N.Y. on 1026 lbs. lead pd. @ (26.46-17.35)~~ 4.67

To: Nash Industries
Box 298, Kellogg, Idaho

NET PROCEEDS $ 145.95

FORM 5104 SHAW & BORDEN CO.

THE BUNKER HILL COMPANY

LEAD SMELTER

P. O. Address: KELLOGG, IDAHO
R. R. Station: BRADLEY, IDAHO

Nash Industries, Inc.
P. O. Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

In Account With

DON HOEFNER AND HARRY SCHLICHT

Name of Mine: Little Senator Mine Lot No.: ____ Smelter Lot No.: 2

Location: Clark Fork, Idaho R. R. Shipping Point: By Truck Class: Crude

DATE OF ARRIVAL: 12/12/56 DATE OF SAMPLING: 12/15/56 DATE OF SETTLEMENT: 12/19/56

Car Initial	Car No.	H_2O	Weight, Lbs.
1	Truck	4.2	4360

TOTAL GROSS WEIGHT	4360
____ Sacks. Weight of Sacks	
GROSS WEIGHT OF ORE	
Moisture Pounds	183
DRY WEIGHT OF ORE	4177

METAL ASSAY

Gold	Tr.	Oz. P. T.
Silver	9.0	Oz. P. T.
Copper	0.0	% P. T.
Lead	47.8	% P. T.
Iron	12.1	% P. T.
Insol.	15.8	% P. T.
Lime	0.0	% P. T.
Sulphur	6.8	% P. T.
Zinc	0.9	% P. T.
Antimony	0.0	% P. T.
Arsenic	.03	% P. T.
Bismuth		% P. T.

QUOTATIONS DATE 12/12/57

Silver	.91375	Per. Oz.
Copper		Per. Lb.
Lead	.16000-.01533 = .14467	Per. Lb.
Zinc		Per. Lb.
Antimony		Per. Lb.

SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS—PER TON

Base Smelting Charge		$ 8.000
Plus 2.2 % Wet Pb. under 50 % @ 10¢		$ .220
Credit 12.1 % Iron over (0.9 % Zinc x 1.8) @ 40c a unit		$ -4.192
Debit ____ % Iron under (____ % Zinc x 1.8) @ 40c a unit		$
Credit 15.8 % Silica over (12.1 % Iron x) @ 8c a unit		$ -.296
Debit ____ % Silica under (____ % Iron x) @ 8c a unit		$
Credit ____ % Lime over (____ % Iron x) @ 10c a unit		$
Debit ____ % Lime under (12.1 % Iron x) @ 10c a unit		$ 1.210
TOTAL SMELTING DEDUCTIONS		$ 5.220
Silver Charge over ____ oz. per ton @ ____ c per oz.		$
Arsenic charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit		$
Bismuth charge over ____ % @ ____ per pound		$
Moisture charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit		$
Sulphur charge over ____ % @ ____ per unit		$
		$
		$
TOTAL SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS		$ 11.000

PAYMENT FOR METALS

				VALUE PER TON
Gold	____ Oz.	@ ____	Per Oz.	$
Silver	9.0 Oz.	95 % @ .91375	Per Oz.	$ 7.813
Copper	____ %	% @ ____	Per Lb.	$
Lead	47.8 %	91 % @ .14467	Per Lb.	$ 125.857
Zinc	____ %	% @ ____	Per Lb.	$
Antimony	____ %	% @ ____	Per Lb.	$
			Gross Value	$ 133.670
LESS SMELTING AND REFINING DEDUCTIONS				$ 11.000
NET VALUE PER TON				$ 122.670

TOTAL OUNCES SILVER IN THIS SHIPMENT 18.80

SETTLEMENT

DRY WEIGHT 4177 POUNDS= 2.0885 TONS @ $ 122.670 PER TON EQUALS $ 256.20

Less Freight from Shipping Point to Bradley, Idaho

Gross Weight ____ Pounds= ____ Tons @ $ ____ per ton equals $ ____

Extra frt. to N.Y. on 1817 lbs. lead paid @ (26.46-17.35)	8.28
	247.92
17-1/2% to: Nash Industries Inc. Box 298, Kellogg, Idaho	43.39
To: Don Hoefner and Harry Schlicht Clark Fork, Idaho	

BY CODE
RECEIVED NOV 2 1956
DWEV
OFFICE OF COSA

NET PROCEEDS $ 204.53

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
DMEA
RECEIVED AUG 5 1957

DATE	INITIALS	CODE

1120

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Use other side first

S. Government Messenger Envelope

Form No. 65 (Rev. 1/46)

1. Use blocks consecutively, one at a time.
2. Void previous block.
3. Write clearly.

NAME OR TITLE OF PERSON, DEPARTMENT, ADDRESS, AND ROOM		NAME OR TITLE OF PERSON, DEPARTMENT, ADDRESS, AND ROOM	
[illegible]	RUN / STOP		RUN / STOP
[illegible]	RUN / STOP		RUN / STOP
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Wakam 4458 - DMEA	RUN / STOP		RUN / STOP
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urplus envelopes to
y room for reissue.

Use other side

Use RUN and STOP only when messenger service between Government buildings in Washington is required.
Your mail room has RUN and STOP information.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

April 25, 1958

Air Mail

Mr. C. O. Mittendorf, Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mitt:

I have received copies of your letters to Mr. Nash and to Senator Dworshak in reply to Mr. Nash's letter of April 7. Mr. Nash mailed me a copy of this letter at the same time he sent it to you. I wish to thank you for the very fine backing you have given me in this matter.

I could not help being a little irked by Nash's attitude, but, as you told Senator Dworshak, it is futile to try to defend oneself against recriminations of this nature. The record will have to speak for itself. Actually, I discussed the property on several occasions with Mr. Nash even though the field report was very unpromising. Mr. Nash, however, was interested only in his proposed adit, which we could not agree was a wise expenditure. If we could have worked out some sort of a project, we would have done so. Our business is making contracts where they can be justified and there is no glory and often much grief in a denial.

This is, of course, not the first time that disappointed applicants have insinuated unpleasant things about me and as long as DMEA continues it will very probably not be the last. As you point out, this is a situation we would all like to avoid when we can do so without sacrificing professional ethics.

Thank you again for your very fine backing.

My very best regards,

A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region I

DMEA Form 7
(12-56)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
4/15	Rutherford	100

APR 15 1958

Mr. Albert M. Nash
Nash Industries, Inc.
Post Office Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Nash:

I have your letter of April 7, with comments on various phases of the processing of your application for DMEA assistance.

As to your unwillingness to accept my statements concerning the manner in which your application was processed, all I can say is that you are certainly entitled to your own beliefs.

The fact remains, however, that each application acted upon under DMEA follows exactly the same procedural pattern, and all dockets, including DMEA-4808, contain the written recommendations of the several totally independent reviewers in Washington.

Four copies of the Field Team report and recommendations were received in Washington January 20 and routed to the commodity specialists and the Director of the Base Metals Division the following day. On February 6, after a lapse of 18 days, final decision was reached. This period was consistent with our normal processing time in Washington.

I wish to point out that, under our Memorandum of Understanding with the Bureau of Mines and U.S. Geological Survey, those agencies serve only as technical consultants on matters in their respective fields of competence. All decisions with respect to approval or denial of an application are clearly the responsibility of DMEA in Washington.

I am hopeful that cool second judgment will convince you that personal recriminations can serve no good purpose, and that actually neither Mr. Weissenborn nor I could have had any possible

8623

reason for discriminating against you. Mr. Weissenborn is a man of high professional standing and it is inconceivable to the DMEA that he would take any action in a biased or ill-considered manner.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

Copies to Senator Dworshak
Mr. Weissenborn

WRGriswold/COMittendorf/er/fw-4/15/58

cc: Docket
Admr. Read. File
Reg. I (2)
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Kiilsgaard
Mr. Mittendorf

DMEA Form 7
(12-56)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
4/15	Mittendorf	100

APR 15 1958

Hon. Henry Dworshak
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4803 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Senator Dworshak:

This is in reference to my letter to you of March 4 and Mr. Albert M. Nash's letter to me dated April 7, a copy of which was mailed direct to you by Mr. Nash.

I am enclosing a copy of my reply to Mr. Nash. I am afraid that it is futile for me to try to defend myself or Mr. Weissenborn against the recriminations in Mr. Nash's letter; such a situation could become endless. For example, Mr. Nash first maintained that "small properties...are usually refused assistance." Since that statement was refuted by our record of operations, we now are told that the small companies who receive assistance accomplish it by means of "personal influence" or having the "right connections."

I suppose it's human nature that each of us "likes the color of his own horse." Every mining engineer and geologist has had unpleasant experiences with irate property owners when any adverse report was rendered. It's a situation we all would like to avoid if we could only do so without sacrificing professional ethics.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

Enclosure

WRGriswold/COMittendorf/er/fw-4/15/58
cc: Docket
Admr. Read. File
Reg. I (2)
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Kiilsgaard Mr. Mittendorf

8623

ALBERT M. NASH
MINING ENGINEER & CONSULTANT
OFFICE 300 SOUTH MAPLE STREET
PHONE 7761 — BOX 298
KELLOGG, IDAHO

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
DMEA
RECEIVED APR 10 1958
DATE | CODE
4/10 | C | 226
4/10 | Copy | 100
4/11 | work | 500
225

April 7, 1958

Mr. C. O. Mittendorf, Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead) Nash Industries, Inc.

Senator Dworshak was kind enough to send me your letter to him of March 4 and I am taking this opportunity to answer it direct. I have been a bit slow but my business has interfered with my answering it as promptly as I expected to.

In the first instance, I was advised by a party who knows Mr. Weissenborn that I would get no place with my application for DMEA assistance with him. However, in spite of this information, I went right to Mr. Weissenborn and told him that I wanted to get some help from the DMEA on the Senator property and asked him whether or not it would be worth my while to make an application and would he give it the proper consideration. He assured me that he would give it every possible consideration so I went ahead and made the application on July 30, 1957, as President and Manager of Nash Industries, Inc.

Early in September the engineers from the Spokane office came to Clark Fork and made the required examination of the property. I was advised at that time that the report and recommendations would be sent from the Spokane office to Washington in about two weeks.

Shortly after the examination of the property, the geologist who had been over the property with me at Clark Fork discussed the application with me and advised me that my application had been well prepared and was the most down-to-earth application they had received in a long time. However, he advised me that I should not accept the first offer from the DMEA because if I would "dicker" with the Department I would eventually get the assistance I thought I needed for my work.

About ten weeks after the examination of the property, I stopped at the Spokane office to see Mr. Weissenborn himself. He was just ready to leave the office and I did not even sit down but asked him how things were coming. He advised me that I would get some help from the DMEA but he could not be sure that I would get all I was asking for. I immediately left his office.

More than a month later, not having heard anything from him or from Washington, I again stopped to consult him. He advised me that his report, which I was told would be sent to Washington within two weeks after the examination of the property was made, had not yet been sent and was still in his office and he sort of apoligized for his neglect. Then he began humming and hawing around and said that I should go up and do three or four thousand dollars worth of prospecting on the surface of the property and really open up some ore bodies. I was, of course, much surprised at such a statement as he had told me in December that I would get some help. It seemed a complete reversal.

As to your statements in your letter to Senator Dworshak, I feel absolutely certain in my own mind that they were made either as a cover-up for Mr. Weissenborn or for yourself. I do not believe you ever had my application and the Field Team's findings and recommendations reviewed separately by "Commodity specialists in the Bureau and Survey and by the Director of the DMEA Division of Base Metals" or anyone else. Perhaps you do have written opinions recommending denial of the application but who dictated these opinions? I feel that Mr. Weissenborn wrote you and turned my application down and you simply complied with his request. I cannot see how you even could have had time to have all of the "separate reviews" you mention in your letter between the time of my last visit to Mr. Weissenborn's office when he advised me he had not even made his report to you and the time when I received your letter of denial of my application.

