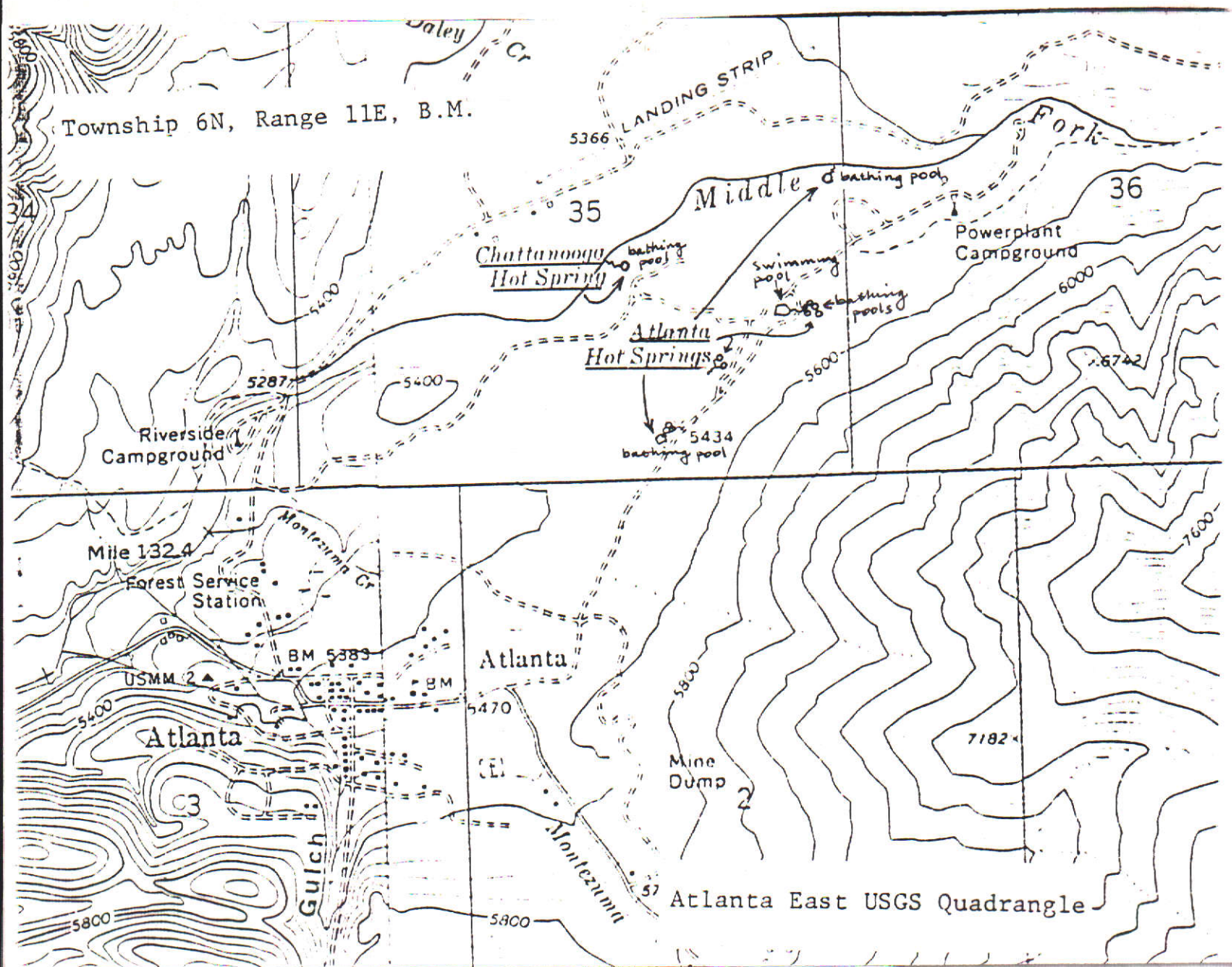


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(8) Remarks _____



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 Blaine)

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.

The Village of Atlanta, Idaho, by and through the Atlanta Historical Society, by its President:

Benny Moorman
(Claimant)

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1985.

[Signature]
Notary Public
Residing at [Signature]

My commission expires July 1, 1988

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Received by <u>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>10/31/85</u>	Exception filed by:	Forwarded to	Date
Prelim. check by <u>625</u>	Date <u>11/6/85</u>		claimant by:	
\$30.00 fee received by <u>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>11/31/85</u>	# <u>36175</u>		
Published in <u>Mountain Home News</u>				
Dates <u>11/28 & 12/5/85</u>				





STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT



Under the provisions of Section 42-243, Idaho Code, any person using or claiming rights to the public waters of Idaho established by diversion and application to a beneficial use must file a claim with the Department of Water Resources on or before June 30, 1983. Exempted from this filing are single family domestic uses as defined in Section 42-230(d), Idaho Code. Also exempted are rights represented by a permit, license, decree, adjudicated right, or a previously filed claim.

The filing of this claim does not confirm the water right claimed but failure to file may result in forfeiture of a water right.

Notice is hereby given that Village of Atlanta, Idaho (a/k/a Townsite of Atlanta, Idaho)
by and through the Atlanta Historical Society (Name of Claimant)
PO Box Atlanta, Idaho 83601 Telephone No. _____
(Mailing Address) (Zip Code)

claims a right to the diversion and beneficial use of the surface or ground water. The extent and nature of said claim is as follows:

(1) Date of priority: (When was the water first applied to a beneficial use) September 1876 (Appendix A)

A claim is not acceptable on a ground water source with a priority later than March 25, 1963 or on a surface water source with a priority later than May 20, 1971. An exception is that a claim may be filed on single family domestic use from a ground water source.

(2) Describe the source of water: (Name of stream, lake, spring, etc., or ground water) Chattanooga Hot Springs (and Snake tributary to Middle Fork of Boise River River).

(3) Describe the purpose for which the water has been used and the time during the year when you have used the right claimed: bathing, therapeutic and related domestic and recreational uses.

	(cfs, af)	(Domestic, Irrigation, Stock, Etc.)	(Both dates inclusive)	
			(Mo., Day)	(Mo., Day)
Quantity	<u>0.22 cfs</u>	Use <u>(all of above)</u>	Period of Use From <u>1/1</u>	To <u>12/31</u>
Quantity	<u>0.22 cfs</u>	Use <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Period of Use From	To
Quantity	<u>0.22 cfs</u>	Use <u>RECREATION</u>	Period of Use From <u>1/1</u>	To <u>12/31</u>
Quantity		Use	Period of Use From	To
Quantity		Use	Period of Use From	To

(4) 0.22 cfs TOTAL QUANTITY USED. (See Appendix B).
(cfs, af)

(5) A) Point of diversion: (Location of point where water is diverted from its source)
NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 35 Twp. 6N Rge. 11E B.M., County of Elmore
Additional points of diversion:

B) Describe means of diversion of water: (Pump and pipeline, well, diversion dam, reservoir, length of ditch and field, etc.). Give sizes and capacities: be as specific as possible. Describe any changes in the system and give the date of the change. Water is diverted from its discharge points (a series of vents on a cliff) and channeled into a stone-lined bathing pool constructed and maintained by the citizens of Atlanta and situated next to the Middle Fork of the Boise River.

(6) A) Describe location of use by listing number of irrigated acres within each 40-acre tract in appropriate box. If use is not for irrigation, place an "X" in appropriate box to show location.

T	R	SEC.	NE%				NW%				SW%				SE%				TOTAL
			NE%	NW%	SW%	SE%	NE%	NW%	SW%	SE%	NE%	NW%	SW%	SE%	NE%	NW%	SW%	SE%	
6N	11E	35														X			

No. of acres n/a

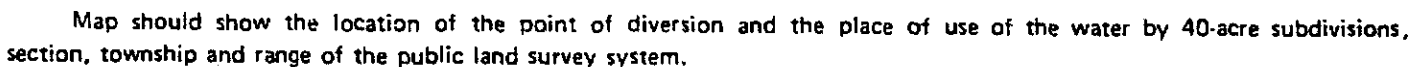
B) If water is used for other than irrigation, fully describe that use, being as specific as possible: The water from Chattanooga Hot Springs is approximately 50° C. (122° F.) and has been used by Atlanta citizens and their guests for bathing, therapeutic and related domestic and recreational purposes continuously since at least September 1876.

NOTE: Include here the type and number of stock watered: n/a

(7) If you are claiming water as a member of an organization, list name of organization: The Village of Atlanta, Idaho, by and through the Atlanta Historical Society, an Idaho non-profit organization.

