Dallas

So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
September 10, 1963

Memorandum

To: Chief, Division of Field Operations

From: Acting Field Officer, Region I

Subject: Application examination report
OME-6293 (Silver)
Sullivan and Parke
Atlanta and Idaho Claims
Blaine County, Idaho

INTRODUCTION

Cornelius D. Sullivan and Paul Parke, Partners, Clayton, Idaho, requested OME aid to explore for silver ore on the Atlanta, Idaho, and Rising Hope claims in the Sawtooth Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho. They proposed to explore by crosscutting and drifting 250 feet and raising 100 feet at an estimated cost of $18,985.25.

The property was examined August 14, 1963, accompanied by the applicants and two Korean Trainees, Mahn Sup Kim and Se In Chang. About 3 hours were spent on the property.

It is concluded that the chance of making a significant discovery is at best only fair and therefore it is recommended that the application be denied.

PROPERTY, LOCATION, AND ACCESSIBILITY

The property comprises 2 patented and 1 unpatented claims as follows:

Patented Claims	Survey No.	
Atlanta	9745	
Idaho	11503	
Unpatented Claim	**Book**	**Page**
Rising Hope	130	473

The Rising Hope claim was located after the application was received in order that the applicants would control sufficient ground to permit consideration of their proposal. The location is recorded at the county courthouse at Hailey, Idaho.

The claims are on the east slope of Eureka Gulch in sec. 1, T. 6 N., R. 13 E. (unsurveyed), about 6.5 miles westerly from the Alturas Lake turnoff from U. S. Highway 93. The first 5 miles is over a good gravel surfaced road leading around Alturas Lake to Alpine Creek which must be forded and could present a temporarily impassible barrier during the spring flood season and after heavy showers during the summer. Beyond Alpine Creek the road is narrow and the final mile very steep and passible only by jeep or other 4-wheel drive vehicle. Fuel and groceries are available at Alturas. Ketchum is the nearest shipping point and Hailey, the nearest general supply point; they are on U. S. Highway 93, respectively, 48 miles and 60 miles southerly from the Alturas Lake turnoff.

GEOLOGY

General

The Sawtooth Mining District is in the Alturas Quadrangle which is the subject of a paper by S. M. Ballard. Adjacent to the east of the Sawtooth District is the Vienna District, the subject of a paper by Clyde P. Ross. The papers are:

Ballard, S. M., 1922, Geology and ore deposits of Alturas Quadrangle, Blaine County, Idaho: Idaho Bur. of Mines and Geol. Bull. No. 5, 36 p.

Ross, Clyde P., 1927, The Vienna district, Blaine County, Idaho: Idaho Bur. of Mines and Geol., Pamph. No. 21, 17 p.

The only rock type within 2 or 3 miles of the applicants' claims is light-grey, medium-grained granite of the Idaho batholith Cretaceous(?) in age. In the central, eastern, and northeastern part of the Vienna district the granite is overlain by quartzite and limestone of Paleozoic(?) age and a series of Tertiary volcanics, mainly latite and andesite with associated pyroclastics. The sedimentary and volcanic rocks are a few miles easterly of the applicants' property and, according to Ross (p. 5), they contain no known mineral deposits; therefore, they will not be further discussed.

The granite contains numerous dikes in the southern part of the area, but in the northern part the dikes are comparatively rare.

According to Ballard both acidic and basic dikes, with a few exceptions only a few feet wide, cut the granite. At a few places the acidic dikes form one wall of prominent quartz veins, but in general they show no relation to the vein strikes and dips. Apparently, the basic dikes are later than the quartz veins.

Quartz veins occur in two systems, one striking nearly east-west and dipping northerly, the other striking northwesterly and dipping northeasterly. The relative ages of the two systems could not be determined, but from such evidence as was available to him, Ballard believes that the east-west system is the younger. A banded structure is characteristic of most of the quartz in the east-west system, whereas the quartz in the northwesterly system is more massive bull quartz. According to Ballard there is much shearing in the granite walls of the east-west veins but very little along the northwest-southeast veins. The most favorable environment for finding ore is at those places where the veins are considerably sheared.

Ore has been found associated with the quartz in both vein systems, but all the important production has come exclusively from the east-west veins, and all the important producing mines have been south and east of the applicants' property, the nearest one being the Silver King mine about 1.5 miles southeasterly. Referring to the Silver King, Ballard says (p. 22-23):

> "The ore at this mine was found to occur in large tabular quartz lenses, approximately equidimensional on strike and dip, which attained at places a thickness of 15 feet between the granite walls. The strike of the vein is approximately east and west with a dip to the north of 60 degrees . . . According to report, this property produced closed to $700,000 in the early days."

The Pilgrim mine, about 1½ miles south of the Atlanta claim, is the next largest producer mentioned by Ballard (p. 23). The main adit follows a fault which strikes N. 70° W. and dips 70° N. (p. 27): "Drag ore found along the Pilgrim fault constituted a considerable portion of the past shipments from the property. Very little work was done by past owners to explore the intersected veins other than in the immediate vicinity of their junction with the fault . . ." "The production from the mine is given as approximately $300,000 . . ." (p. 30).

About 1 mile southeasterly of the Atlanta, the Columbia vein has a reported production of $50,000. The Columbia fault strikes northeasterly and dips 85° SE. It has been followed by an adit tunnel that cut two E-W striking 50° N. dipping veins. Ballard says (p. 30):

"A considerable portion of the first shipments consisted of drag ore encountered in the fault, though later work was confined to stoping along the veins . . ."

The mines closest to the Atlanta are the Lone Jack, adjacent to and extending northeasterly from the north half of the southeast end line of the Idaho claim, the Lucky Boy about 1-3/4 miles northwest of the Atlanta, and the Scotia adjacent to and southeast of the Lucky Boy. Of these veins Ballard says on page 32:

> "A considerable amount of high-grade silver ore was taken from this claim (sic. Lucky Boy) and packed to Kelton, Utah . . . The vein strikes east and west and dips 45° N. . . . No figure is obtainable as to total production from this mine.
>
> "The Scotia group consists of one patented and two unpatented claims . . . They cover the easterly extension of the Lucky Boy vein . . . One carload of ore of which no record is available was shipped from the property in early days."

