Docket

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
February 4, 1965

Memorandum

To: Chief, Division of Exploration Operations

From: Acting Field Officer, Region I

Subject: CME-6406 (Silver)
Heber Comer
Comer Prospect
Blaine County, Idaho

I agree with the considerations set forth in your memorandum of January 27, 1965, and offer the following observations in support of a recommendation that the application be denied.

Figure 19 in Idaho Bureau of Mines Pamphlet 90 indicates that the face of the Amicus Tunnel is about 480 feet from the portal, measured in a straight line. Stephens' map which accompanies the application indicates that the tunnel has been advanced about 160 feet farther in the years since figure 19 was prepared.

From the size of the numbers and lettering on the applicant's geochemical map, I suspect it has been reduced and the indicated scale of 1" = 200' is not correct for this photostatic copy. Proportional dividers show the distance between dumps on figure 19 is very close to the distance between the same dumps shown on the geochemical map. Applying the scale from figure 19 to the photostatic copy of the geochemical anomaly map, the center of the 145 - 175 ppm anomaly is over a point about 300 feet from the portal. The average dip of the Amicus vein is given as 35° in Pamphlet 90 and the average dip of the vein mapped by Stephens in the easterly trending drift about 350 feet from the portal is nearly the same. The center of the anomaly above cited is about 100 feet above the tunnel. If the anomaly should represent a chimney of ore having the same dip as the veins, its center at tunnel level would be about 140 feet farther to the southeast than its "outcrop" or about 120 feet back from the face of the tunnel. In this vicinity Stephens shows limestone beds dipping 22° southwesterly and side notes indicating calcite and argentite and "sch" (shale?), calcite and argentite. This could very well be the down dip expression of the anomaly. There is no other anomaly

anywhere near the Amicus workings to the southeast, south, or southwest. As you remark, there is no structure indicated on figure 19 between the Amicus and the Parker veins.

Again, using proportional dividers and allowing for scale difficulties, it is quite possible that the high anomaly slightly east of south from the Amicus Tunnel portal and which would be the best target area for bulldozing represents an area of down hill creep from the Parker vein.

The copy of smelter records indicates that in 4 years a total of only 393.7 tons were shipped from the Amicus. The same list is included in Docket No. DMA-324 but is attributed to Parker Group of Mines. A list in Docket No. DMA-324 attributed to the Amicus indicates production by a lessee as totalling only 58.128 tons. The indications from settlement records and Pamphlet 90 is that ore bodies on this property are high grade, but for the most part small and erratically spaced.

D. R. MacLaren

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Distribution:
OME(2)
USGS(SRO)
Docket
MacLaren
(Docket No. DMA-324 (Pb-Zn)
Parker Mining Co.
Parker Mine
Blaine County, Idaho
Denied 12/29/51)

Zeber Comer
2217 Harrison Blvd.
Boise, Idaho

2.(a) (b) (c)

2. APPLICANT'S RIGHTS IN LAND:

(a) Owner.

(b) Richmond Lode Mining Claim, patented.
Patent Survey No. 1816.
Located in Section 10, Tp. 4 N. R. 18 E. B. M.
Recorded in Book 96, Page 351, Mining Deeds,
Blaine County, Idaho.

Richmond Millsite. Recorded in Book 3 Millsites,
Page 335.

Caliber -	Location,	Recorded in	Book	141,	Page	374.
Precilla	"	"	"	141	"	375
Gondola	"	"	"	141	"	376
Gondolier	"	"	"	141	"	377
Denver	"	"	"	141	"	390
Transit	"	"	"	141	"	391
Three K's	"	"	"	141	"	392
Richmond No.2	"	"	"	157	"	49
Richmond No.3	"	"	"	157	"	50

Located in Sections 10 and 11, Tp. 4 N. R. 18 E. B. M.,
Warm Springs Creek Mineral District, Blaine County,
Idaho, and recorded in the office of the County Re-
corder in the book of Quartz Claims.
Known as COMER PROSPECT.
Known as AMICUS MINE.

(c) Does not apply.

Heber Comer
2217 Harrison Blvd.
Boise , Idaho

3. (c)

Copied from photostatic copies of smelter receipts from records of Hailey Sampler.