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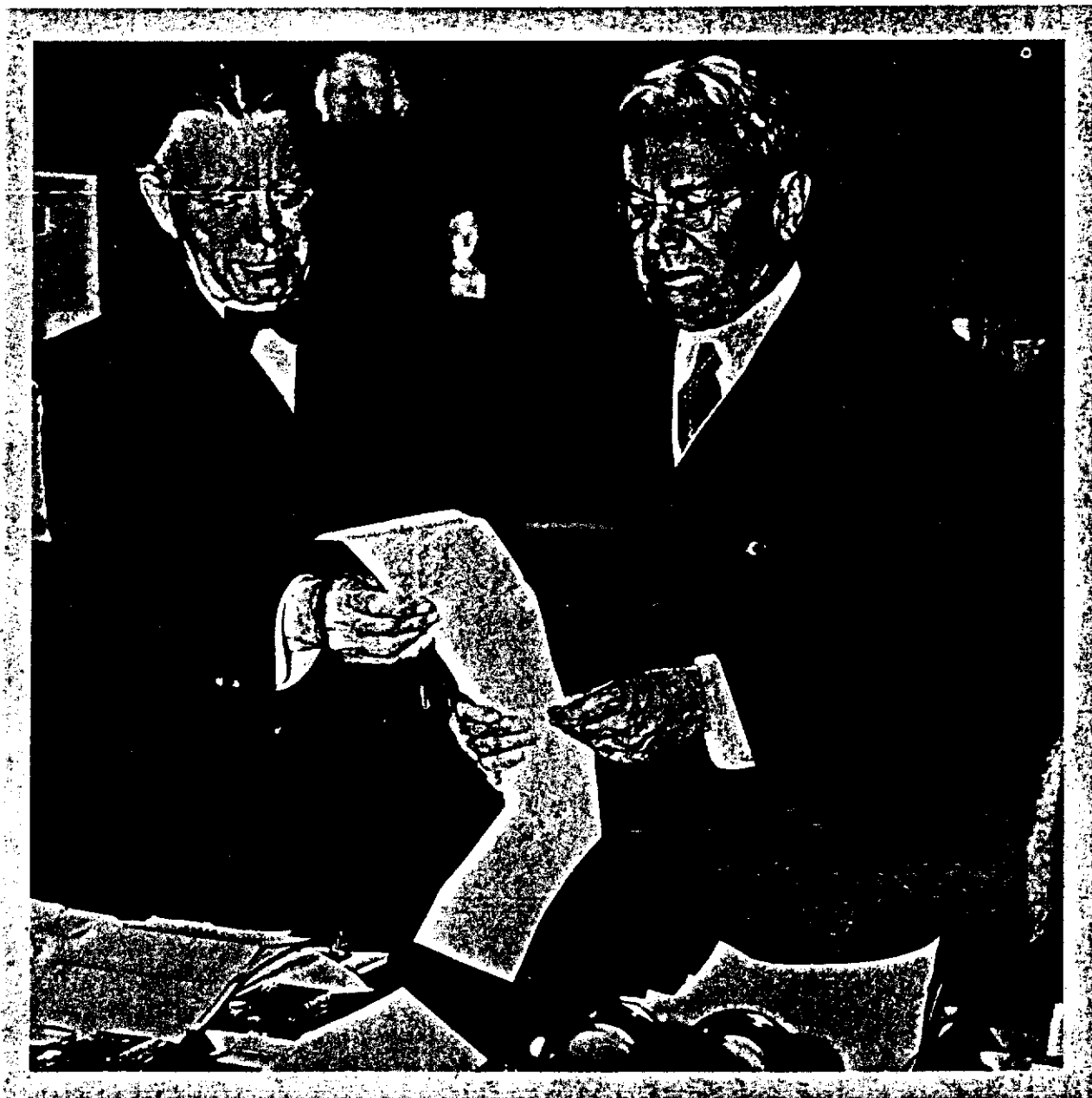
Forwarded to _____ Date _____
claimant by: _____

IDAHO

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MICROFILMED

ROCKY BAR AND ATLANTA IN 1876

by W.A. GOULDER

After moving west over the Oregon Trail in 1845, Goulder joined the Clearwater gold rush to Pierce and served in the Idaho legislature. A writer and poet, he described many Idaho communities for The Idaho Statesman in a series of letters including these from Atlanta (shown on pages 18-19) and Rocky Bar.



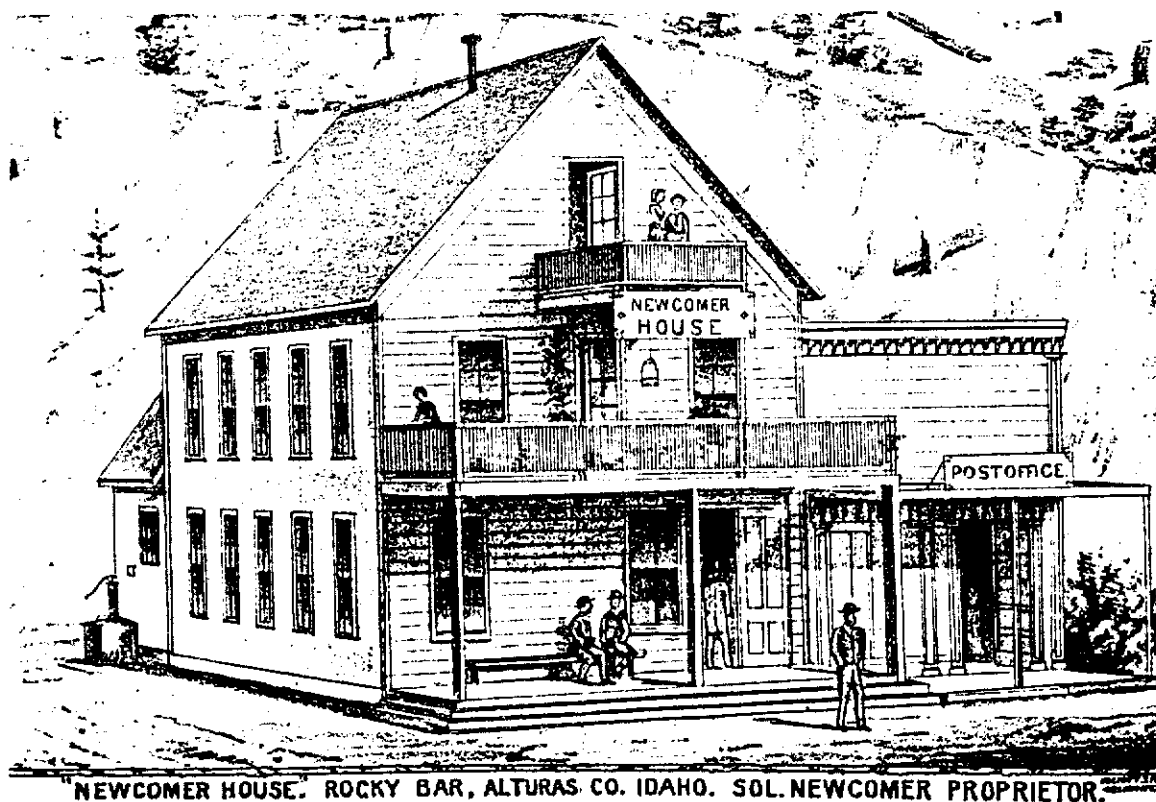
Rocky Bar, I.T.
Sept. 3d, 1876

DEAR STATESMAN: — A Day and [a] half passed at the Luna House in Idaho City in quiet rest and in enjoyment of the many comforts, and the pleasant society always found there, so far restored my health and courage that I felt prepared to undertake the rough and fatiguing ride across the high and rugged mountains which intervened between the Basin and the mining region of Alturas county.

Fortune favored me in the matter of traveling companions, as George Ainslie, Esq.,¹ the District Attorney, was obliged to come over to attend the sitting of the District Court which convenes here to-morrow. Mr. M. G. Luney² was also one of the party of three. On the afternoon of August 31st, after a touching parting scene and affectionate leave taking between these two old married men and their amiable spouses, which brought tears of envy and regret to the eyes of the youthful

wandering scribe whom the fates have so far doomed to leave every place unblessed and unvisited, we bid farewell to Idaho City and commenced the long and perilous journey of fifty miles across the mountains by what is known as the old Goodrich trail.³ This route is very seldom passed over at present, and should be entirely abandoned, as the road from Atlanta down the Middle Boise to Boise City, or, across the mountains to the Banner road is far preferable. Between Idaho City and Rocky Bar, by the Goodrich trail, four mountains are traversed which rise, at least, five thousand feet above the beds of the intervening tributaries of the Boise river. The first is the rim of the Basin, which is gained by a gradual ascent from the waters of Moore's creek, but which descends abruptly into the deep canyon of North Boise. Another high mountain with steep sides is interposed between the latter stream and the Middle fork of the Boise river.

It was after night-fall when we arrived at the old Goodrich ranch on the Middle fork.⁴



The place is at present occupied by a Mr. Turner, when at home, but on this occasion he was absent and the doors all locked and nailed up. Two of our party were aged and indisposed and the evening gave promise of a night too cold to be passed in the open air without blankets; but the house was fastened up, and what could three scrupulously honest men do, unprovided with burglar's tools? Resigning myself to the hopeless danger of the situation, I went to the river for water and returning found that a small opening had been made in the side of the house and saw a light blazing on the hearth. Near it, calmly smoking his pipe, sat the venerable patriarch of the Basin, Matt. Luney, who kindly invited me to "walk in." The crime of house-breaking being already committed, I thought I might innocently share in the benefits so much needed, so I thrust my head through the aperture, but could get no further than the shoulders. I pronounced the opening too small, but friend Luney instructed me to put my arms through first. I did so, and by

persistent wiggling managed to get in. The Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Ainslie, who, before leaving Idaho City, had provided himself with a strong new rope, in view of the probable termination of criminal cases to be tried at Rocky Bar, was present and offered no words of remonstrance, but followed me into the house and fully shared in the fruits of Mr. Luney's enterprise.

