IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

RECOMMENDED WATER RIGHTS ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

RIGHT NUMBER: 37-4242

NAME AND ADDRESS: CARL B JOHNSTON
3154 SORREL ST
LAS VEGAS NV 89146

JAMES H BILBRAY
3128 BEACH VIEW CT
LAS VEGAS NV 89117

SOURCE: MINNIE MOORE GULCH TRIBUTARY: BIG WOOD RIVER

QUANTITY: 6.000 CFS

PRIORITY DATE: 12/14/1909

POINT OF DIVERSION:

T02N R18E S35 NWNWNW Within BLAINE County

T02N R18E S35 NWNWNW Within BLAINE County

PURPOSE AND PERIOD OF USE:

PURPOSE OF USE	PERIOD OF USE	QUANTITY
MINING	1/01 12/31	6.000 CFS
INDUSTRIAL	1/01 12/31	6.000 CFS

Mining and Industrial use for processing sand, gravel and rock and for dust abatement on disturbed land.

PLACE OF USE: INDUSTRIAL in BLAINE County

T02N R18E S35	NWNW	T02N R18E S35	NENW
T02N R18E S34	NENW	T02N R18E S34	NENE
T02N R18E S34	NWNE		

MINING in BLAINE County

T02N R18E S35	NWNW	T02N R18E S35	NENW
T02N R18E S34	NENW	T02N R18E S34	NENE
T02N R18E S34	NWNE		

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

Standard General Provision place holder

EXPLANATORY MATERIAL: BASIS OF CLAIM - Beneficial Use

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

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T02N R18E S35 NWNWNW Within BLAINE County

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PURPOSE OF USE	PERIOD OF USE	QUANTITY
MINING	1/01 12/31	6.000 CFS
INDUSTRIAL	1/01 12/31	6.000 CFS

Mining and Industrial use for processing sand, gravel and rock and for dust abatement on disturbed land.

PLACE OF USE: INDUSTRIAL in BLAINE County

T02N R18E S35	NWNW	T02N R18E S35	NENW
T02N R18E S34	NENW	T02N R18E S34	NENE
T02N R18E S34	NWNE		

MINING in BLAINE County

T02N R18E S35	NWNW	T02N R18E S35	NENW
T02N R18E S34	NENW	T02N R18E S34	NENE
T02N R18E S34	NWNE		

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

Standard General Provision place holder

EXPLANATORY MATERIAL: BASIS OF CLAIM - Beneficial Use

MEMORANDUM

TO: File 37-4242
FROM: Douglas Jones
DATE: 3-7-11
RE: Summary of Evidence of Priority Review

The claim, citing an 1882 priority date, was disallowed as having no law appropriation due to no evidence of priority being submitted, and further that the priority claimed was prior to the Frost Decree date 12/13/1909. Subsequently the claimant has provided an affidavit that corroborates use for mining back into the 1880s, with active ore extraction up to 1971. Since 1971 and up to the present the owners have excavated and processed sand, gravel and rock for construction and other uses besides metal extraction.

The appropriation appears, although claimed with a beneficial use basis, appears to be based on Posted Notice given that the evidence of priority is copy of the notice photo copied from county records. Either way the appropriation is predicated on diversion and use of water. Active underground mining has ceased and the underground working are said to be flooded. A former milling facility on the property has been dismantled, but the equipment for processing sand, gravel and rock are present and active. The operation has a permit with the county for this purpose.

It would seem unusual that the mine owners at the time of Frost would not have been joined or that they were not aware of the decree. It is uncertain to me whether the claimant's should have a pre-Frost priority date. This is a crucial question for resolution of this subcase. My reading of the evidence tells me that the use existed prior to Frost to some extent but that the magnitude of the operation increased and decreased over time.

Claimed source is Galena Creek. However, the USGS lists the stream as Minnie Moore Gulch. Provided we settle the objection the source will be conformed to the USGS. Neither Galena Creek or Minnie Moore Gulch was named on the Frost Decree findings. I have been to the property in the Fall season and Minnie Moore Cr was not flowing. The drainage area is small and I conclude it is an intermittent stream tributary to Broadford Slough (Big Wood River). The creek likely sinks most summers and fall, but the convention is to identify the next named drainage – that would be the Big Wood River with a condition that it enters the channel locally known as the Broadford Slough.

Flow rate is specified as 6.0 cfs (300 inches) as stated on the Posted Notice and in deeds through the years. An agent for the Dept visited the place in January 07 and I visited it in Oct 2010. Although the other agent collected a huge amount of information during her visit that is in the file it does not document diversion for beneficial use because it was winter. Her information on pumps and my observations combine to indicate a recommended flow rate should be less than 6 cfs. However, in so far as the source is intermittent this should not matter. There is no appreciable "storage" built into the

system, none was claimed and none is intended to be recommended. Any excess flow beyond the sump ponds' capacities and pump discharge will flow to the Big Wood.

Idaho Statutes

TITLE 47
MINES AND MINING

CHAPTER 12
LICENSE TAX FOR PRIVILEGE OF MINING AND EXTRACTING ORES

47-1205.DEFINITION OF VALUABLE MINERAL. The term "valuable mineral" for purposes of this act, shall be deemed to include not only gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, coal, phosphate and limestone, but also any other substance not gaseous or liquid in its natural state, which makes real property more valuable by reason of its presence thereon or thereunder and upon which depletion is allowable pursuant to section 613 of the Internal Revenue Code, provided, however, that sand and gravel are not included in this definition.

The Idaho Code is made available on the Internet by the Idaho Legislature as a public service. This Internet version of the Idaho Code may not be used for commercial purposes, nor may this database be published or repackaged for commercial sale without express written permission.

The Idaho Code is the property of the state of Idaho, and is copyrighted by Idaho law, I.C. § 9-350. According to Idaho law, any person who reproduces or distributes the Idaho Code for commercial purposes in violation of the provisions of this statute shall be deemed to be an infringer of the state of Idaho's copyright.

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region, 1341 Fillmore Street, Suite 200 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-3380
Phone: (208) 736-3033 • Fax: (208) 736-3037 • Web Site: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C. L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor
DAVID R. TUTHILL, JR.
Director

February 23, 2009

CARL JOHNSTON
3154 SORREL ST
LAS VEGAS NV 89146

RE: SRBA Claim(s) 37-2693, 37-4242

Dear Claimant:

Please find the enclosed copy of the Notice of Completed Administrative Proceeding, which the department has filed with the SRBA Court regarding the above referenced claims. You have received this notice pursuant to SRBA Court Administrative Order 11 requiring IDWR to report to the court and interested parties any pending changes to adjudication claims in basins for which a Director's Report has been filed with the court.

Please contact this office if you have any questions about the notice or the administrative process.

Sincerely,

Trish Fawcett
Technical Records Specialist

cc: James Bilbray
3128 Beach View Ct
Las Vegas NV 89117

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

CHANGE IN ADDRESS

This form can be used to notify the Department of a change in address of the owners of record for the listed water rights.
(Please print or type)

RECEIVED
DEC 15 [illegible]
DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES
SOUTHERN REGION

[ ] Water Right Number(s): x 37-2693
x 37-4242
37-21964

[ ] Name(s): Carl B Johnston

[ ] Old Mailing Address: 350 Broadford Rd | 2770 Palma Vista Ave
PO Box 219 | Las Vegas NV 89121
Bellevue ID |

[ ] New Mailing Address: 3154 SORREL ST
LAS VEGAS NEVADA
89126

Telephone Number: ( )_____-_____

[ ] Signature(s) of Owner(s) Carl Johnston

(Include your title if on behalf of company or organization)

Date: 12/15/08

D.E. 12/15/08

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region, 1341 Fillmore Street, Suite 200 • Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-3380
Phone: (208) 736-3033 • Fax: (208) 736-3037 • Web Site: www.idwr.idaho.gov

C. L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

DAVID R. TUTHILL, JR.
Director

September 10, 2008

JAMES BILBRAY
3128 BEACH VIEW CT
LAS VEGAS NV 89117

RE: SRBA Claim(s) 37-2693, 37-4242

Dear Claimant:

Please find the enclosed copy of the Notice of Completed Administrative Proceeding, which the department has filed with the SRBA Court regarding the above referenced claims. You have received this notice pursuant to SRBA Court Administrative Order 11 requiring IDWR to report to the court and interested parties any pending changes to adjudication claims in basins for which a Director's Report has been filed with the court.

Please contact this office if you have any questions about the notice or the administrative process.

Sincerely,

Trish Fawcett
Technical Records Specialist

Enclosures

cc: Carl Johnston
PO Box 219
Bellevue ID 83313

RECEIVED
JUL 21 2008
DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES
SOUTHERN REGION

SNAKE RIVER BASIN ADJUDICATION
CHANGE IN ADDRESS OF NOTICE OF CLAIM

Water Right Number(s): 37-2693, 37-4242, 37-21964 (Temp)

Previous Mailing Address: Unknown

New Mailing Address: 3128 Beach View Ct
Las Vegas, NV. 89117

Telephone Number: (702) 792 7027

Signature of all Claimant(s): James H Bilbray

Please print your name below your signature.

James H. Bilbray

Please mail or FAX this completed form to the office nearest you:

Adjudication Bureau
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
7600 N. Mineral Dr., Ste. 100
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Ph. 208/762-2800 or
FAX 208/762-2819

Adjudication Bureau
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
2735 Airport Way
Boise, ID 83705-5082
Ph. 208/334-2190 or
FAX 208/334-2348

Adjudication Bureau
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
1341 Fillmore St., Ste. 200
Twin Falls, ID 83301-3380
Ph. 208/736-3033 or
FAX 208/736-3037

Adjudication Bureau
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
900 N. Skyline, Ste. A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402-3653
Ph. 208/525-7161 or
FAX 208/525-7177

Adjudication Bureau
Idaho Dept. Of Water Resources
322 E. Front St.
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098
Ph 208/287-4800
FAX 208/287-6700

SS
ADDRESS FM.doc
Revised 12/07/06

IDWR Use Only:
Data Entry: _____ Date: _____

udication Bureau
O. Box 83720
e, ID 83720-0098

FIRST CLA

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JAN 08 20

MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 837

ADDRESS SERVICE
REQUESTED

RETURNED TO SENDER
NO SUCH NUMBER

RECEIVED
JAN 19 2007
DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

37

NSN 0148

BILBRAY JAMES H
3155 SORREL
LAS VEGAS NV 89101

37-4242

01/06/2007

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION OF WATER RIGHTS ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

RIGHT NUMBER: 37-4242

NAME AND ADDRESS: CARL B JOHNSTON
350 BROADFORD RD
BELLEVUE ID 83313

JAMES H BILBRAY
3155 SORREL
LAS VEGAS NV 89101

SOURCE: GALENA CREEK TRIBUTARY: BROADFORD SLOUGH

QUANTITY: 6.000 CFS

PRIORITY DATE: 01/01/1882

POINT OF DIVERSION:

T02N R18E S34 NENE Within BLAINE County

T02N R18E S34 NWNE Within BLAINE County

T02N R18E S34 NENW Within BLAINE County

T02N R18E S34 NWNW Within BLAINE County

T02N R18E S35 NWNW Within BLAINE County

PURPOSE AND PERIOD OF USE:

PURPOSE OF USE	PERIOD OF USE	QUANTITY
MINING	1/01 12/31	6.000 CFS
INDUSTRIAL	1/01 12/31	6.000 CFS

PLACE OF USE:

INDUSTRIAL in BLAINE County

T02N R18E S35	NWNW		

MINING in BLAINE County

T02N R18E S34	NENE	T02N R18E S34	NWNE
T02N R18E S34	NENW	T02N R18E S34	NWNW

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

No lawful appropriation shown.

EXPLANATORY MATERIAL: BASIS OF CLAIM - Beneficial Use

No lawful appropriation shown: There are a number of circumstances in which a claim is proposed to be disallowed on this basis. This is most commonly included for a claim based on beneficial use or posted notice that is proposed to be disallowed because the right claimed is not within an exception to the mandatory permit statute, and beneficial use of water prior to the mandatory permit statute was not confirmed. This is also included where a claim is proposed to be disallowed because the claim is to water that is not public water subject to appropriation. This is also included where a right was determined not to exist in a prior adjudication.

Field Exam Date 12/18/2006

no evidence of priority - Disallow

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
ADJUDICATION FIELD REPORT

Prior to Field Exam

- ☐ Copy of Claim, claim has been signed, sealed, and dated by notary?
- ☐ Check fees paid
- ☐ Well logs (if needed)
- ☐ Copy of topo or NAPP
- ☐ Check of Govt. Lots, if needed, Govt. Plat/Tax lot information
- ☐ Check POD & POU overlap, see below – include overlapping right for e
- ☐ Evidence of Priority – if none, talk with claimant

CLAIMANT INFORMATION – verify contact information is complete

Claim No(s) 37-4242 * check to make sure list phone # is listed / regular #

Owner: Carl B. Johnston Phone No. cell # (208) 721-2378 / (208) 578-2180

address change; winter address is: 2770 Palma Vista Ave Las Vegas, NV 89121

Current Address: 350 Broadford Rd., Bellevue, Id 83313

- ☐ No change NAME IS THE SAME
- ☐ NEW OWNER _____
- ☐ No change Address
- ☒ NEW ADDRESS 3155 Sorrel, La Vegas, NV 89146
- ☐ How long owned property? purchased in 1975

Accompanied by: Carl Johnston (son) regular # (208) 578-2180 cell: (208) 720-9081

PRIORITY DATE Heather/wife cell: (208) 720-9082

email: carlandheather112099@hotmail.com

- ☒ No change – Complete evidence submitted or not necessary
- ☐ Incomplete – Claimant should be asked when water was first used and submit proof of date.
- ☐ Priority date is acceptable/within mandatory filing dates?

Priority date, per claimant, is: 1/1/1882

(If priority date, based on your exam, seems questionable, explain below.)

_____

_____

Source: Minnie Moore Gulch (Galena Creek) Tributary to Broadford Slough

- ☒ No Change –SAME SOURCE
- ☐ Source found is different than claimed: _____

POINT OF DIVERSION

- ☐ No change
- ☐ POD found is different than claimed: _____
- ☒ If different, when did POD change? Said they'd always been there

* Minnie Moore Gulch is shown on Y24 Quad instead of Galena Creek

DIVERSION AND DELIVERY SYSTEM

Points of Diversion: (8 Total)

ID #	Govt Lot #	1/4	1/4 NE	1/4 NE	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	County	Method of Determination/Remarks GPS ID 2475814/1363002
2			NE	NE	33	2N	18E		#2 Galena Creek
6			NW	NW	35	"	"	Blaine	2477043/1363094 — spring #1 po
5			NW	NW	35	"	"	"	2477052/1363044 — spring #1
3			NW	NW	35	"	"	"	2476793/1363019 — upper pond
4			NW	NW	35	"	"	"	2476916/1363049 — lower pond
8			NE	NW	35	"	"	"	2477318/1362973 — Broadford slo headgate
1			NW	NW	34	"	"	"	2474705/1363063 — #1 Galena Creek
7			SW	SW	26	2N	18E	"	2476852/1363400 irr./stockwater pond

A0016666
A0016667
A0016668
A0016669

Description of diverting works

* See Attachment

OVERLAP REVIEW

Other water rights with the same point of diversion: None

Does overlap add acres or uses to existing system, increase rate of flow or volume, or other? Explain:

—

WATER USES

- ☐ No change
- ☒ Different Uses

Use Industrial From 1/1 To 12/31 Amount _____ CFS _____ AFA

Use Mining From 1/1 To 12/31 Amount _____ CFS _____ AFA

Use Irrigation From 4/15 To 10/31 Amount _____ CFS _____ AFA

Use Stockwater From 1/1 To 12/31 Amount _____ CFS _____ AFA

New uses

TOTAL VOLUME – Groundwater only N/A

- ☐ Incomplete on claim, the total is, Amount _____ CFS _____ AFA
- ☐ Changes found, the new total is, Amount _____ CFS _____ AFA
- ☐ More than 1" per Acre? Yes _____ (claimant must complete excess flow sheet)

NON-IRRIGATION USES:

- ☒ No change Industrial + Mining
- ☒ Changes Exam found: Domestic # of homes — Stock # 6-7 horses

  Types _____ Additional comments: Industrial/Mining for limestone, rock core, shell, sand, gravel

PLACE OF USE:

- ☐ No Change
- ☒ Changes shown below:

* No changes with Industrial or Mining, but stockwater & irrigation are uses added.

Place of Use			NE				NW				SW				SE				Totals
TWP	RGE	SEC	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	
2N	18E	26																0.6	irr
2N	18E	26																X	stoc

Overlap with other water rights: None

Does overlap increase rate of flow, volume, additional acres, different source for same acres? Explain:

Delivery System Narrative: * See attachment

* same pump – move it to different locations

Broadford slough, middle pond #1, upper + lower pond, broadford slough, lowest pond

Well or Diversion Identification No. GPS ID	Motor Make	Hp	Motor Serial No.	Pump Make	Pump Serial No. or Discharge size
~~A0016669~~ A0016666 A0016667 A0016668	No tag	5	No tag	No tag	2"
~~A0016669~~	Starite	1	20P4E0311	No tag	1"

100psi

1/2/07 this pump is for their private well per Heather

FLOW MEASUREMENTS:

Attach appropriate documents

NARRATIVE/REMARKS/COMMENTS: Carl's partner w/ new address 3155 Sorrel, Las Vegas, NV.

The James Bilbray 1701 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas NV 89101, was a potential buyer but never purchased the property. Backed out & is currently in a law suit with the Johnstons.

Domestic use is from a private well, also fixtures.

Carl B. Johnston Sr. winters in Las Vegas.

Directions: I84 towards Mtn Home, take exit 95 toward Sun Valley (Hwy 20); left on Hwy 75, almost outside Bellevue, but before Hailey turn left on Broadford Rd, before this turn is sign "Welcome to Minnie Moore Mine"; go into driveway. Physical address is 350 Broadford Rd, Bellevue, Id 83313. POU: grounds surrounding house & office

AFTER EXAM THE FILE SHOULD CONTAIN:

- [x] Completed claim checklist
- [x] Photographs of POD's and POU
- [x] GPS readings
- [x] Completed map and or GIS layout showing POD's and POU

DATE EXAM CONDUCTED: 1-5-2007

FIELD EXAMINER: Sandy Hemenway

37-4242 Johnston
Date of Inspection: 12/18/06
Inspector: Sandy Hemenway

Description of Diverting Works: At the top of the hillside is the initial POD #1 Galena Creek (Y24 Quad map shows it as the Minnie Moore Gulch); it continues down to POD #2 Galena Creek, which also has an unnamed stream/drain that adds to its flow. Further down the hill is POD #3 at the Upper Pond, and then continues down to the POD#4 the lower Pond. Behind the house/office is located an active spring (POD #5) that open charges into a dirt ditch to a pond (POD#6) directly to the north. Further north on Broadford Rd. (south of 320 Broadford Rd.) is located a pond (POD#7) fed by seepage and run-off from the Broadford Slough (per Carl Johnston Jr.). Southeast of the office is located the Broadford Slough concrete headgate (POD#8) discharging to a dirt ditch.

Deliver System Narrative:
POD #1 and 2 initiate into dirt ditches and flow from run-off is contributed to their flow.

POD #3 & 4: The upper and lower ponds are both the same size 12' X 12' X 2'. Flow from the Galena Creek/Minnie Moore Gulch direct discharges into the ponds via dirt ditches. A 5 Hp, 2"discharge pump is utilized to pump water from the ponds to a 5,000 gallon tanker truck 2X/day for dust abatement.

POD#5 & 6: An active spring (POD#5) open discharges to a dirt ditch that fills a15' X 30' X 6' pond (POD#6). A 5 Hp, 2" discharge pump is utilized to pump water from the pond to a 5,000-gallon tanker truck 1X/day for dust abatement.

POD#7 seepage and run-off from the Broadford Slough (per Carl Johnston Jr.) direct discharges to a 20' X 40' X 2' pond. Openings in the dike feed a dirt ditch that runs north to south on the west boarder (gravity flow west to southeast). Stockwater is utilized from the same water as that for irrigation.

POD#8 Broadford Slough headgate: open discharges through a concrete weir 43" X 2' then to a dirt ditch running north to south on the east side of the property where it is utilized for all mining and industrial operations (sand and gravel extraction, and crushing). A 5Hp, 2" discharge pump is utilized to pump water from the ditch to a 20,000-gallon storage tank.

Comments:
See attachment for additional answers to Industrial/Mining operations.

Industrial and Mining use are for limestone, rock corey, sand, gravel, and shell.

NOTE: Some years the gulch is dry during different times of the year. At the time of the inspection, the ditch that feeds the upper and lower ponds were snowed over. You could hear the water flowing beneath, but it was not visible to the eye.

Field Exam WR Number/Name: A37-4242 Carl B. Johnson
Date of Inspection: 12/18/2006
Name of Inspector: Sandy Hemenway
Individual answering the questions: Carl Johnston Jr. via active phone conversation with Carl Johnston Sr (who winters in Las Vegas)

Industrial water use is water used related to manufacturing.

1. Type of establishment i.e. factory: sand/gravel pit/ crushing
2. Instantaneous flow
3. Average daily volume: 5,000 – 25,000 gpd utilized for dust abatement daily (5,000 gpd from spring pond; 10,000 gpd from upper pond; 10,000 gpd from lower pond);
4. Gallons per day used Unknown
5. Gallons per ton i.e. for sulfur it requires 3,000gal. Per ton Unknown
6. Size of storage tank(s) 20,000 gallon (unable to find location of tank during inspection)
7. Time required to fill storage tank: 4 days
8. Uses for water (purposes): dust abatement, mining, irrigation
9. Number employees: 15-20; hours/day: 8; days/week: 5
10. Hours per day facility is open for use: 8
11. Days per year facility is open: 364 (closed for Christmas)
12. Number fixtures i.e. toilets, bathtub, kitchen sinks, showers: 10 total
13. Pump size: 1 Hp (for domestic internal/external well)
14. psi: 100 (for domestic internal/external well)
15. Discharge size: 2" (for domestic internal/external well)
16. Lift: depending on if utilized for dust abatement tanker truck (10'), or if from Bradford slough headgate/dirt ditch (15-30')
17. Hours pump is in operation: 12
18. Boilers: None
19. Additional Information:

Pump used at ponds and the Broadford Slough Headgate is a 5 Hp, 2" discharge (no tag) pump. They use the same pump currently at all the locations, until they can purchase another pump

37-4242 Johnston
Date of Inspection 12/18/2006
Inspector: Sandy Hemenway

Spring west of the house, open discharges to a dirt ditch
H = 5" = 0.416' L=48" = 4' In accordance with U of I weir chart = **3.42 cfs maximum capacity**
NOTE: At time of inspection, ditch was frozen, so mark may be higher than normal. Carl Johnston stated that he usually can only fill the pond from this spring and pump 5,000 gallons from it 1 X/day.

Pond from spring (utilized for dust abatement)
w = 15' L = 30' D= 6' 15 X 30/45,560 = 0.0098 X 6' = 0.059 af = **0.06 af**
***cannot recommend storage if less than 0.1 af storage. Any amount less than that should be considered as a "detail of live flow" and shown in remarks. Per 6/21/90 memo from Steve Lester.

Lower and Upper Pond (both same size, and utilized for dust abatement)
w = 12' L = 12' D = 2' 12X12/45,560 = 0.003 X 2' = **0.006 af**
***cannot recommend storage if less than 0.1 af storage. Any amount less than that should be considered as a "detail of live flow" and shown in remarks. Per 6/21/90 memo from Steve Lester.
NOTE: Carl Johnston, Jr. stated that he pumps water from the ponds to fill the 5,000 gallon tank truck for dust abatement 2X/day.

Irrigation and stockwater pond (common name "1.7 acre")
Pond w = 20' L =40' D= 2' 20' X 40'/45,560 = 0.017 = **0.02 af**
***cannot recommend storage if less than 0.1 af storage. Any amount less than that should be considered as a "detail of live flow" and shown in remarks. Per 6/21/90 memo from Steve Lester.
Irrigation:
NOTE: could not measure flow, due to snow, and no flow coming down the ditch.
confirmed acres = **0.6 acres** 0.6 X 0.03 cfs = 0.018 **= 0.02 cfs maximum allowable**
season 4/15 -10/31 = **200 days**
NOTE: dirt ditch on west side of the field running north to south (gravity flow west to southeast)
Vir= 0.6 acres X 3.5 irr. Requirement = **2.1 af**
Vdr = unknown diversion rate X 200 days X 1.9835 = unable to calculate

Broadford Slough Headgate
NOTE: This is for all mining operations utilized from this headgate via pump (for crushing, and sand extraction."
concrete weir: (low flow) L = 43" = 3.58' H = 2'
U of I Rectangular contracted weirs chart shows H = 1.5' with L = 3.0' at 17.17 cfs, and and L = 4.0' at 23.08 cfs

ADDITIONAL NOTE: No measurement was collected from Galena Creek POD #1 or #2 due to excess snow.

Hemenway, Sandy

From: Hemenway, Sandy
Sent: Wednesday, December 20, 2006 2:58 PM
To: 'carlandheather112099@hotmail.com'
Cc: Hemenway, Sandy; 'shemenway@cableone.net'
Subject: additional questions on your water right

Hi Carl,
While I was conducting the write up on your exam, I came across a few questions. Can you please answer them, or draw them on the maps when you receive them?

Thanks so much,



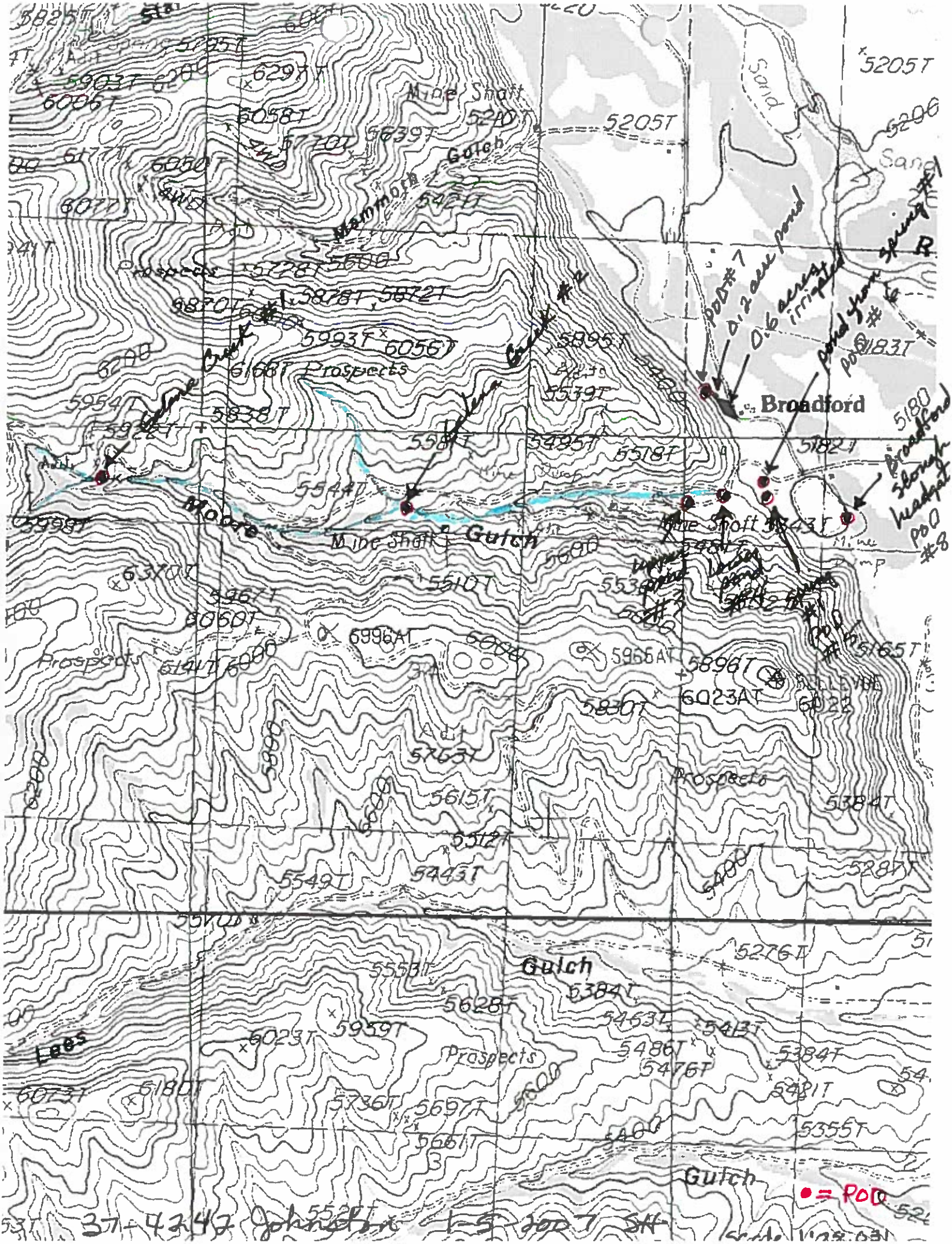
A37-4242 Johnson Industrial mi...

Sandy Hemenway

A37-4242 Carl B. Johnson
Date of Inspection: 12/18/2006
Name of Inspector: Sandy Hemenway

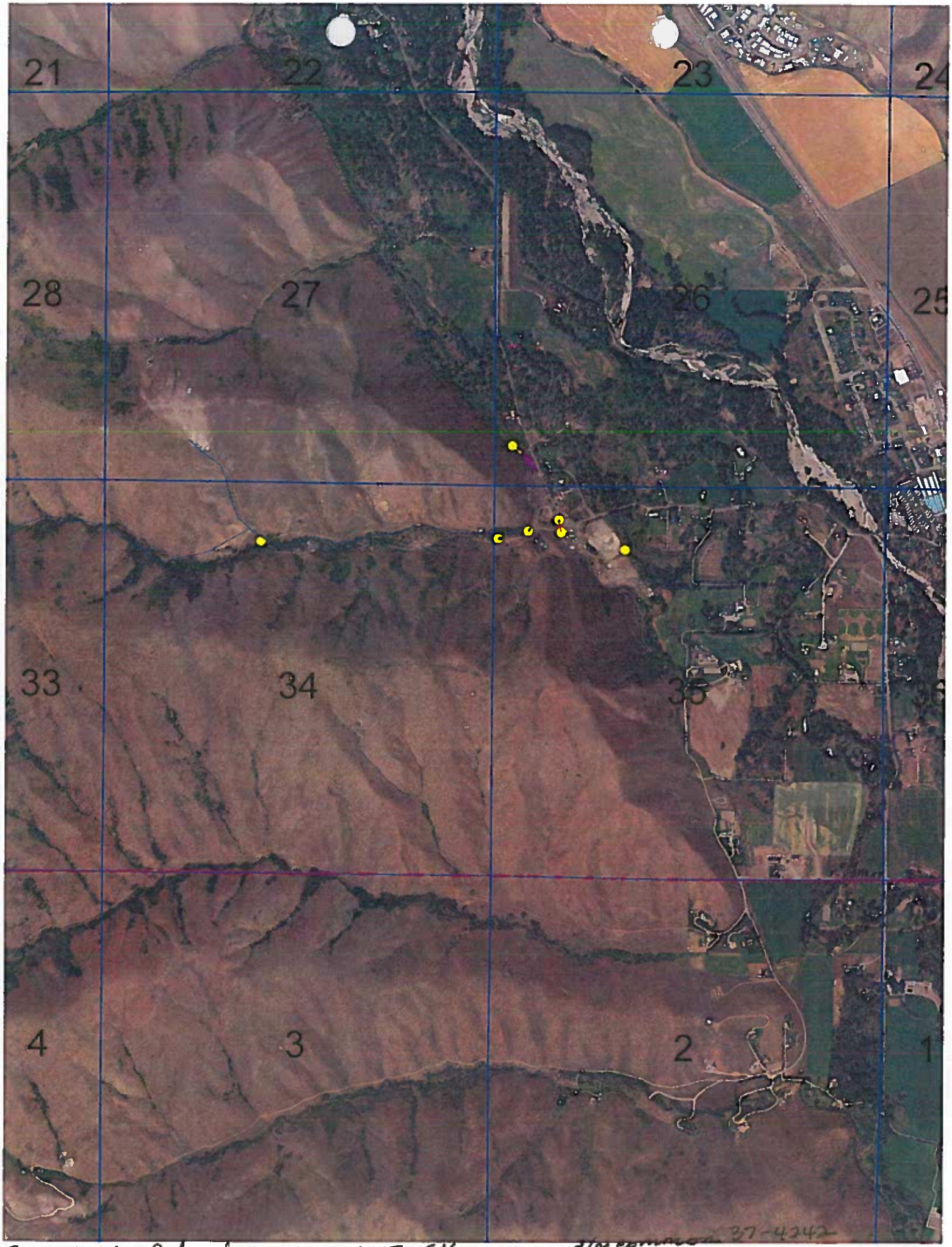
Questions on Inspection:

1. Where is the 20,000 gallon storage tank located (can you draw the location on map?
2. How is the 20,000-gallon storage tank filled?
3. Where is the pipe located that contains additional storage for fire protection? Can you draw it on the map, and label the pipe, and what size it is.
4. Where is the mine located? Can you locate and label it on the map?
5. Can you outline the area irrigated that is referenced as the 1.7-acre parcel?
6. Can you outline any other areas that are irrigated and tell me how the water gets there to irrigate the parcel? I.E. source, via dirt ditch (draw the location of the dirt ditch).
7. 5,000 gallons per day is pumped from the spring pond for dust abatement (1X/day); 5,000 gallons 2X/day is pumped from the upper and the lower ponds for dust abatement; How much water is pumped from the Bradford slough headgate for the sand/gravel/crushing processes?
8. Do you have an estimate of gallons per ton?
9. Are the fixtures (toilet, sinks, showers, etc) on the property used from a private well, or any of them supplied water from any sources listed in your water right?


Broadford
Mine Shaft
Gulch
Prospects
Adit
POD #7
0.2 acre pond
0.6 acres irrigated
pond spring #1
POD #8
Broadford slough headgate
POD #6
POD #5
POD #4
POD #3
POD #2
POD #1
Lees
Gulch
Prospects
Gulch
● = POD
37+4247 Johnson I-5 POD 7 SH



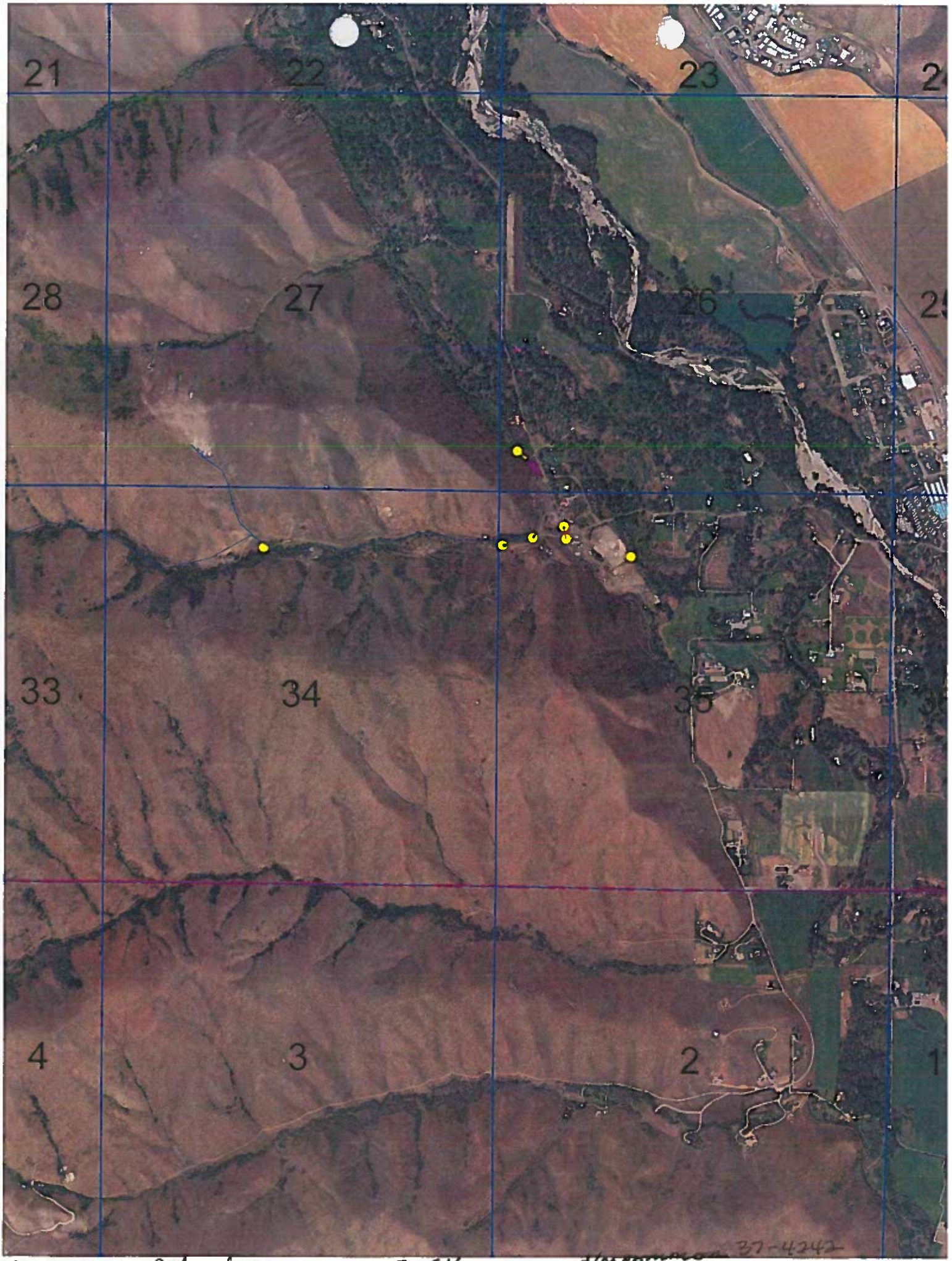
37-4242 Johnston 1-5-2007 SH DWR509 d/pc common 37-4242



37-4242 Johnston 1-5-2007 SH DWR509 4/Peerman 37-4242 Sec. 1, 1:35039



37-4242 Johnston 1-5-2007 SH DWR 509 d/pc common 37-4242

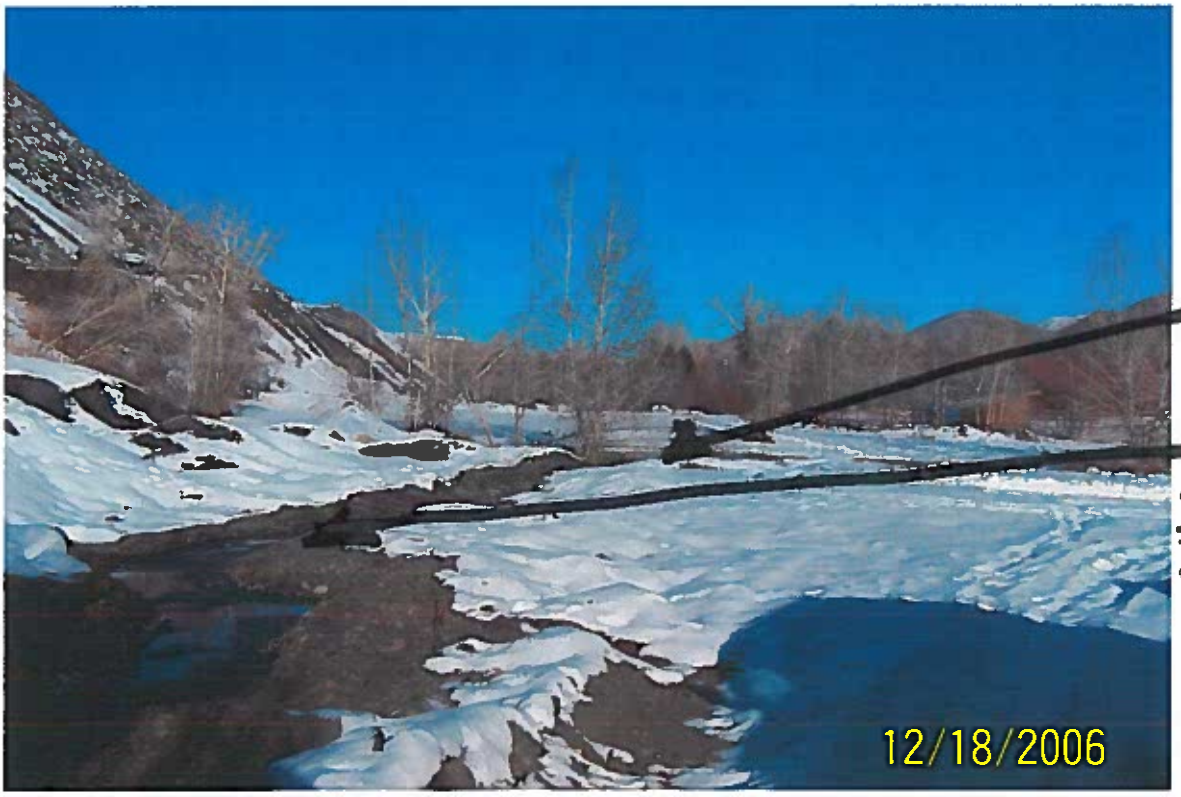


37-4242 Johnston 1-5-2007 SH DWR509 d/p 37-4242

Scale 1:35039



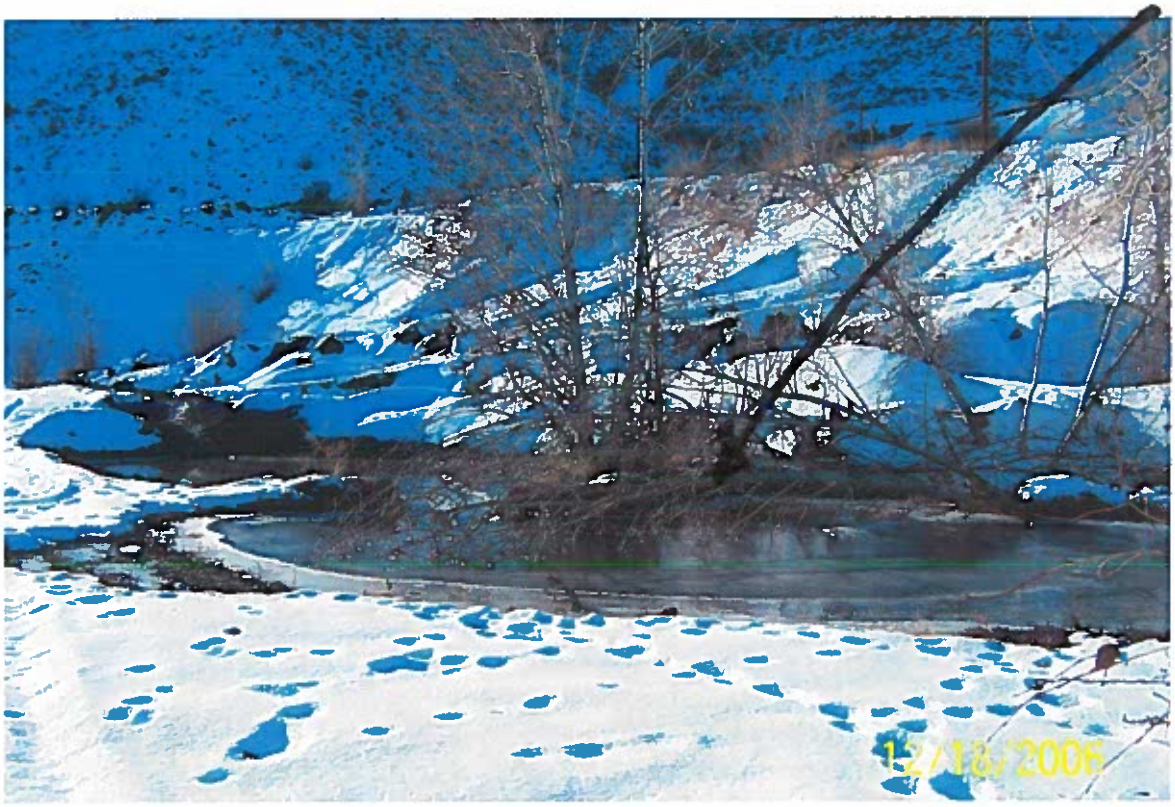
POD #5 spring west of house



pond POD #6

dirt ditch to spring pond

A37-4247 Johnston
12/18/2006 SH



POD#6
pond
from
spring
width 1
length 3
depth 6

use 5Hp
pump w/
discharg
to fill
5,000 ga
tank
truck
1 X/da
dust
abatem



POD #

Lower
pond
12'x12'
2' deep
5 Hp
w/2"
discharg
to
5,000 gal
tank
truck
2 X/da
for
dust
abatem

A37-4242 Johnston
12/18/2006 SH



POD #3

Upper pond 12'x12' 2' deep 5 Hp 2" discharge to 5,000 gal tank truck 2x/day for dust abatemen



POD #

initi POD

ditch leading to lower & upper pond

A37-4242 Johnston
12/18/2006 SH



inte
POD



POD#7
pond

W 20'
L 40'
D 2'

for
stockw
+ irrig
via du
ditch
west
side
(6-7 ho

A37-4242 Johnston
12/18/2006 SH



common name is "1.7 ac located south of 320 Broad

pasture irrigate w/stock pond

dirt d on wes side. (gravit flow NW to SE)



dust abatem spray tanke truck

A 37-4242 Johnston
12/18/2006 SH



5,000 gallon tank used
dust
abatem



Broadh
Slough
POD #
weir/
head
gate
43" x 2'
(high H2O
Broad
Slough
weir
64" x 2'
(high w
mark)
current
level 64

A 37-4242 Johnston
12/18/2006 SH



POD #8

wel

headq

to dirt

ditch

then

pumpe

w/~~10HP~~

2" disch

15' left

all min

industr

operatio

(sand +

gravel

extractio

+ crush



POU

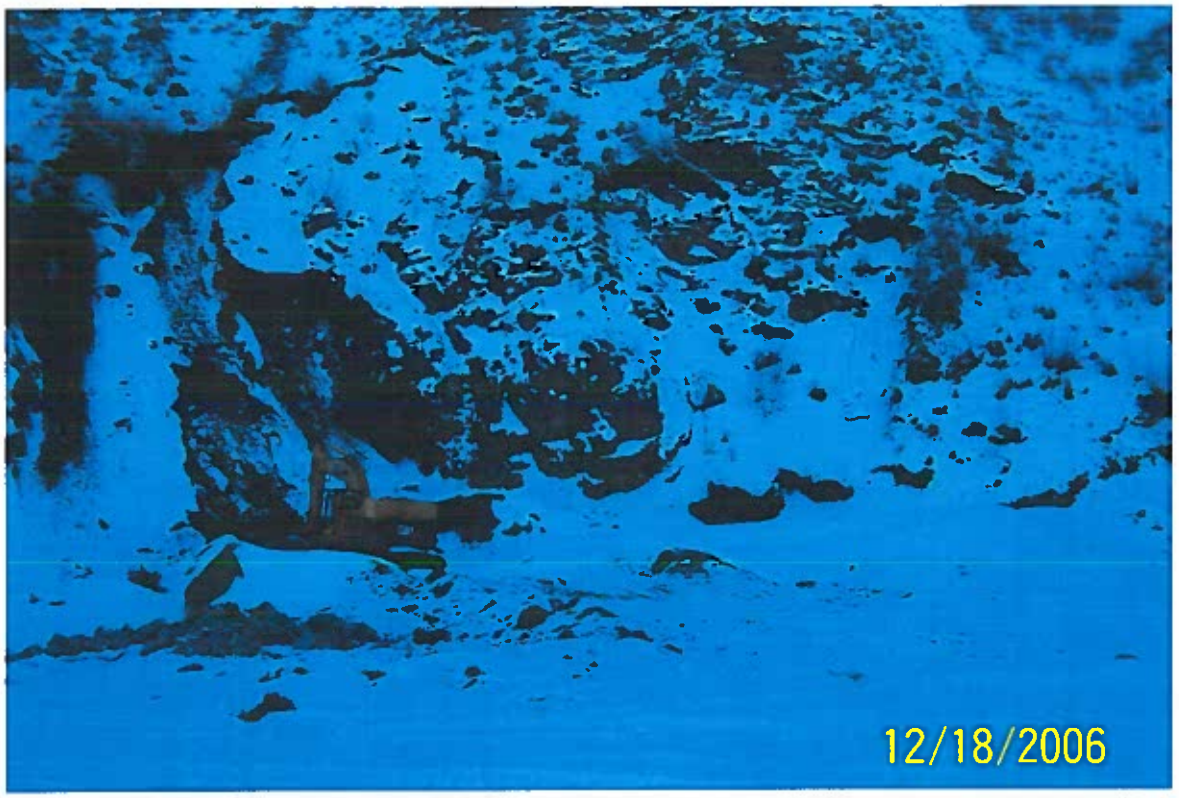
industria

mining

piles

of grav

A37-4242 Johnston
12/18/2006 SH



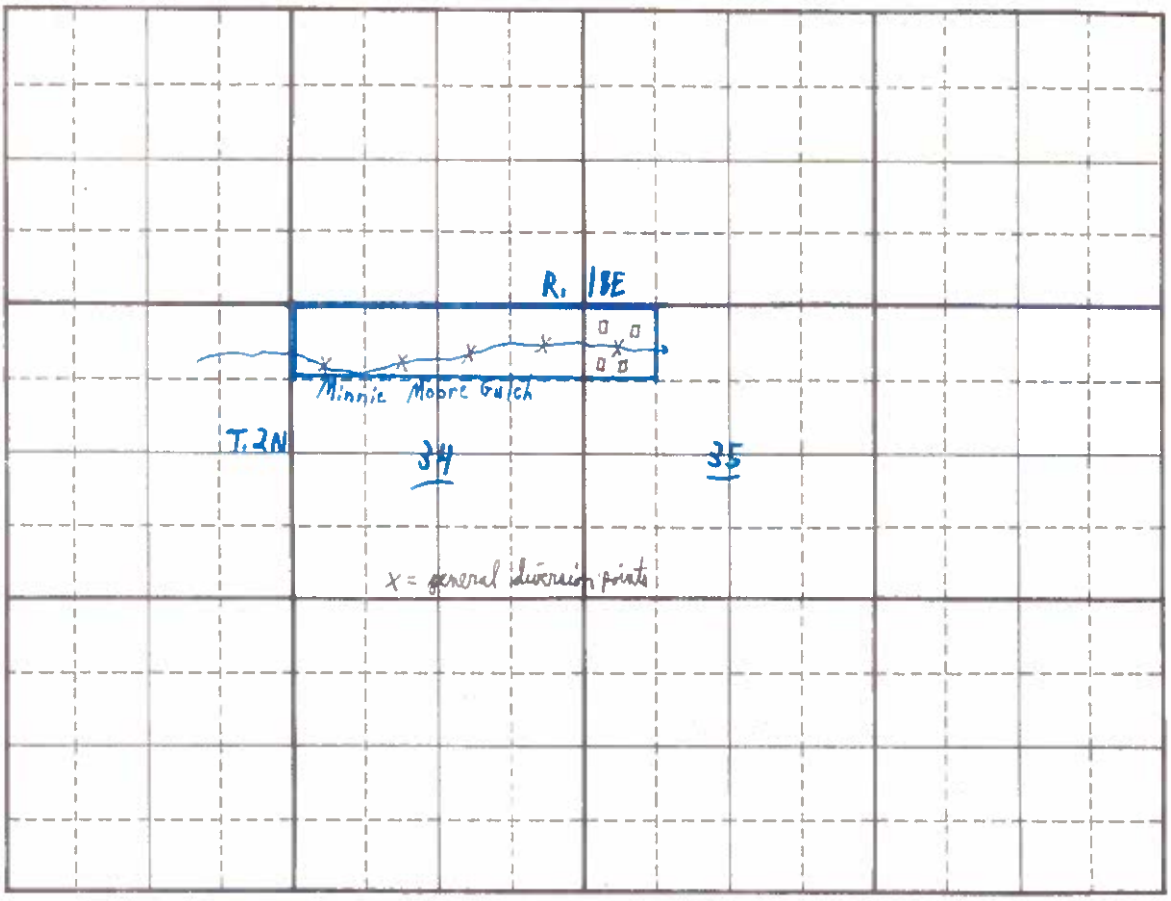
Some equipme



POL industri or mining

A 37-4242 Johnston
12/18/2006 SH

(8) Remarks _____



Scale 2 inches equal 1 mile.

Map should show the location of the point of diversion and the place of use of the water by 40-acre subdivisions, section, township and range of the public land survey system.

State of Idaho)
) ss.
County of Twin Falls)

Be it known that the undersigned, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he, she, they subscribed the foregoing claim to a water right, together with all attached information, and that the matters and facts therein are true to the best of the affiant's knowledge.

Carl B. Kinsler
(Claimant)

Sworn to before me this 18th day of May, 1982.

Notary Public
Residing at Twin Falls, ID

My commission expires Life

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Received by D.S. Stacy Date 5-18-82 Exception filed by: Fowarded to claimant by: Date
Priority check by [illegible] Date 5-25-82
Statutory fee received by [illegible] Date 5-18-82 #22184
Published in Wood River Journal
Date 6/3 & 6/10/82

MICROFILMED

Already scanned

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
341 Fillmore Street, Suite 200
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-3380

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

37-4242

Kelly

U.S. POSTAGE
1540 PB3524253
3391 $00.37 APR 15 2005
4658 MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 83501

RECEIVED
MAY 02 2005
Department of Water Resources
Southern Region

RETURN
TO SENDER
FORWARD
EXPIRED

83301

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1341 Fillmore Street, Suite 200, Twin Falls ID 83301-3380
Phone: (208) 736-3033 FAX: (208) 736-3037

SOUTHERN REGION

DIRK KEMPTHORNE
Governor

KARL J. DREHER
Director

April 15, 2005

37-4242
BILBRAY
1701 W CHARLESTON BLVD
LAS VEGAS NV 89101

RESPONSE DEADLINE
JUNE 17, 2005

Re: Evidence of Priority

Dear Claimant:

The Notice of Claim identified with the number shown above your name on the mailing label has been filed in the Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA). The Notice indicates your water usage is based on "Beneficial Use" or a "Statutory Claim." Water rights of this type are established by the historical use of water, dating back to when water was first used for the purpose claimed. The date of first use, known as the priority date, has not been confirmed by a License, Decree or Permit. The Department will, in the coming year, conduct reviews and/or field exams for the claims in your area. Since the priority date of a beneficial use water right cannot be confirmed by field examination, **proof must be provided by the claimant** supporting the priority date claimed.

If you no longer own the property to which the claim is appurtenant please forward this correspondence to the present owner, or return it to the Department. If you have received this correspondence from the previous owner of the property it is required that you file a Change of Ownership form with the Department in order to receive future mailings and to continue to be a party in the adjudication.

Enclosed you will find a computer printout of your Notice of Claim and the pamphlet entitled "Evidence of Priority." The pamphlet describes the types of evidence required and suggests which documents will fulfill this requirement.

PLEASE NOTE: The Department will not recommend the court decree the notice **as claimed** if no evidence of a priority date is submitted – it may be disallowed. It will be to your advantage to provide clear and convincing evidence. If you choose to submit statements from individuals as evidence, the statement does **not** need to be in the form of a notarized affidavit as described in the brochure, but must relate first hand knowledge of the water right in question and include dates, quantities of water and extent of water use.

Submit the required evidence supporting the priority date by the date shown above, referencing all documents with the corresponding Notice of Claim number (i.e. 37-_____). If you have questions not covered by this letter or the enclosed pamphlet, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

Douglas Jones, P.E.
Water Rights Supervisor

Enclosures

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1341 Fillmore Street, Suite 200
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-3380

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

TWIN FALLS ID 833
PM
10 SEP
2004

USA

RECEIVED
SEP 27 2004
Department of Water Resources
Southern Region

BILBRAY
1701 W CHARLESTON BLVD
LAS VEGAS NV 89101

702 477-7000

RETURN
TO SENDER
FORWARD EXPIRED

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1341 Fillmore Street, Suite 200, Twin Falls ID 83301-3380
Phone: (208) 736-3033 FAX: (208) 736-3037

SOUTHERN REGION

DIRK KEMPTHORNE
Governor

KARL J. DREHER
Director

September 9, 2004

Dear Claimant in the Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA):

You or the predecessor in interest of your property filed a "Notice of Claim to a Water Right in the Snake River Basin Adjudication" with the Idaho Department of Water Resources. Claim filing began in 1988, and since that time IDWR has worked to complete recommendations throughout the state. Now the investigation of "Irrigation and Other State Based Claims" is about to begin in the area where your claim(s) were filed, IDWR's administrative Basin 37. As shown in the enclosed map, this basin includes parts of Blaine, Camas, Elmore, Gooding and Lincoln counties and is subdivided into 3 parts.

If your claims are located in Basin 37 Part 2 or Part 3*, you are invited to attend a public meeting at one of the locations below on **Wednesday, September 22, 2004**:

10:00 am	**or**	**2:30 pm**
Liberty Theater		**Camas County Senior Citizens Center**
116 N. Main St.		**7129 W Willow**
Hailey, Idaho		**Fairfield, ID**

* Similar informational meetings were held in Basin 37 Part 1 over the last couple of years.

The purposes of this general informational meeting are to provide an update on how the adjudication process works; introduce IDWR staff that will be working in your area; and to give you the opportunity to express concerns or discuss problems relating to water delivery in your area. This will help us understand, from an historical perspective, the use and delivery of your water right.

IDWR adjudication staff will be investigating your claims beginning this year with additional field work next season. We request your cooperation in this process - the better we understand your water rights, the more accurate our recommendation will be to the SRBA Court.

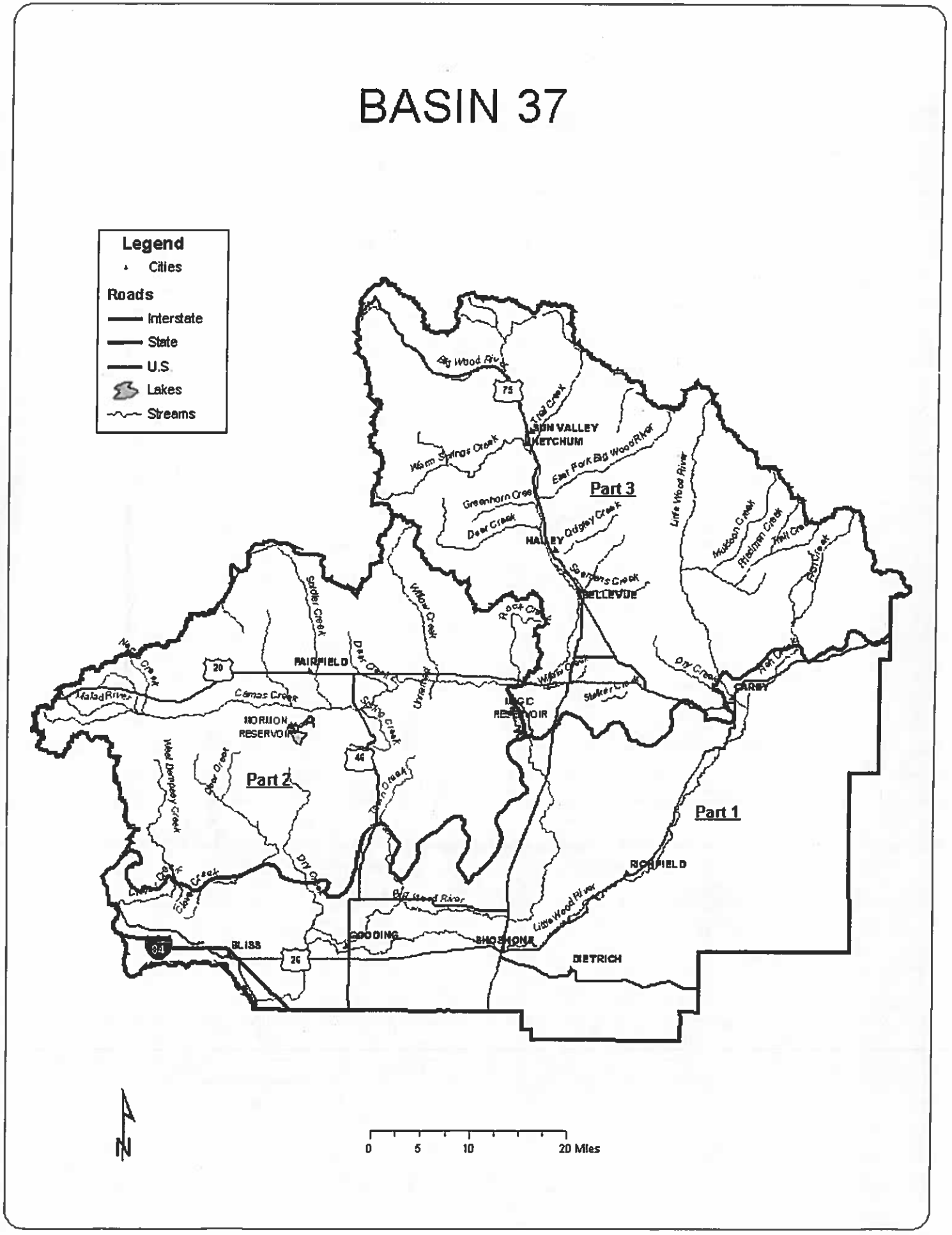
Please contact our toll-free number, 1-800-451-4129, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Douglas Jones, P.E.
Supervisor
Southern Region Adjudication Unit

Enclosure: Basin 37 Map

BASIN 37


Legend
Cities
Roads
Interstate
State
U.S.
Lakes
Streams
Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Big Wood River
Trail Creek
SUN VALLEY
KETCHUM
Warm Springs Creek
East Fork Big Wood River
Greenhorn Creek
Deer Creek
HAILEY
Quigley Creek
Little Wood River
Muldoon Creek
Richfield Creek
Hill Creek
Fox Creek
Spring Creek
BELLEVUE
Willow Creek
Rock Creek
Snyder Creek
Dry Creek
Warm Creek
Stalker Creek
CAREY
FAIRFIELD
Camas Creek
Malad River
Spring Creek
Deer Creek
Dry Creek
MAGIC RESERVOIR
HORSESHOE RESERVOIR
West Dempsey Creek
Clover Creek
Big Wood River
Little Wood River
RICHFIELD
GOODING
SHOSHONE
BLISS
DIETRICH
84
20
26
46
75
0
5
10
20 Miles

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
SNAKE RIVER BASIN ADJUDICATION CLAIM VERIFICATION REPORT

FIELD REPORT LOG

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

WR ELEMENT	FIELD EXAM Y/N	CORRESPONDENCE SENT RECEIVED	COMPLETED REVIEW	COMPLETED DATA ENTRY
PRIORITY DATE	YES		SCC 5-17-90	
POINT OF DIV.				
SOURCE				
PLACE OF USE				
DIV. AMOUNT				
CONSUMPTIVE USE				
USES				
PERIOD OF USE				
BASIS OF CLAIM				

REMARKS:

MICROFILMED
MAR 0 1 1993

GENERAL INFORMATION

Claim number: A37-04242

LAST: JOHNSTON FIRST: CARL B.

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 219

CITY: BELLEVUE

STATE: ID ZIP: 83313 PHONE: (208) 788-3812

OWNER CODE: C

OWNER CONNECTOR: AND/OR

LAST: BILBRAY FIRST: JAMES H.

ADDRESS: 1701 W. CHARLESTON BLVD.

CITY: LAS VEGAS

STATE: NV ZIP: 89101 PHONE: (702) 477-7000

OWNER CODE: C

FIELD EXAMINATION INFORMATION

CONTACT PERSON: _____ PHONE NUMBER (___) ___-____

DATE OF FIELD EXAM: __/__/__ APPOINTMENT MADE? Y(_) N(_), TIME: _____

ACCOMPANIED BY: _____ PHONE NUMBER (___) ___-____

RELATIONSHIP TO CLAIMANT: _____

DIRECTIONS TO PROPERTY / REMARKS: _____

MICROFILMED
MAR 0 1 1993

PRIORITY DATE REVIEW SHEET

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

A. SRBA CLAIM #A37-04242 PRIORITY DATE: 1/1/1882 STAGE S

B. IDWR RECORD #37-04242 PRIORITY DATE: 1/1/1882 STAGE S

C. REVIEW - FIELD EXAM NEEDED? Y(_) N(_)

ARE THERE OBVIOUS REASONS TO QUESTION THE PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED? Y(_) N(_)
IF YES EXPLAIN.

REMARKS: _____

RECOMMENDED PRIORITY DATE: __/__/__

REVIEWED BY _____ DATE _____

MICROFILMED
MAR 0 1 1993

PAGE 4.
POINT OF DIVERSION AND SOURCE REVIEW SHEET CLAIM #A37-04242

A. SRBA CLAIM POINT OF DIVERSION AND SOURCE:

TWP.	RGE.	SEC.	1/4	1/4	1/4	LOT	CNTY
2N	18E	34		NE NW ~~NE~~ NW	NE NE NW NW		BLAINE
		35					

SOURCE: MINNIE MOORE GULCH (GALENA CR.) TRIB: BROADFORD SLOUGH

B. IDWR RECORD POINT OF DIVERSION RECORD AND SOURCE:

TWP.	RGE.	SEC.	1/4	1/4	~~1/4~~	LOT	CNTY
2N	18E	34	NE NW NE NW	NE NE NW NW	X		13
		35					

SOURCE: MINNIE MOORE GULCH TRIB: BROADFORD SLOUGH

C. REVIEW - FIELD EXAM NEEDED? Y(_) N(_)

		ATTACHED		OR SEE FILE
VERIFIED WITH:	( ) TOPO MAP/ORTHO-PQ	YES( )	NO( )	
	( ) ASCS MAP	YES( )	NO( )	
	( ) WATERMASTER RECORDS	YES( )	NO( )	
	( ) FIELD EXAM	YES( )	NO( )	
	( ) OTHER_____	YES( )	NO( )	

REMARKS:

RECOMMENDED POINT(S) OF DIVERSION AND SOURCE:

TWP.	RGE.	SEC.	1/4	1/4	1/4	LOT	COUNTY

SOURCE: TRIB:

REVIEWED BY DATE

MICROFILMED
MAR 0 1 1993

PAGE 5.

PLACE OF USE REVIEW SHEET(IRRIGATION) CLAIM #A37-04242

FIELD EXAM REQUIRED: Y(_) N(_)

PRESUMPTION FLAG: Y(_) N(_)

ROOT WATER RIGHT NUMBERS 37-04242

TWP	RGE	SEC	1/4	1/4	S.R.B.A. #/ACRES	I.D.W.R #/ACRES	LANDSAT DATA	FIELD EXAM.	RECOMM. ACRES
2N	18E	35			_-_/_	_-_/_			
		34			_-_/_	_-_/_			
					_-_/_	_-_/_			
					_-_/_	_-_/_			
					_-_/_	_-_/_			
					_-_/_	_-_/_			
					_-_/_	_-_/_			
					_-_/_	_-_/_			
					_-_/_	_-_/_			
			TOTAL ACRES						

ARE IRRIGATED ACRES FOUND IN TRACTS OTHER THAN INDICATED ABOVE, Y(_) N(_)
IF YES SEE ATTACHED SHEET:

REMARKS: INDUST/MINING USES

REVIEWED BY _____ DATE _____

MICROFILMED
MAR 0 1 1993

PAGE 6.
USES REVIEW SHEET

CLAIM # A37-04242

A. S.R.B.A CLAIMED USES:

	PURPOSES	MONTH/DAY	RATE
FOR	INDUSTRIAL	FROM 1-1 TO 12-31	6.0 CFS
FOR	MINING	FROM 1-1 TO 12-31	6.0 CFS
FOR		FROM __-__ TO __-__	____ CFS

B. I.D.W.R. RECORDED USES:

	PURPOSES	MONTH/DAY	RATE
FOR	INDUSTRIAL	FROM 1-1 TO 12-31	6.0 CFS
FOR	MINING	FROM 1-1 TO 12-31	6.0 CFS
FOR	DOMESTIC	FROM 1-1 TO 12-31	0.08 CFS

PRESUMPTION FLAG: ___

PERIOD OF USE:

IS PERIOD OF USE WITHIN THE RECOMMENDED SEASON? Y(_) N(_)

RECOMMENDED AS CLAIMED? Y(_) N(_)

RECOMMEND TO IDWR STANDARDS OR OTHER? Y(_) N(_)

REMARKS:

RECOMMENDED USES:

	PURPOSES	MONTH/DAY	RATE
FOR	_____	FROM __-__ TO __-__	____ CFS
FOR	_____	FROM __-__ TO __-__	____ CFS
FOR	_____	FROM __-__ TO __-__	____ CFS

REVIEWED BY _____ DATE _____

MICROFILMED
MAR 0 1 1993

DIVERSION AMOUNT REVIEW SHEET

CLAIM #A37-04242

A. DOES DIVERSION RATE CLAIMED AGREE WITH EXISTING RECORDS? Y(X) N(_)

SRBA CLAIMED RATE: 6.0 CFS IDWR ROOT RIGHT RATE: 6.0 CFS

IF NO or IF STATUTORY CLAIM or BENEFICIAL USE field exam required.

IS FLOW MEASUREMENT REQUIRED? Y(X) N(_)

B. FLOW MEASUREMENTS

MEASUREMENT METHOD _____, SEE ATTACHED CALCULATIONS

C. ARE OTHER WATER RIGHTS USED? Y(_) N(_) If YES complete overlap review.

OTHER RIGHTS LISTED IN CLAIM: ___-_____ ___-_____ ___-_____

___-_____ ___-_____ ___-_____

___-_____ ___-_____ ___-_____

D. RATE/VOLUME CALCULATIONS: (IRRIGATION)

1. IRRIGATION RATE.

ACRES _____ X 0.02 CFS/ACRE = _____CFS.
(Taken from p/u review)

DOES AMOUNT CLAIMED EXCEED 0.02 CFS/ACRE? Y(_) N(_)

IF YES EXCESSIVE WATER USE FORM FILED AND ATTACHED? Y(_) N(_)

2. ANNUAL IRRIGATION CONSUMPTIVE USE & FIELD HEADGATE DIVERSION VOLUME.

ACRES _____ X CONSUMPTIVE RATE FOR AREA _____ A.F./ACRE =

TOTAL CONSUMPTIVE USE _____ ACRE FEET/ANNUM

ACRES _____ X FIELD APPLIC. RATE FOR AREA _____ A.F./ACRE =

TOTAL FIELD APPLIC. _____ ACRE FEET/ANNUM

E. RATE/VOLUME CALCULATIONS: (OTHER USES)

CONTACT OWNER? Y(_) N(_) SEE ATTACHED SHEET? Y(_) N(_)

==========

RECOMMENDED DIVERSION RATE: _____ CFS

RECOMMENDED CONSUMPTIVE USE: _____ AF/ANNUM

RECOMMENDED FIELD HEADGATE APPLICATION: _____ AF/ANNUM

REVIEWED BY _____ / DATE _____

==========

MICROFILMED
MAR 0 1 1993

BASIS OF CLAIM ISSUES REVIEW SHEET CLAIM #A37-04242

A. CHECK ONLY THE FOLLOWING THAT APPLY:

	ACCEPTED AS CLAIMED	NEEDS REVIEW
OWNERSHIP	( )	( )
FORFEIT/ABANDON	( )	( )
EXCESSIVE AMOUNT	( )	( )

THIS SRBA CLAIM CFS/ACRE _____

OTHER SRBA CLAIMS CFS/ACRE _____ ___-_____

_____ ___-_____

_____ ___-_____

**Excessive water use form filed and ATTACHED? Y(E) N(E)

B. SPLIT WATER RIGHT REVIEW

ROOT RIGHT # ___-_____ SPLITS # ___-_____ _____ CFS

_____ CFS # ___-_____ _____ CFS

___-_____ _____ CFS

___-_____ _____ CFS

___-_____ _____ CFS

TOTAL CFS _____

**Do the sum of the parts equal the whole? Y(_) N(_)
**IF NO is the written review sheet ATTACHED? Y(_) N(_)

REMARKS: _____

_____

_____

_____

==========

AUTHENTICATION:

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

NAME OF FIELD EXAMINER: _____ TITLE: _____

==========

MICROFILMED
MAR 0 1 1993

Page 9

m =A37-04242

ADDITIONAL ACREAGE FORM

TWN.	RANGE	SEC.	NE1/4				NW1/4				SW1/4				SE1/4				TOTAL
			NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	
2N	18E	35						I											0
		34	X	X			X	X											0

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES 0

REMARKS: _____

REVIEWED BY _____ DATE _____

MICROFILMED
MAR 0 1 1993

A. AJ CLAIM POINT OF DIVERSION AND SOURCE:

RIGHT	TWP.	RGE.	SEC.	1/4	1/4	1/4	LOT	CNTY
A37-04242	02N	18E	34		NW	NW		BLAINE
A37-04242	02N	18E	34		NE	NW		BLAINE
A37-04242	02N	18E	34		NW	NE		BLAINE
A37-04242	02N	18E	34		NE	NE		BLAINE
A37-04242	02N	18E	35		NW	NW		BLAINE

OTHER AJ CLAIMS WITH SAME AJ POD

A PREFIX	R PREFIX
A37-02693	R37-02693

WR RECORDS IN SAME 40 ACRE TRACT

37-02693
37-02752A
37-08259

SOURCE: MINNIE MOORE GULCH (GALENA CR) TRIB: BROADFORD SLOUGH

B. WR POINT OF DIVERSION AND SOURCE:

RIGHT	TWP.	RGE.	SEC.	1/4	1/4	1/4	LOT	CNTY
37-04242	02N	18E	34		NW	NW		BLAINE
37-04242	02N	18E	34		NE	NW		BLAINE
37-04242	02N	18E	34		NW	NE		BLAINE
37-04242	02N	18E	34		NE	NE		BLAINE
37-04242	02N	18E	35		NW	NW		BLAINE

OTHER WR RECORDS WITH SAME WR POD

37-02693
37-02752A

AJ CLAIMS IN SAME 40 ACRE TRACT

A PREFIX	R PREFIX
A37-02693	R37-02693

SOURCE: MINNIE MOORE GULCH TRIB: BROADFORD SLOUGH

C. FIELD EXAM REQUIRED?

	DATABASE	FIELD EXAMINER
DUE TO POD DISCREPANCY? (Y/N)	Y	
DUE TO SOURCE DISCREPANCY? (Y/N)	Y	

MICROFILMED MAR 0 1 1993

POINT OF DIVERSION REVIEW SHEET CONTINUED

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

REMARKS:

RECOMMENDED POINT(S) OF DIVERSION AND SOURCE:

TWP.	RGE.	SEC.	1/4	1/4	1/4	LOT	COUNTY

SOURCE: _____ TRIB: _____

REVIEWED BY: _____ DATE: _____

MICROFILMED
MAR U 1 1993

Water Right Number - A37-04242 Adj. Flag Translation: Adjudication Temporary Work Area Old (D) Number -

Last Name	First Name	Address
*** C - CURRENT OWNER ***		
JOHNSTON	CARL B.	1 - P.O. BOX 219 2 - 3 - City- BELLEVUE State- ID Zip- 83313 Phone - 208-788-3812
BILBRAY	JAMES H.	1 - 1701 W. CHARLESTON BLVD. 2 - 3 - City- LAS VEGAS State- NV Zip- 89104 Phone - 702-477-7000

MICROFILMED MAR 0 1 1993

Priority Date	Region	Stage	Status
01/01/1882	17	S - STATUTORY CLAIM	

Source	Tributary
MINNIE MOORE GULCH (GALENA CR)	BROADFORD SLOUGH

Point of Diversion

Twn	Rng	Sec	Tract	Lot	RFlg	County (Blank if no Index Code)
02N	18E	34	NE NE		(13)	BLAINE
02N	18E	34	NW NE		(13)	BLAINE
02N	18E	34	NE NW		(13)	BLAINE
02N	18E	34	NW NW		(13)	BLAINE
02N	18E	35	NW NW		(13)	BLAINE

Water Use

Code	Description	Period From	Period To	Diversion Rate	Diversion Volume
07	INDUSTRIAL	01/01	12/31	6.000	
13	MINING	01/01	12/31	6.000	

Total Div. Rate	Total Div. Volume	Total Consumptive Use	KW Usage
6.000			

Place of Use

Twn	Rng	Sec	Tract	Lot	Acres	Code	Description	County
02N	18E	35	NW NW			07	INDUSTRIAL	(13) BLAINE
02N	18E	34	NE NE			13	MINING	(13) BLAINE
02N	18E	34	NW NE			13	MINING	(13) BLAINE
02N	18E	34	NE NW			13	MINING	(13) BLAINE
02N	18E	34	NW NW			13	MINING	(13) BLAINE

Total Acres:

Diversion Means - PUMP & PIPELINE

Water right number - A37-04242 Adj. flag translation: Adjudication Temporary Work Area

+ - - Non-Irrigation Use - I/ORE MILLING

+ - - Other Rights for Same Use - 37-2693

+ - Remarks - +

WATER IS NO LONGER USED FOR DOMESTIC USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE MINING/MILLING OPERATION.

+ - Conditions of Approval - +

No Conditions of Approval found.

+ - - - - Decree Plaintiff - - - + + - - - - Decree Defendant - - - + + - Decree Date - +
00/00/0000

+ - - Audit Fields -

+ - Adjudication Rights Dates and Flags Area - +

Court Report Filing	- 00/00/0000	Field Inspection Made	- 00/00/0000	Civil Case Number	- 39576
Objection Filed Date	- 00/00/0000	Field Inspection Flag	-	Old Case Number	-
Response Filed Date	- 00/00/0000	Verified Date	- 05/21/1986	Old Judicial District	-
Claim Received Date	- 09/02/1988	Last Amended Date	- 00/00/0000	Temporary Right	- P
		Receipt Number	- S002055	Water District	- 37
		POU Ownership Flag	- Y	Federal/State Indicator	- S
		Name Connector	- AND/OR		

MICROFILMED MAR 01 1993

Water Right Number - 37-04242 Adj. Flag Translation: Standard Water Right Number Old (D) Number -

Last Name	First Name	Address
*** C - CURRENT OWNER *** JOHNSTON	CARL B.	1 - P.O. BOX 219 2 - 3 - City- BELLEVUE State- ID Zip- 83313 Phone -

Priority Date	Region	Stage	Status
01/01/1882	17	S - STATUTORY CLAIM	

Source - MINNIE MOORE GULCH

Tributary - BROADFORD SLOUGH

MICROFILMED MAR 0 1 1993

Point of Diversion

Twn	Rng	Sec	Tract	Lot	RFlg	County	Stream Index (Blank if no Index Code)
02N	18E	34	NE NE			(13) BLAINE	
02N	18E	34	NW NE			(13) BLAINE	
02N	18E	34	NE NW			(13) BLAINE	
02N	18E	34	NW NW			(13) BLAINE	
02N	18E	35	NW NW			(13) BLAINE	

Water Use

Code	Description	Period From	Period To	Diversion Rate	Diversion Volume
07	INDUSTRIAL	01/01	12/31	6.000	
13	MINING	01/01	12/31	6.000	
43	DOMESTIC	01/01	12/31	0.080	

Total Div. Rate	Total Div. Volume	Total Div. Capacity	Total Consumptive Use	KW Usage
6.000				

Place of Use

Twn	Rng	Sec	Tract	Lot	Acres	Code	Description	County
02N	18E	35	NW NW			07	INDUSTRIAL	(13) BLAINE
02N	18E	34	NE NE			13	MINING	(13) BLAINE
02N	18E	34	NW NE			13	MINING	(13) BLAINE
02N	18E	34	NE NW			13	MINING	(13) BLAINE
02N	18E	34	NW NW			13	MINING	(13) BLAINE
02N	18E	35	NW NW			43	DOMESTIC	(13) BLAINE

Total Acres:

Diversion Means - DITCHES

Non-Irrigation Use - I/ORE MILLING, D/4 BUILDINGS

Other Rights for Same Use -

Water right number - 37-04242 Adj. flag translation: Standard Water Right Number

Remarks
No Remarks found.

Conditions of Approval
No Conditions of Approval found.