I cannot understand Mr. Weissenborn's actions in this matter and I certainly cannot understand why you apparently are so overanxious to defend him. Your statements to Senator Dworshak that "at no time did he (Mr.Weissenborn) or any member of his staff give Mr. Nash any encouragement whatsoever that the application would be considered favorably by DMEA" and that "Mr. Weissenborn told Mr. Nash at the outset that DMEA would take a 'dim view' toward his exploration proposal" and that "Mr. Nash had been very persistent in attempting to obtain an exploration contract" are, of course, untrue. Perhaps such inferences would have violated your administrative orders but do you know how much your "administrative orders" are violated?

I am very conscious of the DMEA loans awarded in this northern Idaho district. I have been a practicing Mining Engineer in the State of Idaho for more than forty years and I know what is going on. The big companies, of course, get millions in DMEA loans and many, many of the small ones I have known who have received such help have not received it "on the merits of their properties", in my judgment, but on personal "influence". It appears that the first information I received was not far off—I did not have the right "connections". I did not, however, appreciate Mr. Weissenborn "stringing" me along for seven or eight months.

Very truly,

Albert M. Nash

AMN:N

Cc:Senator Dworshak
A.E.Weissenborn

(12- rm 7

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
3/3	Martinsky	100
		225
		220

MAR 4 1958

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Hon. Henry Dworshak
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Dworshak:

I am glad to have the opportunity to comment on Mr. Albert M. Nash's letter to you dated February 17, which was transmitted by your letter of February 24.

Fortunately, Mr. A. E. Weissenborn, who is mentioned often in Mr. Nash's letter, was in Washington last week and I discussed the case with him. I am assured that at no time did he or any member of his staff give Mr. Nash any encouragement whatsoever that the application would be considered favorably by DMEA. I may say that any such inferences would have violated our administrative orders.

On the contrary, I am informed that Mr. Weissenborn told Mr. Nash at the outset that DMEA would take a "dim view" toward his exploration proposal. He also told Mr. Nash that it would be difficult to make a good presentation to Washington, but that he would do his very best by giving the application full and proper consideration.

Because of this situation and the fact that Mr. Nash had been very persistent in attempting to obtain an exploration contract, his proposal was investigated and [redacted] very thoroughly. A team, consisting of a member each of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, submitted a most comprehensive examination report, prepared in a professional manner, which covered the geologic, economic, and practical aspects of the case in full detail.

This report was then reviewed by Mr. Weissenborn, Executive Officer, Region I, and his associate member of the Field Team, who represents the Bureau of Mines. They supplemented the report by a joint letter which endorsed the conclusions reached by the examining team.

Upon reaching Washington, the Field Team's findings and recommendations were reviewed separately by commodity specialists in the Bureau and Survey and by the Director of the DMEA Division of Base Metals, each of whom prepared written opinions recommending denial of the application.

PRS 6816

8623

Final review of the proposed action was then made by the Operating Committee, composed of my Special Assistant as chairman and representatives of the Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey as members. Thus a total of twelve engineers or geologists reviewed the case in detail before the denial letter was presented to me for signature.

Because Mr. Nash furnished you with a copy of his appeal to me dated February 10, 1958, I am enclosing a copy of my reply dated February 28 to complete your file.

Our record of operations refutes Mr. Nash's contention that DMEA favors large mining companies and that small properties are usually refused assistance. Based upon financial standing, annual production, number of employees, and prominence in the particular field of the mining industry, in excess of 80 percent of the participants in the program are classed as "small business." About 60 percent of all DMEA contracts executed call for total expenditures of $25,000 or less. Almost 40 percent of all contracts executed provide for the operator to spend less than $3000 of his own funds.

In Mr. Nash's case there was complete unanimity of opinion that the exposures of mineralization on his claims were not sufficiently impressive to justify approval of his application.

As you requested, the enclosures submitted with your letter are returned.

I trust that the foregoing gives you the information desired. If not, please do not hesitate to call on me again.

Sincerely yours,

C. D. Mittendorf (for)

Administrator

Enclosures

WRGriswold/COMittendorf/er/fw/esf-3/3/58

cc: Secretary's Reading File
MR
DL
DCCO
Docket
Admr. Reading File
Region I (2)
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Kiilsgaard
Mr. Mittendorf

CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
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LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
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EDWARD J. THYE, MINN.
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
HENRY DWORSHAK, IDAHO
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, ILL.
CHARLES E. POTTER, MICH.
IRVING M. IVES, N. Y.

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
THOMAS J. SCOTT, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

February 24, 1958

PRS
FEB 27 1958 6816

TO: MDM	
REPLY TO BE PREPARED BY:	MDM
FOR SIGNATURE OF:	MDM
COPY OF LETTER FURNISHED	
MR	DL
SEND REPLY COPY TO ABOVE	

Mr. C. O. Mittendorf, Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Administrator Mittendorf:

The attached letter and accompanying enclosures from Albert M. Nash concern an application made for a DMEA loan to assist him in development of mining property okeyed in Bonner County, Idaho. You will note in the fourth paragraph of Mr. Nash's letter he states that he had been advised by Mr. A. E. Wissenborn of your Spokane office and Mr. Donald C. Alvord, geologist, that he would get some help from the DMEA.

In view of the encouragement Mr. Nash received from your Spokane office prior to your denial of his loan request, I feel justified in requesting that you review Mr. Nash's loan application and submit a report to me at an early date.

I shall appreciate you returning the enclosures to my office at such time as they have served the purpose for which they were forwarded.

You may be sure that I will also welcome any comments or observations you care to make concerning this matter.

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
DMEA
RECEIVED FEB 27 1958

DATE		CODE
2/27	C	220
		100
		500
	Enc.	

Sincerely yours,

Henry Dworshak

Henry Dworshak
United States Senator

Little Senator Mine
[redacted]

[redacted]
Clark Fork, Idaho

Nash Industries Inc.

Office. 300 South Maple Street
Telephone 7761 — P. O. Box 298
KELLOGG, IDAHO

February 17, 1958

Honorable Henry Dworshak
Senator from Idaho
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Dworshak:

On July 30, 1957, I applied to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration for a loan to assist me in the completion of the development of the Little Senator Mine located at Clerk Fork, Bonner County, Idaho, of which concern I am the principal stockholder. I am enclosing a copy of the answer I received to my application.

As you know, Senator, thirty years ago there were two thousand to twenty-five hundred mining companies incorporated in the State of Idaho raising capital and trying to develop the mineral resources here in this State. Some of these companies may have wasted some of the money but a large percentage of the amount raised was spent in wages, machinery and development work and did the State a tremendous amount of good. After the Securities and Exchange Commission came into being, it killed off all of the new mining companies to speak of. As of today, you could probably count the mining companies trying to develop mining properties in the State of Idaho by the sale of their stock on the fingers of your two hands.

I understood that the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration was primarily organized to help prospectors in the development of new mining properties and I applied to this Administration for this assistance. I have had twenty years of work right in the Clark Fork area and I believe that I know what will make a mine and what won't in that district and I feel certain that this Little Senator Mine of ours will become a good producing property once some additional development work is done and I do need help in getting this work done.

As I stated above, I submitted my application on July 30, 1957, to the Spokane Office of the DMEA and the same was forwarded on to the Washington Office and about the middle of September, 1957, the Field Team met me in Clark Fork and spent just one day with me examining the property. I was advised at that time that the recommendation of the Spokane Office would be sent to Washington within two weeks. Thereafter, not hearing anything for a couple of months, I stopped at the Spokane Office sometime late in November, 1957. I was advised by Mr. A. E. Weissenborn that I would get some help from the DMEA and was also given the same encouragement by Mr. Donald C. Alvord, Geologist, who had made the examination of the property in September. Hearing nothing by the early part of January, 1958, I went to Spokane and inquired the status of my application and Mr. Weissenborn, with some embarrassment, told me that Office had not as yet sent in their recommendation and report of the examination made in September. The next I heard was the denial of my request for assistance contained in the letter of Mr. C. O. Mittendorf, Administrator in Washington, dated February 6, 1958, copy of which is enclosed.

Needless to say, this was quite a shock, particularly noting paragraphs two and three of his letter. I am wondering how many of the loans granted during the lifetime thus far of this Administration were granted to assist properties that "showed definite promise of yielding materials of acceptable grade in quantities that will significantly improve the mineral supply position for the National Defense Program", and how a Geologist spending just one day on a property could feel in position to make such an evaluation! It seems to me that it would take a mighty lot of mines to produce materials of acceptable grade in quanitites to significantly improve the mineral supply position for the National Defense Program, and it was my understanding that the purpose of the DMEA was to assist such a lot of mines in order to develop much necessary ore reserves.

It seems that the big mining companies that have immense properties, immense ore reserves and should be amply able to finance their own development are getting DMEA loans and the small properties having a hard time are usually refused assistance. It also appears that this administration urges the spending of a great deal of money developing foreign mines.

I am enclosing a copy of my reply to Mr. Mittendorf's letter of February 6 and from it you will see the state of affairs in the Clark Fork area.

I do know, Senator, that you are tremendously busy and are carrying a big load there in Washington yourself, but I do hope that you will be able to give me a little time to see whether something could be done to get this loan for me. The entire record is there.

Thanking you for your kindness and with very best wishes to yourself from both Mary and myself, I am

Sincerely,

s/ ALBERT M. WASH

AMW:W

Encl.2.

February 10, 1968

Mr. G. O. Mittendorf, Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4008 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Mittendorf:

I received your letter of February 6 today and I beg to disagree entirely with the conclusions of your letter.

I have spent twenty years mining in that immediate district and believe I know the country and what can be done with the mining properties in that district as well or perhaps a bit better than anyone else at this time. There are four properties within a very short distance of each other, namely, the Whitedelf and the Hope adjoin and are less than half a mile from the Little Senator Mine and the Lawrence mine which adjoin each other. The Lawrence mine during its operation has shipped about $350,000.00 worth of silver-lead ore, the Whitedelf and the Hope mines have both shipped approximately $1,000,000.00 worth of lead-silver ore each and I feel morally certain that the Little Senator Mine which is located in the immediate vicinity of these properties, has the same rock structure and the mineralization was deposited at the same time, according to the geologists, will when the development work I have asked assistance in doing is completed also make a mighty good showing. There are seven parallel veins crossing this property and each has some mineral showing in the surface outcrops and as my application shows, leasers have mined some truck-loads of ore from different croppings and this ore was of very good grade.

Looking at my application and map, you will note that I have started a cross-cut tunnel that will intersect all of these veins at a very reasonable depth and give us a chance to mine up on the veins as well as to sink. I have spent to date $17,000.00 of my own money in prospecting the surface at various places, doing some tunnel work and have finally built a power line, built a compressor house, installed a compressor, have car and track and have started this cross-cut which I believe will cut all of these seven veins when completed.

I feel that this project, when completed, will put twenty to twenty-five men to work and should furnish employment for years to come, besides producing a great deal of silver-lead ore.

It seems to me that you have looked at this Little Senator project as a small, isolated deal. It is not. It is closely related to the other properties in the district. In the development of the properties of the district so far, several million dollars of private capital has been spent and that has, of course, done the State, the County and the community a great deal of good. I feel that the help I am asking for in the development of the Little Senator Mine will renew interest in the mining properties in that area (they are all closed down at the present time) and will do a great deal of good to the district. Practically all of the men in that area are unemployed at this time and the development program that I desire to enter into would start a chain reaction in the district, inspiring a new interest in mining and furnishing a great deal of employment, and, in the end develop a great deal of new ore.

Please understand that the Lawrence, Whitedelf and Hope mines are more or less in their development stages at this time. Sooner or later interested parties will take hold of them and complete the development. Intelligent development of those properties will bring in some large producing mines.

Please consider the Little Senator mine in relation to the other properties in the district and I feel sure you will see the possibilities there and I believe you will decide that we warrant the help we are asking.

Very truly,

ALBERT M. NASH

AMN:ff

[illegible] INTERIOR
Defense [illegible] Exploration Administration

[illegible] 25, D. C.

[illegible] 1958

Mr. Albert H. Nash
Nash Industries, Inc.
P. O. Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Nash:

Your application for aid for an exploration project and other reports available to us in Washington referring to the subject property have been reviewed.

