

Objection INFO  
FROM JORDAN STOVER

**SUBCASE # 75-13716 & # 75-13717**

**Mr. Sopatyk's Claims # 75-13716 and # 75-13717 with their source of water being Dahlonga Creek and Ground Water and their purpose for usage being domestic use should be denied.**

**Mr. Sopatyk is asking for either .040 or 0.8 diversion rate of water from Dahlonga Creek for claim # 75-13716. The diversion rate showing differently on two IDWR documents. Document "Idaho Department of Water Resources-Recommended Water Rights Acquired Under State Law" shows .040 , and Document entitled "IDWR Water Right and Adjudication Search" shows 0.8. Both of these indicate the water is for domestic use with the point of diversion being T26N R21E SENE within Lemhi County, and a priority date of April 24, 1897.**

**The American Developing & Mining Company was incorporated in February of 1892. Their Circular # 25 dated January 10, 1895 (Exhibit # 1 pages 3 & 4 ) shows the extent of their holdings in Gibbonsville in that year which includes property, water rights, and water-powered plant. (Exhibit # 2 Page # 1 paragraphs # 3 & 5 ) " Report on the mines of The American Development Mining & Reduction Company dated 1910" further indicates their extensive holdings, including their owning four of the most valuable water rights in the district., which are developed by water ditches, flumes and pipes.**

**In the 1890s and for following years water for Gibbonsville residents was provided by the ditches, flumes, and pipes that were provided & maintained by the mine holdings. The first surveyed map of the Gibbonsville Townsite is dated 1901, (See Exhibit # 3) this map is the map Lemhi County used as their reference map until a few years ago when the GPS method of surveying came into use .**

**Because of unforeseen mishaps and the general economy the American Development Mining & Reduction Company went into receivership. In 1919 the Company was reorganized and became the Rescue Gold Mining Company. However, by the late 1930s the mining industry had pretty well ceased to exist in the Gibbonsville area, and by 1970 much of the mining property had been sold. The residents who chose to remain in Gibbonsville continued to use the water provided by the ditches as they had in the previous years, and these residents took up the maintenance that was required.**

**In approximately 1990 the State of Idaho sent letters to property owners regarding a need to file for water rights. At that time the Upper Gibbonsville Water Association was formed. The necessary papers were filed by Mr. Wayne A. Randolph who was the Association Water Master. Please see (Exhibit # 4 Claim #**

75-4042). At that time Mr. Sopatyk's property was owned by Mr. Arthur Bevan. When Mr. Sopatyk purchased the property from Mr. Bevan, he automatically became a member of the Upper Gibbonsville Water Association. The Idaho Department of Water Resources was sent a letter by Mr. Wayne A. Randolph on January 31, 2001, and (Exhibit # 5) indicates by the Stamped received date of February 8, 2001 that Mr. Sopatyk as well as three other residents were to be included as Association Members.

Mr. Sopatyk has been using the water and benefitting from the work done by the Association members the entire time he has owned property in Upper Gibbonsville. If Mr. Sopatyk were to be given the Water Right he has requested on Claim # 75-13716 he would be entitled to more water than the other members of the Association and therefore his request for this Claim should be denied. The members of the Association are furnished water on an equal basis and as needed and determined by the Water Master and Association. If Mr. Sopatyk is requesting more water--this should be requested via the Water Master and the Association. If this water right is granted Mr. Sopatyk's grant would be in conflict with the associations oversight of this water system and would appear to take precedence over the associations distribution.

#### **CLAIM # 75-13717**

Mr. Sopatyk's Water Right Claim Number # 75-13717 with the source as ground water should also be denied. Property owners living in Upper Gibbonsville have wells for their domestic usage and have as members of the Upper Gibbonsville Water Association access to water from Dahlonga Creek which can be used for both domestic and irrigation usage. Residents in Upper Gibbonsville, including Mr. Sopatyk utilize this ditch water on a daily basis and have been doing so for well over a hundred years.

Ground water as well as surface water can be affected by all sorts of natural as well as man made circumstances. Please see (Exhibit # 6 Ground Water 101 from the document "Gone to the Well Once to Often" Page # 7). This information alone would indicate there is no need for Mr. Sopatyk to be given a right to the ground water, as it could affect all the residents living in the Gibbonsville community.

Because one person can adversely affect a whole community's water quality and availability, we hope Mr. Sopatyk's claim # 75-13717 will be denied.

01/08/2007

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES  
RECOMMENDED WATER RIGHTS ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

RIGHT NUMBER: 75-13716

NAME AND ADDRESS: BRIAN SOPATYK  
913 S LATAH  
BOISE ID 83705

SOURCE: DAHLONEGA CREEK

TRIBUTARY: NORTH FORK SALMON RIVER

QUANTITY: 0.040 CFS

The quantity of water under this right shall not exceed 13,000 gallons per day.

PRIORITY DATE: 04/24/1897

POINT OF  
DIVERSION: T26N R21E S25 SENE Within LEMHI County

PURPOSE AND  
PERIOD OF USE:

PURPOSE OF USE

PERIOD OF USE

QUANTITY

DOMESTIC

01/01 12/31

0.040 CFS

PLACE OF USE: DOMESTIC in LEMHI County

T26N R21E S25 SWNE.

OTHER PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR DEFINITION OR ADMINISTRATION OF THIS WATER RIGHT:

This partial decree is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of the water rights as may be ultimately determined by the Court at a point in time no later than the entry of a final unified decree. Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code.

