Draft

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington
January 22, 1962

Memorandum

To: Chief, Division of Field Operations

From: Acting Field Officer, Region I

Subject: Field Examination Report, Docket OME-6185 (Lead-Silver-Gold) Sims and Lombardi d.b.a. Jumbo Mining Corporation, Democrat et al., Claims, Lemhi County, Idaho

INTRODUCTION

The Democrat, et al., Claims are in the Gilmore (Texas) Mining District, about 2-3/4 miles northwesterly of the town of Gilmore. The claims are in secs. 1, 2, and the NW¼ sec. 11, T. 13 N., R. 26 E. B.M. (unsurveyed). The nearest large town and supply center is Salmon, Idaho, about 62 miles northwesterly. The property may be reached from Salmon by following paved State Highway 28 southeasterly for about 58 miles to about 12 miles southeast of the town of Leadore, thence turn right and follow an unimproved dirt road for about 3 miles to the Hill Top mine. Gilmore and the Hill Top mine are shown on the Gilmore Quadrangle, U.S.G.S. 15 minute series, 1:62,500, 1957.

The application is based upon a compromise of the varying wishes of the applicants. Mr. J. Howard Sims, one of the applicants, wishes to explore the entire area from the Canadian claim through the Hill Top veins by driving a crosscut approximately 4,000 feet long. Mrs. Mercedes Lombardi, the other applicant, is primarily interested in exploring the Hill Top veins below the 500 level, preferably by deepening the winze. Mr. Sims was advised that a crosscut such as he proposed would be most difficult to justify but that if a suitable portal site could be found at an altitude between 100 and 200 feet below the Hill Top 500 level from which a crosscut of reasonable length that would intersect additional promising structures could be driven, consideration might be given. Mrs. Lombardi was advised that if the subject application were denied, she could reapply for a winzing and drifting project.

The property was visited December 12 and 13, 1961, in the company of Suk Koo Yoon, a Korean trainee, J. Howard Sims, and Mercedes Lombardi. A total of about 11 hours was spent on the property, but due to confusion of certain arrangements made by Mr. Sims whereby his son was to meet us at Tunnel A (pl. 1).about an hour was lost each day. There was a considerable amount of snow, in places up to 3 feet deep, on the slope between the Hill Top mine and Tunnel A and most of the adits indicated on the applicant's map were inaccessible. However, the Hill Top 400 and 500 levels (pl. 2), the inclined shaft near traverse Station L, and Tunnel A (pl. 1) were inspected.

GEOLOGY

The history and geology of the Gilmore (Texas) District as described by J. B. Umpleby in "Geology and ore deposits of Lemhi County, Idaho," U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 528 (1913) and in a DMEA Field Team Final Report, Docket DMEA-2868 (Lead-Zinc), Roger Pierce, Gilmore Mine, Gilmore (Texas) Mining District, Lemhi County, Idaho (1958).

Production from 1902 through 1955 of ore containing gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc is given in the Field Team Final Report as between $11,363,560 and $11,863,560. Most, if not all, of the production came from the Pittsburgh-Idaho (also called the United Idaho), the Latest Cut, the Allie and other mines in Silver Moon, Liberty, Texas and Ulich Gulches. These mines are in an area about 2 to 2½ miles southeast of the Sims-Lombardi property. Although there are only hearsay and incomplete records available, production from the applicant's property was from high-grade shoots and lenses in the Hill Top mine and in some of the old workings to the northeast and may have had a total value in the order of $200,000 to $300,000, mostly in gold, silver, and lead.

Rocks of the area are Paleozoic sediments comprising quartzite of Cambrian age and massive to thin-bedded dolomitic limestone ranging in age from Ordovician to Silurian which have been intruded by a few dikes of quartz diorite porphyry. In general, the sedimentary beds strike northerly and dip about 45° easterly. According to Umpleby, "At least two dikes striking N. 10° to 15° E. are present * * *. Running west of north are similar dikes, possibly spurs from the others."

The rocks are cut by a large number of fissures which apparently provided access for the mineral-bearing solutions. The fissures have a northerly strike, approximately paralleling the bedding, but they dip westerly. Veins are formed in north-trending faults and along bedding-plane slips. Those in the faults are in two

sets, one moderately flat-dipping, the other dipping steeply to vertical. Breccia zones are developed along certain beds and locally contain ore bodies. Oxidation is deep, and only the Pittsburgh-Idaho 950 level is reported to be in unoxidized ore.

