UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AIRMAIL

Mr. Joseph Tompkin
President
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Dear Mr. Tompkin:

In reply to your request of June 12, 1967, for a list of specific facts needed to support an OME application, we regret that we cannot supply such a list other than the ones printed on the back of the application form and under question 15 in the booklet "Exploration Assistance." A copy of each is enclosed.

In your letter you state that Congressman Al Ullman has informed you that the OME has considered a new application from Fouress Mines, Inc. We have not received a new application, but if one is submitted we shall be pleased to give it prompt attention.

Your question relating to the nature of acceptable geological targets can be answered only in general terms since no two mineral deposits are identical. An acceptable target is a geological setting where available evidence supports the probability of making a significant discovery by the proposed work.

Under OME regulations, exploration is the search for ore by testing a specific target. A specific target is a geological setting in a specific locality where a concealed ore body can be inferred from geological evidence. Geological evidence consists of rock formations, mineral occurrences, and structural features that constitute ore controls. It is obtained by mapping, sampling, and assaying.

In order to obtain and present this evidence, you may wish to obtain the services of a mining geologist or engineer, but in any

case we hope this additional explanation will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Frank E. Johnson
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

Enclosures

Catherine: Please date stamp this copy and hold in the docket, just in case Cong. Ullman makes a request for information.

gla

DMEA Form 9
Rev. 6/57

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

OFFICIAL DOCKET FILE

Idm-E NO._____

OME ~~DMEA~~ NO. 6560

Application
- [x] Denied
- [ ] Withdrawn

Contract
- [ ] Terminated - Not Certified
- [ ] Terminated - Certified
- [ ] Cancelled
- [ ] Royalty Agreement

The records contained in this file are marked (x) and arranged in this order:

Folder No. 1:

Left Side

- [ ] Royalty Audits
- [ ] Certification of Discovery
- [ ] Closing Letter
- [ ] Cost Audits
- [ ] Termination Notice or Agreement
- [ ] Recision Notice
- [ ] Assignment of Contract
- [ ] Contract Amendments
- [ ] Contract with all exhibits and annexes
- [ ] Owner's Consent to Lien and Subordination Agreement
- [x] Application and attachments

Right Side

- [ ] Project summary (final)
- [ ] Work Completed analysis (final)

All other material filed in chronological order including the following reports if checked:

- [ ] Field Team Semi-Annual Report for Certified Project
- [ ] Final Field Team Report (Tab)
- [ ] Operator's Final Report (Tab)
- [ ] Interim Field Team Reports
- [ ] Operator's monthly reports and all attachments
- [x] On-site Exam Report (Tab)
- [ ] Settlement Sheets 1/31/67
- [ ] Drill Logs

Suppl. Field Exam Report 4/10/67

Additional Folders:

Left Side

Folders No._____: Reports
- [ ] Analysis of Semi-Annual Inspection Reports
- [ ] Project Summary (Interim) by DMEA Engineers

Right Side

- [ ] Field Team Semi-Annual Report for Certified Project
- [ ] Field Team Interim Reports
- [ ] Operator's Monthly Reports with transmittal, narrative and maps.

Folders No._____: Maps (Use pocket folder or envelope)

Folders No._____: Settlement Sheets

Folders No._____: Drill Logs

Folders No._____: Royalty material

17963

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
May 31, 1966

OFFICIAL COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED
JUN 2 1966
INITIAL | DATE

Memorandum

To: Chief, Office of Minerals Exploration

From: Field Officer, Region I

Subject: Transmittal of Application for Assistance (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Mines
Lincoln County, Washington

Enclosed is a copy of an application to explore for silver ore at the above-cited mine.

This property was the subject of a prior application under Docket No. DMA-1816 (Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper) which was denied on the grounds that the ore was essentially one of silver from which only minor amounts of base metals might be recovered. Our files do not contain a copy of the prior application and no maps are available, but as the most recent assay reports with this application are dated April 21, 1949, it is doubtful that any work has been done since the former denial.

Correspondence shows that at one time the applicant intended to do some diamond drilling, but apparently he did not do it.

The application appears to be complete and in order except for three points. It is difficult to follow the proposed work on the maps that are presented, the costs are ridiculous, and no bids for the work he lists under 7(a), Independent Contracts, are included.

Apparently, the applicant proposes to drive 760 feet of drift and crosscut, construct a mile of access road and a pre-fab building, for which his cost for personal services exclusive of miners, carpenters or other labor totals $2,810 per month salaries plus $475 per month expenses for 15 months--a total of $49,225 for overhead, nearly 36 percent of his revised estimated total cost of the project. I am not sure whether all the items listed under 7(g) are acceptable costs.