The quantity of water decreed for this water right is not a determination of historical beneficial use.

EXPLANATORY MATERIAL: BASIS OF CLAIM - Beneficial Use

# IDWR Water Right and Adjudication Search

Note: This search tool identifies active water rights and active transfers. If you want to search both active and inactive water rights, please check the box below.

☐ Search for both active and inactive water right records.

## Search Results

Type of Query

USAGE INSTRUCTION

|                                                  |                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> All SRBA & Water Rights |                                                                 |
| SRBA                                             | Water Rights                                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claims       | <input type="checkbox"/> Applications                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recommendations         | <input type="checkbox"/> Permits                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Both                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Decrees, Licenses and Statutory Claims |
|                                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Transfers                              |
|                                                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All of the above            |

Basin

Who

What

When

Where

Clear

Search

Help

Query parameters:

lastName = sopatyk

FirstName = Brian

Search for: active Records

## Information for type: Claim

|                                                                                            | Record | Basin | Sequence | Suffix | Version | Basis          | Status | Priority Date | Diversion Rate | Source List     | Water Uses | Owner List               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|--------|---------|----------------|--------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|
|  Details | 1      | 75    | 13716    |        |         | Beneficial Use | Active | 1897-04-24    | 0.8            | DAHLONEGA CREEK | DOMESTIC   | SOPATYK, BRIAN (Current) |
| Related Documents                                                                          |        |       |          |        |         |                |        |               |                |                 |            |                          |
| General Provision                                                                          |        |       |          |        |         |                |        |               |                |                 |            |                          |
| Details                                                                                    | 2      | 75    | 13717    |        |         | Beneficial Use | Active | 1930-01-01    | 0.04           | GROUND WATER    | DOMESTIC   | SOPATYK, BRIAN (Current) |
| Related Documents                                                                          |        |       |          |        |         |                |        |               |                |                 |            |                          |
| General Provision                                                                          |        |       |          |        |         |                |        |               |                |                 |            |                          |

[illegible]

**Information for type: Statutory Claim, Decree and License**

|                   | Record | Basin | Sequence | Suffix | Version | Basis   | Status | Priority Date | Diversion Rate | Source List | Water Uses           | Owner List                                          |
|-------------------|--------|-------|----------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Details           | 4      | 65    | 3560     |        |         | Decreed | Active | 1966-04-01    | 0.09           | SPRINGS     | DOMESTIC, IRRIGATION | SOPATYK, BRIAN (Current); SOPATYK, JUDY M (Current) |
| Related Documents |        |       |          |        |         |         |        |               |                |             |                      |                                                     |
| General Provision |        |       |          |        |         |         |        |               |                |             |                      |                                                     |

**Number of records = 4**

TRUSTEES

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1892

OFFICERS

B. MACDONALD J. H. HENLEY  
J. W. ASTLEY ALEX. BURRELL  
E. L. WHITMORE HENRY BURRELL  
F. W. BACORN C. J. BARCLAY  
H. R. COCKER

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, 500,000 SHARES OF THE PAR VALUE  
OF \$1.00 EACH

BERNARD MACDONALD,  
President  
J. W. ASTLEY,  
Vice-President  
HAMILTON WALKER,  
Secretary and Treasurer

# American Developing and Mining Company

BUTTE, MONTANA

## Circular No. 25.

**To Stockholders:**—As is customary with other business concerns at the beginning of the New Year, the American Developing and Mining Company issues this circular to its stockholders, reviewing its operations for the past year, giving an inventory of its present possessions and forecasting its future business and prospects.

On March 8th, 1894, the Company sold its Golden-Sunlight group of mines to John E. Searles, for the sum of \$500,000.00, on terms fully stated in previous circulars. In strict conformity with the terms of this sale, payments of the first four installments of the purchase price, amounting to \$165,000.00 have been made, the fourth installment of \$50,000.00 having become due on January 1st, 1895. The balance of the purchase price, \$374,816.66, including the interest on the deferred payments, is due and payable in seven installments within twenty-one months from date, at fixed times as follows:

|                                              |              |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| No. 5 installment due April 1, 1895.....     | \$50,000.00  |
| No. 6 installment due July 1, 1895.....      | 50,000.00    |
| No. 7 installment due October 1, 1895 .....  | 50,000.00    |
| No. 8 installment due January 1, 1896.....   | 50,000.00    |
| No. 9 installment due April 1, 1896.....     | 50,000.00    |
| No. 10 installment due July 1, 1896.....     | 50,000.00    |
| No. 11 installment due October 1, 1896 ..... | 35,000.00    |
| No. 11 interest due October 1, 1896.....     | 39,816.66    |
| Total amount.....                            | \$374,816.66 |

**Dividend No. 3.**—The trustees have declared a dividend—being dividend No. 3—of 10 cents per share, amounting to \$24,339.70, payable on the 11th inst., to stockholders of record January 1st.

Transfer books re-open January 12th.

## THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES

Following is an inventory of the Company's mining properties, and a brief general review of each group.

### IN MONTANA—

**Ohio Group.**—This consists of the "Ohio," "Mineral Hill," "Foraker," "Macomber," "Madge," "Prairie," "Copper Mint," "Fraction," "Silver Cup," "Wide Awake," "Nellie F," "Lady Burns" Lode claims, and the "Sommerville" Placer claim.