After we had thoroughly warmed and made ourselves comfortable and partaken of an excellent supper, by supplementing our cold lunch with the tea, sugar, and whatever we found handy, I ventured to give expression to some scruples which arose in my mind, touching the propriety of Mr. Luney's course, when that venerable gentleman arose and impressively remarked, that bolts and bars were not intended to keep honest men and gentlemen from obtaining what they needed, but to deter thieves from committing wicked depredations; that the honest man and true gentleman is a law unto himself, and can, when the occasion requires it, fearlessly and

innocently do what the thief and burglar would never dare attempt. This novel line of defence entirely dissipated my scruples; and, earnestly hoping that it might prove equally satisfactory to the owner of the house, we all retired to bed with every pressing want supplied and with consciences void of offense. In the night Mr. Luney was taken with cramps in the legs, and would have suffered severely, but for Dr. Perry Davis, who was represented by a bottle of his celebrated pain killer. This remedy vigorously rubbed on the legs and doses taken into the stomach arrested the cramps and brought relief. Had it not been for the very able and satisfactory defence made by the gentleman before retiring, the shade of superstition which tinges all minds more or less would have prompted me to regard this attack as an act of punishment from above.

Next morning we crossed Middle Boise and climbed the high mountain which lies between it and Roaring river, one of its tributaries. From the summit of this mountain the view is very grand and imposing. Mountains of every conceivable shape and size seem heaped and tumbled confusedly together and piled one above and beyond the other away into the dim distance all around. Looking down almost perpendicularly, we could see the bright little river winding among the grooves of cottonwood and quaking aspens, the narrow, verdant valley reposing in tranquil beauty between the huge mountains like a sweet babe dressed in green robes, sleeping the arms of a rude and terrible giant. The sides and summits of the mountains around are, for the most part, barren, rugged and rocky, but so largely relieved by groves and belts of evergreens that the scene is at once awfully grand and exquisitely beautiful. Here are the results of the great upheavals which have given Idaho her treasure house in the silver seamed mountains of Alturas. They have called forth the admiration of all who have seen them, and can only be appreciated by those who are fortunate enough to stand upon their summits and gaze upon their glories. They cannot be described. The pen may pile up the Alps, upon the Andes; may gem the bosom of the

imaginary range with silver sea-like lakes; fill its indentations with glittering glaciers; clothe its slopes with broad, dark forests and its summits with eternal snow, and send upward through a thousand cone-like peaks the liquid fire which fills and overflows its heart, and deck its feet with queenly cities, girdled by great rivers flowing to the boundless sea, and it would only be a vain array of words. A quiet look at the tamest mountain scene in Idaho is worth more than all the pen pictures that can be made.

Crossing the stream called Roaring river we ascended the last and the steepest hill on the route.⁵ From the top of this one we can see the basin-like formation which holds the mines of Alturas. A greyish granite, nearly white, gives the mountain side the appearance of being touched by a light fall of snow, huge blocks and boulders of granite lie strewed around or piled up in grotesque and romantic forms.

Following the winding trail along the shaded ravines and across the rocky ridges, we at length entered the narrow canyon in which the town of Rocky Bar is situated. The town owes its name to masses of granite boulders which cover a considerable [part] of the narrow space between the steep high hills which rise on either hand. Approaching the town the first sign of settlement is an old dismantled arrastra. The next is one of these primitive crushers in operation, grinding the quartz between granite blocks. We next pass the mills and hoisting work of some mines which are now idle. Of these I will write when I have time to learn more about them. We arrived at the fine new hotel kept by Mr. Sol. Newcomer⁶ about four o'clock in the afternoon of September 1st and found the town pretty well filled with citizens from all parts of the county. The Democratic County Convention was in session; that and the approaching term of court were the causes of the gathering . . .

I have not yet been able to learn enough about the mines to write intelligently. I was quite unwell on arriving here and have had no opportunity to inspect them. That they are very rich there can be no doubt. The

shipments of ore prove this. The[re] seems to be two currents of feeling and opinion here with regard to mining operations. On the one hand it is said that the ore is taken out of the mine and shipped abroad and that nothing is brought back — not even enough to pay the laborers, many of whom have several months' wages due; — that the mines are being worked by lessees residing out of the Territory, who may repudiate at the end of their lease and leave the working man without redress. On the other it is said that claims against the lessees are perfectly good and that all indebtedness will be paid as soon as the present temporary obstacles can be removed. I do not understand the situation yet and have no desire to write anything that would prejudice the interest of any person or class, but if it is true that these rich lodes are owned and controlled by capitalists who do not belong to Idaho, and who have no other interest here than to draw the proceeds of these mines, and if it is true that the mines are leased to parties who cannot be made immediately and legally responsible to the men who work for them, the mines being

worked and the ore shipped out and no money disbursed here, then it is difficult to see in what way the mines can prove a source of prosperity to the people of Alturas county. A mountain of pure gold would be valueless to them if they are to derive no other benefit than the pleasure of handling it.

Some of the people here seem to expect of the next Legislature that the laws will be so changed that it will be impossible for corporations to swindle working men out of their wages. If anything can be effected in this direction it must be done by electing honest working men to the Legislature. If corporations are allowed to place their own paid agents to the law-making body, it is certain that no law will be made that will protect the rights and interests of the working men.

Rocky Bar, I.T.
Sept. 5th, 1876

DEAR STATESMAN: — The District Court is in full blast and Newcomer's new hotel is filled to overflowing. The worthy host and hostess are doing their very best for the comfort of their numerous guests, but the building is in an unfinished state, the crowd is immense and the market poorly supplied with many coveted articles of food

Yesterday the town was visited by a very severe hail storm accompanied with thunder and lightning. The ground was thickly covered with the white frozen pellets and water ran in torrents through the streets. The weather is still stormy and threatening heavy rains.

In the warehouse of A. & J. Pfeiffer the sacks of rich ore from the Atlanta mines lie piled up, enough to load several wagons, awaiting shipment to the railroad; while long trains of heavily laden mules are daily coming in from the mines bringing more of the same freight. Why must all this crude wealth go so far for reduction? Mr.[G. W.] Crafts' mill, at Banner, in Boise county, is working ores equally difficult and rebellious to within ninety per cent. of the closest assays that he could make. If works were erected at Boise

¹George Ainslie, 37 at the time, had come to Idaho in 1862 and had been editor of the *Idaho World* (Idaho City) from 1869 to 1873. His term as district attorney for the Second District lasted from 1875 to 1879, and from 1879 to 1883 he served as territorial delegate to the United States House of Representatives.

²Matthew G. Luney, in his late 50's at the time of the trip, was an englishman who had come to Idaho in 1864. He served in the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature in the third, eighth, ninth, and thirteenth sessions and was a Boise County Commissioner from 1873 to 1875; but he was best known as proprietor of the Luna House Hotel in Idaho City.

³See below, pp. 26-27.

⁴The Goodrich Ranch was at Alexander Flat on the Middle Fork.

⁵With an elevation at the trail crossing of about 7200 feet, this ridge rises about 2000 feet above Roaring River and above Rocky Bar. Connecting Steel Mountain (9730 feet) with Trinity Mountain (9473 feet), it reaches a maximum elevation of 8194 feet a mile or two from the Goodrich Trail.

⁶Newcomer had come to the Snake River below the mouth of the Payette in 1862 and there had become involved in the first of a series of enterprises around southwestern Idaho. He settled at Rocky Bar in 1869, when he bought a livery stable there, and in 1874 he married the owner of the hotel to which Goulder refers.

City and the ores taken there and reduced it would save the difference in transportation to the companies and prove a vast benefit to the Territory. With reduction works at Boise City the cost and difficulty of transporting machinery into the mountains would also be saved as well as the difference in the price of labor.

The Buffalo Company's mill⁷ has arrived from Kelton and is now near its destination. With regard to the mines, their location extent and operation, our accomplished and well informed local correspondent here, "Sidrad,"⁸ is so thoroughly versed in everything pertaining to them that I would gladly leave in his hands the task he has so far performed to the satisfaction of everybody. For me it is a tangled skein which I have not yet found opportunity or ability to unravel. That there is here in these mountains a vast store house of wealth which has yet been only partially revealed has been established beyond all possibility of doubt. Vast bodies of ore of nearly pure silver are already in sight. The mines are showing up better and better with every new advance made into the vein.

The only subjects of regret [are] the obvious one of sending the ore out of the country for reduction, and the alleged failure of the companies to distribute any of the proceeds here, but this, like the Devil, may not be as bad as it is painted. It is confidently and positively asserted here, by those who ought to know, that these evils, so far as they may be real, will soon be remedied, and that for the greater part they are purely imaginary.

There are always two sides to a question and it is not best to decide until both have had a hearing, but I cannot help contrasting in my mind the different effects of the two systems, the one here and the other in Boise county, where mines of far less value are owned and successfully worked by resident citizens with their own means and who disburse monthly, thousands of dollars which enters into the general circulation and makes times comparatively flush and easy.