Projects approved by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration must, in its judgment, show definite promise of yielding materials of acceptable grade in quantities that will significantly improve the mineral supply position for the National Defense Program.

Careful study of all our information, although noting a small amount of lead ore on your property, indicates to us that the probability of disclosing significant ore reserves by your proposed program is not sufficiently promising to justify Government participation. We regret to advise you, under these circumstances, that your application for exploration assistance is denied.

We wish to thank you for your interest in the Defense Minerals Program and for bringing your property to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. MITTENDORF
Administrator

DMEA Form 7
(12-56)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
2/20	Griswold	500
2/20	Selfridge	120
"	Johnson	110
	Cutterenday	200
		225

500

FEB 20 1958

Mr. Albert M. Nash
Nash Industries, Inc.
Post Office Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

out of 75 place

Dear Mr. Nash:

We have your letter of February 10, 1958, regarding the cited proposed project. I presume it is inevitable that there should be times when the owner of a property feels that exploratory work is warranted; whereas the geologists and engineers of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration may not feel free to endorse such a proposal. They must, of necessity, operate within the range of their specific instructions and must conform to the declared intents and purposes of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration program.

We believe it fair to say that due consideration was given to the over-all district picture, as well as considering your mine as an individual unit. If additional work at any time should add significant information, we would then be glad to give full consideration to any supplementary application which you might care to make.

Sincerely yours,

S. O. Richardson (for)

Administrator.

WRGriswold/cr 2/19/58
Copy to: Docket
Admr R File
Op. Committee
Mr. Bishop, USBM
Mr. Kiilsgaard, USGS
Region I (2)
Chron.

8623

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

~~WASHINGTON 25, D.C.~~
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

DMEA
RECEIVED FEB 19 1958

2/19	CG	220
2/19	WPS	500
		225

February 17, 1958

Air Mail

Mr. George C. Selfridge, Chairman
Operating Committee, DMEA
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Silver-Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho
(Denied)

Dear Mr. Selfridge:

I am enclosing copies of a letter dated January 16, 1958, from Mr. Albert M. Nash, which you probably should have in your files. I am also enclosing copies of a letter of the same date which he wrote Mr. Alvord. Alvord told him essentially the same things I did.

In view of the denial which Mr. Nash very likely has received by now, this will probably be the "herald of the approaching storm." Mr. Nash has been in to see me numerous times. He is very persistent in attempting to obtain a contract. One point of his letter I think needs clarification. This is in the first paragraph where he says, "You advised me that I would get something but you did not know how much or what it would amount to . . ." This is a misinterpretation of what I told Mr. Nash. I told him that in view of the little evidence that there was on his property, it was extremely difficult to make a good case for exploring the Little Senator Mine but that we would make as good a presentation as we could. This, I think, we have done. I feel that both the field examiners and the Field Team have given a good deal of consideration to the property in reaching the conclusion that in view of the present evidence it does not justify the exploration he proposes. I did tell him further that if he could present evidence of ore approaching minable width somewhere on the surface, it would certainly help his case. This no doubt is what he is referring to in his second paragraph.

The facts are, of course, that, as I told Mr. Nash, it is very difficult to justify the expensive exploration he proposes for such a narrow vein and for such an indefinite target. This is particularly true because the veins, unfortunately, are flat-dipping and dip into the hill making a very long crosscut necessary if they are to be reached by this method.

I can sympathize with Mr. Nash, though, for I feel he is quite sincere in his efforts to develop his property but I do think we have made a very fair analysis of the situation.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Weissenborn by Allen

A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region I

Enclosures 2

cc: USBM (2)
Alvord

[redacted]

[redacted]

Clark Fork, Idaho

Nash Industries Inc.

Office: 300 South Maple Street
Telephone 7761 — P. O. Box 298
KELLOGG, IDAHO

DMEA
RECEIVED FEB 10 1958
CODE

January 16, 1958

Mr. Donald C. Alvord, Geologist
U. S. Department of the Interior
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

DMEA

Dear Mr. Alvord:

I have called at the office twice since the Mining Convention and each time I have found you were absent due to sickness in the family. I have been very sorry to hear that.

Going back to the time you were up to the Senator property with me, I felt that you were interested in the property and felt also that it had merit and would warrant a DMEA loan. You suggested how I should receive and handle the Government's proposition on my work, you also advised me that you would be up from time to time to examine it and gave me further advice.

After that I called at the office in Spokane and you seemed very friendly and seemed reasonably certain that I would get my loan approved—if not fully, at least in a measure that would permit us to go ahead with the development program I had in mind.

At the Mining Convention I met you for a few minutes but you had apparently changed considerably because you were considerably "cool" and didn't seem to be interested in talking to me at all and I could not understand that for the life of me and I do not understand it yet.

On yesterday I had quite a long visit with Mr. Weissenborn and we discussed the Senator project during that time. He seemed to want to help me the worst way but felt that your report or the information he had was not sufficient to justify him recommending it to any extent. That seemed quite a change from my first impression and first talks with you.

You see, Mr. Alvord, I have followed the veins in that district down on the dip for a distance of 2,300 ft. and have followed the strike on the various levels for several thousands of feet and I am pretty well informed as to the size of the ore bodies, where they are found and what can be done with them and I know as nearly as any man can know that those veins on the Senator will yield to the proper treatment, namely, that with depth there will be a great deal of ore that can be mined from them. This development program that I have asked for will give us considerable depth and a great deal of footage

on the backs of these veins so that we can do considerable mining on them without having to sink. This kind of mining is cheap and, as I say, I am satisfied that all of these veins will show some ore--some of them, of course, will be much bigger and better than others--but they will all be subject to mining, either direct by the company or by leasers.

I am at a loss to understand what has changed your opinion or what has happened because I understood this loan and this piece of work would be recommended by you. Will you please advise me what has caused this change.

Very truly,

AMN:M

Little Senator Mine
[redacted]

[redacted]
Clark Fork Idaho

Nash Industries Inc.

Office: 300 South Maple Street
Telephone 7741 — P. O. Box 298
KELLOGG, IDAHO

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
DMEA
RECEIVED FEB 19 1958

DATE	INITIALS	CODE

January 16, 1958

Mr. Albert E. Weissenborn, Director
United States Geological Survey
Northwest Division
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

Dear Mr. Weissenborn:

There has been a question in my mind ever since I came home from my talk with you on yesterday. As you remember, I stopped in for about two minutes one morning three or four days before the Mining Convention and asked you how things were coming. You advised me that I would get something but you did not know how much or what it would amount to and I thanked you and left because at that time you were very busy and we did not go any further into the matter.

On my visit yesterday, you seemed to have changed entirely and felt that I must of necessity do $2,500.00 to $5,000.00 worth of prospecting, shaft sinking or other work to make a showing of sufficient size to warrant help from the DMEA.

As I told you, I have spent twenty years working in that area. I know the vein structures. I know as certainly as any man can possibly know what will happen with the development of these veins and know that the cross-cut tunnel that I am asking you for will expose these veins in such a manner that we can get in and open up ore bodies and work up on these ore bodies at a minimum cost and make it very much worth while.

Thanking you for past favors and hoping that you can really do something for me, I am

Very truly,

AMM:M

Nash Industries Inc.

Office 300 South Maple Street
Telephone 7761 — P. O. Box 298
KELLOGG, IDAHO

DMEA
RECEIVED FEB 19 1958

DATE	INITIALS	CODE

[illegible] 1958.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible]

Sincerely,

[illegible]

Little Senator Mine
[redacted]

[redacted]
Clark Fork, Idaho

Nash Industries Inc.

Office: 300 South Maple Street
Telephone 7761 — P. O. Box 298
KELLOGG, IDAHO

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
DMEA
RECEIVED FEB 13 1958

DATE	INITIALS	CODE
2/13	C	220
2/13	[illegible]	100
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		225

February 10, 1958

Mr. C. O. Mittendorf, Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Mittendorf:

I received your letter of February 6 today and I beg to disagree entirely with the conclusions of your letter.

I have spent twenty years mining in that immediate district and believe I know the country and what can be done with the mining properties in that district as well or perhaps a bit better than anyone else at this time. There are four properties within a very short distance of each other, namely, the Whitedelf and the Hope adjoin and are less than half a mile from the Little Senator Mine and the Lawrence mine which adjoin each other. [The Lawrence mine during its operation has shipped about $350,000.00 worth of silver-lead ore, the Whitedelf and the Hope mines have both shipped approximately $1,000,000.00 worth of lead-silver ore each and I feel morally certain that the Little Senator Mine which is located in the immediate vicinity of these properties, has the same rock structure and the mineralization was deposited at the same time, according to the geologists, will when the development work I have asked assistance in doing is completed also make a mighty good showing.] There are seven parallel veins crossing this property and each has some mineral showing in the surface outcrops and as my application shows, leasers have mined some truck-loads of ore from different croppings and this ore was of very good grade.

Looking at my application and map, you will note that I have started a cross-cut tunnel that will intersect all of these veins at a very reasonable depth and give us a chance to mine up on the veins as well as to sink. I have spent to date $17,000.00 of my own money in prospecting the surface at various places, doing some tunnel work and have finally built a power line, built a compressor house, installed a compressor, have car and track and have started this cross-cut which I believe will cut all of these seven veins when completed.

I feel that this project, when completed, will put twenty to twenty-five men to work and should furnish employment for years to come, beside producing a great deal of silver-lead ore.

It seems to me that you have looked at this Little Senator project as a small, isolated deal. It is not. It is closely related to the other properties in the district. In the development of the properties of the district so far, several million dollars of private capital has been spent and that has, of course, done the State, the County and the community a great deal of good. I feel that the help I am asking for in the development of the Little Senator Mine will renew interest in the mining properties in that area (they are all closed down at the present time) and will do a great deal of good to the district. Practically all of the men in that area are unemployed at this time and the development program that I desire to enter into would start a chain reaction in the district, inspiring a new interest in mining and furnishing a great deal of employment, and, in the end develop a great deal of new ore.

Please understand that the Lawrence, Whitedelf and Hope mines are more or less in their development stages at this time. Sooner or later interested parties will take hold of them and complete the development. Intelligent development of these properties will bring in some large producing mines.

Please consider the Little Senator mine in relation to the other properties in the district and I feel sure you will see the possibilities there and I believe you will decide that we warrant the help we are asking.

Very truly,

Albert M Nash.

AMN:N

DMEA Form 7
(12-56)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
2/4	[illegible]	500
2/5	[illegible]	130
"	[illegible]	110
"	[illegible]	100
2/6	[illegible]	220
		500
		225
2/5	[illegible]	130
2/5	[illegible]	130

FEB 6 1958

Mr. Albert M. Nash
Nash Industries, Inc.
P. O. Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Nash:

Your application for aid for an exploration project and other reports available to us in Washington referring to the subject property have been reviewed.

Projects approved by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration must, in its judgment, show definite promise of yielding materials of acceptable grade in quantities that will significantly improve the mineral supply position for the National Defense Program.

Careful study of all our information, although noting a small amount of lead ore on your property, indicates to us that the probability of disclosing significant ore reserves by your proposed program is not sufficiently promising to justify Government participation. We regret to advise you, under these circumstances, that your application for exploration assistance is denied.

We wish to thank you for your interest in the Defense Minerals Program and for bringing your property to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Pitman

Administrator

WRGriswold:ms 2/3/58
Copies: Docket
Admr. R. File
Oper. Com.
Mr. Bishop, USBM
Mr. Killsgaard, USGS
chron.
Field Team, Region I

8623

DMEA Form 7
(12-56)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

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		100
		220
		500

MEMORANDUM TO DOCKET

February 4, 1958

By: W. R. Griswold

Subject: Denial of Application DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

The cited application is concerned with a series of small veins or veinlets, some of which are known to be lead-bearing. A few tons of high grade lead ore have been shipped (apparently about 15 tons in all).

Of the samples which were taken by the Field examiners, widths varied from 0.2 to 2.0 feet, with an average of 0.8 ft. The average sample grade was 4.7% Pb, with about an ounce and a half of silver. In essence, there is little doubt that an exploration program here could open up a trifling amount of lead ore, but nothing of significance could be hoped for.