D. R. MacLaren

D. R. MacLaren

Enclosures

Re: DMA-1816(Ag,Pb,Zn,Cu)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Mine
Lincoln County, Wash.
(Denied 9/17/61)

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MME Form 40
Jan. 65

Orig.

RECEIVED MAY 27 1966

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1368
Approval expires Dec. 31, 1968

RECEIVED JUN 2 1966 M. F. OFFICIAL COPY

APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN MINERALS EXPLORATION

Pursuant to Public Law 85–701 (72 Stat. 700; 30 U.S.C. 641)

NAME OF APPLICANT *(Full legal name and mailing address as they should appear on contract if one is executed.)*

FOURESS MINES, INC.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

APPLICANT DO NOT USE THIS BLOCK

DOCKET NUMBER: 6560

DATE RECEIVED: 6-2-66

REGION: I

DIVISION CODE:

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION *(Check one)*

- INDIVIDUAL [ ]
- CORPORATION [X]
- PARTNERSHIP [ ]
- OTHER *(Specify)* [ ]

STATE IN WHICH FIRM IS ORGANIZED: Washington

LIST CORPORATE OFFICERS OR PARTNERS HERE, IF APPLICABLE

NAME	ADDRESS	TITLE
Hector M. Smith	Rural Route 1, Republic, Washington	Vice Pres.
Joseph Tompkin	Route 1, Box 690, Salem, Oregon 97304	Pres.
(Mrs.) Mary Lou Tompkin	Route 1, Box 690, Salem, Oregon 97304	Sec'y-Treas.

MINERAL(S) FOR WHICH YOU WISH TO EXPLORE: Silver

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT: $ 138,701.25

PROPERTY NAME	LOCATION COUNTY	STATE
Fouress Mines	Lincoln	Washington

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Before filling out this application, please read the *OME Regulations for Obtaining Federal Assistance in Financing Explorations for Mineral Reserves* (30 CFR Chap. III). To assure prompt action, your application must provide all applicable material and information specified on the back of this application form. Avoid unnecessary correspondence and delays by submitting complete and accurate information. *Please submit two copies of this application and all accompanying papers* except as otherwise noted. Place your name and address on each sheet. Each item of information, maps, and reports required as a part of this application is described on the back of this form. Identify each attached statement by the item number to which it applies. If an item does not apply to your application, show the item number on your statement and after it write "not applicable." Maps or sketches should be used to supplement narrative descriptions of the property location and boundaries in item 2, existing mine workings and geology in item 3, and the proposed exploration work in item 5. When this information is not too complex, all of it may be shown on one map or sketch. All documents and other attachments submitted as a part of this application, except those in item 3(g) which you mark to be returned, become the property of the Government and will not be returned to the applicant. Send true copies, *not originals*, of leases, contracts, and other documents which are an essential part of your business records. *File this application with the Office of Minerals Exploration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or with the nearest OME Field Office.*

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, whether as an individual, corporate officer, partner, or otherwise, both in his own behalf and acting for the applicant, certifies that the information set forth in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he would not ordinarily undertake the proposed exploration under current conditions and circumstances at his sole expense.

May 24, 1966
DATED

Joseph Tompkin
BY *(Signature)*

President
TITLE

A wilfully false statement or certification to any Department or Agency of the United States Government is a criminal offense. U. S. Code, Title 18, Sec. 1001.

INFORMATION REQUIRED WITH THIS APPLICATION

1. Financial Eligibility:

(a) Submit evidence of efforts made within 90 days preceding the filing of this application to obtain credit from your bank of account and at least one other banking institution or other private source of credit. Such evidence shall include true copies of correspondence which show: (1) date of loan request, (2) amount and terms requested, (3) proposed use of loan funds, and (4) the replies from credit sources. If the loan was offered under terms which you consider unreasonable, state why you consider them so.

(b) List names and addresses of affiliated, parent, or controlling companies or organizations and state extent and nature of their interest.

(c) State how you propose to furnish your share of the cost of the exploration work.

2. Applicant's Rights in Land:

(a) State your interest in the land and mineral rights, whether owner, lessee, purchaser under contract, or other. If you are not the owner, submit one true copy of the lease, contract, or other document (with address of owner) under which you control the property. Describe all liens, mortgages, or other encumbrances on the land and state book and page number and official place where recorded.

(b) State the legal description (section, township, and range; metes and bounds; patent number of claims) of the land upon which you wish to explore and all adjacent land which you own or control. Describe any part of the land or workings which should not be subject to Government royalty and liens. If the land consists of unpatented claims, state book and page number for each recorded location notice, including amended locations, and official place where recorded. State all the names by which you know the property.