The placer claim and the eight lode claims first named have been officially surveyed, and the statutory conditions necessary for obtaining United States Patents for them are substantially fulfilled.

The Company owns, outright, a half-interest in the "Lady Burns" lode claim, and holds option to purchase the remaining half. Aside from its present and prospective value as mining ground, its location in the center of the mining operations of that district makes its surface very valuable for building purposes.

It will be remembered that the Ohio tunnel was planned as the most efficient method of developing the rich vein of the Ohio claim, and that it was expected to undercut it at the distance of 600 feet from its mouth. Although the tunnel has now attained the length of 640 feet, it has not yet reached the vein, showing that the dip is much flatter than was indicated by the surface workings. The tunnel is now being run under contract at \$9.00 per foot, but slow progress is being made on account of the extreme hardness of the slate rock through which it is being driven. It is expected that the vein is now but a short distance ahead of the face of the tunnel.

Plan map of a portion of the Golden-Sunlight and Ohio groups is appended, to show their relative location.

It adds to the prospective value of the Ohio group when the fact is known that the richest and most extensive bodies of ore found on the Golden-Sunlight group are on the Last Chance claim, about 1,000 feet distant from the Ohio line.

**Golden-Sunlight Group.**—Since the company turned this property over to the purchasers, its development and equipment have been vigorously prosecuted.

The Golden shaft has been sunk an additional depth of 100 feet, making its depth 300 feet, at which level a cross-cut has been run westerly, cutting the vein at a distance of 84 feet from the shaft.

The manager states that the vein here is well defined and carries 8 feet of ore. A substantial shaft house 30x65 feet has been built, enclosing this shaft and its hoisting machinery, and ore bins conveniently situated are constructed near by.

The 125-ton concentrator erected on the property has been in operation a short time, and aside from a slight waste of gold in the tailings due to the lack of slime-savers, appears to be doing good work.

It is understood that several Frue Vanners are to be added to supply this deficiency, and these will probably make the saving more perfect.

From the Northern Pacific Railroad to the concentrator, a spur-track has been built, which, with its side-tracks, measures about two miles. A considerable saving is thereby effected in transportation charges.

On the Red, White and Blue claim of this group, near the mouth of the deep tunnel is situated the air-compressor plant. This consists of an 80 H. P. boiler, and the right half of a 16 drill Ingersoll-Sargeant piston-inlet compressor, which has been in successful operation during the past fall. The other half of the compressor has been ordered, and the pipe and fittings therefor have already arrived. This compressor is of the most improved design, and is arranged to work with either side independently of, or in connection with the other; and all is housed by a building of sufficient size to include additional machinery if necessary.

At convenient distances are situated the blacksmith and machine shops, powder house, warehouse, ore-bins, boarding and bunk houses and the office and stable buildings.

The mining developments on this end of the property have been confined mainly to the sinking of the winze and the driving of the deep tunnel, which work was carried on with the use of air drills. The winze has attained the total depth of 300 feet below the level of No. 2 tunnel, and lacks yet 175 feet of reaching the level of the deep tunnel. It was sunk in the vein, which it shows to continue strong and well defined as far as penetrated. The deep tunnel has attained the length of 1,140 feet, and has just encountered a strong flow of water, indicating the near neighborhood of the vein. This tunnel will undercut the vein at a vertical depth of 650 feet below the outcrop. When connection is made between the winze and this tunnel the work of development and extraction of ore can be conducted with the greatest economy and efficiency, and the property should become one of the most profitable in Montana.

**Titles.**—All the unpatented claims of this group with the exception of the two for which applications for patents have not been made, have passed the period of publication without adverse; and on payment of the government price for the land, patents will be secured.

## IN IDAHO—

The company's first purchase in Idaho was made in December, 1892. This consisted of the Barclay group and the Bull of the Woods group of mines—the former situated at Gibbonsville and the latter three and one-half miles to the southwest.

During the spring following, under the direction of the trustees, a thorough examination was made of the mining regions about Gibbonsville, with a view of ascertaining (1) the character, extent and value of the ore exposed in the principal mines, and (2) the most comprehensive plan for the future operations of the Company in that district.

By this examination it was ascertained (a) that the veins were true fissures, traversing a country rock of slate intersected by dikes of diorite; (b) that the ore consisted of quartz, and brecciated slaty vein matter streaked and impregnated with auriferous pyrites; (c) that this class of ore would concentrate to a high grade product; (d) that when so concentrated it would be specially well adapted for treatment by the chlorination process; (e) that the principal mines in the neighborhood were located on Gibbonsville hill, which was traversed by sixty known fissure veins; and (f) that these veins could be undercut at depths ranging from 360 to 800 feet by the extension of the deep tunnel (then 900 feet in length) on the Barclay group; (g) that the mining facilities were exceptionally favorable for economical operation.

The method recommended for the Company's operations was (a) to begin the acquisition of such of the more desirable properties on Gibbonsville hill as could be purchased on reasonable terms, continuing this policy as circumstances would permit until the Company became the owner of all the property on the hill for some distance on either side of the projected line of the deep tunnel, which was to be continued through Gibbonsville hill to Anderson Creek, a distance of one and one-half miles from its mouth; and (b) to use the same policy in the acquisition of certain desirable water powers, millsites and timber lands, which would, eventually, become necessary to the economical operation of so extensive a mining property.

For obvious reasons the trustees have hitherto pursued the policy recommended, quietly, and not until now has it been divulged even to the stockholders, but as the company now owns or controls all the valuable mining ground on Gibbonsville hill, there is no longer any advantage to be gained by maintaining silence.