Local

The only rock seen on the applicants' claims is granite. Ross does not mention the property and Ballard mentions it briefly as follows (p. 32-33):

> "The Atlanta property consists of one patented claim . . . and lies on what is supposed to be the easterly continuation of the Lucky Boy-Scotia vein, but on the opposite and east side of Eureka Gulch and well toward the top of the bounding divide. The property is developed by three tunnels varying between 500 and 1,000 feet in length. The greatest depth attained was approximately 500 feet. Considerable ore was packed from this property in early days. Such assays as are available show the values to range between 200 and 700 oz. in silver."

The Lucky Boy-Scotia vein according to Ballard strikes east-west and dips 45° N.

The map accompanying the application shows two accessible workings on the Atlanta claim and one just beyond the northwesterly end line which expose veins or structures that can only be considered as belonging to a northwesterly system. They are in the adits designated by the altitudes 8881, 9000, and 9204 at their respective portals.

Since the map was prepared, the applicants have advanced the 9000 tunnel 44 feet on a bearing of N. 56° E. The last round exposed

about 1.5 feet of black claylike material that strikes N. 63° W. and dips 22° to 26° NE. The strike is essentially the same as that of the vein exposed in the 8881 tunnel (S. 65° E.), but the dip is apparently 6° to 10° flatter. In the 8881 tunnel nothing resembling the black claylike material exposed in the 9000 tunnel was seen. Here the granite footwall evidences little shearing but between the quartz and the granite are thin white clay seams. As this portal has been open for many years, it is quite possible that leaching accounts for the difference in color of the clays; the apparent difference in thickness of the clay seen in the two tunnels could be only apparent and due to leaching or could simply be a local difference in thickness. Allowing for errors in mapping and rather long projections as well as some difficulty in measuring the attitude of the structure so close to the face and back of the 9000 crosscut, it is probable that the black clay is in the footwall of the same structure on which the 8881 adit was driven. It is also probable that the Hope vein is a northwesterly fault similar to the ones Ballard describes in the Pilgrim and Columbia mines and that the material stoped in the 8881 adit was drag ore.

In view of the statement in the application (Item 3(d)) that "Old stopes have been mined out and their margins are largely inaccessible" and the apparently complete mapping of the 9204 adit, these workings on the Promise vein were not visited. The mapped portions of these workings show one stope about 50 feet long on a faulted ore lens, or possibly two 50-foot stopes. The stope is 10 feet below the level and has been carried to an unknown height above. By projection the 9000 workings are entirely on the hanging-wall side of this structure. The proposed 9000 level drift would have to be driven some 1,200 - 1,400 feet southeasterly to intersect it.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ballard states that there are two vein systems -- one striking east-west, the other northwesterly-southeasterly -- and that all the important production has come from the east-west veins. In his description of various mines in the area he indicates that ore worth $700,000 has been mined from east-west veins in the Silver King mine, 1½ miles from the Atlanta property; that ore worth $300,000 has been mined mostly from drag ore in a northwesterly fault near east-west veins from which the balance of ore came in the Pilgrim mine 1½ miles from the Atlanta; and that ore worth $50,000 came from drag ore in a northeasterly fault near veins in the Columbia mine 1 mile from the Atlanta. Thus of ore worth $1,050,000 plus, all has come from mines 1 to 1½ miles southeasterly or southerly from the Atlanta. The only information Ballard presents relative to mines closer to the Atlanta is that "considerable" ore of unknown

value, but doubtless high grade was shipped from the east-west veins in the Lone Jack property adjacent to the Idaho claim and the Lucky Boy mine 1-3/4 miles northwesterly and that one car load was shipped from the Scotia mine adjacent to and southeast of the Lucky Boy. The all important word here is "considerable."

On the applicants' property at the face of the 9000 adit is exposed a black clay at least 1.5 feet thick suggesting a fault rather than a vein wall. On projection, the clay ties in with the 8881 workings near the portal of which is a stope 55 feet long having a total vertical extent of about 20 feet. In the 9204 adit there is one and possibly two stopes 50 feet long mined to 10 feet below the level and an unknown height above. It will require 1,200 to 1,400 feet of drifting along the fault southeasterly from the 9000 adit face to intersect the 9204 structure projected.

There is no evidence to indicate whether there are other veins from which the fault (Hope vein) could derive drag ore or which themselves would produce ore. Possibly there are and possibly ore shoots larger than the ones indicated by steping in the 8881 and 9204 adits exist, but from the evidence available the chance of finding a significant ore shoot by the proposed drifting is considered poor.

It is therefore recommended that this application be denied.

D. R. MacLaren

Distribution:
OMS(Orig.&2)
USGS(SRO)
Docket
MacLaren

ITEM 3. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

(a) The Atlanta & Idaho claims were operated in the late 1800's. Only the three adits shown on Figure 1 were examined, and one of these, the 8881 Level is off the property. The 9000 Level is 550 feet long, and 550 feet of the 9204 Level is accessible. Ballard(p.33) mentions a third level on the Atlanta claim, which may be represented by the dump and caved portal at 9226 feet(Fig. 1). According to Ballard(p.33) these old tunnels ranged "between 500 and 1000 feet in length", attaining a maximum depth of 500 feet. There are similar workings and shafts on nearby properties.

The 9000 Level is equipped with a 210 cu. ft. portable air compressor and minimum facilities pertinent to underground advance by machine drilling and hand mucking and tramming.[1] Camp consists of a small trailer and a tent.

(b) The applicants installed present facilities and drove the last 150 feet of the 9000 Level during the summer of 1962.

(c) Production statistics are unavailable. Ballard(p.33) says that "considerable ore was packed from this property in early days" and that "such assays as are available show the values to range between 200 and 700 oz. in silver". Ross(p.9) in speaking of the district stated that "most of these lodes have yielded rich returns from bonanza ore mined on a small scale". Available publications lead to a conclusion that a number of mines in the district produced together well over $1 million[2] in silver before 1900. Apparently individual mine production ranged up

1. The first 400 feet of the 9000 Level was driven by old timers and is too narrow to admit a mucking machine or trammer.
2. Old prices.

to $700,000, which is the amount reported for the Silver King mine (Ballard, p.23). Ballard(p.23) says that hand sorted Silver King mill heads averaged $100 per ton[1].(See Ballard and Ross for many reports of high grade shipments averaging from a few hundred dollars per ton to $5000) This most productive property lies about 1½ miles southeast of the Atlanta & Idaho claims. Reportedly(Ballard; Ross) silver mineralization is similar from place to place in the district.