Denial is recommended.

W. R. Griswold

W. R. Griswold

WRG:ms 2/4/58
Copies: Docket
Oper. Com.
Admr. R. File
chron.

8623

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JAN 30 1958
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 29, 1958

Re: DMEA 4808; Lead
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Memorandum

To: W. R. Griswold, DMEA

From: O. M. Bishop, USBM

Subject: Review of field examiners report dated January 13, 1958 and recommendations by Field Team dated January 17, 1958, both received Washington, January 20, 1958.

In response to the application by Nash Industries, Inc., the field examiners have investigated the property on which the applicant proposes to drive a 1000-foot exploratory crosscut to intersect a flat-lying vein system that has been projected southwestward from known positions on adjacent ground.

The examiners point out that, due to structure and topography the footage necessary to intersect the projected vein is excessive and they conclude the project is not warranted in view of the weak showings and over-extended projections.

A graphic study of the included maps indicate "L" vein has been pierced on the Larry Joe-Ulike leases of the Little Senator group and only uneconomic concentrations were found. This fact combined with the historically small (probably uneconomic) production on adjacent ground discourages the belief that commercial concentrations of lead can be expected in the vein's downdip extension.

I agree with the field examiners and the Field Team and recommend the application be denied.

O. M. Bishop

O. M. Bishop

cc: Division of Minerals
Mr. Kiilsgaard
Mr. Lamb
Mr. Callaway
F I L E S

IN REPLY REFER TO:

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

DMEA

RECEIVED JAN 23 1958

DATE	INITIALS	CODE
1/23	C	220
1/23	all (WR)	500

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 22, 1958
Re: DMEA 4808
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho
$53,400 - Lead, silver

~~Memorandum~~

To: W. R. Griswold, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

From: N. E. Nelson, U. S. Geological Survey

Subject: Review of Field Team Report

The applicant requested assistance in exploring, for, by crosscutting and drifting, the possible down dip extensions of very narrow but usually high grade lead veins. The property is credited with the production of 15.25 tons of 41.4% lead and 15.4 oz. silver ore during the years 1949 - 1956, but work on the property probably dates back to the early part of the present century.

In the general area are three properties credited with the production of 201,652 tons of lead-silver ore. The smallest of the three, the Lawrence, adjoins the Little Senator group and much of the justification of most of the proposed work abides in the hope that the principal Lawrence veins extend into the Little Senator property. As the Lawrence mine has produced only 9,358 tons of 15% lead and 2.8 oz. silver ore, and work in the veins has ceased, the hope is not well fortified.

The examiners and Field Team recommend denial of the application. The recommendation is very well taken, and I concur with it.

N. E. Nelson

N. E. Nelson

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

January 17, 1958

1/20 C 220
1/22 WB 130
1/23 C 220
1/23 WRB. 500

Mr. George C. Selfridge, Chairman
Operating Committee, DMEA
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Selfridge:

Attached is a report by D. C. Alvord, Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, and G. G. Waddell, Mining Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, recommending denial of an application by Nash Industries, Inc., for the exploration of the Little Senator mine in the Clark Fork Mining District, Bonner County, Idaho.

This is a difficult property to evaluate. Although the veins of the district are characteristically narrow, the ore, where found, is typically high grade, and at the adjoining Lawrence mine, veins similar or identical to those at the Little Senator property have yielded a substantial production. Some of these veins have been mined close to the Little Senator boundary although the principal ore shoot was some distance away. This production, together with the production from the Hope and Whitedelf veins, adds up to a fairly impressive total for the district, although it is probable that not all of the ore was mined at a profit.

The applicant, Albert Nash, has operated in the Clark Fork district over a period of many years. He maintains that the showings at the Little Senator property are as good as those that were found on the Lawrence, Hope, and Whitedelf veins and he is convinced from his many years of experience in the district that his proposed exploration will be successful. Although apparently no mining company so far has been willing to undertake the project, it is quite possible that some competent engineers and geologists would agree with him. On the other hand, the visible veins on the Little Senator property are so narrow that one cannot develop much enthusiasm for exploring them. Further, the flat dip of the veins

1-22-58

would require a long and expensive crosscut if exploration is to be by this method.

The Field Team examiners recommend denial, basing this denial largely on the extremely narrow width of the veins that they were able to see in natural outcrops, open pits and other shallow workings on the Little Senator property. Nash argues that the exposures are scattered and many of the old pits and shallow workings are caved; thus the surface showings do not reflect the true situation. He contends that with seven veins in the exploration area his proposed crosscut is sure to discover several ore shoots. In spite of Mr. Nash's apparently genuine belief, the fact remains that, although there are numerous shallow pits on the Little Senator property, nowhere on the property did the examiners see a vein that they regarded as worth exploring, and Mr. Nash himself admits that the exposures are not impressive looking.

The examiners state that the veins on the Little Senator property may not correlate with those on the adjacent Lawrence property as they may have been offset by a fault mapped by A. L. Anderson between the Lawrence mine and the proposed adit. They also cite the current work of the U. S. Geological Survey in the district as suggesting that the Lawrence veins tend to split and narrow as they are followed toward the Little Senator property. Both of these are possibilities. However, there is little evidence for, and considerable doubt concerning, the existence of Anderson's fault, or at least, of a fault of any considerable magnitude. With regard to the splitting and narrowing of the vein, Harrison and Jobin of the U. S. Geological Survey, who last summer mapped the area on a small scale, mentioned casually that this may be the case, but we doubt seriously that they feel they have established this; outcrops simply are too few to make such a statement with much confidence. The Field Team, therefore, can give little weight to these particular arguments. After reviewing the available evidence the Field Team must agree, in view of the lack of any positive indications of an ore shoot on the property, that the applicant's proposed crosscut cannot be justified. If further prospecting of the surface should yield more definite indications of ore shoots on one or more of the veins, possibly a less expensive exploration program might be worked out. However, until the applicant is able to present evidence of a suitable target, the proposition does not seem attractive to us.

The Field Team recommends, therefore, that the application be denied without prejudice.

This recommendation is made with the knowledge that in all probability Mr. Nash will strongly protest the denial of his application and may attempt to bring pressure to bear on DMEA to reverse the decision.

By Field Team, Region I

A. E. Weissenborn

A. E. Weissenborn, Exec. Officer
U. S. Geological Survey

Thomas E Howard

For Wing G. Agnew, Member
U. S. Bureau of Mines

Enclosures

cc: USBM (5)
USGS (SRO)
Alvord

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ON-SITE EXAM

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

January 13, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: DMEA Field Team, Region I

From: Donald C. Alvord, Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, and G. G. Waddell, Mining Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines

Subject: Application Examination Report, Docket No. DMEA-4803 (Lead), Nash Industries, Inc., Little Senator Mine, Bonner County, Idaho

INTRODUCTION

An application for Government aid to explore for lead at the Little Senator mine was received from Nash Industries, Inc., on August 1, 1957. The applicant proposes 1,000 feet of adit cross-cut and 500 feet of drifting therefrom on the various veins encountered, at an estimated total cost of $53,400.

The property was examined on September 17, 1957, by D. C. Alvord, accompanied by A. M. Nash, President, Nash Industries, Inc., and R. W. Oliver, President and General Manager of the Oliver Contracting Company headquartered at Colburn, Idaho. Mr. Oliver's interest in the examination was as a potential investor in the applicant's corporation. The examination was completed on September 18 by G. G. Waddell and D. C. Alvord. Compton I. White, Jr., President of the Whitedelf Mining and Development Company, which controls the Lawrence property, and A. M. Nash accompanied the authors during the first half day. On September 17 the map submitted by the applicant was checked in the field and the surface exposures of veins on several other properties in the district were examined. On the morning of September 18 all of the accessible underground workings on the adjacent Lawrence mine, which explores veins that project to the Little Senator property, were examined. In the afternoon the Little Senator property was examined. Five samples were cut from exposures on the Little Senator and five samples from stope areas near the Little Senator but on the Lawrence property.

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
1-22-58
(date)

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Little Senator claims are in the Clark Fork mining district. During the period 1913 through 1943, the three principal mines in this district have yielded 201,652 short tons of ore that contained an average of 5 ounces silver per ton, 6 percent lead, and 0.164 percent zinc. Total recorded production from the Little Senator group for the years 1949 through 1946 is 15.28 tons of hand-sorted ore that averaged 15.4 ounces silver per ton, 41.4 percent lead, and 0.74 percent zinc. This ore came from three different ore shoots, two of which are on a structure that is a target of the proposed exploration.

Galena occurs at the Little Senator mine as narrow fissure vein fillings and replacements that follow low-angle thrust faults. There are at least three veins on the property, the most promising of which ("L" vein) may correlate with the Lawrence vein, a structure which has reportedly yielded $400,000 worth of lead and silver from stopes located 1,200 feet to the northeast of the Little Senator claims. About 255 feet of underground exposures and 250 feet of surface-cut exposures have been made on the "L" vein. This work discovered only two small pods of ore from which were taken 3.9 and 4.8 tons of high-grade ore (pl. 1). Two samples taken from the better showings of the "L" vein near the applicant's claims and one on the Little Senator averaged only 0.4 foot wide and contained an average of 5.8 ounces silver per ton and 15 percent lead. All of the galena seen in the "L" vein by the examiners occurred as two or three more or less persistent parallel veinlets each about 1/8-inch wide. However, widths up to 2 inches have been reported by other examiners. In contrast, most of the metal value obtained from the Lawrence mine ore came from a rather persistent footwall seam 2-4 inches wide for the most part.

Mapping and sampling have shown that the known veins on the Little Senator group are generally weak and uneconomic in grade over mining widths. The only known production shows that high-grade ore is present in the veins but at the same time, shows that the deposits are extremely small. Most of the exposures of galena were in veinlets about 1/8-inch wide. There is no known geologic reason to predict that the veins will improve with depth. Although the most promising structure on the property might be the southwestern extension of the proven Lawrence vein, this is not provable. Furthermore, quadrangle mapping by geologists of the Geological Survey suggests that the Lawrence vein may split and thin southwestward away from its most productive area, and from this it can be inferred that its equivalent on the Little Senator might be very meager.

In addition, the topography, the attitude of the veins and the limiting claim boundaries do not lend themselves to the proposed exploration program. The veins dip southwest at 20° into the steeper

part of the mountain. The proposed direction of the crosscutting is also southwest making it necessary to crosscut over 1,000 feet to intersect the projected veins that outcrop less than 200 feet vertically above the exploration level. Part of the proposed crosscut must cut at an angle of 45° to the strike of the veins in order to miss claims not leased. The remainder of the crosscut is just inside and parallel to the applicant's property line; therefore, it develops the neighboring claims as much as it does the applicant's. The point where the proposed crosscut would be expected to intersect the vein would be a projection 800 feet down dip and 1,200 feet along strike from the Lawrence mine.

It is concluded that drift exploration on certain of the Little Senator veins would probably disclose a number of very thin ore shoots, some of which would pay their mining costs, but the total value of which would not approach the cost of their discovery.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the application be denied.

THE APPLICANT

Mr. A. M. Nash, P. O. Box 298, Kellogg, Idaho, is president and manager of the corporation. Mr. Nash states that he has had 25 years of mining experience, of which 15 years were spent in the Clark Fork district. He has held different supervisory positions with the Hope Mining Company and he should be competent enough to execute his proposed program.

The applicant states that the corporation will furnish its share of the contract costs in equipment and money.

LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Little Senator claims are in sec. 1, T. 55 N., R. 3 E., adjacent to and southwest of the Lawrence group, on the lower northwest slopes of Antelope Mountain. They are reached from the center of Clark Fork, Idaho, by traveling over a graded county road northeast, east, and finally southeast a distance of 1.5 miles to a gate at the north end of the deeded 500-foot strip of ground owned by Nash Industries, Inc. An access road from this gate leads due south across Mosquito Creek to the compressor house and portal of the lower Nash tunnel (pl. 1).