Two heavily loaded teams, consisting of ten animals and two wagons each, arrived this morning from Kelton. One team discharged

cargo at Winkleback's liquor establishment. The cargo consists of some thirty barrels in all and were said by the spectators to contain a kind of fluid promotive of Democratic majorities. The arrival of this supply of ammunition settled the hash for the Republicans here, as an experienced Democrat from Boise county, after gauging the barrels and estimating the number of gallons, fixed the Democratic majority at such a figure that it makes the contest hopeless. The other team was loaded with assorted merchandise for Messrs. A. & J. Pfeiffer. The presence of these teams, with a pack train arriving at the same time, the pleasant intermingling and friendly greetings between teamsters, packers, lawyers and mules and the long ranges of whisky barrels which were being lovingly gazed upon by the affectionate citizens, formed an edifying and instructive scene, and caused the little street to present quite an attractive appearance.

It takes a raw hand some time to get the hang of a strange barn, but I hope before leaving to be able to write a more interesting letter. The people here are very genial and hospitable; making visitors feel quite at home.

All seem hopeful of a better time rapidly approaching.

Atlanta, I.T.,
Sept. 9, 1876

DEAR STATESMAN:

From Rocky Bar to Atlanta the road passes over mountain summits eight thousand feet above the sea level, bringing into view at every point the grandest and most charming scenery that my eyes ever beheld.

Travelers here, who have seen all the mountain regions of Europe and America agree that, in point of sublimity and beauty, the mountains of Alturas challenge comparison with any other portion of the earth's corrugated surface. Seven miles from Rocky Bar the highest point is reached, after passing up wooded ravines and through the pine and fir groves along the steep hill sides when the forest gives out and the whole world

of mountains, grand, rugged and beautiful bursts upon the sight.

The two towns are connected by a wagon road, but the grades are of the steepest and barely practicable for loaded teams. Soon after passing the summit we left the wagon road and took the pack trail which leads down to the Middle Boise by a shorter, but not steeper route, following the course of a small stream called James' creek to the point where it joins the river, about two miles below the town of Atlanta. Along this route the scenery passes the power of pen or pencil to describe or to delineate. The hill sides are bristling with granite crags and peaks of every form, dimension and height, and in every possible attitude from perpendicular to horizontal. The prevailing color of the rocks is a greyish white, but most agreeably relieved by patches and streaks of brown and red and yellow. The multiform granite rises heavenward in steeples, minarets, towers and domes, while the dark evergreen forest growth of pine and spruce and fir surrounds the bases of the crags and sends skirmishers up their sides and on to their tops, where they fasten their fang-like roots in the narrow crevices and wave their gnarled and twisted branches in the breeze like weird sentinels, dwarfed and deformed, but brave and determined. In the bottom of the ravine, the little mountain stream, clear as crystal and nearly hidden by its green borders of alder and aspen, is laughing and leaping from rock to rock, forming a glittering series of tiny cascades and cataracts, until worn out and vexed for want of rest it throws itself into the arms of its elder sister to be borne oceanward with all the family of torrents, rivulets, brooks and rivers.

⁷Investors from Buffalo, New York, acquired an extension of the original Atlanta discovery lode in 1874 and sent out 27 tons of ore to Newark, New Jersey, at a cost of \$900. With a yield of \$19,000 on this trial lot, the company brought a stamp mill (equipped with a Washoe process recovery system) to Atlanta in 1876. This recovery process, developed for the Comstock lode in Nevada, worked poorly at Atlanta; only 55 percent of the silver was saved in the trial run which began May 3, 1877. This was still twenty per cent better than previous attempts.

⁸The Statesman's correspondent, who used the pseudonym "Sidrad," was C.J. Dardis.

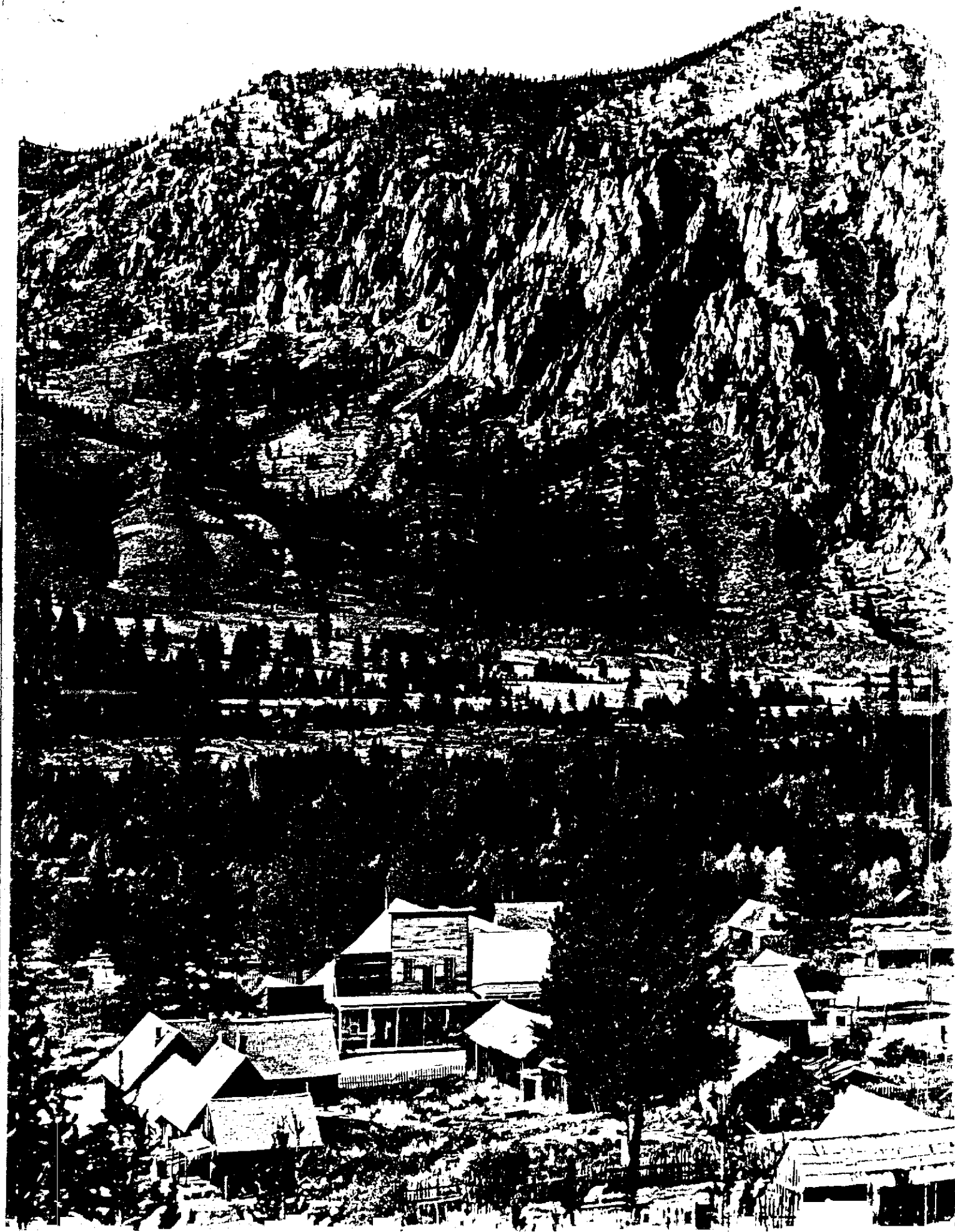
Here is a scene built and painted and garlanded by the hand of the Great Architect, Gardener and Painter for the special relief and delectation of the fatigued and way-worn tourist.

We reached the comparatively level land near the Middle Boise, at a point known as Alturas Bar. Here, in former years, considerable placer mining was done; the evidences of which are seen in patches of naked bed-rock, heaps of boulders and deserted and dilapidated cabins.

We arrived at Cummings' hotel, in Alturas, at two o'clock p.m., and were grieved to find the worthy landlord confined to his room with a distressing illness. The amiable landlady, Mrs. Cummings, is fully equal to all the requirements of hotel keeping and knows how to make guests comfortable. Here we found milk and fresh fish in abundance, with good bread, good coffee and good beds.

The town of Atlanta is situated on a smooth plain of about two hundred acres, surrounded on all sides by rugged and lofty mountains. The ground slopes gradually to the river, forming one of the best and most beautiful town sites I ever saw. Across this area runs a creek of good size, affording abundant water power for mills and machinery. The best timber for every needed purpose abounds in the immediate vicinity. The town contains two hotels, two stores of general merchandise, two butcher shops, two saloons, one drug store and all the other needed institutions which go to make up the beginning of an incipient city. There is an excellent school, presided over by an accomplished and experienced teacher, Miss Hattie Dunagan. I visited this school and was delighted with the manner of the teacher and her method of teaching, as well as with the behavior and proficiency of the pupils.

The businessmen here are energetic, enterprising and accommodating, and the citizens generally are gay, genial and hospitable. All classes, and indeed every individual with whom I have conversed, entertain the most brilliant hopes of the early future, and in this they know they have the backing, for just back of the town, to the





south, about a mile and a [half] distant, the great Atlanta lode⁹ stretches athwart the mountains. This lode is more than sixty feet wide and has been traced and prospected for a length of three miles. Wherever penetrated it has revealed unmistakable evidence of almost fabulous richness. I have no desire to exaggerate the resources of this great lode; indeed it would be difficult to do so, as every day is bringing fresh evidence of the enormous wealth that has here lain so long hidden. There is no longer room for doubt that the mother bonanza of the continent is here. The central section of the already discovered portion of the lode is owned by the two principal companies — one called the Monarch¹⁰ and the other the Buffalo Company.