(d) Ore reserves are problematic. Old stopes have been mined out and their margins are largely inaccessible as are most old drifts. Consequently, not much of either the(unweathered) Hope or Promise Veins is available for sampling(Fig. 1). A dump sample taken by the applicants assayed 65.92 oz. silver per ton and 0.02 oz. gold.2 Ballard (p.29,Fig. 7) says that old-timers at the nearby Pilgrim mine left rock averaging 2 and 3 feet in width and 18 oz. silver per ton(unweighted averages), because it was too low grade to mine. Clearly, the Hope Vein is very extensive; its true strike length along local croppings is 700 feet(Fig. 1), and there is reason to think that it passes easterly through the mountain between Eureka Gulch and Beaver Creek(Ballard, p.32 & Fig. 4). On the basis of general reports(Ballard; Ross) and local indications, it seems safe to assume that this vein pinches and swells, averaging between 2 and 3 feet in width with wider stopes. Accordingly, an enormous tonnage of vein material is present. And some very high grade stopes together with some commercial vein material can be inferred to exist locally. Similar statements probably are applicable to the Promise Vein.

1. Old prices.
2. Assay certificate available upon request.

(e) Geology of the property is comparatively simple, perhaps because it has not been studied in detail.[1] Both the Hope and Promise Veins are in shear zones cutting granitic rock of the Idaho Batholith. These shear zones strike N. 65°-70° W. and dip about 35° northeasterly(Fig. 1)(See dimension estimates Item 3d.). Ore shoots reportedly occur in areas of more intense shearing and possibly at intersection of satellitic veins(Ballard & Ross). The ore minerals are chiefly primary silver sulfarsenides(proustite) and silver sulfantomonides(pyrargyrite) with minor galena and sphalenite(Ballard & Ross). Stibnite is abundant locally(Ballard, p.18). The district is noted for its production of silver without important by-products. These ore minerals occur as fine gray bands and disseminations in a gangue of saccharoidal quartz with minor siderite. Values reportedly increase in depth(Ballard, p.20). Granite in the vein walls is silicified, and also pyritized and sericitized(Ballard & Ross).

(f) Wall rock alteration indicates that these lodes are hypothermal, although ore minerals probably formed in a shallower environment. There is no doubt that the Hope vein in particular is very extensive, passing far beyond the limits of proposed exploration(p.9). Neither is there any doubt that ore extends far below and above the level of proposed exploration(see Fig. 1 & Item 3e). Ore controls are not well understood, but ore shoots were found immediately in adjacent drifts (see Ballard & Ross, illustrations and text). Thus, it is virtually assured that proposed exploration will find the Hope Vein on the 9000 Level(Fig. 1), and indications are that 200 feet of drifting

1. A.E. Nugent of the Bunker Hill Company spent two days in the summer of 1961 mapping that part of Figure 1 southeast of the 9000 Level, and W.H. Shockey reconnoitered the property and made additions to Nugent's map(see Fig. 1)during a short day's visit in the summer of 1962.

along this vein will discover an ore shoot of such dimensions and quality to amortize the exploration. In this regard, Bullard(p.33) concludes:

> " The district is one of considerable promise. The numerous veins of the main mineralized belt outcrop at intervals from the summits to the creek bottoms, and afford evidence of the possibilities for exploration at depth. The strong relief of the country affords ideal tunnel sites for far more extensive development of the country at depth than has yet been attempted. Previous work, with the few exceptions mentioned, has been confined mainly to the more inaccessible but prominent vein outcrops of the summits. Considerable ore, too low-grade to stand former-day shipment charges, has been left in the various workings over the district. Local treatment by modern methods affords a far different basis for calculating its present commercial value. The results of a few preliminary tests on what is thought to be typical ore of the district gave a practicable concentration ratio of approximately 30 to 1. It is an ideal ore for flotation and is amenable to cyanidation. With favorable market conditions for silver, no local reason for the present inactivity of the district is apparent."

And Ross(p.1) says " it appears that bodies....silver ore of moderate size and grade can still be found in the lodes of the district, and with careful development they might well prove profitable to mine under favorable market conditions". These favorable conditions now exist.

(g) Three complete copies of this application have been submitted. These need not be returned. However, separately accompanying legal documents should be returned.

ITEM 4. <u>ACCESSIBILITY OF PROPERTY</u>:

(a) OMB representatives who may examine the Atlanta & Idaho claims will be met by:

Cornelius D. Sullivan
Clayton, Idaho
Phone: 879-2117

Paul Parke
Clayton, Idaho

Beginning at Clayton, Idaho, the route to the Atlanta & Idaho claims is: 30 miles due west on highway U.S. 93 to Stanley; then about 25 miles southerly on the same highway to Alturas Lake road; then about 5 miles westerly by Alturas Lake over a good dirt road, which ends at Alpine Creek ford; then about 0.5 mile over jeep roads southerly across Alturas Lake Creek floodplain to a steep jeep road up the east slope of Eureka Gulch about 1.0 mile to the property. The 8981 Level and the 9000 Level, shown in Figure 1, are accessible by 4-wheel drive vehicle; visits to other parts of the property require short, but locally steep, foot traverses. Elevations are around 9000 feet, and deep snow commonly blankets the area from mid-fall until mid-spring.

(b) The nearest shipping point is Ketchum, Idaho, about 48 miles southeast via highway U.S. 93. Hailey, 12 miles beyond Ketchum, is the closest principal supply point; however, fuel, groceries and mail service are available at Clayton, Stanley, or Alturos.