Decree Plaintiff	Decree Defendant	Decree Date
		00/00/0000

Audit Fields - 05/21/86 05/28/88 CONVERT 07/13/89 CURTIS

Water Rights Dates and Flags Area

Proof Due Date	- 00/00/0000	Field Exam Made	- 00/00/0000	Field Exam Fee	-
Approved/Denied	- 00/00/0000	Protested Date	- 00/00/0000	Swan Falls	-
Proof Made Date	- 00/00/0000	Hearing Date	- 00/00/0000	Temporary Right	- P
Start Work Date	- 00/00/0000	Verified Date	- 05/21/1986	DLE/Carey Act	-
Order Show Cause	- 00/00/0000	Receipt Number	-	Water District	- 37
Licensed Date	- 00/00/0000	Appl Received	- 00/00/0000	Transfer/Amended	-
Decree Date	- 00/00/0000				

MICROFILMED
MAR 0 1 1993

R PROOF

CVR

MAPS

PHOTOS

MISC

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
ADJUDICATION CLAIM VERIFICATION REPORT

00:00:47
05/28/90

GENERAL INFORMATION

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

LAST: JOHNSTON FIRST: CARL B.
ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 219
CITY: BELLEVUE STATE: ID ZIP: 83313
PHONE NUMBER: 208-788-3812

OWNER CODE: C

LAST: BILBRAY FIRST: JAMES H.
ADDRESS: 1701 W. CHARLESTON BLVD.
CITY: LAS VEGAS STATE: NV ZIP: 89101
PHONE NUMBER: 702-477-7000

OWNER CODE: C

	DATABASE	FIELD EXAMINER
FIELD EXAM REQUIRED?		
VERIFICATION REQUIRED DUE TO REMARKS?	Y	

CLAIM REMARKS: WATER IS NO LONGER USED FOR DOMESTIC USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE MINING/MILLING OPERATION.

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OCT 2 6 1994

FIELD EXAMINATION INFORMATION

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

CONTACT PERSON: _____

PHONE NUMBER: (___) ___-____

DATE OF FIELD EXAM: ___/___/___

APPOINTMENT MADE: Y(___) N(___)

TIME: ___:___ A(___) P(___)

ACCOMPANIED BY: _____

PHONE NUMBER: (___) ___-____

RELATIONSHIP TO CLAIMANT: _____

DIRECTIONS TO PROPERTY / REMARKS:

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OCT 26 1994

PRIORITY DATE REVIEW PAGE

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

A. AJ CLAIM: # A37-04242 PRIORITY DATE: 01-01-1882 STAGE: S

B. WR RECORD: # 37-04242 PRIORITY DATE: 01-01-1882 STAGE: S

C. FIELD EXAM REQUIRED?

	DATABASE	FIELD EXAMINER
DUE TO PRIORITY DATE DISCREPANCY? (Y/N)	N	

ARE THERE OBVIOUS REASONS TO QUESTION THE PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED? Y(__) N(__)
IF YES EXPLAIN.

REMARKS: _____

RECOMMENDED PRIORITY DATE:
01-01-1882

REVIEWED BY _____ DATE _____

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OCT 26 1994

POINT OF DIVERSION REVIEW SHEET

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

A. AJ CLAIM POINT OF DIVERSION AND SOURCE:

RIGHT	TWP.	RGE.	SEC.	1/4	1/4	1/4	LOT	CNTY
A37-04242	02N	18E	34		NW	NW		BLAINE
A37-04242	02N	18E	34		NE	NW		BLAINE
A37-04242	02N	18E	34		NW	NE		BLAINE
A37-04242	02N	18E	34		NE	NE		BLAINE
A37-04242	02N	18E	35		NW	NW		BLAINE

OTHER AJ CLAIMS WITH SAME AJ POD

A PREFIX	R PREFIX
A37-02693	R37-02693
-	-
-	-

WR RECORDS IN SAME 40 ACRE TRACT

37-02693
37-02752A
37-08259

SOURCE: MINNIE MOORE GULCH (GALENA CR)

TRIB: BROADFORD SLOUGH

B. WR POINT OF DIVERSION AND SOURCE:

RIGHT	TWP.	RGE.	SEC.	1/4	1/4	1/4	LOT	CNTY
37-04242	02N	18E	34		NW	NW		BLAINE
37-04242	02N	18E	34		NE	NW		BLAINE
37-04242	02N	18E	34		NW	NE		BLAINE
37-04242	02N	18E	34		NE	NE		BLAINE
37-04242	02N	18E	35		NW	NW		BLAINE

OTHER WR RECORDS WITH SAME WR POD

37-02693
37-02752A

AJ CLAIMS IN SAME 40 ACRE TRACT

A PREFIX	R PREFIX
A37-02693	A37-02693
R37-02693	R37-02693

SOURCE: MINNIE MOORE GULCH

TRIB: BROADFORD SLOUGH

C. FIELD EXAM REQUIRED?

		DATABASE	FIELD EXAMINER
DUE TO POD DISCREPANCY?	(Y/N)	Y	
DUE TO SOURCE DISCREPANCY?	(Y/N)	Y	

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OCT 26 1994

POINT OF DIVERSION REVIEW SHEET CONTINUED

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

REMARKS:

RECOMMENDED POINT(S) OF DIVERSION AND SOURCE:

TWP.	RGE.	SEC.	1/4	1/4	1/4	LOT	COUNTY

SOURCE: _____ TRIB: _____

REVIEWED BY: _____ DATE: _____

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OCT 2 6 1994

PLACE OF USE REVIEW SHEET

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

A. ROOT WATER RIGHT NUMBERS: A37-04242
R37-04242

B. POU LISTING

TWP	RNG	SEC	1/4	1/4	LOT	NAME	AJ #/ACRES	WR #/ACRES	LANDSAT DATA	FIELD EXAM.	RECOMM. ACRES
02N	18E	34	NE	NE		JOHNSTON , CARL B.	A37-04242 /	37-04242 /			
						JOHNSTON , CARL B.	R37-04242 /	- /			
02N	18E	34	NW	NE		JOHNSTON , CARL B.	A37-04242 /	37-04242 /			
						JOHNSTON , CARL B.	R37-04242 /	- /			
02N	18E	34	NE	NW		JOHNSTON , CARL B.	A37-04242 /	37-04242 /			
						JOHNSTON , CARL B.	R37-04242 /	- /			
02N	18E	34	NW	NW		JOHNSTON , CARL B.	A37-04242 /	37-04242 /			
						JOHNSTON , CARL B.	R37-04242 /	- /			
						SILVER STRIKE MINING CO.		37-08206 /			
02N	18E	35	NW	NW		JOHNSTON , CARL B.	A37-04242 /	37-04242 /			
						JOHNSTON , CARL B.	A37-02693 /	37-02693 /			
						JOHNSTON , CARL B.	R37-02693 /	- /			
						JOHNSTON , CARL B.	R37-04242 /	- /			
						JOHNSTON , HARRY E.		37-08259 /	1.0		
						JOHNSTON , HARRY E.		37-08308 /	4.0		

TOTAL ACRES A37-04242

ARE IRRIGATED ACRES FOUND IN TRACTS OTHER THAN INDICATED ABOVE, Y( ) N( )
IF YES SEE ATTACHED SHEET:

C. FIELD EXAM REQUIRED?

	DATABASE	FIELD EXAMINER
DUE TO POU DISCREPANCY? (Y/N)	N	

MICROFILMED
OCT 26 1994

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

PRESUMPTION FLAG:

REMARKS:

RECOMMENDATIONS:

TOTAL ACRES: _____

REVIEWED BY: _____ DATE: _____

MICROFILMED
OCT 26 1994

PURPOSES REVIEW SHEET

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

A. AJ CLAIMED USES:

	PURPOSES	MONTH/DAY	DIVERSION QUANTITY
A37-04242	INDUSTRIAL	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	6.000 CFS
A37-04242	MINING	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	6.000 CFS
	TOTAL DIVERSION RATE/VOLUME CLAIMED		6.000 CFS

B. WR RECORDED USES:

	PURPOSES	MONTH/DAY	DIVERSION QUANTITY
37-04242	INDUSTRIAL	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	6.000 CFS
37-04242	MINING	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	6.000 CFS
37-04242	DOMESTIC	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	.080 CFS
	TOTAL DIVERSION RATE/VOLUME CLAIMED		6.000 CFS

PRESUMPTION FLAG:

C. FIELD EXAM REQUIRED?

		DATABASE	FIELD EXAMINER
DUE TO WATER-USE DISCREPANCY?	(Y/N)	Y	_____
DUE TO DIVERSION RATE DISCREPANCY?	(Y/N)	Y	_____
DUE TO PERIOD FROM/TO DISCREPANCY?	(Y/N)	Y	_____

D. PERIOD OF USE:

RECOMMEND AS CLAIMED? Y(___) N(___)

RECOMMEND TO WR STANDARDS OR OTHER? Y(___) N(___) Explain in remarks, below.

REMARKS:

MICROFILMED
OCT 2 6 1994

DIVERSION AMOUNT REVIEW SHEET

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

A. DOES DIVERSION RATE CLAIMED AGREE WITH EXISTING RECORDS? Y(___) N(___)

AJ TOTAL CLAIMED DIVERSION RATE: 6.000 CFS
WR ROOT RIGHT TOTAL DIVERSION RATE: 6.000 CFS

*** IF NO or IF STATUTORY CLAIM or BENEFICIAL USE then flow measurement required. ***
** If an amount smaller than the original diversion rate is **
** claimed and an exam is NOT required, explain in remarks. **

FLOW MEASUREMENT REQUIRED?

	DATABASE	FIELD EXAMINER
DUE TO STAGE OR DIVERSION RATE DISCREPANCY? (Y/N)	Y	_____

B.

FLOW MEASUREMENT

MEASUREMENT METHOD _____, SEE ATTACHED CALCULATIONS.

C. ARE OTHER WATER RIGHTS USED? Y(Y) N(__) IF YES COMPLETE OVERLAP REVIEW.

OTHER RIGHTS LISTED IN CLAIM: 37-2693

NO CLAIMS FOUND WITH SAME POU AND IRRIGATION USAGE

LIST ALL RIGHTS WITH SAME POU BUT NOT USED FOR IRRIGATION.

CLAIM NO.	PURPOSES	NAME	MONTH/DAY	RATE	VOLUME
A37-04242	INDUSTRIAL	JOHNSTON , CARL B.	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	6.000 CFS	
A37-04242	MINING	JOHNSTON , CARL B.	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	6.000 CFS	
R37-04242	INDUSTRIAL	JOHNSTON , CARL B.	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	6.000 CFS	
R37-04242	MINING	JOHNSTON , CARL B.	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	6.000 CFS	
A37-02693	INDUSTRIAL	JOHNSTON , CARL B.	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	.500 CFS	
A37-02693	DOMESTIC	JOHNSTON , CARL B.	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	.060 CFS	
R37-02693	INDUSTRIAL	JOHNSTON , CARL B.	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	.500 CFS	
R37-02693	DOMESTIC	JOHNSTON , CARL B.	FROM 01-01 TO 12-31	.060 CFS	

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OCT 2 6 1994

DIVERSION AMOUNT REVIEW SHEET

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

D.

RATE/VOLUME CALCULATIONS: (IRRIGATION)

1a. IRRIGATION RATE

ACRES _____ x 0.02 CFS/ACRE = _____ CFS
(Taken from p/u review)

1b. CALCULATIONS

DOES AMOUNT CLAIMED EXCEED 0.02 CFS/ACRE? Y(___) N(___)

*** IF YES ADDITIONAL WATER USE FORM FILED AND ATTACHED? Y(__) N(__) ***

2. IRRIGATION CONSUMPTIVE USE

CLAIMED CONSUMPTIVE USE = AF/A

ACRES _____ x CONSUMPTIVE VOL. AF/A FOR AREA _____ =

TOTAL CONSUMPTIVE USE _____ AF/A

3. IRRIGATION DIVERSION VOLUME

CLAIMED DIVERSION VOLUME = AF/A

ACRES _____ x DIVERSION VOL. AF/A FOR AREA _____ =

TOTAL DIVERSION VOLUME _____ AF/A

4. CALCULATIONS FOR USES OTHER THAN IRRIGATION:

SEE ATTACHED SHEET? Y(____) N(____)

REMARKS: (Include limitations on CONSUMPTIVE USE for combined rights.)

_____

_____

_____

MICROFILMED
OCT 26 1994

DIVERSION AMOUNT REVIEW SHEET

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

RECOMMENDATIONS:

REC. PURPOSES	REC. PERIOD FROM	REC. PERIOD TO	REC. DIV RATE CFS DATABASE	REC. DIV RATE CFS EXAMINER	REC. DIV VOL. AF/A DATABASE	REC. DIV VOL. AF/A EXAMINER	REC. CONS. USE DATABASE	REC. CONS. USE EXAMINER
TOTAL FOR THIS RIGHT								

REVIEWED BY: _____ DATE: _____

MICROFILMED
OCT 26 1994

BASIS OF CLAIM REVIEW SHEET

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

A. CHECK ONLY THE FOLLOWING THAT APPLY:

	ACCEPTED AS CLAIMED	NEEDS REVIEW
OWNERSHIP	( )	( )
FORFEIT/ABANDON	( )	( )
ADDITIONAL DIV. AMOUNT	( )	( )

B. SPLIT WATER RIGHT REVIEW

ROOT WATER RIGHT NUMBER: 37-04242

TOTAL DIVERSION RATE OF WR SPLITS — DATABASE 6.000 — EXAMINER _____ CFS

SPLITS:

OLD RIGHT NUMBERS	CURRENT CLAIM NUMBERS	DIVERSION RATE	CURRENT "R" CLAIM NUM.	"R" DIV. RATE	WR RIGHT NUMBERS	DIVERSION RATE
-	A37-04242	6.000	R37-04242	6.000	37-04242	6.000
A37-04242	R37-04242	6.000	R37-04242	6.000	37-04242	6.000
	TOTAL CFS	12.000		12.000		6.000

DIVERSION RATE REVIEW

	DATABASE	FIELD EXAMINER
DO THE SUM CFS RATE OF THE SPLITS EQUAL THE ROOT RIGHT CFS RATE? (Y/N)	N	_____
IF NO, is the written review sheet attached? (Y/N)		_____

REMARKS:

AUTHENTICATION:

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

NAME OF FIELD EXAMINER: _____ TITLE: _____

MICROFILMED
OCT 26 1994

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
ADJUDICATION CLAIM VERIFICATION REPORT

00:00:47
05/28/90

PAGE: 13
QUICKLOOK INFORMATION

CLAIM NUMBER: A37-04242

WR ELEMENT	FIELD EXAM Y/N	CORRESPONDENCE SENT/RECEIVED BY WHOM/DATE	FIELD EXAM BY WHOM/DATE	CHANGE CLAIM Y/N	VERIFIED BY CODE	COMPLETED REVIEW WHOM/DATE	COMPLETED DATA ENTRY WHOM/DATE	VERIFIED DATE WHOM/DATE
PRIORITY DATE								
POINT OF DIV	Y							
SOURCE	Y							
PLACE OF USE								
DIV. AMOUNT CFS/VOLUME	Y							
CONSUMPTIVE USE								
PURPOSES	Y							
PERIOD OF USE	Y							
BASIS OF CLAIM	Y							
REMARKS	Y							

"VERIFIED BY" CODES

TOPO MAP/ORTHO-PQ = 1
ASCS MAP = 2
WATERMASTER RECORDS = 3
NAPP PHOTOS = 4
FIELD EXAM = 5
OTHER (SEE REMARKS) = 6

THESE CODES ARE USED TO INDICATE HOW THE FIELD EXAMINER VERIFIED THE INFORMATION USED FOR THIS FIELD EXAMINATION. INDICATED ARE ALL CODES WHICH APPLY.

MICROFILMED
OCT 2 6 1994

Notice is hereby given that I, a citizen of the United States do hereby locate and claim Three hundred inches of water measured under a four inch pressure, to be taken from this Creek, known as Galena Creek at this point which is west 600 feet, more or less, from the point where this creek crosses the west end line of the Minnie Moore mining claim.

This water is _____ conveyed by means of a wooden pipe or fox flume to the Minnie Moore Mining dump for the purpose of the mine. There _____ used for steam and concentration, and other mining purposes.

Said flume for conducting the water is for six inches wide and six inches deep and about 120 feet long more or less. Said point of intended diversion and intended use, being in Alturas County, Idaho Territory, about one mile west of the town of Broadford.

Located on August 3rd, 1882.

H.E. Miller

Filed for Record at Request of H.E. Miller. August 7th, 1882 at 5 o'clock p.m.

Warren P. Callahan
County Recorder

By D. Harrington, Deputy

from the point where the Creek crosses the west end line of the Minnie Moore Mining Claim.
This water is to be conveyed by means of a Wooden pipe or box flume to the Minnie Moore Mining Ditch for the purpose of the Mine. Mill & to be used for Steam and Concentration, and other Mining purposes. Said flume for conducting the water is to be six inches wide and six inches deep and about ten feet long, more or less. Said point of intended diversion and of intended use, being in Alturas County, Idaho Territory, about one mile westerly from the town of Bradford.
Located Aug. 3rd. A.D. 1882.
H.E. Miller.

Filed for Record at Request of H.E. Miller August 7th 1882 at 5 o'clock P.M.
Warren P. Callahan
County Recorder
By D. Harrington Deputy.

COPY

and that the ground and claim thereon described or any part thereof, has not to the best my knowledge and belief, been heretofore located for the uses and purposes herein mentioned according to the laws of the United States and of this Territory, or if so located that the same has been abandoned or forfeited by reason of the failure of such former locator to comply in respect thereto with the requirements of said laws.

E. L. Collingridge.

Recorded July 6th 1882.
Red River Mining Dist.
Warren Callahan
Co Recorder.
By J. E. Carne. Deputy.

L.10am

37-4242

Notice is hereby given that I a citizen of the United States do hereby locate and claim Three hundred inches of water measured under a four inch pressure, to be taken from this Creek, known as Galena Creek at this point which is west 600 feet, more or less

COPY

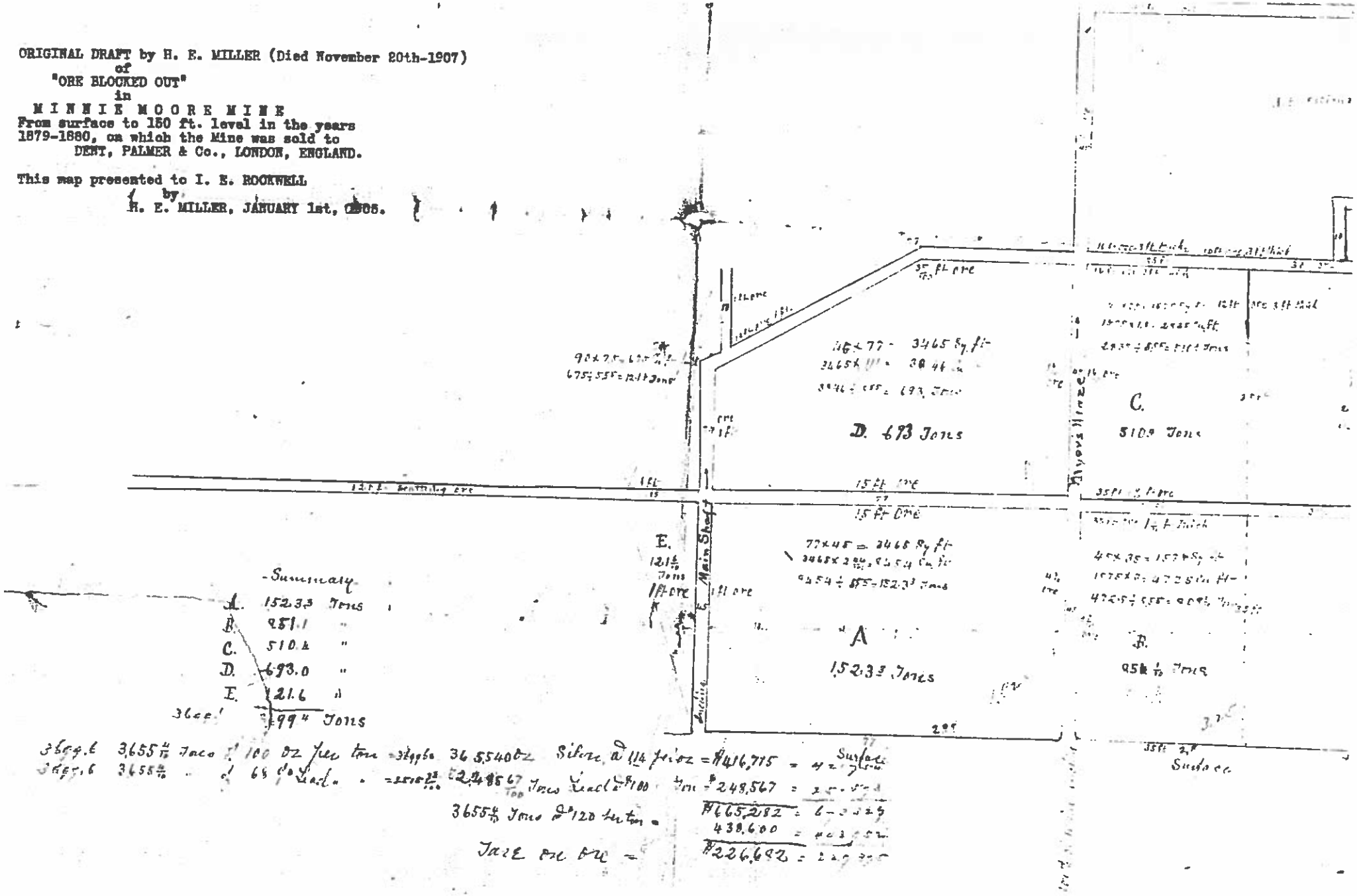
YEAR	Mining Activity	Source		
1881	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1882	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1883	Penobscot Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1884	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Detail of the Miners Strike of Broadford 1884-1885	http://www.idahogenealogy.com/alturas/miners_strike.htm		
1885	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Detail of the Miners Strike of Broadford 1884-1885	http://www.idahogenealogy.com/alturas/miners_strike.htm		
1886	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Ore Body Struck 24 December 1886	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1886 to 1889 (Copy attached)		
1887	Penobscot Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1888	Old Telegraph Leased to Tho. Carmichael 4 Jun 1888	Alturas County Book of Leases, Book 3, Page 189		
1889	Minnie Moore Shaft Ore abruptly runs out	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1886-1889		
1890	Mine Closed, Owner murdered by Assayer July 19. 1890	Deseret News July 25, 1890		
		http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=NsEbAAAAIBAJ&sjid=X1YEAAAAIBAJ&pg=6907%2C2152859		
1891	Isaac Johnson leases Minnie Moore Mine	Book 25 of Agreements and Contracts, Page 74 (Logan County Records)		
	Proof of Labor filed for the Chili	Proof of Labor, Logan County, Book 35, page 64		
1892	March 17, 1892 H.E. Miller purchases the Chili Fraction	General Land office Vol. 214, page 176 to 180		
	U.S. Patent issued for the Chili (March 17, 1892)	US Patent Book 15, page 600, GLO # 20280, Min Cert # 305		
1893	June 2, 1893 Augustua Thompson leases 12 acres in	Logan County Book 19, Bonds and Deeds page 56		
	Galena Gulch (Later known as Broadford Claim) for $40K			
	Intention to Hold Claim filed for the Michigan (Dec 30, 1893)	Proofs of Labor, Logan County, Idaho Book 35, Page 178		
	Intention to Hold Claim filed for the Broadford (Dec 4, 1893)	Proofs of Labor, Logan County, Idaho Book 35, Page 115		
	Intention to Hold Claim filed for the Broadford Fraction (Dec 4, 1893)	Proofs of Labor, Logan County, Idaho Book 35, Page 115		
1894	Intention to Hold Claim filed for the Broadford (Dec 4, 1894)	Proofs of Labor, Logan County, Idaho Book 35, Page 203		
	Intention to Hold Claim filed for the Broadford Fraction (Dec 4, 1894)	Proofs of Labor, Logan County, Idaho Book 35, Page 203		
	Intention to Hold claim filed for the Grey Copper (27 Dec 1894)	Proofs of Labor, Logan County, Idaho Book 35, Page 122		
	U.S. Patent issued for the Michigan (Feb 19, 1894)	US Patent Book 129, Page 257, GLO # 23997, Min Cert # 381		
1895	Proof of Labor filed for the Badger	Proofs of Labor, Blaine County, Idaho Book 3, Page 73		
	U.S. Patent issued for the Broadford Lode (22 July 1895)	US Patent Book 1, Page 600		
1896	J.H. Hague sues the Queen of the Hills Silver Mines, Ltd for $3650.00	District Court, 4th Judicial District, Blaine Co, Idaho November 21, 1896		
	for work at the Grey Copper mine in 1894-1895). Wins judgement and	Book 6, Page 30		
	attaches property for $4190.30 plus 10%per anum.			
1897				
1898	Proof of Labor filed for the Queen Extension (9 July, 1898)	Proofs of Labor, Blaine County, Idaho Book 3, Page 312		
	Proof of Labor filed for the Badger (30 Dec 1898)	Proofs of Labor, Blaine County, Idaho Book 3, Page 388		
1899	Unwatering of Shafts by Robt. T. Tustin	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1899-1904 (Copy Attached)		
1900	Penobscot Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	E. King and R. Tustin incorporate the Minnie Moore Mining Company	May 24,1900 Articles of Incorporation, Blaine County, Book 1, Pg 171		
	in preperation to purchase the Minnie Moore Mine from Dent-Palmer			
	King and Tustin purchase Minnie Moore Mine for $30,000	Blaine County Book of Deeds, Book 52, Page 13		
1901	Dent, Palmer &Co sell Minnie Moore to E. King and R. Tustin	May 21, 1900 Book of Leases, Book 3, Page 391		
1902	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1903	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1904	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1905	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1906	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1907	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1908	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1909	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1910	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1911	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		

1912	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1913	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1914	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1915	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Return Ticket May 7, 1915	United States Smelting Company, Salt Lake City, UT (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1916	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1917	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Return Ticket July 11,1917	United States Smelting Company, Salt Lake City, UT (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1918	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Return Ticket Nov. 13, 1918	United States Smelting, Refining, and Mining Co. Salt Lake City, UT (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1919	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1920	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Return Ticket Aug 7, 1920	American Smelting and Refining Co. Utah Dept. (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1921	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Return Ticket June 22, 1921	American Smelting and Refining Co. Utah Dept. (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1922	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Return Ticket Nov. 21,1922	American Smelting and Refining Co. Utah Dept. (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1923	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Return Ticket May 3, 1923	American Smelting Company, Salt Lake City, UT (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1924	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Return Ticket Aug 2, 1924	American Smelting Company, Salt Lake City, UT (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1925	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
1926	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Ticket May 11, 1926	United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. Salt Lake City, UT (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1927	Boericke winze work encountered 450 gallons per minute May 1927	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1926-1927		
1928	"Small Amounts of Ore were shipped from the mine in 1928 and 1929"	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria Page 31		
1929	"Small Amounts of Ore were shipped from the mine in 1928 and 1929"	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria Page 31		
1930				
1931	Federal Resources acquired property June 1931	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria Page 31		
1932	Jan 27, 1932 work began on Rockwell Shaft by Federal M & S.	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1932-1933		
1933	Rockwell shaft completed to 500 feet	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1932-1933		
1934	Acquisition of Michigan Claim to "protect projected work"	Rockwell Letter to Shareholders dated 15 July 1940		
1935	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Return Ticket October 28, 1935	American Smelting and Refining Co. Murray Plant (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1936	July 1936 Hershey Crosscut began	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1935-1938		
1937	Hershey Notes of Drill Cores observed Sept 11, 1937	Hershey Report September 1937 (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1938	Unwatering of shafts	Rockwell Letter to F Searles dated 3 Feb 1943 describing un-watering of shafts in 1938-39		
	Unwatering of shafts maintained until Apr 29, 1938	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1935-1938		
1939	Unwatering of shafts	Rockwell Letter to F Searles dated 3 Feb 1943 describing un-watering of shafts in 1938-39		
	Work resumed on Rockwell Shaft Nov. 1939	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1939 to 1942		
1940	Shareholders letter from MMM Develop. Co.	Letter Dated April 6, 1940 detailing work from 1939 to April 1st, 1940.		
	Work halted on Rockwell Shaft May 1940	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1939-1942		
1941	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Exploration of the Michigan claim	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1939-1942		
	Smelter Return Ticket July 7, 1941	American Smelting and Refining Co. Murray Plant (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1942	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Work on Michigan suspended April 1942	History of the Minnie Moore Mine 1938 to 1942		
	Smelter Return Ticket June 12,1942	American Smelting and Refining Co. Murray Plant (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1943	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Return Ticket July 28, 1943	American Smelting and Refining Co. Murray Plant (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1944	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		
	Smelter Return Ticket April 26, 1944	American Smelting and Refining Co. Murray Plant (Property of Carl Johnston)		
1945	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)		

1946	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)
	Assay Report August 26, 1946	Union Assay Office, Inc. Salt Lake City, UT (Property of Carl Johnston)
1947	Minnie Moore Mine Production Records	USGS Bulletin 2064-Y (2001 Link, Paul Karl and Worl, Ronald G.)
1948		
1949	Silver Star Queen rehabilitated Rockwell Shaft	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 32
1950	Rockwell Shaft De-watered to 450ft level	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 32
1951	Mine was worked under Gov. contract with DMA contract IDM-E152	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 32
1952	"42 railroad cars and one truckload of ore was shipped from the	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
	property during the last half of 1952"	
1953	Hershey crosscut connected to Old Minnie Moore Workings	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
1954		
1955	Second DMA contract awarded to Minnie Moore Mine	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
1956	"Large shipments of ore were made from the property every year from	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
	1956 to 1959"	
1957	"Large shipments of ore were made from the property every year from	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
	1956 to 1959"	
1958	"Large shipments of ore were made from the property every year from	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
	1956 to 1959"	
1959	Smelter Return Receipts Queen of the Hills Mine Jan-Mar 1959)	United States Smelting Refining and Mining Co. Salt Lake City, UT (Copies property of Carl Johnston)
	"Large shipments of ore were made from the property every year from	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
	1956 to 1959"	
1960	"Some prospecting was done at the Minnie Moore Mine in 1960	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
1961	Letter from Woodville J. Walker to Joe Foster, Pres. Of Silver Star	Letter Dated July 14, 1961 from Woodville J Walker to Mr. Joe Foster (Property of Carl Johnston)
	Queen mine detailing drilling activities at Minnie Moore/Queen w/ maps	
1962		
1963		
1964	Letter from R. Schryver, Federal Resources to Woodville Walker detail-	Letter dated July 28, 1965 Schryver to Walker (Property of Carl Johnston)
	ing work from June 30, 1964 to July 1, 1965	
	Flotation tables finished in April '64 to process tailings from the Minnie	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
	Moore	
1965	Settlement Sheet August 1965-Queen of the Hills Ore Tickets	Federal Resources Corporation Shipper Lot #14 (Property of Carl Johnston)
	Letter from R. Schryver, Federal Resources to Woodville Walker detail-	
	ing work from June 30, 1964 to July 1, 1965	
1966	Federal Resources Operates Queen of the hills until 1971	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
1967	Federal Resources Operates Queen of the hills until 1971	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
1968	Federal Resources Operates Queen of the hills until 1971	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
1969	Federal Resources Operates Queen of the hills until 1971	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
1970	Federal Resources Operates Queen of the hills until 1971	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
1971	Federal Resources Operates Queen of the hills until 1971	History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Mitchell, Victoria, page 34
1972	Federal Resources continues to sell rock and tailings to county	Elgee Decision 2005
1973	Federal Resources continues to sell rock and tailings to county	Elgee Decision 2005
1974	Federal Resources continues to sell rock and tailings to county	Elgee Decision 2005
1975	Federal Resources continues to sell rock and tailings to county	Elgee Decision 2005
1976	Pacific Silver & Federal Resources selling rock and tailings	Elgee Decision 2005
1977	Carl Johnston begins operating at Minnie Moore Mine	Original contract between Walker and Johnston
1978	Property Purchased by Carl Johnston/James Bilbray	Deed from Walker et al. to Johnston and Bilbray

ORIGINAL DRAFT by H. E. MILLER (Died November 20th-1907)
of
"ORE BLOCKED OUT"
in
M I N N I E M O O R E M I N E
From surface to 150 ft. level in the years
1879-1880, on which the Mine was sold to
DENT, PALMER & Co., LONDON, ENGLAND.

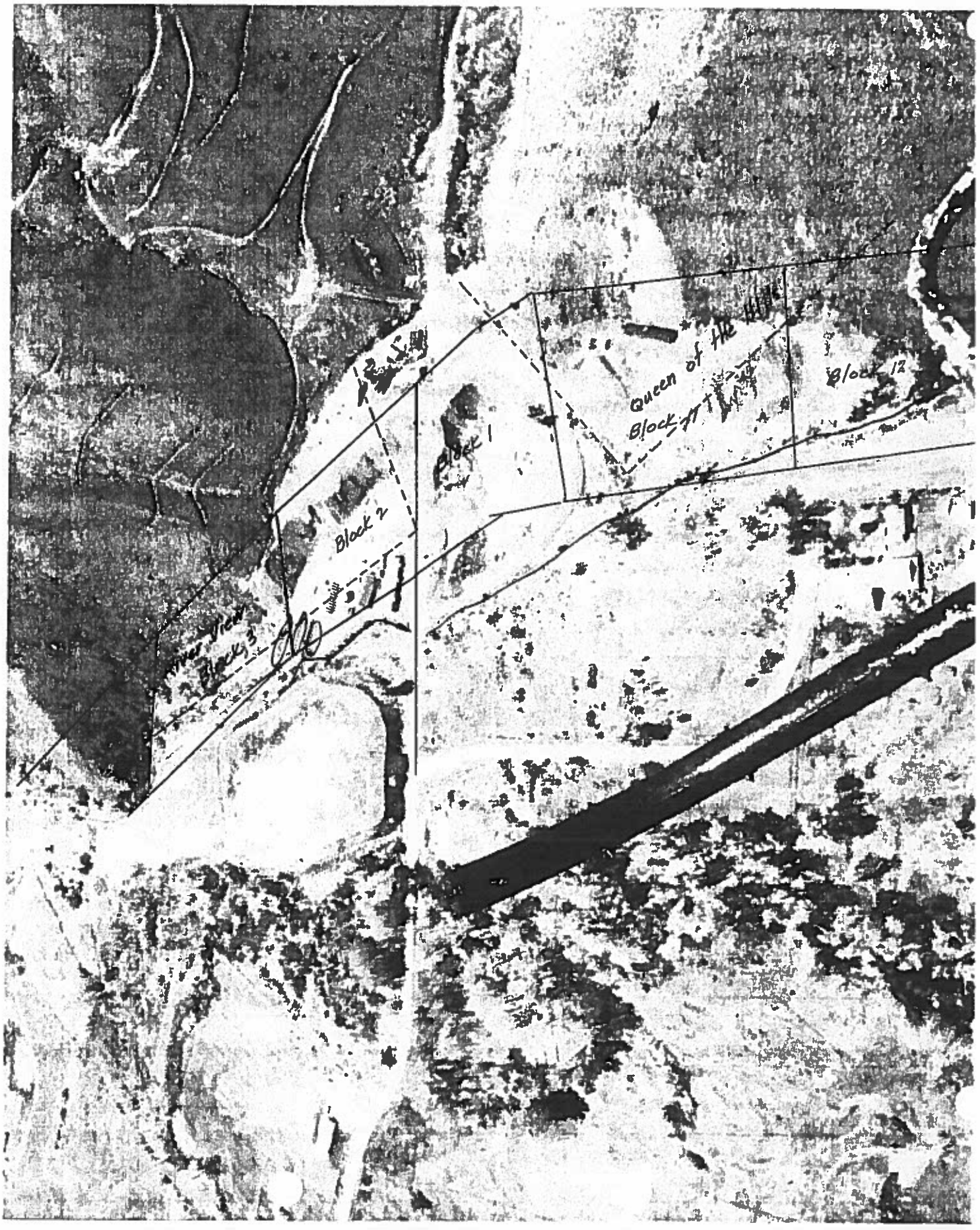
This map presented to I. E. ROCKWELL
by
H. E. MILLER, JANUARY 1st, 1908.

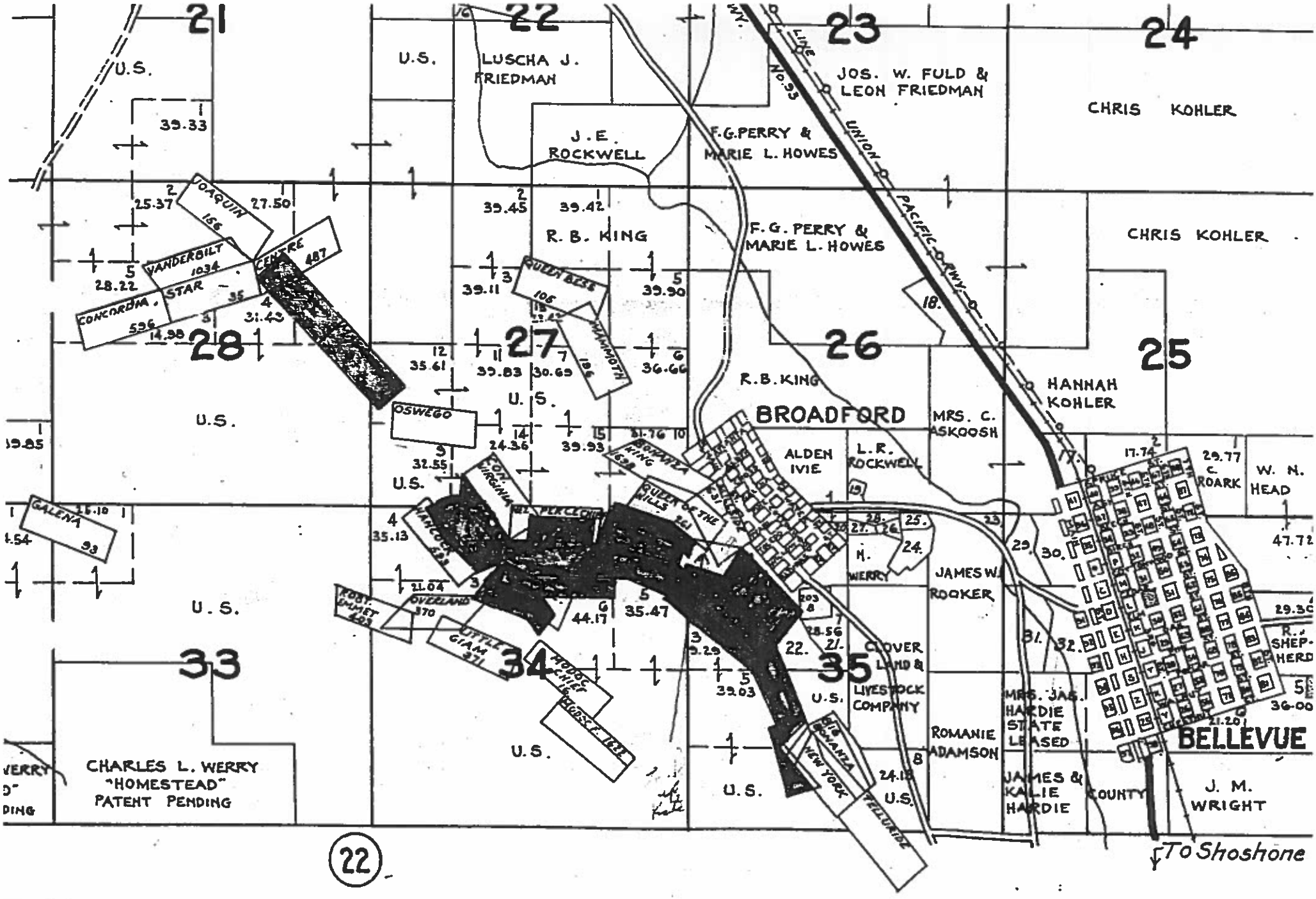


Summary

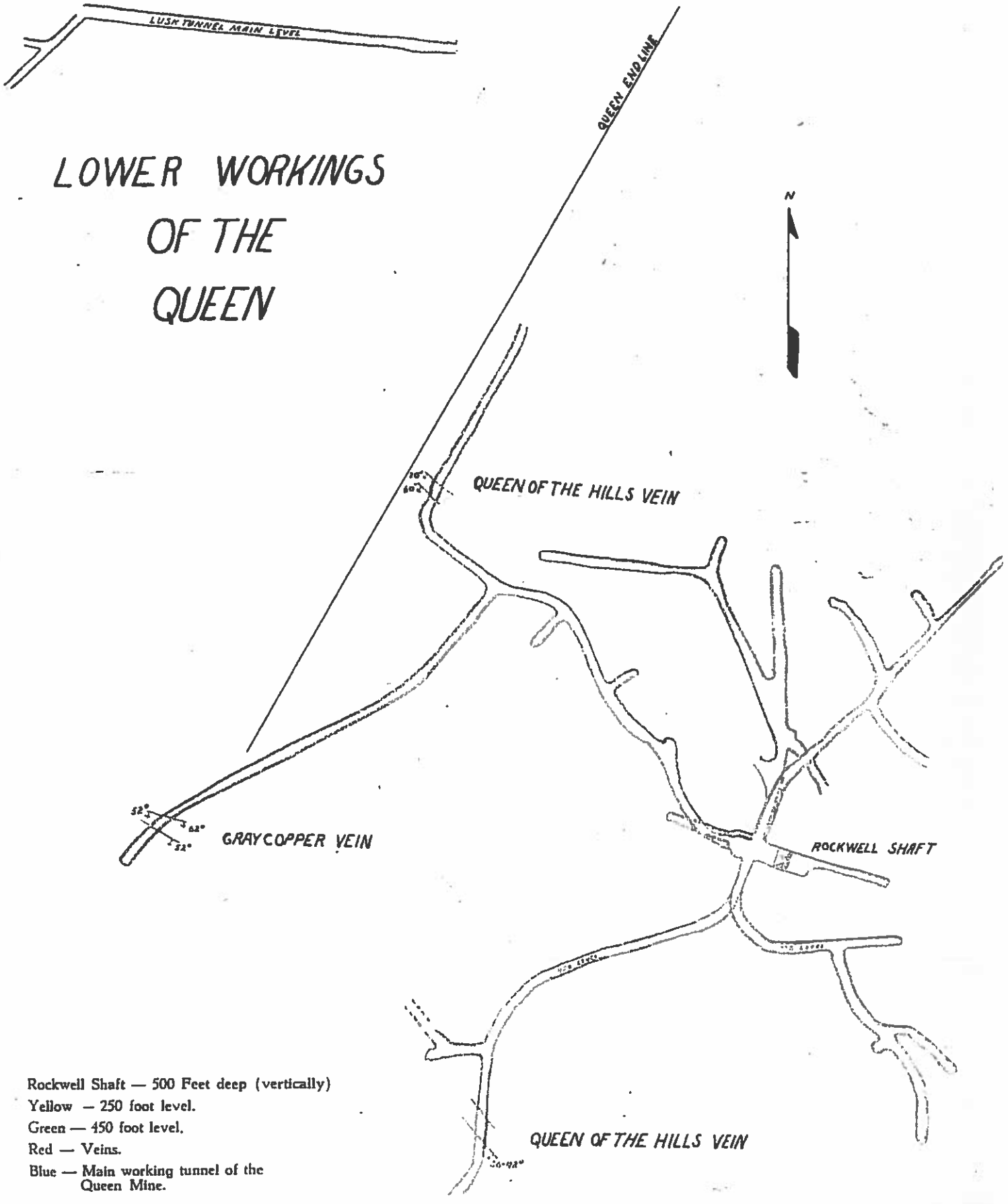
A.	152.3	Tons
B.	951.1	"
C.	510.4	"
D.	693.0	"
E.	121.6	"
3666'	2429.4	Tons

3655⅘ Tons @ $100 per ton = $365,540.00 Silver @ 1.14 per oz = $416,715 = 4 - 2 - 15
3655⅘ Tons @ $68 per Ton = $248,567 Tons Lead @ $100 per ton = $248,567 = 2 - 5 - 0
3655⅘ Tons @ $120 per ton = $438,600 = 4 - 3 - 12
Value per Ore = $226,692 = 2 - 0 - 0


Block 1
Block 2
Block 3
Block 11
Block 12
Queen of the

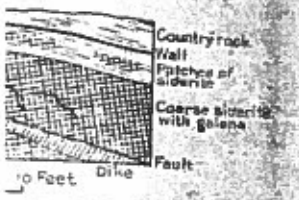

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U.S.
LUSCHA J. FRIEDMAN
J.E. ROCKWELL
JOS. W. FULD & LEON FRIEDMAN
F.G. PERRY & MARIE L. HOWES
CHRIS KOHLER
R.B. KING
F.G. PERRY & MARIE L. HOWES
CHRIS KOHLER
R.B. KING
BROADFORD
MRS. C. ASKOOSH
HANNAH KOHLER
ALDEN IVIE
L.R. ROCKWELL
W. N. HEAD
C. ROARK
H. WERRY
JAMES W. ROOKER
CLOVER LAND & LIVESTOCK COMPANY
ROMANIE ADAMSON
MRS. JAS. HARDIE STATE LEASED
JAMES & KALLIE HARDIE
J. M. WRIGHT
BELLEVUE
R. SHEPHERD
CHARLES L. WERRY "HOMESTEAD" PATENT PENDING
JOAQUIN
VANDERBILT
CENTRE
STAR
CONCORDIA
OSWEGO
GALENA
FOR VIRGINIA
MT. PERCLOSE
QUEEN OF THE HILLS
MAMMOTH
QUEEN BESS
OVERLAND
LITTLE GIANT
HOOSIER BOY
MONTANA
NEW YORK
PELLURIDE
UNION PACIFIC R'WY.
To Shoshone
22

VIEWS OF THE
SILVER STAR-QUEENS MINES AND THE ROCKWELL SHAFT



later than the sider
figure 17 the dike cut a lens
by a veinlet of galena, the
was intruded after the vein
a bedding-plane fault similar
relative age of the galena is
examined in thin section.
ard-dipping fault which dis-
the 360-foot level northeast,
raise. The dike is 4 inches
E. Along it the Singleterry
ed that this fault is similar
t against which the Minnie
vels. A thin section of the
e ir roundmass composed
, biotite, and a chloritized
n augite lamprophyre. The

E.

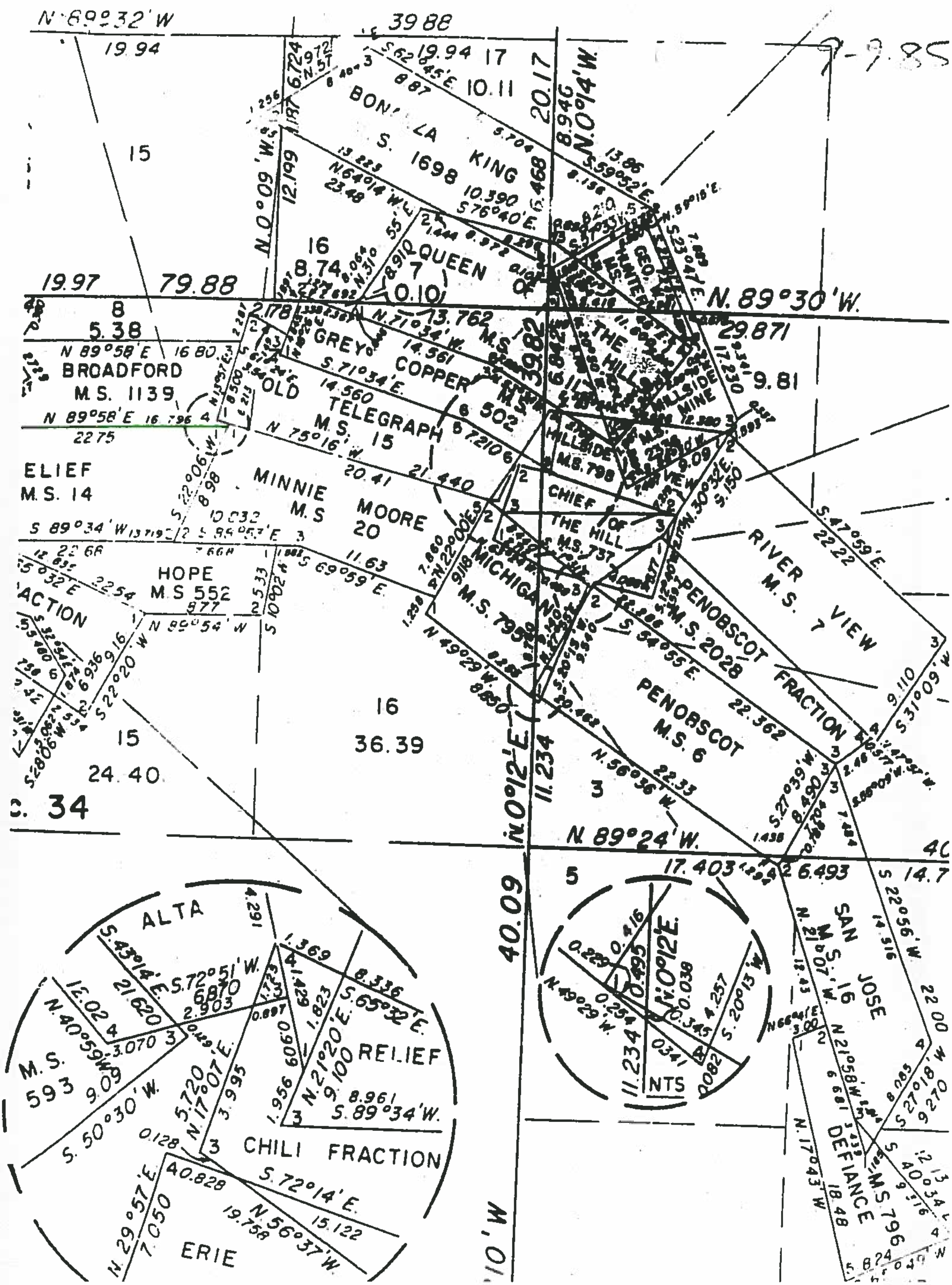


exposed along 300-foot level.

in the vein zone. There is
nger than the Singleterry
y of the other dikes. The
by rocks or vein materials.
vay beds in the Minnie
gently southwest; locally,
l dip. In the eastern part
of which is arc-shaped and
with the strike of the beds.
ie contact with the diorite,
uberance from a generally
ay be partly due to this
Allen shafts, the beds turn
ible exposures indicate that
in the eastern portion of
the fourth or uppermost



MAP OF THE UNDERGROUND WORKINGS OF THE MINNIE MOORE MINE



N 89°32' W
39.88
19.94
15
BONANZA KING
M.S. 1698
16
8.74
QUEEN
7
0.10
19.97
79.88
N. 89°30' W.
8
5.38
BROADFORD
M.S. 1139
GREY COPPER
OLD TELEGRAPH
M.S. 15
THE HILL
HILLSIDE
M.S. 798
HILLSIDE MINE
9.81
29.871
ELIEF
M.S. 14
MINNIE MOORE
M.S. 20
CHIEF OF THE HILL
M.S. 737
RIVER VIEW
M.S. 7
HOPE
M.S. 552
ACTION
MICHIGAN
M.S. 795
PENOBSCOT FRACTION
M.S. 2028
PENOBSCOT
M.S. 6
16
36.39
15
24.40
3
34
N. 89°24' W.
17.403
6.493
5
40.09
11.234
N.0°12' E.
NTS
ALTA
RELIEF
M.S. 593
CHILI FRACTION
ERIE
SAN JOSE
M.S. 16
DEFIANCE
M.S. 796
9-9-85

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

GRANTOR,

TO

HENRY E. MILLER, FREDERICK H. MEYERS,
And JOHN M. MOORE,

GRANTEES.

UNITED STATES PATENT.

Dated: November 1, 1883.
Recorded: March 10, 1884, at 12 M.
Book 1 of Patents, Page 33 (Alturas County Records) (Also Book 15 of Patents, Page 9 Logan County, Records)

Issued in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Chapter Six, Title Thirty Two.

General Land Office No. 8376
Mineral Certificate No. 42.
Recorded Vol. 103, Pages 59 to 52.

Name of Claim: MINNIE MOORE, Lot No. 56

By the President: CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

By O. L. Judd, Ass't Secretary

(SEAL)

S. W. Clark, Recorder of the General Land Office.

- - - - - - -

Recites:

There have been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States the Plat and Field Notes of Survey of the claim of HENRY E. MILLER, FREDERICK H. MEYERS and JOHN M. MOORE, upon the "MINNIE MOORE" Lode, accompanied by the certificate of the Register of the Land office at Boise City, in the Territory of Idaho, whereby it appears that in pursuance of the said Revised Statutes of the United States the said Henry E. Miller, Frederick H. Meyers and John M. Moore, did on the fourteenth day of September, A. D. 1882, enter and pay for said Mining Claim or premises, being Mineral Entry No. 42, in the series of said office, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 56, embracing a portion of the unsurveyed public domain in the Mineral Hill Mining District in the County of Alturas and Territory of Idaho in the District of Lands subject to sale at Boise City, containing fifteen and fifty one hundredths (15.51) acres of land more or less, and according to the returns on file in the General Land Office, bounded, described and platted as follows, with magnetic variation at eighteen (18) degrees, East, to wit:

Beginning at Corner No. 1, an aspen post four (4) inches square, Marked U. S. L. 56 P. 1, Thence South twenty one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes West, Three hundred (300) feet to a point from which discovery stake marked "Dis. U. S. 56" bears North Eighty Eight (88) Degrees East at the distance of five hundred (500) feet Six hundred (600) feet to Corner No. 2, An Aspen Post four (4) inches square, Marked U. S. L. 56 P. 2, Thence South eighty nine (89) degrees, forty two (42) minutes East six hundred and twenty and one tenth (620 1/10) feet to Corner No. 3, An Aspen post four (4) inches square marked U. S. L. 56 P 3,

R. H. McCOY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

2-2-33 #2

Thence South seventy (70) degrees forty two (42) minutes East seven hundred and seventy and four tenths (775 4/10) feet to Corner No. 4, an aspen post four (4) inches square ma U. S. L. 56 P. 4, from which U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, the flag pole in the town of Broadford, a pine pole nine (9) inches in diameter at the base, and forty (40) feet long marked U. S. M. M. No. 3, bears North fifty seven (57) Degrees, twenty eight minutes East the distance of Sixteen hundred and thirty six and five tenths (636 5/10) and the Northwe corner of Section Two (2) in Township One (1) North of Range eighteen (18) east, Boise Meridian, bears South one (1) degree twenty seven minutes West at the distance of thirty nine hundred and sixty three (3963) feet, Thence from said Corner No. 4 North twenty one degrees (30) minutes East five hundred and twenty one (521) feet to Corner No. 5, an aspe post, four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 5. Thence North seventy five (75) degrees fifty two minutes West thirteen hundred and sixty four and five tenths (1364 5/10 feet to the place of beginning. Containing fifteen and fifty one, one hundredths (15 51/ acres of land, more or less, and embracing thirteen hundred and sixty four and five tenths (1364 5/10) linear feet of the said Minnie Moore Lode, as represented by yellow shading on the following plat. (Here follows a plat) (Plat not shown on recorded instrument)

From said Discovery stake the mouth of Main incline bears South sixty four (64) degrees West at the distance of nineteen feet (19) from said U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3 Post No. 5 of Bellevue City Survey bears North seventy nine (79) Degrees forty four (44) minutes East at the distance of forty six hundred and five and three tenths (4605 3/10) feet.

Grants:

The said mining premises hereinbefore described as Lot No. 56, embracing a portion of the unsurveyed public domain with the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the land included within the exterior lines of said survey not herein expressly excepted from these presents and of thirteen hundred and sixty four and five tenths (1364 5/10) linea feet of the said Minnie Moore vein, lode, ledge or deposit for the length hereinbefore described throughout its entire length, although it may enter the land adjoining, and also all other veins, lodes, ledges, or deposits throughout their entire depth, the tops or apexes of which lie inside the exterior lines of said survey at the surface extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, ledges or deposits in their downward course may so far depart from a perpendicular as to extend outside the vertical side lines of said survey.

Provided, That the right of possession hereby granted to such outside parts of said veins, lodes, ledges, or deposits shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward through the end lines of said Survey at the surface, so continued in their own direction that such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward through the end lines of said survey at the surface so continued in their own direction that such vertical planes will intersect exterior parts of said veins, lodes, ledges or deposits.

And provided fur ther that nothing in this conveyance shall authorize the grantees herein, their heirs or assigns, to enter upon the sruface of a mining claim owned or possessed by another.

To have and to hold said Mining premises together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging unto the said HENRY E. [illegible]TLLER, FREDERICK H. MYERS and JOHN M. MOORE and to their heirs and assigns forever, subject nevertheless to the following conditions and stipulations:

R. H. McCOY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

1-P-33 #3

First. That the grant hereby made is restricted to the land hereinbefore described as Lot No. 56, with thirteen hundred and sixty four and five tenths linear feet of the Minnie Moore vein, lode, ledge or deposit for the length aforesaid, throughout its entire depth, as aforesaid, together with all other veins, lodes, ledges or deposits throughout their entire depths as aforesaid, the tops or apexes of which lie inside the exterior lines of said survey.

Second. That the premises hereby conveyed, with the exception of the surface, may be entered by the proprietor of any other vein, lode, ledge or deposit the top or apex of which lies outside the exterior limits of said survey, should the same in its downward cours be found to penetrate, intersect, extend into or under lie the premises hereby granted for the purpose of extracting and removing the ore from such other vein, lode, ledge or depotis.

Third. That the premises hereby conveyed shall be held subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water right as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local laws, customs and decisions of courts.

Fourth. That in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress the Legislature of Idaho may provide rules for working the mining claim or premises hereby granted, involving easements, drainage and other necessary means to its complete development.

P. H. MOODY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

HENRY E. MILLER of the City of New York and FREDERICK H. MYERS of the Town of Bellevue in the Territory of Idaho,

PARTIES OF THE FIRST PART,

AND

CECIL BROOKE PALMER of London, England,

PARTY OF THE SECOND PART.

AGREEMENT AND CONTRACT.

Dated: February 11, 1884.
Recorded: February 25, 1884, at 9 A. M.
Book 3 of Agreements and Contracts, Page 16.

Signed: Henry E. Miller, Frederick H. Myers, Frederick H. Meyers by Henry E. Miller, Cecil B. Palmer.
Witness: Thos. Carmichael, N. M. Ruick.
Ack. (As to Henry E. Miller & Cecil Brooke Palmer) Feb. 12, 1884, before JosephoB. Braman, Commissioner of the Territory of Idaho in New York. (SEAL)
Ack. Febrary 26, 1884, (As to Frederick H. Meyers) before Norman M. Ruick, N. P., Alturas County, Idaho Territory. (SEAL)
Granting Words: Agree

Recites:

That the said parties of the first part have agreed and do hereby agree to sell and convey or cause to be conveyed unto the party of the second part, and the party of the second part hereby agrees to buy of the parties of the first part, the mining premises, being Mineral Entry No. 42 in the Series of the General Land Office of the United States, designate by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 56 embracing a portion of the unsurveyed Public domain in the Mineral Hill Mining District in the County of Alturas, and Territory of Idaho, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Boise City, containing fifteen and fifty one hundredths acres of land, more or less, and more particularly described in United States Patent bearing date November 1st, 1883, under the Seal of the General Ladd Office, and recorded in said Land Office in Volume 103, pates 49 to 52, inclusive, and the mine thereon known as the "MINNIE MOORE" together with all the ore, mineral, buildings, boilers, engines, pumps, hosting apparatus, and concentrating machinery and all the mining tools and appliances of every description heretofore in use, or now on said premises, also the lot of land and dwelling house thereon situated on Main Street in the said town of Bellevue, now owned by said Henry E. Miller and occupied by one James A. Lusk for the price of consideration of $500,000.00 in cash,,payable to Wells, Fargo & Co. in either London or New York, as follows; viz: $125,000 on or before the 23d day of Eebryary instant; $175,000 on or before the 20th day of April next, and $200,000 on or before the 20th day of June next, and to be applied by them as follows: $233,334.00 to and for the use of the said Henry E. Miller, $116,666.00 to and for the use said Frederick H. Myers, and the balane $150,000.00 to and for the use of one Michael Shaughnessy by depositing to his credit with McCornick & Co. of Salt Lake City, $37,500.00 on or before March 1st next, $50,500.00 on or before April 20 next and $60,000.00 n or before the 20th day of June next.

Provided, however, and upon the four following express conditions, viz:

First: That said party of the second part shall upon an examination of said mine

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to be made by an expert selected by second part be satisfied that the net value of the ore in sight in said mine and on the dump is note less than $600,000.00.

Second: That second party upon an examination of the title of said parties of first part be satisfied that they have a good and indefeasible title in fee.

Third: That parties of first part shall on or before the said February 23, instant, execute and deliver to said Wells Fargo & Co good and sufficient Deed or Deeds of Conveyance and Bill or Bills of Sale of said premises, to be held in escrow until said $500,000.00 is paid, when said conveyances are to be delivered to second party.

Fourth: To secure and deliver before first payment is due a valid agreement with The Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining Company to purchase all the ore from said mine. (And other things)

(And other things)

HENRY C. MILLER of the town of Bellevue, County of Alturas & Territory of Idaho,

GRANTOR,

TO

CECIL B. PALMER of the City of London England,

GRANTEE.

DEED.

Dated: March 3, 1884.
Recorded: March 3, 1884, at 1 P. M.
Book Q of Deeds, Page 61.

Witness: I. W. Garrett, Thos. Marshall
Ack. March 3, 1884, before C. B. Fox, Co. Recorder, Alturas County, Idaho Territory. By I. W. Garrett, Depy. (SEAL)

Consideration: $1.00
Granting Words: Sell, transfer, convey and assign.

Recites:

Whereas the said party of the first part did on August 3, 1882, duly locate a certain Water Right and claim for 300 inches of water measured under a four inch pressure to be taken from the Creek known as Galena Creek in Mineral Hill Mining District, County of Alturas in said Territory for the supply of the works of the Minnie Moore Mine at that time partly owned by the said Miller, the said Water Right Claim being now duly recorded in the Office of the County Recorder of said County in Water Rights Record Book No. 2, page 322. And Whereas the said Palmer has since purchased of said Miller and his co-tentants the said Minnie Moore Mine.

Conveys:

The said water right claim together with the right of way therefor over and through that certain mining claim now owned by the said first party and known and recorded as the Relief mining claim.

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EDWARD HOWLEY PALMER, of Collingwood Lodge, Camberley, in the County of Surrey, England, acting by and through Thomas Carmichael, of No. 27 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, County and State of New York, as Attorney in fact,

GRANTOR,

TO

EDWARD A. KING of Chicago, Illinois, and ROBERT T. TUSTIN of Kansas City, Missouri,

GRANTEES.

DEED

Dated: August 27, 1900.
Recorded: July 29, 1901, at 12:05 P. M.
Book 52 of Deeds, Page 7.
Signed: Edward Howley Palmer by Thos. Carmichael, Attorney in fact.
Witness: John J. Clark.
Ack. August 27, 1900, before John J. Clark, N. P., Kings County, Certificate filed in New York County. (SEAL)

Consideration: $30,000.00
Granting Words: Grant, bargain, sell and convey.

Recites:

On or about February 11, 1884, one Henry E. Miller and Frederick H. Myers entered into an agreement with one Cecil Brooke Palmer respecting the sale of the property hereinaft described, and Whereas, on February 28th, 1884, said Henry E. Miller and Frederick H. Myers duly granted and conveyed the said property to said Cecil Brooke Palmer, who thereafter, and on the 31st day of October, 1884, duly granted and conveyed the said property to Edward Howley Palmer, Greville Horsley Palmer, and Thomas James Reeves, partners under the firm name of Dent, Palmer & Co.; and Whereas, on the 13th day of November, 1885, said Henry E. Miller, of the first part, and said Edward Howley Palmer, Greville Horsley Palmer and Thomas James Reeves, partners doing business under the firm name of Dent, Palmer & Co. of the second part, duly granted and conveyed to Windsor Berry of London England, all of the said hereinafter described property, subject to trusts declared by a trust indenture between said last mentioned parties, and of even date with said last mentioned deed of conveyance; and Whereas, said last mentioned deed of conveyance recites that said property so conveyed was "freed and discharged" from all right or equity of redemption now or heretofore vested in the said Edward Howley Palmer, Greville Horsley Palmer, and Thomas James Reeves, or any of them; and Whereas, said trust indenture of November 13th, 1885, provided among other things that after the payment of certain moneys to said Henry E. Miller, the premises hereinafter described wer to be conveyed to the said Edward Howley Palmer and Thomas James Reeves, as the nominees of Dent, Palmer & Co. absolutely; and Whereas, by deed of release and satisfaction, executed by said Henry E. Miller, bearing date the 27th day of November, 1886, recorded on the 29th day of November, 1886, in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Alturas, State of Idaho, in Book B of Miscellanies, Page 60, it appears that said Henry E. Miller, by the terms of said Trust Indenture of November 13th, 1885, ceased to have any claim on said premises, or under said Trust Indenture; and Whereas, on or about January 5th, 1887, the amount due said Windsor Berry, as Trustee under said Trust Indenture of November 13th, 1885, was duly and wholly paid off and discharged, and by an instrument dated January 6th, 1892, recorded January 21st, 1892, in Book 44, Page 451, of the records of Logan County, Idaho, the said

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Windsor Berry duly admitted and declared full satisfaction of any and all liens and demands of very kind and nature upon the said property, and that he had no beneficial right, title or interest therein, and by reason whereof the said Edward Howley Palmer and Thomas James Reeves became entitled on and after said last mentioned date to the absolute title to said premises, and to a formal conveyance thereof, freed and discharged from all liens and from said Trust Indenture dated November 13th, 1885; and

Whereas, the said firm of Dent, Palmer & Co., composed of Edward Howley Palmer, Greville Horsley Palmer and Thomas James Reeves, was duly dissolved on the 30th day of June, 1887, and by virtue of the agreements aforesaid, the entire beneficial ownership of said poperty became vested in the said Edward Howley Palmer and Thomas James Reeves and was held for them in trust by said Windsor Berry as aforesaid; and Whereas, the said Edward Howley Palmer, acting in Conjunction with Thomas James Reeves and Windsor Berry, under date of December 19th, 1899, duly made, executed anddelivered to Thomas Carmichael, Esq., No. 27, Pine Street, New York City, their certain Power of Attorney authorizing him as their Attorney in fact, and as attorney in fact of each and every of them, to sell, assign, transfer and dispose of the property hereinbefore mentioned, by virtue whereof the said Thomas Carmichael doth hereby made and execute this dee d as such Attorney in fact of said Howley Palmer;

In consideration of the sum of $30,000 to said Windsor Berry, Thomas James Reeves and Edward Howley Palmer in hand paid by the said parties of the second part,

Conveys:

The following proprties situate in Alturas (now Blaine) County, Territory (now State) of Idaho, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

All the mining claim and premises upon the MINNIE MOORE Lode being Mineral Entry No. 42 in the Series of General Land Office of the United States, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 56, embracing a portion of the unsurveyed Public Domain in the Mineral Hill Mining District in the County of Alturas (now Blaine) and Territory (now State) of Idaho, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Boise City, containing fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land more or less, and according to the returns in file in the General Land Office, bounded, described and platted as follows, with magnetic vaiation at eighteen (18) degrees east, to-wit: Beginning at Corner No. 1, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 1, Thence South twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes West three hundred (300) feet to a point from which Discovery stake marked Dis. U. S. L. 56 bears North eighty-eight (88) degrees East at the distance of five hundred (500) feet, six hundred (600) feet for Corner No. 2, an Aspen Post, four (4) inches square marked U. S. L. 56, P. 2, thence South eighty-nine degrees (89) forty-two (42) minutes East, six hundred and twenty and one-tenth (620 1/10) feet to Corner No. 3, an Aspen Post, four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 3, thence South Seventy (70) degrees, forty-two (42) minutes East seven hundred and seventy-five and four-tenths (775 4/10) feet to Corner No. 4, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U.S. L. 56 P. 4, from which U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3 the flag pole in the town of Bradford, a pine pole nine (9) inches in diameter at the base and forty (40) feet long, marked U. S. M. M. No. 3, bears North fifty-seven (57) degrees twenty-eight (28) Minutes East at the distance of sixteen hundred and thirty-six and five -tenths (1636 5/10) feet, and the Northwest Corner of Section Two (2) in Township One (1) North of Range eighteen (18) East Boise Meridian, bears South One (1) de ree, twenty-seven (27)

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minutes West at a distance of thirty-nine hundred and sixty-three (3963) feet, thence from said Corner No. 4 North twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes East five hundred and twenty-one (521) feet to Corner No. 5, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square marked U. S. L. 56, Page 5, thence North seventy-five (75) degrees, fifty-two (52) minutes West, thirteen hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths (1364 5/10) feet to the place of beginning, fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land, more or less, and embracing thirteen hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths (1364 5/10) linear feet of the said Minnie Moore Lode from said Discovery stake, the mouth of Main Incline bears South sixty-four (64) degrees West at the distance of nineteen (19) feet.

From said U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, Post No. 5 of Bellevue City Survey bears North Seventy-nine (79) degrees forty-four (44) minutes East at the distance of forty-six hundred and five and three-tenths (4605 3/10) feet, being the same Mining Claim and premises granted to Henry Elon Miller, Frederick H. Myers and John M. Moore by land grant of the United States of America No. 8376 bearing date November first, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-three under the Seal of the General Land Office, and recorded in the said Land Office in Volume 103, pages 49 to 52 inclusive; also the MINE on said premises known as the MINNIE MOORE MINE;

Together with all the dips, spurs and angles, and all the metals, ores, gold and silver bearing quartz, rock and earth therein; and also all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenant or therewith usually had and enjoyed; and also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments or appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, of, in or to the premises and every part and parcel thereof, and all (if any) the minerals, buildings, boilers, engines, pumps, hoisting apparatus and concentrating machinery; and all the mining tools and appliances of every description heretofore in use or now on said premises, which may belong to said party of the first part, in connection with the property; And also all that certain lot or parcel of ground being a portion of the town site of the Town of Bellevue, in the County of Alturas (now Blaine County) and Territory (now State) of Idaho, more particularly described as Lot numbered three (3) in Block lettered "O" in the plot of the said townsite being the same lot and the cottage thereon heretofore occupied by Cecil B. Palmer as a dwelling.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the rents, issues and profits thereof; and also all the water right and claim for three hundred inches of water measured under a four-inch pressure, to be taken from the creek known as Galena Creek, in Mineral Hill Mining District, County of Alturas (now Blaine County, in said Territory (now State) for the supply of water of the Minnie Moore Mine, the said water right claim having been located by Henry E. Miller, of the Bellevue, County of Alturas, (now Blaine County), and Territory (now State) of Idaho, and recorded in the Office of the County Recorder of the said County, in Water Rights Record Book No. 2, page 322. Together with the right of way therefor over and through a certain mining claim named the Relief Mining Claim, and owned by said Henry E. Miller on said 3rd day of March, A. D. 1884. Together with all and singular the above mentioned premises, and the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining,. . . . . .

THOMAS JAMES REEVES, of 16 Essex Villas, Kensington, London, England, acting by and trough Thomas Carmichael, of No. 27 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, County and State of New York, as Attorney in fact,

GRANTOR,

TO

EDWARD A. KING of Chicago, Illinois, and ROBERT T. TUSTIN, of Kansas City, Missouri,

GRANTEE.

DEED.

Dated: August 27, 1900.
Recorded: July 29, 1901, at 1:10 P. M.
Book 52 of Deeds, Page 13.

Signed: Thomas James Reeves, By Thos. Carmichael, Attorney in fact.
Witness: John J. Clark.
Ack. August 27, 1900, before John J. Clark, N. P., Kings County, Certificate filed in New York County. (SEAL)

Consideration: $30,000.00
Granting Words: Grant, bargain, sell and convey.

..ecites:

WHEREAS, on or about the 11th day of February, 1884, one Henry E. Miller and Frederick H. Myers entered into an agreement with one Cecil Brooke Palmer respecting the sale of the property hereinafter described; and Whereas, on February 28th, 1884, said Henry E. Miller and Frederick H. Myers duly granted and conveyed the said property to said Cecil Brooke Palmer, who thereafter, and on the 31st day of October, 1884, dyly granted and conveyed the said property to Edward Howley Palmer, Grville Horsley Palmer and Thomas James Reeves, partners under the firm name of Dent, Palmer & Co., and Whereas, on the 13th day of November, 1885, said Henry E. Miller, of the first part, and said Edward Howley Palmer, Greville Horsely Palmer, and Thomas James Reeves, partners doing business under the firm name of Dent, Palmer & Co., of the second part, duly grated and conveyed to Windsor Berry of London, England, all of the said hereinafter described property, subject to trusts declared by a trust indenture between said last mentioned parties, and of even date with said last mentioned deed of conveyance; and Whereas, said last mentioned deed of conveyance recites that said property so conveyed was freed and discharged from all right or equity of redemption now or heretofore vested in the said Edward Howley Palmer, Greville Horsley Palmer, and Thomas James Reeves, or any of them; and Whereas said trust indenture of November 13th, 1885, provided among other things that after the payment of certain moneys to said Henry E. Miller, the premises hereinafter described were to be conveyed to the said Edward Howley Palmer and Thomas James Reeves, as the nominees of Dent, Palmer & Co., absolutely; and whereas, by deed of release and satisfaction, executed by said Henry E. Miller, bearing date the 27th day of November, 1886, recorded on the 29th day of November, 1886, in the Office of the County Recorder of the County of Alturas, State of Idaho, in Book B of Miscellanies, page 60, it appears that said Henry E. Miller, by the terms of said Trust Indenture of November 13th, 1885, ceased to have any claim on said premises, or under said Trust Indenture; and Whereas, on or about January 5th, 1887, the amount due said Windsor Berry, as Trustee under said Trust Indenture of November 13th, 1885, was duly and wholly paid off and

discharged, and by an instrument dated January 6th, 1892, recorded January 21st, 1892, in Book 44, page 451, of the records of Logan County, Idaho, the said Windsor Berry duly admitted and declared full satisfaction of any and all liens and demands of every kind and natur upon the said property, and that he had no beneficial right, title or interest therein; and by reason whereof the said Edward Howley Palmer and Thomas James Reeves became entitled on and after said last mentioned date to the absolute title to the said premises, and to a formal conveyance thereof, freed and discharged from all liens, and from said Trust Indenture dated November 13th, 1885, and

Whereas, the said firm of Dent, Palmer & Co. composed of Edward Howley Palmer, Greville Horsley Palmer, and Thomas James Reeves, was duly dissolved on the 30th day of June, 1887, and by virtue of the agreements aforesaid, the entire beneficial ownership of said property became vested in the said Edward Howley Palmer and Thomas James Reeves, and was held for them in trust by said Windsor Berry as aforesaid, and Whereas, the said Thomas James Reeves, acting in conjunction with Edward Howley Palmer and Windsor Berry, under date of December 19th, 1899, duly made, executed and delivered to Thomas Carmichael Esq. No. 27 Pine Street, New York City, their certain Power of Attorney, authorizing him as their Attorney in fact, and as the attorney in fact of each and every of them, to sell, assign, transfer and dispose of the property hereinbefore mentioned, by virtue whereof the said Thomas Carmichael doth hereby make and execute this deed as such attorney in fact of said Thomas James Reeves;

In consideration of the sum of $30,000.00 to said Windsor Berry, Edward Howley Palmer and Thomas James Reeves in hand paid by the said parties of the second part,

Conveys:

The following properties, situate in Alturas (now Blaine) County, Territory (now State) of Idaho, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

All the Mining Claim and premises upon the MINNIE MOORE Lode being Mineral Entry No. 42, in the Series of General Land Office of the United States, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 56 embracing a portion of the unsurveyed Public Domain in the Mineral Hill Mining District in the County of Alturas (now Blaine) and Territory (now State) of Idaho, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Boise City, containing fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land more or less, and according to the returns in file in the General Land Office, bounded, described and platted as follows, with magnetic variation at eighteen (18) degrees east, to-wit: Beginning at Corner No. 1, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56 P. 1, thence South twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes West three hundred (300) feet to a point from which Discovery stake marked "Dis. U. S. L. 56" bears North eighty-eight (88) degrees East at the distance of five hundred (500) feet, six hundred (600) feet to Corner No. 2, an Aspen Post, four (4) inches scuare, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 2, thence South eighty-nine degrees (89), forty-two (42) minutes East, six hundred and twenty and one-tenth (620 1/10) feet to Corner No. 3, an Aspen Post, four (4) inches square, marked U.S. L. 56 P. 3, thence South seventy (70) degrees, forty-two (42) minutes East seven hundred and seventy-five and four tenths (775 4/10) feet to Corner No. 4, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 4, from which U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, the flag-pole in the town of Bradford, a pine pole nine (9) inches in diameter at the base and forty (40) feet long, marked U. S. M. M. No. 3, bears North fifty-seven (57) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes East at the Distance of sixteen hundred and thirty-six and five-tenths (1636 5/10) feet, and the Northwest Corner of Section two

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(2) in Township One (1) North of Range eighteen (18) East Boise Meridian bears South one (1) degree, twenty-seven (27) minutes West at a distanee of thirty-nine hundred and sixty-three (3963) feet, thence from said Corner No. 4 North twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minute East fivehundred and twenty-one (521) feet to corner No. 5, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56 Page 5, thence North seventy-five (75) degrees, fifty-two (52) minutes West, thirteen hundred and sixty four and five-tenths (1364 5/10) feet to the place of beginning, fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (1551/100) acres of land, more or less, and embracing thirteen hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths (1364 5/10) linear feet of the sai Minnie Moore Lode from said Discovery stake, the mouth of the Main Incline bears South sixty four (64) degrees West at the distance of nineteen (19) feet. From said U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, Post No. 5 of Bellevue City survey beare North seventy-nien (79) degrees forty-four (44) minutes East at the distance of forty-six hundred and five and three-tenths (4605 3/10) feet, being the same mining claim and premises granted to Henry Elon Miller, Frederick H. Myers and John M. Moore, by land grant of the United States of America, No. 8376 bearing date November first, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-three under the Seal of the General Land Office, and recorded in the said Land Office in Volume 103, page 49 to 52, inclusive; Also the Mine on said premises known as the MINNIE MOORE MINE;

Together with all the dips, spurs, and angles, and all the metals, ores, gold, and silver bearing quartz, rock and earth therein; and also all the rights, privileges and franchises, thereto incident, appendant and appurtenat or therewith usually had and enjoyed; and also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all the right, estate, title, interest, possession, claim and demand whatsoever of the said party of the first part, of, in or to the premises and every part and parcel thereof and all (if any) the minerals, buildings, boilers, engines, pumps, hoisting apparatus, and concentrating machinery; and all the mining tools and appliances of every description heretofore in use, or now on said premises, which may belong to said party of the first part, in connection with the property; and also all that certain lot pr parcel of ground being a portion of the town site of the Town of Bellevue, in the County of Alturas (now Blaine County and Territory (now State) of Idaho, more particularly described as lot numbered three (3) in block lettered "O" in the plot of the said town site, being the same lot and the cottage thereon heretofore occupied by Cecil B. Palmer as a dwelling. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents issues and profits thereof; and also all the water right and claim for three hundred inches of water measured under a four-inch pressure, to be taken from the creek known as Galena Creek, in Mineral Hill Mining District, County of Alturas (now Blaine County in said Territory (now State) for the supply of water of the Minnie Moore Mine, the said water right claim having been located by Henry E. Miller, of the Townsite of Bellevue, County of Alturas (now Blaine County) and Territory (now State) of Idaho, and recorded in the Office of the County Recorder of the said County, in Water Rights Record Book No. 2 Page 322. Toge her with the right of way therefor over and through a certain mining claim named the Relief Mining Claim, and owned by said Henry E. Miller on said 3rd day of March, A. D. 1884;

Together with all and singular the above mentioned premises, and the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof;

EDWARD A. KING, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois,

GRANTOR,

TO

MINNIE MOORE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Corporation, duly organized under the laws of the States of West Virginia,

GRANTEE.

DEED

Dated: February 19, 1901.
Recorded: July 29, 1901 at 1:25 P. M.
Book 52 of Deeds, Page 34.