Date	Dry Weight	Tons	Silver Ox. pr.T.	Total Silver	Lead %	Lead Total
1/3/85	50345	24.173	262.50	6007.91	56.5	28445
1/7/85	50188	25.094	467.80	11638.60	54.	27102
1/9/85	30156	15.078	560.50	8451.22	47.00	14173
1/16/85	30417	15.207	663.60	10091.37	40.	12165
1/31/85	30452	15.226	204.	3106.10	56.5	17205
1/31/85	31543	15.772	245.6	3873.60	55.5	17506
2/2/85	30378	15.189	374.	5680.67	48.7	14794
2/4/85	30582	15.291	433.50	6628.65	36..6	11193
2/23/85	30940	15.470	405.20	6269.99	47.5	13459
2/23/85	30057	15.027	282.30	4242.12	32.5	9767
2/25/85	30725	15.363	225.	3456.68	41.	2597
3/2/85	30275	15.118	257.80	3892.42	33.	9978
3/9/85	30360	15.180	175.60	2665.61	41.8	22690
3/18/85	20852	14.926	240.60	3591.20	38.5	11493
4/23/85	30859	15.430	243.	3749.49	43.5	13424
4/25/85	31571	15.786	192.40	3037.23	58.5	18469
4/30/85	31269	15.634	380.10	3942.48	46.	14383
5/6/85	31347	15.674	385.80	6047.03	46.	14420
5/30/85	31060	15.530	205.60	3192.97	51.	15903
7/1/85	30072	15.036	416.	6254.98	49.	14735
3/19/86	7270	3.635	32.7	118.86	7.	509
3/19/86	2991	1.496	120.5	180.27	59.	1765
3/23/86	6677	3.339	128.3	528.39	23.5	1569
3/23/86	2900	1.450	147.3	213.59	60.	1740
4/8/86	4671	2.336	94.8	221.45	36.5	1704
5/16/86	1991	.996	128.3	127.79	59.7	1189
5/16/86	21959	10.980	131.6	1444.97	39.	8564
5/16/86	1891	.946	913.1	863.79	60	1135
6/16/86	8662	4.331	158.9	688.20	49	4244
6/20/86	20911	10.456	100.0	1055.01	16.6	3471
8/17/86	5345	2.673	211.5	565.34		
8/18/86	1485	.743	78.1	58.03		
11/20/88	11644	5.822	190.7	1110.26	52.6	6124
12/14/88	11593	5.797	100.6	583.18	27.	3130
2/20/89		6.8	224.		37	
6/4/89		4.5	297.8		52	
6/4/89		2.2	167.1		32.5	

393.704
17 14
19
15

Heber Comer
217 Harrison Blvd
Boise, Idaho

3. (e)

EXCERPT FROM PAMPHLET NO. 90 - October 1950 Pages 51-52
Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology
By A. L. Anderson; T. H. Kiilsgaard; V.C.Fryklund,Jr.

GEOLOGY OF THE AMICUS VEIN WORKINGS

The Amicus vein crops out 1500 feet north of the Parker vein, and lower down the hillside near the bottom of the gulch. In many respects it is similar to the Parker. It roughly strikes east-west, and dips from 24 deg. to 40 deg. S. The vein is predominantly a shear zone and in places the small slips and crumpled areas have an aggregate width up to 20 feet. The shear zone is readily visible in the road cut behind and above the Amicus dump. From here it may be traced to and beyond the Gondolier workings. Down the gulch, below the Amicus dump, the outcrop is lost beneath alluvium.

Neither the Amicus or the Gondolier workings have a record of production, although the Amicus has produced some ore. Rich silver-lead ore, some running several hundred ounces in silver per ton, has been taken from the Amicus workings, but it has occurred only as small pockets and bunches scattered throughout the shear zone. When found, it has required hand sorting to compile any amount. Polished-surface studies show the ore to consist of galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, polybasite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. Dull white quartz, often filling fractures in sulphides, is a common gangue mineral, although calcite and siderite are present. The most common gangue is "gouged" wall rock.

The Amicus tunnel starts in black thin-bedded argillite, which generally strikes northwest and dips southwest. Eighty feet from the portal it encounters the Amicus shear zone where lenticular masses of quartz and calcite contain small bunches of ore. These quartz and calcite bodies are of short strike length and quickly pinch out. There are some small stopes in the shear zone but their production is not known. A winze has been driven in the shear zone to a drainage level 30 feet below, which was partially flooded at the time of the visit.

The Gondolier is a short tunnel that intersects the Amicus shear zone 60 feet from the portal. At this point it turns and drifts east on the shear zone. Aside from exposing several iron-stained quartz stringers it has been unsuccessful in its development. It has been idle for many years.