### GIBBONSVILLE GROUP—*Properties owned outright—*

The Company's original purchase at Gibbonsville was the **Barclay Group**, consisting of the "Esmeralda" and "Handy" lode claims and the "Barclay" placer claim.

Then followed the purchase of the following groups (in the order named):

The **Croghan Group**, consisting of the "Sucker Extension" lode claim, and the millsite and water right appurtenant. (This millsite and water right are now included in the "Connecting Link" placer claim, located by the company.)

The **Banner Group**, consisting of the "Banner," "Caledonia," "Yellow Jacket," and "Waterloo" lode claims. The "Bellevue" and "Lone Pine" lode claims were purchased from different owners.

The **Butler & York Group**, consisting of the "Tiger," "Tiger Extension," "Wm. Edwards" and "Rattler" lode claims.

The **"B. & B." Group**, consisting of the "Delta," "Hercules," "Consolidation," "Ideal," "Lookout," "York's Pet," "Eyre," "Pennsylvania," "Mary," "Crisis," "Jumbo," "Big Elephant," "Baby Elephant" and "Red Elephant" lode claims.

The **Lillian Placer Claim** of 140 acres, and

The **Sheep Creek Placer Claim**, mill and millsite, of 121 acres.

### *Properties Bonded—*

The Company holds option to purchase the **Sucker Group**, comprising five patented lode claims, viz: "Diana," "Sucker," "Keystone," "Rose" and "Huron" lode claims, and the Keystone and Diana millsites, with 2,000 inches of water, with water ditch and power site, and a 50 ton cyanide mill building and some machinery.

These groups will be considered henceforth as one, and referred to in this and future circulars as the Gibbonsville group. So constituted, this group has an area of 845 acres.

**Developments.**—There are 3800 feet of workings on the Deep Tunnel level. No detailed report will be made of these, or of the thousands of feet of workings in the upper levels, as an adequate description would too much enlarge this circular, but it may be stated that the developments have been very satisfactory, and that the value of this property is more and more conclusively shown by each week's operations.

**Machinery.**—The air-compressor and water-power plant in operation at the mouth of No. 3 Tunnel are working very satisfactorily.

The air-drills are doing good work in the mine, about eight feet of tunnel being driven per drill in 24 hours, which is highly satisfactory.

About 170 feet of drifts per week is the usual rate of progress, and this is accomplished at a cost of about \$4.40 per foot for all labor about the mine, exclusive of superintendence.

The haulage is done by two mules, about 1000 cars per week being transported, and all work about the property bears evidence of intelligent and economical management.

**Titles.**—United States patents have been received for five of the claims of this group, and the remaining claims have been officially surveyed and applications made for patents.

**Lillian Placer.**—This property, with an area of 140 acres, was purchased by the Company during the past summer, and it has since been surveyed and application made for patent.

It is covered by a magnificent growth of pine timber, which is of great value for mining operations.

**Sheep Creek Placer, Millsite and Water-Right.**—These were purchased at Sheriff's sale, and the time for redemption having passed, the Company has obtained the proper deed to them.

The improvements on the millsite consist of a Crawford Mill, Pelton Wheel and Water-Pipe and a log house.

It is estimated that the Sheep Creek water-right will develop 1,000 horse power, which will be very profitably utilized when the operations of the Company are sufficiently extended to warrant the expense of the installation of a power-plant.

**Forecast.**—In the Gibbonsville group the trustees believe that the Company has one of the most valuable mining properties in the Rocky Mountain region.

Including, as it does, all the mines which, by the treatment of their surface ores in primitive plants and by processes not at all adapted to their reduction, have made the district famous as a gold producer, it will readily be foreseen that when these mines are intelligently developed and their ores treated by suitable modern methods, this property will assume a prominent place among gold mines.

Plans are now being formulated which the trustees hope will bring about this result during the coming summer.

#### **BULL OF THE WOODS GROUP—**

This group, as before stated, is three and one-half miles westerly from Gibbonsville.

It comprises seventeen lode-claims, three placer-claims and a millsite, covering in all an area of 800 acres.

Seven of the lode claims and the millsite are patented; the other claims have been officially surveyed and applications made for patents.

An account of the vast amount of ore exposed on the claims of this group has been given in previous circulars, and need not be repeated here.

When spring opens, development work will be energetically prosecuted on this group, and the bodies of ore now exposed will be more extensively developed.

**Concluding.**—It is hoped that this circular, with the plan maps appended, will convey to the stockholders a correct impression of the extent and value of the Company's properties.

It is thought that the present position of the Company, owning three unusually large groups of gold mines (each of which is approaching a dividend-paying basis), with the sum of \$374,816.66 payable to it, as explained on page 1, and with a wide and valuable business connection with mining men, establishes the wisdom used in the direction of its business affairs, and warrants the hope of continued success in the future.

By order of the Trustees.

**BERNARD MACDONALD,**

President.

BUTTE, MONTANA, January 10th, 1895.

## Report on the Mines of

1910

## THE AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT MINING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.

### LOCATION

The property owned by this Company is located in the Gibbonsville Mining District, in Lemhi County, Idaho, just west of the line between Montana and Idaho, near the head of the North Fork of Salmon River, 32 miles North from Salmon, the present terminus of the Gilmore and Pittsburg Railroad.