Signed: Edward A. King.
Ack. February 19, 1901, before Kenner S. Boreman, N. P., Cook County, Illinois. (SEAL)

Consideration: $1.00 and other good and valuable considerations.
Granting Words: Grant, bargain, sell and convey

Conveys:

The following properties situate in Alturas (Now Blaine) County, Territory (now State) of Idaho, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

All the mining claim and premises upon the MINNIE MOORE LODE being Mineral Entry No. 42 in the Series of the General Land Office of the United States, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 56 embracing a portion of the unsurveyed Public Domain in the Minner Hill Mining District in the County of Alturas (now Blaine), and Territory (now State) of Idaho, in the District of Landssubject to sale at Boise City, containing fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land more or less, and according to the returns in file in the General Land Office, bounded, described and platted as follows, with magnetic variation at eighteen (18) degrees east, to-wit: Beginning at Corner No. 1, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 1, thence South twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes West three hundred (300) feet to a point from which Discovery Stake "Dis. U. S. L. 56" bears East at the distance of five hundred (500) feet, six hundred (600) feet to Corner No. 2, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 2, thence South eighty-nine degrees (89), forty-two (42) minutes East, six hundred and twenty and one-tenth (620 1/10) feet to Corner No. 3, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56 P. 3, thence South seventy (70) degrees, forty-two (42) minutes East seven hundred and seventy-five and four tenths (775 4/10) feet to Corner No. 4, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 4, from which U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3 the flag-pole in the town of Bradford, a pine pole nine (9) inches in diameter at the base, and forty (40) feet long, marked U. S. M. M. No. 3, bears North fifty-seven (57) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes East at the distance of sixteen hundred and thirty-six and five-tenths (1636 5/10) feet, and the Northwest Corner of Section two (2) in Township One (1) Nor th of Range eighteen (18) East Boise Meridian bears South one (1)

R. H. McCOY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
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degrees, twenty-seven (27) minutes West at a distance of thirty-nine hundred and sixty-three (3963) feet, thence from said Corner No. 4, North twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes East five hundred and twenty-one (521) feet to Corner No. 5, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked "U. S. L. 56, page 5" thence North Seventy-five (75) degrees, fifty-two (52) minutes West, thirteen hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths (1364 5/10) feet to the place of beginning, fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land, more or less, and embracing thirteen hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths (1364 5/10) linear feet of the said MINNIE MOORE LODE from said Discovery Stake, the Mouth of Main Incline bears South sixty-four (64) degrees West at the distance of nineteen (19) feet. From said U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, Post No. 5, of Bellevue City survey bears North seventy-nine (79) degrees forty-four (44) minutes East at the distance of forty-six hundred and five and three-tenths (4605 3/10) feet, being the same Mining Claim and premises granted to Henry Elon Miller, Frederick H. Myers and John M. Moore by Land Grant of the United States of America No. 8376 bearing date November First, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three under the Seal of the General Land Office, and recorded in the said Land Office in Volume 103, pages 49 to 52, inclusive; Also the Mine on said Premises known as the MINNIE MOORE MINE; together with all the dips, spurs and angles, and all the metals, ores, gold and silver bearing quartz, rodk and earth therein; and Also all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenant or therewith usually had and enjoyed; And also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments or appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, of the said grantor, in or to the premises and every part and parcel thereof, and all (if any) the minerals, buildings, boilers, engines, pumps, hoisting apparatus and concentrating machinery; and all the mining tools and appliances of every description heretofore in use, or now on said premises, which may belong to said grantor, in connection with the property; and also all that certain lot or parcel of ground being a portion of the town site of the Town of Bellevue, in the County of Alturas (now Blaine) and Territory (now State) of Idaho, more particularly described as lot numbered three (3) in Block letter "O" in the plot of the said town site, being the same lot and the cottage thereon heretofore occupied by Cecil B. Palmer as a dwelling. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof; And also all the water right and claim for three hundred inches of water measured under a four-inch pressure, to be taken from the creek known as Galena Creek, in Mineral Hill Mining District, County of Alturas (now Blaine County) in said Territory (now State) for the supply of water of the Minnie Moore Mine, the said water right claim having been located by Henry E. Miller of the Town of Bellevue, County of Alturas (now Blaine County) and Territory (now State) of Idaho, and recorded in the Office of the County Recorder of the said County, in Water Rights Record Book No. 2, Page 322. Together with the right of way therefor over and through a certain mining claim named the Relief Mining Claim, and owned by said Henry E. Miller on said 3rd day of March, A. D. 1884; Also the following described premises, to-wit: Lots Four (4) and Five (5) and Six (6) in Block O in the Town of Bellevue, Blaine County, State of Idaho. Together with all and singular the above mentioned premises, and the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances theretunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions and remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

ROBERT T. TUSTIN, of Kansas City, Missouri,

GRANTOR,

TO

MINNIE MOORE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation, duly organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia,

GRANTEE.

DEED.

Dated: February 19, 1901.
Recorded: July 29, 1901, at 1:30 P. M.
Book 52 of Deeds, Page 38.

Signed: Robert T. Tustin.
Ack. February 19, 1901, before Knner S. Boreman, N. P., Cook County, Illinois. (SEAL)

Consideration: $1.00 amd other good and valuable considerations.
Granting Words: Grant, bargain, sell and convey

onveys:

The following properties, situate in Alturas (now Blaine) County, Territory (now State of Idaho, and more particularly described as follows:

All the mining claim and premises upon the MINNIE MOORE LODE being Mineral Entry No. 42 in the Series of the General Land Office of the United States, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 56 embracing a portion of the unsurveyed Public Domain in the Mineral Hill Mining District in the County of Alturas (now Blaine), and Territory (now State) of Idaho, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Boise City, containing fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land more or less, and according to the returns in file in the General Land Office, bounded, described and platted as follows, with magnetic variation at eighteen (18) degrees east, to-wit: Beginning at Corner No. 1, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 1, thence South twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes West three hundred (300) feet to a point from whidh Discovery Stake marked "Dis. U. S. L. 56" bears North eighty-eight (88) degrees East at the distance of five hundred (500) feet, six hundred (600) feet to Corner No. 2, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 2, thence South eighty-nine degrees (89), forty-two (42) minutes East, six hundred and twenty and one-tenth (620 1/10) feet to Corner No. 3, an Aspen Post, four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 3, thence South seventy (70) degrees, forty-two (42) minutes East seven hundred and seventy-five and four-tenths (775 4/10) feet to Corner No. 4, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 4, from which U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, the flag-pole in the Town of Bradford, a pine pole nine (9) inches in diameter at the base, and forty (40) feet long, marked U. S. M. M. No. 3, bears North fifty-seven (57) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes East at the distance of sixteen hundred and thirty-six and five-tenths (1636 5/10) feet, and the Northwest corner of Section two (2) in Township One (1) North of Range eighteen (18) East, Boise

Boise Meridian bears South one (1) degree, twenty-seven (27) minutes West at a distance of thirty-nine hundred and sixty-three (3963) feet, thence from said Corner No. 4 North twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes East five hundred and twenty-one (521) feet to Corner No. 5, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked"U. S. L. 56, page 5," thence North seventy-five (75) degrees, fifty-two (52) minutes West, thirteen hundred and sixty four and five-tenths (1364 5/10) feet to the place of beginning fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land, more or less, and embracing thirteen hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths (1364 5/10) linear feet of the said Minnie Moore Lode from said Discovery Stake, the mouth of Main Incline bears South sixty-four (64) degrees West at the distance of nineteen (19) feet. From said U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, Post No. 5, of Bellevue City survey bears North seventy-nine (79) degrees forty-four (44) minutes East at the distance of forty-six hundred and five and three-tenths (4605 3/10) feet, being the same Mininc Claim and premises granted to Henry Elon Miller, Frederick H. Myers and John M. Moore by Land Grant of the United States of America No. 3876 bearing date November First, One Thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-three under the Seal of the General Land Office, and recorded in the said Land Office in Volume 103, pages 49 to 52, inclusive; also the Mine on said premises known as the MINNIE MOORE MINE; Together with all the dips, spurs and angles, and all the metals, ores, gold and silver bearing quartz, rock and earth therein; And Also all the right, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenant or therewith usually had and enjoyed; And Also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments or appurtenances thereto belonging; And Also all the estate, right, title, interest, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, of the said grantor, in or to the premises and every part and parcel thereof, and all (if any) the minerals, buildings, boilers, engines, pumps, hoisting apparatus and concentrating machinery; And all the mining tools and appliances of every description heretofore in use, or now on said premises, which may belong to said grantor, in connection with the property; and also all that certain lot or parcel of ground being a portion of the town site of the town of Bellevue, in the County of Alturas (now Blaine County) and Territory (now State) of Idaho, more particularly described as lot numbered three (3) in block letter "O" in the plot of the said town site, being the same lot and the cottage thereon heretofore occupied by Cecil B. Palmer as a dwelling. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof; and also all the water right and claim for three hundred inches of water measured under a four-inch pressure, to be taken from the creek known as Galena Creek in Mineral Hill Mining District, County of Alturas (now Blaine County) in said Territory(now State) for the supply of water of the Minnie Moore Mine, the said water right claim having been located by Henry E. Miller, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Alturas (now Blaine County) and Territory (now State) of Idaho, and recorded in the Office of the County Recorder of the said County in Water Rights Record Book No. 2, page 322. Together with the right of way therefor over and through a certain mining claim named the Relief Mining Claim, and owned by said Henry E. Miller on said 3rd day of March A. D. 1884; Also, the following described premises, to-wit: Lots Four (4) Five (5) and Six (6) in Block O, in the Town of Bellevue, Blaine County, State of Idaho. Together with all and singular the above mentioned premises, and the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions and remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

THE MINNIE MOORE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Corporation duly organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of West Virginia, (designated as the mining company),

PARTY OF FIRST PART,

AND

ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, having its chief place of business in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and being authorized to accept and execute trustss, as TRUSTEE,

PARTY OF SECOND PART.

TRUST DEED.

Dated January 1, 1902.
Recorded: Jan. 20, 1902, at 11 A. M.
Book N of Ltges, Page 225.
Signed: The Minnie Moore Mining Company, Limited, By Edward A. King, Its President Geo. L. Lavery, Its Secretary, Irvin E. Rockwell, Its Treasurer. (SEAL) Royal Trust Company, by A. A. Johnston, Its Secretary. (SEAL)
Ack. (As to Edward A. King, President, George L. Lavery, Secretary & Irvin E. Rockwell, Treasurer) Jan. 13, 1902, before Howard P. Castle, N. P., Cook County, Ill. (SEAL)
Ack. (As to A. A. Johnston, Secretary) Jan. 13, 1902, before Geo. T. Parkhurst, N. P., County Cook, Illinois. (SEAL)
Consideration: $150,000.00.
Granting Words: Grant, bargain, sell, convey assign and set over.

Recites : (among other things)

That on January 7, 1902, the Board of Directors voted that said company execute and dispose of 80 five year 6% coupon gold bonds for the total principal sum of $150,000.00, to be dated Jan. 1, 1902, and in order to secure said bonds the officers of the company should make Deed of Trust to Royal Trust Company, as Trustee,

Conveys:

In trust for the uses and trusts hereby created, all and singular all the real and personal property of every kind, character and description of the party of the first part hereto, wheresoever located, whether now owned, or hereafter acquired by it, and particularly the following property, eal and personal, to-wit:

All the mining claim and premises upon the MINNIE MOORE Lode being Mineral Entry No. 42 in the Series of the General Land Office of the United States, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 56, embracing a portion of the unsurveyed Public Domain in the Mineral Hill Mining District in the County of Alturas (now Blaine) and Territory (now State) of Idaho, in the District of Landssubject to sale at Boise City, containing fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15.51/100) acres of land more or less, and according to the returns in file in the General Land Office, bounded, described and platted as follows, with magnetic variation at eighteen (18) degrees east, to-wit: Beginning at Corner No. 1, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 1, thence South twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes West three hundred (300) feet to a point from which Discovery Stake marked " Dis. U. S. L. 56" bears North eighty-eight (88) degrees East at the distance of five hundred (500) feet, six hundred (600) feet to Corner No. 2, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56 P. 2, thence South eighty-nine (89) degrees, forty-two (42) minutes East, six hundred and twenty and one-tenth (620 1/10) feet to Corner No. 3, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked

R. H. McCOY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
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U. S. L. No. 56, P. 3, thence South seventy (70) degrees, forty-two (42) minutes East seven hundred and seventy-five and four-tenths (775 4/10) feet, to Corner No. 4, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 4, from which U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, the flag pole in the Town of Bradford, a pine pole nine (9) inches in diameter at the base and forty (40) feet long, marked U. S. L. M. No. 3, bears North fifty-seven (57) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes East at the distance of sixteen hundred and thirty-six and five-tenths (1636 5/10) feet, and the Northwest Corner of Section Two (2) in Township One (1) North of Range eighteen (18) East, Boise Meridian bears South one (1) degree twenty-seven (27) minutes West at a distance of thirty-nine hundred and sixty-three (3963) feet, thence from said Corner No. 4 North Twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes East five hundred and twenty one (521) feet to Corner No. 5, an Aspen Post four 4 inches square, marked "U. S. L. 56, Page 5" thence North seventy-five (75) degrees, fifty-two (52) minutes West, thirteen hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths (1364.5/10) feet to the place of beginning, fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land, more or less, and embracing thirteen hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths (1364.5/10) linear feet of the said MINNIE MOORE Lode from said Discovery Stake, the mouth of Main incline bears South sixty-four (64) degrees West at the distance of nineteen (19) feet. From said U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3 post No. 5 of Bellevue City survey bears North seventy-nine (79) degrees forty-four (44) minutes East at the distance of forty-six hundred and five and three-tenths (4605.3/10) feet, being the same Mininc Claim and premises granted to Henry Elon Miller, Frederick H. Myers, and John H. Moore by Land Grant of the United States of America No. 8376 bearing date Novembe 1st, 1883, under the seal of the General Land Office, and recorded in the said Land Office in Volume 103, pages 49 to 52, inclusive. Also the Mine on said premises known as the MINNIE MOORE MINE;

Together with all the dips, spurs and angles and all the metals, ores, gold and silver bearing quartz, rock and earth therein; and also all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenant or therewith usually had and enjoyed; And also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments or appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all the minerals, buildings, boilers, engines, pumps, hoisting appratus, concentrating machinery, mining tools, and appliances, and machinery and personal property of every description now in use on said premises in connection with the said property or hereafter acquired by the said mining company for use in connection therewith; also all the water right and claim for 300 inches of water, measured under a 4 inch pressure, to be taken from the Creek known as "Galena Creek," in Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, State of Idaho, for the supply of water of the MINNIE MOORE MINE, the said water right claim having been located by Henry E. Miller of the Town of Bellevue, County of Alturas, now Blaine County, and Territory, now State of Idaho, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said County, in Water Rights Record Book Number 2, on page 322, together with the right of way therefor over and through a certain mining claim named "The Relief Mining Claim," and owned by said Henry E. Miller on said 3rd day of March, A. D. 1884; and also all that certain lot or parcel of ground, being a portion of the town site of the Town of Bellevue, in the County of Alturas, now Blaine County, and Territory, now State of Idaho. More particularly described as Lot numbered 3 in Block lettered O in the plat of the said townsite together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the rents, issues and profits thereof; also the following described premises, to-wit: Lots Four (4), Five (5) and Six (6) in Block O in the Town of Bellevue, Blaine County, Ida o, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; also a certain lease of ground adjoining said mining property heretofore on the 4th day of June, 1888, entered into between the Bellevue Idaho Mining Company and Thomas Carmichael as Trustee for the owners of said MINNIE MOORE MINE, thereafter

by due and proper assignments assigned to the party of the first part, which lease was recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Alturas, now Blaine County, Territory now State of Idaho, on the 8th day of June, 1888, in Book 3, page 189.

In TRUST, nevertheless, for the equal security of the payment of the principal and interest of all bonds issued, and to be issued hereunder, which shall be certified by the said party of the second part, as such Trustee, without any preference or priority of one bond over another, by reason of priority in time of issue, upon certain trust, terms and conditions.

If the said mining company shall pay the principal of all bonds secured hereby and keep all the covenants and agreements herein contained, then the trusts hereby created shall cease and second party shall execute necessary instrument to discharged and cancel this mortgage.

(And other things.)

R. H. McCOY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Illinois, Trustee,

GRANTOR,

TO

THE MINNIE MOORE MINING CO., LTD., a corporation organized and doing business unders the laws of the State of Virginia,

GRANTEE.

RELEASE OF TRUST DEED.

Dated: July 9, 1904.
Recorded: July 18, 1904, at 3:50 P. M.
Book "O" of Mtges, Page 197.

Signed: Royal Trust Company, Trustee, By J. B. Wilbur, President, Attest: A. A. Johnson, Secretary. (SEAL)
Ack. July 9, 1904, before Geo. T. Parkhurst, N. P., Cook County, Illinois. (SEAL)

Cons. $1.00 and other good and valuable consideration.
Granting Words: Releases, remises, transfers, conveys and quit claims.

leases:

To said The Minnie Moore Mining Co. Ltd., all the right, title, interest, possession, claim and demand acquired by said Royal Trust Company as Trustee by virtue of a certain mortgage or deed of trust, dated Jan. 1, 1902, recorded Jan. 20, 1902, in the County of Blaine, in the State of Idaho, in Book N of Mortgages, page 225, to all of the property, both real and personal, therein described, as follows, to-wit:

All the mining claim and premises upon the MINNIE MOORE Lode being Mineral Entry No. 42 in the Series of the General Land Office of the United States, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 56, embarcing a portion of the unsurveyed public Domain in the Mineral Hill Mining District in the County of Alturas (now Blaine) and Territory (now State) of Idaho, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Boise City, containing fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land more or less, and according to the returns in file in the General Land Office, bounded, described and platted as follows, with magnetic variation at eighteen (18) degrees east, to-wit: Beginning at Corner No. 1, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 1, thence South twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes West three hundred (300) feet to a point from which Discovery Stake marked "Dis, U. S. L. 56" bears North eighty-eight (88) degrees east at the distance of five hundred (500) feet, six hundred (600) feet to Corner No. 2, an Aspen Post, four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 2, thence South eighty-nine (89) degrees, forty-two (42) minutes East, six hundred and twenty and one-tenth (620 1/10) feet to Corner No. 3, an Aspen Post, four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 3, thence South seventy (70) degrees, forty-two (42) minutes East seven hundred and seventy-five and four-tenths (775 4/10) feet to Corner No. 4 an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 4, from which U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, the flag-pole in the town of Eradford, a pine pole nine (9) inches in diameter at the base and forty (40) feet long, marked U. S. M. M. No. 3, bears North fifty-seven (57) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes East at the distance

R. H. McCOY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

of Sixteen Hundred and thirty-six and five-tenths (1636 5/10) feet, and the North West Corner of Section two (2) in Township one (1) North of Range eighteen (18) East Boise Meridian bears South one (1) degree twenty-seven (27) minutes West at a distance of thirty-nine hundred and sixty-three (3963) feet, thence from said Corner No. 4 North twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes East five hundred and twenty-one (521) feet to Corner No. 5, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, page 5" thence North seventy-five (75) degrees, fifty-two (52) minutes West, thirteen hundred and sixty-four anf five-tentsh (1364 5/10) feet to the place of beginning, fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land, more or less, and embracing thirteen hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths (1364 5/10) linear feet of the said Minnie Moore Lode from said Discovery Stake, the mouth of Main Incline bears South sixty-four (64) degrees West at the distance of nineteen (19) feet. From said U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, post No. 5, of Bellevue, City, survey bears North seventy-nine (79) degrees forty-four (44) minutes East at the distanee of forty-six hundred and five and three-tenths (4605 3/10) feet, being the same Mining Claim and premises granted to Henry Elon Miller, Frederick H. Myers and John M. Moore by Land Gant of the United States of America No. 8376 bearing dated November first, One Thousand eight hundred and eighty-three under the seal of the General Land Office, and recorded in the said Land Office in Volumbe 103, pages 49 to 52, inclusve; Also the Mine on said premises known as the MINNIE MOORE MINE:

Together with all the dips, spurs and angles, and all the metals, ores, gold and silver bearing quartz, rock and earth therein; and also all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenant or therewith usually had and enjoyed; and also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments or appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all the minerals, buildings, boilers, engines, pumps, hoisting apparatus, concentrating machinery, mining tools, and appliances, and machinery and personal property of every description now in use on said premises in connection with the said property or hereafter acquired by the said mining company for use in connection therewith; also all the water right and claim for 300 inches of water, measured under a 4 inch pressure, to be taken from the Creek known as "Galena Creek," in Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, State of Idaho, for the supply of water of the Minnie Moore Mine, the said water right claim having been located by Henry E. Millerof the Town of Bellevue, County of Alturas, now Blaine County, and Territory, now State, of Idaho, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said County, in Water Rights Record Book Number 2, on page 322, together with the right of way therefor, over and through a certain mining claim named "The Relief Mining Claim," and owned by said Henry E. Miller on said 3rd day of March, A. D. 1884; and also all that certain lot or parcel of ground, being a portion of the townsite of the Town of Bellevue, in the County of Alturas, now Blaine County, and Territory, now State of Idaho. More particularly described as Lot Numbered 3 in Block lettered O, in the plot of said town site,together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issue and profits thereof; also the following described premises, to-wit: Lots Four (4), Five (5), and Six (6) in Block (, in the Town of Bellevue, Blaine County, Idaho, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appaertaining and the reversion and reversions, ramainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; also a certain lease of ground adjoining said mining property heretofore on the 4th day of June, 1888, entered into between the Bellevue Idaho Mining Company and Thomas Carmichael as Trustee for the owners of said Minnie Moore Mine, thereafter by due and proper assignments assigned to the said Minnie Moore Mining Co., Ltd., which lease was recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Alturas, now Blaine County, Territory, now State, of Idaho, on the 8th day of June, 1888, in Book 2, page 182

MINNIE MOORE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of West Virginia, with principal office and place of business at Room 735, 159 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, and authorized to transact business in the State of Idaho,

GRANTOR,

TO

IDAHO CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Arizona, and authorized to, and transacting business in the State of Idaho,

GRANTEE.

WARRANTY DEED

Dated: July 9, 1906.
Recorded: July 14, 1906, at 10:15 A. M.
Book 53 of Deeds, Page 415.
Signed: Minnie Moore Mining Company, Limited, By James C. Brown, President. Attest: Malcolm B. Sterrett, Secretary. (CORPORATE SEAL)
Witness: Elmer D. Brothers, Irvin E. Rockwell
Ack. (As to James C. Brown, President) July 9 1906, before Elmer DeWitt Brothers, N. P., Cook County, Illinois. (SEAL) (Also as to Malcolm. B. Sterrett, Secretay.)
Certificate As to Notary: Dated: July 10, 1906. Signed: Peter B. Olsen, County Clerk. (SEAL)
Consideration: $1000.00
Granting Words: Grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, convey, warrant, alien and confirm.
Covenant: Warrant and forever defend.

Conveys: In pursuance to Resolutions:

All the following described lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated in the County of Blaine, State of Idaho, and known anddescribed as follows, to wit:

All the mining claim and premises upon the MINNIE MOORE Lode being Mineral Entry No. 42 in the Series of General Land Office of the United States, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot No. 56, embracing a portion of the unsurveyed Public Domain in the Mineral Hill Mining District in the County of Alturas (now Blaine) and Territory (now State) of Idaho, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Boise City, containing fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land more or less, and according to the returns on file in the General Land Office, bounded, described and platted as follows, with magnetic variation at eighteen (18) degrees east, to-wit: Beginning at Corner No. 1, an aspen post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 1, thence South twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes West three hundred (300) feet to a point from which discovery stake marked "Dis. U. S. L. 56" bears North eighty-eight (88) degrees East at the distance of five hundred (500) feet, six hundred (600) feet to Corner No. 2, an Aspen Post, four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 2, thence South eighty-nine (89) degrees, forty-two (42) minutes East, six hundred and twenty and one-tenth (620 1/10) feet to Corner No. 3, an Aspen Post, four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 3, thence South seventy (70) degrees, forty-two (42) minutes East seven hundred and seventy-five and four tenths (775 4/10) feet to Corner No. 4 an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 4, from which U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, the flag-pole in the town of Broadford, a pine pole nine (9) inches in diameter at the base and forty (40) feet long, marked U. S. M. M. No. 3, bears North fifty-seven (57) degrees twenty-eight (28) Minutes East at the distance of sixteen hundred and thirty-six and five-tenths (1636 5/10) feet, and the Northwest Corner of Section two (2) in Township one (1) North of Range eighteen (18) east Boise Meridian bears South one (1) degree twenty-seven (27) minutes West at a distance of

thirty-nine hundred and sixty-three (3963) feet, thence from said Corner No. 4 North Twenty-one (21) degrees, thirty (30) minutes East five hundred and twenty-one (521) feet to corner No. 5, an Aspen Post four (4) inches square, marked U. S. L. 56, P. 5, thence North seventy-five (75) degrees, fifty-two (52) minutes West, thirteen hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths (1364 5/10) feet to the place of beginning, fifteen and fifty-one hundredths (15 51/100) acres of land, more or less, and embracing thirteen hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths (1364 5/10) linear feet of the said MINNIE MOORE Lode from said Discovery stake, the mouth of Main Incline bears South sixty-four (64) degrees East at the distance of nineteen (19) feet. From said U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, post No. 5 of Bellevue City, survey bears North seventy-nine (79) degrees forty-four (44) minutes East at the distance of forty-six hundred five and three-tenths (4605 3/10) feet, being the same Mining Claim and premises granted to Henry Elon Miller, Frederick H. Myers and John M. Moore by Land Grant of the United States of America No. 8376 bearing date November first, One Thousand eight hundred and eighty-three under the seal of the General Land Office, and recorded in the said Land Office in Volume 103, pages 49 to 52 inclusive; also the mine on said premises known as the MINNIE MOORE MINE: together with all the dips, spurs and angles and all the metals, ores, gold and silver bearing quartz, rock and earth therein; and also all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenant or therewith usually had and enjoyed; and also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also all the minerals, ores, rocks, earth, contents, buildings, boilers, engines, pumps, hoisting apparatus, concentrating machinery, mining tools, implements and appliances, and machinery and personal property of every description now in use on or in connection with same premises; also all water right and claim for 300 inches of water, measured under a 4-inch pressure, to be taken from the Creek known as "Galena Creek", in Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, State of Idaho, for the supply of water of the Minnie Moore Mine, the said water right claim having been located by Henry E. Miller of the Town of Bellevue, County of Alturas, now Blaine County, and Territory, now State of Idaho, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the said County, in WaterRights Record Book Number 2, on page 322, together with the right of way therefro, over and through a certain mining claim named "The Relief Mining Claim", and owned by said Henry E. Miller on said 3rd day of March A. D. 1884; and also all that certain lot or parcel of ground, being a portion of the town site of the Town of Bellevue, in the County of Alturas, now Blaine County, and Territory, now State of Idaho, more particularly described as Lot Numbered 3, in Block Lettered O, in the plot of the said town site, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments thereunto belonging of in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof; also the following described premises, to-wit: Lots four (4), five (5), and Six (6), in Block O, in the Town of Bellevue, Blaine County, Idaho, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion, reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; also a certain lease of ground adjoining said mining property heretofore on the 4th day of June, 1888, entered into between the Bellevue Idaho Mining Company and Thomas Carmichael as Trustee for the owners of said Minnie Moore Mine, thereafter by due and proper assignments assigned to The said Minnie Moore Mining Co., Ltd., which lease was recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Alturas, now Blaine County, Territory, now State, of Idaho, on the 8th day of June, 1888, in Book 3, page 189.

Together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances

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thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining,. . . . . .

And the said party of the first part hereby expressly waivesand releases any and all right, benefit, privilege, advantage and exemption under or by virtue of any and all statutes of the State of Idaho providing for exemption for sale on execution or otherwise.

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At an annual mmeting of the stockholders of said ompany held on July 9, 1906, it was unanimously resolved and agreed to sell all the property and estate, real, personal and mixed, of the Minnie Moore Mining Company, Limited, situated in the State of Idaho, to the Idaho Consolidated Mines Company, Limited, for the sum of $1000.00, as per offer of purchase made by said company, and by said Resolution the President and Secretary were authorized, empowered and directed to prepare, execute and deliver all deeds, etc., necessary for conveying said property; at annual regular meeting of Board of Directors of said company held on said date it was voted to sell all company property in Idaho for said sum.

IDAHO CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation, duly organized under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Arizona, (hereinafter designated "said mining company"),

GRANTOR,

TO

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK OF RACINE, WISCONSIN, a corporation, duly organized and existing under the lasts of the State of Wisconsin, having its principal place of business in the city of Racine, Racine County, Wisconsin, and being authorized to accept and execute trusts, as TRUSTEE,

GRANTEE.

TRUST DEED.

Dated: February 1, 1909.
Recorded: Feb. 10, 1909, at 3:50 P. M.
Book "R" of Mtges, Page104.

Signed: Idaho Consolidated Mines Company, Limited, By J. P. H. Cunningham, Its President, and C. L. White, Its Secretary, and Charles E. Carpenter, Its Treasurer. (CORPORATE SEAL). Commercial and Savings Bank, By Berhard Hinrichs, Its President. (CORPORATE SEAL).
Ack. (As to J. P. H. Cunningham, President and C. L. White, Secretary) Feb. 1, 1909, before R. W. Hazen, N. P.,Lawrence County, Penn. (SEAL). Com. exp. at end of next session of the Senate.
Ack. (As to Charles R. Carpenter, Treasurer) Feb. 2, 1909, before Elbert B. Hand, N. P., Racine County, Wisconsin. (SEAL). Com. Exp. July 10, 1911.
Ack. (As to Bernard Henrichs, President of Commercial & Savings Bank) Feb. 2, 1909, before Elbert B. Hand, N. P., Racine County, Wisconsin. (SEAL) Com. exp. July 10, 1911.

Consideration: $250,000.00
Granting Words: Grant, bargain, sell, convey, assign, set over, alien, release and confirm

Recites: (Among other things.)

That said mining company is a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Arizona,. . . . . with its principal office in the city of Newcastle, in the county of Lawrence and State of Pennsylvania, and its principal place of business in the County of Blaine in the State of Idaho, and said first party has power to incur indebtedness to an amount in excess of $250,000.00 and has power to borrow that amount on the credit of the company, and to execute its bonds therefor, and to secure the payment of the same by a trust deed or mortgage, and

At a regular meeting of the stock holders of said mining company held January 12, 1909, a resolution was passed authorizing the issuance of first mortgage bonds in the principal amount of $250,000.00 to be dated February 1, 1909, and payable to bearer February 1, 1914, said bonds to be secured by mortgage or trust deed upon all of the property now owned or hereafter acquired by said mining company in Blaine County, State of Idaho; that the President, Secretary and Treasurer of said mining company are authorized to issue and execute said bonds and deed of trust. The Board of Directors of said mining company on January 23, 1909, did ratify and confirm the action of the stockholders, and order that said mining company execute

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and dispose of its 320 5 year, 6% coupon gold bonds for principal sum of $250,000.00, and the interest coupons thereto attached; also authorized President, Secretary and Treasurer to execute deed of trust to Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine, Wisconsin, as Trustee. (Form of Gold Bond attached) (Form of Coupon attached) (Trustee's Certificate attached.)

In order to secure the payment of the principal and interest of said 320 bonds numbered consecutively from 1 to 320, for the total principal sum of $250,000.00, payable February 1, 1914, and bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum from Feb. 1, 1909, without any preference whatever of one bond over another, and in consideration of the premises and of $1.00

Conveys:

Unto the party of the second part and its successors in trust and assigns forever, but in trust for the use and trusts hereby created, all and singular all the real and personal property of every kind, character and description of the party of the first part hereto, wheresoever located, whether now owned or hereafter aquired by it, and particularly the following property,real and personal, to-wit:

All of the real estate, mining property, mining machinery, surface buildings and equipment, water rights, power plant, mining claims, milling plant and all other property of said mining company, all situated in Blaine County, State of Idaho, and particularly described as folliws to-wit:

POWER PLANT PROPERTY. (Not herein abstracted)

MINNIE MOORE MINE. All the mining claim and presmies upon the Minnie Moore Lode being Mineral Entry No. 42 in the series of the General Land Office of the United States, designated by the Surveyor General as Lot N. 56, embracing a portion of the unsurveyed public domain in the Mineral Hill Mining District, in the County of Alturas (now Blaine County) and Territory (now State of Idaho), in the District of Lands subject to sale at Boise City, containing15.51 acres of land, more or less, and, according to the returns on file in the General Land Office, bounded, described and platted as follows; with magnetic variation at 18 degrees East, to-wit: Beginning at corner No. 1, an aspen post four (4) inches square, marked "H. S. L. 56 P. I." thence South 21 degrees, 30 minutes West, 300 feet to a point from which discovery stake, marked "DisU.S.L.56" bears North 88° East at the distance of 500 feet, 600 feet to corner No. 2, an aspen post four (4) inches square, marked "U.S.L.56 P.2"; thence South 89° 42' East, 620.1 feet to corner No. 3 an aspen post four (4) inches square, marked "U.S.L.56 P. 3"; thence South 70° 42' East, 775.4 feet to corner No. 4, an aspen post four (4) inches square, marked "U.S.L.56 P.4" from which U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3, the flag pole, in the town of Broadford, a pine pole nine (9) inches in diameher at the base, and forty (40) feet long marked "U.S.M.M. No. 3" bears North 57°28' East, at the distance of 1636.5 feet, and the Northwest corner of Section 2 in Township 1 North, Range 18 East Boise Meridian, bears South 1° 27' West, at the distance of 3963 feet; thence from said corner No. 4, North 21° 30' East 521 feet to corner No. 5, an aspen post four (4) inches square, marked "U.S.L. 56, page 5); thence North 75° 52' West, 1364.5 feet to the place of beginning, containing 15 51/100 acres of land, more or less, and embracing 364.5 linear feet of the said Minnie Moore Lode from said discovery stake, the Mouth of Main Incline bears S. 64° West, at the distance of 19 feet from said U. S. Mineral Monument No. 3 Post No. 5 of Bellevue City Survey, bears North 79° 44' East, at the distance of 4605.3 feet, being the same mining claim and premises granted to Henry Elon Miller, Frederick H. Myers and John M. Moore, by Land Grant of the United States of America, No.

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8376, bearing date November 1st, 1883, under the seal of the General Land Office, and recorded in the said Land Office in Volume 103, page 49 to 52 inclusive. Also the mine on said premises known as the Minnie Moore Mine. Together with all the dips, spurs and angles, and all the metals, ores, gold and silver bearing quartz, rock and earth therein, and also all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenant or therewith usually had and enjoyed, and also all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments or appurtenances thereto belonging, (also certain personal property, water right, etc.) Also a certain lease of ground adjoining said mining property heretofore, on June 4, 1888, entered into between the Bellevue Idaho Mining Company and Thomas Carmichael as trustee for the owners of said Minnie Moore Mine thereafter by due and proper assignments assigned to the said Minnie Moore Mining Company, Ltd., which lease was recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Alturas, now Blaine County, Territory, now State of Idaho, on June 8, 1888, in Book 3 page 189; (also certain ore)

DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE BUILDING, BARN, etc, situated on the Werry Tract, Broadford, Idaho.

DESCRIPTION OF PATENTED LODE CLAIMS:

RELIEF: The Relief Lode Mining Claim designed by U. S. Surveyor General as Lot #50 in Sec. 34, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, more fully described in U. S. Pate #11,269, as follows: Magnetic variation 18 deg. 30' E. Beginning at dis covery, running thence S. 89 deg. 52 min. E. 200 ft. to East end center of Claim, thence N. 21 deg. 30 min. E. 300 feet to Cor. #1, being identical with Cor. #1 of Lot #56, the Minnie Moore Lode Claim, and from which the Cor. common to Sec. 26, 27, 34 and 35, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., bears N. 68 deg. 7 min. and 1 sec. E. 1,650 and 7/10ths feet distant; thence S. 21 deg. 30 min. W. 600 ft. to cor. #2; being identical with Cor. #2 of said Lot #56, thence N. 89 deg. 52 min. W. 1500 ft. to Cor. #3; thence N. 21 deg. 30 min. E. 600 ft. to Cor. #4; thence S. 89 deg. 52 min. E. 1500 ft. to said Cor. #1, the place of beginning survey of the exterior boundaries; containing an acre of 19 and 24/100ths acres more or less. Patent duly recorded in the County Recorders office for Blaine County, Idaho Oct. 10th, 1889, Book 15, page 96; together with the shaft house, all buildings, boilers, engines, pupms, hoisting apparatus, electrical equipment, mining tools and appliances, machinery and personal property of every description, now in use on said premises, or hereafter acquired by the said mining company for use in connection therewith.

HOPE LODE MINING CLAIM. Designated by U. S. Surveyor General as Lot #61 in Sec. 34, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, more fully described in U. S. Patent #16,278 as follows: Magnetic Variation 18 deg. 30 min E. Beginning at discovery, thence S. 89 deg. 42 min. E. 513 ft. to a point on East end line of Claim; thence N. 70 deg. 18 min. E. 50 ft. to Cor. #1; from which the Cor. common to Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35 in T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., bears N. 46 deg. 28 min. and 29 sec. E. 1707 and 5/10ths ft. distant; thence S. 7 deg. 18 min. W. 352 ft. to Cor. # 2; thence N. 89 deg. 42 min. W. 1413 ft. to Cor. #3; thence N. 7 deg. 18 min. E. 349 and 4/10ths. ft. to intersection with South side of Lot #50, Relief Lode, 352 ft. to Cor. #4; thence S. 89 deg. 42 min. E. 900 ft. to Cor. #2 of said Lot #50, 1,413 ft. to Cor. #1, the place of beginning. Expressly excepting and excluding from these presents, all that portion of ground embraced in said HOPE LODE which is embraced in said Lot #50, Relief Lode; said Hope Lode containing an area of 11 and 30/100ths. acres. Patent duly recorded in the County Recorders office for Blaine County, Idaho, in Book 15 page 212.

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ERIE LODE MINING CLAIM. Designated By U. S. Surveyor General as Lot #64 in Sec. 34, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, more fully described in U. S. Patent #16,477 as follows: Magnetic Variation 18 deg. 30 min. E. Beginning at Cor. #1, running thence N. 31 deg. 30 min. W. 365 ft. to Cor. #2; thence N. 70 deg. 50 min. W. 1062 ft. to Cor. #3; thence N. 29 deg. 30 min. E. 462 ft. to Cor #4; thence S. 70 deg. 50 min. E. 1062 ft. to Cor. #5; from which the Cor. common to Sec. 26, 27, 34 and 35, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., bears N. 57 deg. 36 min. and 4 sec. E. 2844 and 3/10ths ft. distant; thence S. 31 deg. 30 min. E. 365 ft. to Cor #6; thence S. 29 deg. 30 min. W. 217 ft. to a point from which a stake at discovery bears N. 31 deg. and 30 min. W. 365 ft.; 462 ft. to Cor. #1, the place of beginning. Expressly excepting and excluding from these presents all that portion ofsaid Erie Lode hereinbefore described, embraded in Lot #53, the Overland Lode Claim and Lot #61, the Hope Lode Claim, and the Clipper Lode Claim, unsurveyed; said ERIE LODE containing 13 and 14/100ths. acres. Patent duly recorded in the County Recorders office for Blaine County, Idaho in Book 15 on page 202.

CHILI FRACTION LODE. Designated by U. S. Surveyor General As Lot #71 in Sec. 34, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M. Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, described in U. S. Patent #20,280 as follows: Magnetic Variation 18 deg. 30 min. E. Beginning at Cor. #1, from which the Cor. common to Sections 25, 26, 27, 34 and 35, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., bears N. 51 deg. 8 min. E. 2426 and 9/100ths. ft. distant; thence S. 21 deg. 30 min. W. 600 ft. to Cor. # 2; thence N. 54 deg. 35 min. 48 sec. W. 1533 and 87/100ths. ft. to Cor. #3; thence N. 21 deg. 30 min. E. 318 and 76/100ths. ft. to Cor. #4; thence S. 65 deg. 8 min. 37 sec. E. 1491 and 5/10ths. ft. to Cor. 1, the place of beginning, survey. Expressly excepting and excluding the area in conflict with Lot #44 A, Alta Lode, Lot #50 Relief Lode, and Lot 61 Hope Lode, Lot 64 Erie Lode and Lot 73 Badger Lode. Net area of said Chili Fraction Lode 6 and 11/100ths. acres. Patent duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder for Blaine County, Idaho, in Book 15 page 598.

BADGER LODE. An undivided ½ interest in the BADGER LODE, designated by Surveyor General as Lot #73 in Sec. 27, 34, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, described in U. S. Patent as follows: Magnetic Variation 18 deg. 30 min. E. Beginning with Cor. #1, running thence N. 13 deg. 45 min. W. 451.8 ft. to Cor #2; thence N. 41 deg. 10 min. W. 977 ft. to Cor. #3; thence N. 30 deg. #. 368.42 ft. to Cor. #4; thence S. 35 deg. E. 1365 ft. to Cor. #5; from which Cor. the Cor. common to Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., bears N. 77 deg. 16 min. 31 sec. E. 3062.95 ft. distant; thence S. 30 deg. ". 433.3 ft. to Cor. #1, the place of beginning, survey of exterior boundaries ofthe said BADGER LODE, expressly excepting and excluding the area in conflict with the Relief Lode Lot #50, net area of Badger Lode 8 and 705/1000ths. acres. Patent duly recorded in the County Recorders office for Blaine County, in Book 15 page 604.

ALTA LODE MINING CLAIM. The Alta Lode Mining Claim designated by U. S. Surveyor General as Lot #44 A in Sections 27 and 34, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, more fully described in U. S. Pate #12219 as follows: Magnetic Variation 18 deg. 30 min. E. Beginning at discovery, thence N. 10 deg. W. 200 ft. to the North end center of Claim; thence N. 71 deg. 30 min. E. 270 ft. to Cor. #1; from whic the ¼ Sec. Cor. between Sections 27 and 34 T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., bears S. 84 deg. and 32 min. E. 1,305 ft. distant; thence S 41 deg. 10 min. E. 977 ft. to Cor. #2; thence S. 13 deg. and 45 min. E. 390 ft. to Cor. #3; thence S. 71 deg. 30 min. W. 440 ft. to Cor. #4; thence N. 42 deg. 70 min. W. 770 ft. to Cor. #5; thence N. 31 deg. 10 min. W. 603 ft. to Cor. #6;

thence N. 71 deg. 30 min. E. 540 ft. to Cor. #1, the place of beginning survey of exterior boundaries of said Lot #44 A, containing an area of 18 and 20/100ths acres. Patent duly recorded in the County Recorders office for Blaine County, Idaho, in Book 15 page 38.

QUEEN OF THE HILLS. (Not herein abstracted)

GREY COPPER. An undivided 2022/3650ths. interest of the GREY COPPER LODE, designated by U. S. Surveyor General As Lot #56, Sec. 27, 34, 35, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, described in U. S. Patents as Follows: Magnetic variation 18 deg. 30 min. E. Beginning at Cor. #1, running thence N. 20 deg. 15 min. E. 333 ft. to Cor. #2, thence S. 69 deg. 25 min. E. 1000 ft. to Cor. #3; from which Cor. the Cor. common to Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., bears N. 46 deg. 49 min. 27 sec. E. 341 and 2/10ths. ft.; thence S. 51 deg. 45 min. E. 500 ft. to Cor. #4; thence S. 25 min. W. 333 ft. to Cor. #5; thence N. 51 deg. 45 min. W. 500 ft. to Cor. #6; thence N. 69 deg. 45 min. W. 1000 ft. to Cor. #1, the place of beginning survey of exterior boundaries of said GREY COPPER LODE; expressly excluding and excepting from these presents the area in conflidt with Lot 51 Old Telegraph Lode, containing a net area of 5 and 725/1000ths. acres. Patent duly recorded in the County Recorders Office for Blaine County, Idaho, in Book 15, page 613.

OLD TELEGRAPH. An undivided 2022-3650ths. part of the OLD TELEGRAPH LODE MINING CLAIM, designated by U. S. Surveyor General as Lot #51 in Sec. 34, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., in Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, more fully described in U. S. Patant #22,205 as follows: Magnetic variation 18 deg. 30 min. E. Beginning at Cor. #1, from which the Cor. common to Sec. 26, 27, 34 and 35, in T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., bears N. 69 deg. 27 min. 24 sec. W. 1,706 and 18/100ths. ft. distant; thence N. 14 deg. 8 min. E. 286 ft. to a point from which discovery stake bears S. 75 deg. and 52 min. E. 600 ft. distant; 561 ft. to Cor. #2; thence S. 75 deg. 52 min. E. 199 and 6/10ths. ft. to Cor. #3; thence S. 20 deg. 15 min. W. 102 and 2/10ths. ft. to Cor. #4; being identical with Cor. #1 of Survey 502, Grey Copper Lode; thenee S. 69 deg. 45 min. E. 1000 ft. to Cor. #5; being also Cor. #6 of sai Survey #502; thence S. 51 deg. 45 min. E. 347 and 3/10ths. ft. to Cor. #6; thence S. 14 de 8 min. W. 210 and 9/10ths. ft. to Cor. #7; thence N. 75 deg. 52 Min. W. 1500 ft. to Cor. #1, tye place of betinning survey of exterior boundaries of said Lot #51, containing an acrea of 13 and 763/1000ths. acres, more or less. Patent duly recorded in the County Recorders office if Blaine County, Idaho, Book 15, page 539.

U. S. LODE. Designated by U. S. Surveyor General As Lot #63 in Sec. 28, T. 2 N, R. 18 E. B. M. Mineral Hill Mining Distfict, Blaine County, Idaho, more fully described in U. S. Patents as follows: Magnetic Variation 18 deg. 30 min. E. Beginning at Cor. #1, from which ¼ Sec. Cor. between Sections 27 and 28 T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., bears S. 37 deg. 30 min. E. 1107 ft.; thence S. 46 deg. 30 min. W. 600 ft. to Cor. #2; thence N. 43 deg. 30 min. E. 1370 ft. to Cor. #3; thence N. 46 deg. 30 min. E. 600 ft. to Cor. #4; thence S. 43 deg. 30 min. E. 1370 ft. to Cor. #1, the place of beginning survey of exterior boundaries of said U. S. Lode, containing an area of 18.871 acres. Patent duly recorded in the County Recorders office for Blaine County, Idaho, in Book 15 on page 601.

MAGGIE LODE. The Maggie Lode Mining Claim, designated By U. S. Surveyor General as Lot #62, in Sec. 27 and 28, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, more fully described in U. S. Patents as follows: Magnetic Variation 18 deg. 30 min. E. Beginning at Cor. #1, running thence N. 46 deg. 30 min. E. 600 ft. to Cor. #2;

from qhixh the ¼ Sec. Cor. between Sections 27 and 28 T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M., bears S. 37 deg. 30 min. E. 1107 ft. thence S. 43 deg. 30 min. E. 1500 ft. to Cor. #3; thence S. 46 deg. 30 min W. 600 ft. to Cor. #4; thence N. 43 deg. 30 min. W. 1500 ft. to Cor. #1, the place of beginning survey of exterior boundaries of said Maggie Lode, containing an area of 20.661 acres. Patent duly recorded in the County Recorders office for Blaine County, Idaho, in Book 15, page 610.

UNPATENTED CLAIMS. Being held by location under U. S. and State Law pertaining to location of mineral lands. KATE # 1, a re-location of the old Hillside View Lode; survey #798, situated near the mouth of Galena, or Minnie Moore Gulch; adjoining the West line of old town of Broadford, conflicting with same and also with the Queen of the Hills Lode and the Mill Side lode in Mineral Hill Mining Distridt, Blaine County, Idaho, application for U. S. Patent having been made October 1st, 1908, U. S. Mineral Survey for same having been completed October 5th, 1908.

Mill Side: (Not herein abstracted) Relief Fraction (Not herein abstracted)

Dee Fraction (Not herein abstracted) Eclipse (Not herein abstracted)

Queen Bee (Not herein abstracted) Belfast (Not herein abstracted)

Dublin (Not herein abstracted)

All of the foregoing unpatented claims (eight in number) being located in Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, and on the strike of the Minnie Moore contact vein or parallel therewith, as shown on the surface maps and plats of survey thereof.

Assay and Pump House Buildings. (said buildings situated on the corner of Galena and Main Streets, 300 feet East of the fore going described Milling Plant in the old town of Broadford, Blaine County, Idaho.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said mine and other property and premises hereby mortgaged, or expressed, or intended so to be, or any part thereof, belonging, or in anywise appertaining. . . . . .

IN TRUST nevertheless, for the equal security of the payment of the principal and interest of all bonds issued, and to be issued hereunder, which shall be certified by the said party of the second part as such Trustee, without any preference or priority of one bond over another, by reason of priority in the time of issue, or negotiation, and upon the following terms and conditions, that is to say: trust.

First: Upon the recording of this deed of trust, the said 320 bonds, numbered from 1 to 320 both inclusive, for the total principal sum of $250,000.00, payable February 1st, 1914, and bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum, from February 1st, 1909, shall be issued and certified by the party of the second part hereto, and delivered to J. P. H. Cunningham, or his successor, as President, of the party of the first part hereto forthwith, or upon his written request.

Second. If the said mining company shall well and truly pay, or cause to be

paid to the holders hereof, the principal of all bonds secured hereby, and the interest to become due thereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the said bonds and coupons, ... and shall keep and perform all the covenants, agreements and stipulations on its part herein contained, then these presents, and the trusts hereby created, and all the estate, right, title and interest hereby vested in the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns, shall cease and determine as fully as if this deed of trust had never been executed, and in that case the said party of the second part, or its successors or assigns on demand of the said mining company, and the cancellation of all the bonds and coupons hereby secured, shall execute and deliver to it, all such instruments as may be necessary to discharge and cancel this mortgage.

Third: Until default shall be made, for the period hereinafter specified, by the said mining company, its successors or assings, in the payment of the principal or interest of said bonds hereby secured, or some of them, or in the performance of some other of the covenants, stipulations and provisions on its part herein contained, the said mining company shall have and be entitled to the possession, management, operation, use and enjoyment of the property and privileges hereby mortgaged, and the rents, income and profits thereof, and shall be entitled to operate said mining property, and to remove therefrom in the ordinary and usual course of mining, any ores, metals, mining or oils contained therein, and to sell or otherwise dispose thereof, and to apply the proceeds thereof to its own individual use.

Fourth: That the said mining company covenants and agrees. . . . . it will pay and discharge all taxes, assessments and other levies imposed thereon during the continuance of this mortgage; that it will not permit any lien to be created; keep all buildings insured; . . . . . .

Fifth: If the interest on any of the bonds hereby secured shall not be paid by the party of the fifst part, when the same shall become due, and if such interest remains in arrears for 12 months after demand, at the place where the same is payable, or if the principal of said bonds, or any of them shall not be paid at their maturity, or in case of the breach by the party of the first part of any of the covenants or agreements herein contained, then it shall be lawful for the party of the second part, or its successor in trust, for the time being, and it shall be the duty of such trustee, upon the request in writing of the holders of not less than 3/4 of the bonds hereby secured then outstanding, to enter forthwith, demand, take and maintain possession of all and singular the estate and premises hereby conveyed,. . . . . and have, use, manage, operate and enjoy the same, ...

Sixth: That if a twelve months default occu in the payment of the interest on said bonds, or any part thereof after demand of payment, or in case of a breach of any of the covenants and agreements herein contained, then it shall be lawful for the party of the second part hereto, and it shall be its duly upon said twelve months default . . . . . .to declare the principal of all of said bonds then outstanding due and payable;. . . . . and in such case the Trustee hereunder, shall, at the request of the holders of at least 3/4 of said bonds, institute and carry on all such sutis and proceedings to foreclose this trust deed and the lien thereof, and in that case the party of the first part hereby consents to the appointment of a receiver for said property. . . .and out of the proceeds of sale the trustee shall pay amounts due.

Seventh: Upon any sale of the property and privileges hereby mortgaged.... . .the purchaser in making payment therefor, shall be entitled to use toward payment of the

R. H. MOODY, BONDED ABSTRACTER

purchase price any of the bonds or coupons issued hereunder,. . . . . .

Eight: And the said party of the first part further agrees that it will, in case of a twelve months default after demand, in the payment by it of the interest on any of its bonds hereby secured, forthwith upon demand surrender full and peaceful possession of all and singular the premises hereby conveyed, or assigned. . . . . .

(And other things.)

R. H. McCOY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

J. J. DONOVAN, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Receiver of the IDAHO CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY, LIMITED,

GRANTOR,

TO

LALLAH R. WHITE,

GRANTEE.

DEED

Dated: June 29, 1912.
Recorded: June 29, 1912, at 3:15 P. M.
Book 80 of Deeds, Page 217

Signed: J. H. Donovan, Receiver of the Idaho Consolidated Mines Co. Limited
Ack. June 29, 1912, before L. L. Sullivan, N. P., Blaine County, Idaho. (SEAL)

Consideration: $20,000.00
Granting Words: Grant, bargain, sell and convey

Recites:

WHEREAS, on the 20th day of May, 1912, the Judge of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for the County of Blaine, made an order of sale, authorizing the said party of the first part to sell all the property, real, personal and mixed, coming into the possession of said first party as such Receiver, specified and particularly described in said order of sale, and which order of sale is nowon file with the Clerk of said Caubt, and is hereby referred to and made a part of this indenture; and,

WHEREAS, Under and by virtue of said order of sale, and pursuant to the legal notices there of, the said party of the first part on the 10th day of June, 1912, at the office of said Idaho Consolidated Mines Company, Limited, in the town of Broadford, in said County and State, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, offered for sale at public auction, and subject to the confirmation of said Court, the said real estate, personal property, franchises and rights situated in said County, and specified and described in said order of sale as aforesaid; and at such sale the said party of the second part became the purchaser of the whole of the said property, hereinafter particularly described, for the sum of $20,000.00, said second party being the highest and best bidder, and that being the highest and best sum bid; and,

WHEREAS, The said Court, upon due and legal return of his proceedings under the said order of sale made by the said party of the first part on the 17th day of June, 1912, after making the said sale, and upon due and legal notice of at least ten days given as the law required, did on the 20th day of June, 1912, make an order confirming said sale, and directing conveyances to be executed to the said party of the second part; a copy of which order of confirmation is now on file with the Clerk of said Court, and which order is hereby referred to and made a party of this indenture.

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BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

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Conveys:

Pursuant to the order last aforesaid of the said District Court,. . . . all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Idaho Consolidated Mines Company, Limited, and of the said party of the first part, and also all the right, title, and interest that the said estate by operation of law, or otherwise, may have acquired other than or in addition to that of said Idaho Consolicated Mines Company, Limited, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in said County and State, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

All those certain lode mining claims, situate near the town of Broadford, in Mineral Hill District, Blaine County, Idaho, described as follows, to-wit:

The Minnie Moore Lode patented as Lot No. 56, Survey No. 20;

The Relief Lode patented as Lot No. 50, Survey No. 14;

The Hope Lode patented as Lot No. 61, Survey No. 552;

The Erie Lode patented as Lot No. 64, Survey No. 578;

The Chili Fraction lode patented as Lot No. 71, Survey No. 797;

An undivided one-half interest in the Badger lode, patented as Lot No. 73, Survey No. 799, amended;

The Alta lode and Millsite patented as Lot No. 44-A, Survey No. 8-A and B;

An undivided 2022/3650 part of the Queen of the Hills lode patented as Lot No. 47; Survey No. 11;

An undivided 2022/3650 part of the Grey Copper lode patented as Lot No. 56, Survey No. 502;

An undivided 2022/3650 part of the Old Telegraph lode patented as Lot No. 51; Survey No. 15, amended;

The U, S. Lode patented as Lot No. 63, Survey No. 577;

The Maggie lode patented as Lot No. 62, Survey No. 576;

The Relief Fraction lode, situated in Minnie Moore Gulch, adjoining the S. E. line of the Relief lode patented together with the S. W. end line of the Chili Fraction and Erie lodes; and adjoining the Overland lode on the South and the Alta and Hancock lodes patented on the West;

The Dee Fration lode, location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 3 of Quartz Claims Records, page 186;

The Eclipse lode, location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 1 or Quartz

Claims Records, page 126; and amended location of which recorded in Book 1 of Amended Locations at page 30;

The Queen Bee lode, amended location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 1 of Amended Locations of Quartz Claims Records, page 29;

The Belfast lode, location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 2 of Quartz Claims Records, page 380;

The Dublin lode, location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 2 of Quartz Claims Records, page 379;

The foregoing book and page references of recording of location notices are the records of the office of the County Recorder of said Blaine County, to which reference is hereby made for a complete description of said claims.

Together with all buildings, tool, supplies, machinery, hoists, and general mining equipment located at the Allen shaft situated on the Relief lode claims; and also all buildings, machinery and equipment located above and below ground at the Minnie Moore shaft located at the Minnie Moore lode claim; also all buildings and assay houses including appliances and supplies located therein; also 1400 feet of 36 inch gage railroad for electric power tram-way, including one six-ton Jeffrey locomotive and 160 cubic foot dump car for same; also one ore crusher 9X15 Blake size, together with conveyor belt system, weighing scales, and one 25 H. P. motor and one 7½ H. P. motor operating same;

Also the Iron Covered Ore Jig Mill located on the S. E. portion of the Queen of the Hills lode claim and containing substantially the following equipment: Water, tank, pipe line, ore bins, ore feeders, one set coars crushing rolls, one 30 H. P. motor operating same, trommel system followed with one set of coarse jigs, followed with one set of Colorado Iron Works Crushing rolls, followed with one set of Callow Belt screens,followed with one set of fine jigs, followed with dewaterizer, and one set of Colorado Iron Works Crushing rolls, together with all shafting, pulleys and belts, extra screen cloth unused and all material as located within said Ore Jig Mill building;

Also three 75 K. W. transformers located in Transforming station on the Mill Side lode claim and connected with the high tension system of the Hydro Electric Power plaint hereinafter described; also one 20 H. P. motor direct connected to one Byron Jackson Centrifugal pump located in the well in the town of Broadford, on the east 50 feet of Lot 2, Block 21 of said town;

Also including all machinery, tools, equipments, connections, appliances, and property of every kind and nature situate in any and all of said houses, shops, bins, sheds, rooms and buildings, and used in any way in the operation or working of said mining claims; a full and complete description of which is set forth in the report of the Receiver herein, filed in the above entitled case, to which reference is hereby made for a detailed description;

Also all machinery, pumps, tools, tracks, rails, supplies, equipments, appliances and property of every kind and nature, situate on said mining claims or in the underground workings thereof, or on adjoining property and used in connection therewith,

R. H. MOODY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

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a full description of same being set forth in said Receiver's report, to which reference is hereby made;

Also that certain power site of about 7.4 acres, situate about one and one-half miles north of Bellevue, Idaho, and more particularly described in that certain deed of conveyance recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Blaine County, in Book 80 of Deeds, page 192, together with the power house and all buildings situate thereon, including all machinery, penstocks, water turbines, headgates, tools, supplies, complete power plant equipment, and property of every kind and nature situate therein or thereon or on adjoining property and used in connection therewith; a full description of same being set forth in said report, to which reference is hereby made;

Also all reservoirs, canals, ditches, dams, headgates and rights of way used in connection with the operation or working of said power plant or said mining claims;

Also all easements or rights of way of said Company from said power plant for power lines or purposes, together with all power lines, poles and wires situate thereon;

Also the right of the said Company to the use of 300 cubic feet of water per second of time, of the waters of Big Wood River, for power purposes according to permit No 3295, approved by the State Engineer of the State of Idaho on the 7th day of December, 1907, and recorded in Book 9 of Permits, page 3295;

Also that certain easement and right of way for the construction, maintenance and operation of a certain forebay, and also that certain easement and right of way for the construction, maintenance and operation of a ditch or canal, conveyed by the Cove Ranch, Land and Live Stock Company, a corporation, to the said Idaho Consolidated Mines Company, Limited, by deed of conveyance, bearing date May 7th, 1912, and duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Blaine County, in Book 80 of Deeds, page 192, to which reference is hereby made for a fully and complete description thereof.

Also that certain tract of land of about 25 acres situated between Broadford and Bellevue, in said Blaine County, together with all water, water rights, and ditches, appurtenant thereto, conveyed by N. Werry and wife to the Idaho Consolicated Mines Company, Limited, by deed of conveyance duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Blaine County, in Book 64 of Deeds, page 570; to which reference is hereby made for a full and complete description thereof; together with dwelling house, office, barn, ice house, wagon scales, buildings and improvements situated thereon, and including all furniture, office fixtures and personal property thereon or therein belinging to said Company, a full description of same being set forth in said report, to which reference is hereby made;

Also one carload of second hand machinery, consisting of one Bartlett table, four sets 12x24 Triplex rolls, as set forth in said report, to which reference is hereby made;

Together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatseover to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

P. H. McCOY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

BROWNELL BROS. COMPANY, LTD.,
a corporation,

PLAINTIFF,

VS.

IDAHO CONSOLIDATED MINES CO., LTD.,
a corporation,

DEFENDANT.

CONFIRMATION OF SALE.

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for Blaine County.

Dated: June 28, 1912.
Recorded: July 1, 1912, at 3:00 P. M.
Book "D" of Miscellaneous, Page 479.

Signed: Edward A. Walters, District Judge.

IN THE MATTER OF THE RECEIVERSHIP OF IDAHO CONSOLIDATED MINES.

Recites:

J. J. Donovan, Receiver of the Idaho Consolidated Mines Company, having made to this Court and file in the office of the Clerk thereof a return of his proceedings under the Order of Sale herein dated May 15th, 1912, and said matter coming on regularly to be heard, and it appearing to the Court that due notice of this hearing has been posted and given as directed by the Order fixing the day of hearing herein;

And it having been proved to this Court that the said Receiver, in pursuance of the said Order of Sale, caused notice of the time and place of holding said sale, the terms and conditions thereof, and a description of the property to be sold, to be posted and advertised as ordered by the Court in said Order of sale;

And it further appearing that said Receiver, in making said sale, has in all things complied with said Order of Sale;

And it being further proved to the Court that at said sale LALLAH R. WHITE became the purchaser, in one parcel, of all the real and personal property of said Idaho Consolidated Mines Co., Ltd., together with any and all rights, claims and equities of redemption of said Company and of all persons claiming under it, and of all persons having liens by judgment or mortgage thereon, subject, however, to all delinquent and unpaid State, County, and municipal taxes, and particularly described in the return of the Receiver herein, for the sum of $20,000.00, she being the highest bidder, and said amount being the highest sum bid; that a description of said property, as described in said Order of Sale and Notice, is as follows:-

All those certain lode mining claims, situate near the town of Broadford, in Mineral Hill District, Blaine County, Idaho, described as follows:- to-wit:

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The Minnie Moore lode patented as Lot No. 56, Survey No. 20;

The Relief lode patented as Lot No. 50, Survey No. 14;

The Hope lode patented as Lot No. 61, Survey No. 552;

The Erie lode patented as Lot No. 64, Survey No. 578;

The Chili Fraction lode patented as Lot No. 71, Survey No. 797;

The Badger lode patented as Lot No. 73, Survey No. 799, amended;

The Alta Lode and Millsite patented as Lot No. 44-A, Suvrey No. 8-A and B;

The Queen of the Hills lode patented as Lot No. 47, Survey No. 11;

The Grey Copper lode patented as Lot No. 56, Survey No. 502;

The Old Telegraph lode patented as Lot No. 51, Survey No. 15, amended;

The U. S. Lode patented as Lot No. 63, Survey No. 577;

The Maggie lode patented as Lot No. 62, Survey No. 576;

The Relief Fraction lode, situated in Minnie Moore Gulch, adjoining the S. W. line of the Relief lode patented, together with the S. W. end line of the Chili Fraction and Erie lodes; and adjoining the Overland lode on the South and the Alta and Hancock lodes patented on the West;

The Dee Fraction lode, location notice of which is duly recorded on Page 186 in Book 3 of Quartz Claims Records,

The Eclipse lode, location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 1 of Quartz Claims Records, page 126; and amended location of which recorded in Book 1 of Amended Locations at page 30;

The Queen Bee lode, amended location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 1 of Amended Locations of Quartz Claims Records, page 29;

The Bellfast lode, location notice of whichis duly recorded in Book 2 of Quartz Claims Records, page 380,

The Dublin lode, location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 2 of Quartz Claims Records, page 379.

The foregoing book and page references of recording locations notices are to the records in the office of the County Recorder of said Blaine County, to which reference is hereby made for a complete description of said claims.

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(Also certain other property for the description of which see following pages in this abstracte, being recorded in Book 80 of Deeds, Page 217.)

Also any other real, personal or mixed property belonging to said Idaho Consolidated Mines Co., Ltd.;

Together with any and all rights, claims and equities of redemption of said Company, and of all persons claiming under it, and of all creditors having liens by judgment or mortgage thereon, in and to all of said property; all of said property to be sold without right of redemption by anyone, and that said LALLAH R. WHITE at the time of said sale, paid to said Receiver 25% of her said bid, to-wit: $5,000.00;

And all and singular the law and the premises being by the Court fully understood and considered, it is by the Court ordered, adjudged and decreed that said sale made as aforesaid of all of said real and personal property, be, and the same hereby is, in all things confirmed and approved, and said Receiver is hereby directed to forthwith execute the proper deed of conveyance for said property to the said purchaser LALLAH R. WHITE upon her paying to him the balance of 75% of the purchase price due on her said bid.

LALLAH R. WHITE, an unmarried woman, of the County of Blaine, State of Idaho,

GRANTOR,

TO

MINNIE MOORE MINES COMPANY, a corporation, of the same place,

GRANTEE.

QUIT CLAIM DEED

Dated: June 29, 1912.
Recorded: July 1, 1912, at 3:10 P. M.
Book 80 of Deeds, Page 225.

Witness: Kate Waters, Sam H. Allen
Ack. July 1, 1912, before L. L. Sullivan, N. P., Blaine County, Idaho. (SEAL)

Consideration: $1.00 and other valuable considerations.
Granting Words: Grant, bargain, sell, convey and quitclaim.

Conveys:

All the following described property, situated in Blaine County, State of Idaho, to-wit:

All those certain lode mining claims, situate near the town of Broadford, in Mineral Hill District, Blaine County, Idaho, described as follows, to-wit:

The Minnie Moore lode patented as Lot No. 56, Survey No. 20;

The Relief lode patented as Lot No. 50, Survey No. 14;

The Hope lode patented as Lot No. 61, Survey No. 552;

The Erie Lode patented as Lot No. 64, Survey No. 578;

The Chili Fraction lode patented as Lot No. 71, Survey No. 797;

An undivided one-half interest in the Badger lode patented as Lot No. 73, Survey No. 799, amended;

The Alta lode and Millsite patented as Lot No. 44-A, Survey No. 8-A and B;

An undivided 2022/3650 part of the Queen of the Hills lode patented as Lot No. 47, Survey No. 11;

An undivided 2022/3650 part of the Grey Copper lode patented as Lot No. 46, Survey No. 502;

An undivided 2022/3650 part of the Old Telegram lode patented as Lot No. 51.

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Survey No. 15, amended;

The U. S. lode patented as Lot No. 63, Survey No. 577;

The Maggie lode patented as Lot No. 62, Survey No. 576;

The Relief Fraction lode, situated in Minnie Moore Gulch, adjoining the S. W. line of the Relief lode patented together with the S. W. end line of the Chili Fraction and Erie lodes; and adjoining the Overland lode on the South and the Alta and Hancock lodes patented on the West;

The Dee Fraction lode, location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 3 of Quartz Claims Records, page 186;

The Eclipse lode, location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 1 of Quartz Claims Records, page 126; and amended location of which recorded in Book 1 of Amended Locations at page 30;

The Queen Bee lode, amended location notice of whichis duly recorded in Book 1 of Amended Locations of Quartz Claims, Records, page 29;

The Belfast lode, location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 2 of Quartz Claims Records, page 380;

The Dublin lode, location notice of which is duly recorded in Book 2 of Quartz Claims Records, page 379;

The foregoing book and page references of recording of location notices are to the records of the office of the County Recorder of said Blaine County, to which reference is hereby made for a complete description of said claims.

Together with all buildings, tools, supplies, machinery, hoists, and general mining equipment located at the Allen shaft situated on the Relief lode claims; also all buildings, machinery and equipment located above and below ground at the Minnie Moore shaft located on the Minnie Moore lode claim; also all buildings and assay houses including appliances and supplies located therein; also 1400 feet of 36 inch gage railroad for electric power tram-way, including one six-ton Jeffrey locomotive and 160 cubic foot dump car for same; also one ore crusher 9X15 Blake size, together with conveyor belt system, weighing scales and one 25 H. P. motor and one 7½ H. P. motor operating same;

Also the Iron Covered Ore Jig Mill located on the S. E. portion of the Queen of the Hills lode claim and containing substantially the following equipment;

Water tank, pipe line, ore bins, ore feeders, one set coarse crushing rolls, one 30 H. P. motor operating the same, trommel system followed with one set of coarse jigs, followed with one set of Colorado Iron Works Crushing rolls, followed with one set of Callow Belt screens, followed with one set of fine jigs, followed with dewaterizer, and one set of Colorado Iron Works Crushing Rolls, together with all shafting, pulleys, and belts, extra screen cloth unused and all material as located within said Ore Jig Mill Building;

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Also one 20 H. P. motor direct connected to one Bryon Jackson Centrifugal pump located in the well in the town of Broadford, on the east 50 feet of Lot 2, Block 21 of said town;

Also including all machinery, tools, equipments, connections, appliances, and property of every kind and nature situate in any and all of said houses, shops, bins, sheds, rooms and buildings, and used in any way in the operation or working of said mining claims; a full and complete description of which is set forth in the report of the Receiver of the Idaho Consolidated Mines Company, Ltd., to which reference is hereby made for a detailed description;

Also all machinery, pumps, tools, tracks, rails, supplies, equipments, appliances and property of every kind and nature, situate on said mining claims or in the underground workings thereof, or on adjoining property and used in connection therewith; a full description of same being set forth in said Receiver's report, to which reference is hereby made;

Also that certain tract of land of about 25 acres situated between Bellevue and Broadford in said Blaine County, together with all water, water rights, and ditches appurtenant thereto, conveyed by H. Merry and wife to the Idaho Consolidated Mines Company, Limited, by deed of conveyance duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Blaine County, in Book 64 of Deeds, page 570; to which reference is hereby made for a full and complete description thereof; together with dwelling house, office, barn, ice house, wagon scales, buildings and improvements situated thereon, and including all furniture, office fixtrues and personal property thereon or therein belonging to said Company; a full description of same being set forth in said report, to which reference is hereby made;

Also one carload of second hand machinery, consisting of one Bartlett table, four sets 12X24 Triplex rolls, as set forth in said report, to which reference is hereby made;

Together with all the metals, ores, gold and silver bearing rocks and earth therein; and all rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenant, or therewith usually had and enjoyed; and, also, all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto, belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof; . . . . . .

MINNIE MOORE MINES COMPANY, a Corporation of the State of Idaho,

GRANTOR,

TO

ROBERT T. WALKER of the County of Lake and State of Colorado,

GRANTEE.

MINING DEED

Dated: December 2, 1943.
Recorded: Dec. 8, 1943, at 10 A. M.
Book 148 of Deeds, Page 311.

Signed: MINNIE MOORE MINES COMPANY by Irvin E. Rockwell, President. (CORPORATE SEAL)
Attest: Alathea D. Venable, Secretary.
Ack. December 8, 1943, before H. H. Neal, N. P. for Idaho. Residence: Hailey, Idaho. My Com. expires 4/28/44. (SEAL)

Consideration: $10.00. ($1.10 I. R. S. Affixed and cancelled.

Granting Words: Grant, bargain, sell, remise, release and forever quitclaim.

Conveys:

The following described property situate, lying and being in Mineral Hill Mining District, County of Blaine, State of Idaho, to wit:

PATENTED CLAIMS

MINNIE MOORE lode mining claim, Lot No. 56 Min. Cert. 42, recorded on Page 33, Book 1 of Patents, Records of the County of Blaine, Idaho.

MAGGIE lode mining claim, Lot No. 62 Survey No. 576, recorded on Page 610, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

U. S. lode mining claim, Lot No. 63, Survey No. 577, recorded on Page 601, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

RELIEF lode mining claim, Lot No. 50 Min. Cert. 73, recorded on Page 96, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

HOPE lode mining claim, lot No. 61, Survey No. 552, recorded on Page 212, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

ERIE lode mining claim, Lot No. 63, Survey No. 578, recorded on Page 202, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

ALTA lode mining claim and Millsite Lots No. 44-A & 44-B Cert. No. 31, Page 38, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

CHILI FRACTION lode mining claim, Lot No. 71, Min. Cert. No. 305, recorded on Page

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598, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

An undivided 2022/3650 interest in the OLD TELEGRAPH Lode mining claim, Lot No. 51, Min. Cert. 163, recorded on Page 539, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

An undivided 2022/3650 interest in the GREY COPPER lode mining claim, Lot No. 56, Survey No. 502, recorded on Page 613, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

BADGER lode mining claim, Lot No. 73 Amended Survey No. 799, recorded on Page 604, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

BROADFORD lode mining claim, Lot No. 1139, Min. Cert. 372, recorded on Page 600, Book 1 of Patents, Records of said County.

PENOBSCOT lode mining claim, Lot No. 42, Min. Cert. 178, recorded on Page 515, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

PENOBSCOT FRACTION lode mining claim, Lot No. 2028, Min. Cert. 591, recorded on page 588, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

MICHIGAN lode mining claim, Lot No. 75 Survey No. 795, recorded on Page 257, Book 129 of Patents Deeds, Records of said County.

RIVERVIEW lode mining claim, Lot No. 43, Min. Cert. 111, recorded on Page 518, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

SAN JOSE lode mining claim, Lot No. 52, recorded on Page 207, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

DEFIANCE lode mining claim, Lot No. 70, Survey No. 796.

CHIEF OF THE HILL lode mining claim, Lot No. 69, Survey No. 737 Page 289, Book 129 of Patents, Records of said County.

UNPATENTED CLAIMS.

KATE NO. 1 FRACTION lode mining claim, recorded on Page 151, Book H, Record of Quartz Locations of said County.

DIP NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lode mining claims, recorded on Pages 1 to 5 inclusive, Book 130 of Quartz Locations of said County.

NEW CHANCE, PEARL, FAITH and CHARITY lode mining claims, recorded on Pages 521 to 524 inclusive, Book 127, Records of said County.

CHASE, R. V. FRACTION, ARMADILLO, BIG BONANZA and LITTLE BONE lode mining claims, recorded on Pages 456 and 457, Book 131 of Quartz Locations, Records of said County.

HOPE, BIG BONE, VINDICATOR, LUDKY BOY and SUNNYSIDE lode mining claims, Recorded on Pages 309 to 311 inclusive, Book 141 of Quartz Locations, Records of said County.

R. H. McCOY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

148-D-311 #3

VILLAGE LOTS OF THE PATENTED TOWN OF BROADFORD.

DEEP WELL TRACT Lot no. 2, Block 21. Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block 3. Lots 13 and 14 of Block 4. Lots 5, 7 & 8 of Block 2, Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Block 1. Lots 2 and 4 of Block 11. Lots 6 and 8 of Block 12.

AGRICULTURAL PATENT.

All that part and parcel of Lot 7 Sec. 35, T. 2 N. R. 18 E. B. M. containing 11.56 acres conveyed by John L. Hazelton and wife to MINNIE MOORE MINES COMPANY as per deed recroded in Book 128 Page 222 Records of said County.

WATER RIGHT

GALENA CREEK WATER RIGHT: 300 inches of water of the waters of Galena Creek to be used for mining purposes, priority: 1882, recorded at page 322, Book 2 of water rights; Records of said County.

TOGEHTER with all buildings, improvements and equipment situated on such land, and specifically including the gallowsframe, ore bins, skip and sheave at the Rockwell shaft.

AND all other real estate, with buildings, improvements and equipment thereon, not previously listed, it being the intention of the MINNIE MOORE MINES COMPANY to convey all real estate, with buildings, improvements and equipment thereon, that it owns, specifically excepting and reserving, however, the grazing rights, subject to the proviso that the excercise of such grazing rights shall not interfere with the mining rights above conveyed nor with the use of such part of the surface as is necessary for the excercise of such mining rights.

TOGETHER with all the dips, spurs and angles and all the metals, ores, gold and silver-bearing quartz, rock and earth therein, and all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant or appurtenant, or therewith usually had and enjoyed; and all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, ...

- - - - - - - - -

ABSTRACTER'S NOTE: Attached to deed is: Resolution of Board of Directors, dated December 2, 1943, authorizing execution of foregoing deed; also Resolution of Consent of Stockholders, dated December 2, 1943, authorizing delivery of said deed.

R. H. MOODY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

ROBERT T. WALKER, of the County of Lake and State of Colorado,

GRANTOR,

TO

WALKER CORRORATION, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Nevada,

GRANTEE.

MINING DEED.

Dated: December 4, 1951.
Recorded: Dec. 24, 1951, at 9:30 A. M.
Book 162 of Deeds, Page 344.

Signed: Robert T. Walker, Consent to the execution as wife of Robert T. Walker: Signed: Mary E. Walker.
Ack. December 4, 1951, before Chars H. Schlaepfer, N. P. residing at Leadville, Colorado. (SEAL). Com. exp. Aug. 12, 1953

Consideration: $1.00 and other good and valuable considerations.
Granting Words: Grant, bargain, sell, remise, release and forever quitclaim.

onveys:

The following described property, situate, lying and being in the Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, to wit:

PATENTED CLAIMS.

MINNIE MOORE lode mining claim, Lot No. 56, Min. Cert. 42, recorded on Page 33, Book 1 of Patents, Records of the County of Blaine, Idaho.

MAGGIE lode mining claim, Lot No. 62, Survey No. 576, recorded on Page 610, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

U. S. lode mining claim, Lot No. 63, Survey No. 577, recorded on Page 601, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

RELIEF lode mining claim, Lot No. 50, Min. Cert. 73, recorded on Page 96, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

HOPE lode mining claim, Lot No. 61, Survey No. 552, recorded on Page 212, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

ERIE lode mining claim, Lot No. 64, Survey No. 578, recorded on Pagd 202, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

ALTA lode mining claim and millsite, Lots Nos. 44-A and 44-B Cert. No. 31, recorded Page 38, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

CHILI FRACTION lode mining claim, Lot No. 71, Min. Cert. No. 305, recorded on Page

R. H. McGOY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

598, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

OLD TELEGRAPH lode mining claim, Lot No. 51, Min. Cert. No. 163, recorded on Page 539, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

GREY COPPER lode mining claim, Lot No. 56, Survey No. 502, recorded on Page 613, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

BADGER lode mining claim, Lot No. 73, Amended Survey No. 799, recorded on Page 604, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

BROADFORD lode mining claim, Lot No. 1139, Min. Cert. 372, recorded on Page 600, Book 1 of Patents, Records of said County.

PENOBSCOT lode mining claim, Lot No. 42, Min. Cert. 178, recorded on Page 515, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

PENOBSCOT FRACTION lode mining claim, Lot No. 2028, Min. Cert. 591, recorded on Page 588, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

SAN JOSE lode mining claim, Lot No. 52, recorded on Page 207, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

MICHIGAN lode mining claim, Lot No. 75, Survey No. 795, recorded on Page 257, Book 129 of Patents, Records of said County.

RIVERVIEW lode mining claim, Lot No. 43, Min. Cert. 111, recorded of Page 518, Book 15 of Patents, Records of said County.

DEFIANCE lode mining claim, Lot No. 70, Survey No. 796.

CHIEF OF THE HILL lode mining claim, Lot No. 69, Survey No. 737, Page 289, Book 129 of Patents, Records of said County.

UNPATENTED CLAIMS.

DIP NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 lode mining claims, recorded on Pages 1 to 5, inclusive, Book 130 of Quartz Locations, of said County.

NEW CHANCE, PEARL, FAITH and CHARITY lode mining claims, recorded on Pages 521 to 524 inclusive, Book 127, Records of said County.

CHASE, R. V. FRACTION, ARMADILLA, BIG BONANZA and LITTLE BONE lode mining claims, recorded on Pages 456 and 457, Book 131 of Quartz Locations, Records of said County.

HOPE, BIG BONE, VINDICATOR, LUCKY BOY and SUNNYSIDE lode mining claims, recorded on Pages 309 to 311 inclusive, Book 141 of Quartz Locations, Records of said County.

R. H. MOODY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

162-D-344 #2

LOTS AND OTHER TRACTS OF THE PATENTED TOWN OF BROADFORD.

Depp Well Tract, E. 50 x 72 feet of Lot 2, Block 21.
Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block 3.
Lots 13 and 14 of Block 4.
Lots 5, 7 and 8 of Block 2.
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Block 1.
Lots 2 and 4 of Block 11.
Lots 6 and 8 of Block 12.
Southwest side 40 ft. of Lot 4, Block 21.

Part of Broadford Townsite, conveyed 12-5-50 by John Wright, Probate Judge, recorded 12-5-50 on Page 612 of Book 159 of the Records of Blaine County, Idaho.

AGRICULTURAL PATENTS.