Except for the deeded strip, which is mostly on the bottom land of Mosquito Creek, the property is on moderately steep slopes that rise on a fairly consistent grade from an altitude of about 2,200 feet at the Lower Nash tunnel to slightly over 4,400 feet at the summit of Antelope Mountain in a distance of slightly less than 1 mile.

The slopes are covered with dense stands of small to medium-sized conifers. Ample timber for mining purposes is available. Although precipitation averages 30-35 inches per year and the summers are very dry, snowfall at the elevation of the Lower Nash tunnel is usually moderate.

The property has been explored by a number of small adit workings, trenches, and pits, of which only a few are shown on plate 1. Many, if not most, of these workings are now either caved or are sloughed and the dumps in most cases are covered by dense growths of underbrush and small trees. Many of the old pits and caved workings undoubtedly date back to the early 1900's at which time the adjacent Lawrence mine became active. Most of the recent work has been in the Lower Nash tunnel, a 180-foot adit crosscut near the foot of the mountain, and in two or three shallow diggings or very short incline shafts, now largely caved. The latter are on the veins near the portal of the Nash tunnel. The only other presently accessible workings consist of three adit drifts, aggregating about 220 feet of workings, located south and up the hill from the Lower Nash tunnel about 200 feet above it. The Upper Nash tunnel, driven by Mr. Nash in 1937-38, is now caved.

The only building on the property is a well-constructed compressor house 12 feet by 18 feet. It contains an 8½x9 Worthington compressor with a 30 h.p. Westinghouse motor.

PROPERTY RIGHTS

Nash Industries, Inc., owns a strip of land 500 feet wide by 1/4-mile long under a Warranty Deed and 6 lode claims (Jumbo, Ulike, Larry Joe, Gem, Gem No. 1, Margret Mary) by location and/or purchase from the original locators. The Gem No. 1 is substantially the same as the Gem and is not shown on plate 1. This property is known as the Little Senator mine and is located in the SW¼ sec. 1, T. 55 N., R. 2 E.B.M., Bonner County, Idaho.

According to the applicant, the property is unencumbered.

PRODUCTION

Production figures for the three largest producers of the Clark Fork mining district have been published in U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 944-B and are cited in this report to indicate the potential size of deposits that might be found in the district (table 1). The locations of these mines, including the Little Senator mine, are shown on plate 6 of the cited bulletin. Plate 6 is included with this report.

Table 1.--Production of the Whitedelf, Hope and Lawrence mines, 1926-1943, in terms of gross metal content.

Mine	Period	Ore (short tons)	Gold (fine ounces)	Silver (fine ounces)	Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)	Zinc (pounds)
Whitedelf	1926-42	82,702	6.65	658,318	16,061	11,301,107	--
Hope	1925-43	109,592	28.90	319,236	3,562	10,077,843	774,300*
Lawrence	1913-43	9,358	1.63	26,211	619	2,806,471	--
		201,652	37.18	1,003,765	20,242	24,185,421	774,300

*Only reported zinc production was from the Hope mine during 1942-43.

An additional 259.658 tons of concentrate (including about 9 tons of high-grade direct shipping ore) has been produced from the Whitedelf which has a net smelter return of $57,256.20. This production was from 1953-57.

From table 1, the grade of ore produced by the various properties is as follows:

Mine	Grade of ore produced Ag (Oz./ton)	Pb (percent)	Lead-silver ratio (% Pb / Oz. Ag)
Whitedelf	8.0	6.8	1:1.2
Hope	2.9	4.6	1:0.6
Lawrence	2.8	15.0	1:0.2

The average grade of the ore produced from all three mines is 5 ounces of silver per ton, 6 percent lead, and 0.164 percent zinc.

The only known recorded production from the applicant's property, the Little Senator, was submitted in the application as 5 smelter returns on shipments of hand-sorted ore made by Nash Industries, Inc., for the period January 1949 through December 1956. The locality from which these shipments was taken, as well as the combined tonnage and grade of the ore from each locality, has been plotted on plate 1. Altogether, Nash Industries, Inc., has shipped 15.28 short tons of ore that contained an average of 15.4 ounces of silver per ton, 41.4 percent lead, and 0.74 percent zinc.

Table 2.--Production from the Little Senator Mine, Nash Industries, Inc., 1949-1956.*

No.	Date settled	Quantity (dry tons)	Ag (Oz./ton)	Pb (percent)	Zn (percent)
1	1/21/49	3.58	18.3	43.6	0.3
2	2/ 2/49	4.77	18.6	31.7	0.4
3	9/21/54	3.86	12.2	43.7	1.3
4	10/ 4/56	0.98	15.4	56.6	1.4
5	12/19/56	2.09	9.0	47.8	0.9
		15.28 (Tot.)	15.4(Av.)	41.4(Av.)	0.74(Av.)

*From production sheets submitted with the application.

Gravity or flotation concentrating plants have been used in connection with the Whitedelf, Hope, and Lawrence mines since early in their histories and most of the production listed under table 1 represents ore that was concentrated in a mill. Nevertheless, hand sorting has been used extensively in the district both on ore from leases on the three principal producers and on ore from the smaller properties of the district. The authors visited exposures of veins, in the district but not on the Little Senator, that contain a single conspicuous band of essentially pure galena. Where such a shoot is from 2 to 6 inches wide it has often been mined by resuing. Typically, incline shafts and stub laterals are driven with the ore seam at footwall or sill level. The ore is cobbed out by hand after each round of muck and the low-grade ore is removed or used as gob. One such operation was active on the Hope property at the time of the examination.

SUPPLIES, MANPOWER, ETC.

Clark Fork, Idaho, is a shipping point on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad and is about 125 miles by U. S. Highway No. 10-A from Kellogg and Wallace, Idaho.

Normally there is no shortage of miners at Clark Fork. Mosquito Creek crosses the Little Senator property and affords plenty of water. An electric compressor is installed and a good compressor house exists on the property. Track remains in the mine but part of the air, water and fan line have been removed.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

For a reasonably detailed description of the Clark Fork district, including a description of the mines and prospects, the reader is referred to:

Anderson, A. L., 1947, Geology of the lead-silver deposits of the Clark Fork district, Bonner County, Idaho: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 944-B, 117 p., 2 figs., 9 pls.

A brief description of the Little Senator property is included in this bulletin and the following brief discussion of the district is taken freely from the same.

The stratigraphy and structural geology of the district is shown on plate 6 of Bulletin 944, an oozalid print of which is included with this memorandum. The district is underlain chiefly by slightly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Precambrian Belt series covered locally by Pleistocene glacial tills and gravels and Recent river alluvium. The Belt rocks have been folded and complexly faulted; the strata throughout the district dip eastward and form part of the west limb of an open syncline. The Hope fault, inferred to be at least 50 miles long, cuts directly across the fold along the northern limit of the district; the rocks north of the rupture are believed to have moved several miles southeastward relative to the rocks on the south. Numerous faults, probably resulting from the same stresses that produced the Hope fault, cut the Belt strata and include low-angle thrust faults, high-angle reverse faults, high-angle normal faults, two sets of high-angle strike-slip faults, and others that have not been classified. The deposits occur as fillings and replacements only along the low-angle thrust faults and high-angle reverse faults within the Wallace and Striped Peak formations. The Whitedelf ore is on a steep reverse fault known as the Pearl; the Hope and Lawrence ore bodies are both along low-angle thrust faults.

The earliest formed ore consists chiefly of galena accompanied by some siderite, quartz, and sphalerite and by even smaller quantities of pyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, and calcite. Some of the deposits, notably the Whitedelf and to a lesser extent the Hope, have been enriched by late-stage hypogene silver and antimony minerals. The late-stage enrichment appears confined to the deposits at Hope and Middle Mountains, whereas the deposits at Antelope Mountain, which include the Lawrence and Little Senator, apparently were unaffected by these later solutions. This accounts for the high lead-silver ratio (1:1.2) at the Whitedelf compared to that at the Lawrence (1:0.2).

Much of the ore in the district is in compact seams and lenses of sulfides ranging in width from barely visible veinlets up to about 8 inches. At the Hope mine the width of the main ore seam has averaged about 4 inches and rarely exceeded 7 inches of pure sulfide; at the Lawrence mine much of the ore has come from a foot-wall seam that is, for the most part, only 2-4 inches wide. The seams and lenses generally lie along one of the walls, but stringers of ore follow minor jointlike fractures along which grains of sulfide are disseminated and extend across zones that are commonly 2-4 foot and exceptionally as much as 8 feet in width. At the Lawrence mine, as stated earlier, much, if not most, of the ore has been mined from a narrow high-grade footwall seam; however, ore has also been mined from hanging-wall seams and from the zone of stringers and disseminated ore between the walls, giving stoping widths of from 2 to 4 feet.

According to Anderson, to be minable, an ore shoot must be at least 10 feet long. In the Lawrence mine the main stope area has been mined in lengths exceeding 200 feet and up dip in excess of 300 feet (pl. 1). Scattered pillars of lean ore, however, indicate that the individual shoots, though closely spaced, are rarely more than 40 feet long on strike.

The localization of the ore shoots is entirely structural, showing no relation to the composition of the enclosing rock. As would be expected in reverse thrust structures, the more favorable openings developed wherever there was a local flattening of the dip. Consequently the ore pinches as the dip increases and thickens as the dip decreases. Other important controls of ore shoots include the intersection of the low-angle thrusts with crosscutting high-angle normal and strike-slip faults and by the union of mineralized fissures within the thrust zone.

Vertical zoning has been encountered at both the Hope and Whitedelf deposits and may exist at the Lawrence where, however, the evidence is insufficient to draw a conclusion. At the Hope and Whitedelf, sphalerite increases and galena decreases in abundance with increasing depth. At the Whitedelf mine, specimens of ore from the deeper portions of the mine contained 35-40 percent lead and more than 200 ounces silver per ton, whereas specimens of ore from nearer the surface contained 60 percent lead and 60 ounces silver.

GEOLOGY OF THE LITTLE SENATOR MINE

The map of the Little Senator and Lawrence properties (pl. 1) was compiled with minor additions by the authors from a map submitted by the applicant who in turn obtained his map from A. E. Nugent, a geologist of the Bunker Hill Company. According to Mr. Nash, Mr. Nugent spent about 4 days on the property in 1954.

Apparently Mr. Nugent obtained the plan of the main workings of the Lawrence mine from plate 13 of A. L. Anderson's bulletin. The underground details of the Upper Nash tunnel were taken from an unpublished map made by H. B. Nickelson, U. S. Geological Survey, in 1952.

Under 2(a) of the application we find: "The 'Little Senator Mine' was discovered about twenty years ago * * *. Seven parallel veins cross the property. * * * Silver-lead ore occurs in all of these veins in small stringers--some places only an inch thick--other places up to five and six inches thick. Also in places mill grade ore has been found up to three to four feet thick."

And, under 2(f) we find: "He (Mr. Nash) feels that from his experience and knowledge of the other properties of the district and the proximity of the Lawrence mine and the production record of that property and the fact that all of the veins exposed and developed on the Lawrence property cross the claims of the applicant, it is reasonable to believe that they will carry ore in the claims of the applicant."

From the appearance of many of the trenches and dumps on the property, the examining team feels confident that the Little Senator mine was discovered and intensively prospected earlier than about 20 years ago, and from the size of the workings and dumps it is obvious that none of the work discovered a vein sufficiently promising to justify extensive underground work.

Although there may be 7 parallel veins crossing the property, the examiners were able to see only 3 veins on the property. These were (1) vein "A", formerly exposed at three localities in the vicinity of the Lower Nash tunnel but now exposed only in the Nash tunnel (veins "X" and "Y" shown at this locality are now concealed); (2) vein "L" (Lawrence?), exposed in a short adit on the Ulike claim (also exposed in the Upper Nash tunnel which is now caved); and (3) vein "B", exposed in two adit drifts on the Ulike claim. The correlation of the "L" vein with the Lawrence vein is at best doubtful. Further doubt is thrown on the problem when it is realized that Anderson (1947) shows on plate 6 a major fault trending northwesterly across the Little Senator area very close to the boundary between the Lawrence and Little Senator properties.