### THE PROPERTY

The property owned by this Company consists of 26 lode claims. The size of the full lode claim is 1500 by 600 feet. These claims lie in a contiguous group, and are named the Gold Sovereign, Golden Fleece, Keystone, Last Chance, Handy, Bellevue, Emerald, Sucker, Sucker Extension, Diana, Rattler, Keystone, Rose, Huron, William Edwards, Lone Pine, Waterloo, Yellow Jacket, Panzer, Caledonia, Tiger, Tiger Extension, the Parcelay Placer, North Fork Placers Nos. 1 and 2, Sheep Creek Placer and five mill sites, viz.: Sheep Creek, A. D. & W. Company, Diana, Keystone and Harvey.

The Company owns four of the most valuable water rights in the district; these are developed by water ditches, flumes and pipe lines.

One of these water power plants operates the mine machinery located at the mouth of the main tunnel, another provided the power to operate the Company's old mill, and another furnishes the power to operate the Company's new mill.

The surface of the Company's property is covered with a fine growth of good fine timber.

It has been conservatively estimated that there are two million feet of saw timber on this property.

### TITLE

All this property is held by this Company under United States patents

### SURFACE IMPROVEMENTS

Situated at the portal of the main tunnel and upon the adjacent mill sites and placer claims are the Company's buildings; at the portal of the main tunnel is the building for the water power and mine machinery, the machine and blacksmith shop, the ore houses and timber shed. These are all of ample size and well constructed; power and machinery building, 40 by 100 feet; timber house 40 by 55 feet; ore house with a capacity to hold five hundred tons of ore, arranged for ore wagons to drive under ore bins and be rapidly loaded with ore from the ore chutes. On the adjoining mill sites are situated the Company's boarding and bunk houses, mine cottages, and about twenty buildings for the accommodation of 75 miners. The mine office and assay laboratory, stables for care of 40 horses, and a stone magazine with a capacity to store two carloads of powder.

The mine is equipped with Norwalk and Ingersoll air compressors that have a capacity to run thirty-five drilling machines; the tunnel is laid with air-line for operating drills and with tracks for

mine cars: the mule trains go all through the tunnels and drift levels and handle ten tons of ore to each train.

#### GEOLOGY

The geological formation consists of the lower Permian schists and the upper or secondary measures of the gneisses. These rocks show extensive crushing, fissuring, dessication, oxidization and alteration, containing many seams and streaks of clay and iron. This is a representative gold-bearing formation over the whole world.

This zone of gold and ore-bearing rocks extends for a distance of 250 miles through Montana, Idaho and into eastern Oregon.

#### ORE VEINS

The ore veins occur in a series of parallel fissures having nearly an east and west course, bearing a little to the north of east and south of west; these fissures have a slight pitch to the south; their walls are usually well defined by smooth striated surfaces, slicken sides and clay selvages along the sides of the ore.

#### THE ORES

The gold occurs in quartz and iron, which occurs in the form of a sulphide or pyrite as depth is attained in the veins below the oxidizing effects of air and water.

These veins vary in thickness from a few inches up to ten feet or more between walls.

From the soft, oxidized ores at the surface nearly all of the gold could be secured by amalgamation, but when the zone of normal sulphides was reached in mining, the hard silica and pyrite ore had to be pulverized very fine in order that the cyanide solution might be able to dissolve the finely-disseminated particles of gold.

#### HISTORY OF DISTRICT

In the year of 1870 the discovery of gold-bearing gravels was made on the North fork of the Salmon River at the junction of Anderson and Dahlenega gulches. Placer mining began and arastras were built to treat the soft, oxidized ores found at grass roots on the surface. At the junction of these gulches the mining town of Gibbonsville was located - which at one time had a population of 4000. Stamp mills succeeded the crude arastras for milling ore, and the veins - which are now the property of the American Development Mining and Reduction Company - have yielded from shallow surface workings over two million dollars' worth of gold.

#### MINE WORKINGS

The mine workings upon the Company's property cover a large extent of territory, though they have not attained to any great depths in the ore veins. This condition is owing to the manner in which the first mining commenced and also to the character of the surface ground.

The surface extending from east to west along the course of the veins in this ore belt, consists of a series of low, rolling hills covered with a growth of pine timber. Being bounded on the south by Dahlenega gulch running west, the series of veins are crossed by Anderson, School House, Keystone, Huron and a number of other gulches running south into Dahlenega gulch. These cross gulches and small

ravines afforded a good exposure of the outcrops of the ore veins. The first mining was done by open cuts or trenches along the outcrops of the veins and the soft, oxidized ore was taken out and worked in places.

This method of surface work was followed by driving numerous adits or drifts in along the veins from the shallow gulches and ravines. Later on, in order to attain greater depths, a number of tunnels were driven on and across the veins at lower levels. The chief of lower tunnels is about one mile in length; at its portal are located the power and mine buildings. From this tunnel a number of levels or drifts have been driven on the veins that were crossed by it; and other cross-cuts were made from these drifts, and other levels run on veins that were cut by these series of underground passages.

Owing to caves in some of the old tunnels and drifts, they could not be measured.

Mr. Roberts, the mine foreman, who has been connected with this property from its beginning, and is familiar with all the underground workings, estimates the total extent of all these passages to have an aggregate length of 20,700 feet - nearly four miles. All these workings are at a short depth below the surface, and yet, the largest part of the area covered by the Company's property has not been prospected at the level of the main tunnel by crosscuts and drifts that may be made from the present workings to a number of veins which at the surface have promised good ore from shallow cuts and pits.