In Tunnel A (pl. 1) a mineralized structure was cut about 105 feet from the portal and followed by a drift for about 120 feet. The structure strikes S. 5° W. and dips about 75° SE. The drift on the structure is tightly lagged for its entire length, but at the north end, just north of the crosscut, is a winze about 60 feet deep and a short raise above the tunnel level. From the bottom of the winze ore was taken from a small pipelike stope that holes into the north side of the tunnel. Reportedly, ore was mined above the drift, but tight back lagging and caving prevented any estimate of quantity and grade. In an untimbered stub of drift north of the tunnel the vein contained calcium(?) and iron carbonates on the hanging wall and iron oxide-stained clay on the footwall. The vein pinched out in the timbered section near the south end and could not be found beyond the end of timber.

The Hill Top mine has been developed by a surface adit and an inclined shaft from which 5 levels have been turned at 100-foot vertical intervals. A composite map of the workings prepared by Hammond-Everly Engineering Co. of Butte, Montana, accompanied the application. There appears to be some doubt as to the detailed accuracy of this map, but the general structural relationships are accurate enough for appraisal purposes. The time that would be required to remap the mine in detail is not warranted under present conditions.

The 400 and 500 levels were visited. Current work is limited to some development and the production of a few tons of ore per week on the 500 level. There are two main veins called Vein No. 1 and Vein No. 2 on plate 2. Vein No. 2 strikes southeasterly, swinging more to the east toward the southeast end of the drift on the 400 level; on the 500 level, instead of swinging more to the east the vein splits. Vein No. 1 on the 400 level strikes N. 75° W. for 55 feet then swings rather sharply to N. 45° W. for 90 feet where it is offset about 2 feet by a fault. Beyond the fault the vein strikes about due west. On the 500 level this vein has been followed for about 60 feet along a strike of N. 47° W. and for an additional 20 feet within which the strike swings to N. 70° W. Both veins dip southwesterly. A zone of strong shearing with some clay strikes N. 10°-12° W. on the 400 level and about N. 10° W. on the 500 level. Precisely what happens at the junction between the veins and the shear zone could not be determined in the time available, but it is possible that Veins No. 1 and 2 are faulted segments of one vein structure.

On the No. 1 vein there is 1 small stope and 2 short raises on the 400 level and 1 small stope, 1 raise, and 1 underhand stope, little more than a winze about 10 feet deep on the 500 level.

On the No. 2 vein, 400 level, there is 1 stope 70 feet long and 2 more each about 30 feet long. It could not be checked, but apparently the 70-foot long stope and the one 30 feet long next to it have been stoped to the 300 level. The height of the third stope could not be determined. On the same vein, 500 level, two short stopes have been mined to the 400 level. The applicant is mining from two more stopes and starting a third.

Stoping on both levels has apparently been limited to following higher grade shoots and selecting the best grade material for direct shipment. Most of the ground remaining between the stopes contains mill-grade material but is not high enough to be shipped as crude ore.