ITEM 5. EXPLORATION WORK:

(a) A very simple underground exploration project is proposed. And the work would be executed in three phases as described below:

Phase 1. Orientation Crosscut

Examination of Figure 1 shows that the face of the 9000 Level is within a few 10's of feet of the projection of the Hope Vein on the same level. The applicants propose that a 5 ft. by 7 ft. crosscut be driven 50 feet(less or more, as required) N. 25° E. to the Hope Vein from a point 30 feet(pillar room) back of the present 9000 Level face(Fig. 1). This crosscut

MME Form 52
Jan. 1959

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

FOR GOVERNMENT USE ONLY
Operator
Docket No. OME –
Contract No. 14-23-090–
Contract Date

LIEN AND SUBORDINATION AGREEMENTS[1]

To the United States of America:

That certain land in the County of Blaine, State of Idaho;

described as follows:[2] ATLANTA PATENTED MINING CLAIM, Mineral Survey Number 9745 located in Section 1, Township 6 North, Range 13 East, B.M., said county of Blaine. IDAHO PATENTED MINING CLAIM, Mineral Survey Number 11,503 located in Section 1, Township 6 North, Range 13 East, B.M. said County of Blaine.

hereinafter called the "land", is the subject of a proposed exploration contract, hereinafter called the "Contract", between the United States of America, hereinafter called the "Government" and

Corneilus D. Sullivan and Paul Parke[3]

hereinafter called the "Operator". In consideration for and as an inducement to the Government executing the Contract, the undersigned:

1. (a) Being the owner of an interest in the land, hereby grants to the Government a lien upon all of his right, title, and interest in the land and upon any production of minerals therefrom to secure the payment to the Government of the royalty on production provided for by the Contract, and agrees if the Operator's interest should be surrendered or terminated at any time prior to the expiration of the rights of the United States under said Contract to pay royalty to the Government according to the terms of said Contract; or

(b) Being the holder of a claim, lien, or encumbrance against the land, hereby subordinates his claim, lien, or encumbrance in or against the land and in any production therefrom to the rights of the Government under the Contract with respect to royalty on production and liens to secure same.[4]

2. Undertakes and agrees that property in which the Government may acquire an interest or equity under the Contract may be dismantled, severed from the land, and removed as may be provided in the Contract; and the Government's interest and equity in such property shall be prior and superior to any adverse right or claim of the undersigned.

3. Represents and undertakes that there is no claim, lien, or encumbrance upon the undersigned's right, title, claim, or interest in or against the land other than the following: (If "none" insert the word "none". Do not leave blank.)

None

1/ Production from the land is not required, and in the absence of production there is no obligation to pay royalty to the Government.

2/ Either (a) insert the legal description of the land, or (b) strike out the words "as follows" and insert "in a lease /or contract, deed, or other document/ dated _____, and recorded in Book _____, Page ____, official records of said county". If (b) is used, the book and page of recordation must be inserted above. If the space provided is insufficient, use an Annex and refer to the Annex in the space.

3/ Insert name exactly as it appears in the Application MME Form 40.

4/ Subparagraph 1(a) does not apply to the holder of a claim, lien, or encumbrance.

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1963
U. S. G. S.
SPOKANE, WASH.

4. Undertakes and agrees (a) neither to commit any act nor assert any claim in conflict with the provisions of this Agreement; and (b) to give advance notice of the Government's rights under this agreement to any subsequent transferee, mortgagee, encumbrancer, or lessee of any of the undersigned's right, title, claim, or interest in or against the land or any production therefrom, furnishing the Government with two true copies of such notice; and

5. Consents to all amendments (including an agreement of termination) and assignments of the Contract without notice thereof, and undertakes and agrees that this agreement shall extend and apply thereto.

6. Added provisions _____ _____(State "None" or "See Annex No._____".)

Dated this_____day of_____, 19____.

_____(Street)
(City &)
_____(Seal)_____(State)

_____(Street)
(City &)
_____(Seal)_____(State)

_____(Street)
(City &)
_____(Seal)_____(State)

_____(Street)
(City &)
_____(Seal)_____(State)

_____(Street)
(City &)
_____(Seal)_____(State)

_____(Street)
(City &)
_____(Seal)_____(State)

I,_____,certify that I am the_____
(Name) (Title—Secretary, etc.)
of the corporation named herein; that_____, who signed this agreement
(Name)
was then_____of said corporation; that said agreement was duly signed for and
(Title—Pres., Vice-Pres., etc.)
in behalf of said corporation by authority of its governing body, and was within the scope of its corporate powers.

_____
(Corporate Seal)

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6. Added provisions _____ (State "None" or "See Annex No._____".)

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

_____ (Seal) _____ (Street) (City & State)

_____ (Seal) _____ (Street) (City & State)

_____ (Seal) _____ (Street) (City & State)

_____ (Seal) _____ (Street) (City & State)

_____ (Seal) _____ (Street) (City & State)

_____ (Seal) _____ (Street) (City & State)

I, _____ (Name), certify that I am the _____ (Title—Secretary, etc.) of the corporation named herein; that _____ (Name), who signed this agreement was then _____ (Title—Pres., Vice-Pres., etc.) of said corporation; that said agreement was duly signed for and in behalf of said corporation by authority of its governing body, and was within the scope of its corporate powers.

_____ (Corporate Seal)

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2/ Either (a) insert the legal description of the land, or (b) strike out the words "as follows" and insert "in a lease /or contract, deed, or other document/ dated _____; and recorded in Book_____, Page____, official records of said county". If (b) is used, the book and page of recordation must be inserted above. If the space provided is insufficient, use an Annex and refer to the Annex in the space.

3/ Insert name exactly as it appears in the Application MME Form 40.

4/ Subparagraph 1(a) does not apply to the holder of a claim, lien, or encumbrance.

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1963
U S G. S.
SPOKANE, WASH.

4. Undertakes and agrees (a) neither to commit any act nor assert any claim in conflict with the provisions of this Agreement; and (b) to give advance notice of the Government's rights under this agreement to any subsequent transferee, mortgagee, encumbrancer, or lessee of any of the undersigned's right, title, claim, or interest in or against the land or any production therefrom, furnishing the Government with two true copies of such notice; and

5. Consents to all amendments (including an agreement of termination) and assignments of the Contract without notice thereof, and undertakes and agrees that this agreement shall extend and apply thereto.

6. Added provisions _____ (State "None" or "See Annex No._____".)

Dated this _____ day of None, 19____.

_____ (Street)
(City &)
_____ (Seal) _____ (State)

_____ (Street)
(City &)
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_____ (Street)
(City &)
_____ (Seal) _____ (State)

_____ (Street)
(City &)
_____ (Seal) _____ (State)

I, _____ (Name), certify that I am the _____ (Title—Secretary, etc.) of the corporation named herein; that _____ (Name), who signed this agreement was then _____ (Title—Pres., Vice-Pres., etc.) of said corporation; that said agreement was duly signed for and in behalf of said corporation by authority of its governing body, and was within the scope of its corporate powers.