Although vein "L" of the Lawrence group (Yankee Boy claim) is shown as crossing onto the extreme southeastern corner of the applicant's patented land, the pit from which 4.8 tons of ore is reported is now sloughed and the examiners were unable to see this portion of the vein on the Little Senator.

Samples were cut at the best looking exposures of both the "A" and "B" veins on the Little Senator group and also from the "L" vein on the Ulike claim and from the "L" vein exposures on the Yankee Boy claim of the Lawrence group and the results of these are tabulated as follows:

Vein	Sample No.	Width (ft.)	Silver (oz./ton)	Lead (percent)	Zinc (percent)
A	CCW-13	1.0	0.90	3.45	0.00
A	CCW-14	1.0	2.15	8.00	Tr
B	CCW-18	2.0	0.35	1.85	Tr
B	CCW-19	0.2	0.80	3.40	Tr
L	CCW-17	0.3	7.10	19.00	0.00
* L	CCW-15	0.4	5.50	16.80	0.10
* L	CCW-16	0.6	5.55	11.70	0.15

*Samples immediately adjacent to applicant's property.

Veins L_1 and L_2 on the Yankee Boy claim were not sampled as these appeared too thin (1/10-inch) and low grade to warrant sampling. The "L" vein exposures on the Yankee Boy and Ulike claims are probably the western extension or equivalent of the Lawrence vein mined in the Yankee Boy and Lawrence tunnels. Three samples were cut from the exposures of the Lawrence vein in a stope on the Yankee Boy working. The results are as follows:

Vein	Sample No.	Width (ft.)	Silver (oz./ton)	Lead (percent)	Zinc (percent)
Lawrence	CCW-10	5.0	2.60	8.45	Tr
Lawrence	CCW-11	5.0	0.30	1.05	0.0
Lawrence	CCW-12	4.5	0.85	2.50	0.0

An examination of the surface and underground exposures of the Lawrence vein left the examiners with the impression that the Lawrence vein thins somewhat to the west. Development to the west, however, is less intensive than in the principal workings in the vicinity of the Lawrence tunnel and a valid comparison, therefore, cannot be easily made. It is worth noting that geologists of the U. S. Geological Survey, presently mapping the Clark Fork area on a 1:62,500 scale, stated that they have found that the Lawrence vein tends to split, thin out, or horsetail, southwestward from the Lawrence mine workings.

Although there may be mill-grade ore in some of the workings on the Little Senator, the only locality at which Mr. Nash mentioned it was at the caved portal of the Upper Nash tunnel. Here Mr. Nash said he drove about 300 feet of drift and crosscut and that much of the work was in mill-grade rock. H. B. Nickolson of the U. S. Geological Survey mapped this working and records a southeast-trending manganese-stained shear zone that ranges from 1 inch to 2½ feet in width and carries a few stringers of galena. At one locality 2 inches of galena was noted.

In spite of the general weakness of the veins as shown by sampling and their appearance, it seems probable that the applicant's production, as recorded on plate 1, represents a good sample of the ore that can be produced from the target structures, and indicates not only the grade but also the probable size of the minable lenses that could be expected to be found in the veins. Probably a number of ore shoots would be encountered in the drift exploration of the "L" vein but it is doubtful that the ore discovered would be in sufficient quantity to pay the costs of the proposed exploration project.

MERIT OF THE PROPERTY

There are at least three mineralized low-angle thrust faults on the property. Two of these, the "A" and "B" veins, do not appear correlative with any vein or veins known on the adjacent Lawrence claim group. Sampling of the best portions of these veins indicates that the ore shoots are 1 foot wide, 6 feet long, and contain 2 ounces silver per ton and 8 percent lead. Thus they appear to be too thin, too short, and too low grade to be considered of economic promise. The third of these veins, the "L" vein, is the most promising of the three veins as the average assay of 3 samples for lead and silver was three times better than the average of the samples of the "A" and "B" veins. Moreover, this vein is also probably the western extension or correlative of the Lawrence vein, a structure said to have produced more than $400,000 in lead and silver (at 1957 metal values). However, nearly all of the cited metal value has been produced from the Lawrence tunnel workings which are located about 1,200 feet east of the Little Senator property line. In addition, 3 samples taken from the better showings on the "L" vein adjacent to and on the Little Senator claims have an average width of only 0.4 foot, although they contain an average of 5.8 ounces silver per ton and 15 percent lead. The samples do not represent the average grade of all the exposed vein, but the average of the best looking portions of the vein. This is a far cry from the 40-50 percent material that can be obtained from 0.2- to 0.4-foot wide seams of pure sulfide that are characteristic of the district. Moreover, there are no

geologic reasons upon which an improvement of the vein in width or grade at depth can be postulated. Also, the "L" vein, as exposed on and very near the property, is too thin and too low grade to justify exploration by incline shaft, and probably too thin and too discontinuous to lend itself to diamond drilling. Exploration by an adit crosscut into the hill and normal to the strike of the vein would be risky because, due to the flatness of the vein, the crosscut would be inordinately long and costly compared to the probable small potential of the target and also because the vein could easily feather out or flatten short of the target horizon.

APPLICANT'S PROPOSAL

The applicant has proposed extending the lower adit (now 180 feet long) 1,000 feet to crosscut the down-dip projection of veins exposed on the surface or veins projected from neighboring mines. This work was to be followed by 500 feet of drifting on three or more veins anticipated in the crosscut. The applicant's total cost (correcting only obvious mathematical errors) was estimated at $53,400.

DISCUSSION OF APPLICANT'S PROPOSAL

Although the field examiners recommend a denial for this application, the proposed method of exploration warrants discussion.

Several circumstances exist adverse to the proposed exploration project: (1) The veins dip away from the present adit at a flat angle (16°-22° SE); (2) part of the proposed crosscut must cut at an angle of 45° to the strike of the veins in order to miss claims not leased, thus increasing the amount of crosscutting considerably; and (3) there are only limited extra-lateral rights because the veins either strike across both side lines of the claims or across one side line and one end line; thus the crosscut explores the adjacent property as much as it does the applicants.

Because of these three conditions it was necessary for the applicant to propose over 1,000 feet of crosscutting to intersect veins that outcrop less than 200 feet vertically above the crosscut elevation. The target zone is small, the veins at the outcrop are narrow, and the veins are projected a long distance (800 feet down dip and 1,500 feet along strike from the closest known commercial ore shoot). A. L. Anderson has inferred a fault in the area of the proposed crosscut which, if it exists, would also complicate projecting veins for a long distance.

If the adjoining claims, Yankee Boy and Paul Reed, were leased by the applicant (which is a possibility, according to Mr. Nash) and if the mineralization warranted further exploration, the area could be explored by the following method:

1. Extend crosscut 400 feet on a heading of S. 45° E.

2. Drive a 70° incline raise 120 feet on a S. 45° E. heading to intersect vein 200 feet down dip from the surface outcrop.

3. Drive slusher drift northeast and southwest 200 feet each way from top of raise.

4. If this proved fruitful, a raise following the ore could be driven to the surface and stoping could begin.

5. The mine could be further developed by extending the crosscuts and driving short raises.

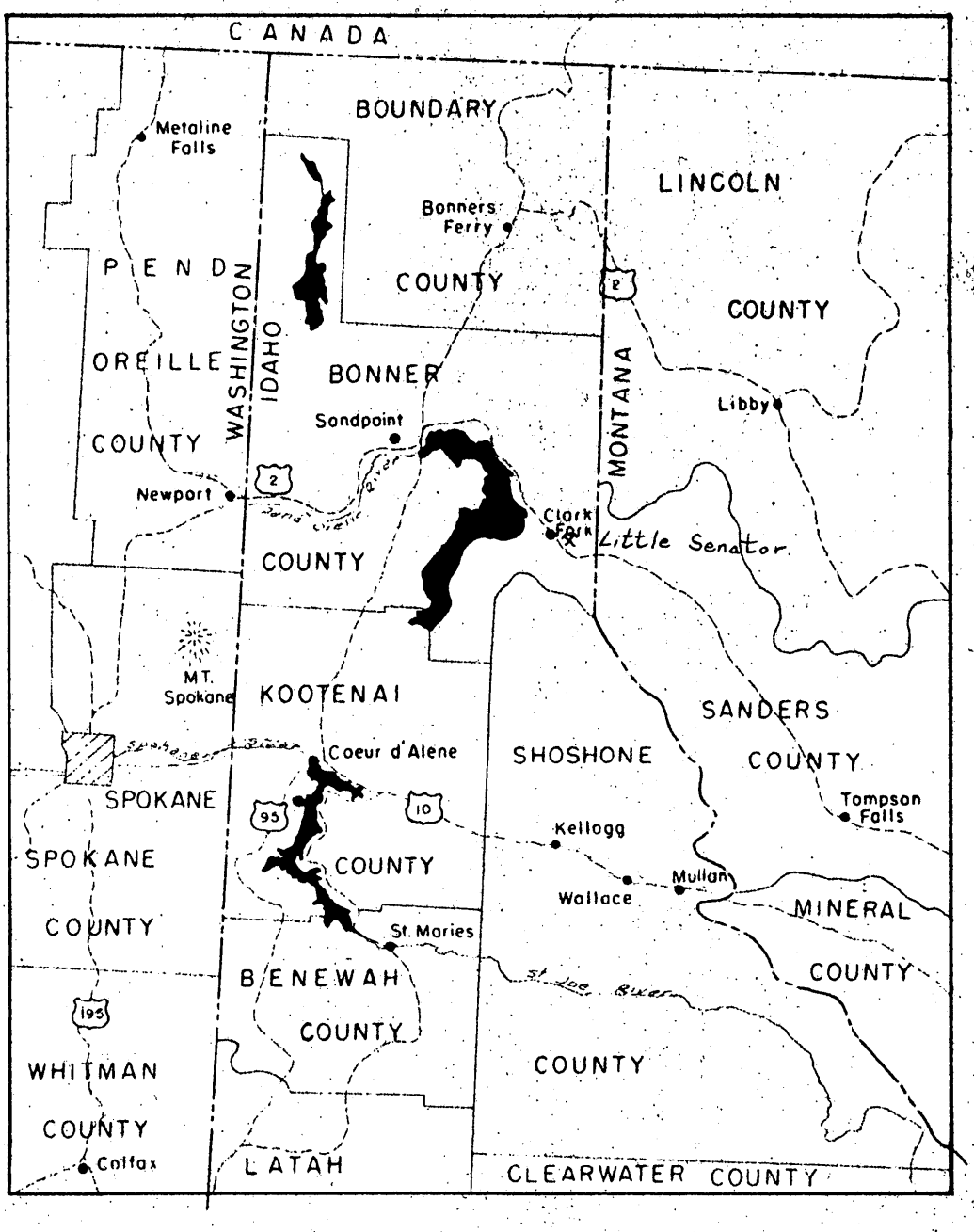
This method of exploration would be much more effective and less than half the cost of the proposal made by the applicant.

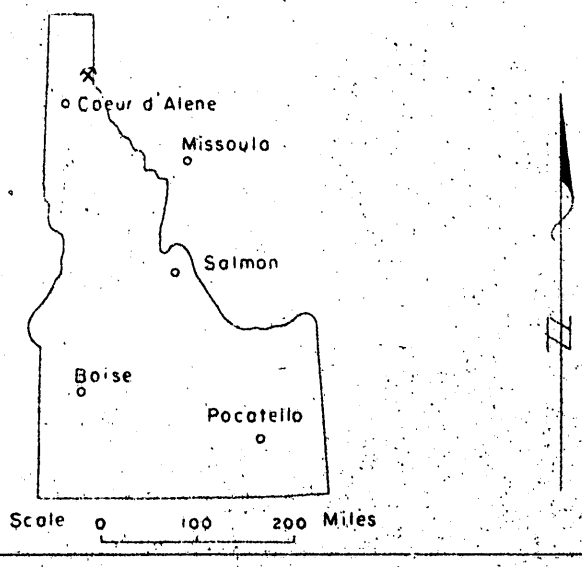
Some exploration could be performed by bulldozing along the outcrop of the veins and then sinking on the ore where it looked the best. The applicant, however, is determined to explore the property at depth by means of his proposed crosscut.