All that part and parcel of Lot 7, Sec. 35, T. 2 N., R. 18 E., B. M., containing 11.56 acres conveyed by John L. Hazelton and wife to the MINNIE MOORE MINES COMPANY, as per deed recorded in Book 128, page 222, Records of said County.

Part of the NW¼ of the NW¼, Section 35, T. 2 N., R. 18 E., B. M., conveyed by John Wright, Probate Judge on 1-2-51, recorded 1-3-51 on Page 4 of Book 162 of the Records of Blaine County, Idaho.

WATER RIGHTS.

GALENA CREEK WATER RIGHT: 300 inches of water of the waters of Galena Creek to be used for mining purposes, priority, 1882; recorded on page 322, Book 2 of Water Rights, Records of said County.

TOGETHER with all other property and assets of the first part in Blaine County, Idaho, as of the date of this agreement, not otherwise specifically described above.

TOGETHER with all the dips, spurs and angles, and all the metals, ores, rock and earth therein, and all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenance, or therewith usually had and enjoyed; and all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, ...

R. H. McCOY, BONDED ABSTRACTER
BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

Order 5297- E-199

308153

FIRST AMERICAN TITLE CO.
BLAINE CO. REQUEST
OF: _____
AUG 3 1 PM '79
MARY GREEN, CLERK
FEES $ 3.00

GRANT DEED

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into as of the 31st day of July, 1979, by and between WOODVILLE J. WALKER, husband of Belle Thurston Walker dealing with his sole and separate property, ROBERT T. WALKER, JR., husband of Jane Robinson Walker dealing with his sole and separate property, and MARY ALIDA WALKER NIELSEN, a widow, the parties of the first part, and CARL B. JOHNSTON, whose address is Box 219, Bellevue, Idaho 83313, and JAMES H. BILBRAY, whose address is 302 East Carson, Suite 830, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101, the parties of the second part:

WITNESSETH: That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00), and other good and valuable consideration to them in hand paid by the parties of the second part, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, do by these presents GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL, CONVEY and CONFIRM unto the parties of the second part, and to their heirs and assigns forever, all those certain patented lode mining claims and other real property situated in the Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho, more particularly described on Exhibit A attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof.

TOGETHER WITH any and all water, water rights and ditches appurtenant thereto; all dips, spurs, and angles; and all metals, ores, gold and silver bearing quartz, rocks and earth therein; and all rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant, appurtenant, or therewith usually had and enjoyed; and all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and

appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof; and, also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said parties of the first part, of, in, or to said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular the said premises, together with appurtenances and privileges thereto incident unto the parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever.

SUBJECT TO all taxes, assessments, reservations in patents and all easements, rights of way, encumbrances, liens, covenants, conditions, restrictions, obligations and liabilities as may appear of record.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands as of the day and year first above written.

Woodville J. Walker

Robert T. Walker, Jr.

Mary Alida Walker Nielsen

STATE OF [illegible])
) ss.
County of [illegible])

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 31 day of July, 1979, by WOODVILLE J. WALKER.

[illegible]
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

~~My Commission Expires April 6, 1983~~

STATE OF Colorado)
) ss.
County of Denver) City and

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 3rd day of ~~July~~ August, 1979, by ROBERT T. WALKER, JR.

[illegible]
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

December 31, 1981

STATE OF [illegible])
) ss.
County of [illegible])

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 1 day of July, 1979, by MARY ALIDA WALKER NIELSON.

[illegible]
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

[illegible]

EXHIBIT "A" TO GRANT DEED DATED AS OF JULY 31, 1979, FROM WOODVILLE J. WALKER, ET AL., TO CARL B. JOHNSTON, ET AL.

PARCEL I:

PATENTED CLAIMS

MINNIE MOORE lode mining claim, Lot No. 56, Mining Certificate 42, recorded in Book 1 of Patents, page 33, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

MAGGIE lode mining claim, Lot No. 62, Mining Certificate 543, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 610, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

U. S. lode mining claim, Lot No. 63, Mining Certificate 544, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 601, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

RELIEF lode mining claim, Lot No. 50, Mining Certificate 75, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 96, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

HOPE lode mining claim, Lot No. 61, Mining Certificate 192, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 212, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

ERIE lode mining claim, Lot No. 64, Mining Certificate 215, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 202, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

ALTA lode mining Lots 44-A Mining Certificate No. 31, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 38, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

CHILI FRACTION lode mining claim, Lot No. 71, Mining Certificate 305, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 598, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

OLD TELEGRAPH lode mining claim, Lot No. 51, Mining Certificate 163, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 539, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

GREY COPPER lode mining claim, Lot No. 56, Mining Certificate 183, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 613, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

BADGER lode mining claim, Lot No. 73, Mining Certificate 307, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 604, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

BROADFORD lode mining claim, Lot No. 1139, Mining Certificate 372, recorded in Book 1 of Patents, page 600, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

PENOBSCOT lode mining claim, Lot No. 42, Mining Certificate 178, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 515, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

PENOBSCOT FRACTION lode mining claim, Lot No. 2028, Mining Certificate 591, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 588, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

MICHIGAN lode mining claim, Lot No. 75, Mining Certificate 381, recorded in Book 129 of Patents, page 257, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

RIVER VIEW lode mining claim, Lot No. 43, Mining Certificate 111, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 518, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

SAN JOSE lode mining claim, Lot No. 52, Mining Certificate 136, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 207, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

CHIEF OF THE HILL lode mining claim, Lot No. 69, Mining Certificate 283, recorded in Book 129 of Patents, page 289, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

DEFIANCE lode mining claim, Lot No. 70, Survey No. 796.

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 18 EAST, BOISE MERIDIAN, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO:

SECTION 35: All that portion of Lot 7, lying Westerly of the present County Road running Northerly and Southerly through said lot.

PARCEL II:

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 18 EAST, BOISE MERIDIAN, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO:

TRACT A-1:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NW¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the NW Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
S. 48° 15' E., along the Southwest boundary of the Forced Replat a distance of 380 feet to the intersection of said Southwest boundary with the Northwest end line of the River View patented mining claim, No. 43; thence
N. 32° E., along said Northwest end line a distance of 210 feet to the Northeast Corner of said River View claim, to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING. The said Northeast Corner of the River View claim falls on the Northwest boundary of former Block 2, as determined by the Forced Replat and the platting of the said River View claim from its patent.
Thence
S. 47° 08' E., along the Northeast side line of the said River View claim to its intersection with the dividing line between the NW¼NW¼ and NE¼NW¼ of Section 35, a distance of 615 feet; thence
N. 0° 13' E., along the said line dividing the NW¼NW¼ and NE¼NW¼ of Section 35 to a point in the center of former South Main Street in the former Broadford Townsite according to the Forced Replat, a distance of 160 feet; thence
N. 48° 15' W., along the center of former South Main Street a distance of 70 feet, to a rebar pin set by the surveyor making the Forced Replat in the intersection of former South Main Street with former Pearl Street; thence
Continuing on the same course, an additional distance of 380 feet to a point on the south side of Pine Street and in the center of former South Main Street. The total distance for this course being 450 feet. From this point, a rebar pin set by the surveyor in the intersection of former Main Street and Pine Street that bears
N. 48° 15' W., a distance of 30 feet; thence
S. 69° 30' W., a distance of 120 feet to the Northeast Corner of the River View claim, the POINT OF BEGINNING.

TRACT A-2:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NW¼NW¼ of said section, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest Corner of said Section 35; thence

S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
S. 48° 15' E., along the Southwest boundary of the said Forced Replat a distance of 380 feet to the intersection of said Southwest boundary with the Northwest end line of the River View patented mining claim No. 43; to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence
N. 32° E., along the Northwest end line of the said River View claim a distance of 210 feet to the Northeast Corner of said River View claim; thence
S. 69° 30' W., a distance of 230 feet along the Northwest side line of former Block 2, to a point being a corner of Parcel 2 and the Northwest corner of former Block 2; thence
S. 48° 15' E., a distance of 150 feet along the Southwest side line of the old Broadford Townsite according to the Forced Replat, to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

TRACT B:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NW¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;
Thence
S. 48° 15' E., along the Southwest side line of the said Forced Replat a distance of 170 feet to the Southwest corner of former Block 1 of the Forced Replat, being a point on the North side of Pine Street; thence
N. 69° 30' E., along the Northwest side of Pine Street, a distance of 320 feet to the Southeast corner of former Block 1; thence
Continuing on the same course, a distance of 10 feet to the center of former South Main Street, from which point a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection of former South Main Street and Pine Street bears S. 48° 15' E., a distance of 30 feet; thence
Continuing on the course of N. 69° 30' E., along the Northwest side of Pine Street a distance of 40 feet to the Southwest corner of former Block 21; thence
Continuing on the same course along the Northwest side of Pine Street a distance of 40 feet to a point; thence
N. 48° 15' W., a distance of 170 feet to a point on the center line of former Minnie Moore Street; thence
S. 69° 30' W., a distance of 80 feet to a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection of former Minnie Moore Street and former Main Street;
Thence
North 21° 30' West, a distance of 470 feet along the centerline of former Main Street to a point being the intersection of said centerline with the Section line between Section 35 and Section 26, from which point a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection for former North Main Street and Cross Street bears N. 21° 30' W., a distance of 130 feet; thence
N. 89° 27' W., a distance of 218 feet to a point on the median line

of former Block 11; thence
S. 21° 30' E., a distance of 10 feet, more or less, to a point on the Northeast side line of the Queen of the Hills patented mining claim, No. 47; thence
S. 51° 45' E., along the said Northeast side line of the Queen of the Hills patented mining claim to the Northeast corner of said claim, a distance of 270 feet; thence
S. 30° 15' W., a distance of 380 feet along the Southeast end line of the said Queen of the Hills patented mining claim to a point on the intersection of this end line with the Southwest boundary of the old Broadford Townsite according to the Forced Replat; thence
S. 21° 30' E., along the said Southwest boundary of the old Broadford Townsite a distance of 55 feet, to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

TRACT C:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within NW¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the NW Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
N. 69° 30' E., a distance of 360 feet to a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection of former Minnie Moore and former Main Streets; thence
Continuing on the same course, an additional distance of 140 feet to a point on the center line of said former Minnie Moore Street, the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence
N. 21° 30' W., a distance of 95 feet; thence
N. 69° 30' E., a distance of 50 feet to a point on the median line between Lots 2 and 39 of former Block 2 in the old Broadford Townsite; thence
S. 21° 30' E., a distance of 95 feet to a point on the center line of former Minnie Moore Street; thence
S. 69° 30' W., a distance of 50 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Tract C consists of that parcel formerly described as the East 50x70 feet of Lot 2, Block 21, in the vacated Broadford Townsite.

TRACT D-1:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NW¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; Thence
S. 48° 15' E., along the Southwest boundary of the said Forced Replat to the intersection of said boundary with the Northwest

end line of the River View patented mining claim, No. 43, a distance of 380 feet; thence
S. 32° W., along the said Northwest end line of the said River View claim to the Northeast corner of the Chief of the Hill patented mining claim, No. 69, a distance of 275 feet; thence
N. 71° 10' W., a distance of 600 feet along the Northwest side line of the said Chief of the Hill patented mining claim to a point being at the intersection of the said side line with the Southeast end line of the Grey Copper patented mining claim, No. 502; thence
N. 20° 15' E., a distance of 333 feet along the said Southeast end line to the Northeast corner of said claim, being located on the Southwest side line of the Queen of the Hills patented mining claim, No. 47; thence
S. 51° 45' E., a distance of 250 feet to the Southeast corner of said Queen of the Hills claim; thence
N. 30° 15' E., a distance of 215 feet along the Southeast end line of the said Queen of the Hills claim to a point being the intersection of the said end line with the Southwest boundary of the old Broadford Townsite according to the Forced Replat; Thence
S. 21° 30' E., along the said Southwest boundary a distance of 55 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

TRACT D-2:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NW¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the NW Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
S. 48° 15' E., along the Southwest boundary of the said Forced Replat a distance of 380 feet; thence
S. 32° W., a distance of 275 feet to the Northeast corner of the Chief of the Hill patented mining claim; thence
S. 14° 15' W., along the Southeast end line of the said Chief of the Hill patented mining claim to a point being the intersection of the said Southeast end line with the Southwest side line of the River View patented mining claim, No. 43, a distance of 140 feet to THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence
S. 47° 08' E., a distance of 225 feet, a point being the intersection of the said side line with the line dividing the NW¼NW¼ of Section 35 from the SW¼NW¼ of said Section 35; thence
N. 89° 35' W., along the said dividing line a distance of 200 feet to a point being the intersection of the said dividing line with the Southeast end line of the Chief of the Hill patented mining claim; thence
N. 14° 15' E., along the said Southeast end line of the Chief of the Hill patented mining claim to the POINT OF BEGINNING, a distance of 150 feet.

TRACT E:

SECTION 26: A tract of land lying within the SW¼SW¼, more particularly described as follows:

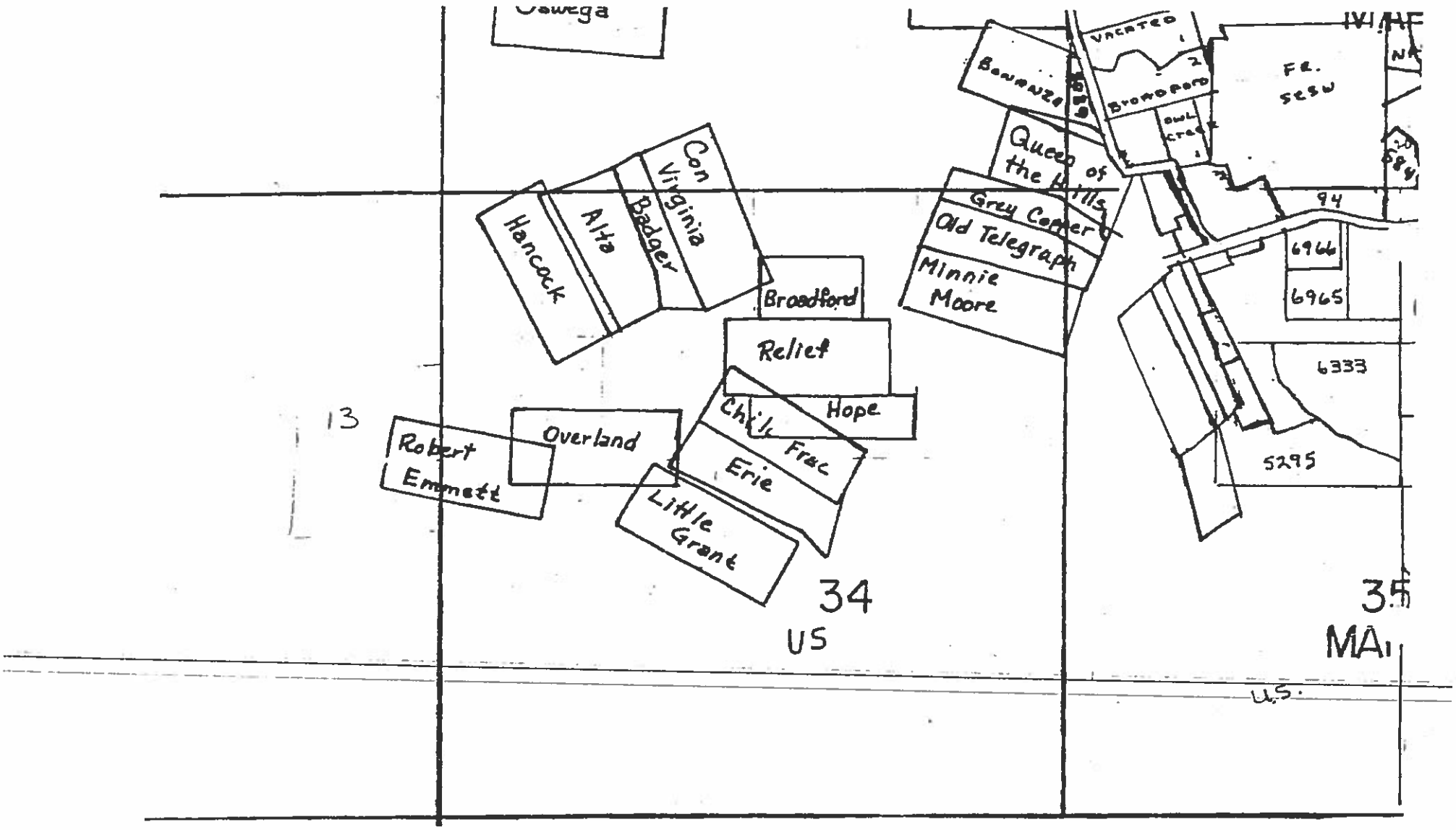
Commencing at the NW Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
N. 21° 30' W., along the Southwest boundary of the old Broadford Townsite to the intersection of the said Southwest boundary with the section line separating Sections 26 and 35, a distance of 600 feet; thence
S. 89° 27' E., along the said section line to the intersection of said section line with the median line of former Block 11, a distance of 175 feet, (being identical with the point marking the Northwest corner of Tract B), the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence
N. 21° 30' W., along the median lines of former Blocks 11 and 12 to a point at the intersection of this median line with the center line of former Alder Street, a distance of 450 feet; thence
N. 69° 30' E., along the center line of former Alder Street, a distance of 160 feet to a point on the Southwest side of North Main Street, from whence a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection of former Alder Street and North Main Street bears
N. 69° 30' E., a distance of 40 feet; thence
S. 21° 30' E., along the Southwest side of North Main Street to the Northeast corner of former Block 11, a distance of 430 feet; thence
N. 69° 30' E., a distance of 40 feet to a point on the center line of North Main Street, from which a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection of North Main Street and Cross Street bears
N. 21° 30' W., a distance of 30 feet; thence
S. 21° 30' E., along the center line of former North Main Street, a distance of 100 feet, being a point at the intersection of the said center line with the line separating Sections 26 and 35; thence
N. 89° 27' W., a distance of 218 feet along the said section line to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

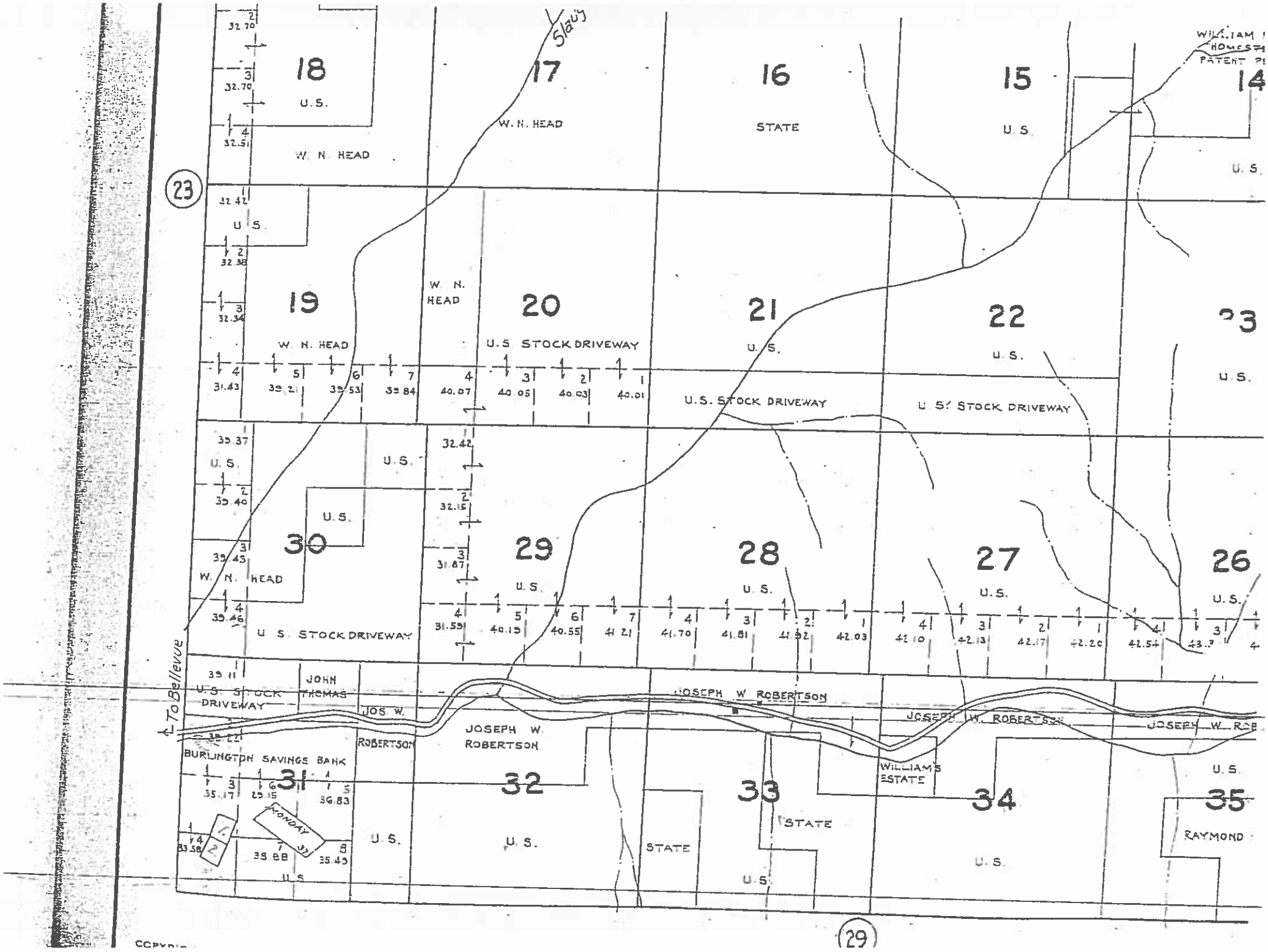
TRACT F:

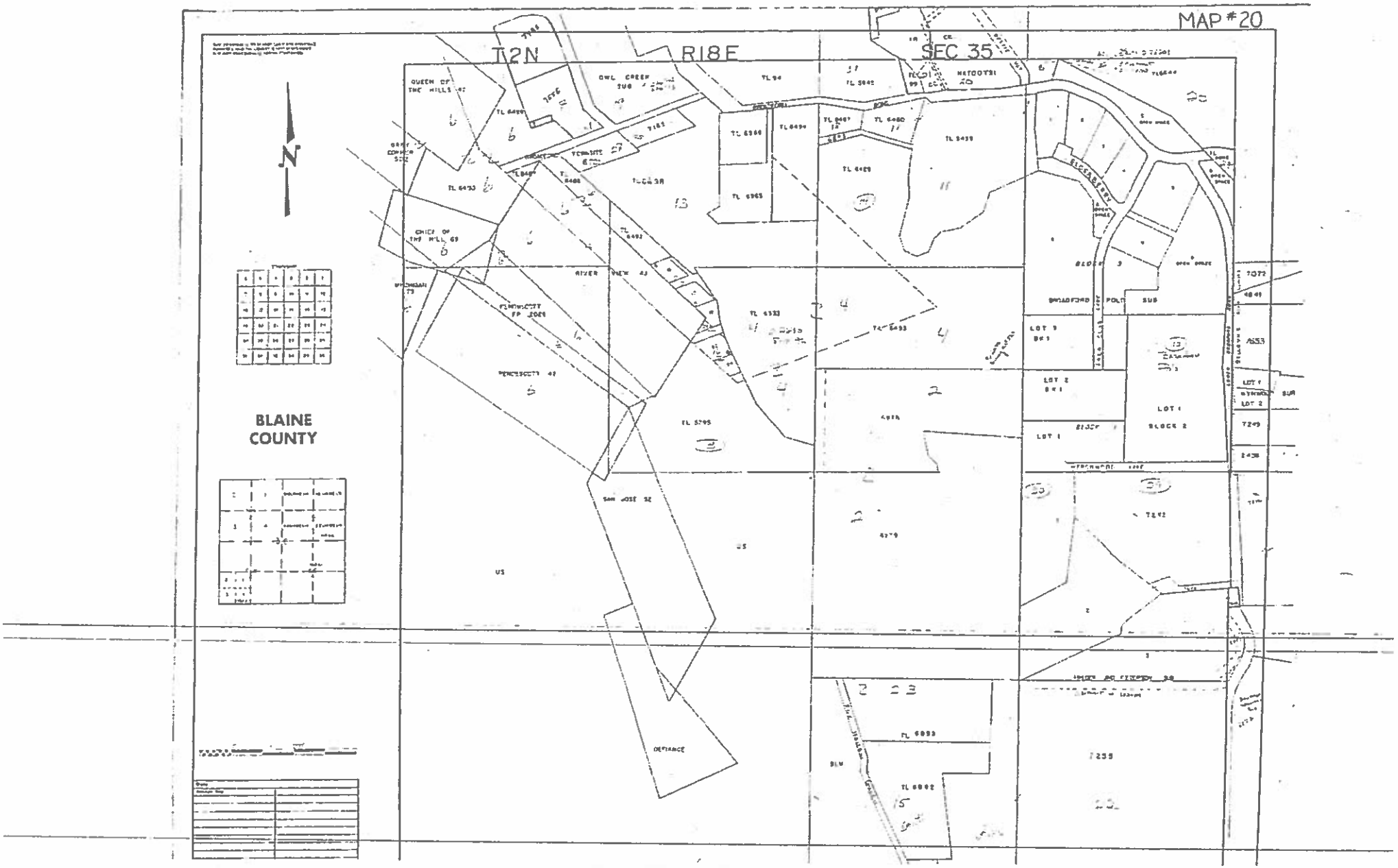
SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NE¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
S. 48° 15' E., along the Southwest side line of the old Broadford Townsite to the intersection of said Southwest side line or boundary with the Northwest end line of the River View patented mining claim, No. 43, a distance of 380 feet; thence
N. 32° E., along the said Northwest end line of the said River View claim to the Northeast Corner of said claim, a distance of 210 feet; thence
S. 47° 08' E., along the Northeast side line of the said River View claim to the intersection of the said side line with the line dividing the NW¼NW¼ from the NE¼NW¼ of Section 35, a distance

of 615 feet, this point being identical with the Southwest corner of Tract A-1, and the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence
S. 47° 08' E., along the Northeast side line of the River View claim to the intersection of the said side line with the median line of Block 4 of the old Broadford Townsite, a distance of 350 feet; thence
N. 69° 30' E., a distance of 150 feet to a point on the center line of former South Main Street; thence
N. 48° 15' W., along the center line of said former South Main Street to a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection of former Toledo Street and former South Main Street, a distance of 200 feet; thence
Continuing on the same course along the center line of said former South Main Street to a point at the intersection of the said center line with the line separating the NW¼NW¼ and NE¼NW¼, a distance of 320 feet; thence
S. 0° 13' W., along the line separating the NW¼NW¼ from the NE¼NW¼ to the PLACE OF BEGINNING, a distance of 160 feet.


Owega
Con Virginia
Alta
Badger
Hancock
Broadford
Relief
Hope
Child's Frac
Erie
Little Grant
Overland
Robert Emmett
Bonanza
Vacated
Bromopond
Queen of the Hills
Grey Cotter
Old Telegraph
Minnie Moore
Fr. SESW
94
6966
6965
6333
5295
13
34
US
35
MA
U.S.


18
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U.S.
STATE
W. N. HEAD
U.S. STOCK DRIVEWAY
JOHN THOMAS
JOS. W. ROBERTSON
JOSEPH W. ROBERTSON
WILLIAM'S ESTATE
RAYMOND
BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK
MONDAY
To Bellevue
23
29


MAP #20
T2N
R18E
SEC 35
BLAINE
COUNTY

Form No. 1402 — ALTA Owner's Policy
Form B — 1970

SCHEDULE A

Total Fee for Title Search, Examination and Title Insurance $ ~~782.50~~

Amount of Insurance: $ 250,000.00

Policy No. D-201089
3297/10

Date of Policy: September 11, 1979 at 10:35 a.m.

1. Name of Insured:

CARL JOHNSON and JAMES H. BILBRAY.

2. The estate or interest referred to herein is at Date of Policy vested in:

SEE BELOW

3. The estate or interest in the land described in Schedule C and which is covered by this policy is:

A fee simple estate.

**PARCEL I:

WOODVILLE J. WALKER, a married man, as to an undivided 75.002/100,000 interest, presumptively as his sole and separate property; MARY ALIDA NIELSEN, a widow, as to an undivided 12,499/100,000 interest, presumptively as her sole and separate property; and ROBERT T. WALKER, JR., a married man, as to an undivided 12,499/100,000 interest, presumptively as his sole and separate property.

PARCEL II:

WOODVILLE J. WALKER, a married man, presumptively as his sole and separate property; ROBERT T. WALKER, JR., a married man, presumptively as his sole and separate property; and MARY ALIDA NIELSEN, a widow, presumptively as her sole and separate property.

Form No. 1402-C
ALTA Standard Policy
Western Region

SCHEDULE B

This policy does not insure against loss or damage by reason of the matters shown in parts one and two following:

Part One:

1. Taxes or assessments which are not shown as existing liens by the records of any taxing authority that levies taxes or assessments on real property or by the public records.

2. Any facts, rights, interests, or claims which are not shown by the public records but which could be ascertained by an inspection of said land or by making inquiry of persons in possession thereof.

3. Easements, claims of easement or encumbrances which are not shown by the public records.

4. Discrepancies, conflicts in boundary lines, shortage in area, encroachments, or any other facts which a correct survey would disclose, and which are not shown by public records.

5. Unpatented mining claims; reservations or exceptions in patents or in Acts authorizing the issuance thereof; water rights, claims or title to water.

6. Any lien, or right to a lien, for services, labor or material theretofore or hereafter furnished, imposed by law and not shown by the public records.

Part Two:

1. General taxes for the year 1979, a lien, not yet due or payable.

2. Terms and conditions of that certain unrecorded Mining Lease & Option Agreement dated July 1, 1978, between WOODVILLE J. WALKER, dealing as his sole and separate property, ROBERT T. WALKER, JR., dealing as his sole and separate property, and MARY ALIDA NIELSEN, a widow, as "Lessors", and CARL JOHNSTON and JAMES H. BILBRAY, as "Lessors" & LESSEES

3. Notice of Exercise of Purchase Option dated July 20, 1979, by and between CARL B. JOHNSTON and JAMES H. BILBRAY, and WOODVILLE J. WALKER, husband of BELLE THURSTON WALKER, dealing with his sole and separate property, ROBERT T. WALKER, JR., husband of JANE ROBINSON WALKER, dealing with his sole and separate property, and MARY ALIDA WALKER NIELSEN, a widow, recorded August 21, 1979, as Instrument No. 196051, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

Form No. 1056-4
ALTA Policy Forms

SCHEDULE C

The land referred to in this policy is situated in the State of Idaho
County of Blaine and is described as follows:

PARCEL I:

PATENTED CLAIMS

MINNIE MOOFE lode mining claim, Lot No. 56, Mining Certificate 42, recorded in Book 1 of Patents, page 33, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

MAGGIE lode mining claim, Lot No. 62, Mining Certificate 543, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 610, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

U. S. lode mining claim, Lot No. 63, Mining Certificate 544, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 601, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

RELIEF lode mining claim, Lot No. 50, Mining Certificate 73, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 96, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

HOPE lode mining claim, Lot No. 61, Mining Certificate 192, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 212, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

ERIE lode mining claim, Lot No. 64, Mining Certificate 215, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 202, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

ALTA lode mining and MILLSITE claim, Lots 44-A and 44-B, Mining Certificate No. 31, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 38, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

CHILI FRACTION lode mining claim, Lot No. 71, Mining Certificate 305, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 598, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

OLD TELEGRAPH lode mining claim, Lot No. 51, Mining Certificate 163, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 539, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

GREY COPPER lode mining claim, Lot No. 56, Mining Certificate 183, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 613, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

BADGER lode mining claim, Lot No. 73, Mining Certificate 307, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 604, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

BRCADFORD lode mining claim, Lot No. 1139, Mining Certificate 372, recorded in Book 1 of Patents, page 600, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

PENOBSCOT lode mining claim, Lot No. 42, Mining Certificate 178, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 515, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

PENOBSCOT FRACTION lode mining claim, Lot No. 2028, Mining Certificate 591, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 588, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

MICHIGAN lode mining claim, Lot No. 75, Mining Certificate 381, recorded in Book 129 of Patents, page 257, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

RIVER VIEW lode mining claim, Lot No. 43, Mining Certificate 111, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 518, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

SAN JOSE lode mining claim, Lot No. 52, Mining Certificate 136, recorded in Book 15 of Patents, page 207, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

CHIEF OF THE HILL lode mining claim, Lot No. 69, Mining Certificate 283, recorded in Book 129 of Patents, page 289, records of Blaine County, Idaho.

DEFIANCE lode mining claim, Lot No. 70, Survey No. 796.

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 18 EAST, BOISE MERIDIAN, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO:

SECTION 35: All that portion of Lot 7, lying Westerly of the present County Road running Northerly and Southerly through said lot.

PARCEL II:

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 18 EAST, BOISE MERIDIAN, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO:

TRACT A-1:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NW¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the NW Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
S. 48° 15' E., along the Southwest boundary of the Forced Replat a distance of 380 feet to the intersection of said Southwest boundary with the Northwest end line of the River View patented mining claim, No. 43; thence
N. 32° E., along said Northwest end line a distance of 210 feet to the Northeast Corner of said River View claim to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING. The said Northeast Corner of the River View claim falls on the Northwest boundary of former Block 2, as determined by the Forced Replat and the platting of the said River View claim from its patent.
Thence
S. 47° 08' E., along the Northeast side line of the said River View claim to its intersection with the dividing line between the NW¼NW¼ and NE¼NW¼ of Section 35, a distance of 615 feet; thence
N. 0° 13' E., along the said line dividing the NW¼NW¼ and NE¼NW¼ of Section 35 to a point in the center of former South Main Street in the former Broadford Townsite according to the Forced Replat, a distance of 160 feet; thence
N. 48° 15' W., along the center of former South Main Street a distance of 70 feet, to a rebar pin set by the surveyor making the Forced Replat in the intersection of former South Main Street with former Pearl Street; thence
Continuing on the same course, an additional distance of 380 feet to a point on the south side of Pine Street and in the center of former South Main Street. The total distance for this course being 450 feet. From this point, a rebar pin set by the surveyor in the intersection of former Main Street and Pine Street that bears
N. 48° 15' W., a distance of 30 feet; thence
S. 69° 30' W., a distance of 120 feet to the Northeast Corner of the River View claim, the POINT OF BEGINNING.

TRACT A-2:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NW¼NW¼ of said section, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest Corner of said Section 35; thence

S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
S. 48° 15' E., along the Southwest boundary of the said Forced Replat a distance of 380 feet to the intersection of said Southwest boundary with the Northwest end line of the River View patented mining claim No. 43; to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence
N. 32° E., along the Northwest end line of the said River View claim a distance of 210 feet to the Northeast Corner of said River View claim; thence
S. 69° 30' W., a distance of 230 feet along the Northwest side line of former Block 2, to a point being a corner of Parcel 2 and the Northwest corner of former Block 2; thence
S. 48° 15' E., a distance of 150 feet along the Southwest side line of the old Broadford Townsite according to the Forced Replat, to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

TRACT B:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NW¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest Corner of said Section 35; thence
S 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;
Thence
S. 48° 15' E., along the Southwest side line of the said Forced Replat a distance of 170 feet to the Southwest corner of former Block 1 of the Forced Replat, being a point on the North side of Pine Street; thence
N. 69° 30' E., along the Northwest side of Pine Street, a distance of 320 feet to the Southeast corner of former Block 1; thence
Continuing on the same course, a distance of 40 feet to the center of former South Main Street, from which point a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection of former South Main Street and Pine Street bears S. 48° 15' E., a distance of 30 feet; thence
Continuing on the course of N. 69° 30' E., along the Northwest side of Pine Street a distance of 40 feet to the Southwest corner of former Block 21; thence
Continuing on the same course along the Northwest side of Pine Street a distance of 40 feet to a point; thence
N. 48° 15' W., a distance of 170 feet to a point on the center line of former Minnie Moore Street; thence
S. 69° 30' W., a distance of 80 feet to a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection of former Minnie Moore Street and former Main Street;
Thence
North 21° 30' West, a distance of 470 feet along the centerline of former Main Street to a point being the intersection of said centerline with the Section line between Section 35 and Section 26, from which point a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection for former North Main Street and Cross Street bears
N. 21° 30' W., a distance of 130 feet; thence
N. 89° 27' W., a distance of 218 feet to a point on the median line

of former Block 11; thence
S. 21° 30' E., a distance of 10 feet, more or less, to a point on the Northeast side line of the Queen of the Hills patented mining claim, No. 47; thence
S. 51° 45' E., along the said Northeast side line of the Queen of the Hills patented mining claim to the Northeast corner of said claim, a distance of 270 feet; thence
S. 30° 15' W., a distance of 380 feet along the Southeast end line of the said Queen of the Hills patented mining claim to a point on the intersection of this end line with the Southwest boundary of the old Broadford Townsite according to the Forced Replat; thence
S. 21° 30' E., along the said Southwest boundary of the old Broadford Townsite a distance of 55 feet, to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

TRACT C:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within NW¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the NW Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
N. 69° 30' E., a distance of 360 feet to a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection of former Minnie Moore and former Main Streets; thence
Continuing on the same course, an additional distance of 140 feet to a point on the center line of said former Minnie Moore Street, the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence
N. 21° 30' W., a distance of 95 feet; thence
N. 69° 30' E., a distance of 50 feet to a point on the median line between Lots 2 and 39 of former Block 2 in the old Broadford Townsite; thence
S. 21° 30' E., a distance of 95 feet to a point on the center line of former Minnie Moore Street; thence
S. 69° 30' W., a distance of 50 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Tract C consists of that parcel formerly described as the East 50x70 feet of Lot 2, Block 21, in the vacated Broadford Townsite.

TRACT D-1:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NW¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;
Thence
S. 49° 15' E., along the Southwest boundary of the said Forced Replat to the intersection of said boundary with the Northwest

end line of the River View patented mining claim, No. 43, a distance of 380 feet; thence
S. 32° W., along the said Northwest end line of the said River View claim to the Northeast corner of the Chief of the Hill patented mining claim, No. 69, a distance of 275 feet; thence
N. 71° 10' W., a distance of 600 feet along the Northwest side line of the said Chief of the Hill patented mining claim to a point being at the intersection of the said side line with the Southeast end line of the Grey Copper patented mining claim, No. 502; thence
N. 20° 15' E., a distance of 333 feet along the said Southeast end line to the Northeast corner of said claim, being located on the Southwest side line of the Queen of the Hills patented mining claim, No. 47; thence
S. 51° 45' E., a distance of 250 feet to the Southeast corner of said Queen of the Hills claim; thence
N. 30° 15' E., a distance of 215 feet along the Southeast end line of the said Queen of the Hills claim to a point being the intersection of the said end line with the Southwest boundary of the old Broadford Townsite according to the Forced Replat; Thence
S. 21° 30' E., along the said Southwest boundary a distance of 55 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

TRACT D-2:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NW¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the NW Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
S. 48° 15' E., along the Southwest boundary of the said Forced Replat a distance of 380 feet; thence
S. 32° W., a distance of 275 feet to the Northeast corner of the Chief of the Hill patented mining claim; thence
S. 14° 15' W., along the Southeast end line of the said Chief of the Hill patented mining claim to a point being the intersection of the said Southeast end line with the Southwest side line of the River View patented mining claim, No. 43, a distance of 140 feet to THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence
S. 47° 08' E., a distance of 225 feet, a point being the intersection of the said side line with the line dividing the NW¼NW¼ of Section 35 from the SW¼NW¼ of said Section 35; thence
N. 89° 35' W., along the said dividing line a distance of 200 feet to a point being the intersection of the said dividing line with the Southeast end line of the Chief of the Hill patented mining claim; thence
N. 14° 15' E., along the said Southeast end line of the Chief of the Hill patented mining claim to the POINT OF BEGINNING, a distance of 150 feet.

TRACT E:

SECTION 26: A tract of land lying within the SW¼SW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the NW Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
N. 21° 30' W., along the Southwest boundary of the old Broadford Townsite to the intersection of the said Southwest boundary with the section line separating Sections 26 and 35, a distance of 600 feet; thence
S. 89° 27' E., along the said section line to the intersection of said section line with the median line of former Block 11, a distance of 175 feet, (being identical with the point marking the Northwest corner of Tract B), the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence
N. 21° 30' W., along the median lines of former Blocks 11 and 12 to a point at the intersection of this median line with the center line of former Alder Street, a distance of 450 feet; thence
N. 69° 30' E., along the center line of former Alder Street, a distance of 160 feet to a point on the Southwest side of North Main Street, from whence a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection of former Alder Street and North Main Street bears
N. 69° 30' E., a distance of 40 feet; thence
S. 21° 30' E., along the Southwest side of North Main Street to the Northeast corner of former Block 11, a distance of 430 feet; thence
N. 69° 30' E., a distance of 40 feet to a point on the center line of North Main Street, from which a rebar pin set by the surveyor at the intersection of North Main Street and Cross Street bears
N. 21° 30' W., a distance of 30 feet; thence
S. 21° 30' E., along the center line of former North Main Street a distance of 100 feet, being a point at the intersection of the said center line with the line separating Sections 26 and 35; thence
N. 89° 27' W., a distance of 218 feet along the said section line to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

TRACT F:

SECTION 35: A tract of land lying within the NE¼NW¼, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest Corner of said Section 35; thence
S. 40° 32' 40" E., 731.39 feet; thence
S. 48° 15' E., along the Southwest side line of the old Broadford Townsite to the intersection of said Southwest side line or boundary with the Northwest end line of the River View patented mining claim, No. 43, a distance of 380 feet; thence
N. 32° E., along the said Northwest end line of the said River View claim to the Northeast Corner of said claim, a distance of 210 feet; thence
S. 47° 08' E., along the Northeast side line of the said River View claim to the intersection of the said side line with the line dividing the NW¼NW¼ from the NE¼NW¼ of Section 35, a distance

Not paid

DEED: 317

WARRANTY DEED

For Value Received WOODVILLE J. WALKER, as Trustee under Agreement dated July 30, 1985,

the grantor , do es hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto CARL D. KINGSTON, whose address is P. O. Box 219, Bellevue, Idaho 83313; and JAMES H. HILBRAY, whose address is 428 South Fourth, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

the grantee s, ~~whose current address is~~

the following described premises, in Blaine County Idaho, to-wit:

An undivided 3/4ths interest in and to the property described on "Exhibit A" attached hereto.

308152
FIRST AMERICAN TITLE CO.
BLAINE CO. REQUEST
OF:
'89 AUG 1 PM 3 05
MARY GREEN, CLERK
FEES $

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises, with their appurtenances unto the said Grantees , their heirs and assigns forever. And the said Grantor do es hereby covenant to and with the said Grantee s, that he is the owner in fee simple of said premises; that they are free from all incumbrances

and that he will warrant and defend the same from all lawful claims whatsoever.

Dated:

WOODVILLE J. WALKER, as Trustee under Agreement dated July 30, 1985)

STATE OF IDAHO, COUNTY OF Blaine
On this 3rd day of October, 1989, before me, a notary public in and for the said State, personally appeared WOODVILLE J. WALKER

known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Notary Public
Residing at Ketchum, Idaho
My Comm Expires

STATE OF IDAHO, COUNTY OF
I hereby certify that this instrument was filed for record at the request of

at minutes past o'clock M., this day of , 19 , in my office, and duly recorded in Book of Deeds at Page

Ex-Officio Recorder

By Deputy.

Fee $
Mail to:

Lots and other tracts of the patented town of Broadford, continued.

Part of Broadford Townsite conveyed 12-5-50 by John Wright, Probate Judge, recorded 12-5-50 on page 612 of Book 159 of the Records of Blaine County.

Agricultural Patents

All that part and parcel of Lot 7, Section 35, Township 2 North, Range 18 East, BB&M, containing 11.56 acres conveyed by John L. Hazelton and wife to the Minnie Moore Mines Company as per deed recorded in Book 128, page 222, Records of Blaine County.

Part of the NW¼ of the NW¼, Section 35, Township 2 North, Range 18 East BB&M, coveyed by John Wright, Probate Judge, recorded on page 4 of Book 162 of the Records of Blaine County.

Water Rights

Galena Creek Water Rights: 300 inches of water of the waters of Galena Creek to be used for mining purposes, priority, 1862, recorded on page 322, Book 2 of Water Rights, Records of Blaine County.

Other Real Property

All buildings and improvements on the above described properties. All attachements to the above buildings on the described properties.

General

On August 15, 1978, the Blaine County Commissioners vacated both the old Broadford Townsite and the Forced Replat of the same. In accordance with this act, those lots and other tracts of the patented town of Broadford have been redescribed and a Deed filed with the Recorder of Blaine County containing new descriptions of these lots and tracts. The instrument has not been received back from the Recorder.

The new Tracts are:

Tract A.	containing 1.81 acres	
Tract B.	containing 3.34 acres	
Tract C.	containing 0.11 acres	
Tract D.	containing 5.05 acres	
Tract E.	containing 1.88 acres	
Tract F.	containing 1.3 acres	13.49 acres

Summary

Patented Mining Claims	240.37 acres
Lots and Tracts in Old Broadford townsite and adjacent parts of Section 35, NW¼NW¼	13.49 acres
Agricultural land in Lot 7 SE¼NW¼ Sec. 35	11.56 acres
	265.12 acres more or less

END OF EXHIBIT A.

State of Idaho, part ies of the first part, and,

Minnie Moore Mines Comp a corporation of the State of Idaho the part y of the second part

WITNESSETH, That the said part ies *of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of* -One - *DOLLARS, lawful money of the United States of America,* xx and other valuable considerations *in hand paid by the said part* y *of the second part, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, ha* ve *bargained, sold, released, and forever quit claimed, and by these presents do* grant, *bargain, sell, remise, release, and forever quit claim unto the said part* y *of the second part, and to* its successors *and assigns, the following described* real estate *situate in the County of Blaine and State of Idaho, to-wit:*

All that part and parcel of Lot Seven (7) Section Thirty-five (35) Township Two North Range Eighteen (18) East Boise Meridian lying westerly of the present county road running northerly and southerly through said lot, said road running along or near the hillside on the westerly part of said lot; the tract hereby conveyed containing eleven and 56/100 (11.56) acres of land, more or less.

No water right is conveyed hereby.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the rents issues and profits thereof; and also, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said part ies *of the first part, of, in or to the said premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.*

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, All and singular, the said premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the said part y *of the second part,* its successors *and assigns forever*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said part ies *of the first part ha* ve *hereunto set* their *hands and seal* s *the day and year first above written.*

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

Irvin E. Rockwell	John L. Hazelton	(SEAL)
Francis Jones	Lois G. Hazelton	(SEAL)
		(SEAL)
		(SEAL)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF IDAHO

County of Blaine. } ss. *On this* 3rd *day of* October, 1932

before me, Francis Jones, a notary public *in and for said* State, *personally appeared* John L. Hazelton and Lois G. Hazelton, husband and wife,

known to me to be the person s *whose name* s are *subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that* they *executed the same.*

Given under my hand and official seal *the day and year last above written.*

(SEAL)

My Commission Expires 2/1/36

Francis Jones, Notary Public
Residing at Bellevue, Idaho.

I hereby certify that this deed was filed for record at the request of I. E. Rockwell *in my office at* 1:35 *o'clock* P. M. October 5, 1932 *and duly recorded in Book* 128 *Page* 222.

Deputy. B. P. Thamm, *County Recorder.*

QUIT CLAIM DEED RECORD, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

No. 69107

JOHN L. HAZELTON ET. UX. to MINNIE MOORE MINES CO.

THIS INDENTURE, Made the 3rd day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two between John L. Hazelton and Lois G. Hazelton, his wife, of Blaine County, State of Idaho, parties of the first part, and Minnie Moore Mines Company, a corporation of the State of Idaho, party of the second part

WITNESSETH, That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One ---------- DOLLARS, lawful money of the United States of America, and other valuable considerations in hand paid by the said party of the second part, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained, sold, released, and forever quit claimed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, and forever quit claim unto the said party of the second part, and to its successors and assigns, the following described real estate situate in the County of Blaine and State of Idaho, to-wit:

All that part and parcel of Lot Seven (7) Section Thirty-five (35) Township Two North Range Eighteen (18) East Boise Meridian lying westerly of the present county road running northerly and southerly through said lot, said road running along or near the hillside on the westerly part of said lot; the tract hereby conveyed containing eleven and 56/100 (11.56) acres of land, more or less.

No water right is conveyed hereby.

Taxlot 5295

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the rents issues and profits thereof; and also, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said parties of the first part, of, in or to the said premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, All and singular, the said premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns forever

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

Irvin E. Rockwell
Francis Jones

John L. Hazelton (SEAL)
Lois G. Hazelton (SEAL)
(SEAL)
(SEAL)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF IDAHO
County of Blaine. } ss.

On this 3rd day of October 1932, before me, Francis Jones, a notary public in and for said State, personally appeared John L. Hazelton and Lois G. Hazelton, husband and wife,

known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Given under my hand and official seal the day and year last above written.
(SEAL)
My Commission Expires 2/1/36
Francis Jones, Notary Public
Residing at Bellevue, Idaho.

I hereby certify that this deed was filed for record at the request of I. E. Rockwell in my office at 1:35 o'clock P. M., October 5, 1932 and duly recorded in Book 12% Page 222.

Reissue.
Hailey 014444.

4—1023-R.

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Hailey, Idaho,

has been deposited in the General Land Office, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the claimant

Daniel G. Keeds

according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of April 24, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands" and the acts supplemental thereto, for the Lot seven of Section thirty-five in Township two north of Range eighteen east of the Boise Meridian, Idaho, containing twenty-eight and fifty-six-hundredths acres.

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor-General:

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress in such case made and provided, HAS GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DOES GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said claimant and to the heirs of the said claimant the Tract above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

This patent is issued in lieu of one dated March 1, 1889, which has been canceled.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Woodrow Wilson

President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the SIXTH

(SEAL)

day of FEBRUARY in the year of our Lord one thousand

nine hundred and FIFTEEN and of the Independence of the

United States the one hundred and THIRTY-NINTH.

By the President: Woodrow Wilson,

By M. K. Gulick, Assistant Secretary,

L. L. Lamar,
Recorder of the General Land Office.

RECORD OF PATENTS: Patent Number 456957

4—9171

several person or persons entitled thereto, according to their respective interests, the Townsite of Broadford in the aforesaid County of Alturas and Territory of Idaho, (now the County of Blaine and State of Idaho), according to the metes and bounds in said conveyance and patent set forth and which is recorded in the office of the Recorder in the County of Blaine, State of Idaho, in Book One of Patents, pages 87, 88, and 89.

AND WHEREAS the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho and the Legislature of the State of Idaho has provided by law for the disposal by the Probate Judge of any County in which said town or city is situated of lands settled and occupied as townsites, and which shall have been entered by him or his predecessors as Trustee, and

WHEREAS the said party of the second part has made due application and has in all things conformed with said law and is entitled thereunder to a deed and title to the lands and premises hereinafter described the same being a portion of the said Townsite of Broadford and the said party of the second part being a claimant thereto;

NOW THEREFORE, KNOW YE THAT I, JOHN WRIGHT, Probate Judge and Trustee, and successor in office of George M. Parsons, by virtue of the several Acts of Congress in said case made and provided and of the said law of Idaho, and in consideration of the sum of Five Dollars to me as trustee in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted and conveyed and by these presents do grant and convey unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the following lots, pieces or parcels of land, being a part and parcel of the townsite of Broadford, in Blaine County, Idaho, to-wit:

All of that portion of Lot 6, Block 2, Townsite of Broadford, Blaine County, Idaho, lying outside of the boundaries of the Riverview Patented Mining Claim, Lot 43, which mining claim is in NW¼ Sec. 35, Twp. 2 N., R. 17 E.B.M., said portion of Lot 6 also having at times been described as the West half of said Lot 6, Block 2. TL 6487

All of Lot 2 and Lot 4, of Block 1, Townsite of Broadford, Blaine County, Idaho; TL 6488

All that portion of Lot 3 of Block 1, not heretofore conveyed by deed of Probate Judge to Anna Dupray (which deed is recorded in Book 9 of Deeds, page 65, Records of Blaine County) and by deed of Probate Judge to Cyrus Langworthy (which deed is recorded in Book "X" of Deeds, page 341, Records of Blaine County), Townsite of Broadford, Blaine County, Idaho.

All according to the official plat of the Townsite of Broadford, Blaine County, Idaho, on file in the office of County Recorder, Blaine County, Idaho.

Together with all the estate, right, title and interest which was given and granted by the United States of America, by its letters patent.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular, the said lands and premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, as fully and absolutely as I, the said Probate Judge and Trustee aforesaid, and under the authority aforesaid, might, could or ought to sell and convey the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Probate Court of Blaine County, Idaho, the day and year first hereinabove written.

(SEAL)

John Wright
PROBATE JUDGE, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

STATE OF IDAHO,)
) SS
County of Blaine.)

On this 5th day of December, 1950, before me, George F. McCoy, Clerk of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for the County of Blaine, personally appeared John

AND WHEREAS the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho the Legislature of the State of Idaho has provided by law for the disposal by the Probate Judge of any County in which said town or city is situated of lands settled and occupied as townsites, and which shall have been entered by him or his predecessors as Trustee, and

WHEREAS the said party of the second part has made due application and has in all things conformed with said law and is entitled thereunder to a deed and title to the lands and premises hereinafter described the same being a portion of the said Townsite of Broadford and the said party of the second part being a claimant thereto;

NOW THEREFORE, KNOW YE THAT I, JOHN WRIGHT, Probate Judge and Trustee, and successor in office of George M. Parsons, by virtue of the several Acts of Congress in said case made and provided and of the said law of Idaho, and in consideration of the sum of Five Dollars to me as trustee in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted and conveyed and by these presents do grant and convey unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the following lots, pieces or parcels of land, being a part and parcel of the townsite of Broadford, in Blaine County, Idaho, to-wit:

All of that portion of Lot 6, Block 2, Townsite of Broadford, Blaine County, Idaho, lying outside of the boundaries of the Riverview Patented Mining Claim, Lot 43, which mining claim is in NW¼ Sec. 35, Twp. 2 N., R. 17 E.B.M., said portion of Lot 6 also having at times been described as the West half of said Lot 6, Block 2.

All of Lot 2 and Lot 4, of Block 1, Townsite of Broadford, Blaine County, Idaho;

All that portion of Lot 3 of Block 1, not heretofore conveyed by deed of Probate Judge to Anna Duprey (which deed is recorded in Book 9 of Deeds, page 65, Records of Blaine County) and by deed of Probate Judge to Cyrus Langworthy (which deed is recorded in Book "X" of Deeds, page 341, Records of Blaine County), Townsite of Broadford, Blaine County, Idaho.

All according to the official plat of the Townsite of Broadford, Blaine County, Idaho, on file in the office of County Recorder, Blaine County, Idaho.

Together with all the estate, right, title and interest which was given and granted by the United States of America, by its letters patent.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular, the said lands and premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, as fully and absolutely as I, the said Probate Judge and Trustee aforesaid, and under the authority aforesaid, might, could or ought to sell and convey the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Probate Court of Blaine County, Idaho, the day and year first hereinabove written.

(SEAL)

John Wright
PROBATE JUDGE, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

STATE OF IDAHO,)
) SS
County of Blaine.)

On this 5th day of December, 1950, before me, George F. McCoy, Clerk of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for the County of Blaine, personally appeared John Wright, Probate Judge of the Probate Court of Blaine County, Idaho, known to me to be the person whose

159 DEEDS

616

...subscribed to the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as Probate ...Judge, Blaine County, Idaho, and Trustee.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year ...certificate above written.

(SEAL)

George F. McCoy
Clerk of the District Court.

Filed for record at the request of Joseph McFadden at 3:35 o'clock P.M., December 5, A.D. 1950.

George F. McCoy, Ex-Officio Recorder

By Irene E. Price, Deputy

No. 98356

WARRANTY DEED

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPOKANE, GRANTOR TO WILLIAM SHERBINE ET UX, GRANTEE

#11,815-Geo. H. Kibbie
k

THIS INDENTURE, made this 27th day of November, 1950, between THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPOKANE, a corporation organized and existing under the Act of Congress known as the Federal Farm Loan Act, as ...

PLAT SHOWING THE

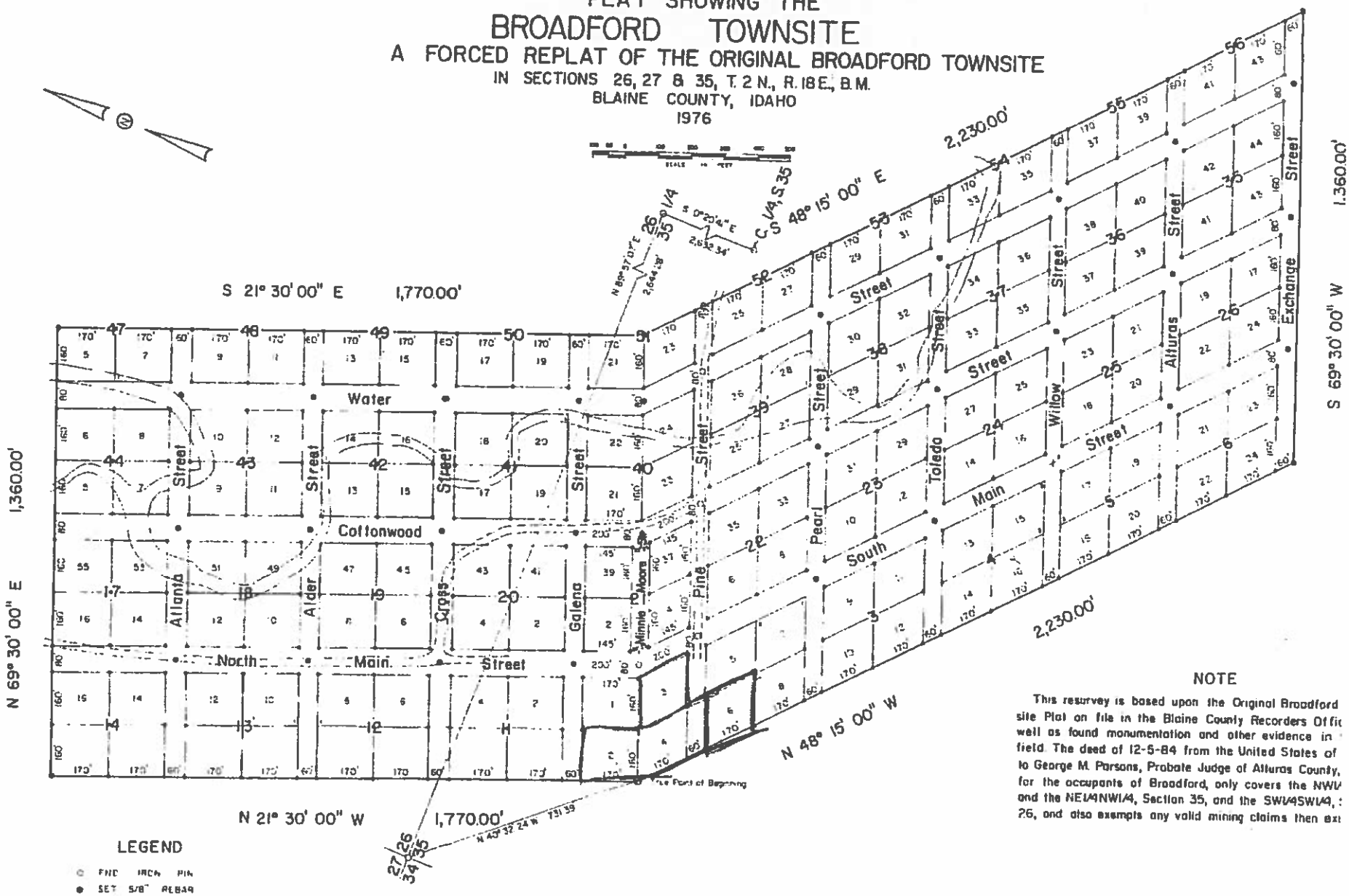
BROADFORD TOWNSITE

A FORCED REPLAT OF THE ORIGINAL BROADFORD TOWNSITE

IN SECTIONS 26, 27 & 35, T. 2 N., R. 18 E., B.M.

BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

1976



LEGEND

- FND IRON PIN
- SET 5/8" REBAR
- SET 1/2" REBAR
- FND OR SET BRASS CAP
- PIN NOT SET BECAUSE OF WATER (1), CONCRETE (2), & CLIFFS (3)
- EDGE, BROADFORD SUBDIV.
- EDGE, EXISTING ROADS

NOTE

This resurvey is based upon the Original Broadford site Plat on file in the Blaine County Recorders Offic well as found monumentation and other evidence in t field. The deed of 12-5-84 from the United States of to George M. Parsons, Probate Judge of Alturas County, for the occupants of Broadford, only covers the NW and the NE1/4NW1/4, Section 35, and the SW1/4SW1/4, S 26, and also exempts any valid mining claims then ex

Jim W. Koonce

Blaine County Engineer

History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Blaine County, Idaho

Victoria E. Mitchell

Staff Report 00-12

Idaho Geological Survey
Morrill Hall, Third Floor
University of Idaho

History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Blaine County, Idaho

Victoria E. Mitchell

Staff reports present timely information for public distribution. This publication may not conform to the agency's standards.

Staff Report 09-12
June 2009

Idaho Geological Survey
Morrill Hall, Third Floor
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83844-3014

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This report was prepared under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Idaho State Office, as part of a project to identify and describe inactive and abandoned mines in the state of Idaho. Work on this project included preparing detailed histories of selected mines on BLM-administered lands in Idaho. The information in this report is from a number of published and unpublished sources in the Idaho Geological Survey's mineral property files. Where not otherwise noted, most of the mine production data is drawn from the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) annual volumes on *Mineral Resources of the United States* (1882-1923) and the equivalent volumes produced by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) (*Mineral Resources of the United States*, 1924-1931, and *Minerals Yearbook*, 1932 to present). Information on underground workings and mine equipment is generally from the annual reports of the Idaho Inspector of Mines (IMIR), published from 1899 to 1979. After 1974, the Mine Inspector's office was known as the Mine Safety Bureau, a section of the Idaho Department of Labor and Industrial Services. Detailed accounts of mine operations are, for the most part, drawn from annual reports made by the companies to the State Inspector of Mines; these reports were required by law and the information contained in them formed the basis of the Mine Inspector's annual reports. Reports of recent developments are taken from the Idaho Geological Survey's (IGS) annual reports on the developments in mining and minerals in Idaho (from 1984 to present) or from similar reports produced by the Survey's predecessor, the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology (IBMG) from 1975 to 1984. Other published sources are referenced in the text. A complete bibliography is included at the end of the report. Where direct quotations are taken from source materials, the original spelling and grammar are preserved even in cases where they do not conform to currently accepted usage.

History of the Minnie Moore Mine, Blaine County, Idaho

Victoria E. Mitchell[1]

The Minnie Moore Mine is near the mouth of Minnie Moore Gulch (formerly Galena Gulch), a tributary to the Big Wood River (Figures 1 and 2). This area is in the Mineral Hill mining district in Blaine County and lies just west of Bellevue at an elevation of 5,300 feet.

The mine is in the Milligen Formation near the contact with the Croesus stock (Figures 3 and 4). The rocks in the mine include dense black argillite, fine-grained quartzite, and calc-silicate rocks composed of varying amounts of garnet, wollastonite, diopside, quartz, and calcite. In general, the bedding strikes northwest and dips southwest, but there are considerable local variations in both strike and dip due to local folding. A sill-like body of quartz diorite intruded the Milligen above the mineralized zone (Hewett, 1930).

The main ore minerals were galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and chalcopyrite. Mineralization was associated with a zone of coarse sediments overlain by a dense argillite (Hewett, 1930). Other veins worked on the property include the Bergman and McIrvin veins (believed to be extensions of the Minnie Moore vein), and the Contact, Singleterry, Old Telegraph, and Gray Copper veins (which dip more steeply than the Minnie Moore vein). The veins at the nearby Queen of the Hills Mine are parallel to the latter group (Figure 5). All the veins are offset by faulting (Anderson, 1950). Examination of the published descriptions of the mineralization at the Minnie Moore suggests that the mine is probably a stratabound lead-zinc-silver deposit.

[1]Idaho Geological Survey, Main Office at Moscow, University of Idaho, Moscow



Figure 1 - Topographic map of the lower Wood River area near Bellevue, showing the location of Alaine Moore Gulch (U.S. Geological Survey Fairfield 1:100,000 topographic map).

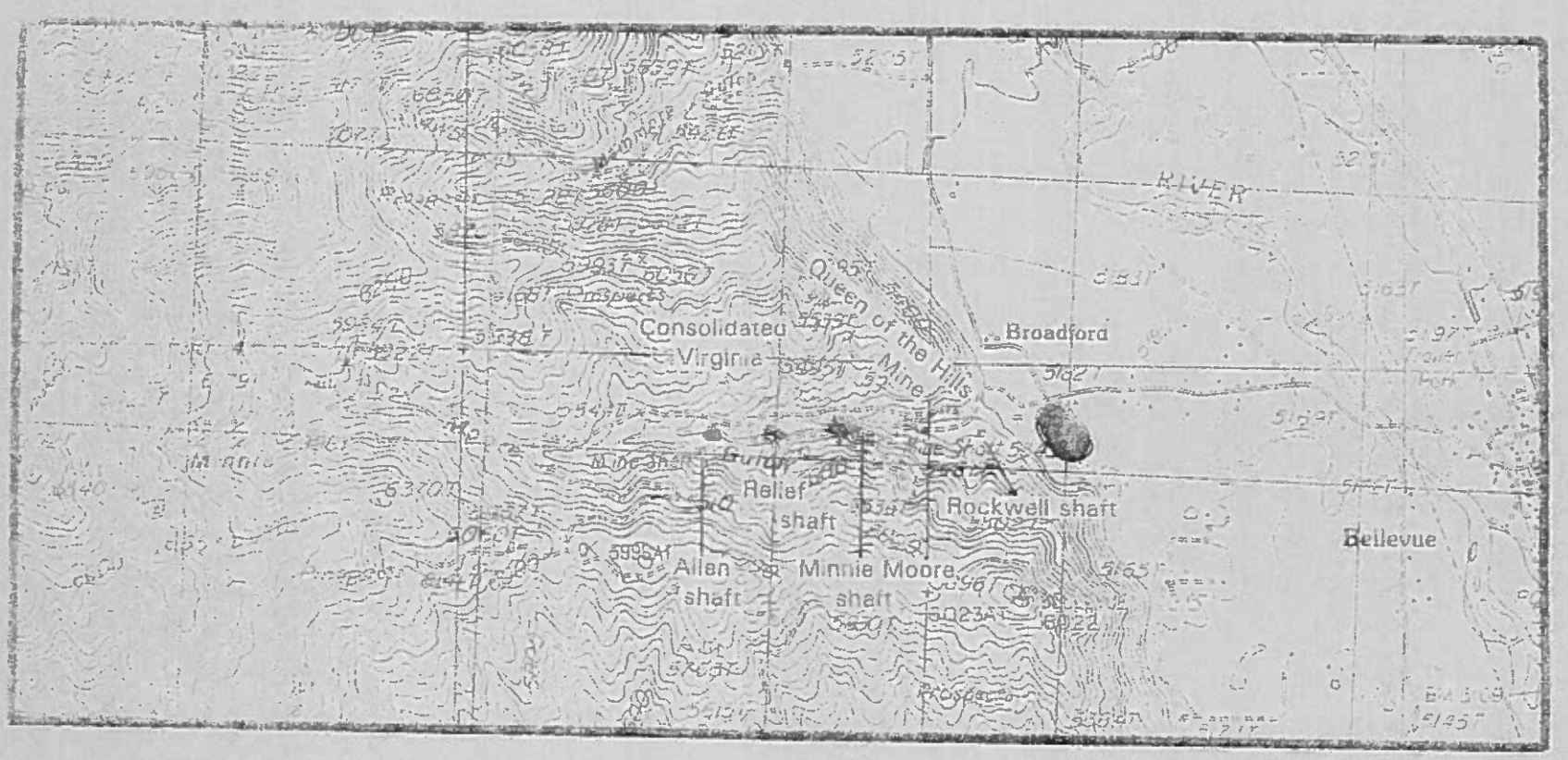
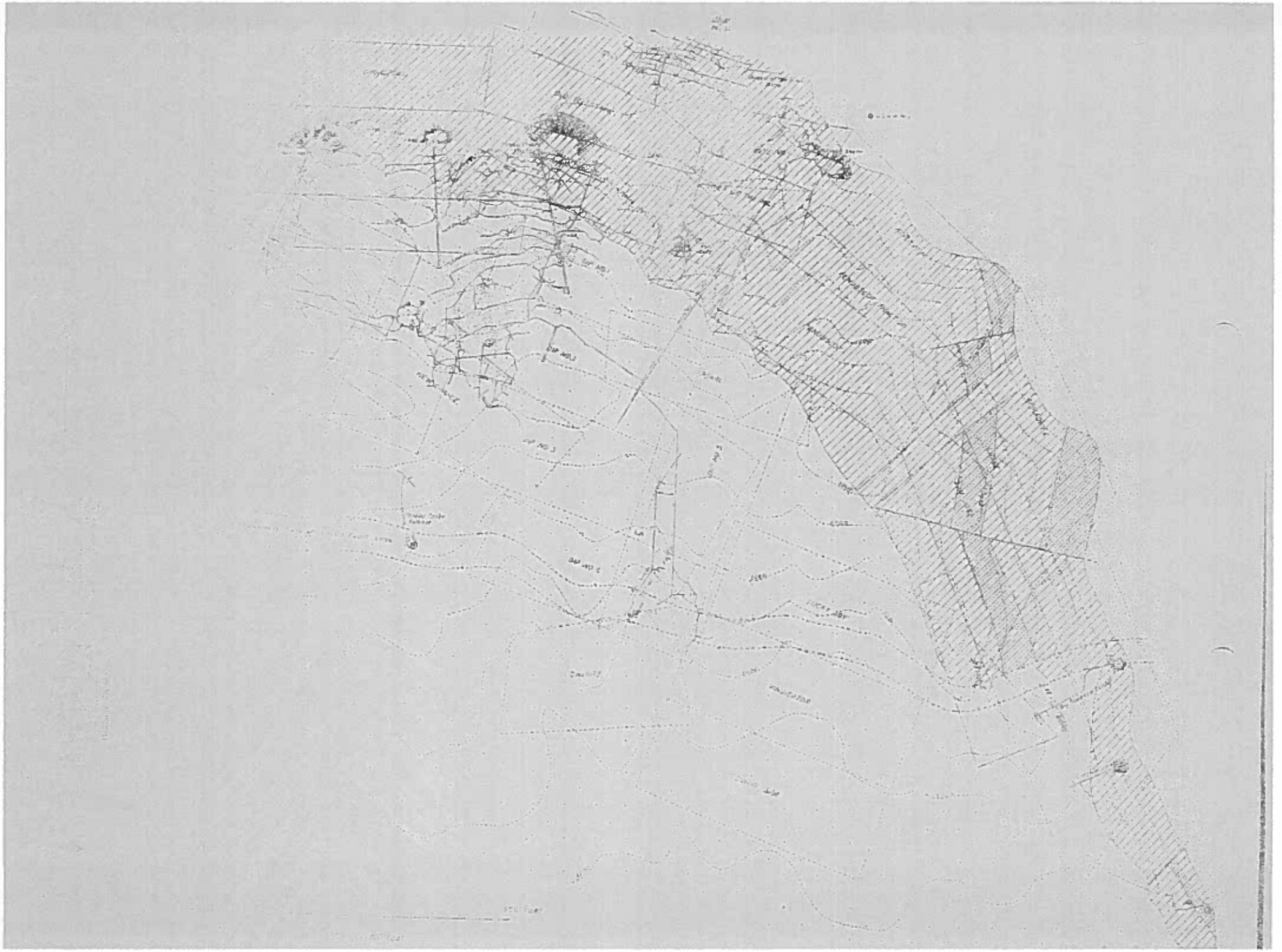


Figure 2. Topographic map of the Minnie Moore Mine and vicinity. Shaded areas show dumps near major workings (U.S. Geological Survey Bellevue 7.5-minute topographic map).



Figure 3. Geologic map of the Minnie Moore Mine and vicinity. Dm = Mulligen formation; Pdu, Pdm, Pdl = Dollarhide Formation; Pwh, Pwe = Wood River formation; Kqd = quartz diorite; Qa = alluvium; terrace gravels and alluvium (undivided) are along the river. Scale approximately 1:125,000 (Worl and others, 1991).



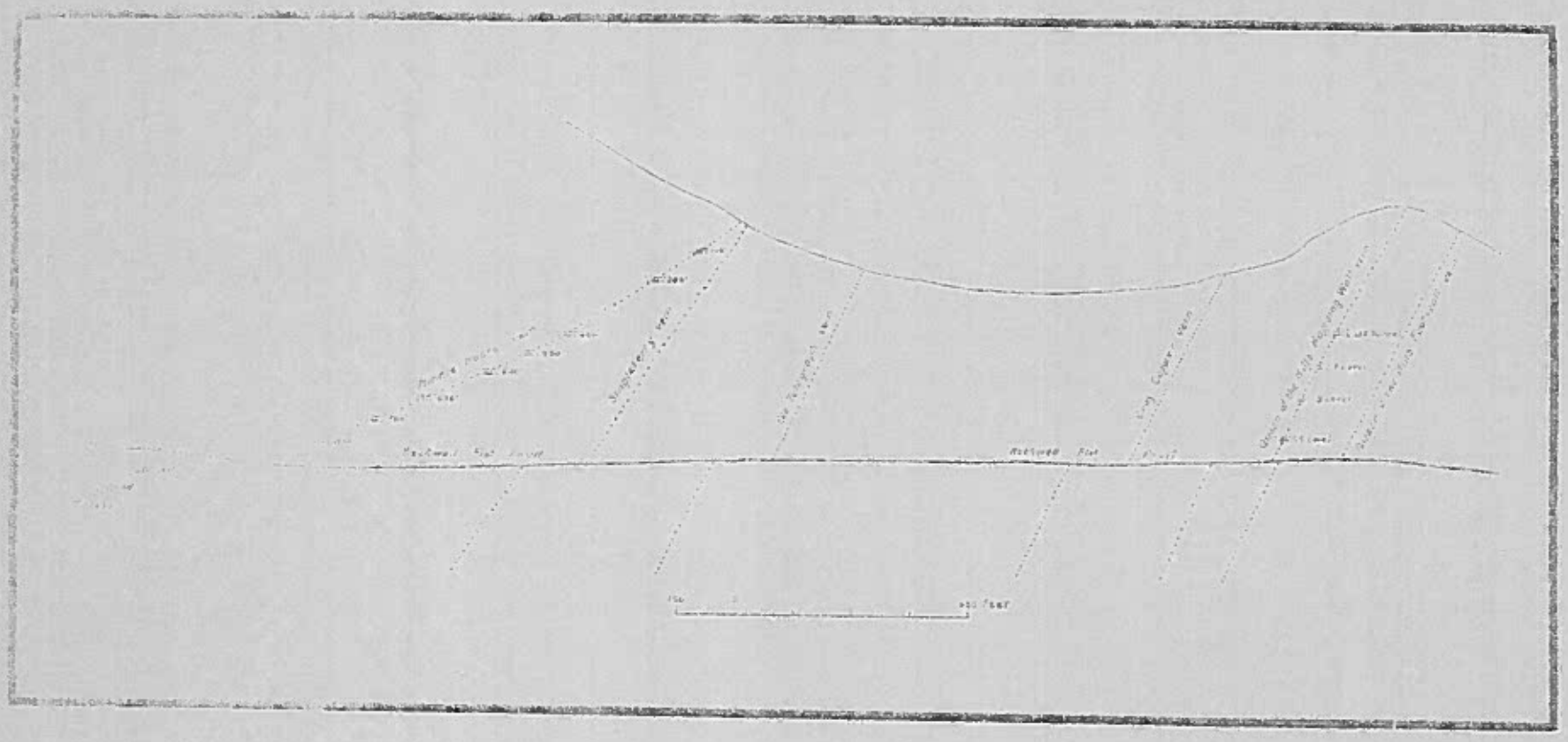


Figure 5: Diagrammatic cross-section across the Minnie Moore and associated "Footwall" veins. Line of section is N. 35° E. (Anderson, 1950 Figure 4).

According to Anderson (1950, p. 15-16):

The Minnie Moore ore body is a gently inclined, blanket-like body, continuous and unbroken down dip, except where offset by post-mineral faults and cut by post-mineral dikes. The ore body has varied considerably in thickness and grade from place to place and the thicker and richer parts may be deduced by referring to the stoped areas (Fig. 5 [Figure 6]). The individual stopes represent flattened and somewhat irregular lenses of ore with lengths and widths up to 400 feet and thicknesses up to 18 feet. The full length of the ore zone is about 1,200 feet.

The ore consists, in order of abundance, of galena, pyrite, sphalerite, gray copper, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite in a gangue of siderite, quartz, calcite, and crushed country rock. Siderite is the most abundant of the vein minerals and occurs along parts of the vein in massive extensive sheets up to 10 feet thick. Pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite are present in relatively small amounts. The ore contains an average of 1½ to 2 ounces of silver to each per cent of lead.

The vein shows an interesting distribution of ore and gangue minerals. According to the Walkers[2], the ore body is divisible laterally into three zones with the ore in each of somewhat different character. In the western zone (Fig. 5 [Figure 6]) the ore body consists of a band of massive siderite several feet thick with not more than 2 per cent lead and 4 to 6 ounces of silver to the ton. The eastern zone consists of sulfides in a gangue of calcite and crushed country rock, with no siderite. The middle zone is intermediate in character, with a gradual change from low-grade siderite ore on the west to higher grade non-siderite ore on the east, with decreasing amounts of siderite between. The mineable ore is confined to the middle and eastern zones which have a joint width of about 800 feet. The difference in character between the eastern and western sides of the ore body is said to persist from the outcrop to the lowest level at which ore has been mined. The Walkers use this zonal distribution as clue in the search for the continuation of the ore body beyond the explored area.

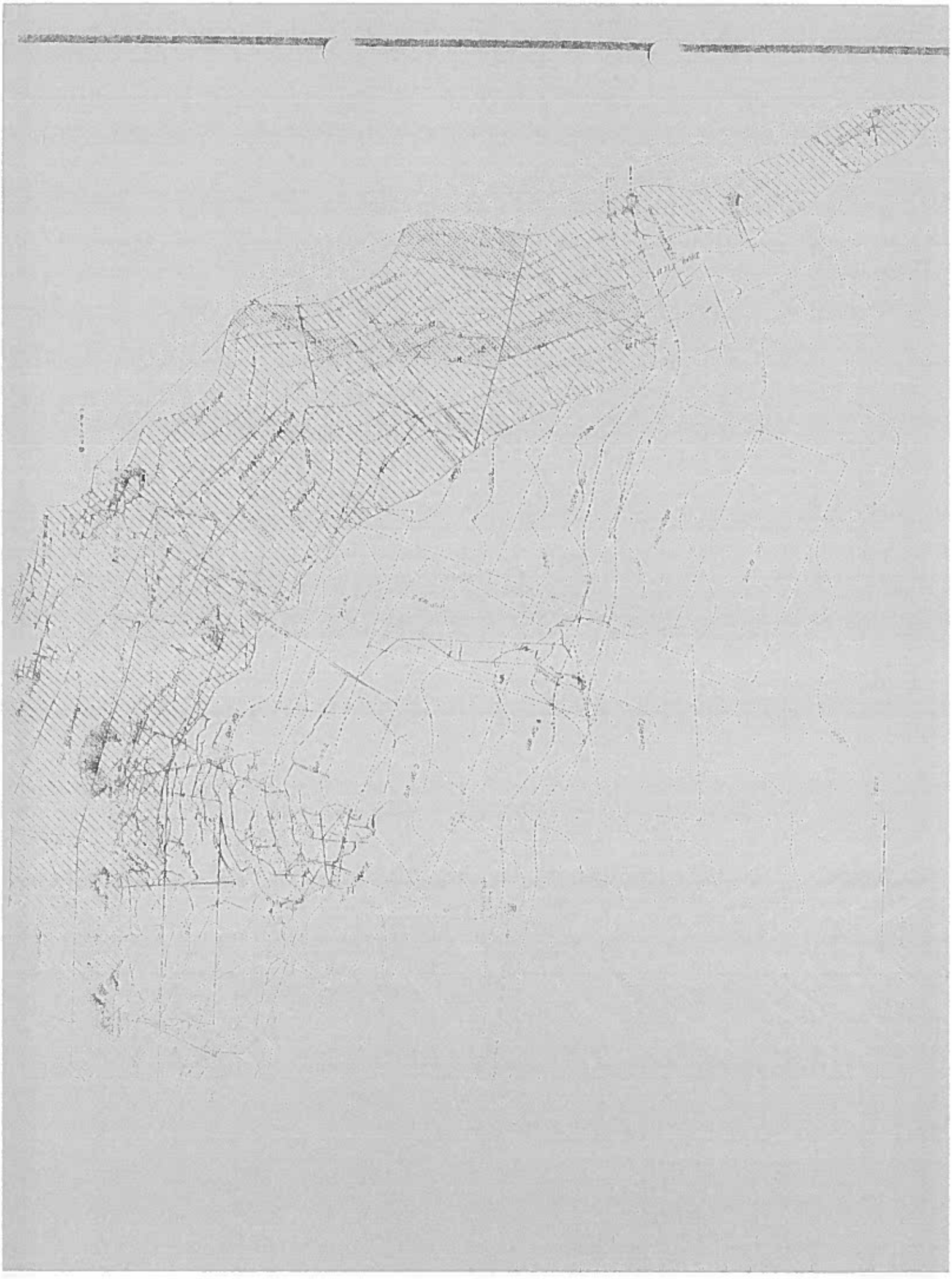
Of the ore mined, 90 per cent is said to have been milling ore averaging 10 per cent lead and 20 ounces of silver to the ton. The remainder, direct shipping ore, contained about 60 per cent lead and 100 ounces of silver to the ton. The direct shipping ore is reported to have formed bands and lenses of solid galena a few inches to 10 feet thick either as a complete vein filling or with milling ore.