On the Huron lode a vein of ore was opened along the surface a length of 750 feet; over \$100,000 of gold ore was taken out at a depth not to exceed 75 feet. By the extension of the Rose tunnel 250 feet further it will cut this ore vein at a depth of 125 feet below where this ore was taken out.

At several places in the workings from the main tunnel, winzes or shafts have been sunk in the ore veins below the bottom of the drifts, one of these 40 feet in depth, another 60 feet, and in a drift from the main tunnel at 1500 feet from its mouth a shaft was sunk 200 feet; in each of these deeper workings the vein of ore was found to have greater width and to contain higher gold values.

\* The Company's new mill is situated about one and one-half miles below the mouth of the main tunnel; the building is 90 by 120 feet, three stories in height, well arranged for the handling of ore; it is operated by water power, the water wheel has a capacity to generate 226 horse power, though only 100 horse power will be required to operate the mill while running at full capacity of 50 tons of ore per day. The mill contains the following machinery set in place ready to handle ore; one ore crusher, 20 rapid-drop stamps, three ore feeders, three concentrating tables, one regrinding mill, nine large tanks for cyanide process, a machine-shop equipped so as to do any machine work required, and an electric light plant. There is one 80 horse power engine and boiler at the mill, which has not been set up; this additional power when installed will be used but a short time in each winter season when the water supply may be short, and for the heating of the mill.

To complete the mill will require one more ore feeder, an additional concentrating table and two separate agitating tanks.

The cost to complete this mill will be about \$2,000.00.

The Company has a complete assay office and laboratory in a

separate building, five hundred feet away from the mill building. There are 326 tons of concentrates having a value of \$22.40 per ton, piled in new mill, ready to be treated by the cyanide process as soon as the cyanide plant is completed.

#### FUTURE MINE DEVELOPMENTS

It is recommended that the Rose tunnel be extended to the Haron vein, and other crosscuts and drifts be run from the main tunnel to cut other known veins that have shown ore in surface cuts and holes. The aggregate length of the proposed cross-cuts and drifts would amount to 2000 feet; the cost to drive them would range from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per foot. This proposed work would be certain to develop a large amount of ore.

I strongly recommend the sinking of a good work shaft at the mouth of the main tunnel, where the power and mining machinery installed there could be utilized with some slight changes to do the work. This shaft should be sunk in the large vein that crosses the entrance to the tunnel, drifts driven each way on that vein from each level or station in the shaft and the cross-drifts driven to the known ore bodies in the parallel veins. It is estimated that the entire cost of sinking such a shaft as would be required to a depth of 400 feet will cost \$22.00 per foot.

As soon as this main shaft had reached the depth of 100 feet below the main tunnel, drifts would be driven each way on the vein on which the shaft was sunk, and a cross-cut be driven from this 100 foot level both 1200 feet to the large ore body in the Sucker vein, upon which a winze has been sunk to a depth of 200 feet below the tunnel level. In driving this cross-cut at least nine parallel veins would be cut at intervals of approximately 60, 75, 40, 120, 80, 160, 170, 90, 220, and 135 feet, as shown in the main tunnel level above.

Upon each of these parallel veins lateral drifts would be extended each way along the veins so as to open up ground for the stopping of ore. Three of these veins that would be cut, the Aetna, Esmeralda and Sucker, have been the largest ore producers above the tunnel level of the claims in this group; they are known to contain better ore below the tunnel level.

When the main shaft has been sunk another hundred feet in depth this same plan of cross-drifts would be carried out, drifts would be extended on each of these veins and new bodies of ore opened up for their extraction. This same plan would be carried out down to the third and fourth levels. The ore that can be developed in this manner will be certain to maintain profitable mining operations upon this property for many years.

It is certain that ore bodies in these veins will extend down to a depth beyond practical mining operations.

On beginning operations in the new 50 ton mill, in order to supply any deficiency <sup>in order</sup> to keep the mill running at its full capacity, while new ore reserves are being opened in the mine, it is recommended that the large deposit of concentrates and mill tailings lying at the old mill be hauled to the new mill and put through the batteries with the ore from the mine. There are 2400 tons of this material, which has an average of \$8.40 of gold to the ton. This material can be hauled to the new mill for thirty cents per ton; it should yield by this method \$7.00 per ton. There is also a large dump on the Esmeralda claim that may be put through the mill in the

same manner. To screen out the coarse rock will cost fifty cents, and hauling to the mill, seventy-five cents per ton. There will be no less than 1500 tons of the fine screenings that will give a yield of \$5.00 per ton.

The purchase of the adjoining Achord property is recommended for the reason that it would at once furnish a supply of good ore; the proceeds would pay for that property in a short time. This property consists of three claims, the Eureka, Cassil and Aetna, joining the Emeralds and Sucker; the veins of these claims as well as several others, extend through the Achord group; drifts from the main tunnel extend along the veins into the Achord territory; one of these drifts shows a large body of ore which has an average value of \$33.00 per ton; the amount of ore in sight is estimated from measurements and representative samples to contain a value of \$55,000.00.

By a careful sampling of all ore bodies there were found some shoots and ore veins containing representative values running up to \$160.00 and \$180.00 per ton; taking the general average as to quantity and value of low and high grade ores, I found the average value of the mill ore to be \$16.80 per ton.