The Monarch Company have very extensive works and have penetrated and are working the lode with three different levels. They are taking out and shipping ore, running all the way from \$500 to \$10,000 per ton. That they ship ore very much richer than this even, is currently believed, but not known, as they choose, from some motive or other to keep much of their operations secret. As far as can be known, ore running from \$50 to \$500 per ton is crushed here at the company's mill, by which process they are said to save but a small percentage of its value.

Into the dump at the mine no doubt, goes tons of ore which would yield a handsome profit under a rational system of mining and reducing ores on the ground. Had I not seen Mr. Crafts' works at Banner and witnessed their operations and results, I could have some patience with the absurd system I find in operation here. As it is I do not wish the *Statesman* or anyone else to endorse what I may write, unless it is true. To the gentlemen in charge of the mine I am indebted for all the hospitality and courtesy that could be shown a stranger. The faults are in the system under which they are compelled to act and not in them. Here are mines pouring out thousands of dollars daily in rich ore, and adding nothing to the local circulation. How are people to believe in the existence of rich mines, when on arriving here they find only the money they have brought in their own

pockets? The lode is rich, nevertheless; I have had ocular demonstrations of that.

The company employs men and feeds them at an excellent boarding house, furnishing them with all needed articles from their own supplies, and is ready to pay up and discharge any man who insists upon having money, and claim that they will soon be ready to meet all demands and pay regularly thereafter. This is the financial situation as nearly as I can understand it.

It is a feast for the eyes to see the rich and splendid specimens that are daily taken from the mines here. Masses of beautiful quartz crystals, frosted over with other minute crystals, the interstices glittering with silver rubies or ruby silver, and clustering cubes of antimonial and arsenicated silver; wedges and slabs of nearly pure silver, of a dark color, bridles and baskets and hair nets of silver wire, fashioned by the hand of nature in this, her favorite laboratory; it is incredible and must be seen to be realized.

The gentlemanly superintendent of the [Buffalo] company, Mr. Einsfeldt, told me that the company's mill would start up around the first of December.

They intend erecting furnaces and reduction works as soon as possible. This will be a consummation devoutly to be wished. They have an abundance of excellent milling

⁹The Atlanta lode, discovered in 1864, eventually proved to be Idaho's major gold quartz producer. A suitable recovery process was not employed until 1932, so most of the \$18,000,000 or so that came from the Atlanta lode was produced during and after the depression.

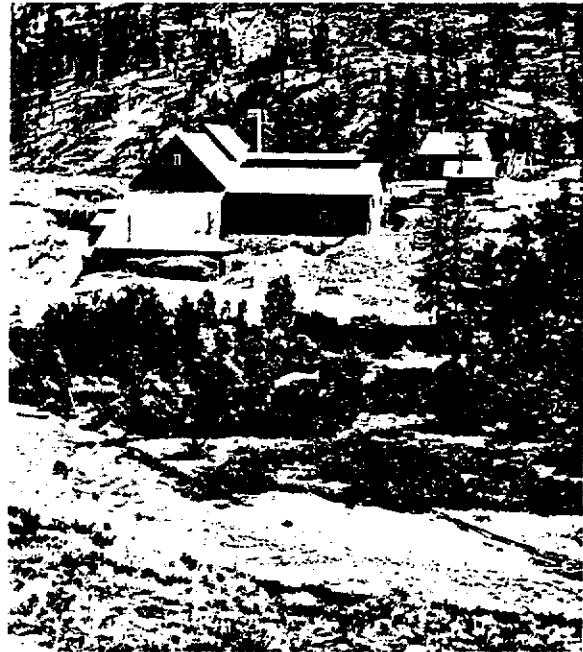
¹⁰Capitalists from Indiana organized the Monarch in 1868 and tried without much success to operate a stamp mill then. Little silver could be saved at that time. But the Monarch continued intermittent high grade production until 1874, when a rich surface discovery brought a substantial revival of interest in the Monarch. Then, at the beginning of 1876, some leasers began to work the Monarch, which produced about \$1,400,000 from high grade ore by 1884.

¹¹Joshua E. Clayton, a native of Georgia, had gone into gold mining there before joining the California gold rush. A self-taught mining engineer, he "attained the top rung of recognition in the field and at the time of his death in an [Idaho] stagecoach accident in 1889 was without a peer in his profession" (Clark C. Spence, *Mining Engineers and the American West: The Lacer-Boot Brigade* [New Haven: Yale University Press, 1970], 21). Although he went to

ore already extracted and ready for the mill. The mine is showing up splendidly, but they owe a great deal of money here and have not paid up for a long time. These cruel facts take all the romance and splendor out of the magnificent picture that these mines present to the view. But it is impossible that this state of things can very long continue. The great companies will no doubt work into right shape after a while; if they do not there are numerous other mines upon the same lode which have already furnished evidence of being rich. These mines cannot fail soon to attract the attention of real miners and rational capitalists and then a new era will commence. I can only speak of what I have seen. I visited the mine belonging to Julian Hill & Co. They own upon the western extension and have a long tunnel in. It is the opinion of all the experts and miners here, including Professor Clayton,¹¹ who is said to be the most accomplished and most practical expert who has ever visited this region, that this mine will prove equal in value to any other on the lode. With all this wealth in sight and in prospect it will not do for poor men to think that they can get rich by rushing in here. Every laboring man here earns by the hardest work every dollar that he obtains, and is not always sure of an opportunity to earn it.

great effort, he did not manage to find a suitable recovery process for Atlanta ore, but then neither did any other engineer of his generation.

¹²The Emma mine, in Little Cottonwood Canyon near Alta, Utah, was located in 1868. It was sold to British investors beginning in 1871, with the assistance of an evaluation by Yale chemistry professor Benjamin Silliman, Jr., who described it as being "in the category of the great mines of the world." A considerable variety of illegal or immoral schemes was used to sell shares. One of the directors of the company, Robert Schenck, was United States ambassador to the Court of St. James — a fact that was not appreciated on either side of the Atlantic. He eventually withdrew from the directorship, but the withdrawal was not made known until after all shares were sold. By the end of 1872, for all practical purposes the Emma had been gutted, and dividends ceased. The Emma is perhaps the classic promotional fraud of Western mining; a detailed account of the whole episode is found in Clark C. Spence, *Britist Investments and the American Mining Frontier, 1860-1901* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1958), 139-190.



BUFFALO MILL

Atlanta, I.T.
Sept. 12, 1876

DEAR STATESMAN:

Professor Clayton, who ranks among the first geologists in the United States and who unraveled all the mysteries of the Emma Mine¹² to the satisfaction of the Congressional Committee when they were engaged upon that subject, is here for the purpose of examining the geological structure of this region and investigating the resources of the mineral belt inclosing the great Atlanta lode. He expresses the opinion that this lode is one among the few great receptacles of the precious metals yet found on the continent and that is second to none. In the hands of the Professor the secrets of earth's structure are laid open to sunlight and made as plain and as simple as an example in addition. His theories, if they may be called such, are so completely established and supported by facts that they must be accepted as extremely probable, to say the least, by the learned and the unlearned. He believes that the Atlanta

lode is a true mother fissure, that it reaches to the greatest depth, that it is continually intersliced with bodies of rich ore and that the rich streaks will increase in thickness and richness as greater depth is attained. The developments and discoveries daily made by the two principal companies now operating on the lode as well as all the facts brought to light by others, give to his words the character of true prophecy. If Idaho could secure the services of this truly enlightened geologist and practical miner in examining, surveying and mapping her mineral districts it would save a world of blind prospecting and mis-applied labor, give a right direction to mining operations and bring us to the middle of the golden age.

The machinery for the Buffalo Company's mill has been on the road between this place and Rocky Bar since Sunday, September 3d and has not yet arrived. Over nine days making eighteen miles! This demonstrates the necessity of a wagon road by the way of the Middle Boise.

The mill when up will only be used to crush waste and the lower grade ores which will not pay so well to ship. The company intends to have roasting furnaces and reduction works next year. "To-morrow, to-morrow and to-morrow." This company is now working through a vein of ruby silver ore of the highest grade in a side cut to their main tunnel on the lower level which will probably assay \$20,000 to the ton. This ore will be shipped east for reduction. Thousands of dollars in rich ore are daily leaving the Territory. This is valuable taxable property in the county of Alturas which virtually goes untaxed, as it has been difficult to affix its assessable value. By a skillful use of all the means in their power these two companies, no doubt, hope at no distant day to unite their bodies (they have no souls,) and then buy up all the other claims on the main lode and its many rich side veins and feeders. This accomplished they will be able to take care of the Atlanta lode, the people of Idaho, with whom they have neither sympathy nor interest, may take care of themselves. This scheme would have little prospect of success

if the immense wealth of these mines could be believed by those who never have seen them. The men here who own rich mines without the means of making them immediately available will hold on to them as long as they can in the hope that mills and facilities for reducing the ores will be brought and erected here or within reach. The people of Alturas and of Boise City will have themselves to blame if from want of diligence and true enterprise they fail to employ all proper means and avail themselves of all right opportunities to checkmate the movements of the soulless eastern monopolies.