The Minnie Moore ore body has been mined for a distance of 1,400 feet down dip with no observable change in character, grade, or abundance of the ore. In this distance the ore body had been interrupted by four post-mineral faults; namely, the Upper and Lower Relief faults (small with little displacement), the Rockwell flat fault (200-foot displacement), and the Minnie fault zone beyond which the ore body has not been recovered although three separate segments have been found along the fault zone. Where cut off by the Minnie fault between the 900 and 1,100 levels, the ore body occurred as three lenses. The more westerly lens was about 60 feet wide, up to 18 feet thick, and contained galena and gray copper in massive siderite. The ore averaged 8 per cent lead and 16 ounces of silver per ton. The middle lens, which was 60 feet to the east, measured 65 feet wide and up to 10 feet thick. It contained both milling and direct shipping ore in non-siderite gangue. The third lens, 60 feet beyond the second, measured 75 feet wide and contained up to 6 feet of massive galena in a non-siderite gangue.

The Minnie Moore was discovered in 1880. According to local history, galena was found in the dirt dug up from a badger hole about 200 feet east of what would become the [illegible] (Hewett, 1950). The earliest account of the mine is as follows (Shenon, 1951, p. 56):

---

[2] C. C. Walker, geologist for United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., and W. L. Walker, whose geologic work on the Minnie Moore was presented in a private report to which Anderson had access.



The Minnie Moore, two miles from Bellevue, shows a vast body of galena near the surface, worth $100 per ton, and is believed to be one of the great mines of Wood river. From July to November of this year it sold 300 tons of ore on the dump for $85 per ton. The vein has been stripped for 500 feet and shows from four to six feet of solid galena. Three tunnels are being driven into the hill to strike the vein at depths ranging from 150 to 200 feet.

Ex-postmaster Moore of Salt Lake City, last season furnished Daniel Scribner, a prospector, a few dollars as a "grub stake," and in December[1] (1880) the latter found the Minnie Moore. Scribner sold out his half within a week for $11,500, and Moore held his interest until August, 1881, when he sold to Grayson, the California mining operator, for $50,000. Moore is therefore numbered among the hundreds who have derived a competence in Wood river from an investment not to succeed a few hundred dollars.

In November 1880, the only work on the property was a trench about 50 feet long and 8 to 10 feet high that exposed a lens of galena 35 feet long and 2.5 feet thick. In 1881, a shaft was sunk on the lens, showing the ore extended at least as far as the 45-foot depth of the shaft. Henry E. Miller purchased a half-interest in the property for $10,000. Between May 9 and November 30, 1881, the Minnie Moore shipped 217 tons of ore averaging 101.62 ounces of silver and 67 percent lead (Hewett, 1930).

Shipments from all the Wood River mines were limited in the early 1880s. Transportation by wagon was expensive, and many of the mine operators concentrated on development work while they waited for the railroad to be built up the Wood River. In 1880, David Falk and Alonzo Wolters (operating as the Wood River Smelting Company) put up a smelter in Hailey. Production rose greatly the following year as a number of the mines around Bullion shipped ore to Hailey. In the winter of 1880, another promoter raised enough money to finance a larger smelter. The Philadelphia Mining and Smelting Company opened for a ten-day test on October 8, 1881. The following year, the Wood River mines produced over $1 million of metals, and a fifth of that production was handled by the Philadelphia smelter. The smelter capacity was doubled in an effort to secure more of the ore produced in the area. In May 1883, the Oregon Short Line reached Hailey, and by August 1884, it had been extended to Ketchum (Wells, 1983).

The Minnie Moore was sold in 1884 to Dent, Palmer & Co., a company that was said to have a director of the Bank of England among its principals. (See Table 1 for companies and individuals operating the mine.) According to Hewett (1930, p. 220):

On the date of sale to Dent, Palmer & Co., February 25, 1884, the principal workings consisted of the main inclined shaft, 160 feet deep, two levels eastward to a maximum distance of 205 feet, and three levels westward to a maximum distance of 80 feet. As there had been little stoping, it was clearly the purpose of the owners to explore the deposit rather than to ship ore. In an area 125 feet long and 100 feet wide the vein was estimated to contain 3,600 tons of ore averaging 130 ounces of silver to the ton and 50 per cent of lead. With the price of silver at $1.14 an ounce and of lead at $100 a ton, the gross value of the reserves was $671,329. In this condition the mine was sold for $450,000.

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[1] According to Wells (1983), the Minnie Moore was discovered on September 22, 1880. Lindgren (1900) places the year as 1879. Wells's date seems the most likely, since Hewett (1930) reports that only a minor amount of work had been done on the property by November 1880.

Table 1. Companies and individuals operating at the Minnie Moore Mine.

Company Name	Officer	Date Incorporated	Charter Forfeited	Year(s) at Mine
J.W. Moore (1/2 interest)	---	---	---	1880-1881
Daniel Scribner (1/2 interest)	---	---	---	1880
Mr. Grayson of California (1/2 interest)	---	---	---	1881-
Henry E. Miller (1/2 interest)	---	---	---	1881-1884
Deut, Palmer & Co. (England)	1	1	1	1884-1900
Minnie Moore Mining Co., Ltd	I.E. Rockwell, C.R. Carpenter	1	1	1900-(?)
Minnie Moore Mining Co., Ltd	Charles M. Schwab (60 percent interest)	1	1	1904-1906
Idaho Consolidated Mines Company, Ltd.	J.P.H. Cunningham, President; I.E. Rockwell, Manager	1	1915	1906-1915
Minnie Moore Mines Co.	I.E. Rockwell, President-Manager	June 27, 1912; reinstated: April 1, 1926	Dec. 1, 1920; 1927(?)	1912-1927(?)
Federal Mining & Smelting Co.	F.H. Brownell, President	Sept. 24, 1903	Merged with ASARCO — May 11, 1953	1923-1924; 1931-1935
Harold Boericke	---	---	---	1924-1925
unnamed lessee	---	---	---	1926
Minnie Moore Syndicate	operated through Hecla Mining Co.	1	1	1926
Stratton & Stratton/ Minnie Moore Mine Development Co.	William J. Stratton, President	Sept. 28, 1935; reinstated: Aug. 2, 1941	1940; Nov. 30, 1942	1935-1943

Table 1 (continued). Companies and individuals operating at the Minnie Moore Mine.

Company Name	Officer	Date Incorporated	Charter Forfeited	Year(s) at Mine
Walker and Walker/W. J. Walker (owner)	W.J. Walker	[1]	[1]	unknown (pre-1950)-(post-1964)
Silver Star- Queens Mines, Inc.	N.T. Davis, President	Nov. 22, 1929, reinstated: Feb. 4, 1946, reinstated: Jan. 7, 1945	Nov. 30, 1942, Nov. 30, 1946, Nov. 30, 1970	1949-1970(?)
Samson Oil and Mineral Company	J.A. Eberle, Agent	Feb. 9, 1959	certificate of withdrawal: May 17, 1961	1959-1961
Federal Resources Corporation	Nels W. Stalheim, President	Nevada corp.; filed in Idaho: Nov. 29, 1946	not working in Idaho: June 9, 1975	1961-1971
Carl Johnston	---	---	---	1978-[3]
unknown operator	---	---	---	1980
Exxon Minerals Company	R.M. Ingram, President	division of Exxon Corporation	[1]	1983-1986

[1]Information not available in Idaho Geological Survey's files
[2]Silver Star-Queens Mines, Inc., was taken over by Samson Oil & Mineral Co. in October 1959
[3]Last known owner of the property

However, silver prices were declining, and the mine owners began looking for ways to cut costs. The miners at the Minnie Moore went on strike on July 20, 1884, protesting the fact that they had not been paid. Ten days later, they won a settlement that postponed threatened wage reductions. Early the next year, the union lost a similar fight when military intervention was threatened. Wages were reduced by twelve percent (Wells, 1983).

During the time it owned the mine, Dent, Palmer & Co. explored the Minnie Moore thoroughly down to the old 900 level. It was during this period that the mine produced most of its ore (Hewett, 1930). When the Minnie Moore shaft reached the 500 level, a "pinch" in the ore body was interpreted to mean the bottom of the vein had been reached (Anderson, 1950). The "pinch" apparently occurred because the vein was cut off by a fault

(Hewett, 1930). By 1886, the ore was mined out down to the 500 level, and the mine was closed. Later in the year, the mine was leased, and work resumed on the shaft. The downward extension of the orebody was discovered within 100 feet (Anderson, 1950). The lessees developed a large ore shoot on the 360 level west. In 1887, this orebody was described as a lens of massive galena 90 feet long, which had been explored 60 feet up by a raise. At its widest, it was 14 feet thick, but it narrowed to 3 or 4 feet on the edges. The last ore mined by Dent, Palmer & Co. came from the west end of the 800 level (Hewett, 1930). The Minnie Moore shaft was sunk to the 900 level, where the vein ended against the Rockwell fault (Anderson, 1950). No ore was found on the old 900 level (Hewett, 1930), and the vein was not found on the other side of the fault. With all the ore above the fault mined out, the mine closed in 1889 and was allowed to flood (Anderson, 1950). Net smelter returns for the mine between 1886 and 1889 were $1,183,306. Operating expenses for the period were $784,310, and the company spent $16,454 for new equipment and $6,725 for mining claims, leaving an apparent profit of $625,865. Accurate figures are not available for earlier production (Hewett, 1930).

Output in the entire area decreased as the price of silver continued to fall. In 1888, with the price of silver down to $0.94 an ounce, production from the Wood River region was almost half what it had been the previous year. With the falling production, the Philadelphia smelter closed in 1888. After that, the cost of shipping ore by railroad to distant smelters ($10 or more per ton) often exceeded the cost of the actual smelting ($6.50 to $7.50 per ton). Such costs, coupled with declining silver prices, made mining low-grade ores uneconomic (Wells, 1983).

Lindgren (1900, p. 198-199) visited the district in 1899 and described the Minnie Moore as follows:

> This, one of the most celebrated of Wood River producers, is located in Galena Gulch, one-half mile from Broadford and 250 feet above the river. A large dump and a dilapidated shaft house mark its position. The mine was discovered in 1879, accidentally, it is said, by means of a badger hole, the croppings being very ill defined. In 1881[4] it was sold by Mr. Miller, of Bellevue, to an English company, by whom it was worked until 1887, since which time it has remained idle. At the time of the sale the shaft was 152 feet deep and an exceptionally fine body of galena was exposed. The cause of the shut down was not ascertained. Doubtless the mine was not in bonanza, but it is claimed that the last month of the work realized a profit of $3,700, and that labor troubles occurring in the district at that time, as well as an influx of water, were largely responsible for the closing. Reports of an intended reopening of this property were current in 1899.
>
> The gross yield of the mine between 1881 and 1887 is variously stated as from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. The total yield is generally given as $7,000,000[5]. The figures are not exact and may be exaggerated, but a great deal of metal was certainly extracted from the mine. In 1885 and 1886 the aggregate output amounted to 10,000,000 pounds of lead and 400,000 ounces of silver.

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[4]The dates in this section do not agree with those listed in other sources.

[5]Gross smelter returns for the period up to 1902 were estimated as $7,316,600 by I.E. Rockwell, who had access to the books of the Hailey samplers where the ore was handled in the early years.

The developments consist of a shaft 1,100 feet deep, at an incline of 40°. The shaft is located 400 feet from the western end line of the claim, and most of the workings are confined within 500 feet.

The vein strikes WNW. and dips 40° SSW., with poorly defined outcrops. The country rock is black calcareous slate, though the diorite contact, which cuts obliquely across the gulch, approaches near the vein. Some of the levels reached the diorite, though no stopes were in that rock. The hanging wall is reported as well defined; the footwall less so. The ore consists of galena, with some tetrahedrite and a little pyrite, in coarse crystalline siderite; also a little quartz. The average value of ore is reported to be 100 ounces silver and 60 percent lead per ton. The ore bodies were pretty continuous down to the deepest level. Three lenticular bodies were found, the shaft being located on the middle one. The largest body was found on the 360-foot level. The largest stope showed a mass of practically solid galena 16 feet wide and 80 by 60 in the other two dimensions. This galena assayed 110 ounces per ton. The 500-level was the poorest. Regarding the pitch of the ore shoots, few definite data are available. They are reported to have pitched steeply southeast, touching the Relief claim adjoining westward above the 500 foot level. On Relief ground, the western extension of the claim, similar ore has been found. The Relief is developed by a 300-foot shaft near the mine. The production is reported as $50,000.

In November 1900, the mine was sold for $30,000 to I.E. Rockwell, C.R. Carpenter, and associates. The new owners began pumping out the mine and doing exploration work. The continuation of the orebody beyond the Rockwell fault was located in June 1902 in a raise from the south crosscut on the old 900 level (Hewett, 1930). The 1902 IMIR (p. 9-10) described these events.

The Minnie Moore Mine, Irvine Rockwell, general manager. This is one of the most famous of the Wood River mines and has a production record of $6,500,000 up to the time of its closing down several years since. Some two years ago a Chicago company undertook to re-open the mine and expended upwards of $100,000 in pumping out the water, putting in new machinery and in re-opening the shafts and drifts. During the present year the mine has once more become a shipper, gives employment to one hundred men and is paying handsome dividends. Much of the credit for the good results shown are due to the indefatigable work and unfailing faith of General Manager Rockwell, and James McPherson, the active foreman in charge of the underground workings. The old town of Bellevue, among the most famous of Idaho's pioneer camps, has taken a new lease of life due solely to the resumption of work at this great producer. This mine ships approximately one car load per day, which is valued in excess of $100 per ton.

The incline shaft extended to a depth of 1,100 feet. The vein could be traced on the surface for several miles (Figure 7). The largest concentrations of ore occurred in wide lenticular bodies, or "loops." The appearance of jet-black slate, crushed rock, and calcite crystals were signs that the miners were approaching such an orebody (Lakes, 1903).

The 1903 IMIR credited an upsurge in mining activity in the Wood River area to the "bonanza" discoveries made at the Minnie Moore during the previous year. This work was described as follows (1903 IMIR, p. 19-21):

After taking the water out of the mine a little intelligent cross-cutting at the 900-foot level proved [illegible] management or want of conception of the rudiments of geological knowledge, the old company had left an ore reserve containing a gross value of approximately two million dollars above the bottom level of the mine, and about seventy feet to the south where it had been thrown by an incipient fold. The accompanying diagram will illustrate the nature of this disturbance [illegible]. All the work to the right of the line A B was done by the old company and included

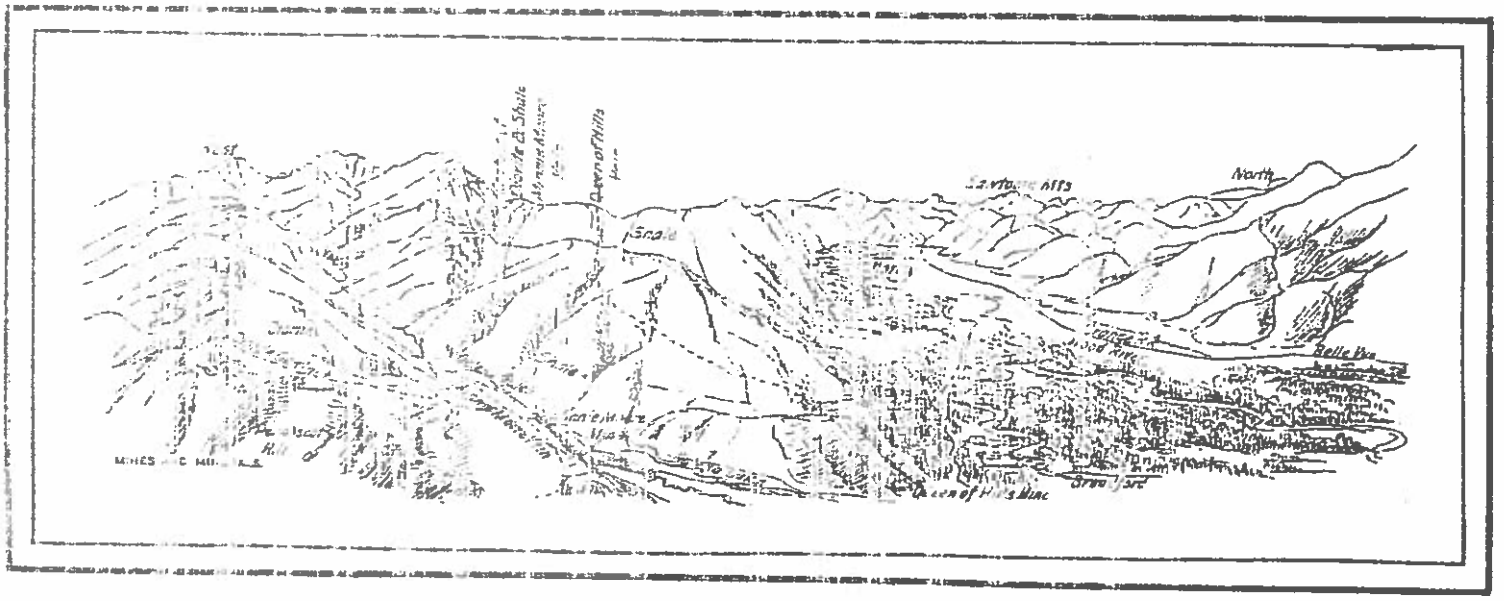


Figure 7. View of the Wood River mining district from Penouscot Hill, south of the Minnie Moore Mine. Note the trace of the Minnie Moore vein and its proximity to the contact with the Croesus diorite (Lakes, 1903, p. 271).

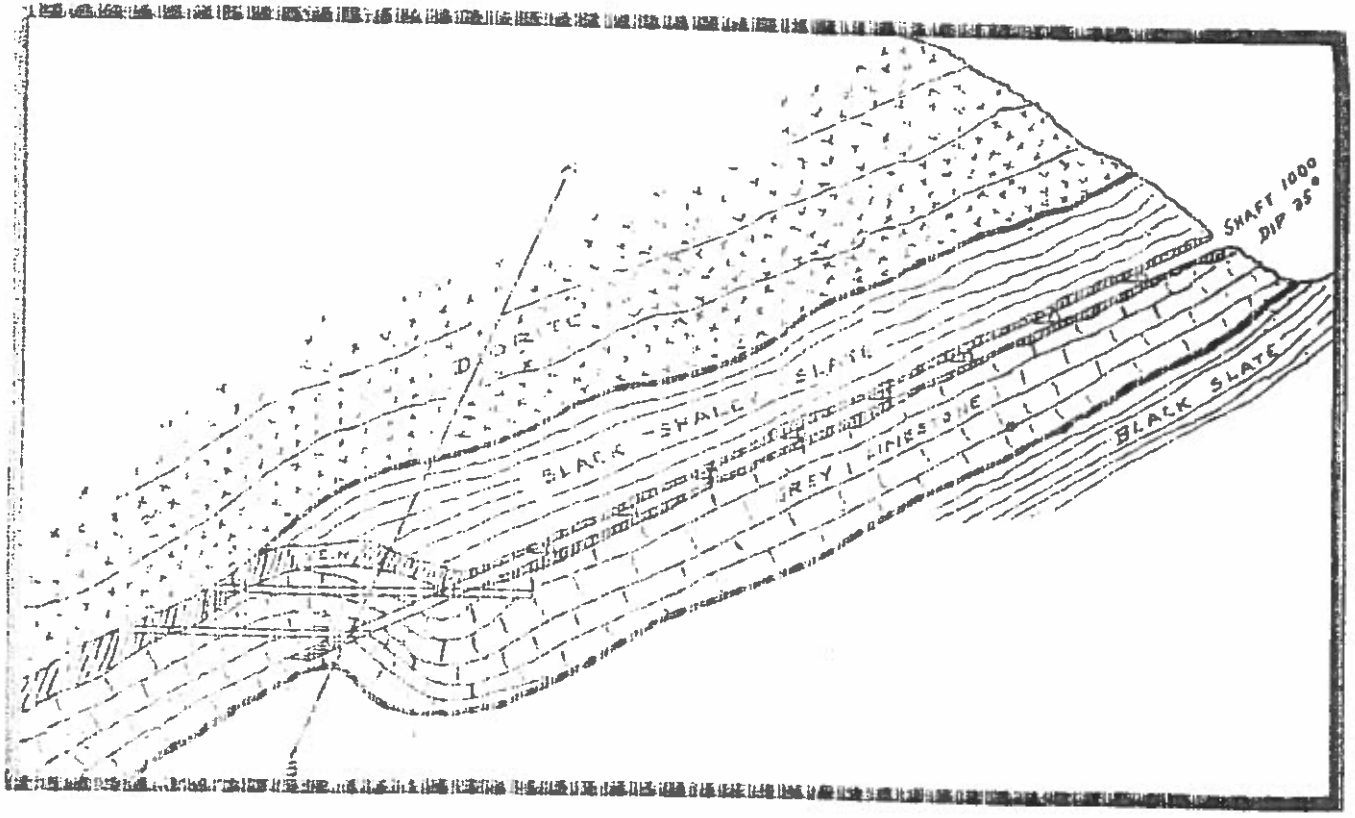


Figure 8 Cross section of the Minnie Moore Mine through the Minnie Moore shaft, showing geology and approximate location of the working levels (unlabeled boxes shaped like tunnel openings). The crosscuts extending from the Minnie Moore shaft are on the ninth (900) and tenth (1000) levels (Bell, Robert, 1904, Report of the mining districts of Idaho for the year 1903, p. 20).

hundreds of feet of drifting in the limestone beds at the ninth and tenth level. The work to the left of the line, after finding the vein going down again on its normal dip, has been done by the present management, and disclosed a normal repetition of the famous benanza ore bodies that produced so richly for the old company above the ninth level.

The main ore body opened by the present company has been completely blocked out above the 1,000-foot level, and followed by a winze to a considerable depth below. During the progress of this work the mine has produced about half a million dollars worth of ore, and is said to have reserves still in sight valued at a million and a half.

The main ore shoot now exposed is 350 feet long, of first and second class ore, the first class ore at the 1,000 foot level is clean steel galena from a foot to nine feet wide.

The mine is shipping thirty cars a month at the present time, about half of which is mined from the first class streak, and samples 70 per cent lead and 110 ounces silver per ton.

The second class ore is concentrated four tons into one, and runs about 55 per cent lead and 60 to 70 ounces silver, and the general showing of the property at the present time strongly indicates that it may repeat, and probably discount, its former record of production, for the fissure is just as clean cut at the lowest point now exposed, and the ore just as clean and high grade in both silver and lead, as it was in the upper levels.

All the ore thus far produced by the Minnie Moore mine has come from one short claim, less than 1,400 feet in length, and it seems unreasonable to suppose that such a limited segment of such a fissure should contain its only profitable ore bodies.

A stretch of territory covering this great vein for two miles has been secured by the Idaho Consolidated Mining Company[6], who are actively developing the property at the present time, with surface manifestations of mineral in the way of great sheets of gossen iron ore, sprinkled with lead minerals, and copper carbonate that are far superior to the surface evidences of ore at the Minnie Moore, and it will not be surprising to hear of them discovering a match for the old bonanzas in the near future.

The Consolidated Virginia Mining Company [Alturas Mining Co.][7], who also own a choice property on the great fissure close up to the Minnie Moore, are doing some intelligent development work and also have a very bright prospect of success.

In November 1903, the west end of the new 900 level reached the Minnie fault. The fault was found later on successively lower levels.

In 1904, the Minnie Moore was by far the largest producer in the Wood River area, recovering over 5 million pounds of lead and 450,000 ounces of silver (Table 2 shows published production statistics). The workings were extended from the 1000 level to the 1200 level and "brought into bonanza." The company produced ore on all levels from the 900 to the 1200. The 1904 EMR credited the lower levels of the mine with producing high-grade silver-lead ore with a gross value of over a million dollars between 1900 and 1904. During December, the mine shipped 300 tons of first-class ore that averaged 70 percent lead and 110 ounces of silver per ton. The mine paid $250,000 in dividends during the year. In July, 60 percent of the stock in the Minnie Moore Mining Co. was sold to [illegible] for $900,000 (Anderson, 1905).

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[6]The Idaho Consolidated Mining Co. was operating the Relief property, which adjoined the Minnie Moore to the [illegible] This property was later consolidated with the Minnie Moore.

[7]The original text read "Consolidated Virginia Mining Company" and was hand-corrected to "Alturas Mining Co." The Alturas Mining Co. was operating the Consolidated Virginia claim, which lay to the north of the Relief claim.

Table 2. Production from the Minnie Moore Mine, 1881-1926.

Year	Ore (tons)	Old Tailings (tons)	Gold (ounces)	Silver (ounces)	Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)
1881[1,2]	217	—	—	22,047	—	290,780
1884[1,2]	[3]	—	—	220,860	—	3,276,000
1885[1,2]	4,079	—	—	369,149	—	5,287,980[4]
1886[1,2]	4,955	—	—	447,149	—	5,351,506
1902[1]	1,202	—	—	107,779	—	1,337,662
1903[1]	6,295	—	—	413,885	—	5,003,555
1904[1]	24,300	—	—	469,538	—	5,373,583
1905[1]	14,580	—	—	283,639	—	3,103,325
1906[1]	11,350	—	—	72,500	—	530,000
1907[1]	—	386	—	5,463	—	70,022
1908[1]	—	3,000	—	8,320	2,496	54,912
1909[1]	—	10,210	21.45	26,593	581	215,897
1910[1]	—	8,728	20.53	40,238	—	315,250
1911[1]	—	1,790	5.40	4,234	1,069	33,782
1912[1]	29	—	.30	947	153	13,348
1913-1918[5]	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919[1]	—	10,000	30.80	28,503	6,974	184,276
1920[1]	—	4,274	17.03	17,148	1,766	120,079
1921[1]	509	—	0.57	8,733	1,355	91,749
1922[1]	303	—	2.00	3,030	477	23,032
1923[1]	7	—	—	535	45	8,171
1924[1]	464	—	2.00	3,917	279	40,534
1925[1]	1	—	—	58	6	1,209
1926[1]	43	—	0.51	1,972	614	24,916
Total	68,337	38,389	590.59	2,956,237	15,313	30,731,563

[1]Data from Hewett (1930).
[2]Production given only for lead and silver; other metals not reported.
[3]Tonnage of ore not reported.
[4]Recorded production was 528,798, but a footnote states that the number should probably be 5,287,980, as shown here.
[5]Material shipped during this period came mostly from the Queen of the Hills Mine.

Schwab operated the mine on the company account until August 1905. It was worked by lessees for the rest of the year. The mine was still the largest producer in the district, but the output was less than the previous year because more development work was needed to locate new ore. However, the orebody terminated against the Minnie fault on the lower levels, and exploration beyond the fault did not locate the vein (Anderson, 1950). The workings at the mine consisted of a 1,000-foot inclined shaft with a slope of 40 degrees, a 250-foot shaft, and drifts on each level. The mill was equipped with jigs and Wilfley tables and could treat 100 tons per day (tpd). The 1905 IMIR (p. 20-21) described the year's events as follows:

> The great Minnie Moore bonanza, while whittling away on its eight million dollars of production, has encountered another aggravating displacement of its ore body.
>
> The disturbance this time appears to be a profound fault movement that has shifted the upper ore horizon out of its normal plane.
>
> The property has been examined and experted by some noted geological talent during the year, whose conclusions seem to have swung off the line of investigation looking to the rediscovery of the rich ore bodies for which the mine has been noted in an opposite direction to that which has been formerly followed. The ore bodies are being looked for in the foot-wall country and several new ore courses have been encountered in that direction, carrying pay mineral, but no important bodies have been encountered so far. The theory is brought from Utah and applied to the Minnie Moore that the solutions which formed the ore ascended through narrow, vertical footwall cracks to the point of favorable precipitation, which is argued to have been in the replacement of narrow dikes of basaltic igneous rock.
>
> This line of investigation and theory of origin is not shared by a good many practical men who are acquainted with the underground conditions of the property. It, however, has many points of probability, and embraces the supposition that the Minnie Moore ore course is simply one of several ore channels in the zone of fissured and mineralized country rock that is estimated at 1,000 feet or more wide, and embracing the Queen of the Hills vein within its limits.
>
> The Minnie Moore production for 1905 is cut down materially as compared with 1904, as the shipments since the middle of the summer have been very light. The property has been worked by leasors, and the development feature by contract, employing a force of about thirty men. The company are fully alive to the freakish action of this famous bonanza, and the present suspension of rich ore production, it is to be hoped, is only one of the temporary interruptions for which the property has been noted.
>
> That such an ore channel should suddenly be cut off and annihilated at such a comparatively shallow depth is contrary to extensive mining experience, and it seems only a question of persistent exploratory work, to bring the property into bonanza conditions again.

On the adjacent Relief claim, the Idaho Consolidated Company found a vein of milling ore containing bunches and streaks of high-grade material below the limestone beds that formed the footwall of the Minnie Moore vein. This discovery was considered so important that the Minnie Moore Company started to crosscut through the footwall limestone opposite one of the big ore stopes in the Minnie Moore.

The Alturas Mining Company sank a vertical, two-compartment shaft on the Consolidated Virginia claim. Plans called for this shaft to be 370 feet deep and tap the Minnie Moore vein 900 feet below its apex. Although the current thinking in the district

was that proximity to the Minnie Moore justified extensive development, Alturas was unable to unravel the structural problems on the property, and the company switched its operations to another part of the district.

Lessees operated the Minnie Moore until March 1906, when two men were accidentally killed in the Singleterry raise (Hewett, 1930). Most of the high-grade ore shipped by the lessees came from the surface workings. After all the ore had been mined out down to the Minnie fault, the mine was sold back to I.E. Rockwell and associates (Anderson, 1950), whose Idaho Consolidated Mines Company had been operating the adjacent Relief property. Idaho Consolidated put in a new shaft house, which was to contain a large electric hoist, and prepared to sink a deep shaft on the Relief claim to develop the Minnie Moore vein and to look for more ore in the Minnie Moore workings. The mill treated tailings from the dump. The 1906 IMIR (p. 23-24) described the year's activities at the mine:

> The principal cause of the falling off in production was due to the failure of the Minnie Moore mine, which had been the chief producer. This famous property, with a record of mineral output that exceeds eight million dollars in gross values, again experienced serious physical troubles in its lower levels. The vein was cut off by a fault more pronounced than any preceding disturbance in the mine and beyond which the management was unable to pick up the ore body, although a lot of development work was done to that end.
>
> The mine was worked by leasers in the early part of the year, which cleaned up its developed ore resources above the fault and made quite a large shipment of high grade ore. Since then the mill has been operated quite steadily on a large accumulation of tailings, from which seventy-five cars of low grade concentrates were shipped containing about ten per cent lead and thirty ounces silver per ton.

The 1906 IMIR (p. 24-25) also contained a lengthy discussion about the Idaho Consolidated Mines Company:

> This company is a recent consolidation of interests and is in excellent financial condition for the prosecution of a long campaign of development. It now includes the Minnie Moore mine among its assets and all the old stockholders of the Minnie Moore, including the Schwab interest, are stockholders in the new organization.
>
> It has a very extensive tract of mineral territory, nearly ninety per cent of which is practically virgin and unproven with many fine blossoms of gossen ore that may mean rich silver-lead ore bodies at depth.
>
> Mr. Irwin E. Rockwell is president of the new company and also general manager in present charge of the work, and with his characteristic energy will proceed to explode some scientific theories of how pre-mineral faults evaporate rich ore bodies on their downward course into the earth.
>
> In this he will have a hearty support and encouragement of many practical men familiar with the Minnie Moore bonanza whose ore bodies have been followed down successfully for nearly 1,200 feet, and the electric juice he is going to turn loose on this famous vein has a fine prospect of reviving a "beautiful" mineral corpse back to its previous life and vigor of profitable production.

Between July 1904 and March 1906, most of the exploration work was done on the lower levels. This included exploration beyond the Minnie fault and the footwall crosscut on the 1000 level. During the same period, mining operations below the old 900 level yielded ore valued at $1,100,000 (net smelter returns), and a small stope on the

Singleterry vein produced $31,000. After March 1906, the mine was allowed to flood (Hewett, 1930).

New pumps were installed in the Minnie Moore in November 1907 (Hewett, 1930). Meanwhile, the company did extensive development work on the Relief claim and greatly expanded the mill (Figure 9). This work was described in the 1907 IMIR (p. 54-61):

> A new roomy, 3-compartment incline shaft is being sunk on the Relief claim 1,200 feet north of the Minnie Moore shaft that is opening an entirely new zone of ore deposition and is showing eminent promise of successful results. This new shaft was not started blindly, as under Mr. Rockwell's management the Idaho Consolidated formerly did a large amount of development work on the Relief claim and disclosed considerable milling ore. This development also included a drift extended on the course of the Minnie Moore vein from the 800-foot level to a point directly under the dip of the new shaft, where a fine body of milling ore was found.
>
> This new shaft has disclosed two distinct veins where only one was expected and proves the occurrence of important ore values in a well defined vein in actual contact with the overhanging diorite, as well as the original Minnie Moore vein at its normal distance in the limestone formation underneath the diorite, where it has recently been tapped at the 600-foot level. Its identity is complete and shows splendid evidence of mineralization, including the usual iron spar gangue and an undetermined brown, jaspery mineral with some rich galena ore that was one of the marked characteristics of the rich galena shipping ore bodies in the Minnie Moore development.
>
> In addition to these sparry associations, the vein recently struck in the bottom of the new shaft is further absolutely identified as the proper Minnie Moore vein by the fact of its being associated with a narrow included dike of intrusive igneous rock, like that at the Croesus, and which was formerly a sure indicator of pay ore. This dike is a smooth grained, blue-gray rock that may be altered basalt or diabase. It so much resembles the blue-gray limestone walls of the fissure as not to have been a conspicuous feature or even recognized in the earlier history of the Minnie Moore, but this association with the rich ore bodies of the Minnie is the one thing which the geologists brought out, and incidentally, I would mention, is a connecting feature of rich ore deposits of marked importance in Idaho mining history, notably in the Coeur d'Alenes and in Owyhee County, where the famous Hecla mine and the Trade Dollar mines are conspicuous examples.
>
> The accompanying diagrams will give a general idea of importance of the new shaft development of the Idaho Consolidated Company's Relief claim [Figure 10].
>
> I personally examined the conditions there presented and thought with the management, when the first vein was struck at the 500-foot level, that it was the Minnie Moore vein which had made to the contact at this point. Instead of this being the case, however, it proves to be an entirely new vein and the one on which the extensive shoot of milling ore is developed from the surface crosscut on the Relief claim.
>
> This ore shoot has been developed 420 feet in length, and varies from 1 to 18 feet wide, containing average values of between $8 and $9 per ton in gold, silver, lead and zinc. When the shaft was carried to the 600-foot level, however, and the true Minnie Moore vein encountered in its normal position 85 feet under the contact, its characteristic markings were so distinct as to put its identity beyond question.
>
> At this point the old vein has been drifted on over 200 feet since it was cut and continues to carry the characteristic little dike of intrusive, igneous rock, iron spar, and a strong showing of the brown jaspery mineral and white calcite bands for which the bonanza ore channel was noted, together with a good minable width of fine concentrating ore and occasional kidneys of clean, high-grade galena.
>
> These interesting disclosures greatly magnify the property's chances of success with further development and warrant all that the management has so far done and an energetic continuance of its plans.
>
> The intrusive dike rock accompanying the last vein cut is a particularly interesting feature, as it became a byword with the later operation of the Minnie Moore mine that where there was no dike rock

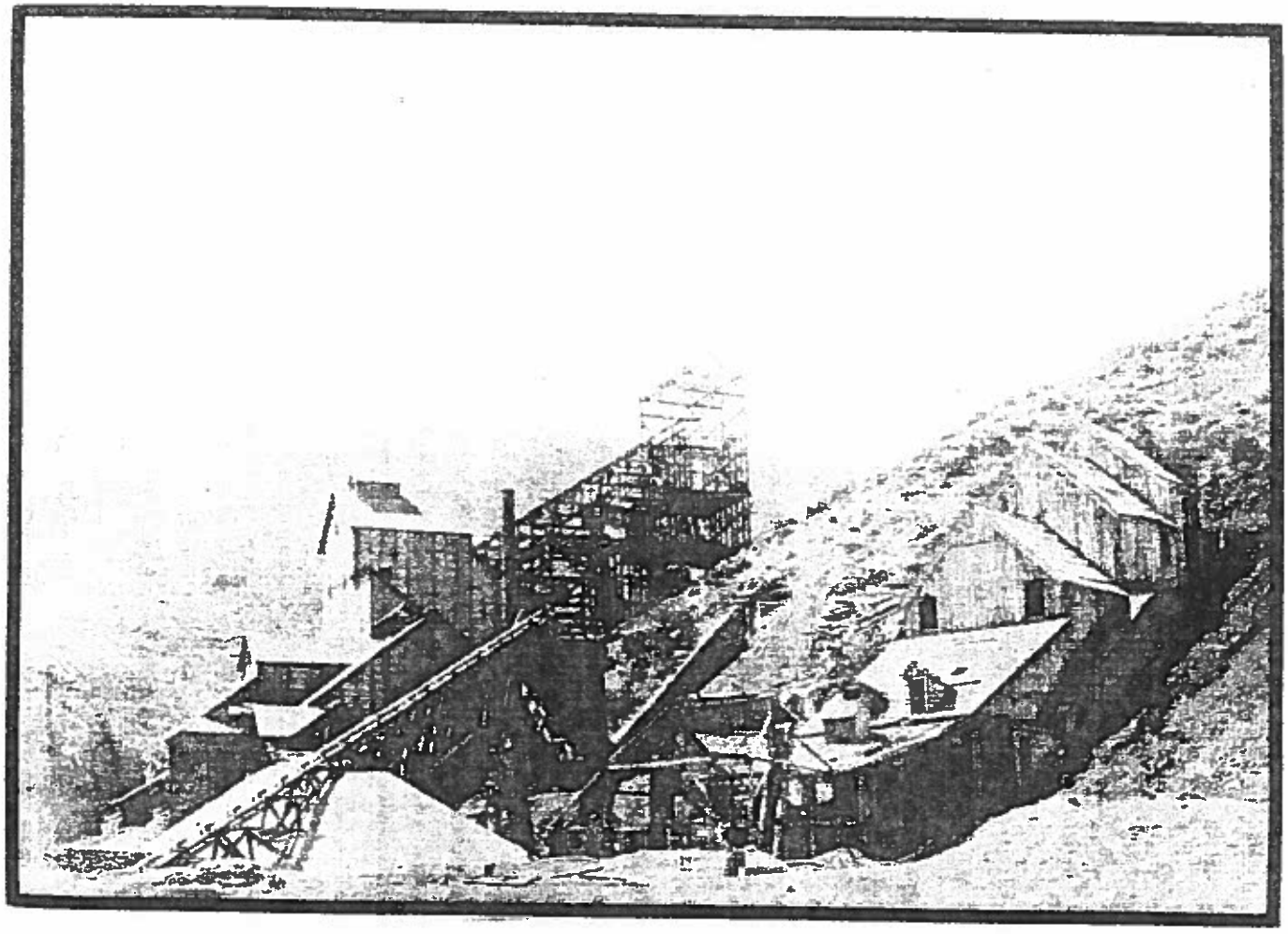


Figure 9. Minnie Moore mill in 1907 or 1908, showing the new addition under construction (Moore, F. Cushing, 1910, Eleventh annual report of the mining industry of Idaho for the year 1909, opposite p. 28).

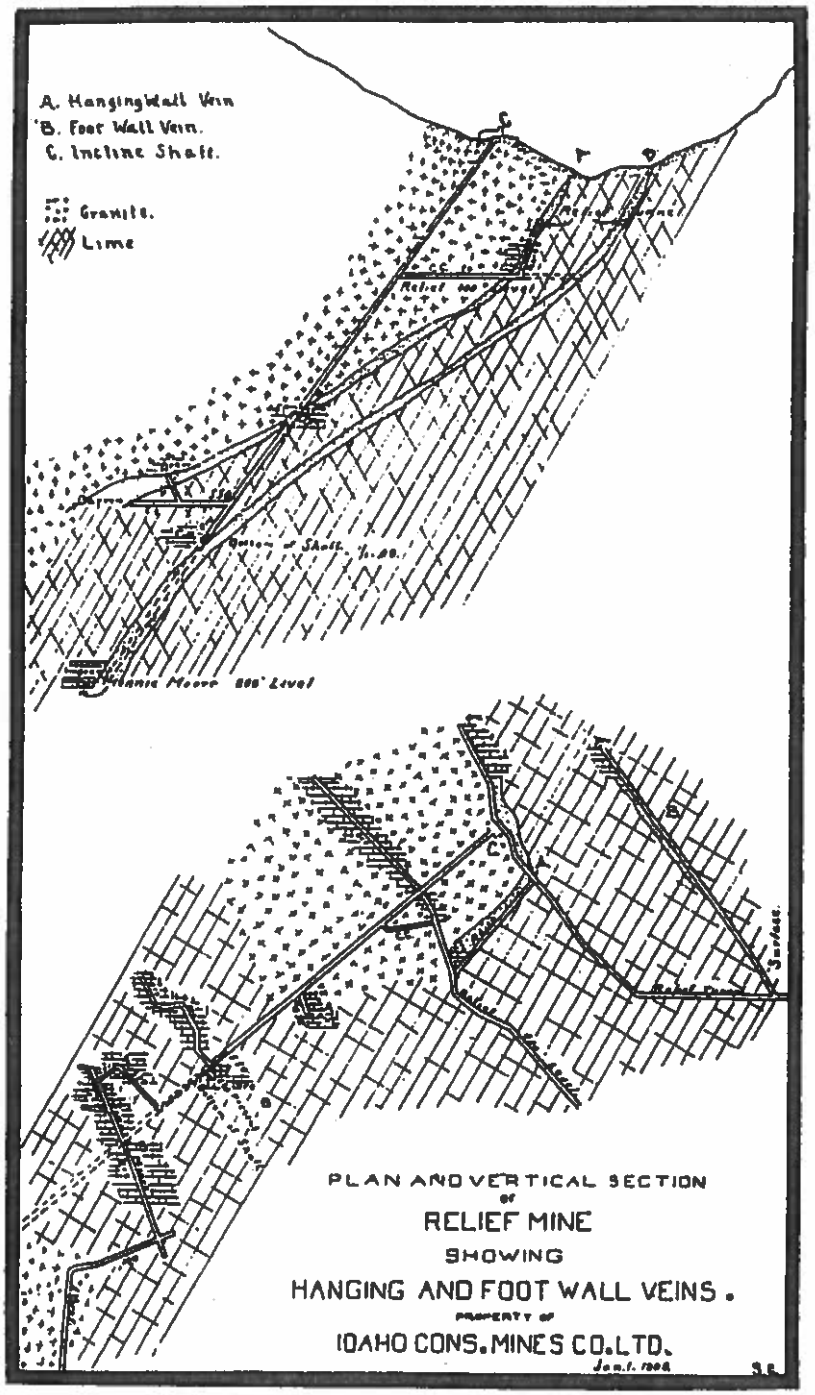


Figure 10. Plan and vertical section of the workings on the Relief claim on January 1, 1908, showing the relationship to the Minnie Moore (Bell, Robert N., 1908, Ninth annual report of the mining industry of Idaho for the year 1907, p. 56).

in the vein, no ore need be expected, but that its occurrence in the ore channel was a synonym of rich mineral values near at hand.

I have frequently argued that it was unlikely that the profitable mineralization of this famous contact, which can be plainly followed for miles in length with numerous splendid surface manifestations of other ore bodies, would be confined to the original Minnie Moore claim, and it looks now as if this suggestion was well warranted and may soon result in very profitable realization of new ore bodies.

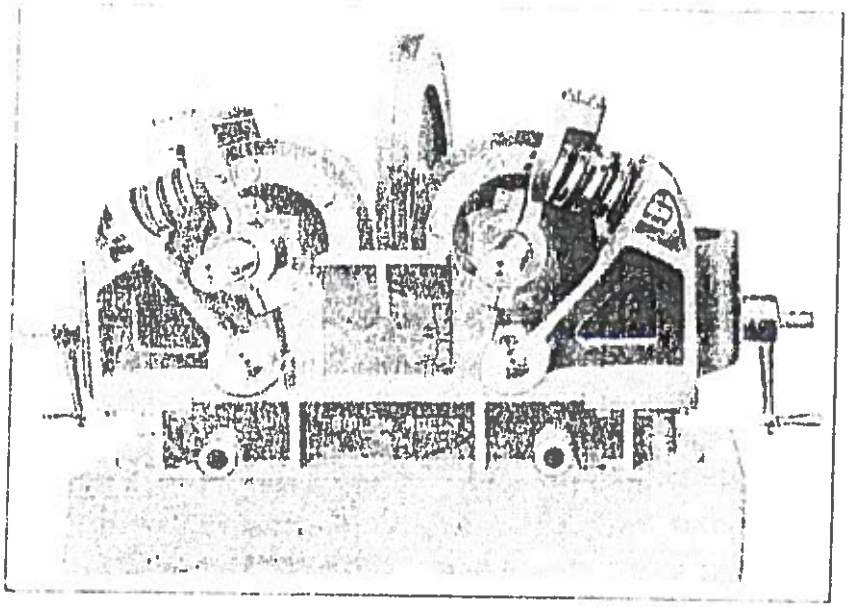
The recent panic has affected the plans of this company like those of other development enterprises throughout the State, and resulted in a temporary suspension of the operation at the mine, at least until the new hydro-electric power plant of 750 horse power capacity, with which the property is being provided, is completed, which will probably be along towards the early summer. This installation is being made under the direction of Mr. A. J. Wylie of Boise, one of the ablest hydraulic engineers in the West, and the machinery is being supplied under contract by the Westinghouse Electric Company and is of the latest and most substantial pattern. This plant is situated between Bellevue and Hailey, only a short distance above the new mill, and embraces the whole flow of Wood River under a 38-foot head, which will give an ample independent power for all requirements of the enterprise, with some to sell for the operation of neighboring mines.

In the meantime the property is undergoing equipment with a new milling plant of 250 tons daily capacity, the building for which is already completed and the machinery already on the ground and now in process of installation.

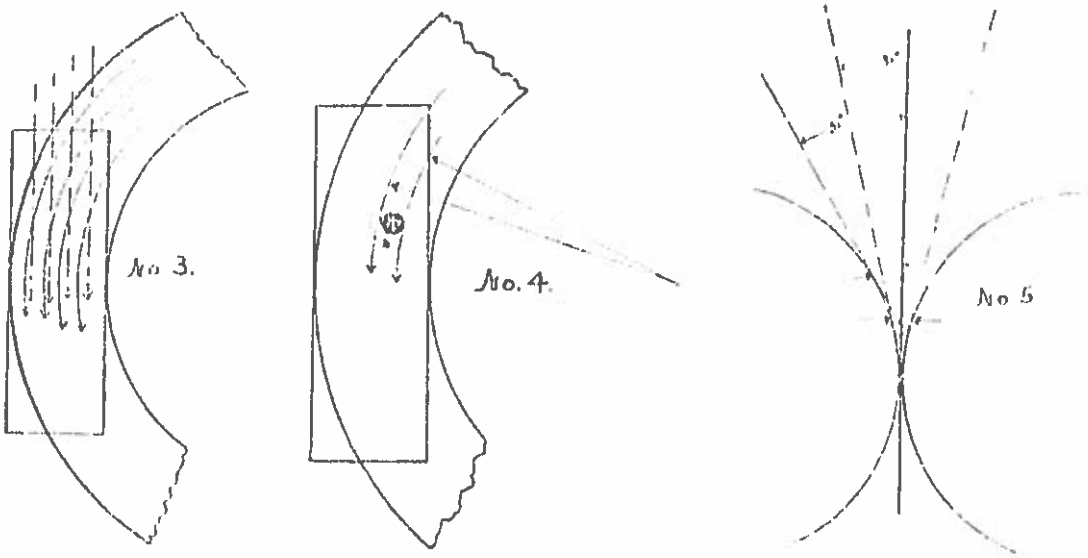
This new mill presents another bold and original move on the part of the management, as it embraces new principles in ore concentration. Besides the extensive body of milling ore exposed in the contact vein above the 400-foot level of the new shaft, which embraces a uniform mixture of massive coarse grained iron sulphides with lead and zinc sulphides, the Idaho Consolidated Company have on hand 140,000 tons of old mill tailings for immediate use in the new mill when completed. Forty thousand tons of these tailings will run 2.2 per cent lead, 6 ounces silver, and 11.5 per cent zinc, and 100,000 tons will run 2 per cent lead, 6 ounces silver, and .03 ounce in gold, with very little zinc. The better grades of milling ore now exposed in the mine at the 500, 600 and 800-foot levels will, of course, have to await its further development, but a good margin of profit can be figured out of the mineral available for the milling plant now in process of construction, according to exhaustive investigations and practical tests. This new mill is divided into two units. On one end it embraces an ordinary wet process of crushing, close classification and concentration on Wilfley tables, and one James slimer that is 35 feet long and is said to really separate slime.

The greatest innovation at this end of the mill is the introduction of new triplex rolls built by the Triplex Roll Company of Denver, Colorado, which is a simple, plain Cornish roll with a third roll running in a vertical position between the two main crushing rolls and called an idler, as its motion is entirely applied by the main driving and crushing rolls. The virtue of this third roll is to increase the capacity of the rolls, extend the life of the shells and make a more uniform product, and an automatically balanced face which wears uniformly smooth without any chance of grooving. This device has been successfully tried out and operated steadily for over 2 years. Its simplicity is its greatest recommendation, together with the feature of wearing itself and the crushing rolls with a smooth face free from grooves. The accompanying cuts will illustrate this new device [Figure 11].

On the opposite side of the mill a Dry Process of concentration is being installed which embraces, besides the same crushing devices, a Bartlett-Snow revolving dryer and Sutton, Steele & Steele dry concentrating tables and classifiers. This is something also brand new in ore separation, but is being built on an absolute guarantee that it will discount any wet method of concentration heretofore tried. It embraces a classifying device called a vibromoter ore sizer that furnishes an evenly sized product in 7 to 10 classes of pulp, ranging from 40 to 173 mesh and finer, using silk mesh cloth in place of wire screens, and which is treated on a dry concentrating table that differs from all previous attempts at dry concentration, according to the statement of the manufacturer, in the fact that it accomplishes the results



THE TRIPLEX ROLLS, HOUSING REMOVED.



DETAILS OF TRIPLEX ROLLS ILLUSTRATING THE CROSSED LINES OF CRUSHING AND SMOOTH WEARING EFFECTS OF THE IDLER.

Figure 11. Photograph of the Triplex roll crusher, with its housing removed, and sketches illustrating its operation (Bell, Robert N., 1908, Ninth annual report of the mining industry of Idaho for the year 1907, p. 59).

for which it is designed and will make a clean separation of mineral varying only 1-2 of 1 per cent in specific gravity.

This new table resembles in appearance an ordinary well known type of wet concentrating tables, the separation in this case being effected by the reciprocating movement of the tables with the introduction of a mat of air under slight pressure, the air being used for cushioning the ore particles and to give perfect mobility so as to permit of the most exact separation. It is said to be easily controlled and cheaply handled. A common domestic cloth top was used which is said to show practically no wear after months of use on the finer sizes of product, on account of the protecting cushion affected by the air filling. In addition to the sizer and concentrating table, the complete process embraces a di-electric separator for cleaning zinc and iron. This, however, is not considered necessary in the present installation. This process has been thoroughly tried out at Butte, Montana, where a 150-ton plant was equipped and has been in successful operation for 6 months at the La France mine . . . and has produced a very much cleaner and superior product from this complicated mixture of base sulphide than has ever been approached by any wet methods tried. . . . These results seem incredible but are vouched for by the highest authority. If they can be repeated here, they will mean a revolution in the concentration methods of the West where high precious values prevail associated with the base ores and will certainly be watched with a great deal of interest. As this mill embraces a splendid unit of up-to-date wet concentration machinery, the two processes will make an interesting battle ground for superiority at this point. Literature on this dry process, which seems to be based on the flour milling, bolting cloth method of separation, can be had from its manufacturers, Messrs. Sutton, Steele & Steele of 194 North Jefferson street, Dallas, Texas. . . .

The new Idaho Consolidated mill has been built near the Wood River valley bottom at Broadford, at the mouth of Galena gulch, and about half a mile below the mine [Figure 12]. Everything about it and the company's other equipment is very substantially done with first-class material and is well warranted, as the enterprise, in my opinion, makes a sufficient mineral showing at this date, considering its past history, and the fact that so far it has been the principal source of Wood River's mineral wealth, to justify the continued expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars in further development. From its appearance I should say that the present showing in the principal workings when opened up in mining condition should yield a product sufficient to carry the future development required and supply a handsome margin besides.

In 1908, Idaho Consolidated completed the new mill and operated it for three months on old tailings. The results were not thoroughly satisfactory, and the company planned to make improvements. The new 1,200-horsepower hydroelectric power plant was completed. The company continued to dewater the Minnie Moore and Relief shafts. Plans called for connecting the incline shaft on the Relief claim to the 800 level of the Minnie Moore after the mines were drained.

Both sections of the mill were operated in 1909, and lead and zinc concentrates were produced from old tailings. Profits from the sale of these concentrates were apparently enough to finance the work on the mine and the improvements to the mill. By December 1, the Minnie Moore was pumped out to the 1000 level, but exploration efforts during the year were confined to the Singleterry vein in the footwall (Hewett, 1930). The company planned to dewater the mine to the 1200 level and to explore heavily in the area beyond the Minnie fault. The 1909 IMIR (p. 28-29) described this activities:

The unwatering of the mine has been accomplished by the use of two Henry Worthington 2-stage turbine pumps, coupled in tandem on the column pipe 400 feet apart. These pumps are each operated by

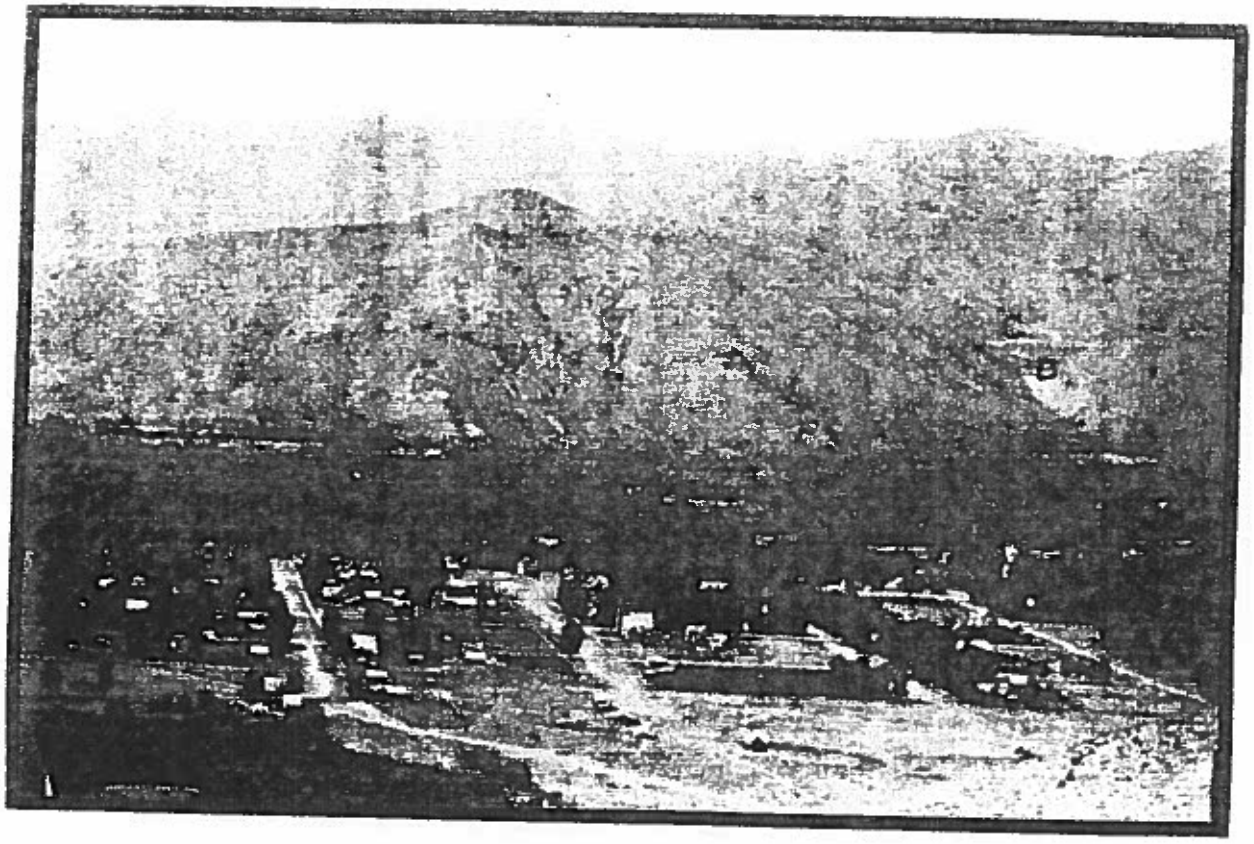


Figure 12. Looking westward over Bellevue toward Minnie Moore Gulch in 1907. A–location of the new Minnie Moore mill; B–Minnie Moore shaft; C–Relief shaft (Bell, Robert N., 1908, Ninth annual report of the mining industry of Idaho for the year 1907, opposite p. 60).

35 horse power motors, and have been running for fifteen months without any material repairs. These pumps were specially built for this particular job, as they are required to operate in an incline shaft.

The company owns a very fine power plant, located about a quarter of a mile from the mill on Wood River, where an abundance of water is had under 38-foot head. This plant was installed by Mr. A. J. Wiley of Boise, and is strictly modern in every respect, consisting of 2 units of 400 horse power each. The current is generated at 6,600 volt tension by Westinghouse generators, directly connected to Morgan-Smith horizontal turbines, controlled by Lombard governors. The current is transformed for use in the mine and mill to 220 volts.

The old steam hoist at the Minnie Moore shaft has been converted to electric drive, as has also the compressor for the mine. Some very interesting experimental work has been carried on at the mill in connection with a dry concentration process, but the question of classifying the material sufficiently close has entailed so much expense that the process is not yet perfect, but the saving was extremely good where the material was properly classified.

Another improvement in mill practice, which is conspicuous in the wet unit of this plant, is found in connection with the use of the Callow screen, where the efficiency and capacity is greatly increased by the use of a high pressure spray, acting directly upon the top of this screen.

A crushing unit is being added to this mill to accommodate the ore from the mine as soon as it is unwatered and ore developed. A grade has been excavated from the top of the ore bins, in the crushing plant, to the mine, on which an electric trolly line is being installed.

In 1910, the Idaho Consolidated mill operated from May 15 to September on old tailings, and the resulting lead-silver concentrate was shipped. The company also did about 2,000 feet of development work through the Minnie Moore shaft, mostly on orebodies in the footwall of the Minnie Moore vein. On October 1, work was suspended and the property went into receivership. Lessees on the property developed considerable ore of commercial grade in the same part of the mine where the company had last been working.

In 1911 and 1912, crosscuts and drifts were opened on the 380 and 470 levels from the Allen shaft. No ore was produced from the mine during the year, although the mill processed old tailings. The 1912 IMIR (p. 76-77) described the structural complications in the Minnie Moore:

[W]ith the aid of some old-time practical miners, who had been employed in the former operations of this mine, and with the advice of expert geological talent, it was discovered that the Minnie Moore vein had made a horizontal fold at the 900-foot level and that the 1,000-foot level was entirely under it and in the foot-wall formation.

A little cross-cutting and raising from the 1,000-foot level disclosed these conditions and opened up the downward continuation of the ore body on its normal dip beyond the fold, from this new work, ore to the value of $1,500,000 has since been extracted of the same high grade character for which the mine was formerly noted, when the famous ore channel was again cut off by a north-south vertical fault, below the 1,000-foot level, and since that time it has not been recovered, in spite of the expenditure of considerable development capital in an effort to find it.

The problem, however, has been pretty well threshed out by Mr. Rockwell and all the movement theories reduced to a narrow limit, and it is believed by the present operators of the property that they are in close touch with the solution of the earth movement puzzles that robbed them of their ore body and they think they will recover it in the near future from the development plans now under consideration.

The extensive work which has been performed in the pursuit of this famous ore channel has discovered other ore resources in the property including a large vein in the foot-wall, rich in zinc, which,

while of a complicated nature, it is believed contains a large tonnage of mineral that can be profitably separated for the zinc contents, by modern flotation methods.

In 1913, the Minnie Moore shaft began to cave, and it was abandoned soon after that (Hewett, 1930). Workings by this time totaled about 15,000 feet in length. (See Table 3 for exploration and development work done at the mine.) Little work was done at the mine in 1913, but Metals Milling Co. remodeled the mill to process the tailings from the Queen of the Hills Mine. Zinc and lead concentrates were shipped. The mill continued to reprocess tailings, mostly from the Queen of the Hills, until 1921. The 1914 and 1915 USGS Yearbooks credit the Minnie Moore with producing ore during those years, but this probably referred to the material processed by the mill. Some exploratory work may have taken place at this time, but the mine was mostly idle until 1923.

There was practically no activity at the property in 1916. Minnie Moore Mines Co. started liquidation proceedings during the year, but the process dragged on well into the next decade. Large shipments were made from reprocessed tailings in 1919 and 1920. In 1920, the shipments from the Minnie Moore were the largest made from the district. The mine produced a little ore in 1921 and again shipped material from the dump in 1922.

In April 1923, Federal Mining & Smelting leased the Minnie Moore. The company built a new mine camp, including a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, change room, hoist house, and headframe (Figure 13). Equipment installed included an Ottumwa double-drum electric hoist with a 100-horsepower motor, which was rated for 1,500 feet, a electric belt-driven Chicago Pneumatic 19x11x12[8] compressor with a capacity of 985 cubic feet, and a 450-gallon Byron Jackson four-stage centrifugal pump directly connected to a 75-horsepower motor (for the inclined shaft). The buildings and equipment were worth $30,000. The three-compartment Allen shaft was dewatered and retimbered to the 600 level. After that, the company sank the shaft to the 900 level and began crosscutting to the Minnie Moore vein.

In February 1924, the crosscut reached the west extension of the 800 level of the Minnie Moore, about 1,500 feet west of the old shaft. This connection was used to begin dewatering the old Minnie Moore workings. Federal drove about 1,000 feet of crosscuts, drifts, and raises on the 600 and 700 levels before forfeiting its lease on June 16. At that time, Federal estimated that the Minnie Moore had 3,317 feet of workings[9], including 820 feet of inclined shafts, 221 feet of inclined raises, and 2,497 feet of tunnels, crosscuts, and raises. Federal's claim list included the Queen of the Hills in its holdings, but the company apparently did not do any work on that mine.

On June 26, 1924, Harold Boericke of Philadelphia leased the surface plant from Federal and the mine from its owners. Boericke began work in the mine where Federal had

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[8]The diameter of the cylinders and the length of the stroke of the piston in the compressor, in inches.

[9]Presumably, this is the total length of workings that were accessible at that time.

Table 3. Development work, number of men employed, and operating companies at the Minnie Moore Mine, by year.

Year	No. of Men Employed	Tunnels (feet)	Sinking (feet)	Cross-cutting (feet)	Drifting (feet)	Raising (feet)	Operator
1913	10	—	—	2,000[1]	—	—	Minnie Moore Mines Co.
1923-1924	24	—	230	327	514	181	Federal Mining & Smelting Co.
1924	24	—	—	—	920	—	Harold Boericke
1925	40	—	225	—	2,425	377	Harold Boericke
1926	40	—	360	—	900	—	Minnie Moore Mines Co.
1926	30	1,500[2]	—	—	—	—	Minnie Moore Syndicate
1936	12	—	—	700	—	—	Minnie Moore Mine Development Co.
1937	20	—	—	1,500	—	—	Minnie Moore Mine Development Co.

[1]Combined figure for crosscutting and drifting.
[2]Figure is for total development; no breakdown was given as to type of work.

left off on the 800 level. Between July 1 and August 1, a crew of twelve men set a new state record for the length of tunnel driven in a month. The crew drove 386.5 feet through solid granodiorite in a drift off the 800 level of the Allen shaft. The raise was 5 feet wide by 7 feet high, with a grade of 6 inches to 100 feet. The Minnie Moore was the largest producer in the district, shipping several lots of concentrate that were jigged from dump ore.

Early in 1925, a "sensational" strike of mill ore was said to have been made at the Minnie Moore, but no ore was shipped from this discovery. Development work through the Allen shaft continued throughout the year, but the faulted orebody was not located beyond the Minnie fault. On December 31, operations were suspended, and Boericke forfeited his lease.

The owner kept the pumps running in the mine and began working to refinance the property for further development. Between February 2 and May 25, an unnamed operator performed a large amount of diamond drilling and crosscutting, then returned the mine to its owner. On June 26, exploration work was resumed by the Minnie Moore Syndicate, which was controlled by Hecla Mining Co. The Syndicate did over 1,500 feet of development work, but failed to locate any commercial ore. On November 11, the Syndicate forfeited its option. By that time, the president of the Minnie Moore Mines Co. had succeeded in refinancing the mine, and development continued without interruption.

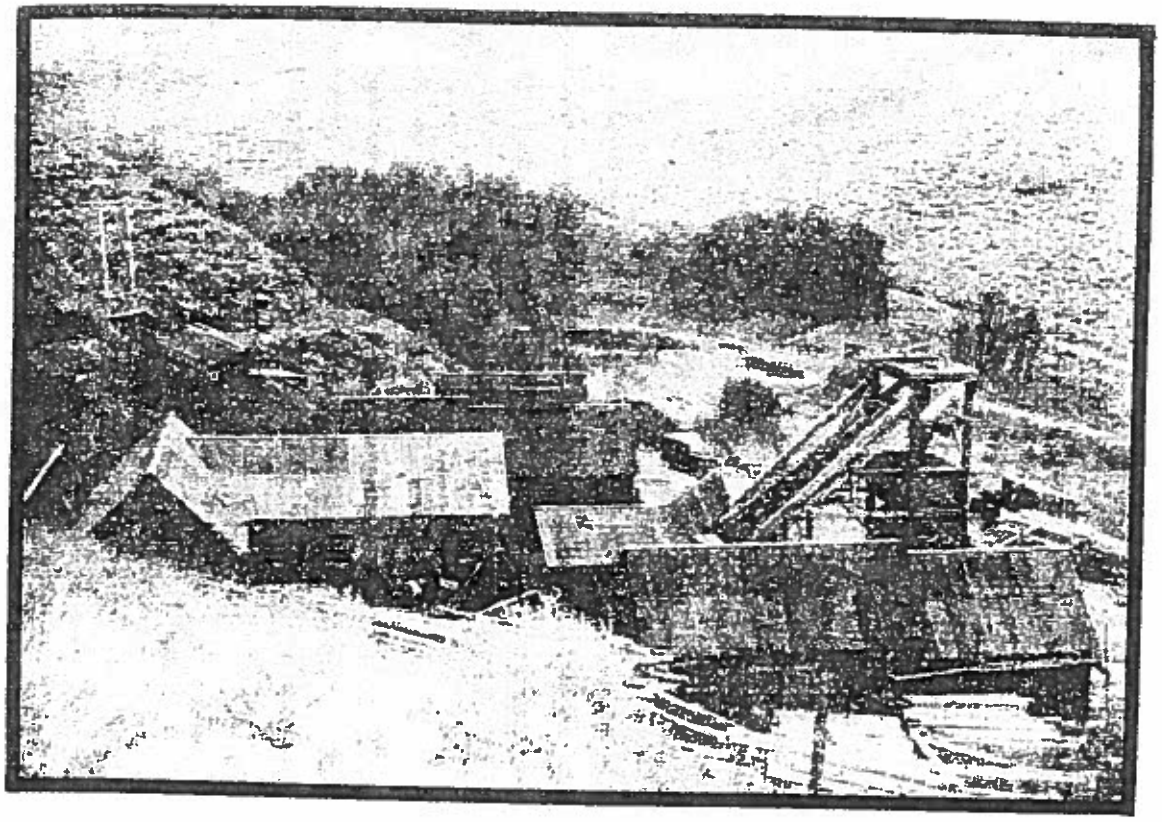


Figure 13. Federal Mining & Smelting Co.'s surface plant at the Minnie Moore Mine in 1923 (Campbell, Stewart, 1924, Twenty-fifth annual report of the mining industry of Idaho for the year 1923, p. 57).

This work included sinking a winze from the lowest level. A small lot of ore was shipped from the mine during the year.

Development work continued until May 1927. This effort failed to locate the vein, and the mine was abandoned. The buildings were dismantled, and all the equipment was removed from the property. At this time, the mine had about 5,000 feet of accessible workings, including an 800-foot inclined shaft that gained a vertical distance of 600 feet.

Small lots of ore were shipped from the mine in 1928 and 1929. Late in 1931, Federal Mining & Smelting again acquired the Minnie Moore on a long-term development and operating agreement[10]. Federal examined the mine soon after the acquisition and made plans to develop the property when metal prices recovered to more normal values. (Prices for all metals hit all-time record low values in 1932.)

According to Anderson (1950), Federal began sinking the Rockwell shaft near the mouth of Minnie Moore Gulch in 1932; this date is at variance with all other references. Unlike the older shafts on the property, which were inclined along the vein, the two-compartment Rockwell shaft was vertical. Federal's 1934 annual report (p. 22) discussed the work at the mine:

> Under the agreement with the Minnie Moore Mines Company, Bellevue, Blaine County, Idaho, entered into in 1931, prospecting and development of the property were commenced in June of this year. A shaft 500 feet deep was completed in December, and the work of crosscutting the vein system is in progress.

Although the company felt it was too early to tell what the results of this exploration would be, it was "fairly hopeful" that the vein would be relocated. However, the effort was not successful, and the property was surrendered in May 1935.

During 1935, Stratton & Stratton (reorganized late in the year as the Minnie Moore Mine Development Co.) reached an agreement with the owner and made plans to begin an exploration program. Twelve men worked on the project in 1936 and twenty the following year. The crosscutting and diamond drilling program was under the direction of Oscar H. Hershey. By September 1937, the Hershey crosscut was 2,200 feet long, 1,500 feet of which had been driven in 1937. The crosscut was driven from the 450 level of the Rockwell shaft toward an area southeast of the old workings, looking for the faulted extension of the Minnie Moore vein (Anderson, 1950). The work was suspended in October.

Work resumed on the Hershey crosscut in the summer of 1938 "under a change of organization" (IMIR). At some point, work on the crosscut was diverted to the southeast toward an area where a geophysical survey indicated a large body of ore. The Bergman lateral failed to locate this orebody. However, it did discover the Bergman vein, a probable eastern extension of the Minnie Moore vein (Anderson, 1950). Discovery of the Bergman vein probably occurred in 1939, but it apparently did not contain much commercial ore.

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[10]The 1932 IMIR gives a date of February 1932 for the date Federal acquired the property, but this is contradicted by Federal's Annual Report for 1932.

An average of fifteen men were employed at the mine during the year. (Figure 14 shows the mine camp and headframe.)

Considerable exploration work was done in 1940, still trying to locate the extension of the Minnie Moore vein. However, the work on the Bergman lateral had exhausted the company's funds. In 1941, the mine was again allowed to flood (Anderson, 1950). Old tailings were shipped from the property between 1941 and 1944; shipments in 1943 totaled 758 tons.

In 1949, the Silver Star-Queens Mines Company began rehabilitating the Rockwell shaft in order to gain access to the lower levels of the Queen of the Hills Mine (Anderson, 1950). The company had to replace the headframe, which had collapsed into the shaft, and retimber the shaft for forty feet below the collar. In addition to work on the Queen of the Hills, the company diamond drilled a hole from the Hershey crosscut to the 1000 level of the old Minnie Moore workings. This hole was used to drain the old workings through the Rockwell shaft (Anderson, 1950).

Anderson (1950, p. 14) described the workings on the Minnie Moore as follows:

> The Minnie Moore has been developed by three inclined shafts, the Minnie Moore, Relief, and Allen; and by one vertical shaft, the Rockwell. The Minnie Moore shaft, the original working entry, has a slope length of 1,100 feet on a 30° angle. From it are 11 levels with an inclined winze, the 1012 winze, sunk from the 1,000-foot level. The Minnie shaft is caved and beyond repair. The Relief shaft, about 700 feet to the west of the Minnie Moore, is a single compartment shaft inclined at 20° with a length of about 800 feet. It has five levels and is still open. The Allen shaft, which is about 800 feet west of the Relief, has three compartments and is sunk to a depth of 850 feet at an angle of 35°. This shaft also has five levels and a two-compartment winze, (the Boeriche), which gives an additional depth of 325 feet. This shaft is also open. All three shafts closely parallel the Minnie Moore vein. The Rockwell shaft, about 1,700 feet east of the Minnie Moore, is a two-compartment shaft 500 feet deep with levels at 250 and 450 feet, workings on the 450 level, which include the Hershey crosscut and the Bergman lateral and drifts, and are by far the most extensive.

During 1950, Silver Star-Queens acquired the Minnie Moore property under lease and bond. The lease was for 25 years and called for a 10 percent royalty until the owners had been credited with seven million pounds of lead. This was in addition to the working agreement made the previous year for use of the Rockwell shaft. During the year, the Rockwell shaft and the workings connected to it were dewatered, and the company began cleaning out the 250 and 450 levels.

On October 16, 1951, Silver Star-Queens began work under Defense Minerals Administration (DMA; later Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, or DMEA) contract No. Idm-E152. The total amount of the contract was $133,837, with 50 percent government participation (for a total of $66,918). Phase I of the contract was an extension of the Hershey crosscut, which was completed by the end of the year. The crosscut was extended 373 feet, and 70 feet of the work was done under the DMA contract. Phase II called for driving a lateral from the Hershey crosscut to the old Minnie Moore workings. By the end of the year, 250 feet of work had been done on this part of the contract. A third part of the contract involved work on the Queen of the Hills.

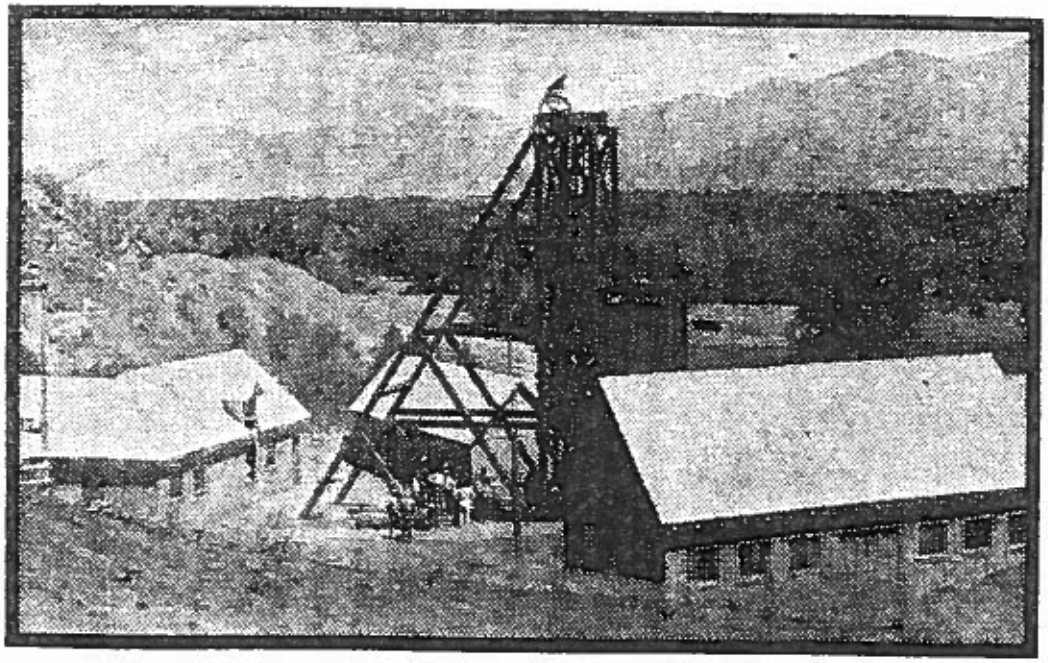


Figure 14. Surface plant of the Minnie Moore Mine and headframe on the Rockwell shaft (c. 1939; Campbell, Arthur, 1940, Forty-first annual report of the mining industry of Idaho for the year 1939, p. 164).

In 1952, the company explored below the 450 level of the Rockwell shaft, with the results of this work reported as "now down 50 feet in ore" in February 1953. Forty-two railroad cars and one truckload of ore were shipped from the property during the last half of 1952; presumably, this included ore from both the Minnie Moore and the Queen of the Hills workings. Work continued on the company's DMEA contract during the year.

During 1953, the company connected the Hershey crosscut with the 1000 level of the old Minnie Moore workings. The old tunnels were caved, but the company began rehabilitating them. Forty-eight railroad cars and one truckload of ore were shipped, but no mention was made of how much was produced by each mine. The company's DMEA contract was active during at least part of the year, but apparently expired before the year's end.

Work continued on the property for the next several years. A second DMEA contract was awarded in 1955. Most of the work on this project was apparently directed toward exploring the Queen of the Hills veins, although the work was probably conducted through the Rockwell shaft. Large shipments of ore were made from the property every year between 1956 and 1959. None of it was attributed to the Minnie Moore, but Silver Star-Queens' lease on the Minnie Moore remained in effect.

A "breccia blowout" on and above the 850 level of the winze that opened off the Rockwell shaft forced the company to close down operations in June 1959. (The company stated that the blowout made it too difficult and too expensive to stabilize the workings.) In October Samson Oil and Mineral Company of Fort Worth, Texas, acquired control of the company through stock purchases. Silver Star-Queens continued as the operating company, although the company's officers were replaced by the new owners.

Some prospecting was done at the Minnie Moore in 1960. In 1961, drifting and diamond drilling were carried out from the 450 level of the Rockwell shaft. On August 21, 1961, Silver Star-Queens entered into a contract with Federal Resources Corporation[11] for Federal Resources to explore the property on a contingency basis. Silver Star-Queens discontinued all its mining activities for the duration of this contract.

Federal Resources did diamond drilling and drifting on the property in late 1961 and early 1962, but most of this work may have been on the Queen of the Hills. In April 1964, Federal Resources completed construction of a 250 tpd flotation mill. Tailings from the Minnie Moore were processed at the mill during both 1964 and 1965. Federal Resources continued to operate the Silver Star-Queens property until 1971, but if this included any work on the Minnie Moore, it was probably minor.

In 1978, Carl Johnston purchased the Minnie Moore for $250,000. In 1980, a company based in Hailey reprocessed material from the dump.

High-grade silver ore was accidently uncovered at the mine around the middle of 1983. A contractor who was breaking up rock for riprap to line river banks discovered the vein in holes being drilled for blasting. Soon after the discovery, Exxon Minerals obtained an interest in the property. In 1984, Exxon conducted a major land acquisition program in

[11]Not the same company as Federal Mining & Smelting Co., which operated the mine in the 1920s and 1930s.

the Hailey area, reopened old mines to obtain geologic information, and did drilling and extensive surface exploration. The company continued its exploration program in 1985.