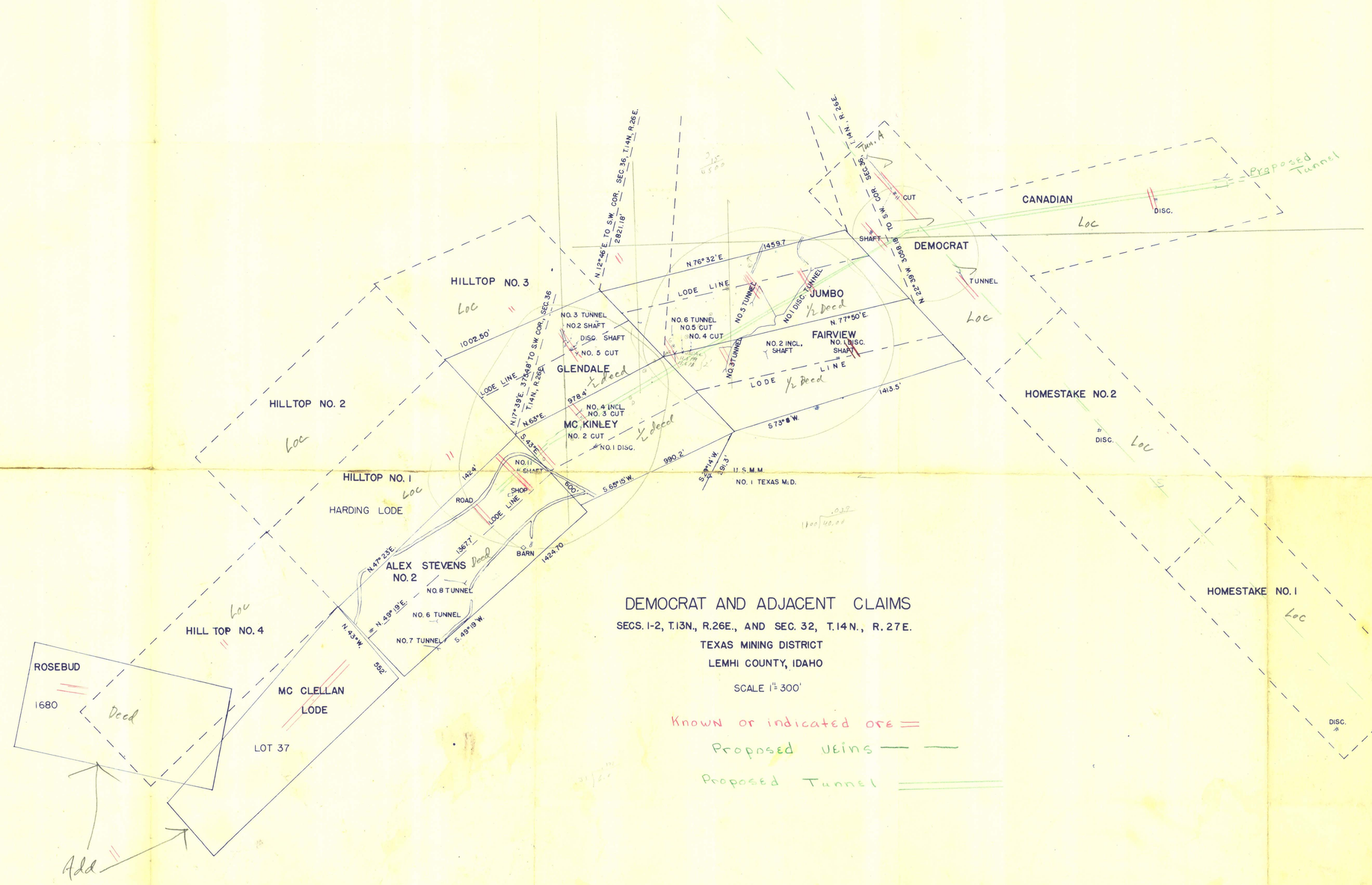
CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that a portal site near Station L (pl. 1) is about 200 feet below the Hill Top 500 level and that a crosscut 2,100 feet long driven southwesterly from that point would, before reaching the Hill Top zone, cut 5 of the mineralized zones indicated on the surface map accompanying the application. However, because of the deep snow it was impossible to see any of the intervening veins which may or may not be worthy of the further consideration. On the basis of what was seen in the Hill Top mine a crosscut 2,100 feet long to explore only the Hill Top veins would be less feasible and more costly than to explore those veins by winzing, possibly preceded by diamond drilling.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In fairness to both partners it is recommended that the applicants be advised that a re-examination will have to be made when the ground is free of snow.

Enclosures
Distribution:
ONE(3)
USGS(SRO)
Docket
MacLaren



DEMOCRAT AND ADJACENT CLAIMS

SECS. 1-2, T. 13N., R. 26E., AND SEC. 32, T. 14 N., R. 27 E.

