

37-12125

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DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

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JUN 20 2005

Department of Water Resources
Southern Region

June 15, 2005

Department of Water Resources
1341 Fillmore Street, Suite 200
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-3380

Gentlemen:

Claim # 3712125

Water was used as far back as 1800 in Keystone Gulch. I have enclosed copies of mining documentation starting from 1894 and forward. The claims were staked and worked in 1881 and evidence of campsites and animals around the water ways has been evident, however, no family member presently exists.

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Cordially,



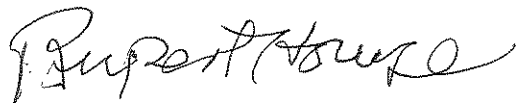
Stella Gray

Enclosures

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I have mined in the Keystone Gulch area since early 1950s and remember seeing water
In the streams and ponds and being used ever since that time. There continues to be water
in the ponds and is being used to date.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rupert House".

Rupert House

igneous rock has been observed in the mine. The rock in the workings is siliceous slate with intercalated beds of limestone, quartzite, standing nearly vertical and striking about N. The limestone beds range in thickness from 2 to perhaps 10 feet. They have been far more intensely metamorphosed than either of the other types of rock. The ore is in beds that have now been converted into a lime-silicate rock composed principally of aphanitic garnet, diopside, and vesuvianite, with accessory amounts of apatite, actinolite, and tremolite and with sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite disseminated through it. There is evidence of extensive metamorphism prior to the metamorphism, but only two minor displacements in the northern part of the mine, are believed to be postmetamorphic. In many places beds of lime-silicate rock, where followed along the strike, abut against comparatively unmetamorphosed quartzite and slate. In the main tunnel a bed of lime-silicate rock has been followed southward to a point where it is cut off by a fault zone composed of three parallel planes which dip 60° N. and are locally striated. South of the fault this bed has not been recognized, a fact which seems to indicate, as the beds stand vertical and the grooves on the fault planes are vertical, that there has been premineral movement along a premineral fault. This bed contains a low-grade gold ore for 100 feet or so near the portal of the main tunnel, but farther south it becomes better in grade and has been stoped for 90 feet along the level. Shipments of ore, averaging 1.6 ounces of gold to the ton, had been made from these stopes before Umpleby's visit. In the course of mining the ore about 3,000 tons of ore, averaging \$12 in gold to the ton, had been stoped. Other shoots are recognized in the mine, but none are equal in value to this one. About 1913 a small mill was erected for the concentration of the lower-grade ore, but it does not appear to have been operated more than a few years.

ELKHORN MINE

The Elkhorn mine, which is credited with a production of \$1,500,000, is 3 miles east of Ketchum on the divide between the principal forks of Elkhorn Canyon, in sec. 23, T. 4 N., R. 10 E. The mine was in a deposit that was discovered about 1879 and was an active producer until the later part of 1885, when the ore body which had been followed continuously from the surface, gave out at a vertical depth of about 300 feet. W. P. Jenney, in a report on the mine made in 1901, estimates that net returns from ore sales aggregated \$1,275,000, to which at least 20 per cent should be added for freight and deduction for treatment in order to ascertain the gross output. The entire production came from beds within 300 feet of the surface. The production as recorded by E. Daft is given in the following table, but the data are evidently incomplete.

Production of Elkhorn mine

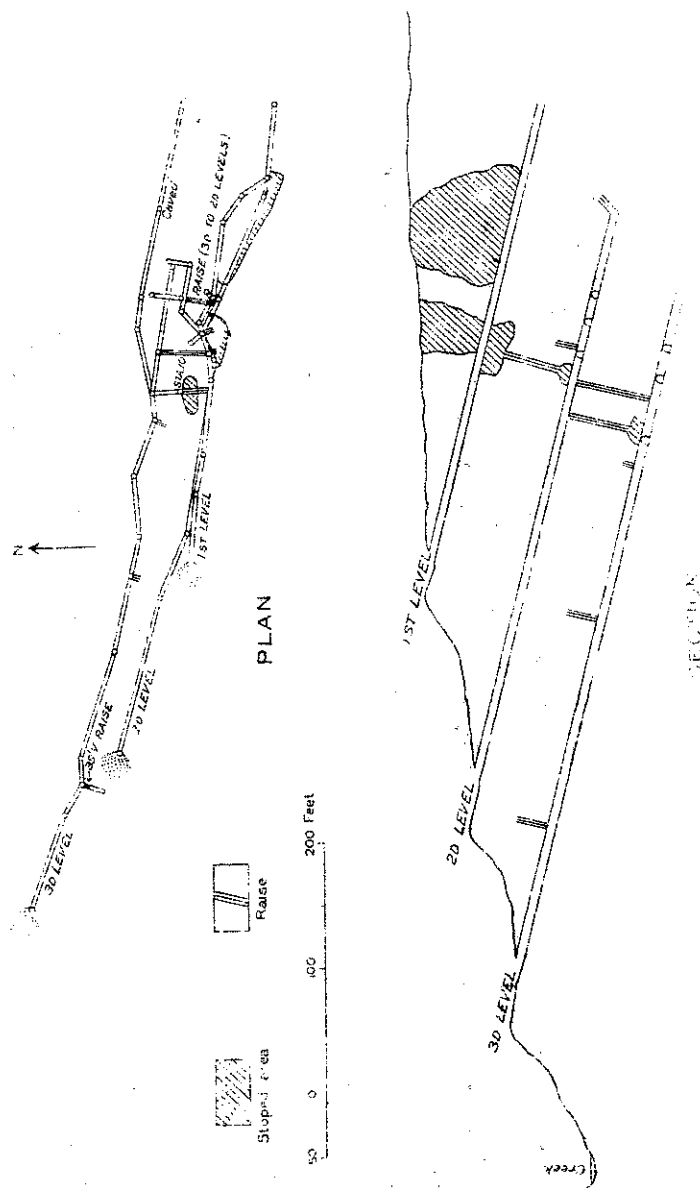
(From records of E. Daft)