A year of low petroleum prices forced most of the oil companies in the U.S. to make drastic cuts in programs and staffing in 1986. Exxon was no exception, cutting capital expenditures by 25 percent and laying off over a quarter of its employees. The company apparently dropped its exploration work in the Hailey area at this time. Figure 15 shows the mine area and tailings pond as they appeared in the summer of 1994.

Total recorded production from the Minnie Moore between 1881 and 1947 was 96,197 tons of ore and 41,499 tons of reprocessed tailings. This material yielded 139 ounces of gold, 2,580,974 ounces of silver, 23,495 pounds of copper, 31,250,301 pounds of lead, and 640,419 pounds of zinc. These numbers must be considered a minimum. No accurate information is available prior to 1886, and it is highly unlikely that all production from leasing operations in the early days of the mine is included in the tabulated data. In addition, no production was recorded for the Minnie Moore during the period after 1950, when Silver Star-Queens Mines and Federal Resources were operating both the Minnie Moore and Queen of the Hills mines. Although undoubtedly small, any ore found while rehabilitating and exploring the Minnie Moore workings was not separated from the ore shipped from the Queen of the Hills mine. Finally, no information is available on the metals obtained from the tailings shipped from the property in 1980.

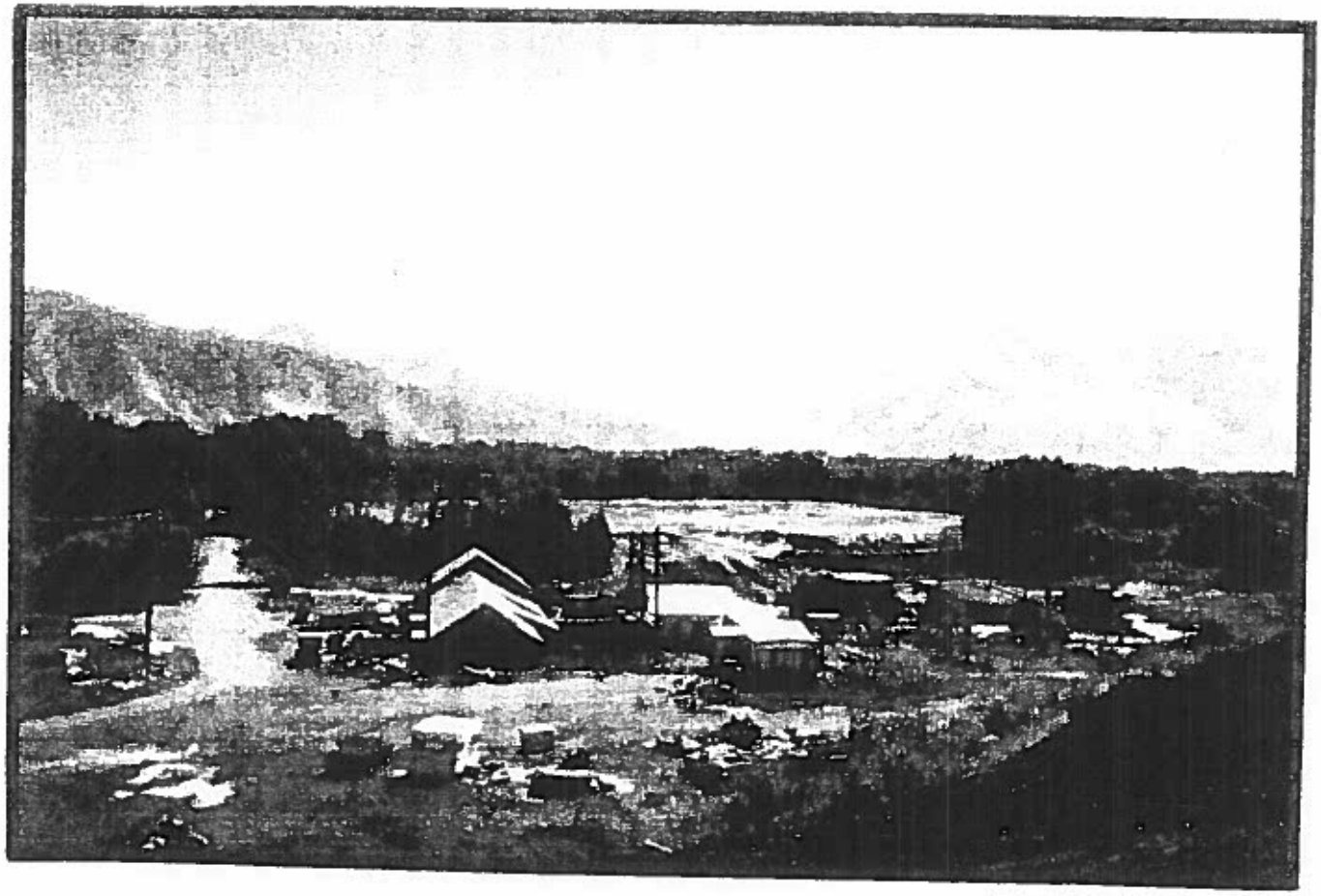


Figure 15. Minnie Moore tailings dump in 1994, looking east from the hoist house at the Rockwell shaft. The foundations of the mill can be seen on the right side of the picture, and the town of Bellevue is just behind the trees on the far side of the tailings pile (photograph by Earl H. Bennett, Idaho Geological Survey)

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History
of the
MINNIE MOORE MINE
Bellevue, Idaho.

(1) Moore - Meyers Operation
1880 - 1881

The Minnie Moore orebody was discovered and the claim of that name was located in 1880 by John M. Moore, an ex-postal employee, who had been grubstaked by members of the Salt Lake City post-office staff to prospect the then newly discovered Wood River mining district. The initial discovery is said to have been made, where fragments of galena ore were exposed in the dump of a badger hole, at a point about 200 ft. southeast of where the Minnie incline shaft was subsequently sunk. Moore took Frederick H. Meyers, a German, into partnership with him, to help develop the claim. Prof. W. J. Jenney, who examined the property in November 1880, has stated that at that time "the only development was an open trench, about 50 ft. long and 8 to 10 ft. high at the face, along which there was exposed a lens of galena 35 ft. long and 2½ ft. thick." In the following year an incline shaft (the "Meyers winze"), 77 ft. west of the subsequent position of the Minnie incline shaft, was sunk to a depth of 45 ft., and a 50 ft. drift was run each way from the bottom, all in ore.

(2) Moore-Meyers-Miller Operation.
1881 - 1884

On the strength of this showing, a half interest in the claim was purchased by Henry E. Miller, for the sum of $10,000, in 1881. From May 9th to Sept. 30th, 1881, 217 tons of ore, averaging 101.62 oz. silver and 67% lead per ton, were shipped by team to Blackfoot, Idaho, and thence by rail to the Omaha & Grant smelter at Denver, Colorado. Attention was centered principally, however, on developing ore; and by the early part of 1884 the Minnie shaft had been commenced and sunk to a depth of 69 ft., the Meyers winze had been deepened to 135 ft., and three levels had been driven, at depths of 45, 90 and 135 ft. respectively, exposing an ore-body 127 ft. long on strike and extending to the bottom level, in which the ore varied from 1 to 3 ft. in thickness. The ore thus developed was estimated to amount to 3699 tons, averaging 100 oz. silver and 68% lead per ton, which, at the then current prices of $1.14 per oz. of silver and 5¢ per lb. of lead, had a gross value of $665,282.

(3) Dent, Palmer & Co. Operation.
1884 - 1886

On the strength of this showing, the property -still consisting only of the original Minnie Moore claim, - was sold, on February 28, 1884, to the firm of Dent, Palmer & Co., of London, England, for the sum of $500,000, of which about 60% was in cash, and the balance a mortgage on the property, paid off some three years later. A mill was built, equipped with jigs and Gilpin County bumping tables, to handle the lower grade ore; the Meyers winze was sunk to the 360 ft. level; and the Minnie shaft was

sunk to the 500 level. As the 500 ft. level, driven westerly on the vein for a distance of 600 ft., was wholly barren, while the west end of the 360 ft. level was also in a "pinch", it was assumed that the mine was "bottomed", and after all the ore in sight had been mined out, in 1886, the property was shut down. Shipments during this period approximated 11,650 tons of first class ore and concentrates, averaging about 90 oz. silver and 59% lead, per ton.

(4) Carmichael - Kinnear Operation.
1886 - 1889

A few months later a lease on the property was granted to J. B. Carmichael, a nephew of the Palmers, and Carmichael's brothe in-law, John H. Kinnear, a Colorado mining man. They resumed sinki the Minnie shaft, and on Christmas Eve of the year 1886 broke into ore, in which the 600 level station was cut; while renewed work westerly on the 360 level opened up the bonanza "Cape Horn" orebody, which, according to Jenney, who saw it in 1887, was at that time a lens of massive galena, 90 ft. long on the level, and explored 60 ft. upwards by a raise, with a maximum thickness of 14 ft. in the center, decreasing to 3 or 4 ft. on the edges. The western part of this lens was trough-like, due to the vein making a sharp bend southerly, whence the name of the stope. The Minnie shaft was sunk further, and the 700, 800 and 900 levels successively opened, - the first two having good ore, but the 900 level being barren, due to a flat, post-mineral fault, subsequently termed the "Rockwell fault", against which the entire orebody was found to terminate. Operations were suspended in 1889, after all the ore in sight had been mined out down to this fault. The day after the mine shut down, Kinnear was murdered by the mine assayer, named Felsenthal, to satisfy a personal grudge. The production during the four years of this lease was as follows:

Net smelter returns:		$1,433,306.13
Operating expense:	$784,310.63	
New plant:	16,454.74	
Mining claims:	6,725.00	
		807,490.37
Net operating profit:		$ 625,815.76

(5) Minnie Moore Mining Co., Ltd., Operation
(Rockwell management)
1899 - 1904.

In 1899, after the property had been idle for ten years, King and Tustin, through Carmichael, obtained an option on the property, and organized the Minnie Moore Mining Co. Ltd., which they then brought to the attention of I. E. Rockwell, C. R. Carpenter, and others, - all Chicago business men, - who bought the property in the same year for $30,000. Unwatering was commenced, under the management of Robt. T. Tustin, in late 1899, and was completed down to the 900 level, - then the lowest in the mine, - late in 1900, under the personal direction of Rockwell, who, with his supt. Lyttleton Price, Jr., had taken charge on July 1st of that year. By that time between $50,000 and $60,000, furnished by Rockwell

and his asociated, had been spent. The company then issued $150,000 in 7% bonds, sold at par with a bonus of 4 shares of stock per dollar of bonds, or 600,000 shares of stock, which, plus an original issue of 400,000 shares, made a total stock issue of $1,000,000. Ore was struck beyond the "Rockwell fault" on June 1, 1902. and mine operations were then expended, while the equipment of the mill was changed to coarse and fine jigs with four Wilfley slimers. The Minnie shaft was sunk to the 1000 level, and a winze from this level was sunk to the 1100 and 1150 levels. The "Minnie fault" was struck on the west end of th 900 level in November, 1903, and subsequently on the successively lower levels. By middle of 1904, the bond issue had been retired, $450,000 paid in dividends, and there was $100,000 in the treasury.

(6) Minnie Moore Mining Co., Ltd. Operations.
(Schwab Management)
1904 @ 1906

In July, 1904, the company was purchased by Chas. M. Schwab, then president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, for $900,000 in cash (equivalent to a net price of $800,000, since there was $100,000 in the treasury), based on the estimated value o the ore in sight; and for the next two years the property was operated under the management of Schwab's nominee, J. C. Niven. On the 1100 ft. level a 600 ft. cross-cut was driven southerly through the "Minnie fault zone" to the diorite contact, along which several hundred feet of drifting was done, but without results; and inasmuch as Prof. Jenney pronounced the "Minnie fault zone" to be premineral, the remainder of the $50,000 authorized exploration campaign was performed in the footwall of the Minnie vein, or along it, - a long cross-cut into the footwall on the 1000 level, cutting the Singleterry vein; a long drift southeasterly along the vein into the Michigan claim; and a long drift northwesterly along the vein; in none of which was any commercial ore encountered. Company operations ~~ceased in August, 1905, by which time~~, save for development work, ceased in August, 1905. The property was then operated under lease until two men were accidentally killed in the Singleterry raise in March, 1906, after which the mine was allowed to fill with water. Schwab claimed at that time that he had lost $200,000 in the operation. (See U.S.G.S. Bulletin 814, Page 222, for estimated production by the Minnie Moore Mining Co. Ltd.)

(7) Idaho Consolidated Mines Co., Ltd., Operation.
1906 - 1910.

Rockwell and his associates, who meanwhile had purchased the adjoining Relief and other claims from the Miller - Packard interests for $40,000, and had formed the Idaho Cons. Mines Co. Ltd. bought the Minnie Moore claim in 1906, on the day of the San Francis earthquake, and started unwatering it in November 1907, and by December 1, 1909, the mine was open to the 1,000 level; but operations during 1910 were confined to the Singleterry vein, where a small stope yielded $31,000 net smelter returns. Advantage was

taken of this unwatering for an examination of the "Minnie fault" to be made by D. F. Hewett, later with the United States Geological Survey, who concluded that it was a post-mineral normal fault, with a strong horizontal component of movement, and that the continuation of the orebody beyond the fault should be found about 400 ft. westerly and 200 ft. above where it was cut off. The company, however, was unable to finance the development campaign recommended by Hewett. Meanwhile, a mill, equipped with Dallas dry tables, had been built on the Queen of the Hills claim, to treat both Queen and Minnie mill tailings, but it was not a success and on Nov. 7, 1910, being unable to meet a $12,000 account by the Mine & Smelter Supply Co. for mill equipment, the company went into receivership.

(8) Receivership.
1910 - 1912

Rockwell was receiver from Nov. 7, 1910, to May 18, 1912, when he withdrew and was succeeded by J. J. Donovan. The property was sold at sheriff's sale on June 28, 1912, for the sum of $20,000, to Miss Lallah R. White (later Mrs. Rockwell), as representative of Rockwell and his associates.

(9) Minnie Moore Mines Company Operations.
1912 - 1923

This company, organized June 27, 1912, as an Idaho corporation with a capitalization of 600,000 shares of $1.00 par value, by Rockwell, Blomquist and McAuley (Blomquist later retiring) sank the Allen shaft to a depth of 600 ft., and did some work on the 580 and 470 levels from this shaft, prospecting the Van Alstine vein, which, in the surface Van Alstine tunnel, shows much barren siderite. Owing to shortage of funds, this work was discontinued, and the entire property lay dormant for ten years.

(10) Federal Mining & Smelting Co. Operations
1923 - 1924

In the spring of 1923, the Federal Mining & Smelting Co. (a subsidiary of the American Smelting & Refining Co.) undertook an exploration campaign, at the instance of H. A. Guess, for the purpose of recovering the faulted extension of the Minnie Moore ore shoot, in the area where it was supposed by Hewett to exist. The Minnie Moore incline shaft being by that time hopelessly caved, the Allen shaft, situated some 1600 ft. to the west, was selected as a new working entry, was equipped with a hoist and compressor, and was sunk to the 800 ft. level, where connection was made with the old 900 ft. level from the Minnie Moore shaft, which was unwatered down to that point; and some development work was prosecuted in the vicinity. In June, 1924, the Federal M.& S.Co. having spend about $127,000, suddenly suspended operations, owing to disagreement between officials of the company as to the expedience of further work there.

(11) Primos Chemical Company Operation
1924 - 1925

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Oscar Hershey, the Boericke Brothers of Philadelphia, Penn. (Primos Chemical Company), with R. B. McGinnis as their General Manager in charge of the property, took up the work where their predecessors had stopped, drove a new 800 level from the bottom of the Allen shaft to the area opposite the old workings of the main Minnie Moore mine, and on Feb. 6, 1925, encountered a large flat vein of sideritic milling ore, which at that time was taken to be the objective in view, - the faulted continuation of the Minnie Moore vein. Further work, however, dispelled this conclusion; and, to explore further, a winze (Boericke winze) was sunk, and some work performed on two levels therefrom,- the 900 and 1150 levels. On December 31, 1925, operations were suspended, by which time $225,000 had been spent. The area in which the faulted continuation of the Minnie Moore orebody was supposed to exist had been reached, and two uncommercial fault-blocks of low-grade vein had been encountered, but more money had been spent than had been expected, the structure proved to be more complicated than had been supposed, and a final discouraging feature was the tapping of a large flow of water in December, - although it later proved to be only temporary, probably being the last drainings from the old workings.

(12) Chas. V. Bob - J. F. Jubian Operation.
1926

Shortly afterwards, operations were resumed, under Rockwell as General Manager and George Rember as superintendent, with funds provided by Bob and Fabian, under an arrangement assigning them a 50% interest in the property. These operations commenced in January, 1926, and ended in May of the same year, in which period $45,539.27 was spent, partly in development work, and partly in diamond drilling on the 800 and 1150 levels from the Boericke winze.

(13) Minnie Moore Mines Syndicate Operation
1926

Pursuant to an agreement dated July 28, 1926, providing for an option on the property for the sum of $200,000, the United Verde Copper Co., the Hecla Mining Co. and the Newmont Mining Corporation, working under the name of the Minnie Moore Mines Syndicate, operated the property from June to November, 1926, with Byron Wilson as superintendent, and R. T. Walker as geologist. All the work done was through the Boericke winze, from which a new level - the 1100 level - was driven. Among other work, connection was made with the old Minnie Moore workings on the 1100 level, through which it proved possible to gain access to the lowest stope - still uncaved - where it abutted against the "Minnie fault"; and in this way Walker was personally able to corroborate Rockwell's statement that the Minnie Moore orebody had cut cleanly off against it, and Hewett's diagnosis that the fault was wholly post-mineral. Having spent about $73,000, the Syndicate threw up the sponge in November, 1926.

(14) **Bob - Potter Operation.**
1926 - 1927

With the retirement of the Minnie Moore Mine Syndicate, Chas. V. Bob, - with a new partner, Potter, - resumed financing, and, under the management of Rockwell, with George Rember as superintendent operations were maintained from November, 1926 to May, 1927, during which period $56,096.84 was spent. The work was done down the Boericke winze and included sinking another winze from the 1100 level, the establishment of the 1200 level, and driving to the diorite contact in the course of which a flow of 450 gallons per minute was encountered.

(15) **Federal Mining & Smelting Co. Operation.**
1932 - 1933

On January 27, 1932, an agreement was executed between the Minnie Moore Mines Co. and the Federal M.& S.Co., providing for the sinking of a new shaft (Rockwell shaft), at the mouth of Galena Gulch, for the purpose of exploring extensions of the Queen of the Hills and Old Telegraph veins, with a division of profits 30% to the Minnie Moore Mines Co. and 70% to the Federal M. & S. Co. Under the management of H. G. Washburn, who had succeeded Frederivk Burbidge in 1929 as General Manager of the Federal M.& S. Co., this work was done, - the shaft being sunk to a depth of 500 ft., and levels driven at 250 and 450 feet to explore these veins; but the result was disappointing, and work was suspended.

(16) **Minnie Moore Mine Development Co. Operation.**
Stratton-Dunlop Management
1935 - 1938

This company, incorporated under the laws of Idaho, on October 5, 1935, for 5,000,000 shares of 10¢ par value, was organized by William J.Stratton, a promoter, of Spokane, Washington, for the purpose of exploring the Minnie Moore mine, on the basis of an option on the property for $275,000, payable out of 20% of the net smelter returns, after the investment had been retired from first profits, - this option being dated August 30, 1935. Work was started, under the management of Rockwell, with Oscar Hershey as geologist, in the last week in July, 1936, on a long crosscut southwesterly from the Rockwell shaft, on its 450 ft. level, for the purpose of crossing the Minnie fault zone and exploring the fault block beyond, southeasterly of the old Minnie workings. Work was interrupted from Jan. 10, 1937 to March 4, 1937, by a heavy flow or water, and finally terminated, due to lack of funds, on September 12, 1937. In this period the "Hershey crosscut" had been driven a little less than 2,000 ft., in which distance it had cut the Gray Copper and Telegraph veins, - strong structures showing minor mineralization, - and had entered the Minnie fault zone for a distance of 250 ft., encountering sulphurous water characteristic of the Minnie mine in the breast. The shaft and level was kept unwatered until April 29, 1938, when the Stratton option was forfeited, and the property reverted to its owners. During this period of operations, $231,498.0 was raised by the promoters from the sale of stock, of which but little more than half was spent on the ground.

(17) Minnie Moore Mine Development Co. Operation.
Rockwell Management
1938 - 1941

After a promotion contract had been entered into with Carl Nulstrom, of Spokane, Washington, which he was unable to fulfil, and which was subsequently cancelled, the stockholders of the company voted, on May 8, 1939, to authorize the levying of assessments to carry on the exploration work; whereupon an option on the property was given, at a price of $250,000, payable out of a 15% royalty on net smelter returns. Work was resumed on the 450 level of the Rockwell shaft on Nov. 27, 1939, under the managem of Rockwell, with Oscar Schauferberger as superintendent, and Raymond J. Briggs as geologist. In a geophysical examination of th property in 1938, E. W. Bergman had reported the existence of a lar mineralized tract about half a mile south of the Rockwell shaft, which it was decided to explore; and accordingly a drift was turned from the "Hershey crosscut", a short distance northeast of the "Minnie fault", and continued in the new direction. After crossi the "Minnie Fault zone", it encountered a large but uncommercial siderite vein, which both Hershey and Rockwell pronounced not to be the lost Minnie Moore vein. Further development along this vein proved disappointing, and also revealed that the mineralized area identified by Bergman's geophysical survey was only altered diorite, which gave a similar reaction to siderite upon the magneto Work in this area was suspended in May, 1940. It was then planne to spend the remaining funds in reopening the Michigan shaft from th surface, and this plan was stimulated by the results of a geophysica survey by Harvey I. Smith, who reported the existence of a large orebody in this area. After reconditioning the Michigan shaft to the 500 ft. level, no ore was found on the Michigan vein, nor by drilling into the area recommended by Smith; consequently all work was suspended on April 10 (?), 1942, after a total of $96,270.20 had been spent in the campaign.

Incidentally, Mr. Briggs concluded that the "Minnie Fault" was pre-mineral. However, if he had actually seen the fault, where it cut off the Minnie Moore ore-shoot, such as Hewett, Walker and Hershey(?) have done, it is likely that he would join their unanimous opinion that the fault is unquestionably post-mineral.

Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Minnie Moore and Bullion Mineralized Areas, Blaine County, Idaho

By Paul Karl Link *and* Ronald G. Worl

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Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Minnie Moore and Bullion Mineralized Areas, Blaine County, Idaho

By Paul Karl Link *and* Ronald G. Worl

Abstract

In the early 1880's the discovery of rich ores in the Minnie Moore and Bullion mineralized areas sparked a rush to settle and develop the Wood River valley. Silver and lead discoveries in these areas spurred the boom in mining after completion of the Oregon Short Line Railroad to Hailey in 1883.

In both areas the ore comprises galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite in a gangue of siderite, calcite, or quartz. Minor gold-bearing quartz veins are also present. The ore is in fissure and replacement veins along fracture systems that formed in Late Cretaceous time, after intrusion of nearby granodiorite or quartz diorite stocks. The ore formed under mesothermal conditions and heat was supplied by the nearby plutons. In the Minnie Moore area, the mineralized veins are cut by low-angle normal faults that are of probable Eocene age.

In the Minnie Moore mineralized area, the host rock is the middle part of the Devonian Milligen Formation, (the informal Lucky Coin limestone and Triumph argillite), which is the same stratigraphic level as the host ore in the rich Triumph mine northeast of Hailey.

In the Bullion mineralized area, the ore is hosted by the lower member of the Middle Pennsylvanian to Lower Permian Dollarhide Formation. Rich ore was mined in several tunnels that reached the Mayflower vein, a northwest-striking mineralized shear zone.

The deposits are thought to be mainly mesothermal veins that formed in association with Cretaceous magmatism. The syngenetic stratiform model of ore formation has often been applied to these deposits, however, no evidence of syngenetic mineralization was found in this study. Faulting has displaced most of the major orebodies and thus has made mining these deposits a challenge.

Introduction

Much of the early settlement of the Wood River valley in the 1880's stemmed from discoveries of silver-lead-zinc veins hosted by black argillite and limestone. The two most productive areas for the early miners were in the vicinity of the Minnie Moore mine (fig. 1, site 77) directly west of Bellevue and in the vicinity of the Bullion mine (fig. 1, site 14b) about 10 km (6.2 mi) west of Hailey up Bullion Gulch and Red Elephant Gulch (Elk Creek). The Minnie Moore and Bullion mines were commonly discussed in the early literature (Lindgren, 1900) and the "Wood River type" of lead-silver-siderite ore was extensively described in older economic geology textbooks (Lindgren, 1933). Detailed investigations of these areas were published by Umpleby and others (1930) when the mines were open and underground workings were accessible. Anderson and others (1950) presented the last detailed survey of the areas. After studying the trace element, sulfur isotope, and fluid inclusion data, Hall and Czamanske (1972) and Hall and others (1978) suggest that lead-silver deposits are mesothermal and formed by hydrothermal systems of meteoric water in faulted Paleozoic rocks near cooling plutons.

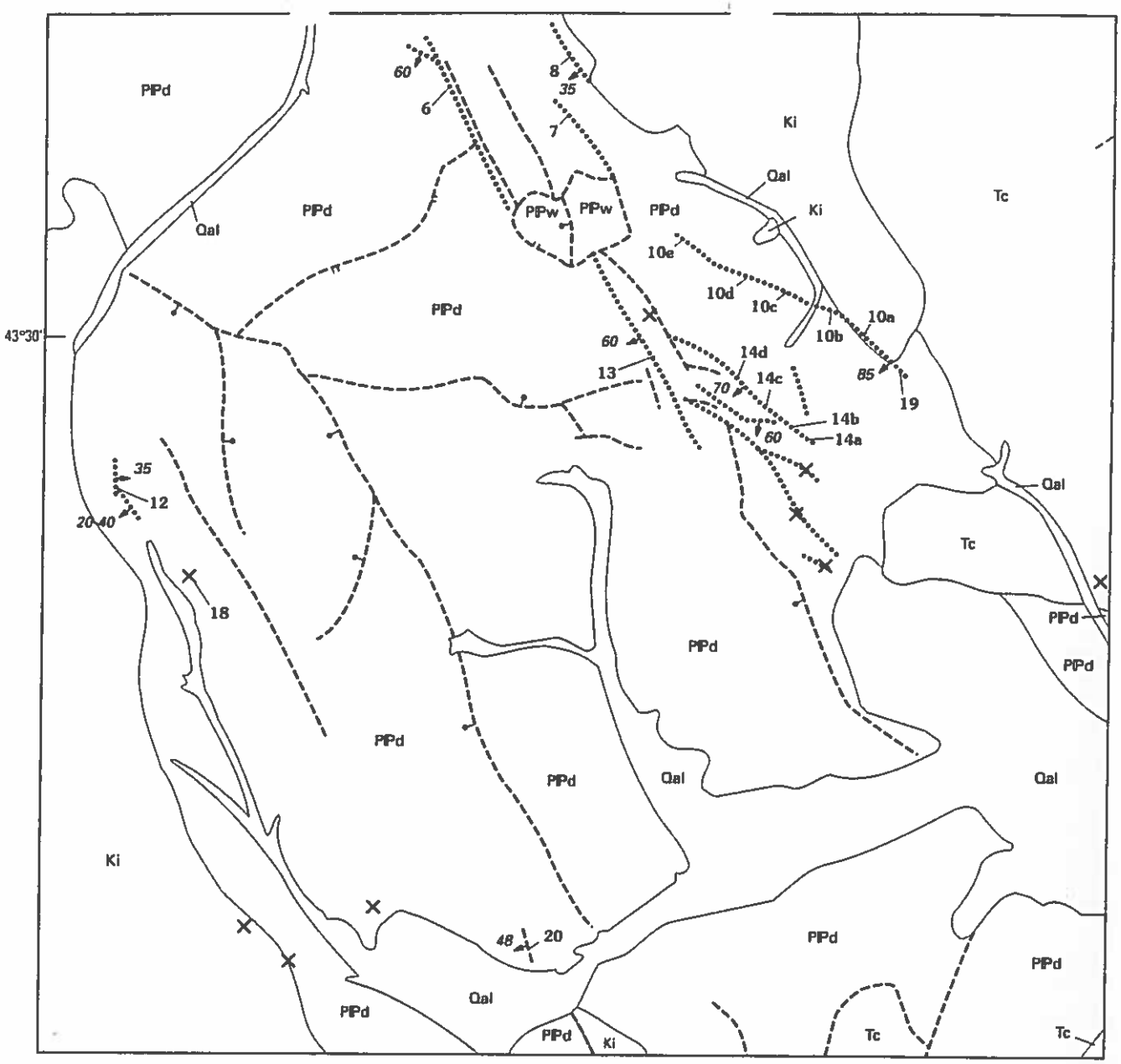
Hall (1985), in a geologic overview of the central Idaho black-shale mineral belt, assigned the host rocks in both areas to the Middle Pennsylvanian and to the Lower Permian Dollarhide Formation. Wavra and Hall (1989) further restricted this assignment to the upper member of the Dollarhide Formation. Our geologic mapping does not support these assignments; instead we place the Minnie Moore orebodies in the middle part of the Devonian Milligen Formation and the Bullion orebodies in the lower member of the Dollarhide Formation.

This paper briefly discusses the Minnie Moore (fig. 2) and Bullion (fig. 3) mineralized areas (see Worl and Johnson, 1995, page A2 for description of mineralized areas) in light of modern understanding of stratigraphic relationships. Previously unpublished geologic mapping conducted at 1:24,000 scale for both areas is presented and the important characteristics of the mineral deposits are reviewed, mainly by updating information contained in previous reports.

Historical Perspective

Past Production

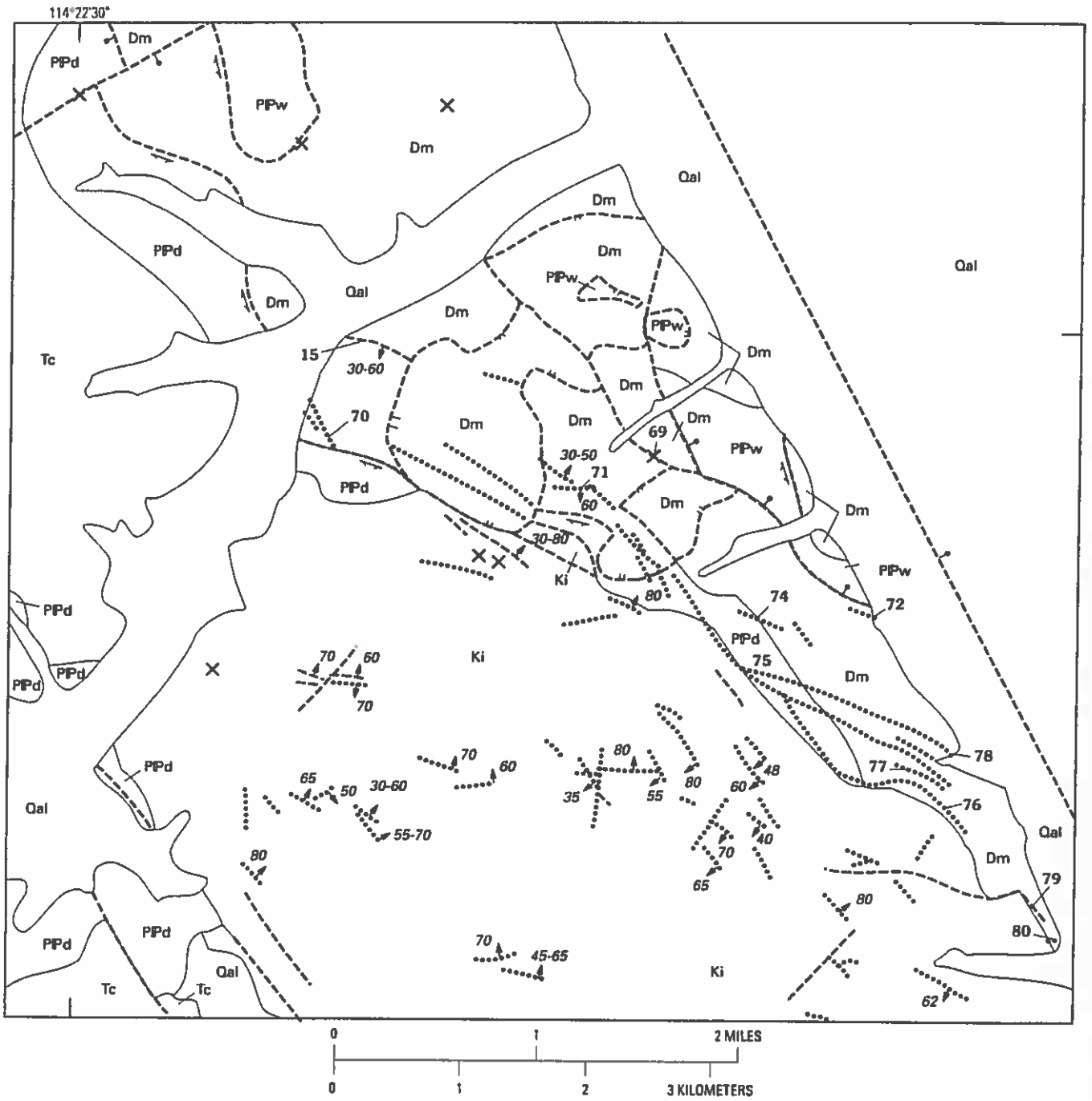
Ore was first discovered in the Wood River valley in 1880 at the site of the Minnie Moore mine (Hewett, 1930, p. 221). The 1880's were boom years. Construction of a large smelter in Ketchum in 1881 and completion of the Oregon Short Line to Hailey in 1883 and Ketchum in 1884 facilitated production.



EXPLANATION

Qal	Quaternary surficial deposits
Tc	Challis Volcanic Group, undifferentiated (Eocene)
Ki	Cretaceous intrusive rocks associated with the Idaho batholith
PPw	Wood River Formation (Lower Pennsylvanian to Middle Pennsylvanian)
PPd	Dollarhide Formation (Lower Permian to Middle Pennsylvanian)
Dm	Milligan Formation (Devonian)

Figure 1 (above and facing page). Geologic map with mines and prospects of the Minnie Moore and Bullion mineralized areas, Blaine County, Idaho. Mines and prospects, shown by number, correlate with tables 1 and 2: 6, Red Cloud mine; 7, Pass Group mine; 8, Narrow Gauge mine; 10, New York-Idaho Exploration Co. property; 10a, Idahoan mine; 10b, Eureka mine; 10c, Whale mine; 10d, Garfield mine; 10e, Baystate mine; 12, Wolftone mine; 13, Red Elephant mine; 14, Mayflower mine property; 14a, Ophir (Durango) mine; 14b, Bullion mine; 14c, Mayflower mine; 14d, Jay Gould mine; 15, Climax mine; 18, Black Barb mine; 19, Arizona Group mine; 20, Liberty Gem mine; 69, Rawhide 1, 2, and 3 prospect; 70, Commodore property; 71, Snoose mine; 72, Grover Crocker mine; 74, Sunshine prospect; 75, Oswego prospect; 76, Penobscot mine; 77, Minnie Moore mine; 78, Silver Star Queens mine; 79, McIrvin prospect; and 80, Telluride prospect.



EXPLANATION

- Contact—Dashed where approximately located
- **Sheared unconformity**—Arrows on stratigraphically younger side
- **Low-angle normal fault**—Dashed where approximately located; double hachure on hanging wall
- **High-angle normal fault**—Dashed were approximately located; bar and ball on hanging wall
- 70 **Mineralized vein**—Showing dip
- 83 **Site of mine or prospect**—See tables 1 and 2
- × **Prospect**—Vein expression unknown

The Minnie Moore mineralized area (fig. 2) has the largest historical production of silver, lead, and zinc in central Idaho. The major producers were the Minnie Moore (fig. 2, site 77), Silver Star Queens (site 78), and Snoose mines (site 71). The most significant period of production was from 1880 to about 1905, by which time all known deposits had been discovered and mined.

The Minnie Moore mine was developed in several stages. Underground workings were developed prior to 1884, but there

Table 1. Production information for the Minnie Moore and Bullion mineralized areas, Blaine County, Idaho.

[Sites are plotted by site numbers on figure 1]

Site no.	Site Name	Latitude (north) Longitude (west)	Production	Sources of data[1]
6	Red Cloud mine	43 31 5.35 114 26 50.3	Active between 1880 and 1902 with production of lead, silver, and gold worth $815,802. Active 1906–1925, 1941–1950, 1973; several thousand tons of ore yielded silver, lead, zinc, copper, and gold. Property developed on 11 levels; most production was from the number 9 level, 706 ft below the surface	1, 3, 6
7	Pass Group mine	43 30 58.48 114 26 5.98	Production during the period 1885–1899 was 198.3 tons of ore yielding 0.14 ounces of gold, 18,254.7 ounces of silver, and 242,372 pounds of lead; in 1911 7 tons ore yielding 99 ounces of silver and 1,571 pounds of lead; in 1940–1943 a few tens of tons yielding silver, lead and zinc	2, 3, 6
8	Narrow Gauge mine	43 31 15.20 114 26 3.03	Production during the period of 1883–1903 was 1,306.3 tons of ore that yielded 0.94 ounces of gold, 1,961 ounces of silver, and 19,650 pounds of lead	2, 3
10	New York–Idaho Exploration Co. property	43 29 56.60 114 24 57.7	During the period of 1883–1891 Eureka produced 1,079 tons that yielded 82,733 ounces of silver and 10,548,390 pounds of lead; Whale produced 253 tons that yielded 24,410 ounces of silver and 311, 089 pounds of lead; Bay State produced 197 tons that yielded 29,610 ounces of silver and 216,038 pounds of lead; Garfield produced 37 tons that yielded 4,053 ounces of silver and 43,003 pounds of lead; and King of Hill produced 47 tons that yielded 4,175 ounces of silver and 59,285 pounds of lead. During the period 1905–1923 Eureka produced 9,200 tons that yielded 0.02 ounces of gold, 144,962 ounces of silver, 1,755,000 pounds of lead and 12,268 pounds of copper. Eureka was also active in 1939 and 1968–1972, producing a few tens of thousands of tons of ore yielding significant silver, lead, zinc, copper, and some gold. Post-1902 production of a few tens of tons of ore from the Bay State and Whale yielded silver, lead, zinc, and copper	2, 3, 6
12	Wolftone mine	43 29 26.46 114 28 43.6	Several tunnels; the Sweed, the longest, totals about 2,000 ft. Production 1883–1898 totaled 262.3 tons yielding 0.13 ounces gold, 17,839 ounces silver, 244,583 pound lead, and 177 pounds copper. Production 1921–1927 of a few tons of ore yielded silver, lead, zinc and some copper and gold	3, 6
13	Red Elephant mine	43 29 55.50 114 25 34.6	9,000 feet of workings on six levels; most ore was from level 2, and none was from below level 5. Production during the period 1882–1900 was 8,231 tons that yielded 9.44 ounces of gold, 834,601 ounces of silver, and 8,655,493 pounds of lead and 781,433 pounds of copper; 1904–1918 6,927 tons that yielded 42.56 ounces of gold, 125,099 ounces of silver, and 853,409 pounds of lead; 1927–1947 a few thousand tons of ore yielded significant silver, lead, zinc, copper, and gold	1, 2, 3, 6

Table 1. Production informati. .r the Minnie Moore and Bullion mineralized .s, Blaine County, Idaho—*Continued.*

[Sites are plotted by site numbers on figure 1]

14	Mayflower mine	43 29 39.42 114 24 41.9	Production was from the Ophir, Bullion, Mayflower, Jay Gould, and other workings along one vein system. Jay Gould production during the period 1882–1906 was 40,019 tons yielding 4.78 ounces of gold, 422,565 ounces of silver, and 5,283,000 pounds of lead. Mayflower production during the period 1882–1901 was 3,606 tons yielding 545,493 ounces of silver and 4,308,000 pounds of lead. Bullion production during the period 1881–1908 was 3,276 tons yielding 485,182 ounces of silver and 3,518,000 pounds of lead. Ophir (Durango) production during the period 1888–1891 was 62.5 tons yielding 4,834 ounces silver and 24,205 pound lead. The Jay Gould (including the Apache workings) recorded several thousand tons of production, yielding silver, lead, zinc, copper, and gold in the period 1907–1917, 1925, 1933–1935, and 1948–1951. The Bullion has had intermittent production amounting to a few tens of tons of ore since 1908	1, 2, 3, 6
15	Climax mine	43 29 58.65 114 20 40.2	Production (mill) value of $80,000 1880's to 1950. Series of tunnels	1, 2, 3
18	Black Barb mine	43 29 1.74 114 28 19.3	Production 1889–1908 was 30.1 tons yielding 493 ounces gold, 1,741.7 ounces silver, and 29,862 pounds lead	2
19	Arizona Group mine	43 29 59.33 114 24 13.3	Production during the period 1888–1901 was 7.78 tons yielding 593 ounces silver and 7,781 pounds of lead; 1917–1918 65 tons yielding 3,637 ounces of silver and 57,610 pounds of lead; 1922–1925 silver, lead, and copper	2, 6
20	Liberty Gem mine	43 27 23.97 114 26 16.9	Worked intermittently since 1927; production of several hundred tons of ore yielded silver, lead, zinc, copper, and gold. Two shafts, 230 ft and 210 ft deep	1, 6
69	Rawhide 1, 2 & 3 prospect	43 29 27.53 114 18 56.0	Dozer cuts and 40 ft of tunnel	4
70	Commodore property	43 29 36.50 114 20 56.0	Dozer cuts and trenches, limited early production	5
71	Snoose mine	43 29 21.53 114 19 20.1	Production was prior to 1900, 1922–1923, 1930, 1941–1953. Production 1944–1950 4,416 tons yielding 181 ounces of gold, 16,997 ounces of silver, 445,766 pounds of zinc, 192,478 pounds of lead, and 16,398 pounds of copper. Several long tunnels and a 225 foot deep shaft; several hundreds of feet of working on the 100- and 200-foot levels	6
72	Grover Crocker mine	43 28 45.41 114 17 32.6	Worked intermittently prior to 1900, 1911–1940, and 1959–1961. Production (mill) value of $60,000 of lead-silver ore reported for the early days (prior to 1900); later production of a few hundred tons of ore yielded significant silver, lead, zinc, and some gold and copper. Four tunnels and an inclined shaft	1, 6
74	Sunshine prospect	43 28 45.18 114 18 18.3	Several tunnels	1
75	Oswego prospect	43 28 29.46 114 18 13.9	A few tens of tons of ore yielded silver and lead. Inclined shaft about 200 ft deep and five or six tunnels	1, 6
76	Penobscot mine	43 27 55.11 114 17 5.80	565-foot long tunnel and a 200-foot long tunnel. Production for 1883, 1887, 1900 totaled 1,005.6 ounces of silver and 17,000 pounds of lead	1, 2

Table 1. Production information for the Minnie Moore and Bullion mineralized areas, Blaine County, Idaho—*Continued*

[Sites are plotted by site numbers on figure 1]

77	Minnie Moore mine	43 28 1.55 114 17 32.1	Extensive workings include three included shafts, the Minnie Moore at 30° to 1,100 ft slope length, the Relief at 20° to 800 ft slope length, and the Allen at 35° to a slope length of 850 ft, and the Rockwell vertical shaft that is 500 ft deep. Production 1881–1886 yielded 1, 059,205 ounces of silver and 14,206,266 pounds of lead; 1902–1906 57,632 tons of ore yielding 1,347,341 ounces of silver and 15,348,125 pounds of lead. From 1907–1926 reworked tailings from the Minnie Moore and Queen of the Hills mines and a small amount of crude ore totaling 60,896 tons yielded 109.7 ounces of gold, 212,977 ounces of silver, 1,896,349 pounds of lead, and 21,686 pounds of copper. The mine also recorded production in 1935 and 1941–1947. Promotional information circulated during the 1930's by various groups interested in the Minnie Moore mine listed a probable total production of 168,000 tons that averaged about 27 ounces silver per ton and 14.75 percent lead	1, 2, 3, 6
78	Silver Star Queens mine	43 28 12.22 114 17 22.7	750-foot long Moulton tunnel, the 2,475-foot long Lusk tunnel, and an inclined shaft to a vertical depth of 354 ft. Production 1884–1890 was 11,377 ton having a gross (mill) value of $1,265,608. The mine also recorded production in 1913–1914, 1923, 1926, and 1952–970. Total production to 1950 estimated at $2,500,000. Recorded post-1902 production of several hundred thousand tons of ore yielded significant silver, lead, zinc, and copper, and some gold and antimony	1, 2, 3, 6
79	McIrvin prospect	43 27 32.35 114 16 38.0	Four caved tunnels	1
80	Telluride prospect	43 27 19.33 114 16 28.7	Two closely spaced tunnels at the same level	1

[1]Sources of data:
1, Anderson and others (1950)
2, Umpleby and other (1930)
3, Lindgren (1900)
4, Staley (1962)
5, U.S. Geological Survey, Spokane Field Office, DMEA files
6, Mitchell and others (1991)

was only minor production. From 1884 to 1889, extensive operation yielded much of the mine's total production, and the mine was developed to the 900-foot level, at which point operations ceased because the ore was cut off at the flat Rockwell fault (fig. 2). Hewett (1930) gave an apparent profit for the period 1886–1889 of more than $625,000. The mine was reopened in 1900, and shortly after the continuation of the orebody was discovered below the Rockwell fault. This discovery spurred a major period of production from 1902 to 1906; however the orebody was found to be cut again at the 1000-foot level against the Minnie fault (fig. 2, section *A-A'*; fig. 4), and major operation ceased in 1906. Sporadic exploration to find a continuation of the orebody beyond the Minnie fault continued until 1927, at which time the mine was closed. During the period 1907–1920 tailings from previous operation were milled.

In 1932, the Rockwell shaft was sunk to explore the southeast extension of the Silver Star Queens (fig. 1, site 78, Queen of the Hills) vein, and three years later the Hershey crosscut was driven to explore the southeast extension of the Minnie Moore vein system. The mine was out of operation from about 1935 until the 1940's at which time the Rockwell shaft was reopened and the Queen of the Hills (Silver Star Queens) vein systems were mined. Some of the ore mined in the 1940s appears to have also come from the Minnie Moore mine and Minnie Moore footwall vein systems. The Silver Star Queens operations ceased in the early 1970's.

The Snoose mine (fig. 1, site 71), in Colorado Gulch north of the Minnie Moore and Silver Star Queens mines (fig. 2, section *B-B'*; fig. 5), had its major period of production during the 1940's. Several smaller mines near the Snoose produced small amounts of lead-silver ore on an intermittent basis from 1900 into the 1980's.

The Bullion mineralized area includes the Red Elephant mine (fig. 1, site 13) in Red Elephant Gulch and the Mayflower

(site 14c), Bullion site (site 14b), Jay ld (site 14d), and Ophir (site 14a) mines in Bullion Gulch (Fryklund, 1950). The four mines in Bullion Gulch are interconnected and lie along the major northwest-striking Mayflower fault zone (fig. 3, section *D-D'*; fig. 6). Very rich lead-silver ore was mined from 1880 to 1889 and the town of Bullion flourished. Old tailings were treated starting in the summer of 1949, after the construction of a 100-ton mill.

Exploration Activity

The region experienced several surges of exploration for base- and precious-metals that coincided mainly with periods of production of the major mines. The U.S. Government Defense Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA) exploration program supported work in the Silver Star Queens mine during the 1950's.

The most recent systematic exploration activity in these areas took place during the early 1980's when the central Idaho black-shale mineral belt (Hall, 1985) was evaluated by several major mining companies for bedded syngenetic massive sulfide deposits. The Minnie Moore and Bullion mineralized areas were major targets because of host-rock lithology and the massive tubular nature of some of the orebodies. Exxon Minerals drilled several exploration holes in the Bullion area, and Getty Minerals supported new exploration and drilling in the Triumph area (Turner and Otto, 1995). In 1994, however, there is little exploration activity in either the Minnie Moore or Bullion areas. The two areas are close to the rapidly growing Wood River valley and any further mineral exploration will have to consider societal impacts of mining on this developing area.

Geologic Setting

Terrane Description

The Minnie Moore and Bullion mineralized areas are in carbonaceous argillite, limestone, and fine-grained sandstone of the Devonian Milligen Formation and the Middle Pennsylvanian to Lower Permian Dollarhide Formation, and are in the central Idaho black-shale mineral belt (Hall, 1985). The Paleozoic rocks are intruded by Late Cretaceous granitoids: the Croesus stock (quartz diorite) immediately west of the Minnie Moore area and the Deer Creek stock (granodiorite) immediately east of the Bullion area.

Host Rocks

Milligen Formation

The Minnie Moore mineralized area (fig. 2) is underlain mainly by the Devonian Milligen Formation. In the northeastern part of the area the ligen lies unconformably beneath the Middle Pennsylvanian Hailey Member of the Wood River Formation. On the west side of the Minnie Moore area, the Milligen is interpreted to lie unconformably beneath the Middle Pennsylvanian to Lower Permian lower member of the Dollarhide Formation, although a basal conglomerate is not present and exposures are poor.

In the Triumph area, 16 km (10 mi) to the northeast, the Milligen Formation contains mappable informal members (Turner and Otto, 1988, 1995; Link and others, 1995). There, the Milligen Formation is at maximum 647 m (2,000 ft) thick and consists of a lower member of black argillite, purple siltite, and bedded chert (more than 48 m [150 ft] thick), a middle section containing black calcareous argillite and bedded chert (the informal Triumph argillite, as thick as 152 m [500 ft] thick), and lenticular intervals of coarse-grained sandstone (the informal Cait quartzite, 1–20 m [0–66] thick) and dark-gray to black carbonaceous silty limestone (the informal Lucky Coin limestone, as thick as 244 m [800 ft]). The upper 183 m (600 ft) of the Milligen Formation contains dark- to light-gray and brown fine-grained sandstone and minor black argillite, purple siltite, chert, and conglomerate (the informal Independence sandstone). Recognition of these members in the Minnie Moore area allowed mapping of the divisions shown on figure 2, although the units are generally thinner than in the Triumph area and the section is attenuated by faulting.

There has been disagreement, especially in the wave of exploration of the last fifteen years, about the formation assignment of the rocks in Minnie Moore and Bullion areas (compare our maps with those of Hall, 1985, and Wavra and Hall, 1989). Late in his life, W.E. Hall changed his assignment of the host rock in both areas from Milligen to Dollarhide Formation. C.S. Wavra carried this line of reasoning farther and assigned the host rocks in both areas to the upper member, Dollarhide Formation. The root of this stratigraphic confusion is that carbonaceous black shale or siltstone of the Triumph argillite (Milligen Formation) resembles similar fine-grained strata in both the upper and lower members of the Dollarhide Formation. Also, dark-gray limestone of the Lucky Coin limestone resembles similar limestones of the lower member of the Dollarhide Formation. Recognition in the Minnie Moore area of the stratigraphic units present in the Triumph area, and especially the coarse-grained sand grains of the Cait quartzite in the immediate area of the Minnie Moore mine supports, however, our interpretation that the strata belong to the Milligen Formation, as designated by Hewett (1930) and Anderson (1950).

Anderson (1950, p. 15) reported that mine geologists (R.T. and W.J. Walker) at the Minnie Moore mine informally divided the Milligen Formation from bottom to top into the Defiance argillite (±800 ft [248 m]), the Penobscot "formation" (containing 30 ft [9 m]) of lower Penobscot limestone, 40 ft [12 m] of intermediate argillite, and 80 ft [24m] of upper Penobscot limestone, and the Michigan argillite (±100 ft [30 m]). We interpret the Penobscot unit to correlate with the Lucky Coin limestone and the surrounding argillites to belong to the Triumph argillite and the lower argillite member. Quartzite is reported, though it is described as fine grained. Neither Hewett (1930) nor Anderson (1950) reported the coarse-grained sandstone beds that we correlate with the Cait quartzite.

Table 2. Description of mines an. . .ospects in the Minnie Moore and Bullion mi. .ized areas, Blaine County, Idaho.

[Mines are prospects are plotted by site numbers on figure 1. First synonym is map number from Hustedde and others (1981) (for example 813), second synonym is the USGS Mineral Resources Data System record number (for example WO13678). Commodities are listed in approximate decreasing order of importance. Mineral deposit types: 19A, polymetallic replacement deposits; 22E, polymetallic veins in black shale; 22H, polymetallic quartz veins and lodes. Locations and information sources are given in table 1]

Site No.	Site name (synonyms)	Deposit type	Commodities present	Description
6	Red Cloud mine 158 WO13595	22E	Pb, Ag, Au, Cu, Zn	Three major vein systems: Red Cloud strikes N. 23° W. and dips at a high angle west; Hanging Wall, a splay off the Red Cloud strikes N. 50° W. and dips 60° SW.; and Ridge is an unproductive vein that strikes N. 45° W. and dips 70°–90° SW. Ore bodies are mostly galena and sphalerite in a siderite gangue that contains locally abundant quart and arsenopyrite.
7	Pass Group mine 159 WO13692 Argent claim	22E	Ag, Pb, Au	Main orebody is irregularly shaped and at the intersection of northwest-trending fracture systems in dark calcareous argillite. Ore is in clayey gouge zones as wide as 6 ft; the gouge is locally replaced by vein quartz. Abundant pyrite and sparse galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and tetrahedrite are in the quartz.
8	Narrow Gauge mine 160 WO13698	22E, 22H	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au, Cu	Narrow fissure vein in black calcareous argillite strikes northwest and dips steeply southwest. High-grade ore consists of galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite that is present as streaks and bands in a siderite gangue.
10	New York-Idaho Exploration Co. Property 167 King of the Hills a. Idahoan 191 WO1390 b. Eureka 183 WO13605 c. Whale 182 WO13689 d. Garfield 174 WO13691 e. Baystate 161 WO13688	22H, 19A, 22E	Ag, Cu, Pg, Au	Several properties are along the main fracture system that trends N. 40° W. and along several subsidiary fracture systems. These fracture systems in places show little evidence of mineralization. Ore is present as fissure fillings and replacement of country rock in places in unfractured rock at a distance from the fissures. Ore consists of galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite in a gangue of crushed country rock, quartz, siderite, calcite, and pyrite. Ore was mostly low grade, averaging 8 percent lead and 9 ounces of silver per ton but locally was as high as 60 percent lead and 65 ounces of silver per ton.
12	Wolftone mine 171 WO13710	22E	Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn, Au	Deposits are along three vein systems. One system strikes about north and is vertical; a second strikes a little east of north and dips 35° E.; and the third strikes N. 30° W. and dips 20°–40° SW.
13	Red Elephant mine 172 WO13672	22E, 19A, 22H	Pb, Ag, Zn, Au, Cu	Ore consisting of galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite in a gangue of siderite, calcite, quartz, and pyrite is present as fissure filling and replacement along a major northwest-trending fault system. Host rock is dark calcareous argillite. The ore-bearing part of the fissure has roughly the form of a blunt wedge pointing downward. The vein is cut by a major fault with a 3–6-foot-wide zone of gouge that strikes N. 30° W. and dips 60° SW. Five distinct orebodies were worked, mostly on level 2. Much of the outcrop of the vein is a siliceous gossan as wide as 10 ft.

Table 2. Description of mines and prospects in the Minnie Moore and Bullion mineralized areas, Blaine County, Idaho—*Continued.*

[Mines are prospects are plotted by site numbers on figure 1. First synonym is map number from Hustedde and others (1981) (for example 813), second synonym is the USGS Mineral Resources Data System record number (for example WO13678). Commodities are listed in approximate decreasing order of importance. Mineral deposit types: 19A, polymetallic replacement deposits; 22E, polymetallic veins in black shale; 22H, polymetallic quartz veins and lodes. Locations and information sources are given in table 1]

14	Mayflower mine 179 WO13676 a. Ophir (Durango) b. Bullion 190 c. Mayflower d. Jay Gould 178	22E, 22H, 19A	Pb, Ag, Zn	The Mayflower vein strikes N. 50° W. and dips 45°–60° SW. Ore is in lenticular bodies as thick as 50 ft and several hundred feet long that formed from fissure filling and replacement of black calcareous argillite country rock. Some of the orebodies are flat-laying lenses that extend away from the fissure zone. Vein material is generally within distinct walls as much as 12 ft apart, but locally vein walls are indistinct and the vein is defined by disseminated calcite, siderite, and pyrite in argillite. Ore consists of galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, and minor chalcopyrite in a gangue of siderite and minor quartz and post-ore calcite. There is about 40 ft of oxidation, and the surface expressions are siliceous gossans. Higher grade ore averaged 90–125 ounces of silver per ton and 50–65 percent lead.
15	Climax mine 184 WO13662	22E	Pb, Ag, Zn, Au, Cu	Several mineralized fracture or fissure zones strike northwest and dip northeast; the main ore zone trends west and dips south as much as 60°. Host rocks are folded and extensively faulted carbonaceous and limey shale. Orebodies composed of galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite in a gangue of siderite are offset by a series of almost flat faults.
18	Black Barb mine 189 WO13711	22E	Ag, Pb, Au	Unknown.
19	Arizona Group mine 192 WO13709	22E	Ag, Pb, Cu	Arizona vein strikes about N. 30° W., dips very steeply to the southwest, and is hosted by dark calcareous argillite.
20	Liberty Gem mine 234 WO13591	22E	Pb, Ag, Au, Zn	Three veins are reported, but only one has been productive. The productive vein is 30 in. thick, and strikes N. 15° W., and dips 48° SW. Irregular masses of lead ore are in fault gouge in a shear zone. A 1939 assay of crude ore was 0.15 ounces per ton gold, 18.4 ounces per ton silver, and 18.9 percent lead.
69	Rawhide 1, 2, & 3 prospect 185	22E	Zn, Ag, Pb, Au	Oxidized zone in shale contains oxide minerals of zinc, manganese, and iron in siderite gangue. One grab sample contained 0.02 ounces of gold per ton, 3.19 ounces of silver per ton, 12.5 percent zinc, and 2 percent lead.
70	Commodore property 193	22E, 22H	Zn, Ag, Pb	Calcite and quartz veinlets containing some siderite within the fractured zone and hanging wall of a 40–60-foot-wide northwest-trending, northeast-dipping fault zone. Sulfide minerals are present as disseminations in the black shale wall rock and the vein material and are mainly concentrated in the hanging wall.

Table 2. Description of mines and prospects in the Minnie Moore and Bullion mineralized areas, Blaine County, Idaho—*Continued.*

[Mines are prospects are plotted by site numbers on figure 1. First synonym is map number from Hustedde and others (1981) (for example 813), second synonym is the USGS Mineral Resources Data System record number (for example WO13678). Commodities are listed in approximate decreasing order of importance. Mineral deposit types: 19A, polymetallic replacement deposits; 22E, polymetallic veins in black shale; 22H, polymetallic quartz veins and lodes. Locations and information sources are given in table 1]

71	Snoose mine 194 Jensen-Stevens mine Dickey mine Pacific mine	22E, 22H	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au	Two types of mineralized veins are in the Snoose mine: polymetallic veins and a polymetallic quartz vein and lode. The two main polymetallic veins (Footwall and Hangingwall veins) are parallel, about 90 ft apart, trend northwest, and dip northeast. The Footwall vein strikes N. 45° W. and dips 50° NE. at the surface and 30° NE. at the 150 foot level. This vein is 2–18 ft wide. The Hangingwall vein is in a shear zone that is about 40 ft across. Strike of the vein ranges from N. 28° W. to W. Dip of this vein system ranges from 57°–64° NE. on the footwall and from 65° to 75° NE. on the hanging wall. Ore composed of brownish sphalerite, fine-grained galena, tetrahedrite, pyrite, marcasite, and minor amounts of qaurtz and siderite is distributed in the shear zone as bunches and stringers. One bin of ore contained 25–30 percent lead, 20 percent zinc, 75 ounces of silver per ton, and .22 ounces of gold per ton. The polymetallic quartz vein and lode is similar to the veins in the Magdalena and Croesus mines (Worl and Lewis, in press) and may represent an eastern extension of those vein systems. This vein system, which strikes west and dips 60° S., contains an ore shoot 300 ft long and several ft wide that has values in gold and silver. The thin-bedded blackish argillite and limestone wall rocks strike about N. 55° W. and dip 60° SW.
72	Grover Crocker mine 195 WO13657 Queen Bess	22E	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au, Cu	Orebodies worked prior to 1900 were lodes 2–3 ft wide. Recently worked ore bodies consist of 6–12 inch zones of thin seams, small bunches, and pods of siderite with some brownish sphalerite, cubic and gneissic galena, and scattered crystals of arsenopyrite. This ore is associated with "rolls" with a northeast dip in a major crushed zone that strikes N. 80° W. and dips southwest. The black argillite host rocks show considerable variation in attitude.
74	Sunshine prospect 204 WO13660	22E, 19A	Pb, Ag	Several hundred feet workings in several short tunnels in argillite and black limestone. No data are available on the mineral deposits.
75	Oswego prospect 205 WO13658	22E, 19A	Pb, Ag	Workings explore three mineralized zones. (1) A bedded vein in white marblized limestone with walls about 6 ft apart, but no visible ore remains. (2) A vein in white marblized limestone composed of several feet of oxidized material and strikes N. 20°–30° W. and dips 60° NE. (3) A zone of fissuring 8–10 ft wide in argillite strikes N. 35°W., dips 70° SE. and contains prominent bands of iron and manganese oxides.
76	Penobscot mine 218 WO13653 Riverview	22E, 19A	Pb, Ag, Sb, Zn	A N. 9° W. -trending shear zone that dips 60°SW. in shale and argillite contains some pods and stringers of quartz and calcite, and in places galena, arsenopyrite, stibnite, and sphalerite. In one location siderite, sphalerite, and pyrite are present as replacement of shale.

Table 2. Description of mines ...d prospects in the Minnie Moore and Bullion .. ..eralized areas, Blaine County, Idaho—*Continued.*

[Mines are prospects are plotted by site numbers on figure 1. First synonym is map number from Hustedde and others (1981) (for example 813), second synonym is the USGS Mineral Resources Data System record number (for example WO13678). Commodities are listed in approximate decreasing order of importance. Mineral deposit types: 19A, polymetallic replacement deposits; 22E, polymetallic veins in black shale; 22H, polymetallic quartz veins and lodes. Locations and information sources are given in table 1]

77	Minnie Moore mine 219 WO02482 Relief 213	22E, 19A	Ag, Pb, Cu, Au, Zn	Several roughly parallel fissure veins of northwest strike and southwest dip are in argillite and limestone a short distance from the contact of quartz diorite and sedimentary rocks. The veins dip approximately parallel to the contact. The Minnie Moore vein strikes west-northwest and dips 25°–35° SW. but in places is almost horizontal. This vein may be along a thrust fault that is almost parallel, with, but locally crosscuts bedding. The Minnie Moore orebody is blanketlike and varies considerably in thickness and grade. The ore zone is 1,200 ft long and composed of individual bodies as long as 400 ft and as wide as 18 ft. The orebody is zoned; the western zone composed of a band of massive siderite several ft thick containing 2 percent lead and 46 ounces per ton silver. The eastern zone is composed of calcite and sulfide minerals and the middle zone grades from sphalerite ore to calcite ore. There was no change in this pattern of zoning through 1,400 ft of depth. Most off the ore mined averaged 10 percent lead and 20 ounces per ton silver (milling ore). Some of the ore was direct shipping ore composed of solid galena that was in bands and lenses a few inches to 10 ft thick. The Minnie Moore vein system closely parallels, but does not cut the contact with the quartz diorite. The Bergman vein, which strikes N. 30° W. and dips 40°–45°W. also closely parallels the quartz diorite contact and follows a single lithologic unit and may be a continuation of the Minnie Moore vein. The McIrvin vein is 2,000 ft southeast along strike of the Bergman vein and is probably a continuation of that vein. Several veins in the Minnie Moore vein footwall have a similar northwest strike but dip at a steeper angle. Host rocks generally strike northwest and dip 30° SW. and are folded around an axis that plunges south.
78	Silver Star Queens mine 221 WO60186 Queen of the Hills	22E, 19A	Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu, Sb, Sn	Two parallel vein systems are about 100 ft apart; the Hangingwall vein strikes N. 70° W. and dips 60°–65° SW. and the footwall vein is a splay of the Hangingwall vein. The main orebody had a stope length of 500 ft and was made up of sulfide lenses, including dark-brown sphalerite, 2–6 ft thick. Ore is present as a fracture filling of open space and as a replacement of wallrock. Marcasite present as a film coating on the other sulfide minerals suggests that the calcite and marcasite may have been deposited at a later time. Host rocks of black siliceous argillite strike N. 40°–50° W. and dip 25°–35° SW. and are folded.
79	McIrvin prospect 231 WO13655	22E	Pb, Zn, Sb	A small vein strikes N. 60° W. and dips 60°SW. and is a possible extension of the Bergman vein in the Minnie Moore mine. Ore is reported to have been jamesonite, stibnite, and reddish brown sphalerite. Black argillite along the mineralized zones has been silicified and pyritized and locally contains massive quartz and much pyrite.
80	Telluride prospect 823 WO13656	22E	Pb, Zn	A vein of quartz and gossan in black argillite and gray limestone contains reddish sphalerite, galena, and some pyrite. The vein strikes N. 70° E. and dips steeply southeast.

Dollarhide Formation

Regionally the Dollarhide Formation is as thick as 2,000 m (6,560 ft) (Wavra and others, 1986) and contains three informal members (Mahoney and others, 1991; Link and others, 1995). The strata present at the west end of Minnie Moore Gulch are thought to belong to the lower member of the Dollarhide Formation (more than 800 m [2,640 ft] thick) because they contain thick black limestone beds and gray sandstone beds that are nowhere coarser than fine grained, an attribute that distinguishes sandstones of the Dollarhide Formation from the coarse-grained sands of the Cait quartzite in the Milligen Formation. Further, as stated by Wavra and Hall (1989), limestones are uncommon in the upper member of the Dollarhide Formation; thus that assignment is doubtful for the ore hosts in Minnie Moore Gulch.

Structure and Metamorphism

Minnie Moore Area

In the Minnie Moore area, the Late Cretaceous Croesus quartz diorite stock to the west has produced contact metamorphism in limestones of the Milligen Formation. Minerals include diopside, tremolite, biotite, tourmaline, wollastonite, garnet, and scapolite(?) (Hewett, 1930).

The Minnie Moore area contains tight and locally eastward overturned map-scale folds (Lindgren, 1900), as well as local areas of mesoscopic folds. In several places in the Wood River area, including Colorado Gulch in the Minnie Moore area, the Milligen Formation contains two generations of folds, an earlier set of small-scale folds probably formed during the Devonian and Mississippian Antler Orogeny and a later large-scale set probably formed during the Cretaceous Sevier Orogeny (Turner and Otto, 1988, 1995; Burton and Link, 1995). Wavra and Hall (1989) used the presence of a cleavage or foliation as a means to distinguish Milligen Formation. We found, however, that structural fabric in the Milligen is heterogeneous and that the formation does not contain the same structural elements everywhere.

The mineralized Milligen Formation in Minnie Moore Gulch is at the crest of a regional anticline with Wood River Formation on the east and Dollarhide Formation on the west. In Minnie Moore Gulch, bedding in the Milligen Formation generally strikes northwest and dips steeply. This section is shown as west-facing and in stratigraphic order on the upright limb of an eastward overturned anticline on figures 2 and 4 (section *A-A'*). Detailed mapping would probably reveal local structural complexities in the overturned anticline. The argillites on the east end of Minnie Moore Gulch are tentatively mapped as the lower argillite member of the Milligen Formation.

Colorado Gulch

Several critical geologic relations were identified in Colorado Gulch that were key to the interpretation of the structure in the Minnie Moore area (fig. 2, section *B-B'*; fig. 5). The identification of the host rocks at the Snoose mine as Milligen or Dollarhide Formations, has been contentious. Hall (1985) and Wavra and Hall (1989) labeled these rocks as Dollarhide Formation, in contrast to earlier reports. We, however mapped the sheared Milligen-lower Dollarhide contact west of the Snoose mine (fig. 2). The ore-bearing vein in the Snoose mine is hosted by folded black argillite and limestone of the Lucky Coin limestone, Devonian Milligen Formation.

Our mapping shows several eastward overturned folds in the Milligen Formation and unconformably overlying Eagle Creek member of the Wood River Formation (fig. 2) in Colorado Gulch. Sheared pods of Hailey Member of the Wood River Formation are exposed along this unconformity. This contact was mapped as the "Wood River thrust fault" by Hall (1985), however it is now thought to be a locally sheared unconformity (Burton and others, 1989; Rodgers and others, 1995).

Rocks assigned to the lower member of the Dollarhide Formation are present on the west (upper) ends of Colorado and Star Gulches in a northward-widening band east of the Croesus stock. This is one of the few places where the Dollarhide and Milligen Formations are in contact. The exposed contact is sharp and linear, and beds are parallel across it. These features suggest that the contact is a sheared unconformity, comparable to the sheared unconformity between the Milligen and Wood River Formations; on the west limb of the anticline, the contact is exposed east of the Snoose vein (fig. 2, section *B-B'*;fig. 5). A low-angle, shallow dipping, top-to-the-west normal fault cuts the upper parts of the Colorado Gulch. Between Colorado and Star Gulches, this fault cuts the Snoose vein in its footwall. The fault also cuts the ridge to the north of Colorado Gulch, but no members of the Milligen Formation were not mapped in this area.

Bullion Area

The Bullion mineralized area (fig. 3) is underlain by the lower and middle members of the Pennsylvanian and Permian Dollarhide Formation, which are folded into upright and west-overturned map scale folds (fig. 3, section *D-D'*). This is one of the few places in the Wood River area where folds verge westward.

The lower member of the Dollarhide Formation hosts most of the mineralized rock (Skipp and others, 1994). Fryklund (1950), following Umpleby and others (1930), labeled these rocks as Wood River Formation, though he notes, "it is possible that Milligen formation is also present" (p. 64). An unpublished map (circa 1970) of W.E. Hall labels the dark-colored rocks in the Bullion area as Milligen Formation. Hall (1985) showed the rocks as Dollarhide Formation, and Wavra and Hall (1989) showed them as upper member, Dollarhide Formation.

The lower member of the Dollarhide Formation in the Bullion area contains fine- to medium-grained sandstone, black siltite and black limestone or marble. A distinctive lithology in the lower member is channelized disorganized conglomerate that contains mainly intrabasinal soft-sediment clasts of siltstone and sandstone. The lower member occupies both sides of Bullion Gulch and the central part of Red Elephant Gulch. The rocks

EXPLANATION FOR FIGURES 2-7

Qal — **Quaternary surficial deposits**

Challis Volcanic Group (Eocene)

Tcd — **Potassium-rich dacite, latite, and trachyte lavas**—Includes a variety of lavas and flow breccias. Potassium-rich dacite dominates this unit and is strongly porphyritic containing as much as 30 percent phenocrysts of plagioclase and hornblende and lesser amounts of biotite and pyroxene; quartz and sanidine are rare. Proportion and amount of all phenocryst types vary greatly

Tcs — **Volcaniclastic sedimentary rock**—Includes sandstone and mudstone; locally contains woody fragments and other organic debris, and cobble to boulder conglomerate containing clasts of granodiorite (Skipp and others, 1994)

Cretaceous intrusive rocks associated with the Idaho Batholith

Kgdk — **Potassium-rich hornblende-biotite granodiorite**—Gray, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic hornblende-biotite granodiorite and granite containing conspicuous books of biotite. Includes the informal Hailey granodiorite of Schmidt (1962) and Deer Creek Stock

Kqd — **Quartz diorite**—Brown, medium-grained, eqigranular pyroxene-biotite quartz diorite. Includes Croesus stock

Sun Valley Group (Lower Pennsylvanian to Middle Pennsylvanian)

PPwe — **Eagle Creek Member (Lower Permian to Middle Pennsylvanian)**—Calcareous sandstone, sandy and silty limestone, quartz arenite, siltstone, and argillite (880-1,300 m). Defined by Mahoney and others (1991) to include units 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Wood River Formation of Hall and others (1974)

PPwh — **Hailey Member (Middle Pennsylvanian)**—Pebble to boulder conglomerate and bioclastic limestone (0-200 m). Conglomerate contains clasts of argillite, chert, and fine-grained quartzite and interfingers with and is overlain by bioclastic and biostromal limestone (unit 2 of Hall and others,1974). Unit is revised from Hailey Conglomerate Member of Hall and others (1974) by Mahoney and others (1991)

Dollarhide Formation (Lower Permian to Middle Pennsylvanian)

Pdu — **Upper member (Lower Permian)**—Dark-colored and carbonaceous siltstone, silty and sandy limestone, argillite, and minor conglomerate (more than 900 m thick)

Pdm — **Middle member (Lower Permian)**—Light-colored, fine- to medium-grained calcareous sandstone, siliceous sandstone, sandy limestone, silty argillite, and minor conglomerate (300 m). Identical to sandy parts of the Eagle Creek Member, Wood River Formation

PPdl — **Lower member (Lower Permian to Middle Pennsylvanian**—Dark-colored and carbonaceous calcareous sandstone, calcareous siltstone, sandy and silty limestone and marble, argillite, and minor granule to boulder conglomerate (more than 800 m thick). In Kelly Gulch contains phyllite foliated quartzite, and calc-silicate schist. Conglomerate overprint indicates conglomerate lens

Milligen Formation (Devonian)

Dm — **Milligen Formation, undifferentiated (Devonian)**—Black, generally cleaved, argillite and phyllite; black, thinly bedded quartzite; brown to maroon, calcareous sandstone and siltstone, black, carbonaceous limestone; gray sandy limestone; brown, finely laminated dolomite; and green to brown shales (more than 660 m). Near faults and fold axes the competent lithologies are generally well cleaved and tightly folded, where as component units are generally boudined

Dmi — **Independance (Upper? Devonian)**—Light- to dark-gray and brown calcareous sandstone and siltstone, and siltstone in laminated and graded beds, green to purple shale, and black cleaved argillite (more than 183 m thick). Mapped only in Minnie Moore area

Dmt — **Triumph Argillite (Middle? Devonian)**—Black, well-cleaved argillite and phyllite and black, thinly bedded chert (as much as 152 m). Mapped only in Minnie Moore area

Dmc — **Cait quartzite (Middle Devonian)**—Distinctive black coarse-grained argillaceous sandstone (0-20 m). Unit is lenticular in the Triumph Argillite and in the upper part of the Lucky Coin Limestone. Mapped only in Minnie Moore area

Dmlc — **Lucky Coin Limestone (Middle? and Lower? Devonian)**—Black and dark-gray argillaceous thin- to medium-bedded limestone, black argillite (as much as 244 m thick)

Dml — **Lower member (Lower? Devonian)**—Black and dark-gray cleaved argillite and phyllite; black thinly bedded chert; and green to purple shale (more than 48 m thick). Mapped only only in Minnie Moore area

Contact—Dashed where approximately located

70 — **Strike and dip of bedding with top determined**

Vertical bedding

70 — **Overturned bedding with top determined**

Sheared unconformity—Arrows on stratigraphically younger side

Anticline—Showing overturn; arrows point down dip of axial plane

Syncline—Showing overturn; arrows point down dip of axial plane

Thrust fault—Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed, queried where uncertain

Low-angle normal fault—Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed, queried where uncertain; double hachure on hanging wall

High-angle normal fault—Showing dip. Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed, queried where uncertain; bar and ball on hanging wall

70 / 40 — **Fault**—Showing dip of fault and trend and plunge of slickenlines on fault surface

Breccia

Dike

Adit; shaft

Line of cross section

Form lines showing bedding orientation in cross section

70 — **Mineralized vein**—Showing dip (modified from Lindgren, 1899; Umpleby and others, 1930; Anderson and others, 1950). Some veins are named in the Mayflower, Eureka, and Minnie Moore areas. Some veins occupy fault zones; some are sheared or faulted

Mineralized fault

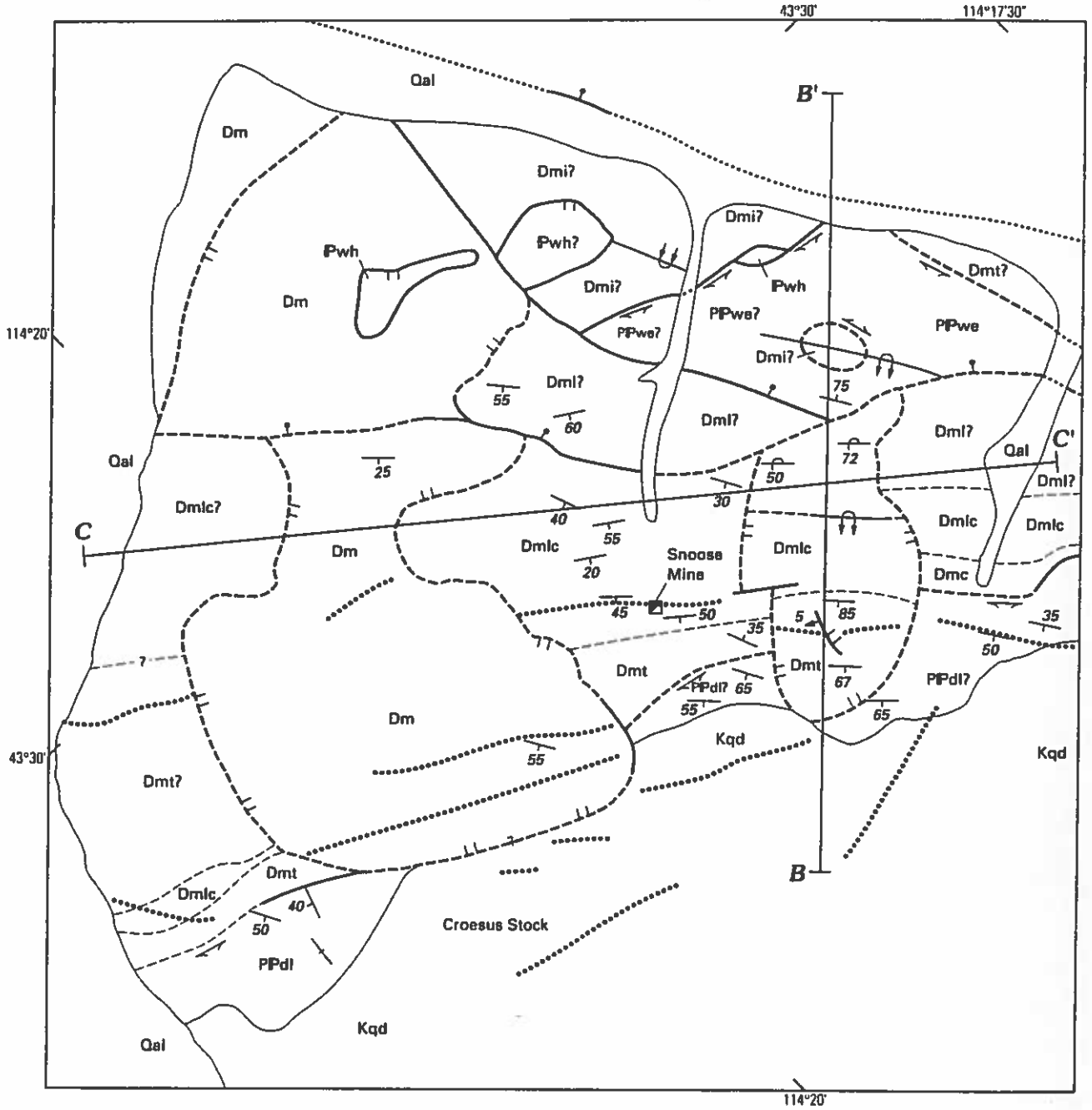


Figure 2 (above and facing page). Geologic map of the Minnie Moore mineralized area, Blaine County, Idaho.