TEXAS MINING DISTRICT

LEMHI COUNTY, IDAHO

SCALE 1" = 300'

Known or indicated ore ═══

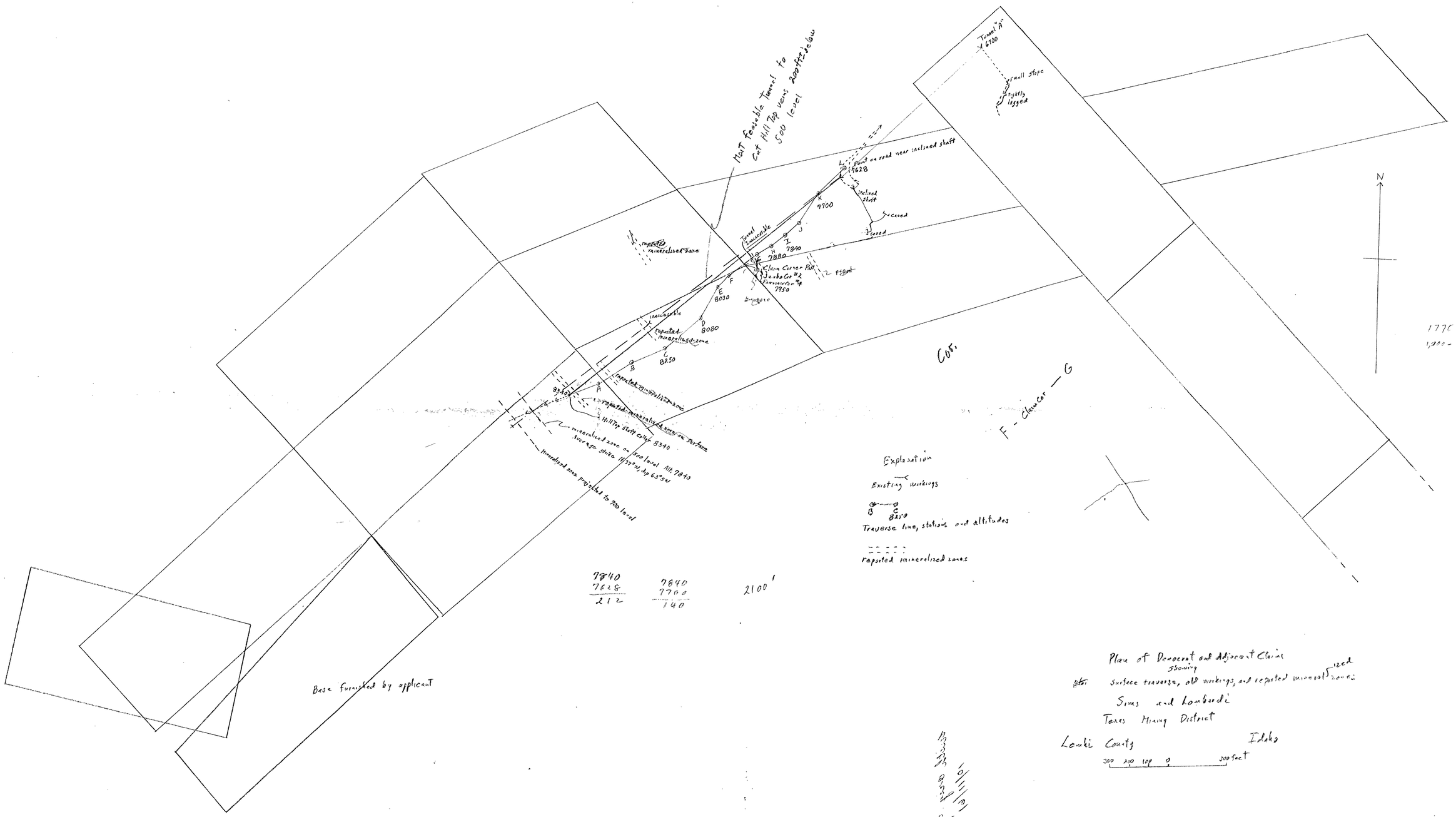
Proposed veins — —

Proposed Tunnel ═══

E.E.C.