Ore	Gold	Silver	Lead	Year	Ore	Gold	Silver	Lead
Tons	Fine ounces	Fine ounces	Pounds		Tons	Fine ounces	Fine ounces	Pounds
223.7	22,765.9	213.73	1894	2.9	0.293	308.0	3.227	
226.2	57,460.6	517.408	1895	5.3	536	639.6	6.642	
185.0	13,983.6	136.532	1900	5.6	2,371	1,221.8	9.261	
5.0	342.5	3.470						
2.9	245.2	2.697			1,365.9	3,200	97,464.7	898.357
6.3	487.5	4.389						

vein is inclosed in carbonaceous slate that strikes northwest and dips steeply southwestward. It cuts obliquely across this structure, dipping 20° S. in the upper 100 feet and about 70° for the next 100 feet and thence continues nearly flat. The ore occurred in a vein as much as 200 feet long and 12 feet wide, but in the lower, horizontal part of the vein the ore is said to have been irregularly scattered along the fissure and more widely spaced. The increased distance from the steeply dipping part. The ore is of excellent grade, averaging 30 to 45 per cent of lead and 80 to 100 per cent of silver and about 0.2 ounce of gold to the ton. The vein is developed by a series of tunnels that enter along the strike of the vein both from the east and the west sides of the ridge. The vein rather steeply in the upper part and then flattens abruptly. In the flat part the vein may dip down again. There has been a considerable amount of exploration below the 300-foot or lowest productive level, but it has failed to reveal ore or a fissure definitely known to be the downward continuation of the productive one. Jenney has shown that the flat portion of the vein was filled from the steeper part and that the fissure or fissures along which the solutions rose were found below the steeper part. In 1913, when Umpleby visited the mine, it was almost wholly inaccessible, and it has not been opened since, so that few data bearing directly on this problem are obtainable. It is believed, however, that the idea concerning perhaps the most reasonable working hypothesis, both because of the large amount of work which has been done beneath the lower end of the nearly horizontal portion and because of the results described below.

Communication to J. B. Umpleby.

bell estimates from the size of the stopes that not more than of ore has been mined and states that little ore is exposed present workings. The tunnels and stopes accessible to the shown in Figure 9.



Production of Keystone mine

[From the records of E. Dalt and the Ketchum smelter]

Year	Ore	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper
	Tons	Fine ounces	Fine ounces	Pounds	Pounds
2.7			184.5	2,443	
13.2			1,179.7	2,773	
5.2		1.14	227.20	586	
7.6			628.3	10,335	
9.0			622.8	8,667	
1.1			55.3	471	
1.5			160.2	1,384	230
.4		.02	41.8	525	
37.0		1.48	1,081.7	15,100	8,232
31.2			920.50	5,617	4,306
	108.9	2.64	5,115.00	48,701	12,768

CLIMAX MINE

Climax mine is at an altitude of about 5,500 feet on the slope of Hailey Hot Springs, 2 miles southwest of Hailey, in sec. 20, T. 18 E. Since the discovery of the deposit in the early years the mine has produced about \$80,000 from ore bodies within of the surface. The principal developments consist of a series of more irregular branching tunnels driven at successively lower points on the hillside below the original discovery. The upper tunnels are connected by raises and stopes, with drifts at intermediate levels. The total length of drifts and crosscuts is over 1,000 feet. The principal stopes and the workings immediately below them are mostly caved and inaccessible. A little work is done annually but there has not been much extensive mining for 15 years. The following table shows the available data on the production of this mine. If the estimate of total production given above is correct this is obviously incomplete.

Production of Climax mine

[From records of E. Dalt and U. S. Geological Survey]

Year	Ore	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper
	Tons	Fine ounces	Fine ounces	Pounds	Pounds
38.2		4.59	3,809.8	9,904	
3.9		.21	420.4	3,815	
13.2			1,207.8	19,946	
.9			90.9	240	
8.0		.0	63.1		8,235
93.0		4.0	7,097.0	103,705	69
5.0			288.0	3,854	
	163.2	8.80	13,077.0	141,474	9,354

The ore is in black carbonaceous and limy shales of the Milligen formation which have been greatly crumpled and fractured. Much of the mining doubtless took place before the deposition of the ore, and there has been considerable faulting since that time. Some of

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