It is a disagreeable duty to have to speak thus of these companies, for their agents and employees here do all that is permitted them to make visitors at Atlanta and the mines welcome and happy. In this writing I only give expression to the feelings and opinions of all whose interests are not identified with the system by which the mines are being operated.

I visited the mines again yesterday in company with some friends who are here from the Overland road. Mr. and Mrs. Record and their daughter, Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. Joseph Bowns and his amiable and accomplished daughter, Miss Ella Bowns, and Miss Ellis, late of Boise City, were of the party. The old people were obliged to go on horseback, as the whole distance, nearly two miles, was up a pretty steep grade, but Miss Bowns and the adolescent scribe of the *Statesman* went all the way on foot, made the tour and inspection of the mines and returned home by the same conveyance. At the mine we were pleasantly welcomed and hospitably entertained by Mrs. Lantis, the wife of Mr. T. Lantis, the Superintendent of the Monarch Company. Mrs. Lantis has always a pleasant smile and kind welcome for visitors, and a rare treat in the exhibition of her wonderful and magnificently beautiful collection of splendid specimens of rich ore which is daily increasing in size and splendor as the developments in the mine go on. The visit would have been a perfect pleasure if the ladies and gentlemen residing at the mine could have felt themselves at liberty to grant

us access to all the rich secrets of this great treasure house, but the iron hands of the great moguls who reside beyond the Mississippi are felt here by all, without the intervening softness of the velvet glove. For reasons of their own, they do all they can to keep secret the sources of the great river of wealth which is daily flowing from the heart of this mountain of silver, but so far as their ulterior purposes are concerned, all these precautions will be of no avail as mines equally rich and much more extensive are as yet beyond their control. These mines can and will and must be developed and operated in the interest of Alturas county and of Idaho Territory.

Rocky Bar, I.T.
Sept. 14, 1876

DEAR STATESMAN: — A week passed in Atlanta and vicinity in daily contact with the evidences of the growing richness of the great mines was more than sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the future of Alturas county and of Idaho Territory is safe so far as the existence of silver mines can make it so. A detailed account of each separate mine, the developments already made and of the operations going on would be of no great interest to the general reader who is unfamiliar with individuals and localities. The fact that here in the heart of this mountain lie buried exhaustless stores of silver nearly in a pure state and the question of its extraction and reduction so as to make it a source of wealth to Idaho are the matters most interesting to the people. These matters are now engaging the attention of those who are more competent to deal with them than I feel myself to be.

The little town of Atlanta is daily growing in size and importance and will in a few years be the handsomest and most thrifty mining town on the continent. The site of the town is admirably adapted to the purpose of building.

A broad plain, traversed by a bright little river toward which it gently inclines, is surrounded on all sides by lofty granite mountains. It is a picture of serene loveliness reposing quietly in the midst of rugged grandeur and sublimity. It would seem as if the wildest dream of a poet-pro prospector had been realized; a mountain of gold and silver, an Eden-like site for a city and magnificent scenery exciting the admiration of the artist — tempting his hand and defying his power at the same moment.

Main street in Atlanta is 5,250 above the sea level. To the north-east, across the river, rises Mt. Greylock 3,200 feet above the town.¹³ The face which this mountain presents to the town is a study for the geologist, the poet and the painter. A thousand sharp granite peaks, varying in height from 50 to 300 feet, rise one above the other occupying the entire visible portion of the abrupt face of the mountain. While twilight is extending its first thin veil over the valley the departing light of the setting sun is seen climbing the mountain side and successively kissing the rugged peaks good night. A climb to the summit of Mt. Greylock is extremely difficult even for the practiced and fearless mountaineer, but this feat was successfully accomplished a few weeks ago by a party of ladies and gentlemen from Atlanta.¹⁴ The ladies of the party were Mrs. Tilman and her niece Miss Hicock, Mrs. Cowen and Miss Hattie Dunagan. The ladies all claim that they stood upon the very highest pinnacle, but Miss Dunagan insists that she did the most climbing. Mr. I.J. Baldwin, one of the party, claims that he went farther and fared worse than the ladies did, which is very ungallant of him, as the ladies fully earned all the renown which their powers of endurance entitled them to. As I was not of the party and was never over the ground I would be obliged to draw entirely upon my imagination for particulars. The view from the summit embraces all the elements and features of grandeur and beauty. The scene, as it was described to me by Miss Hattie and by Mr. Baldwin, separately and at different times, must have been very grand and inspiring. They agree so perfectly that I

¹³Mount Greylock's elevation is 9317 feet.

¹⁴The climb up Mount Greylock, although it looks dramatic, is in fact a very easy one. Goulder never tried it.

am convinced that their point of view must have been identical, and all their thoughts and sentiments attuned to harmony.

The people of Atlanta are gay and social and much disposed to make the most of the innocent and healthful exercise of dancing. There are several excellent musicians who would be heard with pleasure anywhere. Many of the ladies and gentlemen have their homes in the Eastern cities and have brought with them the refined manners and cultivated minds for which those centers are noted. They adapt themselves to the changed scenes and associations with a graceful urbanity and frank hospitality which is admirable. The people, taken as a whole, coming as they do from every quarter, are respectable, well informed and possess all the qualities which make good citizens. Society, however, is as yet in rather a crude and unformed state as those of acknowledged respectability are not quite agreed as to where the line of social recognition and privileges should be drawn. This produces occasional jars, disappointments and failures in getting up parties. One party feels in duty bound to stand by the old land marks, while the other, which may be called the liberal party claims that the infirmities, mental or moral, which may be imagined to afflict those in question, are not contagious and cannot be carried in the clothes or spread abroad in any manner after the dance is over. This difficulty will disappear as the population increases, so as to furnish sufficient numbers to form sets and coteries as they exist in all towns of a few thousand inhabitants. The line must doubtless be drawn somewhere, but the requirements of super-refined ideas are often irrational, cruel and unjust to all parties. With all this, every thing moves along nicely enough, and balls, concerts and socials are frequent and pleasant in Atlanta.

On my arrival at Atlanta, a week ago, I met Miss Nellie Smith of Boise City and her escort Mr. Tregaskis¹⁵ of Silver City. Miss Nellie looked splendid, as the mountain breezes had brought all the roses which bloomed last spring in her beautiful garden on Grove street to her cheeks and her eyes had caught and

appropriated all the sparkle of the bright crystals as they came from the mines. If the young ladies of Boise City could know how health-giving and beautifying is the air in the grand mountains of Alturas, to say nothing of the admiration and devoted attention of the hardy and good looking mountaineers, I feel certain that next summer would bring them here in such numbers that mining operations would be suspended during their stay. On Sunday morning last I accepted an invitation to go with a young lady friend to visit some neighbors.

Old age, while it brings some cruel disadvantages and infirmation, also brings some blessed exemptions and privileges. All recognize the duty of treating the aged and the shadow that is passing away with consideration and kindness — to cheer his lonely hours and smoothing his pathway to the tomb. I am sure that I owe much, if not all the many kind attentions I receive to these motives.

We visited the homes of Messrs. Dennison and Cowen who live near each other. Mr. D. was absent at Rocky Bar, but Mr. and Mrs. Cowen and Mrs. Dennison entertained us splendidly. These families, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Tilman and her charming niece Miss Hicock came from New York City, whither they return to spend the winters like birds of passage. After an hour's pleasant chat and accepting an invitation to dinner at 1 o'clock, Mr. Cowen and myself, to afford the ladies an opportunity to compare notes and overhaul things generally, concluded to take a stroll up the river above town. Passing the Monarch mill, which was keeping Sunday, we crossed the stream by a bridge and proceeded along the banks to a point opposite the Warm Springs. Here water, exactly of the right temperature for bathing, gushes out from near the top of the high perpendicular bank, and is caught in a cistern below where graceless

¹⁵Richard Tregaskis, a native of Cornwall, was a freighter and storekeeper at various times in both Idaho City and Silver City. He had come to the west as a '49er and to Silver City in the 1860's; he was to serve in the 1876-77 Territorial Council.

bipeds go to revel in the luxuries of the bath in full view of all the Salmon in the stream. The water, strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur, percolating and dripping down the face of the rocks has painted them of various hues, which together with the patches of green grass and clusters of shrubbery and small plants, gives a beautiful and picturesque appearance to the bluff. Mr. Cowen, to provide against accidents, had brought along a curious iron weapon affixed to a long staff. Above the Warm Springs, on a riffle in the stream showing his broad fins above water we discovered a huge salmon and immediately gave chase. Up and down the stream we pursued the monster. We lost him after a desperate struggle, but friend Cowen believes yet that he is dead, as the spear went clear through him. We returned to the house carrying the spear and good appetites for dinner, but no salmon. After dinner the two ladies, Mrs. Dennison and Mrs. Cowen presented the STATESMAN office, through its representative, with a nice parcel of specimens of rich ore and beautiful crystals. At two o'clock we went to the school room to attend Sabbath school. The songs, lessons and exercises were very edifying and interesting. The worthy and devoted Superintendent, Mr. Langmade asked me several questions suggested by the Bible lesson and was charmed by my answers. He would have resigned the Superintendency in my favor if I could have consented to serve. When the Sabbath school was dismissed I returned to the hotel with my fair escort, was gracefully and kindly seated in the parlor, and left awhile to my own thoughts. After supper we walked four deep, three young ladies and myself to the residence of Mr. Tilman where music, vocal and instrumental, gave exquisite expression to those soul moving hymns of Moody and Sankey which have brought to many thousands out of the desert sands of worldliness to the green pastures and refreshing waters of the gospel. The closing scene of the days pleasant labors was the walk from the cottage to the hotel, where I endeavored to impress upon the minds and hearts of my young friends the lessons of the

Sabbath school, and the sentiments of the hymns we had sung and played.