L. U. Linford
President
L. U. Linford
President

_____ (Corporate Seal)

MME Form 52
Jan. 1959

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

FOR GOVERNMENT USE ONLY
Operator
Docket No. OME –
Contract No. 14-23-090 –
Contract Date

LIEN AND SUBORDINATION AGREEMENTS[1]

To the United States of America:

That certain land in the County of Blaine, State of Idaho;

described as follows:[2] ARLINA PATENTED MINING CLAIM, Mineral Survey Number 9745 located in Section 1, Township 6 North, Range 13 East, B.M., said county of Blaine. IDAHO PATENTED MINING CLAIM, Mineral Survey Number 11,503 located in Section 1, Township 6 North, Range 13 East, B.M., said County of Blaine.

hereinafter called the "land", is the subject of a proposed exploration contract, hereinafter called the "Contract", between the United States of America, hereinafter called the "Government" and

Cornelius D. Sullivan and Paul Parke[3]

hereinafter called the "Operator". In consideration for and as an inducement to the Government executing the Contract, the undersigned:

1. (a) Being the owner of an interest in the land, hereby grants to the Government a lien upon all of his right, title, and interest in the land and upon any production of minerals therefrom to secure the payment to the Government of the royalty on production provided for by the Contract, and agrees if the Operator's interest should be surrendered or terminated at any time prior to the expiration of the rights of the United States under said Contract to pay royalty to the Government according to the terms of said Contract; or

(b) Being the holder of a claim, lien, or encumbrance against the land, hereby subordinates his claim, lien, or encumbrance in or against the land and in any production therefrom to the rights of the Government under the Contract with respect to royalty on production and liens to secure same.[4]

2. Undertakes and agrees that property in which the Government may acquire an interest or equity under the Contract may be dismantled, severed from the land, and removed as may be provided in the Contract; and the Government's interest and equity in such property shall be prior and superior to any adverse right or claim of the undersigned.

3. Represents and undertakes that there is no claim, lien, or encumbrance upon the undersigned's right, title, claim, or interest in or against the land other than the following: (If "none" insert the word "none". Do not leave blank.)

None

1/ Production from the land is not required, and in the absence of production there is no obligation to pay royalty to the Government.

2/ Either (a) insert the legal description of the land, or (b) strike out the words "as follows" and insert "in a lease /or contract, deed, or other document/ dated _____, and recorded in Book_____, Page____, official records of said county". If (b) is used, the book and page of recordation must be inserted above. If the space provided is insufficient, use an Annex and refer to the Annex in the space.

3/ Insert name exactly as it appears in the Application MME Form 40.

4/ Subparagraph 1(a) does not apply to the holder of a claim, lien, or encumbrance.

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1963
U. S. G. S.
SPOKANE, WASH.

4. Undertakes and agrees (a) neither to commit any act nor assert any claim in conflict with the provisions of this Agreement; and (b) to give advance notice of the Government's rights under this agreement to any subsequent transferee, mortgagee, encumbrancer, or lessee of any of the undersigned's right, title, claim, or interest in or against the land or any production therefrom, furnishing the Government with two true copies of such notice; and

5. Consents to all amendments (including an agreement of termination) and assignments of the Contract without notice thereof, and undertakes and agrees that this agreement shall extend and apply thereto.

6. Added provisions _____ (State "None" or "See Annex No._____".)

Dated this _____ day of None, 19____.

_____ (Street)
(City &)
_____ (Seal) _____ (State)

_____ (Street)
(City &)
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(City &)
_____ (Seal) _____ (State)

_____ (Street)
(City &)
_____ (Seal) _____ (State)

I, L. W. Minford (Name), certify that I am the President (Title—Secretary, etc.) of the corporation named herein; that L. W. Minford (Name), who signed this agreement was then President (Title—President, Vice-Pres., etc.) of said corporation; that said agreement was duly signed for and in behalf of said corporation by authority of its governing body, and was within the scope of its corporate powers.

_____ (Corporate Seal)

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C. 48694

MME Form 52
Jan. 1959

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

FOR GOVERNMENT USE ONLY
Operator
Docket No. OME –
Contract No. 14-23-090 –
Contract Date

LIEN AND SUBORDINATION AGREEMENTS[1]

To the United States of America:

That certain land in the County of Blaine, State of Idaho;

described as follows:[2] [illegible] Mineral Survey Number 9749 located in Section 1, Township 6 North, Range 19 East, B.M., said county of Blaine. [illegible] Mineral Survey Number 11,503 located in Section 1, Township 6 North, Range 19 East, B.M., said County of Blaine.

hereinafter called the "land", is the subject of a proposed exploration contract, hereinafter called the "Contract", between the United States of America, hereinafter called the "Government" and

Cornelius D. Callihan and Paul Davis[3]

hereinafter called the "Operator". In consideration for and as an inducement to the Government executing the Contract, the undersigned:

1. (a) Being the owner of an interest in the land, hereby grants to the Government a lien upon all of his right, title, and interest in the land and upon any production of minerals therefrom to secure the payment to the Government of the royalty on production provided for by the Contract, and agrees if the Operator's interest should be surrendered or terminated at any time prior to the expiration of the rights of the United States under said Contract to pay royalty to the Government according to the terms of said Contract; or

(b) Being the holder of a claim, lien, or encumbrance against the land, hereby subordinates his claim, lien, or encumbrance in or against the land and in any production therefrom to the rights of the Government under the Contract with respect to royalty on production and liens to secure same.[4]

2. Undertakes and agrees that property in which the Government may acquire an interest or equity under the Contract may be dismantled, severed from the land, and removed as may be provided in the Contract; and the Government's interest and equity in such property shall be prior and superior to any adverse right or claim of the undersigned.

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None

1/ Production from the land is not required, and in the absence of production there is no obligation to pay royalty to the Government.

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3/ Insert name exactly as it appears in the Application MME Form 40.

4/ Subparagraph 1(a) does not apply to the holder of a claim, lien, or encumbrance.

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1963
U. S. G. S.
SPOKANE, WASH.

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5. Consents to all amendments (including an agreement of termination) and assignments of the Contract without notice thereof, and undertakes and agrees that this agreement shall extend and apply thereto.

6. Added provisions None (State "None" or "See Annex No._____".)

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19___.