with orig. appl.
10/1/61

OME 6185



Exploration

Existing workings

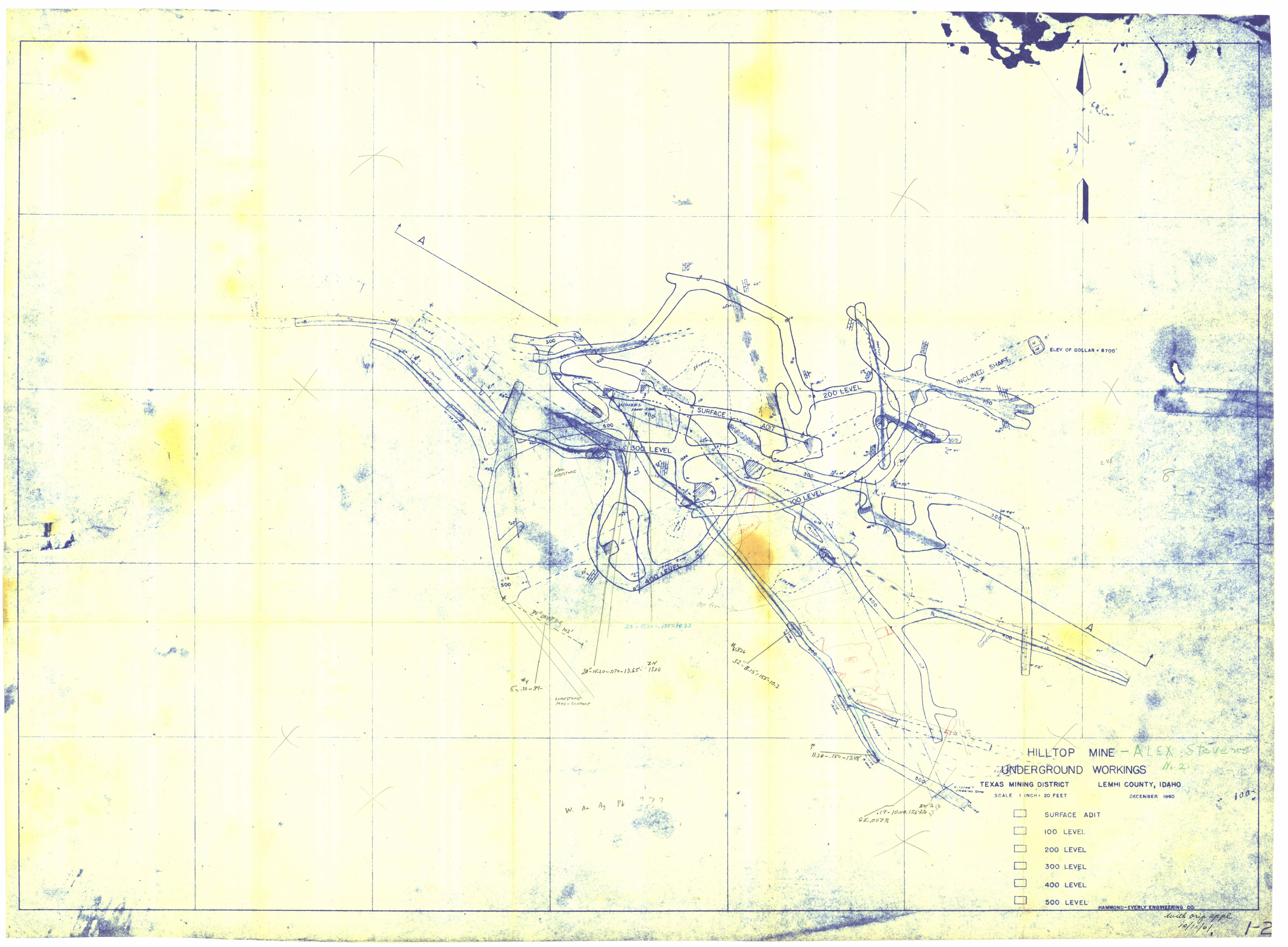
B C
8250

Traverse line, stations and altitudes

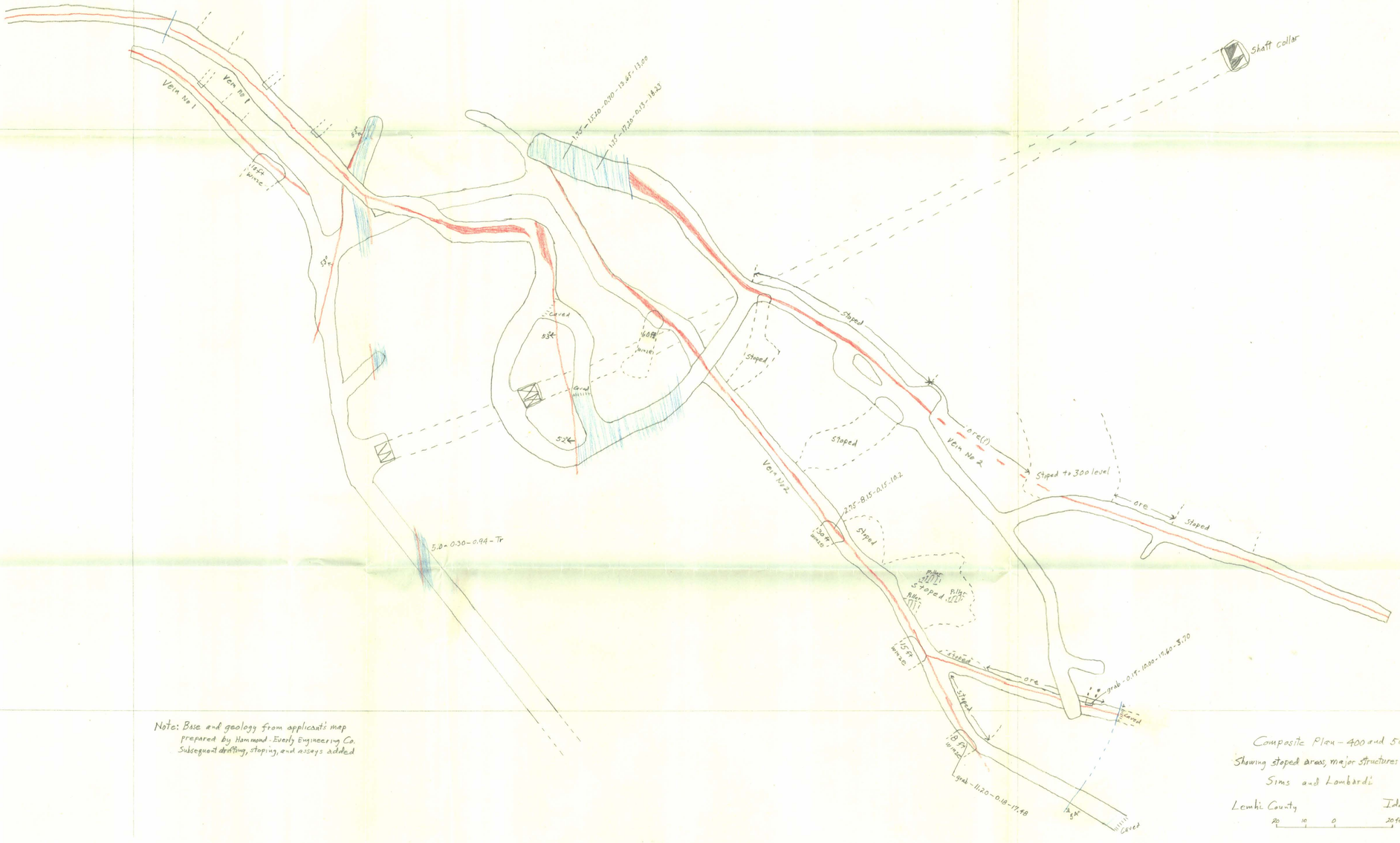
reported mineralized zones

Plan of Democrat and Adjacent Claims
showing
Surface traverse, old workings, and reported mineralized zones
Sims and Lombardi
Texas Mining District
Lemhi County Idaho

300 200 100 0 300 feet


N
A
A
INCLINED SHAFT
ELEV. OF COLLAR = 8700'
200 LEVEL
SURFACE ADIT
300 LEVEL
100 LEVEL
400 LEVEL
500
300
200
100
400
LIMESTONE
LIMESTONE
MINE - CONTACT
HILLTOP MINE - ALEX Stevens
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS No. 2
TEXAS MINING DISTRICT
LEMHI COUNTY, IDAHO
SCALE 1 INCH = 20 FEET
DECEMBER 1960
SURFACE ADIT
100 LEVEL
200 LEVEL
300 LEVEL
400 LEVEL
500 LEVEL
HAMMOND-EVERLY ENGINEERING CO.
with orig. appl.
10/1/61
1-2

OME 6185



Note: Base and geology from applicant's map prepared by Hammond-Everly Engineering Co. Subsequent drafting, stoping, and assays added