Attachments 3

Distribution:
DMEA (3)
USBM (5)
USGS(SRO)
Docket
Alvord

LARGE MAP IN ENVELOPE (PLATE I)





INDEX MAP

Little Senator Property

Bonner County, Idaho

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 MILES

D. C. ALVORD

FIGURE 1

DMEA Form 7
(12-56)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
12/23	[illegible]	500
12/27	[illegible]	130
		~~130~~
"	[illegible]	100
		~~HB~~
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		500

DEC 27 1957

Mr. A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer
DMEA Field Team, Region I
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Weissenborn:

The report for the period October 15 - November 15, 1957, states, regarding the cited application, "a field examination has been made and a report is in preparation". Will you kindly let us have this report as soon as convenient.

Sincerely yours,

George C. Selfridge
Chairman, Operating Committee (26B)

WRGriswold/er 12/23/57
Copy to: Docket
Admr R File
Op. Committee
Mr. Bishop, USBM
Mr. Kiilsgaard, USGS
Chron.

APPROVED:

Frank D. Lamb (26B)
Member, Bureau of Mines

N. E. Nelson (26B)
Member, Geological Survey

8623

RECEIVED DEC 5 1957

DATE	INITIALS	CODE
12/5	C	220
12/5	Jovce	500

So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

November 29, 1957

Mr. Albert M. Nash
Nash Industries, Inc.
P. O. Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Silver-Lead)
Little Senator
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Nash:

We are returning under separate cover A. E. Nugent's map of the Little Senator and Lawrence properties which you brought to this office last September. This map was useful in our evaluation of the Little Senator property.

Thank you very much for your prompt cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Donald C. Alvord
Geologist

cc: DMEA(2)
USBM(2)
Alvord

8/28/57 Jwa-500

August 27, 1957

Mr. Albert M. Nash
Nash Industries, Inc.
P. O. Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

JmcA-4808

Dear Mr. Nash:

Thank you for your letter referring my attention to your recent DMEA application on the Senator mine near Clark Fork, Idaho. I do indeed remember you from several years back, and it was a pleasure to learn that you are still interested in the Clark Fork area. Your letter arrived while I was gone from the office, and I was not aware of your application, although I have since learned that it has been referred to the Spokane Field Team for their consideration. I, therefore, suggest that if you have any further questions or suggestions concerning your application, you deal directly with Mr. A. E. Weissenborn of our Spokane office.

Wishing you the very best of luck in your future work at the Senator mine, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Thor H. Kiilsgaard
Staff Assistant for DMEA

cc: A. E. Weissenborn
W. R. Griswold
Director's reading
Branch reading
Chron. file
Kiilsgaard's reading
THKiilsgaard/mm

Senator Mine
Lawrence Creek Quartz
Mining Company

Box 1021
Clark Fork, Idaho

Nash Industries Inc.

Office: 300 South Maple Street
Telephone 7761 — P. O. Box 298
KELLOGG, IDAHO

August 14, 1957

Mr. Thor Hilgard
Department of the Interior
United States Geological Survey
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hilgard: (PERSONAL)

You will perhaps remember me as operating the Hope Mine at Clark Fork when you were up there with the students from the University about 1941. Later on I contacted you a number of times at the office in Spokane and I believe the last time I talked to you some about the Senator Mine which adjoins the Lawrence Mine near Clark Fork.

I have done a great deal of prospecting and work on this property and have built a power line to the property, built a compressor house, installed a compressor and started a cross-cut tunnel which, when extended, will intersect all of the veins found on the surface.

In prospecting and examing the property over a period of years I have found there are seven parallel veins crossing this property from the Lawrence and on the Lawrence, of course, a great deal of leasing and mining has been done on these outcrops on practically all of the seven veins. Probably $100,000.00 worth of ore has been shipped from the various places by lessees. The original Lawrence Company in its development mined and shipped probably 10,000 to 15,000 tons of lead and, of course, the silver accompanying the lead.

I have had leasers mine a truck-load of ore here and there on the different veins on the Senator and I have enclosed copies of the Smelter Returns with my application for a DMEA Loan and I have also referred to Geological Survey Bulletin 944 B by Alfred L. Anderson, who spent several months examining the properties in the Clark Fork district. Our application has been assigned Docket No. 4808 in the office of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration at Washington, D. C.

I am writing you this personal letter in the hope that you may feel interested enough in it to in some way perhaps help me get our application processed back there in Washington and get the necessary order for the examination by the engineers of the Spokane office.

I have had fifteen years of experience in operating in the Clark Fork district and studied the districts very carefully and I am satisfied that when the work that I am applied for help in doing is finished, we will have a very valuable showing up there one that we can start some miners to work on and that it will produce in a quantity

[illegible] Stuart

-2-

[illegible]ment to more than reply the Governor's [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I will appreciate hearing from you.

[illegible]ery truly,

[illegible]ent [illegible]

DMEA Form 7
(12-56)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

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	[illegible]	500
8/23	[illegible]	130
"	[illegible]	110
"	[illegible]	100
8/26	[illegible]	225
		500

500

AUG 26 1957

Mr. A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer
DMEA Field Team, Region I
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Weissenborn:

The cited application is being referred to your office for consideration, a field examination of the property if warranted, and recommendations.

If you should consider the application favorably, we would appreciate receiving a property map showing the claims and the location of the proposed work.

Copies of memoranda dated August 7 and August 15, 1957, by N. B. Nelson, Geological Survey, and O. M. Bishop, Bureau of Mines, respectively, relating to the project are enclosed for your information.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the application for the use of the Field Team.

Sincerely yours,

George C. Selfridge

Chairman, Operating Committee (JHB)

JWAlt/er rewritten 8/23/57 (8/22/57)
Copy to: Docket
Admr R File
Op. Committee
Mr. Bishop, USBM
Mr. Kiilsgaard, USGS
Chron

Enclosures

APPROVED:

O. M. Bishop (JHB)
Member, Bureau of Mines

Thor H. Kiilsgaard (JHB)
Member, Geological Survey

8623

DMEA Form 7
(12-56)

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Mr. A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer
DMEA Field Team, Region I
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Weissenborn:

The cited application is being referred to your office for consideration, a field examination of the property if warranted, and recommendations.

If you should consider the application favorably, we would appreciate receiving a property map showing the claims and the location of the proposed work. ~~The map submitted with the application entitled: "Little Senator Prop and Lawrence Mine" shows the Nash Industries claim. This claim is not included in the Applicant's Property Rights, Item 1 of the application, and it appears that it is pertinent to the proposed work. It should be ascertained by the Field Team if the Applicant has obtained the Nash Industries claim. Also, the strip of ground, mentioned in this item, is not shown on the map.~~

Copies of memoranda dated August 7 and August 15, 1957, by N. E. Nelson, Geological Survey, and O. M. Bishop, Bureau of Mines, respectively, relating to the project are enclosed for your information.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the application for the use of the Field Team.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures
APPROVED:

Member, Bureau of Mines

Member, Geological Survey

Chairman, Operating Committee
JWAlt/er 8/22/57
Copy to: Docket
Admr R File
Op. Committee
Mr. Bishop, USBM
Mr. Kiilsgaard, USGS
Chron.

8623

DMEA Form 7
(12-56)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

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8/23	[illegible]	130
8/23	[illegible]	130
8/23	[illegible]	110
"	[illegible]	100
		225
		500

AUG 26 1957

Mr. Albert M. Nash, President
and Director
Nash Industries, Inc.
Post Office Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

Re: Docket No. DMEA-4808 (Lead)
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Dear Mr. Nash:

Your application for Government assistance to explore the cited property has been reviewed by the Division of Base Metals of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration and is being referred to:

Mr. A. E. Weissenborn
Executive Officer
DMEA Field Team, Region I
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington

If additional information concerning your application is needed, the Field Team will get in touch with you at an early date.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf (for)

Administrator

JWAlt/er 8/22/57
Copy to: Docket
Admr R File
Op. Committee
Mr. Bishop, USBM
Mr. Kiilsgaard, USGS
Region I, (2)
Chron.

8623

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 15 1957

Re: DMEA 4808; Pb-Zn; $48,608
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho

Memorandum

To: W. R. Griswold, DMEA

From: O. M. Bishop, USBM

Subject: Review of application dated July 30, 1957, and received August 8, 1957

The applicant requests assistance in exploration of several narrow, northeasterly trending silver-lead veins. The work proposed consists of extending an existing crosscut adit 750 feet with 500 feet of drifting or sinking on the ore structures encountered as justified.

The field team reports that the property has been examined in the past. At that time it was not considered of particular merit because of the narrow width of the veins. However since additional work has been done the field team proposes and I concur that another examination is warranted.

O. M. Bishop

O. M. Bishop

Copy to: Division of Minerals
Mr. Kiilsgaard
Mr. Lamb
Mr. Bishop
Files

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
DMEA
RECEIVED AUG 19 1957

DATE	INITIALS	CODE
8-19	C	220
	vb	500

IN REPLY REFER TO:

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
DMEA
RECEIVED AUG 8 1957

DATE	INITIALS	CODE
8/8	P.X.	220
8/8	alt	500

8/13

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 7, 1957
Re: DMEA 4808
Nash Industries, Inc.
Little Senator Mine
Bonner County, Idaho
$48,608.95 - Lead-silver

Memorandum

To: W. R. Griswold, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

From: N. E. Nelson, U. S. Geological Survey

Subject: Review of application

The applicant requests assistance in searching for, by extending a crosscut adit, the inferred downward and lateral projections of three narrow, low dipping, high grade lead and silver bearing veins. Eight of the narrow veins appear to have been identified in outcrops on the property and in an adjoining claim, the Yankee Boy. Two or three veins in the St. Lawrence mine, not identified by name or letter, have been stoped. The veins appear to have been well explored and probably do not extend into the property of the applicant.

The adit to be extended is now 185 feet long, in which distance it cuts the B vein, one of the eight veins. The inferred downward projection of C vein is about 20 feet ahead of the present face of the adit and D vein is inferred to be 225 feet ahead. No E vein is shown, but the inferred position of F vein is about 870 feet ahead of the present adit face and from 170 to 200 vertically below 2 outcrops of the vein which dips at 20°. If found as projected, nearly 600 feet of vein, measured on the dip, would be indicated.

Small truck load shipments of good grade ore have been made of material 'gophered' from the outcrops of the B and F veins, and F vein has been stoped in 2 places, one of which is on the Yankee Boy claim of an adjacent property. Probably neither stope produced more than a few tons of ore.

Unless the veins widen materially and 'go down', the national lead supply will be changed little by the proposed work. The likelihood that the veins do widen may be indicated by the proven behavior of similar veins in the St. Lawrence and other nearby mines.

Referral of the application to the Field Team is recommended.