On Tuesday evening, the last evening of my stay at Atlanta, I had the pleasure of being at a pleasant social party which gathered at the residence of Miss Ellis, late of Boise City. There were present, Mrs. Record and her daughter, Mrs. Lindsey, Miss Ella Bowns and Miss Laura Ford the interesting daughter of Mrs. Newcomer, of Rocky Bar. The gentlemen present were Mr. Record, Mr. Bowns, Mr. Hall, Mr. Parker, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Goodliff, and Mr. Dardis. The music by Messrs. Chapman and Goodliff from violin and banjo was superb, and unsurpassed by anything I ever heard. Several quadrilles and other dances beguiled the fleeting hours until the time approached for separating. The Highland fling was danced by Miss Laura Ford, whose beauty, skill and grace gave unbounded delight to the company.

I left Atlanta on Wednesday morning, with many regrets that I could not stay longer.

I was sorry to leave my friend, Mr. Cummings, the kind and courteous proprietor of the hotel where I had stopped, dangerously ill. He had not left his room during the whole week of my stay. I learn to-day that he is worse and that his recovery is despaired of. Only last spring Mrs. Cummings lost her little Maggie, who was swept away from her by the cruel flood, and now she is threatened with a still severer blow. I arrived at Rocky Bar last evening and found the District Court not yet adjourned. I was in the court room this morning and heard the verdict of the jury in the case of the Monarch Co., against Tompkins and others. The company failed to make a case for want of legal proof, and so ends the great rock trial, after adding handsomely to the Alturas county debt.

In thus patiently and laboriously writing up the mines of Atlanta, I have kept steadily in view the golden rule.

The mines do not need any daubing, and so far as the great companies who control the two principal mines are concerned, since nothing can be said in their favor, it is perhaps better to leave them to their own consciences. . . .

Recorded by H.W. YOUNG

U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
GROUND WATER SITE INVENTORY
SPRING SCHEDULE

Date _____

Check One ☒ English ☐ Metric Units

GENERAL SPRING DATA (0)

Site Ident No 4348471115065701 RG Number R-0 * Transaction T-0 D M V *
 Site-Type 2- S * Data Reliability 3- C U L M * Reporting Agency 4- USGS *
 Project No. 5-ID-81-116 * District 6-14 * State 7-16 * accurate date
 County (or town) FLMORE 8-039 *
 Latitude 9- 43 48 47 * Longitude 10- 11 5 06 57 * Lat-Long Accuracy 11- S F T M *
 Local Number 12- 06N 11E 35DBB15 * Land Net Loc. 13- NNN SE 35 T 06N R 11E B *
 Location Map 14- ATLANTA, EAST * Scale 15- 24000 *
 Altitude 16- 5360 * Method of Measurement 17- A L M * Accuracy 18- 20 *
 Topo Setting 19- D C E F H K L B P S T U V W * Hydrologic Unit (OWDC) 20- 17050111 *
 Use of Water 24- A B C D E F H I M N P R S T Y Z *
 Secondary Water Use 25- * Tertiary Use of Water 26- *
 Source of Geohydrologic Data 36- *

OWNER IDENTIFICATION (1)

R-158 * T-A D M * Date of Ownership 159 # 1 / 1 / 1 *
 Name: Last 151 * First 162 * Middle Initial 163 *

OTHER SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS (1)

R-189 * T-A D M * Ident 190 # 1 * Assigner 191 # 1 *
 New Card Same R & T Ident 190 # 1 * Assigner 191 # 1 *

SITE VISIT DATA (1)

R-186 * T-A D M * Date of Visit 187 # 09 / 01 / 1981 * Name of Person 188 # LEWIS, R. E. *

FIELD WATER QUALITY MEASUREMENTS (1)

R-192 * T-A D M * Date 193 # 09 / 01 / 1981 * Geohydrologic Unit 195 # 1 *
 New Card Same R thru 195 Temperature 196 # 00 0 1 0 * Degrees C 197 # 53 * 50.0
 Conductance 198 # 00 0 9 5 * μ Mhos 197 # 305 *
 Other (STORET) Parameter 198 # 00400 * Value 197 # 9.2 *
 Other (STORET) Parameter 198 # 00440 * Value 197 # 30.5 *

DISCHARGE DATA (1)

R-134 * T-A D M * Entry No. 135 # 1 * Date 136 # 09 / 01 / 1981 *
 Discharge 138 # 100 * Source of Data 139 # S *
 Method of Measurement 140 # C E F M S R U V W Z *
 current, estimated, flume, totalling, orifice, reported, venturi, volumetric, weir, other

FOOT NOTES:

① Source of Data Codes:

S D B A R L G Z
 reporting, driller, owner, other gov't, other logs, geologist, other agency reported

Spring discharges all along 150' of cliff - material is cobble-boulder sized river deposits. Estimated q from vents is about 75 gpm but prob closer to 100 considering

OTHER SPRING DATA (1)

R-171 * T- A D M * add, delete, modify Spring's Name 172- CHATTANOOGA *

Type of Spring 173- A B C D E F G H J K L P Q R S T Z *
 artesian, perched, contact, depression, perched, fracture, geyser, perched, artesian, artesian, fracture, perched, perched, perched seepage, tubular, other
 contact depression tubular depression seepage depression

Permanence 174- E G I P R S Z * Sphere of Discharge 175- A W *
 ebb & flow, geyser, intermittent, perennial, precip., seasonal, other Subequal, Subaqueous

Improvements 176- B C G H L N P R T Z * Number of Openings 177- 999 *
 board, concrete, gallery, spring, lined, none, pond, pipe, trough, other
 basin basin house

Flow Variability 178- * Basis for Variability 179- A B C D E Z *
 one year, 1-5 years, over 5 years, over year, less than, other
 continuous continuous continuous intermittent A-D

GEOHYDROLOGIC UNIT DESCRIPTIONS (1)

R-90 * T- A D M * add, delete, modify

Unit Identifier 93- * Lithology 96- * Lithologic Modifier 97- *

WATER QUALITY DATA COLLECTION NETWORK PARTICIPATION (1)

R-114 * T- A D M * add, delete, modify Begin Year 115- 1981 * End Year 116- 1981 * Source Agency 117- USGS *

Frequency of Collection ② 118- A * Type of Analyses 120- A B C D E F G H J K L N Z *
 physical, common, trace, pesticides, nutrients, sanitary, codes, codes, codes, codes, codes, all w. other
 chemical elements 64D B&E B&F D&E C,D&E most

Network Site 257- 3 * 307- USGS *

WATER PUMPAGE/WITHDRAWAL DATA COLLECTION NETWORK PARTICIPATION (1)

R-127 * T- A D M * add, delete, modify Begin Year 128- * End Year 129- * Source Agency 130- *

Frequency of Collection ② 131- * Method of Collection 133- C E M U Z * Network Site 259- *
 calculated, estimated, metered, unknown, other

OTHER DATA AVAILABLE (1)

R-180 * T- A D M * add, delete, modify Type of Data 181- * Loc 182- C D Z * For mat 261- F M P Z *
 cooperators, district, other filed, machine, published, other readable

New Card Same R & T Type of Data 181- * Loc 182- C D Z * For mat 261- F M P Z *

PERTINENT REMARKS (1)

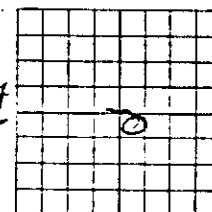
R-183 * T- A * 311#1*
 185- SITE ID, LAT/LONG VERIFIED DEC 81 *
 185- *
 185- *

FOOT NOTES:

② Frequency of Collection Codes ON OFFICE MAP 06-22-82 WJM

A B C D F I M O Q S W Z
 annual, bi-monthly, continuous, daily, semi, intermittent, monthly, one time, quarter, semi, weekly, other
 monthly only annual annual

Located by
 topographic
 (blue-marked)



2100' W
 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1975 O - 574-026
 2000' N of
 SE corner 35

Site Ident. No. 434847115065701
519
 06N-11E-35DB815

Check One ☒ English ☐ Metric Units

[illegible]

GDZ 1875 Q - 578-02

0 = ZERO 0 = ALPHA 0 1 = ONE 1 = ALPHA 1 2 = TWO Z = ALPHA Z / = SLASH | = VERT. BAR - = MINUS _ = HORZ. BAR

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Water Resources Division

WATER-QUALITY FIELD NOTES

Checked by _____

No. 434847 115065701Date
YR MO DAY
81 09 01Time
1 5 4 5Sta. Name 6N-11E-35 DBBISParty REL MLJ

Collection method--

EDI

EWI

DIP

Width _____ Area _____ Vel. _____ G. H. _____ No. WQ sec. _____ Disch. _____

Well depth _____ Water level _____ Flow rate _____ Water (°C) 53.0Project No. 116 Weather _____ Air (°C) _____SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (μ mhos @ 25°C) _____ Meter No. _____
a. Standard solution _____ (μ mhos @ 25°C) Sample Temp. _____
b. S.C. = (reading in μ mhos) (cell K) (temp. corr.) = (358) x (0.966) = 340 305