Composite Plan - 400 and 500 Levels
Showing stoped areas, major structures and available assays
Sims and Lombardi
Lemhi County Idaho

20 10 0 20 feet

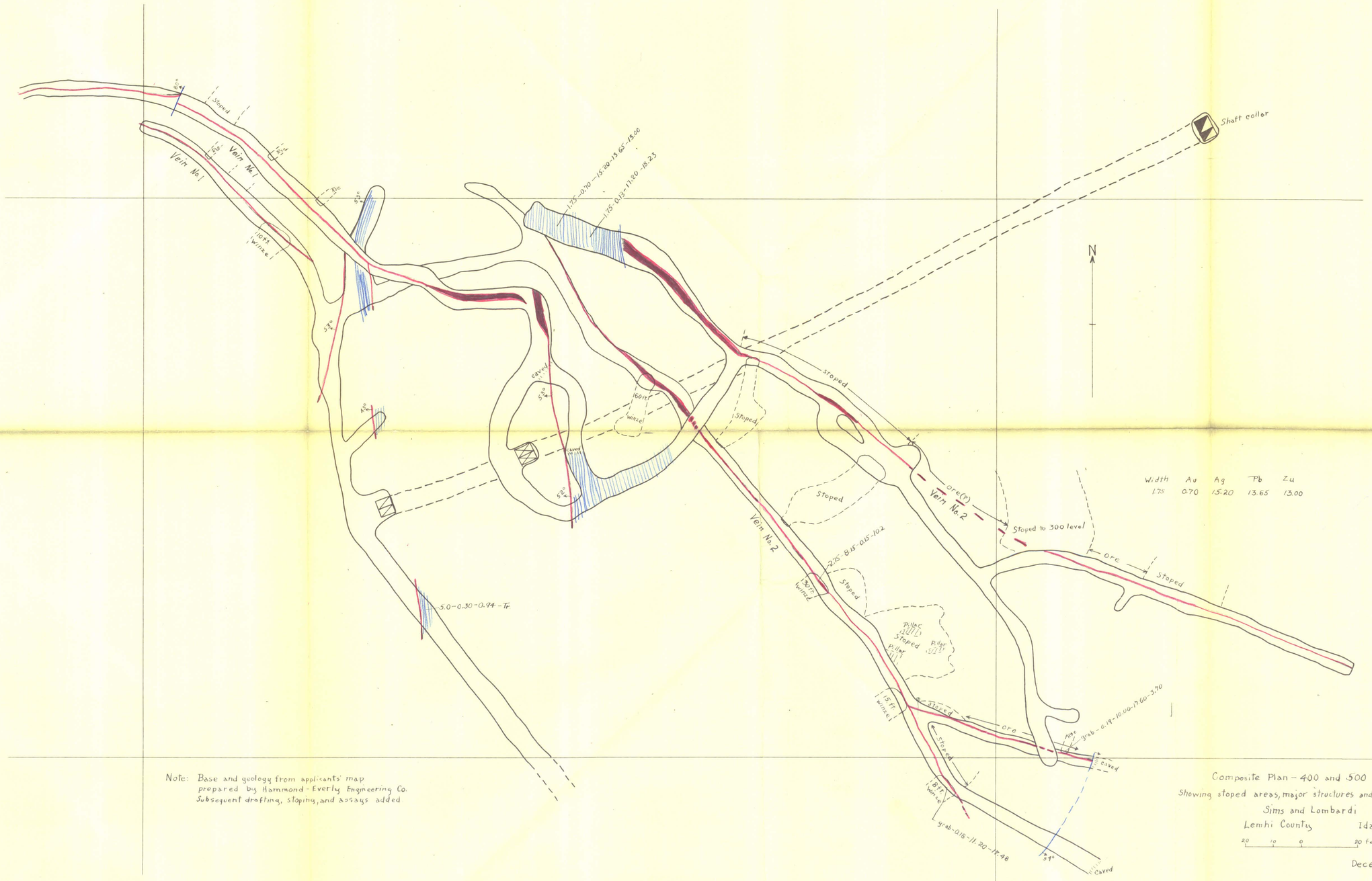
December 1961

Plate 2

U.S. Department of the Interior

Office of Minerals Exploration
Application Examination Report

OME-6185