Taking the average grade at \$16.80 per ton, the amalgamation and cyanide processes recover from the ore ninety per cent of its gold contents. The cost of mining and milling, together with all the incidental expenses of conducting the Company's business, based on this estimate, would be as follows:

#### DAILY MINE EXPENSES

|                                              |           |          |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Mining Engineer at \$7.00 per day            | - - - - - | \$7.00   |
| 3 Mine Foremen " \$5.00 "                    | - - - - - | 15.00    |
| 3 Compressor Men " \$5.00 "                  | - - - - - | 15.00    |
| 3 Timber Men " \$4.00 "                      | - - - - - | 12.00    |
| 1 Blacksmith " \$4.00 "                      | - - - - - | 4.00     |
| 2 Ore Haulers - Mule train at \$3.50 per day | - - - - - | 7.00     |
| 1 Man on ditches and flumes " \$3.50 "       | - - - - - | 3.50     |
| 1 Book and Timekeeper " \$3.50 "             | - - - - - | 3.50     |
| 30 Miners at \$3.50 per day                  | - - - - - | -105.00  |
|                                              |           | \$168.00 |

#### SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL

|                                       |           |         |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Blasting, dynamite, fuse and caps     | - - - - - | \$35.00 |
| Hauling 50 tons ore at .60¢ per ton   | - - - - - | 30.00   |
| Mining timbers                        | - - - - - | 10.00   |
| Lights                                | - - - - - | 5.00    |
| Mule and stable expenses              | - - - - - | 5.00    |
| Coal                                  | - - - - - | 2.00    |
| Repairs, cars and tracks              | - - - - - | 5.00    |
| Lubricants and miscellaneous supplies | - - - - - | 1.00    |
|                                       |           | \$93.00 |

#### DAILY MILL EXPENSES

|                                    |           |         |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Chemicals and supplies and repairs | - - - - - | \$20.00 |
| 2 Amalgamators at \$6.00 per day   | - - - - - | 12.00   |
| 2 Cyanide Men at \$5.00 "          | - - - - - | 10.00   |
| 1 Ore crusher man at \$3.50        | - - - - - | 3.50    |
| 1 Assayer " \$5.00                 | - - - - - | 5.00    |
|                                    |           | \$50.50 |

#### GENERAL EXPENSES

|                      |           |        |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|
| Secretary at \$2.00  | - - - - - | \$2.00 |
| Office rent " \$1.00 | - - - - - | 1.00   |

|                                          |                |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Office supplies \$1.00 per day - - - - - | 1.00           |
| Insurance, fire and liability - - - - -  | 5.00           |
| Taxes - - - - -                          | 2.00           |
|                                          | <u>\$11.00</u> |
| Total daily expenses - - - - -           | \$322.50       |

By milling 50 tons of ore per day having an average value of \$16.80 per ton, making an extraction of 90% of that value by the amalgamation and cyanide process, or recovering an average of \$15.12 per ton, the daily product would be \$756.00 and the monthly product would amount to the sum of \$22,680.00, less the costs of mining, milling and all the other contingent expenses, which amount to \$322.50 per day, or to the sum of \$9,675.00 per month; this makes the profits amount to \$13,005.00 per month.

With four months development work carried out as recommended there will be sufficient ore reserves developed to keep the mill running to its full capacity. It is recommended that this mining work be done before starting the mill to working the ore.

The favorable conditions that exist at this Company's property are seldom found for producing a large tonnage of ore at a low cost. The mine is so equipped with machinery that thirty miners can accomplish as much work as 100 men could accomplish under the old method of mining. If the plan of development is carried out as above outlined in this report, a large production of ore can be maintained for many years.

\* Denver, Colorado, October 12, 1910. - T. H. HOLMES, Mining Engineer.

#### PROFITS AS SHOWN BY MR. HOLMES' REPORT

|                                                       |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Proceeds of 50 tons of ore per day at \$15.12 per ton | \$ 756.00  |
| Monthly production - - - - -                          | 22,680.00  |
| Annual production - - - - -                           | 272,160.00 |
| Total daily cost - - - - -                            | 322.50     |
| Total annual cost - - - - -                           | 116,100.00 |
| Net annual profit - - - - -                           | 156,060.00 |

This shows a net profit of 17.34 per cent on the par valuation or total capital stock.

- 1910 -

The American Development, Mining and Reduction Company.

Capital Stock \$900,000

#### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

W. E. McQuarrie, President,  
Denver, Colo.

GEO. P. EVANS,  
Fort Wayne, Ind.

A. E. HOFFMAN,  
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. A. R. RUCHMAN, Vice President,  
Fort Wayne, Ind.

JOHN W. SALT,  
Fort Wayne, Ind.

T. E. SANDERS, Sec'y and Treas.,  
Denver, Colo.

P. B. STEVENSON, Chillicothe, Ohio.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO,  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

IN RE THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION  
OF RIGHTS TO THE USE OF WATER FROM  
THE SNAKE RIVER BASIN WATER SYSTEM.