Wx Corr for 35DBBIS

DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)
a. Electrode Membrane Method _____ Meter No. _____
Water temp. (°C) _____ BP _____ Calibration D.O. _____ Observed D.O. = _____
b. Modified Winkler Method (300 mL sample with 0.0375N thiosulfate)
(final thiosulfate reading, mL) - (initial reading) = () - () = D.O. = _____
c. D.O. o/o Saturation = $\frac{\text{observed D.O.}}{\text{calibration D.O.}} \times 100 = () \times 100 =$ _____pH (standard units) _____ Meter No. _____
buffer standards: pH 4 = _____ pH 7 = _____ pH 10 = _____ Sample pH = 9.2
sample temp. _____ALKALINITY: (Titrate 50.0 mL sample with 0.0200N H₂SO₄)
A = (reading at pH 8.3) - (initial reading) = (5.7) - (4.65) = 1.05
B = (reading at pH 4.5) - (initial reading) = (9.0) - (4.65) = 3.35
CO₂ (mg/L) = (24) (A) = (24) (1.05) = 25.2
HCO₃ (mg/L) = (24.4) (B - 2A) = (24.4) [(3.35) - (2.10)] = (24.4) (1.25) = 30.5

ROBIOLOGICAL (colonies/100 mL)

Total Coliform		Fecal Coliform		Fecal Streptococcus	
Sample size	Colony count	Sample size	Colony count	Sample size	Colony count
_____ mL	_____	_____ mL	_____	_____ mL	_____
_____ mL	_____	_____ mL	_____	_____ mL	_____
_____ mL	_____	_____ mL	_____	_____ mL	_____
_____ mL	_____	_____ mL	_____	_____ mL	_____
_____ mL	_____	_____ mL	_____	_____ mL	_____
(100) (total valid count)		(100) (total valid count)		(100) (total valid count)	
(total valid volume)		(total valid volume)		(total valid volume)	
() () = _____		() () = _____		() () = _____	

WATER-QUALITY MONITOR

Date removed _____
Recalibrated Yes No
Battery voltage _____WT _____
CT _____Date started _____
Recalibrated Yes No
Battery voltage _____WT _____
CT _____

Item	Dial Reading	Tape Reading	Converted Reading	Field meas.

Item	Dial Reading	Tape Reading	Converted Reading	Field meas.

COMMENTS:

KCL standard 436

398 @ 20.0°C

398 x 1.112 = 443

310 x 436
443 = 305

Affidavit of Publication

County of Elmore }
STATE OF IDAHO } ss.

I, ...*Marla L. Kessel*... do
solemnly swear that I am the foreman, or
publisher of the

NOTICE OF CLAIMS TO WATER RIGHTS

The following claims have been filed on wa-
ter rights created by diversion and beneficial
use:

63-5376 ✓

VILLAGE OF ATLANTA
ATLANTA, ID 83601
Source: CHATTANOOGA HOT SPRINGS
trib. to BOISE RIVER, MIDDLE FORK
Diversion Pt: NWSE Sec 35 T 06N R 11E
Use: DOMESTIC (0.220 CFS); RECREA-
TION (0.220 CFS)
Priority Date: 09/01/1876
In: NWSE Sec 35 T 06N R 11E
63-5377

VILLAGE OF ATLANTA
ATLANTA, ID 83601
Source: ATLANTA HOT SPRINGS trib. to
BOISE RIVER, MIDDLE FORK
Diversion Pt: NESE SESWSE NWSESE
SESENE Sec 35 T 06N R 11E
Use: DOMESTIC (0.450 CFS); RECREA-
TION (0.450 CFS)
Priority Date: 07/22/1873
In: NESE SWSE SESE Sec 35 T 06N R
11E SENE Sec 35 T 06N R 11E
Exceptions to a claim may be filed with the
Director, Dept. of Water Resources, Western
Region, Statehouse, Boise, Idaho 83720.
KEN DUNN, Dir.
Published 11/27 & 12/04/85.

MOUNTAIN HOME NEWS

a weekly newspaper of general circulation,
published once a week at MOUNTAIN HOME,
IDAHO, that the notice attached hereto and
which is a part of the proof of publication
thereof, was published in said newspaper for

...*2*... consecutive weeks, the first publica-
tion having been made on the ...*27*... day
of ...*November*..., 19*85*, and
the last publication having been made on the
...*4*... day of ...*December*...
19.*85*...; every Thursday issue of the paper
during the period and time of publication and
that the notice was published in the newspaper
proper and not in a supplement thereof.

And I further swear that the said MOUN-
TAIN HOME NEWS has been continuously and
uninterruptedly published in said Elmore County
during a period of 78 consecutive weeks prior
to the first publication of the attached notice.

...*Marla L. Kessel*...
Subscribed and sworn to me this ...*44*...
day of ...*December*..., 19...*85*

...*Alger W. Swanson*...
Notary Public

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

CLAIM ANALYSIS SHEET

INITIAL REVIEW BY: 665

Right Number 103- 5376 Applicant Village of Atlanta

NOTE: IF ANY OF THE ITEMS BELOW ARE MISSING, THE CLAIM IS
INCOMPLETE AND MUST BE RETURNED IMMEDIATELY TO
THE CLAIMANT ALONG WITH THE APPROPRIATE COVER
LETTER.

CHECK:

- ☒ Name and address.
- ☒ Date of priority. (Check for a date past the mandatory filing dates.) (One date only.)
- ☒ Source.
- ☒ Quantity, use, period.
- ☒ Point(s) of diversion.
- ☒ Location of use.
- ☒ Signature/notarization/fee.

FINAL REGIONAL PROCESSING REVIEW:

- ☒ Affidavit of publication received. 12/10/85
- ☒ Claim published correctly. mtw Home News
209/36175 11/28 & 12/9/85
- ☒ Exceptions processed. None

By DR Date 12/24/85

STATE OFFICE PROCESSING:

- ☒ Claim review complete.

By SA Date 12/26/85

MICROFILMED

RECEIVED
DEC 28 1985

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Western Region

Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720
(208) 334-2190

NOVEMBER 14, 1985

Mountain Home News
Drawer U
Mountain Home, ID 83647

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find a legal notice which we wish to have published on the dates indicated (once a week for two consecutive weekly issues) in your newspaper. If you cannot publish the notice on the proposed dates, please contact us immediately.

An affidavit of publication must be submitted to the Department along with the publication bill. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Please send the affidavit of publication and publication billings to this office before DECEMBER 16, 1985.

Yours truly,

JUDY PENSE
Secretary

Encl.

MICROFILMED

December 22, 1985

Village of Atlanta
Atlanta, ID 83601

Re: Claim No. 63-5376

Dear Claimant:

The Department of Water Resources has completed the advertising of your claim to a water right, and no further action is authorized under Sections 42-243 and 42-244, IDAHO CODE. Your claim will be retained in our files and will be available at any time for use by you or the court.

The filing and advertising of the claim does not confirm the water right claimed, but will serve to record and preserve the information and the evidence which you included in your claim.

If, at a later date, you find that you have additional information or supporting evidence that you would like to have included with the claim, you may have that information or evidence added at any time. Please refer to the claim identification number when corresponding with this office.

We are enclosing a copy of your claim for your records. If you have questions, or if this office may be of further assistance, please feel free to contact us.

Yours truly,

DAVID R. TUTHILL, JR., P.E.
Manager, Western Regional Office

DRT:jp

Enclosure

MICROFILMED

NOTICE OF CLAIMS TO WATER RIGHTS

The following claim(s) have been filed on water right(s) created by diversion and beneficial use:

Exceptions to a claim may be filed with the Director, Dept. of Water Resources, Western Region, Statehouse, Boise, Idaho 83720.

KEN DUNN, Dir.

Published 11/28 & 12/5/85.

MICROFILMED

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Western Region

Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720
(208) 334-2190

DECEMBER 18, 1985

VILLAGE OF ATLANTA
ATLANTA

ID 83601

RE: Claim No. 63-5376

Dear Claimant:

The Department of Water Resources has completed the advertising of your claim to a water right, and no further action is authorized under Section 42-243 and 42-244, IDAHO CODE. Your claim will be retained in our files and will be available at any time for use by you or the court.

The filing and advertising of the claim does not confirm the water right claimed, but will serve to record and preserve the information and the evidence which you included in your claim.

If, at a later date, you find that you have additional information or supporting evidence that you would like to have included with the claim, you may have that information or evidence added at any time. Please refer to the claim identification number when corresponding with this office.

We are enclosing a copy of your claim for your records. If you have questions, or if this office may be of further assistance, please feel free to contact us.

Yours truly,

DAVID B. SHAW
Western Region Supervisor

Enclosure

MICROFILMED

63-5376

VILLAGE OF ATLANTA

ATLANTA. ID 83601

Source: CHATTANOOGA HOT SPRINGS trib. to BOISE RIVER, MIDDLE FORK

Diversion Pt: NWSE Sec 35 T 06N R 11E

Use: DOMESTIC	(0.220 CFS)
RECREATION	(0.220 CFS)

Priority Date: 09/01/1876

In: NWSE Sec 35 T 06N R 11E

MICROFILMED