_____ (Street)
(City &)
_____ (Seal) _____ (State)

_____ (Street)
(City &)
_____ (Seal) _____ (State)

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(City &)
_____ (Seal) _____ (State)

_____ (Street)
(City &)
_____ (Seal) _____ (State)

I, L. W. Minford (Name), certify that I am the President (Title—Secretary, etc.) of the corporation named herein; that L. W. Minford (Name), who signed this agreement was then President (Title—President, Vice-Pres., etc.) of said corporation; that said agreement was duly signed for and in behalf of said corporation by authority of its governing body, and was within the scope of its corporate powers.

(Corporate Seal)

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C. 48694

extra.

So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
September 10, 1965

Memorandum

To: Chief, Division of Field Operations

From: Acting Field Officer, Region I

Subject: Application examination report
OME-6895 (Silver)
Sullivan and Parks
Atlanta and Idaho Claims
Blaine County, Idaho

INTRODUCTION

Cornelius D. Sullivan and Paul Parks, Partners, Clayton, Idaho, requested OME aid to explore for silver ore on the Atlanta, Idaho, and Rising Hope claims in the Fourtorth Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho. They proposed to explore by crosscutting and drifting 250 feet and raising 100 feet at an estimated cost of $10,985.25.

The property was examined August 14, 1965, accompanied by the applicants and two Korean Trainees, Mahn Sup Kim and So In Chang. About 3 hours were spent on the property.

It is concluded that the chance of making a significant discovery is at best only fair and therefore it is recommended that the application be denied.

PROPERTY, LOCATION, AND ACCESSIBILITY

The property comprises 2 patented and 1 unpatented claims as follows:

Patented Claim:	Survey No.	
Atlanta	9745	
Idaho	11503	
Unpatented Claim	**Book**	**Page**
Rising Hope	130	473

The Rising Hope claim was located after the application was received in order that the applicants would control sufficient ground to permit consideration of their proposal. The location is recorded at the county courthouse at Hailey, Idaho.

The claims are on the east slope of Eureka Gulch in sec. 1, T. 6 N., R. 13 E. (unsurveyed), about 6.5 miles westerly from the Alturas Lake turnoff from U. S. Highway 93. The first 5 miles is over a good gravel surfaced road leading around Alturas Lake to Alpine Creek which must be forded and could present a temporarily impassible barrier during the spring flood season and after heavy showers during the summer. Beyond Alpine Creek the road is narrow and the final mile very steep and passible only by jeep or other 4-wheel drive vehicle. Fuel and groceries are available at Alturas. Ketchum is the nearest shipping point and Hailey, the nearest general supply point; they are on U. S. Highway 93, respectively, 48 miles and 60 miles southerly from the Alturas Lake turnoff.

GEOLOGY

General

The Sawtooth Mining District is in the Alturas Quadrangle which is the subject of a paper by S. M. Ballard. Adjacent to the east of the Sawtooth District is the Vienna District, the subject of a paper by Clyde P. Ross. The papers are:

Ballard, S. M., 1932, Geology and ore deposits of Alturas Quadrangle, Blaine County, Idaho: Idaho Bur. of Mines and Geol. Bull. No. 5, 36 p.

Ross, Clyde P., 1937, The Vienna district, Blaine County, Idaho: Idaho Bur. of Mines and Geol., Pamph. No. 51, 17 p.

The only rock type within 2 or 3 miles of the applicants' claims is light-grey, medium-grained granite of the Idaho batholith Cretaceous(?) in age. In the central, eastern, and northeastern part of the Vienna district the granite is overlain by quartzite and limestone of Paleozoic(?) age and a series of Tertiary volcanics, mainly latite and andesite with associated pyroclastics. The sedimentary and volcanic rocks are a few miles easterly of the applicants' property and, according to Ross (p. 5), they contain no known mineral deposits; therefore, they will not be further discussed.

The granite contains numerous dikes in the southern part of the area, but in the northern part the dikes are comparatively rare.

According to Ballard both acidic and basic dikes, with a few exceptions only a few feet wide, cut the granite. At a few places the acidic dikes form one wall of prominent quartz veins, but in general they show no relation to the vein strikes and dips. Apparently, the basic dikes are later than the quartz veins.

Quartz veins occur in two systems, one striking nearly east-west and dipping northerly, the other striking northwesterly and dipping northeasterly. The relative ages of the two systems could not be determined, but from such evidence as was available to him, Ballard believes that the east-west system is the younger. A banded structure is characteristic of most of the quartz in the east-west system, whereas the quartz in the northwesterly system is more massive bull quartz. According to Ballard there is much shearing in the granite walls of the east-west veins but very little along the northwest-southeast veins. The most favorable environment for finding ore is at those places where the veins are considerably sheared.

Ore has been found associated with the quartz in both vein systems, but all the important production has come exclusively from the east-west veins, and all the important producing mines have been south and east of the applicants' property, the nearest one being the Silver King mine about 1.5 miles southeasterly. Referring to the Silver King, Ballard says (p. 22-23):

> "The ore at this mine was found to occur in large tabular quartz lenses, approximately equidimensional on strike and dip, which attained at places a thickness of 15 feet between the granite walls. The strike of the vein is approximately east and west with a dip to the north of 60 degrees . . . According to report, this property produced closed to $700,000 in the early days."

The Pilgrim mine, about 1½ miles south of the Atlanta claim, is the next largest producer mentioned by Ballard (p. 25). The main adit follows a fault which strikes N. 70° W. and dips 70° N. (p. 27): "Drag ore found along the Pilgrim fault constituted a considerable portion of the past shipments from the property. Very little work was done by past owners to explore the intersected veins other than in the immediate vicinity of their junction with the fault . . ." "The production from the mine is given as approximately $300,000 . . ." (p. 30).

About 1 mile southeasterly of the Atlanta, the Columbia vein has a reported production of $50,000. The Columbia fault strikes northwesterly and dips 85° NE. It has been followed by an adit tunnel that cut two E-W striking 50° N. dipping veins. Ballard says (p. 30):

"A considerable portion of the first shipments consisted of drag ore encountered in the fault, though later work was confined to stoping along the veins . . ."

The mines closest to the Atlanta are the Lone Jack, adjacent to and extending northeasterly from the north half of the southeast end line of the Idaho claim, the Lucky Boy about 1-3/4 miles northwest of the Atlanta, and the Scotia adjacent to and southeast of the Lucky Boy. Of these veins Ballard says on page 32:

> "A considerable amount of high-grade silver ore was taken from this claim (sic. Lucky Boy) and packed to Kelton, Utah . . . The vein strikes east and west and dips 45° N. . . . No figure is obtainable as to total production from this mine.
>
> "The Scotia group consists of one patented and two unpatented claims . . . They cover the easterly extension of the Lucky Boy vein . . . One carload of ore of which no record is available was shipped from the property in early days."