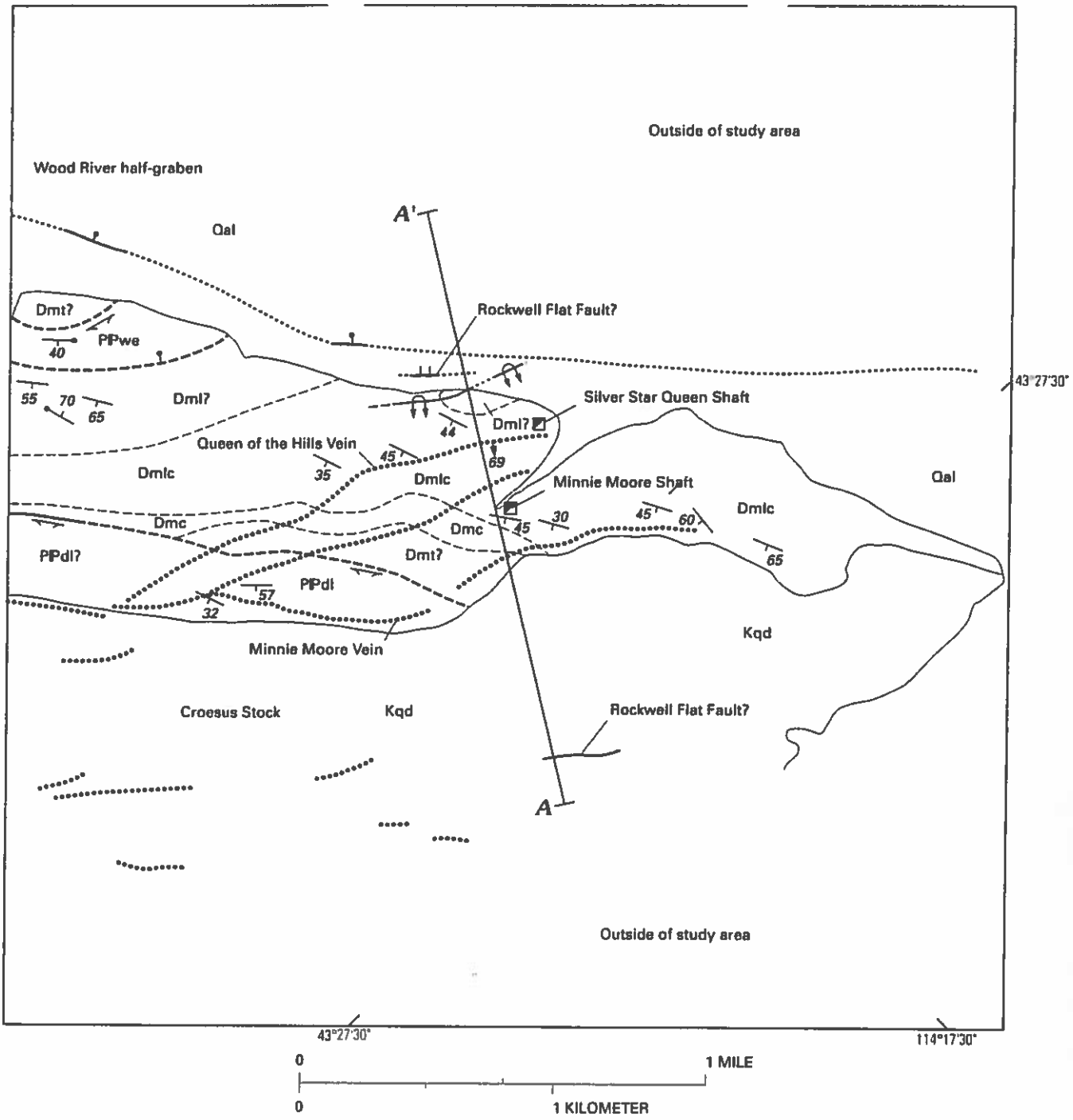
east of Bullion Gulch are mapped as being stratigraphically high in lower member Dollarhide Formation, because the middle member quartzite is not present. They are intruded on the east by the Deer Creek stock.

In the Bullion area the middle member of the Dollarhide Formation (regionally about 300 m [984 ft] thick) contains silicified sandstone that crops out as light-gray to brown quartzite that forms the high ridge between Red Elephant and Bullion Gulches. These rocks were shown as Wood River Formation on the map of Hall (1985). The mineralized veins of the Bullion area do not extend southward into the middle member Dollarhide Formation. The middle member, much less silicified, is also present in west-dipping beds on the ridge of Kelly Mountains.

Black shale or siltite on the west side of the Bullion area, west of the Kelly Mountain ridge (fig. 3), is tentatively identified as the upper member of the Dollarhide Formation.

Host Structures for Mineralization

Known ore deposits in the Minnie Moore and Bullion mineralized areas are localized along fault systems that formed during and after Late Cretaceous intrusion of plutons related to the Idaho batholith. These structural hosts include both high- to moderate-angle normal faults and low- to moderate-angle reverse faults. Veins along both types of faults are characterized



by changes in strike and both flattening and steepening of dip. There is evidence for contemporaneous and post-mineralization movement along many structures; however, maps of the area (Umpleby and others, 1930; Anderson and others, 1950; Hall, 1985; this paper) demonstrate that most of these mineralized fault systems or shear zones do not have mappable stratigraphic offset. Anderson (1950, p.11) accounted for this lack of offset by hypothesizing that faults along which there was significant movement are not mineralized either because "they contained so much gouge that the ore solutions could not enter or circulate along them, or because they are post-mineral."

Minnie Moore Area

Mineralized veins in the Minnie Moore (fig. 1, site 77) and Silver Star Queens (site 78, section *A-A'*) mines strike northwest, subparallel with bedding (fig. 2, section *A-A'*; fig. 4). The

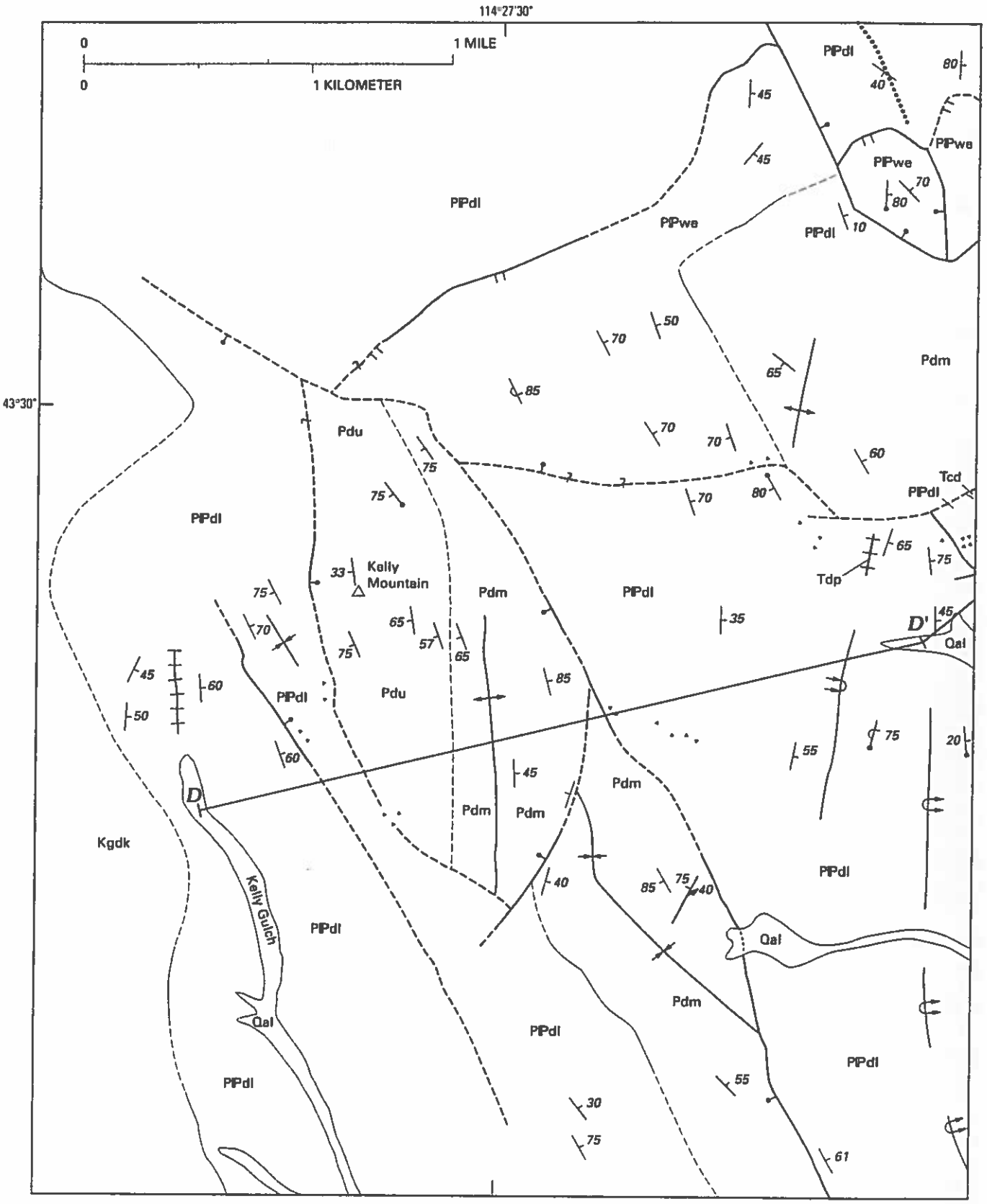
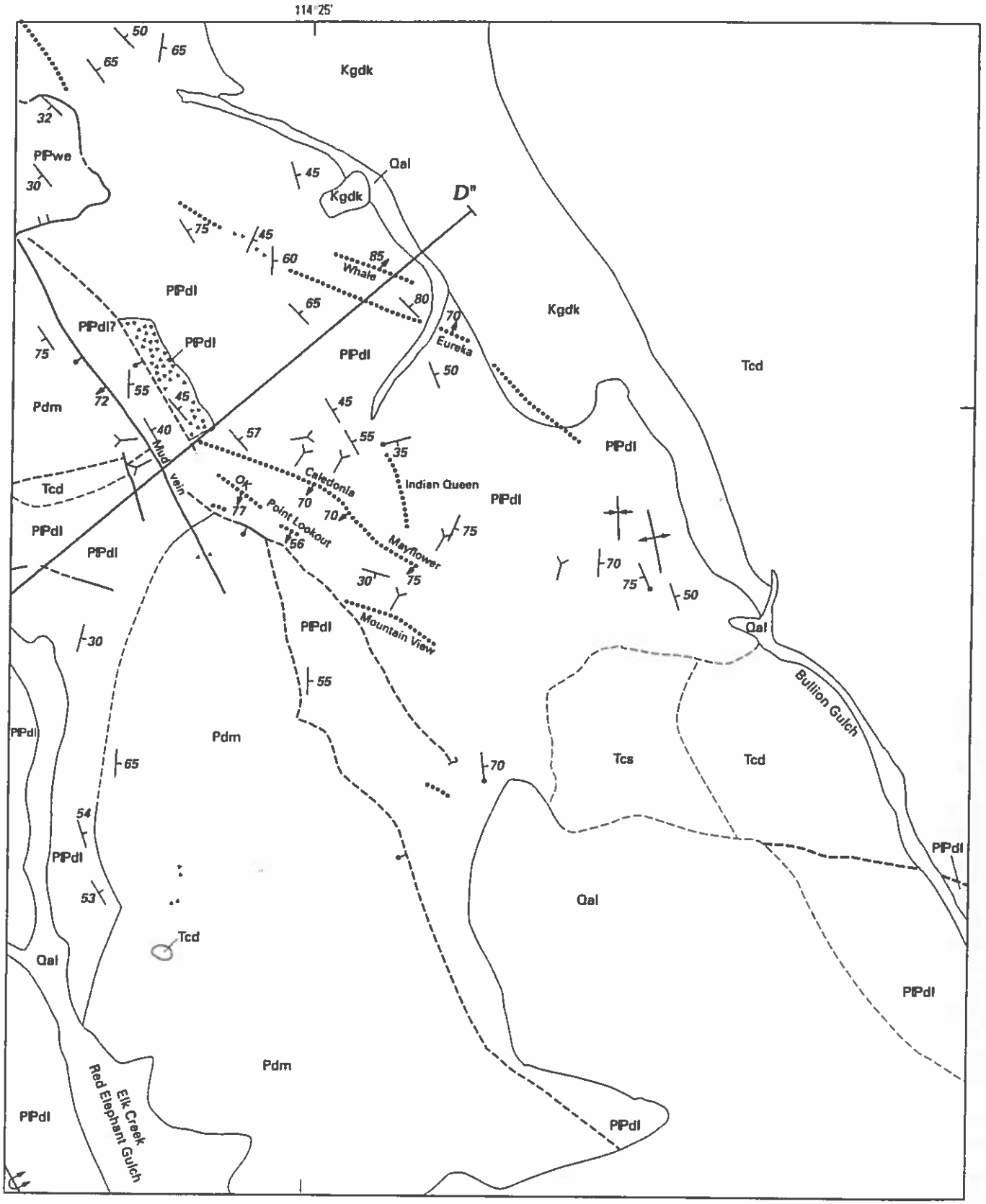


Figure 3 (above and facing page). Geologic map of the Bullion mineralized area, Blaine County, Idaho.


114°25'
Kgdk
Qal
D"
PPwe
PPdl
PPdl?
Pdm
Tcd
Whale
Eureka
Caledonia
Indian Queen
Ok
Point Lookout
Mayflower
Mountain View
Mud vein
Bullion Gulch
Tcs
Elk Creek
Red Elephant Gulch

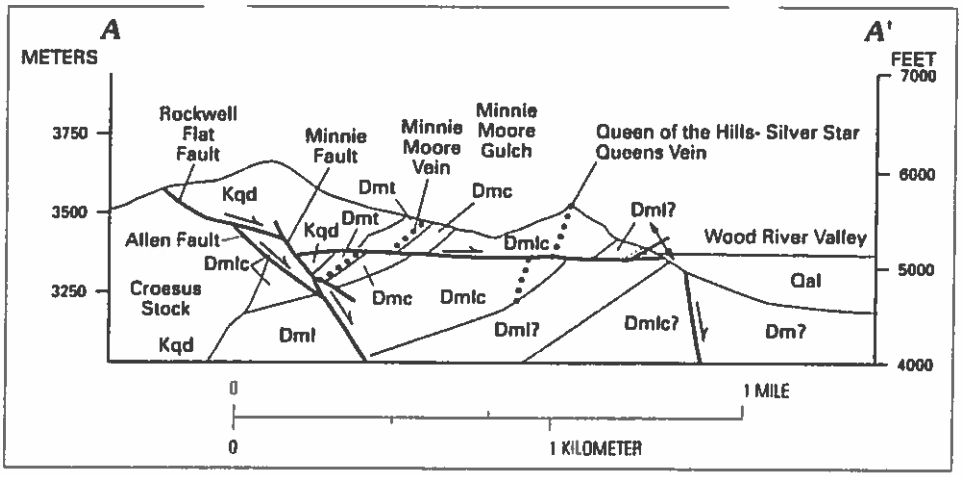


Figure 4. Geologic cross section *A–A'* through the Minnie Moore and Silver Star Queens veins, Minnie Moore mineralized area. Location of cross section shown on figure 2.

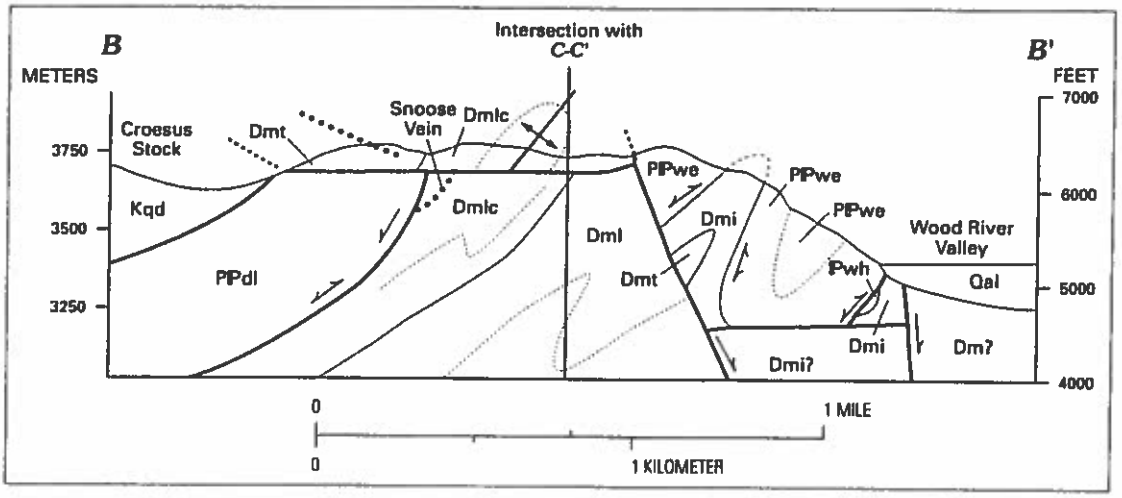


Figure 5. Geologic cross section *B–B'* through the Snooze vein, Minnie Moore mineralized area. Location of cross section shown on figure 2.

Minnie Moore vein was the richest of these veins and varied in dip from 25° to 35° SW., though in places it was almost horizontal (Anderson, 1950). The vein was never more that 200 ft (61 m) below the intrusive contact of the Croesus stock.

In Colorado and Star Gulches, ore is hosted by high-angle fracture systems (Snoose vein, fig. 1, section *B-B'*; fig. 5) that trend northwest and dip mostly southwest.

Bullion Area

Host structures for mineralized veins in the Bullion area are a system of almost parallel northwest-striking fractures of the Mayflower and Eureka fault systems, none of which have mappable separation at 1:24,000 scale (fig. 3). The Mayflower system strikes about N. 50° E. and dips 70°–85° to the southeast on the surface; underground the dip is as shallow as 30° (Anderson and others, 1950, p. 66). Although there are suggestions of reverse movement along many of the mineralized structures, the last movement as recorded by slickensides is either normal or horizontal. In the Bullion area some mineralized fractures or veins (including the Eureka vein, fig. 3, section *D-D'*; fig. 6) extend into the Deer Creek stock, but are not extensively mineralized in the granodiorite host rock.

Post-Mineralization Faults

Veins in the Minnie Moore mineralized area and quartz diorite of the Croesus stock are cut by several "post-mineral faults" (Hewett, 1930, p. 234-237). The Rockwell flat fault in the Minnie Moore mine has top-to-the-northeast offset of about 60 m (200 ft) (fig. 2, section *A-A'*; fig. 4). The northwest-striking Minnie oblique-slip fault cuts both the Rockwell flat fault and the Minnie Moore vein. The vein was not found again southeast of the Minnie fault, despite extensive exploration.

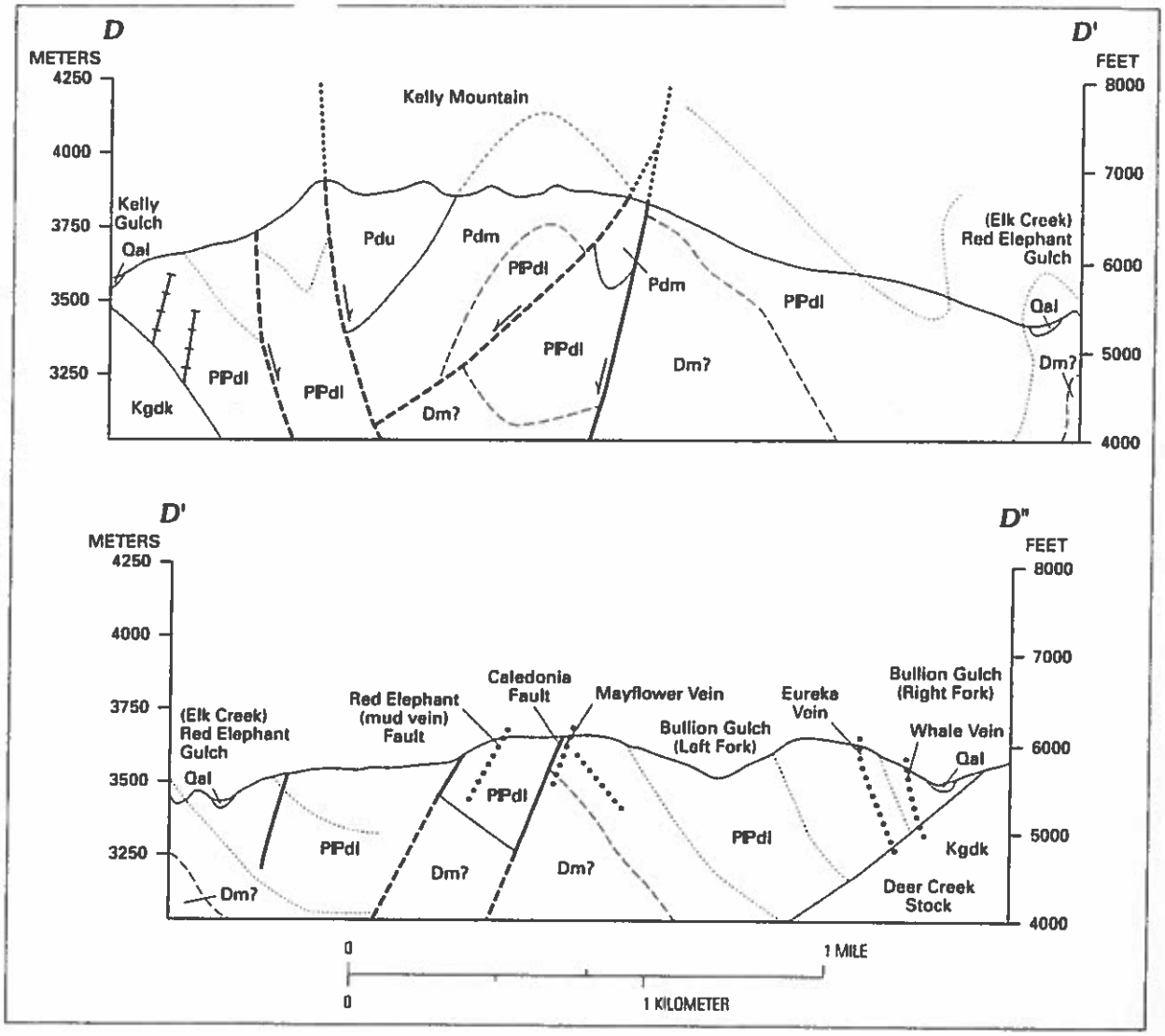


Figure 6. Geologic cross section *D–D'–D"* through the Red Elephant, Mayflower, Eureka, and Whale veins, Bullion mineralized area. Location of cross section shown on figure 3.

A major low-angle top-to-the-northwest normal fault terminates the mineralized veins north of Star Gulch (fig. 1, section *C–C'*; fig. 7)).

Mineral Deposits

Classification

Most ore deposits in the Minnie Moore and Bullion areas are in typical "Wood River-type" galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite veins that have a siderite gangue (Lindgren, 1933; Hall and others, 1978). They are classified as polymetallic vein and replacement deposits by Worl and Johnson (1995) and consist of polymetallic fissure filling and replacement veins hosted by rocks of the Milligen and Dollarhide Formations (black shale terrane of Worl and Johnson, 1995). Replacement of sheared and broken host rock was the main mechanism for ore formation (Umpleby and others, 1930, p. 91). The replacement orebodies are generally aligned along fault zones. The orebodies are sharply defined lenses or shoots of varying size and distribution; the fracture systems otherwise show little evidence of mineralization or hydrothermal alteration. Gold-bearing polymetallic quartz vein and lode deposits (Worl and Johnson, 1995) characterized by quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are also present in the Minnie Moore area. These are most common in the intrusive rocks of the Idaho batholith (Croesus stock and the informal Hailey granodiorite of Schmidt, 1962) just to the west of the Minnie Moore area (fig. 1) (Worl and Lewis, in press). Where both types are present, commonly in the same structure, the polymetallic (siderite-lead-silver) veins are younger than the gold-bearing quart veins and lodes (Anderson and others, 1950, p.10).

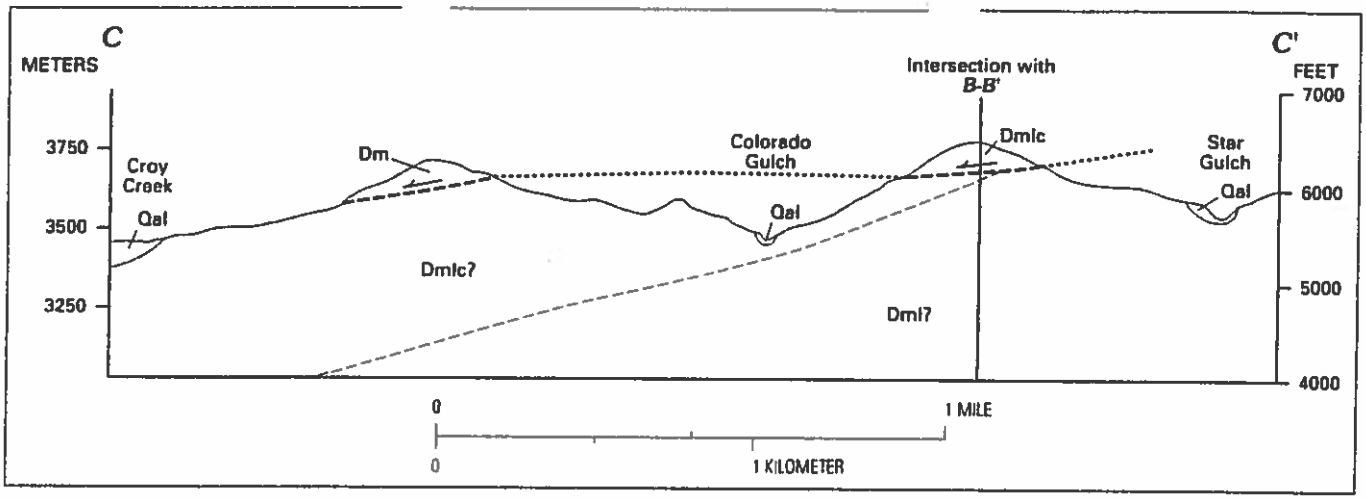


Figure 7. Geologic cross *C–C'* section through Colorado Gulch and Star Gulch, Minnie Moore mineralized area. Location of cross section shown on figure 2.

Mineralogy

The ore in both the Minnie Moore and Bullion areas is characterized by uniform mineralogy and texture throughout the individual bodies and throughout the two mineralized areas. Generally the deposits contain galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite as the principal ore minerals and siderite as the principal gangue mineral. Other minerals commonly present include chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, quartz, and calcite. In the Minnie Moore area siderite is "clearly closely associated with the ore mineralization" (Anderson and others, 1950, p. 71). Crushed wallrock is commonly a major portion of the gangue.

The ore at the Minnie Moore mine (fig. 1, site 77) consists of galena, pyrite, sphalerite, gray copper, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite in a gangue of siderite, quartz, calcite, and crushed country rock (Anderson, 1950). The ore at the Silver Star Queens mine (site 78) consists of sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, pyrite and marcasite in a gangue of quartz, siderite, and calcite.

Isotopic, Age, and Fluid Inclusion Data

Ore in the Minnie Moore and Bullion areas is mesothermal and is associated with the Late Cretaceous Croesus and Deer Creek stocks. The ore occupies northwest-striking faults and fracture systems, a few of which cut the nearby intrusive rocks. Maximum ages for the veins are given by the adjacent stocks. The Deer Creek stock has been dated at 90.4±0.2 Ma and 94.4±0.3 Ma on biotite and hornblende, respectively, using the 40Ar-39Ar method (L.W. Snee, written commun., 1991). The Croesus stock is older than the intruding 84-Ma Hailey granodiorite (Worl and Lewis, in press).

Fluid inclusion from ore in several mines have homogenization temperatures of 244°–307°C, and freezing-stage measurements suggest salinities of 3.2–4.8 weight percent NaCl (Hall and others, 1978).

Sulfur isotope studies from sulfide minerals suggest a shallow crustal source (Hall and others, 1978; Howe and Hall, 1985). Lead isotope ratios of galena from the polymetallic veins suggest an ultimate lead source from buried Precambrian crust (Sanford and Wooden, 1995), either directly from batholith-driven hydrothermal convection cells or from remobilization of lead concentrated in syngenetic deposits in the Dollarhide and Milligen Formations and which originally came from a Precambrian source.

Description of Orebodies

The Minnie Moore orebody is a gently inclined blanket like body 365 m (1200 ft) long and as wide as 5.5 m (18 ft). Before mining, the orebody was made up of irregular lenses of sulfides that were followed by individual stopes within the mine. The ore bodies consisted of three zones, mainly siderite on the west and calcite on the east and an intermediate zone between. The minable ore was confined to the middle and eastern zones.

The ore zone at the Silver Star Queens mine occupied veins striking northwest and dipping southwest. The principal ore shoot had a stope length of almost 152 m (500 ft) and was made up of sulfide lenses as thick as 2 m (6 ft) (Anderson, 1950).

The vein in the Snoose mine (fig. 1, site 71) strikes northwest and dips 50° NE. (Anderson, 1950, p. 23). The ore contains sphalerite and galena with abundant pyrite.

Orebodies in the Bullion area (Mayflower and Red Elephant mine areas, fig. 1, sites 14 and 13) are gouge-filled fractures along the Mayflower fault zone.

Alteration

Generally, ore minerals in both the Minnie Moore and Bullion area are hosted by fresh black argillite and limestone. There is no pervasive alteration pattern or guide to location of ore minerals. The rock along the mineralized fissures shows some bleaching with formation of sericite, carbonate, and pyrite.

Supergene enrichment was not important in the Wood River area (Umpleby and others, 1930, p. 110), and the maximum depth of oxidation was about 15m (50 ft). At the surface some veins are oxidized to iron and manganese oxides and intermixed lead and zinc carbonates and sulfates.

Genesis and Ore Controls

The orebodies of the Minnie Moore and Bullion areas formed during faulting that occurred shortly after Late Cretaceous magmatic activity (Hall and others, 1978). This is demonstrated by the fact that the orebodies occupy post-intrusive rocks.

The Minnie Moore orebodies are in the middle part of the Milligen Formation. They are hosted by the Lucky Coin limestone and the Triumph argillite. The orebodies are in close proximity to tongues of sand in the Cait quartzite, which is the same stratigraphic position as the ore in the Triumph area. The metals may have been remobilized from primary stratiform syngenetic deposits, as suggested regionally by Hall (1985), Howe and Hall (1985) and for the Triumph area by Turner and Otto (1995).

The source of the ore metals in the Bullion area is uncertain. Wavra and Hall (1989) suggested that syngenetic stratiform mineralized rock is in the upper member of the Dollarhide Formation and that the Mayflower vein could be remobilized from it. We map these rocks, however, as lower member, Dollarhide Formation, but do not discount syngenetic stratiform mineralization. Another option is that the ore is remobilized from Milligen Formation that unconformably underlies the Dollarhide Formation at shallow depths in the Bullion area.

The polymetallic veins represent one end member of a family of veins and replacement deposits that formed during the late stages of formation of the Idaho batholith. The other end member is represented by gold-quartz veins (polymetallic quartz veins and lodes) (Worl and Johnson, 1995). The polymetallic quartz veins and lodes are hosted mainly by plutonic rocks; examples are the Croesus mine and in the Hailey Gold Belt (Worl and Lewis, in press).

Exploration Guides

Although stratigraphic location of the host rock is different in the Minnie Moore and Bullion areas, the ore deposits are of similar types and are hosted by similar dark-gray to black argillite and limestone. Syngenetic stratiform exploration models predict that stratabound silver-lead-zinc deposits are present in both the Minnie Moore and Bullion areas (see Hall, 1985; Wavra and others, 1986; Wavra and Hall, 1989); however the mined structures are fault-zone hosted veins, and no syngenetic model has not been extensively tested in exploration efforts in the area. Post-mineralization faulting is a major concern.

Discovery of new vein deposits similar to those already mined, that is, veins along northwest- striking faults, is unlikely because the faults have been extensively prospected. However, because the veins are cut by low-angle faults, they may be relocated across these faults, as suggested by Anderson (1950) for the Minnie Moore area.

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Logan County, Idaho

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Logan County was a county in Idaho Territory and later the state of Idaho from 1889 to 1895.

Logan County was created from parts of Alturas County by the Idaho Territorial Legislature in 1889 with Bellevue as its county seat. Six years later, the Idaho Legislature attempted to return Bellevue to Alturas County, but the plan was struck down by the state supreme court. In response on March 5, 1895, the Idaho Legislature combined Logan and Alturas Counties into a new county called Blaine. Two weeks later on March 18, the southern portion of the newly-created Blaine County was split off to form Lincoln County with its county seat at Shoshone and Logan County ceased to exist. Bellevue became part of Blaine County.

See also: List of extinct U.S. counties, List of Idaho counties

Sources

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Notice

Intention to hold claim
"Grey Eagle Extension"
Recorded at request of
G. S. Frink Dec. 27
1894 at 10 A. M.
W. B. George
Ex Recorder

Notice is hereby given that I
undersigned owner of the Gr
Eagle Extension mining clai
situate in Mineral Hill
Mining District. Logan Cou
State of Idaho. bring desirous
of taking the benefit of the
act of Congress entitled "an
to Amend Section 2324 of the
vised Statutes of the United St
Relating to Mining Claims."
approved November 1893 hereby declare that we in
good faith intend to hold and work said claim
Witness our hand and seal this 26" day of
December A. D. 1893.

Bellevue Idaho Mining Co.
by Geo S. Frink - Secy.

Seal

The above notice was sown and subscribed to
before me this 26 day of December 1893, by Geo S. Frin
known to me to be the Secretary of the Bellevue, Idaho
Mining Company.

Seal

J. Burnett
Notary Public

Notice of Intention to Hold claim.

Intention to Hold claim. "Michigan." Recorded at request H.E. Miller at 3 P.M. December 30 - 1893. W.B. George. County Recorder.

Notice is hereby given, That the undersigned, H.E. Miller, O.C. Miller, John Q Packard and George M Scott the owners of the Michigan Mining claim, situate in the Mineral Hill mining District, Logan County, State of Idaho;

That said mining claim was located since and after the 10th day of May 1872;

That no Patent has been issued for said mining claim;

That the notice or certificate of location of said above described mining claim is duly recorded in Book No x, at Page No. x of the records of said Logan County, State of Idaho;

That the undersigned, being desirous of taking the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled "an act to amend Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to mining claims" approved November, 1893 hereby declare that they intend in good faith to hold and work said claim

Witness x hand this x day of December, 1893.

H.E. Miller
O.C. Miller
John Q Packard
George M. Scott
owners of the said mining claim

Notice of Intention to stake claim.

Intention to
Stake claim.
"Alta".
Recorded at request
of St. Gordon at 3 p. m
December 30 - 1893.
W. B. George.
County Recorder.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, St. Gordon, the owner of the Alta mining claim, situate in the mineral Slide mining District Logan County, State of Idaho; That said mining claim was located since and after the 10th day of May, 1872. That no Patent has been issued for said mining claim;

That the notice or Certificate of Location of said above described mining claim is duly recorded in Book No. x at Page No. x of the records of said Logan County, State of Idaho.

That the undersigned being desirous of taking the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Amend Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Relating to mining claims", approved November. 1893, hereby declares that St. Gordon intend in good faith to hold and work said claim.

Witness my hand this 30th day of Dec. 1893.

Harry Gordon
Owner of the said mining claim.

Notice is Hereby Given,

Notice of Intention to Hold Claim.
Broadford
Recorded at request of Wm Sawden, Dec. 4, 1894, at 11 a.m.
W. O. George.
County Recorder.

That the undersigned, C. H. Haggeson, E. B. Lemmon and Wm Sawden are the owners of the Broadford Min claim, situate in the Mineral He Mining District, Logan County, St of Idaho;

That said mining claim was ated since and after the 10th d of May, 1872;

That no patent has been iss for said mining claim;

That the Notice or Certificate of Location of said above described mining claim is duly recorded in the records of said Logan County, State of Idaho;

That the undersigned, being desirous of tak the benefit of the Act of Congress entitled "An A to amend Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of t United States, Relating to Mining Claims," approved July 18, 1894, hereby declare that said owners in goo faith intend to hold and work said claim.

Witness our hands this 4 day of December, 1894.

William Sawden,
E. B. Lemmon,
C. H. Haggeson.
Owners of the said mining claim.

Notice of Intention to Hold Claim

Notice is hereby Given, that the undersigned Wm Lowden, E. H. Higginson and E B. Lemmon are the owners of the Broad-ford mining claim, situate in the Mineral Hill Mining District, Logan County, State of Idaho.

That said mining claim was located since and after the 10th day of May, 1872.

That the notice or certificate of location of said above described mining claim is duly recorded in book No xx at page No. xx of the records of said Logan County, State of Idaho.

That the undersigned, being desirous of taking the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend Section 2324, relating to Mining claims," approved November 1893, hereby declare that Wm Lowden, E. H. Higginson and E B. Lemmon intend in good faith to hold and work said claim.

Witness our hands this 4th day of December 1893.

William Lowden
E. H. Higginson
E. B. Lemmon

owners of the said mining claim

Intention to Hold Claim
"Broad-ford"
Recorded at request
William Lowden
Dec. 4th 1893 at 11
A. M.
W. B. Lenox

Miners Strike at Broadford

On July 20, 1884, the miners at the Minnie Moore Mine went on strike and the mine was, in consequence, closed. Several causes were stated for this move. One was that the miners did not receive their pay on pay-day; another, that the owners of the Minnie Moore had determined upon reducing the miners' wages from $4 to $3.50 a day; and another that it was attempted to reduce all top men, blacksmiths and carpenters $1 and laborers 50 cents a day. Ten days later, the miners resumed work at the Minnie Moore, their demands having been complied with by Superintendent Palmer. On January 20, 1885, Captain Lusk, superintendent of the Queen of the Hills Mine, informed the miners that owing to the low prices for lead and silver, and the high rates for freight, etc., his company could not afford to pay $4 per day but would pay $3.50. If the men would submit to a reduction temporarily, when the price for lead and silver advanced, wages would be advanced. But the men peremptorily refused to accede to a reduction. The Queen of the Hills Mine shut down forthwith.

Superintendent Palmer of the Minnie Moore Mine, having decided on a similar reduction of wages as that announced by Captain Lusk, the miners at the Minnie Moore went on strike on February 4, 1885. On February 12, 1885, a complaint was filed in the probate court of Alturas County charging 12 men at Broadford with conspiracy. A warrant of arrest was thereupon issued for the arrest of these men.

The complaint charged that these men belonged to the Broadford Miners' Union, whose object was to fix and maintain the rate of wages; that the Queen of the Hills and the Minnie Moore Mines are the two most important mines in the vicinity of the said town of Broadford, and have heretofore' employed nearly all the miners at work in said vicinity; that on or about the fourth of February, 1885, fearing and believing that the owners and managers of said mines would no longer continue to pay the wages of $4 per day, and for the purpose of compelling the said owners and managers of the Queen of the Hills and Minnie Moore Mines to guarantee to Broadford Miners' Union that the rate of wages per day for miners working in the mines should continue to be $4, the defendants and numerous other members of the said Broadford Miners' Union, did, unlawfully and fraudulently conspire, with force and arms, feloniously and injuriously to trade, to prevent any and all persons whomsoever from performing labor or mining, either for wages or by contract, or under lease, to either mine. The 12 men surrendered voluntarily when in formed by the sheriff that he had warrants for their arrest. The preliminary examination of the 12 members of the

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Broadford Miners' Union began in the probate court on February 13, 1885, and continued until February 23d, at which time the Court took the matter under advisement. The following day, Judge H. C. Street announced his decision, which was to hold seven to answer for conspiracy, in the sum of $500 each. Bonds were supplied instantly and defendants returned home.

On February 24, 1885, some men, on their way to the Queen of the Hills and Minnie Moore Mines, were stopped by an angry crowd at Broadford, who loudly declared that no work would be done until the mine-owners should guarantee $4 per day. The second batch of 14 members of the Broad ford Miners' Union was arrested on the following day. Their bonds were fixed at $500, which they gave and were released from custody. The managers of the Minnie Moore and the Queen of the Hills refused to pay $4 but offered $3.50 per day. They claimed that, during the preceding three months, the depreciation in price of lead and silver had entailed a loss of $15 per ton of ore. The Daily Times of February 28, 1885, said: "For some time past it has been evident that no men would be permitted to work in the mines at Broadford on any other terms than the payment of $4 per day wages, and that violence would be resorted to, if necessary, to prevent men from going to work, either on contract or for less than the wages required by the Miners' Union. This state of affairs caused consider able alarm in the community, and it became evident that something should be done to assert the supremacy of the law. The miners of Broadford, except on two or three occasions, had behaved remarkably well for men on strike, and it was hardly deemed probable that they would openly defy the law; but as there was a bare possibility that they might do so, the sheriff, moved to act by a requisition in due form, concluded to summon a posse to set to work what men were willing to work.

"The preparations such as procuring badges, guns, ammunition, and appointing deputies were completed last evening, this morning, the superintendents of the Queen of the Hills and Minnie Moore companies, having announced their working force ready, the sheriff and his deputies marched to Broadford, escorting seven miners, which were all who were ready to go to work. "The sheriff's force consisted of about 12 deputies from Hailey, and about 20 from Bellevue. All being ready, the force left the Minnie Moore office, in Bellevue, about half-past 11 o'clock, and marched to Broadford. On arriving there, a crowd of men numbering about 120 were seen standing on the sidewalk or in the street, by the side of the road. Of the men standing there, the majority were armed and kept their hands quite near their side and hip pockets, but they did not make any move to use arms. It was evident, however, that they were determined, in case of an outbreak, to make a bitter fight. "For a moment the sheriff's force halted, and divided, one-half going to the Queen works, the other half to the Minnie Moore, where the men who wished to do so went to work.

The sheriff led the detail to the Minnie, and after seeing the men to work returned to the Queen, where he collected his force and

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Statisfy

marched it back to Bellevue, not one insulting word having been heard, not a blow offered. The sheriff's posse had been in Broadford just one hour. "The effect of the demonstration by the sheriff's posse, this morning, will be good. Those of the miners who might have been led into deeds of violence have seen that the law would not countenance such acts; that, furthermore, the people propose to have peace, and that the men who desire to go to work, no matter at what wages, or whether on contract or day's work, will be protected, and all will be more careful to keep within the law. "Whether the mining companies will secure men for less than the Union rate remains to be seen." On March 2, 1885, "Ex-United States Marshal E. S. Chase, who is in charge of the deputies at Broadford, came up this afternoon for a change of clothes. He reports the Queen and Minnie working full-handed, with good miners, and the superintendents refusing work to many who apply, because unable to work them to ad vantage.

A contract was let today by Superintendent Palmer to run 1000 feet east of the shaft, in entirely new ground. Work upon this will begin tomorrow morning." March 17, 1885. For weeks the members of the Miners' Union of Broadford and Bullion felt the necessity of an authoritative statement on their part that would quiet all apprehensions, on the part of mine-owners and the public generally, in regard to their intentions anent the pending strike and the occurrences possible in consequence thereof. General anxiety, if not alarm, prevails in time of a strike. To subdue this alarm, the union leaders were determined to make a demonstration. To that end, a general invitation was extended to their members throughout the region to gather at Broadford to attend an open air meeting, to be addressed by fellow-members, after which a committee, three from Broadford, three from Bullion, and three from Ketchum, would be appointed to confer with Superintendents Cecil B. Palmer and J. A. Lusk, of the Minnie Moore and the Queen of the Hills, respectively, and their counsel, J. H. Harris.

The miners began coming at once. All day and evening, teams brought them down from Bullion, Deer Creek, Ketchum and the surrounding gulches. At 10 o'clock in the morning, the main body of visiting members arrived from Bullion, and numbered over 100. They were joined by about 50 from Ketchum, and all left for Bellevue, where they formed in procession and proceeded to Broadford. On the outskirts of Bellevue, they were met by the Broadford Miners' Union, and escorted to the mines. The miners and mine-owners being anxious that the difficulty be settled, Colonel Wall and Martin Curran consented to act as mediators, and proceeded to the Queen of the Hills works, where Messrs. Lusk, Palmer and Harris awaited them. Fulton Haight and Judge Turner also accompanied them. The superintendents of the Queen and Minnie stated they were willing to listen to any proposition the miners wished to make. They had none to advance. All they wished was the right to work their mines as they saw fit. Colonel Wall and Martin Curran went back to the miners, who were in front of their hall. Barney McDevitt, Charles O'Brien, James Gunn, Eugene

O'Callaghan, W. H. Atkinson, David Lawrence, James McPherson and Alex. McPhail were appointed a committee to confer with the superintendents. It proving satisfactory, Colonel Wall so reported, and the committee proceeded to the Queen works.

The mine approaches were fortified, bulkheads of solid timber having been erected at all points easy of access. Behind these bulkheads deputies were stationed, who were armed with rifles and revolvers. There were probably 250 union miners in Broadford. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the committee returned and reported that they had failed to come to an understanding, that Superintendents Palmer and Lusk would not recede from their position. Barney McDevitt, president of the Broadford Miners' Union, thereupon made a violent speech, saying, substantially, that they would get $4 per day, or blood would run in the streets of Broadford and Bellevue. He concluded by calling on the men to capture the mines. The flag of the union was then unfurled, arms were brought from the hall of the union, and some 50 armed men ranged themselves in line behind the flag. President Atkinson, of the Bullion Union, jumped on a box and called out: "Halt! There! As president of the Bullion Union, I command every man to keep quiet. You will retire to your hall, and deliberate upon a future course of action."

Ex-President Gunn of Bullion, and Eugene O'Callaghan of Ketchum, also addressed the crowd, advising them to refrain from violence. They were ably seconded by many others. District Attorney Hawley addressed the miners, urging them to refrain from carrying their threats into execution. Sheriff Furey and Deputy Sheriff Pat Furey were talking to the foremost men all this time, holding the crowd back, and succeeded in obtaining a parley. It was then agreed that the sheriff should proceed to the Queen works and inform the men at work that the union wished to speak to them. This was done. The men came, and were requested to refrain from working until the trouble was over. Most of them consented. Sheriff Furey then drove up to the Minnie in a buggy, with President McDevitt, and the men there also quit work. It being about time for the night shift to go on, a crowd collected in front of McFall's Hotel to escort them out of town, the understanding being that not a hand should be laid on, nor a threat uttered, to one of them.

Unfortunately, Jack Haines, an old Bullion miner who had persistently refused to join the union, came out. He was at once collared by two or three men, and kicked and beaten. As soon as he could he ran into the hotel, a dozen infuriated men following. But the shift had scattered through the back streets and taken to the main road. Some union men had already driven back a part of the shift coming from Bellevue to go to work. There being no one who seemed disposed to go to work, the union men dispersed, and quiet prevailed all night.

The following morning the visiting members of the union returned to Bullion, Ketchum or Deer Creek, where they are employed. Acting Governor Curtis and General Brisbin, of the United States Army,

arrived in Bellevue on March 18, 1885 and began examining the situation. General Brisbin spoke substantially as follows: "Governor Curtis and myself have come over to settle this thing, and we will not leave until it is definitely settled. With the causes that have led to the conflict we have nothing to do. If the sheriff or the local authorities declare themselves unable to preserve order and protect men who wish to work at any wages that they see fit, or if the process of the local courts is resisted, it will be our duty to enforce the laws. I can get United States troops here from Boise in a few hours, but I do not believe that any will be required. In a day or two we shall be better informed and will know just what we should do in the premises. But this much you may depend on, and that is, that employers have the right to say what they can afford or are willing to pay, and they shall be protected in the exercise of this right. And while any man, or men, acting individually or collectively, have a right to refuse to work for the wages offered, they have no right to prevent from working others who may wish to work."

On March 20, 1885, the situation at Broadford was practically unchanged. Men were working in the Minnie Moore and the Queen of the Hills mines, but only about half the force employed previous to the 17th instant. Some of the men sent over to work were stopped, and some were again stopped in the morning. A meeting of citizens was held in Bellevue, to consider the situation, and a committee was appointed to interview Governor Curtis and General Brisbin, and demand that troops be brought in. Governor Curtis replied that the power of the county to preserve the peace had not been put to the test. That if it was, and the disturbances were not squelched, he would make the requisition for troops, but that, until that was done, he was powerless. General Brisbin reassured the citizens, saying that it was the governor's intention and his to enforce the laws. But he wished to satisfy himself that force was needed, before using it.

March 23, 1885, the trouble at Broadford was as far from settlement as ever. The men going to work at the Queen, were stopped by Union men, on the Broadford road, and turned back. A number of deputies were thereupon ordered to escort the men to the Queen which was done, not a union man interfering. Brevet Brigadier General Brisbin returned this morning on the train. He was dressed in full uniform. Last week he came in civilian's clothes. He was accompanied by his adjutant and two non-commissioned officers. He expressed himself as ready to act. He went on to Bellevue. He had orders from the secretary of war to bring all or a part of his command
(which includes infantry, cavalry and two gatling guns) to Wood River for the summer. Twenty union men were arrested.

Three days were consumed in the taking of testimony in the probate court concerning the riot of the 17th at Broadford. Judge H. C. Street, after summarizing the case, went on to state that the evidence showed that the crowd were called together to prevent work on certain mines at certain prices, that after failing peaceably

to accomplish their objectives, they prepared to forcibly carry out their demands, that incendiary speeches were made and commended by the crowd, that they prepared by force and arms to carry the works and take the mines, that the sheriff of the county was defied, resisted and assaulted; that out rages by the mob were perpetrated on various individuals, that arms were in the hands of many of the crowd and an unlawful object openly avowed, that confusion resigned supreme in Broadford for hours, that persons outside the crowd were terrorized thereby. He certainly must conclude, he said, that there was a riot on that occasion.

Having carefully examined the evidence he declared it to be his duty to hold the defendants to appear before the grand jury, in bonds fixed at $1000, $750, $500, respectively. Five defend ants were held to give $1000 bonds each, five to give $750 bonds each, and five to give $500 bonds each. The grand jury, which met in June, 1885, in their final report found 17 true bills and ignored 13 charges. Two of the union miners were charged with felony. Nolle prosequi was entered in both cases. One defendant was then charged with assault and battery, to which he entered a plea of guilty, and was fined $50, the other defendant was charged with assault, to which he entered a plea of guilty and was fined $20. In the latter part of March, 1885, Superintendents Lusk and Palmer stated that the Queen of the Hills and the Minnie Moore mines were full handed with miners working at the rate of $3.50 a day.

Alturas County

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J. H. Hague,

PLAINTIFF,

VS.

THE QUEEN OF THE HILLS SILVER MINES, LIMITED,

DEFENDANT.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, FOR BLAINE COUNTY.

Filed No. 42.

COMPLAINT: Signed: A. F. Montandon, Attorney for Plaintiff. Verification signed J. H. Hague, witness: Geo. W. Richards, Clerk. Subscribed and sworn to before Geo. W. Richards, Clerk, on May 23, 1896. (Among other things) States that from November 1, 1893, to May 20, 1896, plaintiff rendered services to defendant as caretake of defendant's property near Broadford, Idaho, for which he was to receive $75.00 per month, of which $145.45 was paid Sept. 15, 1894, $240.00 Dec. 29, 1894 and $286.25 July 17, 1895; that one Richard B. French from Nov. 1, 1893 to May 20, 1896, rendered services as watchman at $75.00 per month; of which $238.00 was paid Dec. 28, 1894 and $240.00 April 11, 1895, which said claim was assigned to plaintiff; that said Richard B. French for the years 1894 and 1895 did the annual assessment work on the Grey Copper, situate near the town of Blaine County, State of Idaho, for which he was to receive $400.00, which is now due and no part has been paid; that said sum was assigned to Plaintiff by said French; Prays judgment forthe sum of $3650.30, with legal interest , costs of suit and further relief.

SUMMONS: (ALIAS) Dated: June 10, 1896. Signed: Geo. W. Richards, Clerk. (SEAL) Orders defendant to appear and answer complaint within ten days after service if served in this County, or within 20 if service out of County, but within District; otherwise within 40 days, or judgment will be taken by Default.

UNDERTAKING ON ATTACHMENT: Dated: May 23, 1896. Signed: J. W. Ballentine, W. H. Watt. In the sum of $500.00. Certificate of Freeholder Signed: J. W. Ballentine, W. H. Watt. Subscribed and sworn to May 23, 1896. Filed: May 23, 1896. AFFIDAVIT FOR ATTACHMENT: Signed: J. H. Hague. Subscribed and sworn to May 23 1896, before Geo. W. Richards, Clerk. (SEAL) Filed: May 23, 1896. WRIT OF ATTACHMENT: Dated: May 23, 1896. Signed: Geo. W. Richards, Clker of the District Court. (SEAL) Commands Sheriff to attach all the property of defendant within your County for amount of $3650.00 and interest. SHERIFF'S RETURN: Dated: June 1, 1896. Signed: Thomas Fenton, Sheriff, By J. H. Scott, Deputy. Certfies that on May 23, 1896, he attached all the right, title, claim & interest of the

Queen of the Hills Silver... real estate situated in said County of ... Hunter, Queen of the Hills, Overland, GREY COPPER, Little Giant, OLD ... claims situate in Mineral Hill mining District, Blaine County, Idaho. (And other property) and other mineral claims which have been acquired by the Bellevue Idaho Mining Co. for surface ground purposes, etc. and by it conveyed to defendant; said real estate standing on the records of said county in the name of The Queen of the Hills Silver Mines Limited, Filed: June 1, 1896.

SUMMONS: Dated: May 23, 1896. Signed: Geo. W. Richards, Clerk. (SEAL) SHERIFF'S RETURN: Dated: Jun3 1, 1896. Signed: Thos. Fenton, Sheriff, by J. H. Scott, Deputy Sheriff. Shows that after due search and inquiry not able to find defendant. Filed: June 1, 1896.

AFFIDAVIT FOR PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS: Signed: J. H. Hague. Subscribed and sworn to June 8, 1896, before Geo. W. Richards, Clerk, By W. C. Martin, Deputy. Asks for service by publication. Filed: June 10, 1896. ORDER FOR PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS: Signed: C. O. Stockslager, District Judge. Orders publication in the Wood River Times, a newspaper published in Hailey, said county and state, at least once a week for one month; that a copy of summons and complaint be mailed to defendant at the City of London, England. AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS AND COPY OF COMPLAINT BY MAIL: Signed: Geo. W. Richards. Subscribed and sworn to June 11, 1896, before C. E. Stockslager, District Judge. Shows mailing on June 10, 1896. Filed: June 11, 1896. AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION OF ALIAS SUMMONS. Signed: Theophile E. Picotte. Subscribed and sworn to August 20, 1896, before Geo. W. Richards, Clerk. (SEAL) Shows publication in the Wood River Times, daily for 30 successive days beginning June 10, 1896, and ending July 15, 1896. Filed: Aug. 20, 1896.

DEFAULT: Dated: August 10, 1896. Signed: Geo. W. Richards, Clerk. (SEAL) Enters default of defendant.

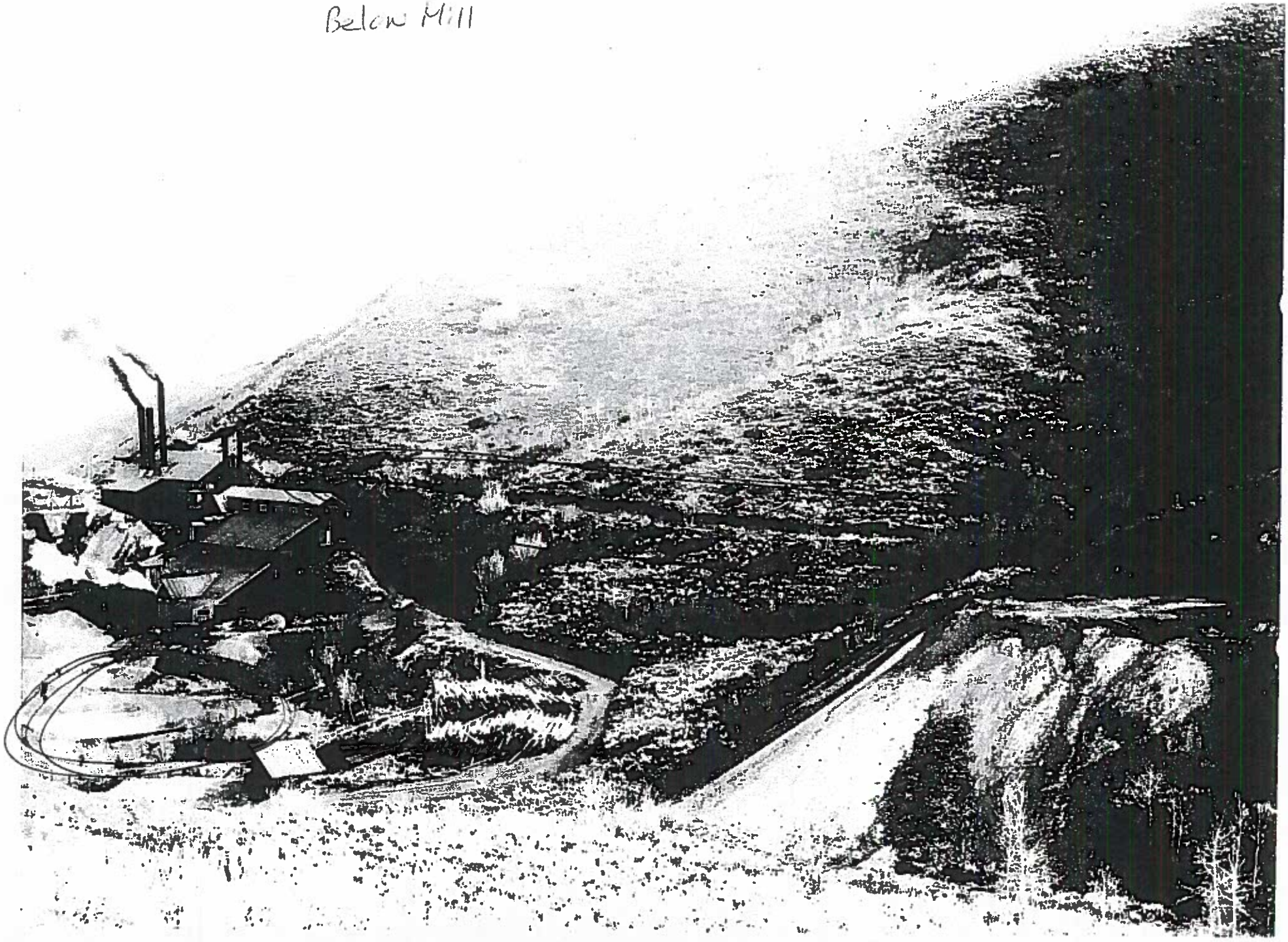
JUDGMENT: (See following sheet in this abstract)

ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT: Dated: December 5, 1896. Signed: J.H. Hague. Ack. Dec. 11, 1896, before J. J. McFadden, Probate Judge, Blaine Co., Idaho. (SEAL) Assigns Judgment dated November 21, 1896, for $4190.30 to A. F. MONTANDON, with power to collect same by execution or otherwise. Filed: Dec. 11, 1896.

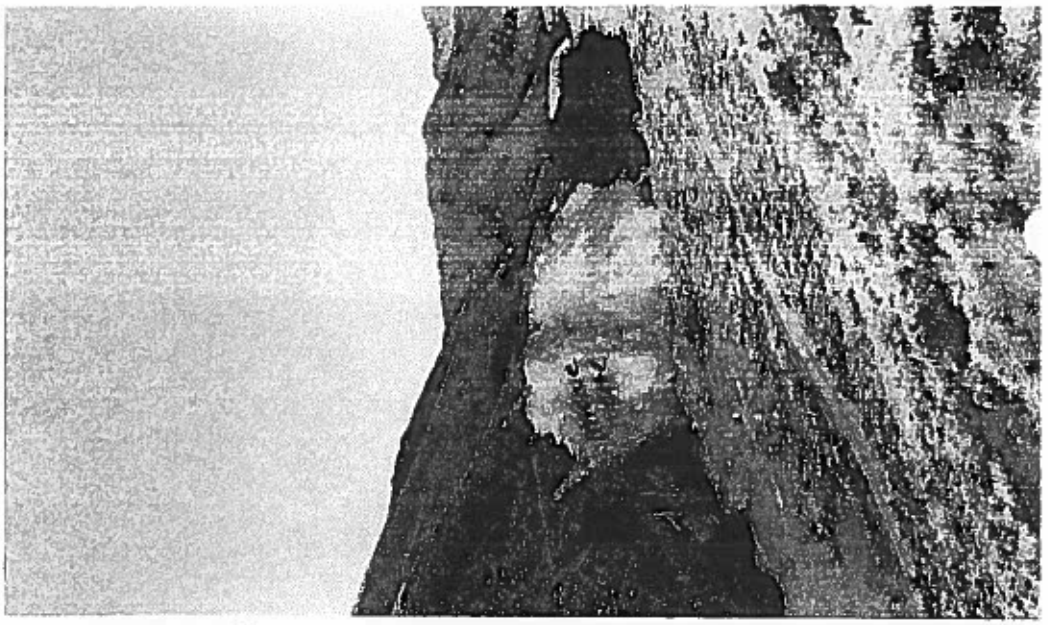
PRAECIPE FOR EXECUTION: Dated: January 28, 1897. Signed: A. F. Montandon, Atty for Plaintiff. Asks that Execution be issued: Filed: Jan. 28, 1897.

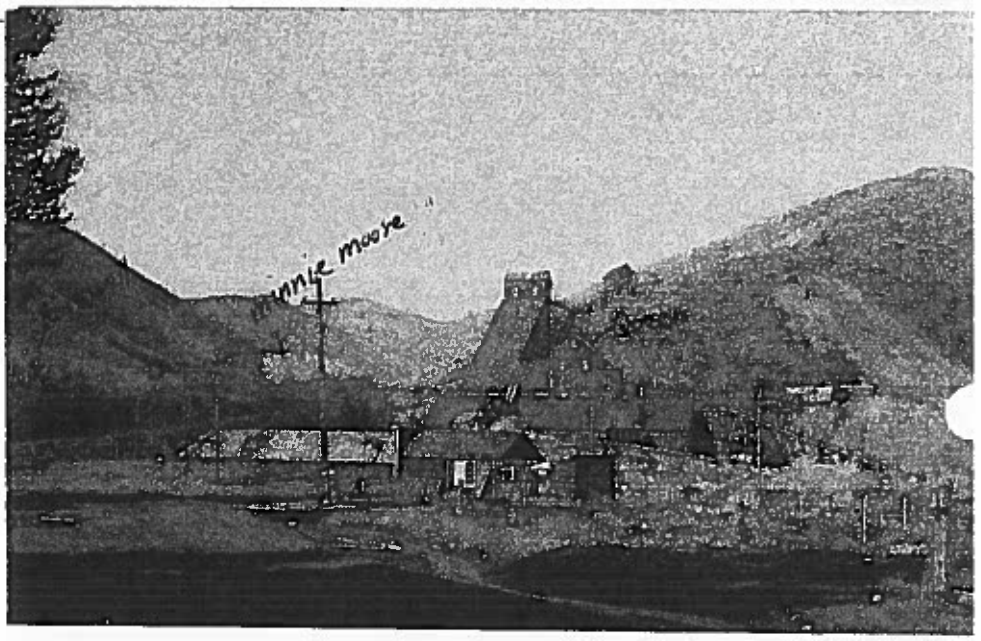
EXECUTION: Dated: January 28, 1897. Signed: W. C. Martin, Clerk, By Geo. W. Richards, Ceputy. (SEAL) Commands Sheriff out of personal property of defendant, or if sufficient cannot be found, then out of the Real property belonging to said Defendant, in your County, you satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, and make due return. SHERIFF'S RETURN: Dated: Mardh 4, 1897. Signed: Ben R. Gray, Sheriff. Shows sale on March 3, 1897, at 2 P. M. to A. F. MONTANDON of The Washington, Hunter, Queeen of the Hills, Overland, GREY COPPER, Little Giant and OLD TELEGRAPH Mining Claims, and the millsite thereto belonging, and the Mill and Machinery thereon, and worked in connection therewith and known as the Queen of the Hills Group of Mines and Mill, situate near the town of Broadford in Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, State of Idaho, (And other Property) for the sum of $4358.12, and delivered purchaser a certificate of sale and herewith return this Writ bully satisfied. Filed: March 27, 1897.

Water to Pond
Below Mill








annie moore

C. O. 7-10-14 25000

UNITED STATES SMELTING COMPANY

NINTH FLOOR NEWHOUSE BUILDING

556

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 7, 1915.

Pay to Idaho Metro Mines Co., Bellevue, Idaho.

Ore French Belle Lot No. 2 Class Crude

Sampled by USS Received 4/30 Sampled 5/5 Assayed 5/6

E. & M. J. Quotations—Silver 50 Copper Lead 4.22

ASSAYS	GOLD OZS. PER TON	SILVER OZS. PER TON	Per Cent Copper Wet	Per Cent Lead	Per Cent Iron	Per Cent Insoluble	Per Cent Zinc	Per Cent Sulphur	
U. S. S. Co.									
Umpire									
Settlement Assay	.03	33.6		31.6	5.9	31.7	5.4	6.4	

CAR Nos.	WET WEIGHT	WORKING CHARGE		METAL VALUES	
		Treatment	1.76	Gold	.67
		Insoluble	3.17	Silver	15.96
		Zinc		Copper	
		Sulphur	1.60	Lead	18.32
		Speiss		Gross Value	34.95
Total Wet Weight	51 0				
Sacks, Wt.		Total Debit	7.65		
Net Weight		Iron	.59	Less Working Charge	6.94
Less H_2O 1.0 %	51	Net Working Charge	6.94	Net Payment Per Ton	27.91

Dry Weight, lbs. 5068 Payment for 2.5345 tons @ 27.91 per ton 70.74

Freight advanced @ 4.00 per ton 10.14

Sampling charges

Checked by Assay charges 5.00 13.14

Approved by

UNITED STATES SMELTING COMPANY

330 NINTH FLOOR NEWHOUSE BUILDING

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 14, 1917.

Pay to Hindle Moore Mines Company, Bellevue, Idaho.

Ore ____ *Lot No.* 5 *Class* Crude

Sampled by [illegible] *Received* 7-2 *Sampled* 7-7 *Assayed* 7-[illegible]

Metal Quotations Silver 7.75 *Copper, N. Y.* ____ *S. L.* ____ *Lead, N. Y.* 11.0 *S. L.* ____ *Zinc* ____

ASSAYS	GOLD OZS. PER TON	SILVER OZS. PER TON	PER CENT COPPER WET	PER CENT LEAD	PER CENT IRON	PER CENT INSOLUBLE	PER CENT ZINC	PER CENT SULPHUR	PER CENT	P
U. S. S. Co.										
Umpire										
Settlement Assay	.015	40.2		42.9	4.7	13.4	9.7	11.4		

CAR NOS.	WET WEIGHT		WORKING CHARGE		METAL VALUES	
		Treatment		Gold		
		Insoluble	1.34	Silver	35.91	
		Zinc	.13	Copper		
		Sulphur	2.60	Lead	62.57	
		Speiss				
Total Wet Weight	4945					
47 Sacks	20	Total Debit	4.07	Gross Value	98.48	
Net Weight	4925	Iron	.50	Less Working Charge	2.70	
Less 1.0%	50	Net Working Charge	3.70	Net Payment Per Ton	95.57	
Dry Weight, lbs.	4917.5	Payment for 2.4.75 tons @ 2.40 per ton			232.20	
		Freight advanced @ 6.00 per ton 14.5		23.27		
		Sampling charges [illegible]		5.00	50.77	
		Assay charges				

A charge of Five Dollars made for sampling on all lots of ore containing less than five tons, dry weight. Rates subject to change without notice when not under contract or for specified tonnage.

Checked by ____

Approved by ____ Net Payment 207.01

FORM C. O. 77 3-70-15-5CM ARROW PRESS, SALT LAKE

UNITED ST. S SMELTING, REFINING & MINI COMPANY

NINTH FLOOR NEWHOUSE BUILDING

Salt Lake City, Utah, [illegible]

to [illegible]

Ore [illegible] ore *Lot No.* 1 *Class*

Sampled by [illegible] *Received* [illegible] *Sampled* [illegible] *Assayed* [illegible]

Metal Quotations—Silver [illegible] *Copper, N. Y.* *S. L.* *Lead, N. Y.* .05 *S. L.* *Zinc*

ASSAYS	GOLD OZS. PER TON	SILVER OZS. PER TON	PER CENT COPPER WET	PER CENT LEAD	PER CENT IRON	PER CENT INSOLUBLE	PER CENT ZINC	PER CENT SULPHUR	PER CENT	PER CE
U. S. S. Co.										
Umpire										
Settlement Assay		[illegible]	.3	43.2	[illegible]	17.4	5.2	7.5		

CAR NOS.	WET WEIGHT
Total Wet Weight	[illegible]
73 Sacks	70
Net Weight	7[illegible]10
H_2O	1 [illegible] %

METAL VALUES		
Gold		
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper		
Lead	82.80	
Gross Value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less Working Charge		[illegible]

WORKING CHARGE		
Treatment	[illegible]	1.38
Insoluble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zinc		
Sulphur	1.	38
Speiss		
Total Debit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron		[illegible]
Net Working Charge	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dry Weight, lbs. 7178

A charge of Five Dollars made for sampling on all lots of ore containing less than ten tons, dry weight. Rates subject to change without notice when not under contract or for specified tonnage.

Payment for	[illegible]	tons @ [illegible] per ton	[illegible]
Freight advanced @		per ton [illegible]	
War Tax on Freight			
Assay Charges	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sampling Charges	[illegible]	5.00	12.00
Net Payment			[illegible]

Checked by [illegible]

Approved by [illegible]

Form S. L. 317 20m 8-23-19 FWCoCo. 3339

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.

UTAH DEPARTMENT

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH Aug. 7,1920

BOUGHT OF Geo.H. Wyman, Jr.

MINE ..... LOT NO. 4 A CLASS Crude

SAMPLED BY Murray ASSAYED SHIPPING POINT .....

QUOTATIONS OF 8/2/20 SILVER 99-5/8 LEAD 8.50 less 1.65 COPPER .....

ASSAYS	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	LEAD PER CENT	COPPER PER CENT	INSOL. PER CENT	ZINC PER CENT	SULPHUR PER CENT	SPECIAL PER CENT	IRON PER CENT		
A. S. & R. CO.		60.80	55.00		13.30	1.60	5.60		5.70		
Cowan		61.60	56.80		12.50	2.00	5.20		5.90		
UMPIRE A&B		60.96	54.56								
SETTLEMENT ASSAY		60.96	55.00	.60	12.90	1.80	5.40		5.80		

CAR INITIAL	NUMBER	WEIGHT
	Silver in this ore purchased under the Pittman Act	

WEIGHT OF LOT .....
WEIGHT OF ..... SACKS .....
WET WEIGHT 4716
LESS MOISTURE 1.0 % 48

DRY WEIGHT 4668

VALUES PER TON		
GOLD ..... @		
SILVER, 99⅝ @	99-5/8	57.69
LEAD, 99% @	1.37	67.82
COPPER, LESS @		
		125.51
LESS TREATMENT		3.53
@	$ 121.98	

TREATMENT	
BASE FOR % LEAD	2.00
Over 30% Pb @ 10¢	2.50
Cr.	.50
INSOLUBLE %@	1.29
ZINC %@	
SULPHUR %@ 25¢	1.35
Add'l Treatment	1.74
DEBIT	3.88
IRON %@ 6¢	.35
NET TREATMENT	3.53

PER TON-¢ 284.70

FREIGHT ADVANCED, @	3.10	7.31		19.31
ADVANCES	Umpire	7.00		265.39
SAMPLING	Assays	5.00	3%	.22
UMPIRE				265.17
ASSAYING	Less diff. bet ming price & N.Y. foreign quot. for silver			8.43
NET PROCEEDS	Preliminary payment @			256.74

CORRECT .....
CHECKED .....

MK

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.

(COPY)

UTAH DEPARTMENT

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, June 22, 1921

BOUGHT OF Minnie Moore Mines Co.,
Bellevue, Idaho.

MINE Minnie Moore (Queen Minnie - Carpenter Lease) LOT NO. "A" CLASS Crude

SAMPLED BY MP ASSAYED SHIPPING POINT Bellevue, Idaho.

QUOTATIONS OF 6/20/21 SILVER 99-1/4 LEAD 4.50 less 1.95 COPPER

ASSAYS	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	LEAD PER CENT	COPPER PER CENT	INSOL PER CENT	ZINC PER CENT	SULPHUR PER CENT	SPEISS PER CENT	IRON PER CENT
A. S. & R. CO.		72.6	68.5	.7					
UMPIRE SETTLEMENT ASSAY		72.6	68.5	.7	6.0	1.8	9.0		2.3

CAR INITIAL	NUMBER	WEIGHT
WEIGHT OF LOT		
WEIGHT OF SACKS		
WET WEIGHT		44755
LESS MOISTURE 1.0 %		447
DRY WEIGHT		44308

VALUES PER TON

GOLD	@	
SILVER, 95% 100%	@ 99-1/4	72.06
LEAD, 90%	@ .51	31.44
COPPER, LESS	@	
		105.50
LESS TREATMENT		11.23
	@ $	92.27 PER TON—$
FREIGHT ADVANCED.	@	9.375

TREATMENT

BASE FOR % LEAD		5.25
Add'nl Treatment		5.33
INSOLUBLE	%	.79
ZINC	%	
SULPHUR	%	
DEBIT		11.37
IRON 2.3	% 6¢	.14
NET TREATMENT		11.23

		2044.15
		209.79
ADVANCES		1834.55
SAMPLING	Tax	6.29
UMPIRE		
ASSAYING		
NET PROCEEDS	$	1828.07

CORRECT

CHECKED

[illegible] SMELTING CO.

UTAH DEPARTMENT

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Nov. 21, 1922.

BOUGHT OF Minnie Moore Mines Co. MINE Minnie Moore LOT NO. [illegible]

SAMPLED BY [illegible] CLASS Oxide SHIPPING POINT Hailey, Idaho.

QUOTATIONS OF 11/16/22 SILVER 99 LEAD 7.00 less 1.7 COPPER

ASSAYS	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	LEAD PER CENT	COPPER PER CENT	INSOL. PER CENT	ZINC PER CENT	SULPHUR PER CENT	SPEISS PER CENT	IRON PER CENT		
A. S. & R. CO.	.02	21.1	6.4	.4	16.8				28.2		
Cowan	.12	21.5	6.7		16.5				22.0		
UMPIRE											
SETTLEMENT ASSAY	.02	21.3	6.55	.4	16.65	5.0	13.2	2.5	26.1		

CAR INITIAL	NUMBER	WEIGHT

WEIGHT OF LOT

WEIGHT OF SACKS

WET WEIGHT 45040

LESS MOISTURE 2.7 % 1236

DRY WEIGHT 44003

VALUES PER TON			
GOLD @			
SILVER 100% @	99¢	21.14	
LEAD, 90% @	1.06	6.35	
COPPER, LESS @			
		27.49	
LESS TREATMENT		7.4	

TREATMENT		
BASE FOR % LEAD		6.2
95 [illegible] per ton 200 lbs		.1
Add'l Treatment Acct. Payment for 100% Silver	5.	1.0
Add'l Treatment on 95% Silver @	23	.5
INSOLUBLE % @		1.8
ZINC % @		
SULPHUR % @		
DEBIT		3.0
IRON % @		1.0
NET TREATMENT		7.0

@ $ 20.34 PER TON 455.08

FREIGHT ADVANCED, @ 7.15 72.80

ADVANCES [illegible] 5.00 77.8

SAMPLING

CORRECT UMPIRE

CHECKED ASSAYING

Rates, except on contracts, subject to change without notice

Silver in this ore purchased under the "Pittman Act"

NET PROCEEDS 376.28

Form S. L. 217 7m 2-12-23

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.

UTAH DEPARTMENT

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. May 3, 1923.

BOUGHT OF Minnie Moore Mines Co. MINE Minnie Moore - Zuran (Frank Bouquet Lse.) LOT NO 1

SAMPLED BY MP CLASS Foreign 68-3/8 SHIPPING POINT

QUOTATIONS OF 4/30/23 SILVER 99-5/8 LEAD 7.958 less 1.567 COPPER

ASSAYS	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	LEAD PER CENT	COPPER PER CENT	INSOL. PER CENT	ZINC PER CENT	SULPHUR PER CENT	SPEISS PER CENT	IRON PER CENT		
A. S. & R. CO.		51.7	46.8	.6							
UMPIRE											
SETTLEMENT ASSAY		51.7	46.8	.6	22.6	2.3	4.4		5.9		

CAR INITIAL	NUMBER	WEIGHT

WEIGHT OF LOT 3027
WEIGHT OF 34 SACKS 22
WET WEIGHT 3005
LESS MOISTURE 1.8 % 55
DRY WEIGHT 2950

VALUES PER TON

GOLD	@		
SILVER, 100%	@	99-5/8	51.51
LEAD, 90%	@	1.2782	53.84
COPPER, LESS	@		
			105.35
LESS TREATMENT			10.72
		@ $	94.63

TREATMENT

BASE FOR Over 30% Lead % LEAD		4.00
		.84
		3.16
Add'l Treatment Acct. Payment for 100% Silver	5%	2.58
Add'l Treatment on 95% Silver @	4½¢	2.21
INSOLUBLE % @		2.26
ZINC % @		
SULPHUR % @		1.10
DEBIT		11.31
IRON % @		.59
NET TREATMENT		10.72

PER TON 139.58

FREIGHT ADVANCED. @ Sampling, assaying etc. 5.00

ADVANCES 134.58

SAMPLING Freight & 10.50 15.89

UMPIRE 118.69

ASSAYING Less difference between Mint price and NY Foreign Quot. for silver

NET PROCEEDS 22.64

CORRECT

CHECKED

Rates, except on contracts, subject to change without notice

Silver in this ore purchased under the

Preliminar

Form S. L. 247 10M 2-14-24

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.

MURRAY PLANT

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, [illegible]

BOUGHT OF [illegible] MINE [illegible] LOT NO. 1

SAMPLED BY ____ CLASS ____ SHIPPING POINT ____

QUOTATIONS OF ____ SILVER ____ LEAD 7. [illegible] 1.05 COPPER ____

ASSAYS	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	LEAD PER CENT	COPPER PER CENT	INSOL. PER CENT	ZINC PER CENT	SULPHUR PER CENT	SPEISS PER CENT	IRON PER CENT		
A. S. & R. CO.											
UMPIRE											
SETTLEMENT ASSAY											

CAR INITIAL	NUMBER	WEIGHT

WEIGHT OF LOT ____

WEIGHT OF ____ SACKS ____

NET WEIGHT ____

LESS MOISTURE ____ %

VALUES PER TON		
GOLD	@	
SILVER, 95%	@	46.19
LEAD, 90%	@ 1.07	59.71
COPPER, LESS	@	
		105.90
LESS TREATMENT		1.78

TREATMENT		
BASE FOR ____ % LEAD		[illegible] 1.50
over [illegible] Lead	10	[illegible] .37
debit		.70
INSOLUBLE ____ % @		1. [illegible]
ZINC ____ % @		
SULPHUR ____ % @		1. [illegible]
[illegible]		.16
DEBIT		1.96
IRON ____ % @		.18
NET TREATMENT		1.78

DRY WEIGHT [illegible] @ $ 10[illegible].12 PER TON 106[illegible].90

FREIGHT ADVANCED. @ 0.61 101.32

ADVANCES -961.55

SAMPLING [illegible] 960.12

CORRECT ____ UMPIRE ____

CHECKED ____ ASSAYING ____

Rates, except on contracts, subject to change without notice

NET PROCEEDS 1. [illegible]

Form C. O. T. 12-26-S—print. Inc.

UNITED STATES SMELTING, REFINING & MINING COMPANY

NINTH FLOOR NEWHOUSE BUILDING

#24-A

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 11, 1926.

Pay Minnie Moore Mines Co. Bellevue, Idaho

Ore ..... Lot No. 1-R.B. Class .....

Sampled by ..... Received 5-3-26 Sampled 5-5-26 Assayed 5-5-26

Metal Quotations—Silver .66136 Copper, N. Y. ..... Lead, N. Y. 7.854 Zinc .....

ASSAYS	GOLD OZS. PER TON	SILVER OZS. PER TON	PER CENT COPPER WET	PER CENT LEAD	PER CENT INSOLUBLE	PER CENT IRON	PER CENT ZINC	PER CENT SULPHUR	PER CENT	PER CENT
U. S. S. Co.										
Umpire										
Settlement Assay	.01	40.2	.65	25.2	15.1	14.5	2.0	8.1		

CAR NOS.	WET WEIGHT
U. P. 18439	
Total Wet Weight	
Sacks	
Net Weight	15488
Less H_2O 3.2 %	496

METAL VALUES		
Gold		
Silver	25	25
Copper		
Lead	28	14
Gross Value	53	39
Less Working Charge	5	15

WORKING CHARGE	
Treatment	2 98
Insoluble	1 51
Zinc	
Sulphur	1 55
Speiss	
Total Debit	6 02
Iron	87
Net Working Charge	5 15

Dry Weight, lbs. 14992

A charge of Five Dollars made for sampling on all lots of ore containing less than ten tons, dry weight. Rates subject to change without notice when not under contract or for specified tonnage.