N. E. Nelson

N. E. Nelson

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

August 6, 1957

Nach Industries, Inc.
P. O. Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho

Subject: DMEA 4808

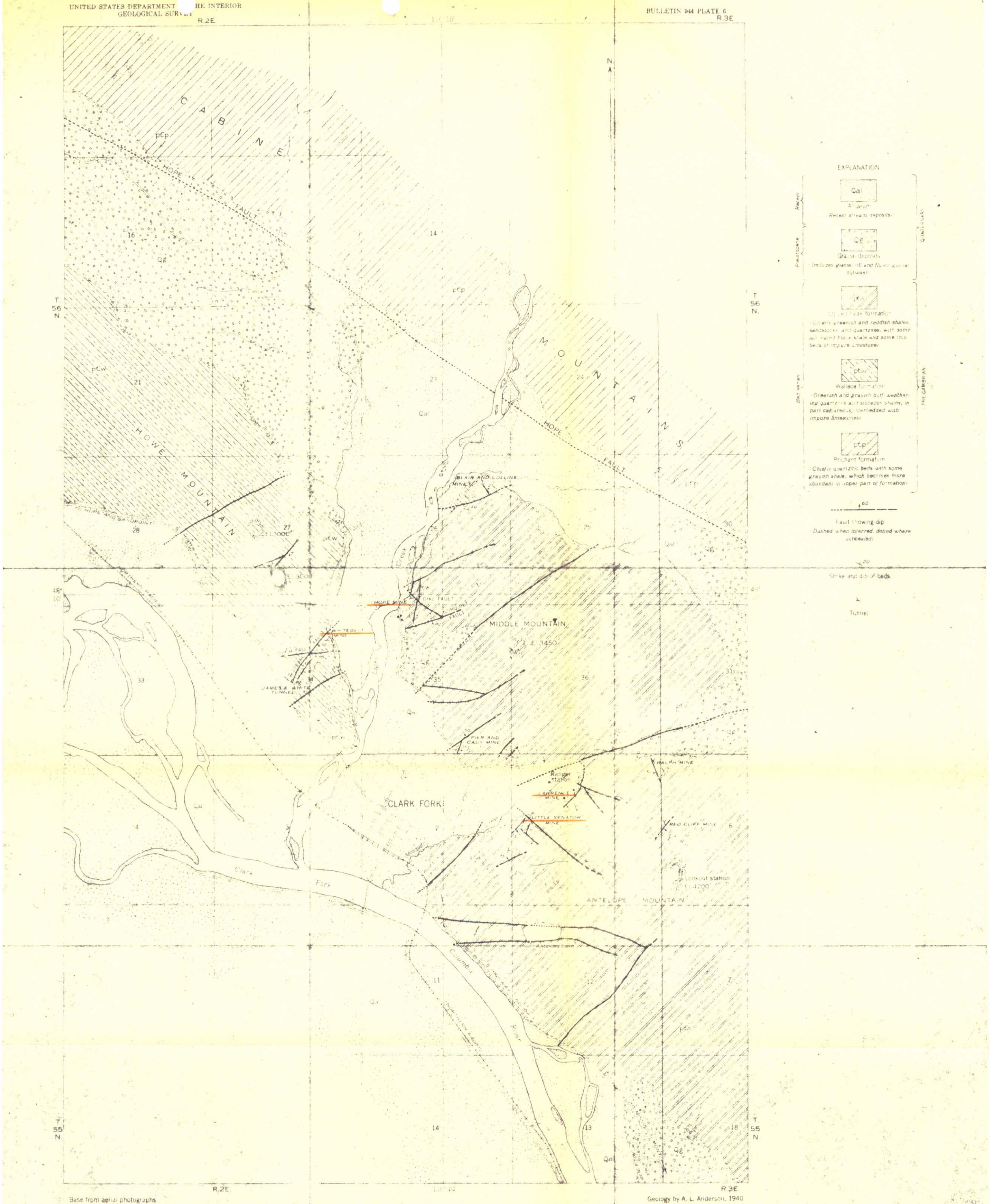
Gentlemen:

Your application for exploration assistance, dated July 30, 1957 submitted to our office at Spokane, Washington has been assigned Docket Number 4808 and referred to the Division of Base Metals in the Washington office. Kindly identify all future correspondence relating to your application by this Docket Number.

Sincerely yours,

Allen S. Dakan, Director
Operations Control and
Statistics Division

Copy to:
Region I



Base from aerial photographs

Geology by A. L. Anderson, 1940

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE AREA CONTAINING THE LEAD-SILVER DEPOSITS AROUND THE TOWN OF CLARK FORK

Scale $\frac{1}{31,680}$

1 0 2 Miles

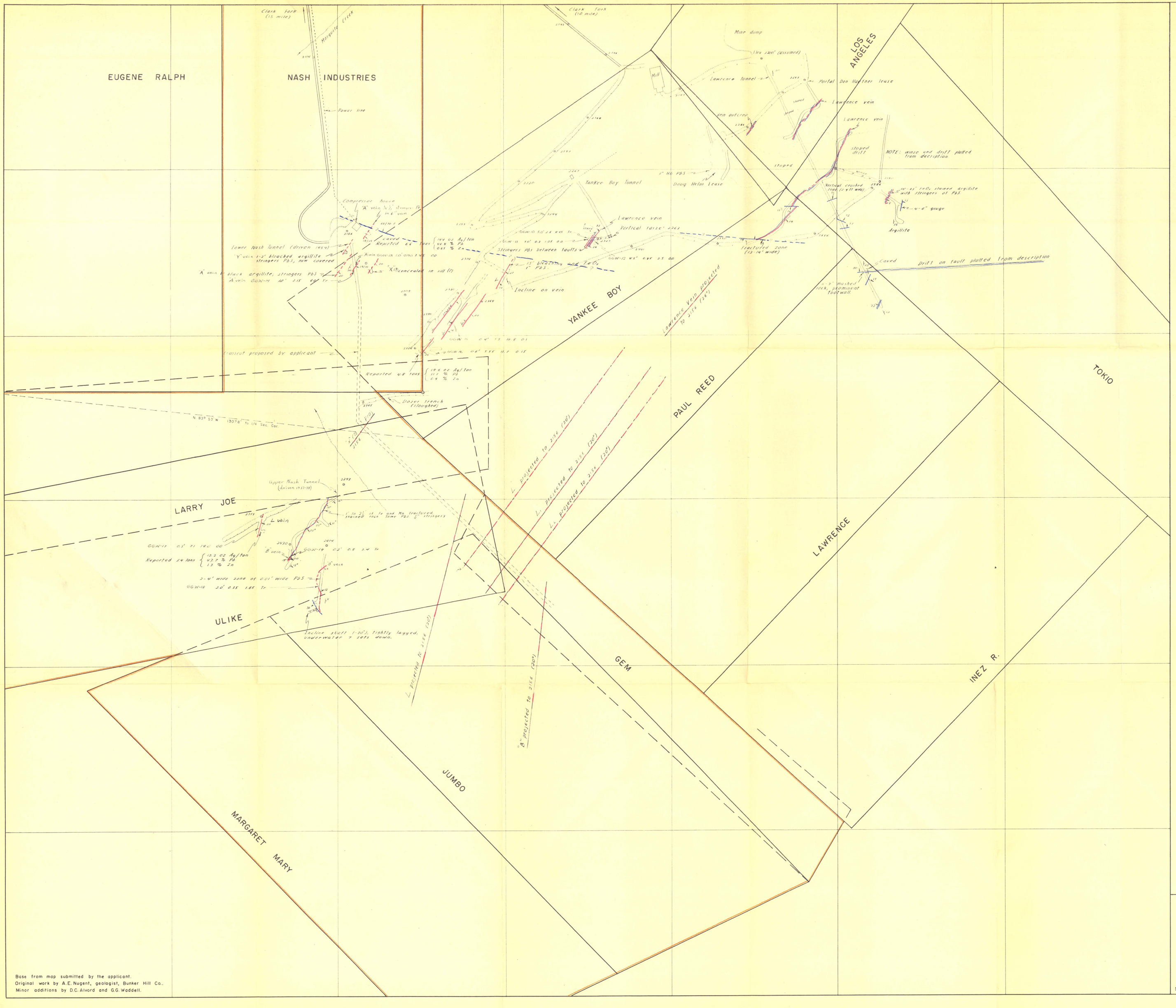
885458 O - 47 (Inside pocket) No. 8

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PREPARED FOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION
APPLICATION REPORT

ON-SITE EXAM MAP

DOCKET NO. DMEA 4808



Base from map submitted by the applicant.
Original work by A.E. Nugent, geologist, Bunker Hill Co.,
Minor additions by D.C. Alvord and G.G. Waddell.

EXPLANATION

Striped Peak formation (precambrian) (chiefly fine-grained quartzites, argillites and some black shale).

Lead-silver bearing shear zone

Unmineralized fault or shear showing dip

Strike and dip of bed

Underground mine working

Road cut on side of hill

Turning point showing elevation

Orange along bounds indicates uncontested ground controlled by Nash Industries, Inc.

ASSAY DATA

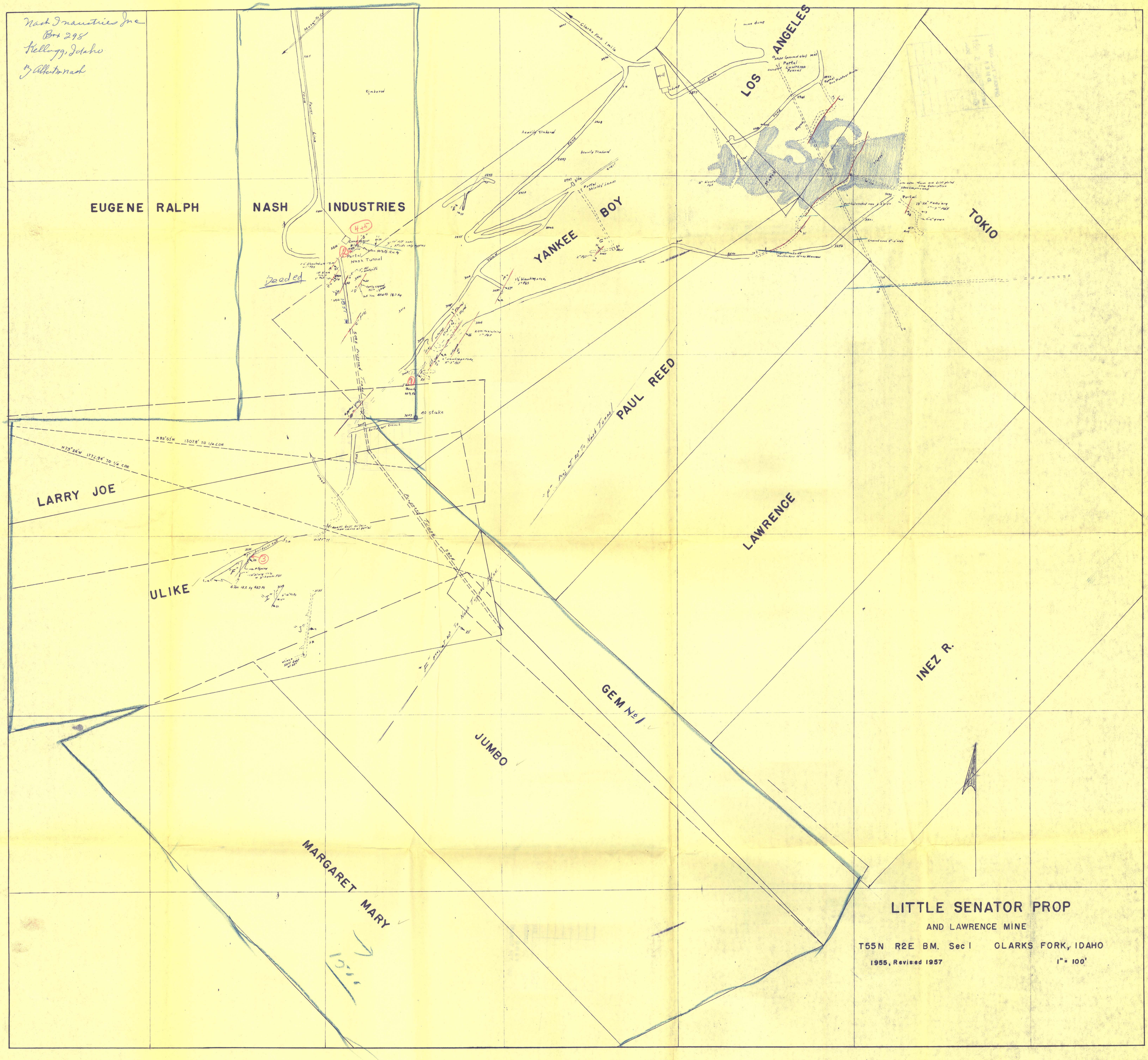
Sample No.	Width feet	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %
GGW-17	0.5'	7.1	19.0	0.0

21 1/2°
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH

LITTLE SENATOR AND LAWRENCE PROPERTIES
NASH INDUSTRIES, INC.
Sec. 1 T.55N R.2E. BM.
Bonner County Idaho

100 50 0 100 200 FEET
D.C. Alvord USGS.

SEPTEMBER 1957

PLATE 1

Nash Industries Inc
Box 298
Kellogg, Idaho
by Albert Nash