Local

The only rock seen on the applicants' claims is granite. Emmons does not mention the property and Ballard mentions it briefly as follows (p. 32-33):

> "The Atlanta property consists of one patented claim . . . and lies on what is supposed to be the easterly continuation of the Lucky Boy-Scotia vein, but on the opposite and east side of Eureka Gulch and well toward the top of the bounding divide. The property is developed by three tunnels varying between 500 and 1,000 feet in length. The greatest depth attained was approximately 300 feet. Considerable ore was packed from this property in early days. Such assays as are available show the values to range between 200 and 700 oz. in silver."

The Lucky Boy-Scotia vein according to Ballard strikes east-west and dips 45° N.

The map accompanying the application shows two accessible workings on the Atlanta claim and one just beyond the northeasterly end line which expose veins or structures that can only be considered as belonging to a northeasterly system. They are in the adits designated by the altitudes 8881, 9000, and 9204 at their respective portals.

Since the map was prepared, the applicants have advanced the 9000 tunnel 44 feet on a bearing of N. 56° E. The last round exposed

about 1.5 feet of black claylike material that strikes N. 65° W. and dips 22° to 26° NE. The strike is essentially the same as that of the vein exposed in the 8881 tunnel (S. 65° E.), but the dip is apparently 6° to 10° flatter. In the 8881 tunnel nothing resembling the black claylike material exposed in the 9000 tunnel was seen. Here the granite footwall evidences little shearing but between the quartz and the granite are thin white clay seams. As this portal has been open for many years, it is quite possible that leaching accounts for the difference in color of the clays; the apparent difference in thickness of the clay seen in the two tunnels could be only apparent and due to leaching or could simply be a local difference in thickness. Allowing for errors in mapping and rather long projections as well as some difficulty in measuring the attitude of the structure so close to the face and back of the 9000 crosscut, it is probable that the black clay is in the footwall of the same structure on which the 8881 adit was driven. It is also probable that the Hope vein is a northwesterly fault similar to the ones Ballard describes in the Pilgrim and Columbia mines and that the material stoped in the 8881 adit was drag ore.

In view of the statement in the application (Item 3(d)) that "Old stopes have been mined out and their margins are largely inaccessible" and the apparently complete mapping of the 9204 adit, these workings on the Premier vein were not visited. The mapped portions of these workings show one stope about 50 feet long on a faulted ore lens, or possibly two 50-foot stopes. The stope is 10 feet below the level and has been carried to an unknown height above. By projection the 9000 workings are entirely on the hanging-wall side of this structure. The proposed 9000 level drift would have to be driven some 1,200 - 1,400 feet southwesterly to intersect it.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ballard states that there are two vein systems -- one striking east-west, the other northwesterly-southwesterly -- and that all the important production has come from the east-west veins. In his description of various mines in the area he indicates that ore worth $700,000 has been mined from east-west veins in the Silver King mine, 1½ miles from the Atlanta property; that ore worth $300,000 has been mined mostly from drag ore in a northwesterly fault near east-west veins from which the balance of ore came in the Pilgrim mine 1½ miles from the Atlanta; and that ore worth $50,000 came from drag ore in a northwesterly fault near veins in the Columbia mine 1 mile from the Atlanta. Thus of ore worth $1,050,000 plus, all has come from mines 1 to 1½ miles southwesterly or southerly from the Atlanta. The only information Ballard presents relative to mines closer to the Atlanta is that "considerable" ore of unknown

value, but doubtless high grade was shipped from the east-west veins in the Lone Jack property adjacent to the Idaho claim and the Lucky Boy mine 1-3/4 miles northwesterly and that one car load was shipped from the Scotia mine adjacent to and southeast of the Lucky Boy. The all important word here is "considerable."

On the applicants' property at the face of the 9000 adit is exposed a black clay at least 1.5 feet thick suggesting a fault rather than a vein wall. On projection, the clay ties in with the 8881 workings near the portal of which is a stope 55 feet long having a total vertical extent of about 80 feet. In the 9804 adit there is one and possibly two stopes 50 feet long mined to 10 feet below the level and an unknown height above. It will require 1,200 to 1,400 feet of drifting along the fault southeasterly from the 9000 adit face to intersect the 9804 structure projected.

There is no evidence to indicate whether there are other veins from which the fault (Hope vein) would derive drag ore or which themselves would produce ore. Possibly there are and possibly are shoots larger than the ones indicated by stoping in the 8881 and 9804 adits exist, but from the evidence available the chance of finding a significant ore shoot by the proposed drifting is considered poor.

It is therefore recommended that this application be denied.

D. R. Maclaren

Distribution:
CMH(Orig.&2)
WMB(RNO)
Docket
Maclaren

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

MAR 7 1963

Memorandum

To: Acting Field Officer, Region I

From: Chief, Division of Field Operations

Subject: OME-6293 (Silver)
C. D. Sullivan and P. Parke
Atlanta and Idaho Claims
Blaine County, Idaho

We have reviewed the subject application and your letter of January 24 to the Applicant and Mr. Sullivan's reply of February 19, 1963.

The third paragraph of your letter states this agency's policy regarding exploration areas. Hence, unless the adjacent land you mentioned is added to the proposed project area, we must deny the application because all of the proposed work is less than 100 feet from the end and side line of the Idaho claim.

In view of your letter and Mr. Sullivan's reply, we will hold the application in abeyance. However, it is suggested that you write to the Applicant again if the additional land question is not resolved within thirty days.

George C. Selfridge

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1963
U. S. G. S.
SPOKANE, WASH.

Return to Reg I

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

Memorandum

MAY 22 1963

To: Acting Field Officer, Region I

From: Chief, Division of Field Operations

Subject: OME-6293 (Silver)
C. D. Sullivan and P. Parke
Atlanta and Idaho Claims
Blaine County, Idaho

This is to acknowledge your memorandum of May 17, 1963, and the enclosed Lien or Subordination Agreements covering the Idaho and Atlanta claims. After three efforts, the law of diminishing returns seems to be in effect. In addition to the faults you noted, Paul Parke is written "Paul Burke" in the agreement.