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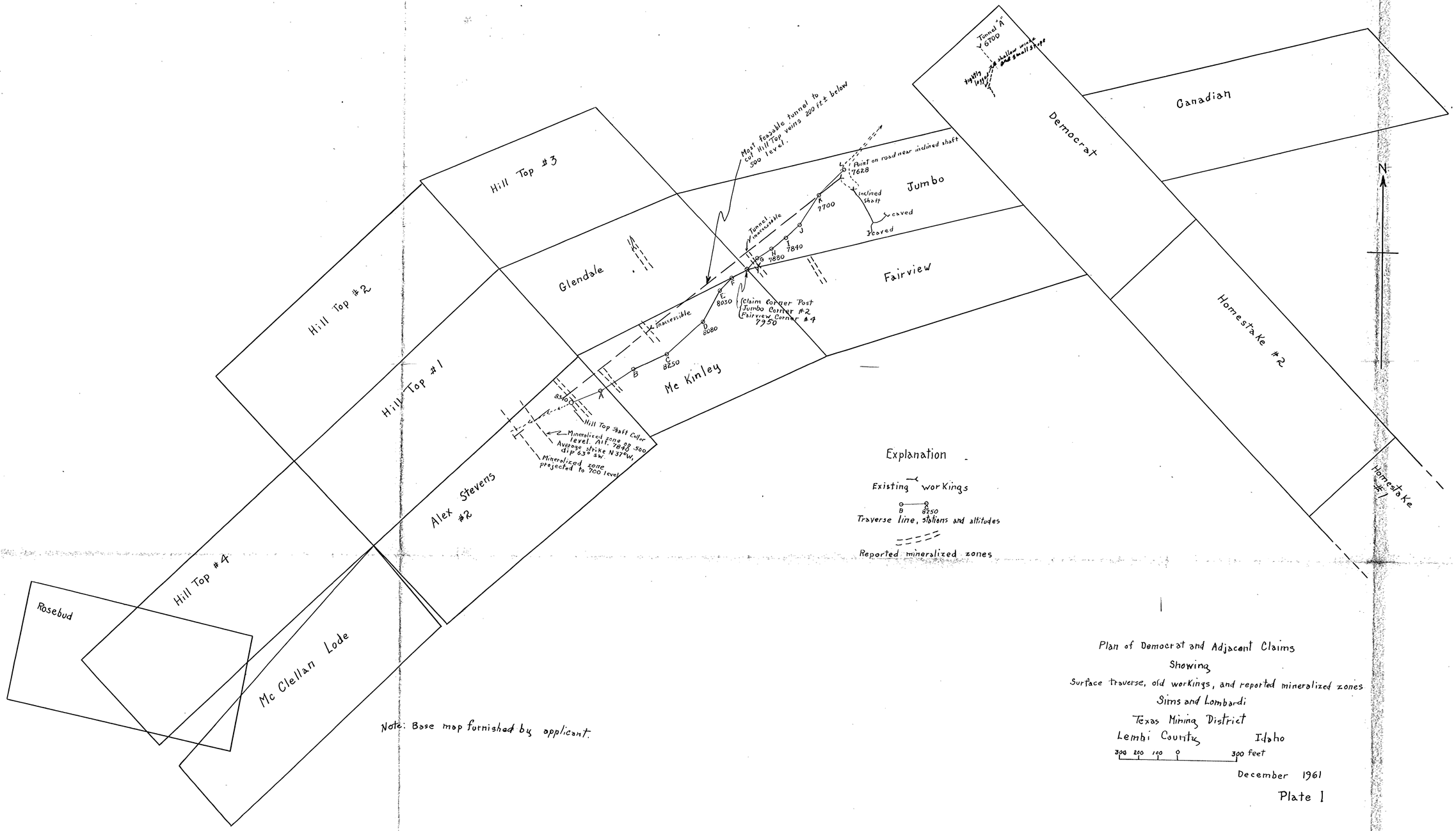

Note: Base map furnished by applicant.

Plan of Democrat and Adjacent Claims
Showing
Surface traverse, old workings, and reported mineralized zones
Sims and Lombardi
Texas Mining District
Lemhi County Idaho
300 200 100 0 300 feet
December 1961
Plate 1