Payment for 7.496	tons @	48 24	per ton	361 61
Freight advanced @ropom	per ton			37 29
Assay Charges				
Sampling Charges				
Net Payment				324 32

Checked by

Approved by

Form S.L. 230 3M 7-20-35

MURRAY PLANT, Date Assayed Sept 28 33

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

	Lot No.	NAME	Gold ounces per ton	Silver ounces per ton	Lead per cent Wet	Copper per cent Wet	Insoluble per cent	Zinc	Sulphur per cent	Arsenic per cent	Antimony per cent	Iron per cent	Manganese per cent	Lime per cent	Bismuth per cent
A.S.&R.Co.															
	1	Mayflower	.23	8.3	27¼	—	35¼	—	3.0	8.0	1.5	7¼		1.0	
Mine		Tram													
Mayflower, Pinesdale, Mont.															
		Crushed and quartered for laboratory													

FORM S. L. 247 60M 11-40

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

GARFIELD PLANT

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. July 7, 1941

BOUGHT OF T. U. Williams, Hailey, Idaho — MINE Minnie Moore (Final Settlement) — LOT NO. 1

RECEIVED 6-25-41 — SAMPLED BY GF — CLASS Tails. — SHIPPING POINT Bellevue, Idaho

QUOTATIONS — GOLD — SILVER .70625 — LEAD 5.85 less 3.5625 — COPPER

ASSAYS	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	LEAD PER CENT	COPPER PER CENT	INSOL. PER CENT	ZINC PER CENT	SULPHUR PER CENT	ARSENIC PER CENT	IRON PER CENT	CaO	Sb
A. S. & R. CO.	.01	10.8	4.9	.15	75.0	.8	4.2	.35	7.5	.5	-
C&H	.02	11.2	4.6								
UMPIRE Bardwell	.007										
SETTLEMENT ASSAY	.01	11.0	4.55	.15	75.0	.8	4.2	.35	7.5	.5	

CAR INITIAL	NUMBER	WEIGHT
UP	63263	

VALUES PER TON		
GOLD @		
SILVER, 95% @	.70625	7.38
LEAD, LESS 50% @	.4575	1.04
COPPER, LESS @		
		8.42

DEDUCTIONS PER TON	
BASE	2.50
over 5.00	.34
LABOR ADJUSTMENT	
INSOLUBLE % @	
ZINC % @	
SULPHUR % @	
DEBIT	
IRON % @	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	2.84

WEIGHT OF LOT

WEIGHT OF SACKS

WET WEIGHT 103420

LESS MOISTURE 22.1 % 22856

DRY WEIGHT 80564

LESS TOTAL DEDUCTIONS 2.84

@ $ 5.58 PER TON $ 224.77

(Royalty after freight)

FREIGHT ADVANCED @ 2.99 108.07

Minnie Moore Mines Co., 10% 10.57 — ADVANCES watching 4.00

First Security Bank, Hailey, Idaho 95.13 — SAMPLING

UMPIRE 3.00

ASSAYING 4.00 119.07

Rates, except on contracts, subject to change without notice.
Buyers assays govern if seller fails to make or submit assays

FORM S. L. 247 50M 10-41

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

GARFIELD PLANT

Pay: H.H.Neal,Trustee for Williams Lse. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. June 12, 1942

BOUGHT OF T. U. Williams MINE Minnie Moore (final settlement) LOT NO. 21

RECEIVED 6-3-42 SAMPLED BY GP CLASS Tailings SHIPPING POINT Bellevue,Idaho

QUOTATIONS GOLD SILVER .70625 LEAD 6.50 less 3.604 COPPER

ASSAYS	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	LEAD PER CENT	COPPER PER CENT	INSOL. PER CENT	ZINC PER CENT	SULPHUR PER CENT	ARSENIC PER CENT	IRON PER CENT		
A. S. & R. CO.	.01	7.4	2.8	.15	15.0	1.1	4.5	0.3	15.0	2.8	2.5
C&N		7.89	2.85								
UMPIRE											
SETTLEMENT ASSAY	.01	7.645	2.825	.15		1.1					

CAR INITIAL	NUMBER	WEIGHT
UCR	20379	

WEIGHT OF LOT

WEIGHT OF SACKS

WET WEIGHT 97660

LESS MOISTURE 14.7% 14356

DRY WEIGHT 83304

VALUES PER TON			
GOLD	@		
SILVER, 95% Min. .5	@	.70625	5.05
LEAD, LESS 50%	@	.5792	.82
COPPER, LESS	@		
			5.87
LESS TOTAL DEDUCTIONS			2.00
	@	$	3.87

DEDUCTIONS PER TON	
BASE	
LABOR ADJUSTMENT	
INSOLUBLE % @	
ZINC % @	
SULPHUR % @	
DEBIT	
IRON % @	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	

PER TON $ 161.19

FREIGHT ADVANCED 100 M Min.@ 2.22 111.00

ADVANCES

SAMPLING

UMPIRE

ASSAYING 3.00 114.00

Rates, except on contracts, subject to change without notice.
Buyers assays govern if seller fails to make or submit assays prior to acceptance of payment.

NET PROCEEDS $ 47.19

FORM S. L. 247 50M 10-41

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

GARFIELD PLANT

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. July 28, 1943

Pay: H.H.Neal, Trustee for Williams Lse.

BOUGHT OF T. U. Williams MINE Minnie Moore (final settlement) LOT NO. 50

RECEIVED 7-19-43 SAMPLED BY GF CLASS Dump SHIPPING POINT Bellevue, Idaho

QUOTATIONS GOLD SILVER .70625 LEAD 6.50 less 3.5025 Tax on bullion .0205 COPPER

ASSAYS	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	LEAD PER CENT	COPPER PER CENT	INSOL. PER CENT	ZINC PER CENT	SULPHUR PER CENT	ARSENIC PER CENT	IRON PER CENT		
A. S. & R. CO.	.015	7.35	3.4	.12							
C&H		7.535	3.3								
UMPIRE											
SETTLEMENT ASSAY	.015	7.4425	3.35	.12							

CAR INITIAL	NUMBER	WEIGHT
UCR	20045	

In accordance with advice of Metals Reserve Co., no premium metal payments will be due on copper as the Copper Assay does not exceed .5%

VALUES PER TON			
GOLD	@		
SILVER, 95% Min. .5 50%	@	.70625	4.90
LEAD, LESS	@	.5834	.96
COPPER, LESS	@		5.88
LESS TOTAL DEDUCTIONS			2.00
			3.88

DEDUCTIONS PER TON		
BASE		
LABOR ADJUSTMENT		
INSOLUBLE % @		
ZINC % @		
SULPHUR % @		
DEBIT		
IRON % @		
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS		193.13

WEIGHT OF LOT

WEIGHT OF SACKS

WET WEIGHT 107860

LESS MOISTURE 7.7 % 6306

DRY WEIGHT 99554 @ $ 3.88 PER TON $ 386.23

FREIGHT ADVANCED @ $ 2.09 112.71

ADVANCES Fed. tax on frt. 3% 3.38

SAMPLING

UMPIRE

ASSAYING 3.00 119.09

Rates, except on contracts, subject to change without notice.
Buyers assays govern if seller fails to make or submit assays prior to acceptance of payment.

NET PROCEEDS $ 74.04

FOR S. L. 247 70M 4-43

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

Pay: H.H.Neal,Trustee for Williams Lee. GARFIELD PLANT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. April 26,1944

BOUGHT OF T.U.Williams MINE Minnie Moore LOT NO. 51

RECEIVED 4-19-44 SAMPLED BY Gp CLASS (final settlement) SHIPPING POINT Bellevue, Idaho

dump 6.50 less 5.5025

QUOTATIONS GOLD 34.9125 SILVER .70625 LEAD tax on bullion.0205 COPPER

ASSAYS	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	LEAD PER CENT	COPPER PER CENT	INSOL. PER CENT	ZINC PER CENT	SULPHUR PER CENT	ARSENIC PER CENT	IRON PER CENT		
A. S. & R. CO.	.02	7.2	2.5	.15							
C&H	.03	7.05	2.4								
UMPIRE											
SETTLEMENT ASSAY	.025	7.425	2.45	.15							

CAR INITIAL	NUMBER	WEIGHT
UP	62427	

VALUES PER TON

GOLD	@ 31.81875	.80
SILVER, 95% Min. .5	@ .70625	4.49
LEAD, LESS 50%	@ .5834	.71
COPPER, LESS	@	
		6.40

In accordance with advice of Metals Reserve Co., no premium metal payments will be due on copper as the Copper Assay does not exceed.5%.

DEDUCTIONS PER TON

BASE	
LABOR ADJUSTMENT	
INSOLUBLE % @	
ZINC % @	
SULPHUR % @	
DEBIT	
IRON % @	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	

WEIGHT OF LOT			
WEIGHT OF SACKS			
WET WEIGHT	111280		
LESS MOISTURE 10.5 %	11684		
DRY WEIGHT	99596	LESS TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	2.00
	95535	@ $ 4.40 PER TON	$ 219.11
	15	FREIGHT ADVANCED fed.tax on frt.3%	3.49
	4,665	ADDITIONAL Freight @ 2.09	116.29
	14,295	SAMPLING	
		UMPIRE	
		ASSAYING	4.00 123.78
			95.33
		hold a/c return of silver affidavit - - - - - -	89.14
		NET PROCEEDS	$ 6.19

Rates, except on contracts, subject to change without notice. Buyers assays govern if seller fails to make or submit assays prior to acceptance of payment.

772 9

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

NINTH FLOOR NEWHOUSE BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1980 SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah, MAR 21, 1960

Purchased From [illegible] Shipping Point: [illegible]

[illegible] Product [illegible] Mine [illegible] Gold License No. [illegible]

[illegible] Received 3-7-59 Sampled 3-13-59 Assayed 3-16-59

Mailed by [illegible] Silver 31.375 Copper, N. Y. [illegible] Lead, N. Y. 31.00 Zinc [illegible]

Quotations—Gold [illegible]

ASSAYS	GOLD OZS. PER TON	SILVER OZS. PER TON	COPPER %	LEAD %	INSOLUBLE %	IRON %	ZINC %	SULPHUR %	LIME %	%	NON-SULPHIDE LEAD %	NON-SULPHIDE ZINC %
[illegible] R. & M. Co.	.007	3.5	.17	8.4			11.8				.20	.10
[illegible]	.010	8.6	.22	3.8			12.4				.05	.03
[illegible] Umpire				2.6 av.			12.1					
Non-Sulphide				.13			.07					
[illegible] Cement	.009	5.55	.20	2.47		5.5	12.03				.13	.07

LOTS	NET WEIGHT
Dry Weight	
Owners	
Dry Weight	5.0 % 11.620
Moisture	5.0 % 6.11
Wet Weight	10.302

METAL VALUES		
Copper		
Lead	10.71	
Zinc	5.62	
Total Metal Value	25.69	
Less Treatment Charge	4.78	

TREATMENT CHARGES		DEBIT	CREDIT
Based on	% Lead		
Variation from	% Lead		
Labor			
Insoluble			
Zinc, excess over	%		
Sul., excess over	%		
As., excess over	%		
Iron			
Lime			
Net Treatment Charge			

Payment for 54.101 Dry Tons @ 21.69 Per Ton 1173 [illegible]

$11.60 (Value under Per Ton) 57.310 Wet Tons @ $1.57 Per Ton

DEDUCTIONS	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales Tax 3%	
Handling Charge	
Storage Charge	15 [illegible]
Insurance Charge	2 [illegible]
Handling Charge	1 [illegible]
Storage Charge	
[illegible] Wet Tons @ Per Ton	
Sales Tax 3%	
Crushing & Tax to:	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	51 [illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
Total Deductions	[illegible]
Amount Withheld Pending Receipt of Silver Affidavit	
Net Payment	[illegible]

MAR 24 1960

FEDERAL RESOURCES CORPORATION
BELLEVUE MILL
P. O. Box 158 Hailey, Idaho

Purchased from:
Silver Star Queen Mines, Inc.
Bellevue
Idaho

Bellevue Mill Lot No. B14Q Date Month of August 1965

Shipper's Lot No. Q 14 Product Crude Ore Mine Queen - Walker

Metal Market: Gold ____ Silver $1.289 Lead ____ Zinc, E. St. L. ____

ASSAYS	Gold Ozs. Per Ton	Silver Ozs. Per Ton	Lead %	Zinc %				Silver Insol. %	Non-Sulphide % Lead	Non-Sulphide % Zinc	
Bellevue Mill		8.057	7.159	4.237				0.204	0.182	0.100	
Shipper											
Ump.											
Less Non-Sulphide		.204	.182	.100							
Settlement		7.853	6.977	4.137							

LOAD NOS.	NET WEIGHT	METAL VALUES PER TON		
		Gold % on	$	
Walker	1 371.64	Silver 7.853 % on 1.289 x 0.75 = 0.96675	7	59
		Lead 6.977 % on 16.00 - 3.28 x 0.79 x 20 = 2.00976	14	02
		Zinc 4.137 % on 14.50 - 11.00 x 13 + 0.80 = 1.255	5	19
Net Weight		Total Metal Value	$ 26	80
Moisture %		Less Treatment	4	25
Dry Weight		Net Per Ton	$ 22	55

Payment for 1 371.64 Dry Tons @ $ 22.55 Per Ton $ 30 930.48

Deductions		
I certify this to be a true and correct copy of the Settlement Sheet and that the assays and weights are certified true.	$	
Donald V. Peters, Sec. - Treas.		
Royalty at 5% - to DMEA		1 546.52
Deductions - 2½% to Walker Engineering Corp		$ 773 26
NET PAYMENT		$

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT WORK IN THE MINNIE MOORE MINE.

By Oscar H. Hershey.

Shoshone, Idaho,
September 12th, 1927.

Mr. O. O. Dunlop, President,
Minnie Moore Mine Development Company,
Symons Building,
Spokane, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday I studied the cores of three diamond-drill holes recently bored from the new crosscut from the Rockwell shaft.

No. 1 hole begins 55 feet out the crosscut from the Minnie fault and is inclined at an angle of 60° upward on a course toward the end of the crosscut. It penetrated quartzite to 106 feet except for a 7-inch sill of diorite at 74 feet 7 inches, then impure limestone to 119 feet, dark gray quartzite to 130 feet, badly crushed argillite to 150 feet, solider argillite to 153 feet and dark gray argillite and impure quartzite to 152 feet 6 inches. The band of argillite between 130 and 153 feet has considerable fine-grained pyrite, a few thin seams of siderite with sphalerite and traces of a gray sulphide. This represents the Minnie Moore vein in a weak section. The 10 feet of crushed argillite under it has considerable fine-grained pyrite and may be considered part of the vein. Thus the Minnie Moore vein north of the Minnie fault lies 115 feet vertically above the crosscut which projects well with its position at the surface and in the old workings. Some day we will raise to it and drive southeastward along it in search of an ore-shoot.

No. 2 hole begins 45 feet beyond the Minnie fault and has been bored at an inclination of 45° downward on a course parallel to that of the crosscut going out. It penetrated dark gray argillite with small calcite seams to 81 feet, similar rock much crushed to 86 feet, light gray granular impure quartzite to 86 feet, and dark gray, much crushed argillite with quartzitic layers to 180 feet 6 inches. Unfortunately Mr. Hughes began to identify footwall quartzite too high and the hole has not been bored to the Minnie Moore vein, though probably nearly to it. Assuming that the vein is a little below the bottom of the hole it may reach the Minnie fault about 90 feet below the crosscut, making a vertical throw of about 210 feet or about 300 feet on the plane of

the fault.

No. 3 hole begins in the roof of the crosscut 5 feet farther toward the face and has been bored 278 feet upward at an inclination of 45° on a course toward the face of the crosscut. It penetrated much crushed gray argillite to 47 feet, largely light-colored limestone to 71 feet, a vein with considerable sphalerite and traces of a gray sulphide to 79 feet, badly crushed dark gray argillite to 89 feet, light and dark gray thin-banded argillite varying to impure fine-grained quartzite to141 feet, light gray to white quartzite, some rather coarse grained, to 175 feet, fine-grained gray quartzite to 223 feet, altered limestone to 227 feet, gray hornfels to 252 feet 11 inches, diorite to 253 feet 11 inches, hornfels to 255 feet, diorite to 257 feet, altered limestone to 261 feet and finally the main diorite mass to 272 feet. The surprising thing is that Nos. 2 and 3 holes show a thickness of more than 30 feet of sedimentary rocks between the diorite and the Minnie Moore vein. This indicates that the ore-shoot is not under this section for the diorite lies not far above the ore in the old mine workings. Our section most strongly suggests that of A - A' in the Geology And Ore Deposits Of The Wood River Region, Idaho, Bulletin 814 of the United States Geological Survey publications. That section is through the Allen shaft. The suggestion is that our crosscut is a considerable distance westward from the ore-shoot in the fault zone.

This seems to warrant my giving considerable weight to an apparent structure worked out at the surface on the basis of the displacement of the diorite border by the fault zone. Other geologists have not discovered that a wedge of diorite in the fault zone extends eastward practically to the edge of the flat floor of the Wood River Valley. It indicates that the rocks have been shifted eastward about 1700 feet by the Minnie fault and westward again about 600 feet by the South fault. Using these figures as a basis I deduce that the faulted segment of the Minnie Moore ore-shoot in the fault zone may lie between 450 and 800 feet S. 60° E. from our crosscut, and beyond the South fault it lie opposite the crosscut. The latter can quickly be tested when the water has been sufficiently reduced to permit us to work in the block beyond the South fault. In the meantime we should drive a drift about S. 60° E. beginning in the fault zone about where holes Nos. 2 and 3 are situated. Or

it might be better to drive the drift in the quartzite over but near the Minnie fault. We can diamond-drill through the fault at intervals to test the vein under the fault until we find the ore-shoot. That will avoid the necessity of timbering the drift.

In short, while we must be allowed some leaway in the matter of adducing the positions of the faulted segments of the Minnie Moore ore-shoot, our search is not based on guess-work. When the necessary work has been done we will certainly find the ore.

Respectfully submitted,

Oscar H. Hershey

MINNIE MOORE DIAMOND DRILL CORES.

September 11, 1937

Hole No. 1.

1.	Light gray quartzite with traces of sphalerite	0-74 ft.7 in.
2.	Band of diorite	74 ft.7 in-75 " 8 "
3.	Light gray and brown quartzite	75 " 8 " -100 " 5 "
4.	Quartzite with scattered sphalerite	100 " 5 " -106 "
5.	Light-colored impure limestone	106 ft-119 ft.
6.	Dark gray quartzite, little core	119 ft-120 ft.
7.	Dark gray, badly crushed argillite with considerable fine-grained pyrite	120 ft-130 ft.
8.	Argillite less crushed, considerable fine-grained pyrite, a few thin seams of siderite with sphalerite and trace of gray sulphide (Minnie Moore vein)	130 ft-133 ft.
9.	Dark gray argillite and impure quartzite	133 ft-152 ft. 6 in.

Hole No. 2.

1.	Dark gray argillite with small calcite seam	0-31 ft.
2.	Similar rock, much crushed	31-56 ft.
3.	Light gray granular rock, impure quartzite	56-66 ft.
	[illegible] much crushed argillite [illegible] quartzite [illegible]	66-120 ft. 6 in.

Hole No. 3.

1.	Gray argillite, much crushed and calcite seamed	0-47 ft.
2.	Largely light-colored limestone	47-71 ft.

3. Same rock with considerable sphalerite and traces of gray sulphide, a vein	71-79 ft.
4. Dark gray argillite, badly crushed	79-89 "
5. Light and dark gray thin-banded argillite varying to impure fine-grained quartzite, some sphalerite at about 92 feet	89-141 ft.
6. Light gray to white quartzite, some rather coarse grained	141-175 "
7. Gray quartzite, fine-grained, considerable fine-grained pyrite	175-223 "
8. Light gray granular rock may be altered impure limestone	223-227 "
9. Gray hornfels	227-252 ft. 11 in.
10. Diorite	252 ft.11 in-253 ft. 11 in.
11. Hornfels	253 ft.11 in-255 ft.
12. Diorite	255-257 ft.
13. Altered limestone with a small quantity of sulphides	257-261 ft.
14. Diorite	261-272 ft.

272
120-6
152
544.

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Dear Sir:

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the fault.

No. 8 hole begins in the roof of the crosscut 5 feet farther toward the face and has been bored 878 feet upward at an inclination of 45° on a course toward the face of the crosscut. It penetrated much crushed gray argillite to 47 feet, largely light-colored limestone to 71 feet, a vein with considerable sphalerite and traces of a gray sulphide to 79 feet, badly crushed dark gray argillite to 89 feet, light and dark gray thin-banded argillite varying to impure fine-grained quartzite to 141 feet, light gray to white quartzite, some rather coarse grained, to 175 feet, fine-grained gray quartzite to 223 feet, altered limestone to 227 feet, gray hornfels to 252 feet 11 inches, diorite to 253 feet 11 inches, hornfels to 255 feet, diorite to 257 feet, altered limestone to 261 feet and finally the main diorite mass to 272 feet. The surprising thing is that Nos. 2 and 3 holes show a thickness of more than 300 feet of sedimentary rocks between the diorite and the Minnie Moore vein. This indicates that the ore-shoot is not under this section for the diorite lies not far above the ore in the old mine workings. Our section most strongly suggests that of A - A' in the Geology And Ore Deposits Of The Wood River Region, Idaho, Bulletin 814 of the United States Geological Survey publications. That section is through the Allen shaft. The suggestion is that our crosscut is a considerable distance westward from the ore-shoot in the fault zone.

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3. Light gray and brown quartzite	75 " 8 " -	100 " 5 "
4. Quartzite with scattered sphalerite	100 " 5 " -	106 "
5. Light-colored impure limestone		106 ft-119 ft.
6. Dark gray quartzite, little core		119 ft-120 ft.
7. Dark gray, badly crushed argillite with considerable fine-grained pyrite		120 ft-130 ft.
8. Argillite less crushed, considerable fine-grained pyrite, a few thin seams of siderite with sphalerite and trace of gray sulphide (Minnie Moore vein)		130 ft-133 ft.
9. Dark gray argillite and impure quartzite		133 ft-152 ft. 6 in.

Hole No. 2.

1. Dark gray argillite with small calcite seam	0-31 ft.
2. Similar rock, much crushed	31-56 ft.
3. Light gray granular rock, impure quartzite	56-66 ft.
[illegible] crushed argillite	66-120 ft. 6 in.

Hole No. 3.

1. Gray argillite, much crushed and calcite seamed	0-47 ft.
2. Largely light-colored limestone	47-71 ft.

3.	Same rock with considerable sphalerite and traces of gray sulphide, a vein	71-79 ft.
4.	Dark gray argillite, badly crushed	79-89 "
5.	Light and dark gray thin-banded argillite varying to impure fine-grained quartzite, some sphalerite at about 98 feet	89-141 ft.
6.	Light gray to white quartzite, some rather coarse grained	141-175 "
7.	Gray quartzite, fine-grained, considerable fine-grained pyrite	175-223 "
8.	Light gray granular rock may be altered impure limestone	223-227 "
9.	Gray hornfels	227-252 ft. 11 in.
10.	Diorite	252 ft.11 in-253 ft. 11 in.
11.	Hornfels	253 ft.11 in-255 ft.
12.	Diorite	255-257 ft.
13.	Altered limestone with a small quantity of sulphides	257-261 ft.
14.	Diorite	261-272 ft.

272
120 - 6
152 - 2
542

JAMES MUNRO, President
FRANCIS JONES, Vice President
W. B. LAWRENCE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:
CONROY GILLESPIE
HAROLD DRESSER

MINNIE MOORE MINE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

MINNIE MOORE MINE

IRVIN E. ROCKWELL, Gen. Mgr.
BELLEVUE, IDAHO

SECRETARY'S LETTER

July 25, 1941.

DEAR SHAREHOLDER:

You have been waiting a long time for this report. HERE IT IS!

A full year ago our Progress Report was released, detailing to you the painful conclusion of the three years' underground fight and failure to bring back the old Minnie Moore Mine.

Because of important, swiftly-moving factors in the New Picture now developing in our move to the alluring huge vein outcrop in the adjoining Michigan ground, which you so splendidly supported, we have delayed contact with you until we could prove up a condition in this virgin area that might reflect a situation that would enable us to advise you definitely that we stood to win what we had expected, or that we had again failed because a sufficient ore body did not exist there.

WE HAVE BEEN LOSING BATTLES, BUT WE HAVE NOT LOST THE WAR!

As recommended in another section of this report from your general manager, it will take a diamond drill to finally disclose whether we shall win a "double Minnie Moore Mine." Harvey I. Smith's report provides the target, and if he is right, the mine is buried a few feet below a deep covering of igneous rock flow (diorite), and indicates that the old Minnie Moore ore shoot with its millions of profitable production was the western extension of the great deposit, and the small end of it. If it is there, the diamond drill will find it.

The sensational disclosure by Mr. Smith suspended our fall campaign for the time being as hereinafter summarized. We have, however, been continuously at work, with pinching economy in the use of your funds, working toward the mammoth target that Mr. Smith has set up. This additional drain on your treasury necessitates a final assessment to finish the job.

YOUR COMPANY IS CLEAN: We have no debt liabilities whatever. Our credit rating is of the highest. Every dollar restored to the treasury is for direct, straight-ahead work, and no fooling!

PLEASE REMIT PROMPTLY . . . DO IT NOW!

It would be inspiring to this end if I could have a word of approval and encouragement from you to pass on to the faithful workers "on the hill."

Sincerely,

W. B. Lawrence

Your Secretary.

JAMES MUNRO, President
FRANCIS JONES, Vice President
W. B. LAWRENCE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:
CONROY GILLESPIE
HAROLD DRESSER

MINNIE MOORE MINE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

MINNIE MOORE MINE

IRVIN R. ROCKWELL, Gen. Mgr.
BELLEVUE, IDAHO

April 6, 1940.

DEAR SHAREHOLDER:

In conformity with the action of your board of directors, notice of Number 6 assessment is enclosed. I am asking that you kindly give it very prompt attention. The funds are needed to carry through the intensive campaign now under way, and as clearly set out in our general manager's report herewith.

The extraordinary results achieved by your new administration during the approximately nine months of actual underground work since June 1, 1939, must be sufficient assurance to you that its pledge that every fellow of us would get a 100% run for his money, win or lose! has been justified in fact.

All funds from your assessments, except the actual cost of levy and collection, have been used directly and exclusively for underground work. Not a dollar of it has been diverted to overhead costs or administrative supervision, including the general manager.

And all officers' and directors' fees, legal fees, local engineering, geophysical engineering and supervision, bookkeeping and auditing fees have been paid for by shares in your company at par value.

I am taking this occasion to reply, saving your time and ours and also expense, to some of the many inquiries from shareholders involving the conduct of your business at the mine.

You now number 1005 active, supporting, contributing shareholders, holding 1,438,229 shares of the 1,701,275 outstanding. You reside in every state of the Union except one.

Of the total outstanding shares, we have been unable to locate the owners, whether alive or deceased, of 65,270 shares. In course of adjustment with estates of deceased there remain 49,730 shares. Unadjusted accounts amount to 148,046 shares.

Funds received from assessments numbered one to five amount to $65,656.57. The average cost of levying and collecting these assessments amounts to $0.98 per thousand shares, or less than 1/10 of a cent per share.

The control of your company does not rest in any special group of shareholders. It is in your hands collectively. You can replace or retain the present administration at your pleasure, or at the forthcoming annual shareholders' meeting.

SUMMARY:

(1) June 1, 1939 to April 1, 1940, with less than nine months' continuous work (five weeks in October and November closed down by SEC), we have performed:

Drifting and crosscutting 2050.69 feet, diamond drilling 1404 feet, at a total cost of $17.70 a foot. This figure includes all cash disbursements for pumping excess mine water, government and state taxes, insurance, hospital fees, and social security.

(2) We are working to reinstate the well known historic bonanza Minnie Moore orebody, not blindly facing unknown values. The ore so far developed measures up to these, plus much better gold values.

(3) We have attained complete freedom from excess underground water flow. We shall continue our work without concern of meeting water trouble.

We have pumped out and down to our present working level since 1937, 15 miles of old open drifts and stopes in the adjoining Minnie Moore Mine workings, together with surrounding adjacent deep level areas probably more than two miles square, at a cost of approximately $30,000. We can now capitalize that saving, and put it all to work developing ore ground. (See Oscar Hershey's report and comment on this of July 13, 1937.)

(4) Under the direction of geophysics by Eugene Bergman, we have recovered the southeasterly extension of the "Hershey vein" beyond the south fault and drifted on it for 400 feet, turning up tell-tale occurrences of the expected bonanza rich ore in about 250 feet of that block as we heretofore advised you.

(5) Every dollar of your assessment money is being applied directly to underground development, which stands as a challenge for like performance at any time, anywhere, in mine prospecting.

(6) There are more than a thousand loyal, keeping-everlastingly-at-it partners in this enterprise, each protecting the investment of his associates while supporting his own.

(7) We now have the "green lights" ahead—no interference to our objective!

Sincerely,

W. B. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

April 6, 1940.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
MINNIE MOORE MINE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY:

Since report of February 8th last, we have, under Mr. Bergman's supervision, approved by the late Mr. Hershey (see last page of this report) our long-time senior geologist and counsel, completed our first diamond drill objective to the southeast.

This consisted of 1405 feet of drilling, opening up certain vertical sections of rock structure 1102 feet in extent, together with 528 feet of horizontal borings, all in diorite.

This work places definite limits on the southeasterly trend of our ore zone and automatically extends the promise of the "1000-foot block" fixed by Mr. Hershey **south of the Minnie south fault,** declared by him as containing the extension of the Minnie ore shoot below the south fault, adding: "That it should contain quite a number of millions, besides the $1,000,000 or $2,000,000" (ore) segment resting in the fault zone on its strike distance of 450-800 feet S. 60 East, his report October 27, 1937 (450 of this work has been accomplished).

We began drifting northwesterly in this block on our "Discovery vein," **immediately encountering in our progress** some of the most significant ore occurrences we have yet uncovered. It is confidently believed that, without remaining doubt or reservation, Hershey's reading of the post mineral structure was correct. Even the incidental heavy fault gouge contains finely disseminated ore which, together with the accompanying siderite masses, contains the usual ratios of silver, lead, and gold.

It is very encouraging indeed.

This "Hershey Block" pierced by our vein is 982 feet long, estimated to extend approximately 550 feet above and 1100 feet below our level on its dip toward the diorite contact. It is evident that this is the vein described by Mr. Hershey in his October, 1937, bulletin report as beginning "just ahead of the main cross cut" and which the greatly excessive water flow at that time, and continuing until just recently, prevented its development. He repeatedly stressed the details of procedure to the writer in developing this area, and setting out in his written report "I now have very definite data on which to base the search for ore in the fault zone and **south of the south fault."** The attack is now being directed to the vein itself as recovered by Bergman's geophysics and is no longer a "search." **It is our "Discovery Vein" under actual development, south of the south fault.**

I am also glad to report that we now enjoy conplete freedom from excess water flow. The entire ground area, estimated as above 2 square miles, is comparatively dry. We are continuing toward our objective unconcerned about future water troubles at this level. Ideal working conditions are with us.

Mr. Hershey's last visit to the mine, only ten days before being stricken with death, was occupied by a full day's work underground, checking and rechecking his studies to the last detail, as related to the result of the Bergman southeasterly campaign. He pronounced that splendid disclosures as having all the tell-tale resources of the old Minnie Moore vein, and that following its northwest course, from its present point of contact with our haulage tunnel, was obviously the exact equivalent of its southeasterly course "ahead of Hershey's main cross-cut"; and that drifting on it must develop the long sought ore shoot in the block south of the south fault, containing the "quite a number of millions" before referred to herein. **If he is even approximately right, our major objective will be completed when this block is opened up.**

This important quest is under way "with full head of steam," manned by our skilled seasoned crew under the supervision of our staff engineer and geologist, Mr. Raymond Briggs, to whom, of course, all of Mr. Hershey's reports are constantly available.

I can promise you that the current development is being pursued in full measure with our past achievements and the consequent economy such a program demands.

Sincerely yours,

IRVIN E. ROCKWELL, General Manager.

RAYMOND J. BRIGGS
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
210 NOBLE BUILDING
BOISE, IDAHO

April 6, 1940.

MR. I. E. ROCKWELL, General Manager,
Minnie Moore Mine Development Company,
Bellevue, Idaho.

DEAR MR. ROCKWELL:

The present condition of the Minnie Moore Mine is more satisfying and propitious to me than at any time since I joined your staff.

The uninterrupted structural strength of the vein, continued occurrence of inclusions and disseminations of ore minerals—galena, sphalerite, pyrite—and masses of siderite gangue are certainly points of encouragement to me. Undoubtedly, it would gladden the heart of the late Mr. Hershey could he see the vein now (the one he felt certain would be encountered), and pick specimens of galena from the drift walls as I did on my last underground visit.

The current characteristics of the mine have established that type of personal encouragement and present appraisals of risk which prompts me to ask you if arrangements may be made by which the company will henceforth pay a portion of my professional fees in stock. Please advise me on this point.

Yours very sincerely,

RAYMOND J. BRIGGS.

OSCAR H. HERSHEY died at Wilmington, New Jersey, December 11, 1939.

Mr. Hershey, long time one of America's outstanding mining geologists, has laid down his pick and portfolio. He died at his post, facing his day's work, 4,000 miles from his home in Oakland, California.

He was a classic example of the self-educated, self-made man. Recognized by his professional colleagues the world over as the refined student and scientist of intensive experience and exemplary character, his membership in and association with a dozen or more scientific societies also testified to his inspiring authoritative place in the mining world.

It is recorded of him that he had brought more profitable mines into production for his clients than any other geologist of his time.

We shall, as we carry on at the Minnie Moore project, miss his genial companionship and wise counsel in finishing what he expected on this job—a fine climax to his life's work.

Personally my friend and guide for more than a quarter of a century, the association with him will remain among my most poignant memories.

Requiescat in pace.

IRVIN E. ROCKWELL.

1,500,000

1,500,000

1,500

CRESTWOOD 5-2575

RES. CHESTNUT 3-4806

WOODVILLE J. WALKER

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST

BOX 847
REDDING, CALIFORNIA

MINE EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

MINE EXAMINATIONS AND EVALUATIONS

July 14, 1961

Mr. Joe Foster, President
Silver Star-Queens Mines, Inc
909 Trans American Life Bldg
Fort Worth, Texas

Re: Drilling results
Silver Star-Queen Mine
Minnie Moore program

Dear Joe:

When I talked to you yesterday I felt sure that the crushed zone encountered at a depth of 230-235 feet in Hole BB-3 was the Minnie Moore vein. After plotting the information on the map, and drawing a section through the hole (see attached sketch), I discovered that this zone is probably a fault already mapped on the drift level.

Ralph and I have not agreed on the identity of the structure I project into this hole. I believe it to be the South Fault. I believe that the change in strike and dip of the formations - from east-west strike with a 47° northerly dip on the hangingwall side to a N 40°E strike with a 30° southeasterly dip on the footwall side indicates a fault of substantial size in spite of the fact that both walls are limestone. In any event, the drill hole probably intersects this structure as shown.

The hole was entirely in limestone to a depth of 212 feet, where the footwall of the structure was encountered. No structure that could have been the Minnie Moore vein was observed in the core to this point, although it should be noted that the core was accidently mixed up in bringing it out of the mine and two boxes, representing the interval from 113-167 could not be logged. Below the depth of 212 feet, the hole was in and on the hanginwall side of the structure. For a distance of eighty feet the rock encountered was mostly argillite. From 295 to the bottom of the hole, the rock was limestone. No structur was observed that could be interpreted as the Minnie Moore vein.

A basic intrusive rock was encountered in five separate places in the hole. This rock is an augite lamprophyre and is similar to that noted accompanying the ore in the Minnie Moore vein in the old workings. As it is post-mineral it has no economic significance. Where the contacts were cored, the basic rock cuts across the bedding and therefore has dike-like relationships. The intrusive could, however, be lying nearly horizontal and still cut the beddings at the observed angles. This material has not been observed in the drift above so that this uncertainty cannot be resolved.

Hole BB-1 encountered a band of coarsely brecciated limestone in the interval 192½-198. This could be the Minnie Moore vein. If this is the Minnie Moore vein, it would appear that we are west of the ore shoot. The hole was not drilled deep enough to hit the South Fault.

I have logged only a portion of Hole 61-2, from 219-316. No structure that might be interpreted as the Minnie Moore vein was recognized in this interval. The hole was stopped at 316 feet because of a fault, probably the South Fault.

COPY

Joe Foster
7/14/61

After much deliberation I have concluded that the limestone exposed south of the South Fault must be part of the series that is exposed by mine workings near the Allen Shaft, and which overlies the Minnie Moore vein eighty feet or more, on the east side of the ore shoot. The complex geological picture has been further complicated by the addition of a tightly folded northwest-trending minor synclinal fold.

This interpretation means that we are still exploring in the hangingwall side of the Minnie Moore vein. I cannot definitely say whether we are too far east or too far west to find the ore shoot, because of the absence of any markers on the footwall side of the South Fault, and because of our failure to penetrate the limestone section before we encountered the South Fault in the drill holes.

I suggest that when additional drilling be done that the inclined hole near the face of the West Lateral be completed first, to a depth of at least 300 feet. It should not encounter the South Fault on its present bearing and inclination. I also suggest that a vertical hole be drilled at the same site as BB-3 to determine the position of the diorite contact and to penetrate the limestone section, with the expectation of being able to recognize the Minnie Moore vein structure below it. I guess that this hole would have to be about 400 feet deep.

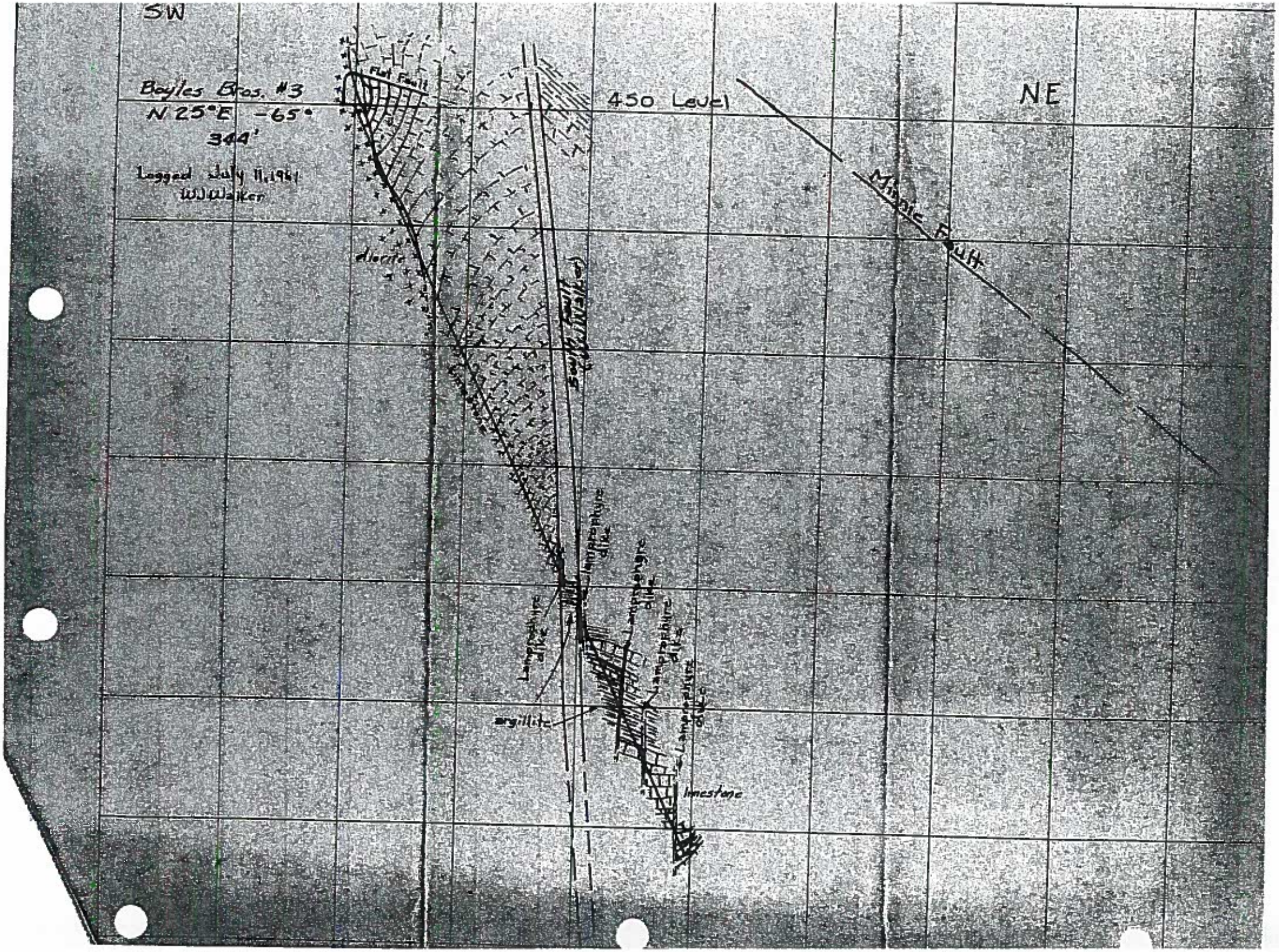
A great deal of information has been lost because of the way that the program has been conducted and the haphazard handling of the drill core. I suggest that when future drilling be done that a competent geologist be stationed at the mine to log core day-by-day, to prepare sections as the holes are drilled and to supervise the program. I do not intend this to be a critiscism of Ralph or Roy, it is simply a case of too few men and lack of material.

I regret that I cannot be more definite and conclusive at this time. I feel that we will have to have two more holes to know just where we are. My opinion is that we are still east of the ore shoot. I am also of the opinion that we will find the ore shoot a considerable distance below our present level. Your company has spent far more than the estimate I made when the property was submitted and I can have no objection if you decide to quit. I do not feel that we have completed the program but we have certainly indicated that the rather inexpensive picture I visualized does not exist. I am disapointed by the apparent lack of any volume of mineralization, by the additional problems introduced by the more complex geology, and by our inability to recognize the Minnie Moore vein in the drill holes.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Walker

cc-Ralph Thurston


SW
Boyles Bros. #3
N 25°E -65°
344'
Logged July 11, 1961
W.J. Walker
Flat Fault
450 Level
NE
Mystic Fault
diorite
South Fault
Lamprophyre dike
Lamprophyre dike
Lamprophyre dike
Lamprophyre dike
Lamprophyre dike
argillite
limestone

Federal Resources Corporation

BELLVUE OPERATIONS
P. O. BOX 158, HAILEY, IDAHO

BELLEVUE, IDAHO
PHONE: HAILEY 788-4162

July 28, 1965

To: Woodville J. Walker, Walker Engineering Corp.

From: Robert F. Schryver

Subject: Annual Report on Walker Property June 30, 1964 to July 1, 1965

I. AMOUNT SPENT ON WALKER PROPERTY

Total amount carried over from prior year		$17,016
Total amount spent in Silver Star Queen current year	$26,687	
Total amount spent in exploration (U.S.) current year	$14,550	
	$41,237	
Plus 65% current year expense for overhead	$26,804	
TOTAL	$68,041	
GRAND TOTAL		$85,057

II. STOPING

TONNAGE MINED BY MONTH FROM 450-814 STOPE

Month	Tons	oz Ag/T	% Pb	% Zn
July)1964	28	2.44	2.3	5.3
August)milled Sept.	63	1.58	1.3	6.4
Sept.	126	7.87	6.5	8.9
Oct.	48	2.16	1.0	5.2
Nov.	None			
Dec.	131	5.87	4.9	9.7
Jan. 1965	227	15.06	11.7	3.1
Feb.	35	5.81	3.5	4.8
March	178	19.38	18.3	4.0
April	181	7.03	6.85	3.2
May	86	7.1	6.0	5.7
June	None			
TOTAL	1103	9.96	8.6	5.3

III. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT

Drifting	65 Ft.
Crosscut	100 Ft.
Sl. Drift	124 Ft.
2-Compt. Rse.	55 Ft.
1-Compt. Rse	30 Ft.
Diamond Drill	343 Ft.
Long Hole	120 Ft.

U. S. MINE

Drifting	388 Ft.
Crosscut	41 Ft.
1-Compt. Rse.	50 Ft. (timbered)

DEVELOPMENT

450-814 STOPE

The upper portions of 814 stope have been apparently mined out. A 30 foot raise above the stope failed to locate lead-zinc mineralization. A slusher drift was advanced 124 feet west in an effort to test the west extension of the ore shoot and explore for new ore shoots. 120 feet of longholing was done at the west end of the slusher drift to further explore the vein and hangingwall and footwall portions. A small amount of lead-zinc mineralization is now being prospected to determine its extent. The lower portion of 814 ore shoot will be mined in the immediate future. In addition some exploration work will test the further uprake of the shoot, although results thus far have not been encouraging.

808 CROSSCUT

The 808 Crosscut was driven to intersect the vein and drive west. The portion between the Hershey and 808 crosscut remains to be explored. Only trace amounts of lead-zinc mineralization were encountered in the drift while on Walker ground, although two ore shoots were intersected by the drift further west.

250 LEVEL

Approximately 343 feet of drilling was done on the 250 Level to prospect for the upward continuation of the 814 ore shoot. No significant amounts of mineralization were encountered in the drill holes and with the complexity of the geology correlation of structures is difficult. More exploration work in this area is needed.

U. S. MINE

During last summer the U. S. drift was advanced for 388 feet and a total of nearly 1000 feet of drifting had disclosed no

significant amounts of silver, lead or zinc mineralization. The vein remained strong with much crushed argillite and occasional lenses of quartz. The vein exhibited much oxidation in irregular intervals along the vein. Two raises were driven on some slightly copper-stained quartz which soon pinched out up dip. No further work is planned for the U. S. with our present knowledge of the area.

Federal Resources Corporation

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Federal Resources Corporation
1870 South Third West Street • Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
Telephone 484-4782

Silver Star Queens Mines, Inc.
909 Transamerica Life Building
Fort Worth 2, Texas

Gentlemen:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph VII of that certain Agreement dated August 21, 1961, between Silver Star Queens Mines, Inc. and Federal Resources Corporation that Federal terminates said Agreement as to all of the mining properties covered thereby except the Minnie Moore Property which is described in Exhibit "A" to the Amendment to Mining Lease and Option from Walker Engineering Corporation and upon a part of which the Federal mill is located. Said termination shall become effective 60 days from the date of mailing of this notice.

Following the effective date of termination, Federal will deliver instruments quit-claiming to Silver Star all Federal's right, title, and interest in and to the properties as to which Federal is terminating said Agreement and Federal shall proceed with reasonable diligence to remove from said terminated properties all machinery, equipment, and other items which it is authorized to remove.

Federal shall continue to perform its obligations under said Agreement with respect to the Minnie Moore Property, including its obligations with respect to the performance of assessment work and the payment of property taxes.

DATED June 30, 1970.

FEDERAL RESOURCES CORPORATION

By _____
Its _____

FILED A.M. P.M. 1:55
AUG 16 2005
Marsha Riemann, Clerk District Court Blaine County, Idaho

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF BLAINE

BLAINE COUNTY, a political Subdivision of the State of Idaho Plaintiff, v. CARL B. JOHNSTON and JAMES H. BILBRAY, Defendants.	Case No. CV-02-08262 FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Timothy Graves of the Blaine County Prosecuting Attorney's Office for Plaintiff Blaine County.

Bruce Collier of the firm Kneeland, Korb, Collier & Legg, for the Defendants Carl Johnston and James Bilbray.

Robert J. Elgee, District Judge, presiding.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The Court conducted a Court Trial on May 24-25, 2005. Post-Trial Briefs and Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law were submitted by both parties by

June 13, 2005, and the Court took the matter under advisement. After consideration of the evidence submitted by the parties, it enters its Finding of Fact and Conclusions of Law. The Court notes that this is a closer case than may appear, in that a portion of the factual findings turns on the memories of individuals concerning events occurring between 1970 and 1977; that is, as to some matters there is a distinct shortage of concrete evidence.

Generally, the Defendants do not dispute the arguments of the County that as presently operated, the Minnie Moore Mine would be in violation of current Blaine County ordinances: (1) prohibiting the operation of a gravel or shale pit in the southern part of their property in the R-5 zoning district, (2) prohibiting the operation of a gravel or shale pit in the A-10 zoning district without a conditional use permit, and (3) prohibiting mining operations in the Mountain Overlay District without conditional use permits and site alteration permits, both by conducting the above gravel operation on applicable hillside slope exceeding 25% on the southern portion of the property, and by removing topsoil from the Hillside and Chief of the Hill claims on the northern portion of the property, in areas which also exceed 25% slope. Rather than dispute these points the Defendants argue that the Minnie Moore Mine is a federally patented mining claim that has historically been used for all these purposes in a manner which predates the existence of Blaine County's zoning ordinances, and as such constitutes a pre-existing non-conforming use not subject to Blaine County ordinance.

II. MIXED FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Minnie Moore Mine complex ("mining properties" or "MMM"), located west of Bellevue, Idaho, in Blaine County includes numerous patented mining claims. Mining activities there began in 1880.

2. The Defendants are the owners of the mining property, consisting of approximately 265 acres.

3. Per the testimony of Jim Koonce, a mining engineer who has lived all his life in Blaine County, surface operations were conducted at the Minnie Moore Mine in at least 1965, when Mr. Koonce was between his junior and senior years of college. Mr. Koonce testified on behalf of Blaine County. His employer, Federal Resources, leased and operated the mine. At that time, they sampled tailings from the mine, which they determined to have value. These tailings, by their nature, are a by-product of subsurface mining, and were deposited on the grounds of the mining operation. Much of this deposit still sits on the site today. Federal Resources ran those tailings through a mill on site, separated the value from the waste, and shipped the valuable ore to an offsite smelter. This occurred in at least 1965. The only reason this has significance is that it is evidence of what Jim Koonce called "surface mining," in that it involved sifting through material on or near the surface of the ground, and processing, or reprocessing it. The Court is mindful of the fact that these tailings had been deposited on the surface, after having been mined from deeper underground, and then processed once before being run through the mill. That fact would seem to be important only in analyzing an argument over expansion of an existing use, from subsurface to surface mining, for once the material is on the surface, the mechanical operation in processing it is the same. By the same token, whether one terms this a "mining operation" or a "gravel or shale pit," either would, if

undertaken now, be barred by the present zoning ordinance or require a conditional use permit. The Defendants do not argue otherwise.

However, this and other related mining activity predated any Blaine County zoning ordinance. Accordingly, the County cannot avail itself of any argument that the mine owners "abandoned" or discontinued a non-conforming use, as defined by Blaine County Code Section 9-27-5, *because that definition did not exist prior to at least 1971.* Nor can the County argue that the evidence must show that Johnston himself established a non-conforming use prior to the enactment of the ordinance, for the right to maintain a nonconforming use does not depend upon ownership or tenancy of the land on which the use is situated. The right attaches to the land itself and is not personal to the current owner or tenant. See *City of University Place v. McGuire, 9 P.3d 918, 925 (Wash App. 2000).* The non-conforming use must, however, be one which already exists at the time the ordinance is enacted, and not one which is merely contemplated. See *Boise City v. Blaser 98 Idaho 789, 791, 572 P.2d 892, 894 (1977); Estes v. City of Moscow, 96 Idaho 922, 539 P.2d 275 (1975).*

4. In general, mining activity at the MMM likely did not change much from the time the mine opened in 1880 up through at least 1970. It generally consisted of digging deep mine shafts from which ore was extracted and brought to the surface. The ore was then crushed and processed on site, and the more valuable ore was then shipped to a smelter for refining. By its very nature, such a process involves significant surface activity. Although initial surface digging might be limited to the area surrounding the mine shaft itself, it is obvious that the ore brought up from below ground, and the waste products of processing (the tailings, piles of sand, piles of more valuable ore headed to

the smelter, etc.) covers a huge area of the mine property. In other words, there were tons and tons of earth and rock and ore that came out of the ground and were processed on site through a crushing or milling process into an eventual waste product, or into a valuable (or not) by-product, for every ton of ore that was shipped off site to a smelter. It is also evident that starting a new mine shaft or shafts, or digging exploratory holes, constitutes surface digging and surface extraction, even if initially limited in scope. Whether this surface activity has or will be impermissibly expanded is a separate question. However, this historical process establishes that, well before the County enacted *any* zoning ordinance, the MMM engaged in significant surface activity, and significant storage and shipping or trucking of mine product to off site locations. Whether this shipped product consisted of valuable ore for further processing in an effort to find silver, or sand of significantly lesser value, or gravel, does not seem to be a material fact. What is important in analyzing a prior non-conforming use is the use, or an expansion of that use, not the particular end product sought or its value relative to some other mining product. If, over the years, sand or gravel has become more valuable than silver ore, or made the mining of silver ore more economically viable, that fact should not weigh into the examination of *the prior uses of the property.* The historical uses of the mine property establish a long-standing and significant use of the property to crush and process ore on site, an effort which generated voluminous by-product. In short, it is evident to the Court that the extraction, sifting, crushing, separating, processing, storing, and transportation of ore to other locations has gone on largely unabated, in general, from 1880 to at least 1970.

5. As noted above, it is immaterial whether one seeks to define this activity as a "mining operation" or a "gravel or shale pit". The conduct noted above would probably fit under either or both definitions in the zoning ordinance. (BCC 9-2-1, for example, defines a gravel or shale pit as "any point where stone, sand, gravel, or other mineral resources are removed, extracted, crushed, or stockpiled.") That same definition would also seem to fit mining activity in general. What is legally significant is the use to which the land has been put. The Court rejects any argument which might suggest that, although mining and processing and transportation of silver or other ore has gone on historically, it would be an entirely different activity if one were to extract and crush or sift rock and ore in order to extract gravel. *Once the material is dug up*, they involve the same mechanical operations. The only difference in those operations is the end product sought, or its particular value. The primary uses of the land, at least as to those particulars, once the material is out of the ground, have not changed.

While another argument is made by the County that there is a significant difference between extracting ore from below the earth, and surface mining for rip-rap or gravel, (as such an argument might support a claim of expansion of a nonconforming use, or that one use was commenced much later than another, or is subject to different scrutiny as to potential expansion of its boundaries) the fact remains that a basic and fundamental use of the property for the better part of a century has been to provide mined material from whatever source, and by whatever means, to provide a location for the crushing and processing of rock and ore and earth on site in order to obtain valuable product, to provide a location for the on-site accumulation and storage of that product or by-product, and to facilitate the transportation of portions of that product off site. In

making those observations, the Court is not making any determination that there is no difference between surface mining and subsurface mining. There is a considerable difference. The Court is only observing that (1) the historical uses of the property to extract and crush ore are similar to gravel extraction *once the material is made available*, (2) the end product sought, or its relative value, (e.g.-gravel vs. silver ore) is of no significance if the use of the property does not change, and (3) the mining activity in general at the MMM encompasses a high degree of surface activity; that is, even characterizing a mine operation as primarily subsurface does not mean that its surface activities have been limited to opening a few mine shafts. There are large and varied operations that exist and expand above ground even if surface mining is non-existent (e.g-storing mine tailings and waste or by- products such as sand and gravel).

6. Jim Walker, Sr. started in the sand and gravel business in Blaine County in 1969. He purchased excess machinery from Federal Resources, including a conveyor and other equipment he lacked for his plant. Federal Resources closed the Minnie Moore Mine on April 1, 1970, because they had exhausted all known ore reserves. Prior to that time, Federal Resources was continually grinding and crushing rock and ore, on site, to get it down to sand. Federal Resources generated, as a by-product of the mining process, huge quantities of sand, a veritable mountain of it, which was considered a waste product by the mine. Federal Resources not only allowed but encouraged Walker to haul the sand away. Walker used it for bedding material for laying pipe. Walker commenced hauling crushed earthen materials from the MMM site in 1969.

7. When Federal Resources ceased operations in 1970, they continued to allow Walker and others to haul sand away from the mine site, which they did on an as-

needed basis. From 1969 on Walker was taking earthen material from the mine site every year.

8. Carl Johnston moved to Blaine County in 1974, after moving his wife here in 1973 from Las Vegas. He bought a backhoe in 1974 to move snow. After learning how to operate it, he began obtaining work with it. Per Mr. Johnston, a Hawaiian company had taken over the MMM site, and they were closing down in 1974. He purchased a truck and some other equipment from them. Needing material for his business, he contacted Woodinville Walker, who, along with others, owned the mine site, and asked if he could take the earthen material from the mine site. He entered into an oral agreement with Woodinville Walker in 1975 whereby he could take material from the mine site if he (Carl Johnston) would pay the taxes on the mine. There was no written lease. Johnston was permitted to mine the property, and if he found value he was permitted to keep it. He took possession of the property; both he and his son lived there. He testified that he has used the property for mining activities every year since 1975.

9. Per Defendants Ex A, Johnston and Bilbray gave written notice on July 20th, 1979, of their intent to exercise an earlier option to purchase the property, contained in a document entitled "Mining Lease and Option Agreement" dated July 1, 1978, between Defendants herein and Woodinville Walker and others. Title to the mining properties was conveyed by warranty deed to the Defendants in 1979.

10. According to the testimony of Jim Walker Sr., Carl Johnston took over the MMM property in 1974 or 1975, at which time Walker began to obtain more materials from the mine site, and a wider variety of materials. Although he had a site for rip rap in lower Blaine County, it was a shorter haul from the MMM. He spoke to Carl

Johnston about obtaining rip rap from the mine site. Rip rap is essentially large rock that is used to shore up banks and earthen dikes along the Wood River. Demand for it increases greatly in high water years. The rock must be large enough to withstand movement by the river at high water, or to move a minimal amount if dumped into the river during high water. Walker began hauling rip rap from the mine site in 1975. Initially, his company took the large rocks that had already rolled off the mountain. As they used those up they would blast more off the hillside with dynamite. Blasting to obtain or loosen more rip rap occurred periodically from1976 into the early 80's at least. The only fluctuation in blasting or hauling of rip rap from the MMM was due to demand, or the quantity of rip rap already loose on the ground.

11. By 1975 or 1976 Johnston and Walker were engaged in the mining and extraction of topsoil from the MMM property. Although the County argues the testimony supporting this finding is unreliable or insufficient, the Court is not at liberty to ignore the positive, uncontradicted testimony of a credible witness, unless the testimony is inherently unreliable, or rendered so by the facts and circumstances disclosed at the hearing or trial. *Pierstorff v. Gray's Auto Shop 58 Idaho 438, 447-48, 74 P.2d 171 (1937); Dinneen v. Finch, 100 Idaho 620, 603 P.2d 575 (1979)* There is nothing inherently unreliable in the testimony supporting this finding. Sharon Parker did not move to Broadford Road until May of 1977, and can shed no light on activities at the MMM prior to that. Jim Koonce was largely gone after the mine closed in 1970. Although Johnston's testimony was attacked on the basis that he told the State in Ex 5.6.2 that he began excavation at the MMM "18 years ago as near as I know" in his Reclamation Plan dated in 1999, and put the date as "3/82" in Ex 5.6.3, those dates

conflict internally, and do not affect the testimony of either Walker or Bouttier.

12. Sharon Parker lived within a 1/4 mile of the MMM. She testified that when she hiked in that area, she observed topsoil being removed. She further testified that she started hiking in the MMM area during the summer and fall in the 1980's on a weekly basis, sometimes several times a week, and probably hiked the area for 10 years. She cannot recall when she quit hiking. There is no testimony as to the days of the week she hiked, what times of day she hiked, or the particular dates of any of her hikes. At best, she estimates the times she commenced hiking, or when she complained about blasting, as the 80's (hiking) and the blasting (early 90's). Primarily, her testimony was to the effect that when she hiked she observed little or no activity at the mine, that a gravel operation started after she quit hiking, that she heard no evidence of mining activity when she 1st moved to the Broadford area, and that blasting commenced in the 90's. It is unknown to the Court how Ms. Parker would know that a gravel operation started after she quit hiking. Presumably, she heard it, but, even granting that assumption, how one could distinguish between a gravel operation, or a crushing or sifting or other mining or mill operation is unknown. For reasons further addressed below, this testimony is insufficient, in and of itself, to establish abandonment, nor does it eliminate all of the uncontradicted evidence of nonconforming use which predated the ordinance. The Court further rejects any argument that this testimony, in and of itself, provides sufficient evidence that there was never a gravel or crushing operation at the MMM before Ms Parker quit hiking, whenever that was. It is undisputed that a huge, heavy industrial mining operation, consisting of crushing and separating of ore, among other things, existed at the mine site for decades before Ms. Parker arrived.

Ms. Parker also testified that there were times that there was noise from machinery, that there were times the noise was daily and ran early to late, that there was more truck traffic at some times than others, and that the activity got heavy when they started blasting and built the road up. Other than testimony that the blasting started, she thought, in the late 90's, (she was "not sure"), there is no mention of when this other activity started or stopped. She also testified that there were times nothing was going on, she thought it was all over, the inactivity would go on for months, and then it would kick in again. She admitted there was activity between 1977 and the 90's in the form of trucks coming and going. She admitted her husband may have purchased gravel from the mine. She also admitted that there were periods of activity at the MMM, and times it would be quiet, like during the winter.

13. One of the issues raised by this testimony, and by this case, is the level at which a prior nonconforming use must be maintained in order to protect it against an argument of abandonment. This argument is made and raised by the County, and upon which the County bears the burden of proof. The Court agrees with the County's assertion that Defendants bear the burden of proof to establish the prior nonconforming use. Although the County points to many cases that suggest nonconforming uses are disfavored in the law, and that public policy supports their rapid elimination, *abandonment* must still be properly established by proper proof. Prior to 1971 there could be no abandonment argument under Blaine Co ordinance, for no zoning ordinance existed. Between 1971 and 1977, it appears the MMM was *exempted from* application of the zoning ordinance.

14. Blaine County Ordinance No. 71-2 was adopted by Blaine County and

became effective on April 22, 1971. Section 24.22 of the 1971 Ordinance created a special exemption for "heavy industry sites." Section 24.22 defined such heavy industry sites as:

> ...the premises and structures thereon used for extracting, refining or processing of forest products or mineral resources as it existed on March 15, 1957. Such heavy industry sites are hereby exempt from the application of this ordinance together with an adjacent area for future expansion equal in size to the present site. The boundaries of those heavy industry sites qualifying for this exemption shall be indicated on the zoning map, when the owner has submitted evidence to the Commission to substantiate his exemption.

The mining properties were in use on March 15, 1957, as a heavy industry site because the mining properties were on that date being used for extracting, refining and processing mineral resources. There is no dispute as to these facts. See also Defendant's Exhibit E, which contains shipment records to the smelter in Salt Lake. There is also no dispute that Defendants never submitted evidence to the Commission to substantiate their exemption between 1971 and 1977; had they done so there is no question they would have qualified for the exemption, but the zoning map would have indicated its boundaries.

15. As a matter of law, because the MMM was exempted from the operation of the Blaine County zoning ordinance until it was amended in 1977, no abandonment argument should lie against Defendant's prior to 1977. By 1977, the ordinance provided that: " If active and continuous operations are not carried on in a nonconforming use during a continuous period of 6 months, the building or tract of land shall thereafter be used only for a continuing use." The question remains, however, at what level operations must continue in order to avoid abandonment claims after the enactment of the 1977 ordinance, or claims made that the use diminished to the point of abandonment even

prior to 1977, without any ordinance. In any event, on this record, the Court could not find sufficient factual evidence of *nonuse* for any *specific* 6 month period from 1970 to the present. Winter cannot be used by the county to justify a claim of abandonment, or simple farming operations could be deemed nonconforming-most of the land in Blaine County is non useable for surface activity from anytime between November 1 through at least March 1 of every year, (either because the ground is frozen or covered with snow) and the Court would take judicial notice of that fact. Johnston testified that a Hawaiian outfit ran it from 1970 to 1974. Walker testified to continual hauling of sand from 1969 on, and the blasting and hauling rip rap starting in 1975. Topsoil removal started at about the same time. "Abandonment" did not occur prior to 1977, nor at any time since.

16. Granted, nonuse is different than conducting "active and continuous operations," but the Court concludes it is not sufficient for the County to show *diminished use*, before or after 1977, and call it abandonment. There is no question that the level of operations at the MMM has *diminished* since the mine ceased primary operations in 1970 or 1974. At one time, per Jim Walker Sr., it was Blaine County's second largest employer. Turning back to the question of what level of activity is sufficient to avoid an argument of abandonment, the Court cannot conclude that "active and continuous operations" as defined in the ordinance means: 1) that a precipitous decline in the level of operations, or 2) conducting different operations at different times constitutes abandonment.

First, for public policy reasons, the law should not require, under penalty of possible closure of an entire operation, that a mine owner, for example, has to conduct every possible activity at every opportunity. Such requirements would serve only to

needlessly antagonize the neighbors further. Instead, for public policy reasons, the law should support, rather than discourage, minimizing activities that might constitute a nuisance, without calling it abandonment.

Second, it is obvious that mining involves many different operational aspects. In order to avoid abandonment claims, is it desirable that "active and continuous operations" should be read to mean active and continuous mining operations in general, rather than active and continuous blasting, crushing, extraction, or hauling? Shouldn't the mine owner be encouraged to blast rock from the side hill as infrequently as possible, or as the need arises, rather than on a timetable dictated by ordinance or decree of court? If, during the mining process, it is preferable to blast for 2 weeks, then haul rip rap for 2 months, and then crush rock and separate gravel for 2 months, then go underground and extract ore for 6 months, the mine owner should not risk the argument he is abandoning uses as soon as he has not conducted a particular activity for 6 months, or even longer. The ordinance should be read to mean (in this case) "mining activity" in general, as opposed to requiring particular uses during particular 6 month intervals. For these reasons, it is difficult to conclude that, even if blasting of rip rap, or separation or sifting for gravel, did not occur for months, or even years, due to low demand, that the mine owner has abandoned what was clearly a historic nonconforming use.

17. Aside from the issue of abandonment, another large issue in this case is what level of activity is required to sustain a prior nonconforming use. Is it sufficient for the owner of a historically large heavy industrial mining site, once zoning ordinance requirements appear, to go on the property periodically every 6 months and turn on the crusher for a few hours, or dig a few yards of topsoil with a front end loader, and haul it

off site, in order to preserve **forever** intensive, daily uses such as blasting, major surface excavation, or heavy off-site hauling? No issue is before the Court as to whether the mine could NOW run at the pre-70's level of operations. Perhaps **that level** of activity has been abandoned. Certainly a very strong argument could be made that any attempt to go back to pre-70's operational levels could NOW be characterized as an expansion of the currently existing use, or a dramatic increase in intensity, now that the zoning ordinance has taken effect, and at least some level of diminished use has or could be established since its adoption. The Court is not making any *rulings* as to matters set forth in this paragraph, unless specifically identified as such. It is very difficult, however, for the Court to make the leap from allowing continuation of established uses, albeit at diminished levels, to prohibiting them altogether on the basis of an intervening zoning ordinance. The Court will rule that, although particular uses identified above and elsewhere in this decision have greatly diminished since the 1970's, they have been sustained.

18. The County strongly urges the Court, in the event the Court finds that prior nonconforming uses predate the ordinance, to define the extent of the nonconformity. While that would be preferable to the Court, the parties, the neighbors, and County government, it is not possible on this record. No evidence has been presented by the parties by which the Court could define current levels of extraction, (either surface or subsurface), frequency of blasting, current operational levels of gravel extraction or production, or crushing, or storage, or heavy hauling. This is not to fault the parties. The primary thrust of the case, and the evidence, has been toward proving or disproving alleged nonconforming uses between 1970 and into the 1990's , rather than

toward setting current or recently historical levels of operational activity. The parties would be well advised, however, to come to terms as to present or anticipated usage, in order to avoid continuous litigation as to whether usage in the future is expanding, enlarging, or intensifying, or, for reasons pointed to above, whether abandonment of a specified use is occurring if a particular activity is not undertaken regularly within any given 6 months.

19. Although the Court can find that Defendants have established prior nonconforming uses which predate the ordinance, nothing in this decision should be read or interpreted to mean that Defendants have established a right to maintain any particular activity for any particular length of time, or at any particular operational level. In general, nonconforming uses have no inherent right to be extended or enlarged, and expansion or enlargement of a nonconforming use contrary to a zoning ordinance is unlawful. *Baxter v.City of Preston,* 115 Idaho 607, 610, 768 P.2d 1340 (1989); *Glengary-Gamlin Protective Ass'n, Inc. v.Bird, 106 Idaho 84, 90, 675 P. 2d 344, 350 (App. 1984).*

20. The Court finds Robert Bouttier to be credible and reliable witness. He bought property on Lower Broadford Road in 1973, and has battled the Wood River ever since. He owns a good deal of river frontage, and about 5/8 of a mile of that consists of a dike. He conducts constant maintenance on his dike. Over the years, he has purchased 750 loads of rip rap, or approximately 7500 yards of it. One year accounted for 200 loads. The first flood he dealt with was in 1974. He met Carl Johnston in 1975. During the 1983 flood he had to build a dike around his house, and spent 3 years rebuilding and repairing damage from that flood. During high water, he would walk the dike every night.

He has good recall of the flood years, and, therefore the years he had need for rip rap. Maintenance on the dike has been continuous. He would purchase his rip rap from Carl Johnston and the MMM site. He started purchasing rip rap in 74-75. He would use his own truck to haul it and it was often loaded, or the rip rap was hauled by, KD Construction, or Myers Construction, or Valley Paving. At first' they took available rock off the floor of the mining property, and then blasted and separated as needed in subsequent years..

Mr. Bouttier's testimony was in line with, and corroborated that of Walker and Carl Johnston. The County had no evidence to contradict or rebut their testimony regarding activities at the MMM site between 1970 and at least 1977. Accordingly, the Court finds that each year during the period of time beginning in 1975 until County authorities demanded that the Defendants cease their operations in 1999, the Defendants mined shale, gravel, and top soil from the mining properties.

21. Both Defendants and the County have cited cases regarding the "diminishing asset doctrine". See, for example, *DuPage County v. Elmhurst-Chicago Stone Co. 165 N.E.2d 310, (Ill. 1960); County of DuPage v. Gary-Wheaton Bank 192 N.E.2d 311 (1963); Lamb v. A.D. McKee, Inc., 160 A. 563; Gibbens & Reed Company v. North Salt Lake City, 431 P.2d 559 (Utah 1967); Stephan and Sons, Inc., v Municipality of Anchorage Zoning Bd. Of Examiners and Appeals, 685 P.2d 98 (Alaska 1984).* The Court accepts this doctrine and determines it has relevance to the present case. According to the Alaska Court in *Stephan and Sons, Inc,:* "An owner of a nonconforming use may sometimes be found to have a vested right to use the entire tract even though only a portion of the tract was used when the restrictive ordinance was

enacted." The determining factor is "whether the nature of the initial nonconforming use, in the light of the character and adaptability to such use of the entire parcel, manifestly implies that the entire property was appropriated to such use prior to the adoption of the restrictive zoning ordinance." *Id.* The mere intention or hope on the part of the landowner to extend the use over the entire tract is insufficient; the intent must be objectively manifested by the present operations."

In this case, the diminishing asset doctrine is complicated by the intervention of the 1971 Blaine County Ordinance, portions of which are cited in para. 14 above, which exempted "heavy industrial sites" (the MMM being one) from application of the ordinance "together with an adjacent area for future expansion equal in size to the present site." The Court has found that Defendants first began mining topsoil in 1975, which is between the 71 ordinance, and the 1977 amendments. Blasting of rip rap also started in this period. Although blasting on the mine property has occurred since the turn of the last century, or before, (and is a pre-existing non conforming use), blasting to obtain rip rap off the nose of the hill identified in the middle and bottom row of photos contained in Exhibit 4 was newly initiated "surface mining" in 1975. In short, the Court will characterize these two particular activities (mining of topsoil and blasting for rip rap) as surface mining. Neither of these activities was a pre-existing nonconforming use prior to the 1971 ordinance, which makes it different than many of the other uses the Court has examined. *However, the only legal consequence which can flow from this determination is as to the* ***size or boundary*** *of the area to be allotted for these uses, either by determining (1) that the 1971 ordinance, in effect when these uses were undertaken, limited the size of the area for future expansion, (limited the area "for future expansion*

equal in size to the present site"?) or by (2) determining how the diminishing asset doctrine should apply, in order to limit operations of this nature to prescribed boundaries. This is so because both of these uses (blasting for rip rap and mining of topsoil), although established after the 1971 ordinance, are still nonconforming uses which predate the 1977 amendment. In other words, the 1971 zoning ordinance did not make any attempt to limit or prohibit these uses on this mining site, only to regulate the size and area for future expansion of the "heavy mining site". Thus, even if the digging and crushing and sifting of rock and earth for gravel (as opposed to ore) was determined to be more surface activity than subsurface, and began between the 71 and 77 changes to the zoning ordinance, the result would be the same- the County cannot prohibit its continuing use, but the boundaries and areas for future expansion have yet to be defined. In sum, other than being able to identify the areas in which these activities (topsoil and blasting for rip rap) were initially undertaken, and have continued, the Court is unable (like with many of the other non-conforming uses) to establish identifiable boundaries. The Court is able, however, to determine and conclude, under the diminishing asset doctrine as outlined in the Alaska case, that in 1977, when the ordinance was amended, the Defendants had not and did not manifest an intention to appropriate the WHOLE of the 265 acres they own to mining topsoil, or gravel, or to blast for rip rap.

22. The County's initial Complaint requested that Defendants activities at the MMM be enjoined, determined to be unlawful, and prohibited in toto. The County further requested the Defendants be required to restore the property to its original condition, and that daily civil penalties be imposed. Defendant's Answer and Counterclaim sought to establish the pre-existing nature of their uses. To that end, the

trial has accomplished its objectives identified in the pleadings. To go beyond the pleadings and the proof at this point, and establish and delineate area boundaries for activities such as gravel extraction, mining of topsoil, or blasting for rip rap, or to determine what might be acceptable operational levels of activity such as blasting, crushing, subsurface digging, or heavy hauling, given the 25 plus years of activity and history since the adoption of the 1977 ordinance, is unwarranted, and, given the state of the record, unwise. As to these matters, the parties must come to terms, or they will become the subject of future litigation. By these comments the Court is specifically determining that res judicata and collateral estoppel DO NOT apply to the matters identified in this paragraph. More particularly, the Court is unable to and cannot, in this litigation and upon this record, determine the appropriate factual and legal interplay between (1) *current* v. historical operational levels of pre-existing nonconforming uses, in order to quantify and set them at acceptable levels into the future, (2) the boundaries of surface activities to be established under either the 1971 ordinance, or the diminishing asset doctrine, and (3) where and when and how *any* of these mining activities, if not undertaken already in 1977 in specific locations, (and not "objectively manifested" by operations to be expanded over the whole property) could or should be allowed now on a slope exceeding 25%. In this litigation, the parties are able only to plead and prove and enable the Court to determine that Defendants have established identified activities and uses at specific points in time.

23. If there is uncertainty as to whether a particular comment elsewhere in this decision rises to the level of a factual finding, or a ruling or conclusion for purposes of res judicata, the parties are advised to raise it by proper motion to alter or amend, and it

will be clarified for future reference. 23.

24. Heavy industrial mining activities had been occurring on the mining properties prior to April 22, 1971, when the 1971 Ordinance became effective.

25. Blaine County Ordinance 77-5 was adopted by Blaine County and became effective on April 7, 1977. The 1977 Ordinance is codified as Title 9 of the Ordinances of Blaine County.

26. The 1977 Ordinance defines a non-conforming use to be "any use existing on the effective date of this ordinance or any amendment thereto which does not conform to the use regulations of this ordinance or any amendment thereto." The Court does not interpret this language to mean that only uses of the property actually being conducted on the day the ordinance is effective can be considered non-conforming. That is, if blasting or rock crushing had not been going on at the MMM on the exact effective date of the ordinance, but had been going on historically at the mine site to the extent they could be considered established uses of the property, the Court concludes they are pre-existing nonconforming uses, which the ordinance cannot prohibit.

27. The 1977 Ordinance made gravel or shale pits a conditional use in the A-10 zoning district and a prohibited use in the R-5 zoning district.

28. On December 18, 1991, Blaine County enacted Ordinance No. 91-15, which amended provisions in the Blaine County Code pertaining to the Mountain Overlay District. The 1991 Ordinance prohibited any use occurring on slopes of greater than 25% without a site alteration permit.

III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Venue is correct in Blaine County, and the Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and the parties.

2. The burden of establishing a non-conforming use belongs to the property owner asserting it. The Defendants must establish that the use lawfully existed when the applicable ordinances were enacted. See Baxter v. City of Preston, 115 Idaho 607, 608-09, 768 P.2d 1340, 1341-42 (1989). The Court concludes the Defendants have established pre-existing nonconforming uses as identified herein.

3. The use of the mining properties constitutes a pre-existing non-conforming use under the language of the 1971 Ordinance and the 1977 Ordinance. The property was mined continuously from 1880 until the County until it ceased major industrial operations in 1970 or 1974, and thereafter the prior nonconforming uses identified herein were continued, although some greatly diminished in intensity, until demanded it to be shut down in 1999 by Blaine County.

4. The use was not unlawfully expanded by the removal and sale of shale, building rock and rip rap, fill material, gravel and topsoil when those uses commenced.

5. Blaine County bears the burden of proving abandonment. The pre-existing non-conforming uses were diminished but never abandoned. The evidence does not permit the Court to conclude there were ever 6 specific continuous months of inactivity that the Court could conclude constituted abandonment after the enactment of the 1977 ordinance.

6. As a matter of law, whether the mining properties were ever unpatented mining claims is now of no legal significance. Once the claims became patented, and the Defendants became owners of the property in fee simple, they had no right superior to

that of any other citizen to avoid the operation of the Blaine County zoning ordinances. The Court cannot find or conclude that Blaine County has undertaken any activity which "stands as an obstacle to the accomplishment of the full purposes and objectives of Congress" that is not warranted by existing law, nor do the County's zoning regulations result in the prohibition of federally sponsored activity. The MMM property is subject to the zoning laws of Blaine County, and the operation of the zoning ordinances is not pre-empted by federal law.

7. Determinations made above in the section delineated "Mixed Findings Of Fact and Conclusions of Law," where relevant, are incorporated herein as Conclusions of Law. In other words, though it may not separately be set forth in this section as a Conclusion of Law, if it could fairly be called one above, it is.

8. The Court does not accept the argument of the County that because the Defendants may have operated for years without a "Reclamation Plan" or similar approval from the State of Idaho, their use of the property has therefore been "unlawful," (or their nonconforming use has not been in *lawful existence* at all times in the past), so that it cannot be rendered lawful now. Whatever deficiencies existed in their operation at the state level have apparently been cured. No evidence exists that the State of Idaho, who has actual knowledge of Defendant's operation, has made any effort to stop it or shut it down at any time; in fact, the evidence shows the State has engaged Defendants in the permitting process. More importantly, however, the fact that any defects in the Defendant's operation *are cureable* prevents the County from asserting this position. There is a legal distinction to be drawn between an "unlawful" use which *can never be rendered lawful*, and one which requires a permit. One may not continue an unlawful

use, (e.g.- a house of prostitution, or an opium den) by arguing that its existence predates a zoning ordinance. One may, however, lawfully continue a permitted use by obtaining the proper permits. While a Court may not allow continuation of an unlawful use in violation of zoning ordinances, it may allow continuation of a lawful permitted use, now in compliance.

9. The Court rejects any argument that the County is presently estopped (on the basis of prior conduct between Defendants and earlier County officials or employees) from enforcing the zoning laws.

10. There is no evidence to support any claim made by Defendants that they have a pre-existing nonconforming use consisting of the ability to transport minerals, earth, ore, gravel, rock, or any other earthen material *to the site* of the MMM in order to crush it, process it , treat it, store it, or separate it. Such activity would be prohibited, presumably, by the current ordinances, unless the same might be required for reclamation purposes by an appropriate governmental agency.

11. Counsel for the Defendants is requested to prepare an appropriate form of Judgment for the Court's signature.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 15 day of August, 2005

Robert J. Elgee
District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 16 day of ~~July~~ August, 2005, I caused to be served a true copy of the foregoing document by the method indicated below, and addressed to each of the following:

Bruce Collier, Esq.
P.O. Box 249
Ketchum, ID 83340

✓ U.S. Mail, Postage Prepaid
_ Hand Delivered
_ Overnight Mail
_ Telescope

Timothy Graves, Esq.
Blaine County Prosecuting
Attorney's Office
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_ U.S. Mail, Postage Prepaid
✓ Hand Delivered
_ Overnight Mail
_ Telecopy

Deputy Clerk