CIVIL CASE NUMBER: 39576

Ident. Number: A75-04042  
Date Received: 4/18/1990  
Receipt No: ME06664  
Received By: DC

NOTICE OF CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT  
ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

1. Name: UPPER GIBBONSVILLE WATER ASSOC. 208-865-2261  
Address: C/O WAYNE RANDOLPH  
BOX 1  
GIBBONSVILLE, ID 83463
2. Date of Priority: OCT 09, 1901
3. Source: DAHLONEGA CREEK Trib. to: SALMON RIVER, NORTH FORK
4. Point of Diversion:

| Township | Range | Section | 1/4 of | 1/4 of | 1/4 | Lot | County |
|----------|-------|---------|--------|--------|-----|-----|--------|
| 26N      | 21E   | 25      | SE     | NE     |     |     | LENHI  |

5. Description of diverting works:  
DAM TO DITCHES TO GRAVITY SPRINKLER SYSTEM

6. Water is used for the following purposes:

| Purpose  | From  | To    | C.F.S. | (or) | A.F.A. |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| DOMESTIC | 01/01 | 12/31 | 0.400  |      |        |

7. Total Quantity Appropriated is:  
0.400 C.F.S. (and/or) A.F.A.

8. Total consumptive use is Acre Feet Per Annum.

9. Non-irrigation uses:  
D/ LAWN GARDEN IRRIGATION

10. Place of Use:

| Township | Range | Section | 1/4 of | 1/4 | Lot | Use    | Acres |
|----------|-------|---------|--------|-----|-----|--------|-------|
| 26N      | 21E   | 25      | SW     | NE  |     | DOMEST |       |
|          |       |         | SE     | NW  |     | DOMEST |       |

A75-04042

Page 1

Date: 04/18/90

MICROFILMED

DEC 15 1992

A7504042

11. Place of use in counties: LEMHI

12. Do you own the property listed above as place of use? YES

13. Other Water Rights Used:  
NONE

14. Remarks:

15. Basis of Claim: STATUTORY CLAIM

16. Signature(s)

(a.) By signing below, I/We acknowledge that I/We have received, read and understand the form entitled "How you will receive notice in the Snake River Basin Adjudication." (b.) I/We do        do not x wish to receive and pay a small annual fee for monthly copies of the docket sheet.

Number of attachments:   1  

**For Organizations:**

I do solemnly swear or affirm that I am The Water Master of  
Upper Gibbonsville Title  
Water Assn. Organization, that I have signed the foregoing  
document in the space below as The Water Master of  
Upper Gibbonsville Title  
Water Assn. Organization and that the statements contained in the  
foregoing document are true and correct.

Wayne A. Randolph  
Signature of Authorized Agent  
Upper Gibbonsville  
Water Assn.  
Title and Organization

4-18-1990  
Date

State of Idaho

County of Lemhi ) SS.

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) before me this 18 day  
of April 1990

Notary Public

Seal

Residing at Heise, Id

My Commission Expires 2/26/96

RECEIVED

Jan. 31, 2001

FEB 8 2001

Department of Water Resources

Idaho Dept. of Water Resources  
1301 North Orchard St., P. O. Box 83720  
Boise, Idaho 83720-0098  
Attn: IDWR Eastern Region Adjudication Supervisor Ernie Carlsen

Re: Water Right 75-04042

Dear Mr. Carlsen,

Water Right 75-04042 is an "irrigation and other" water right held by the Upper Gibbonsville Water Association. Please be advised of the following changes in names of said Association.

1) Original persons in Association, April 1990:

Boyd CLARK ..... (moved)  
Jim JOHNSON  
Arthur BEVAN ..... (now deceased)  
Frances MACK .....  
Bob MILLER ..... for  
Ira TAYLOR ..... 75-04042  
Roger STOVER  
Leslie BEAVERS  
Wayne RANDOLPH

2) Please add to the list of participants in the Upper Gibbonsville Water Association:

Brad FROEMKE  
Owen LEMASTER  
Brian SOPATYK  
Candis Donicht

Sincerely,

Wayne A. Randolph  
Wayne A. Randolph  
80 Gibbonsville Rd.  
Gibbonsville, Idaho 83463

RECEIVED

FEB 08 2001

Department of Water Resources  
Eastern Region

## GroundWater101

**G**round water is an essential piece in the *hydrologic cycle* that moves the earth's water from large water bodies to storm clouds, through rivers and streams and back again.

Precipitation that does not run off into rivers, nor is absorbed by plants or lost to evaporation, eventually percolates into the soil. Once underground, this water is stored in geologic formations called ground water *aquifers*. If people stop to consider ground water at all, they often picture large underground lakes or rivers.

*It is a common misconception that  
groundwater has no relation to surface water.  
In fact, ground water provides much  
of the water that flows in streams.*

### THE HYDROLOGIC CYCLE

This illustration shows how water moves between the atmosphere and underground aquifers.

An aquifer, however, is more like a sponge holding water in the cracks and spaces between soil, sand, and rock. Like a stream, ground water moves through the aquifer, but where we measure stream flows in cubic feet per second, ground water flow is usually measured in inches per day.

As water *percolates* down from the surface through the soil, it reaches a depth where the soil is completely saturated. The top of this saturated zone is the *water table*. The depth of the water table does not remain constant, but fluctuates almost continuously in response to several factors, including:

- the rate of recharge (how much new water there is);
- flows in neighboring streams, which can either contribute to or take water away from the aquifer;
- well-pumping rates, which deplete the aquifer; and
- the rate of water absorbed by plants' root systems.

Wells dry up when the recharge rate can no longer match the rate of water withdrawn from the aquifer. Initially well owners always dig or drill their wells to a depth comfortably below the water line. But if the well continues to pump and the aquifer does not refill, or does not refill fast enough to keep up with what the well is pulling out, then the well can no longer draw water. When that happens, well owners have to drill deeper.