With reference to Mr. Sullivan's letter of February 19 to you, it is suggested that you follow up the land question if you don't hear from him soon.

Unless the Applicant can obtain control of the adjacent claims we must deny the application. If these claims are added, then the pertinent Lien or Subordination Agreements must be submitted. In view of this situation we will hold the agreements signed by L. W. Minford and send him new forms at the time the agreements on the adjacent claims are forwarded to the other owners.

Thomas F. Boettcher

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1963
U.S.G.S.
SPOKANE, WASH.

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1963
U.S.G.S.
SPOKANE, WASH.

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

JUN 5 1963

Memorandum

To: Acting Field Officer, Region I

From: Chief, Division of Field Operations

Subject: OME-6293 (Silver)
C. D. Sullivan and P. Parks
Atlanta, et al., Claims
Blaine County, Idaho

The subject application is referred to Region I for review, a field examination if deemed advisable, and recommendations.

As requested when you visited the Washington office, enclosed are the map showing the location of the Rising Hope claim, that Mr. Shoehay mentions in his letter of May 27, and the copy of my memorandum of May 22.

In the event you consider a contract to explore the property is warranted, kindly advise this office as soon as possible. We will then mail new copies of Form 52 to the Thomas Realty Company.

George C. Selfridge

Enclosures

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1963
U. S. G. S.
SPOKANE WASH.

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

Mr. Cornelius D. Sullivan
and
Mr. Paul Parks
Clayton, Idaho

JUN 5 1963

Re: OME-4293 (Silver)
C. D. Sullivan and P. Parks
Atlanta, et al., Claims
Blaine County, Idaho

Gentlemen:

The application for assistance in exploring the subject property has been reviewed by the Division of Minerals of the Office of Minerals Exploration and referred to Mr. D. R. Mackerson, Acting Field Officer, Office of Minerals Exploration, Region I, South 157 Howard Street, Spokane 4, Washington.

The Regional Office will notify you in case additional information concerning the application is needed.

Sincerely yours,

George Fumich, Jr.

Director

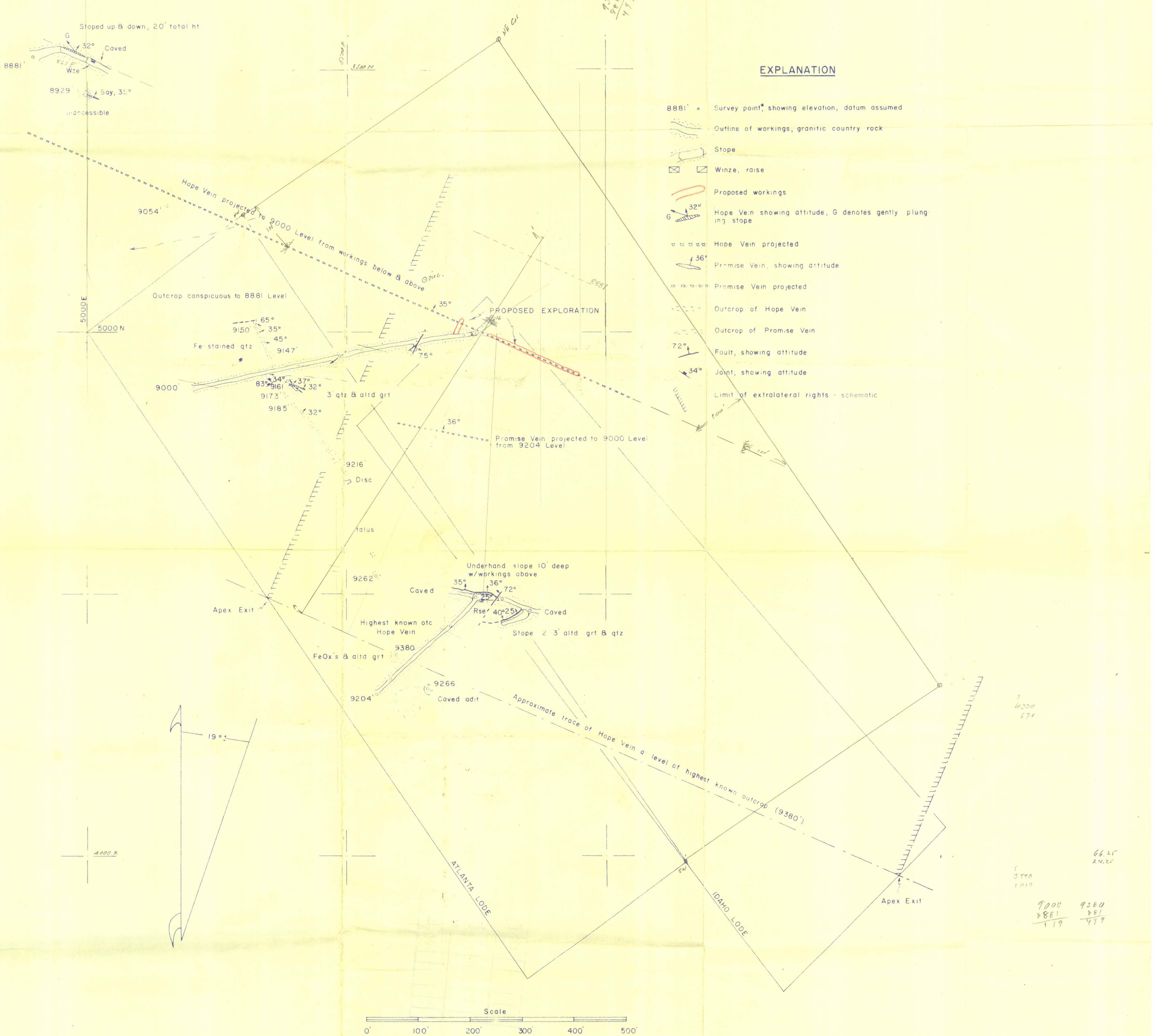
Mherrithew/mm
6/5/63
cc: Director's Reading File
Region I (2)
Docket

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1963
U. S. G. S.
SPOKANE, WASH.

MULTI-PURPOSE MAP

ATLANTA & IDAHO CLAIMS

SAWTOOTH DISTRICT, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO



*Surveyed by closed Brunton-tape traverse and open plane table traverse

P.N.S. 12/19/62 - see text for credits