(c) For all land or mineral rights encumbered or not owned, submit five copies of Lien and Subordination Agreements on MME Form 52. If the agreements cannot be obtained, state reasons and provide copies of letters of refusal.

3. Physical Description:

(a) Describe in detail and illustrate with maps or sketches all mining or exploration operations which you know have been or are being conducted upon the land. Include existing mine workings and all production facilities.

(b) State your interest, if any, in operations described in (a).

(c) State, if you know, the past and current production, supporting your statement with copies of settlement sheets, mine records, or published data if available.

(d) Describe known ore reserves, giving quantities and grades and sampling methods used. Support your statement with copies of assay certificates and assay maps if available.

(e) Describe by narrative and maps or sketches the geologic features of the property, including ore minerals, geologic formations if known, and type of deposit (vein, bedded, etc.).

(f) State your reasons for expecting to find ore, and if you have sampled the area you propose to explore, show where the samples were taken, describe sampling methods used, and provide copies of assay certificates.

(g) Send with your application at least *two* copies of all geologic or engineering reports, assay maps, or technologic information which you have, indicating whether you require their return.

4. Accessibility of Property:

(a) To aid the OME representative who may examine the property, state name and address of person who will meet him; give directions for reaching the property; and describe accessibility of property and of any mine workings.

(b) Name the shipping and supply points and state the distances to the property.

5. Exploration Work:

(a) Describe fully the proposed exploration work giving individual footages and sizes of openings *for each item of work.* Use narrative, maps, plans, and sections as necessary. Show location of the proposed work as related to geologic features such as veins, ore-bearing beds, contacts of rock formations, etc. Show also the relation of the proposed work to any existing mine workings and to *land boundaries* or to the closest identifiable corner.

(b) If an access road must be built, show the proposed location on the property map and state the length, type and construction methods proposed.

(c) If an OME contract is executed, state how soon thereafter work would be started and finished. State your anticipated average daily or monthly rate of progress for each type of work.

6. Experience:

State your operating experience and background to conduct this exploration work and also that of the person who will supervise the work.

7. Estimate of Costs:

Furnish detailed estimates of the necessary costs *for each item of the work proposed in 5(a)* under the headings listed below with a total for each heading and the estimated total cost of the work. Costs for any work to be performed by an independent contractor should be listed separately under category (a) below. Costs for any work that is not to be performed by an independent contractor should be listed under categories (b) through (g).

(a) Independent contracts. State the total cost of any proposed independent contract for all or any part of the work, and the number of units and the unit cost for each type of work, such as per foot of drilling, per foot of drifting, per hour of bulldozer operations, or per cubic yard of material moved. Cost estimates should be supported by bids from three contractors if possible. (*Note*—If none of the work is to be contracted, write "none" after this item.)

(b) Personal services. The cost of supervision, engineering and geological services, outside consultants, and labor should be itemized by numbers and classes of employees; rates of wages, salaries or fees; and periods of employment. State whether these services are available.

(c) Operating materials and supplies. List items of material and supplies giving quantity and cost of each. Include under this heading power, water, and fuel, and units of equipment and tools costing less than $50 each.

(d) Operating equipment. List items of equipment and tools costing $50 or more per unit. Give specifications and indicate how each item is to be acquired—i.e., rented, purchased or provided by the applicant. If rented or purchased, state the estimated rental or purchase price. If furnished by the applicant, state condition and present fair market value.

(e) Initial rehabilitation and repairs. Describe the type and the cost of *initial* rehabilitation or repair of existing buildings, fixtures, installations (exclusive of mine workings), and movable operating equipment now owned by the applicant which will be used in the exploration work.

(f) New buildings, fixtures, installations. Describe each building, fixed improvement, and installation to be purchased, constructed, or installed for the exploration work, stating specifications and cost including labor, materials, and supervision.

(g) Miscellaneous. Describe the type and estimate the cost of repairs and maintenance of the operating equipment listed in 7(d). Do not repeat initial repairs listed in 7(e). Show also the costs of analytical work, accounting, workmen's compensation and employees' liability insurance, payroll taxes, and other required costs that do not fall within the previous categories. [*Note*—The Government will not contribute to costs incurred before the date of the contract, or to costs of or incident to: (1) acquiring, using, or possessing land and any existing improvements, facilities, buildings, installations, and appurtenances, or the depreciation and depletion thereof; (2) general overhead, corporate management, interest and taxes (other than payroll and sales taxes); (3) insurance (other than employees' liability insurance); and (4) damages to persons or property (other than authorized repair to or replacement of equipment or other property used in the work).]

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C

1. Financial Eligibility

(a) Confirmation of effort attached (in duplicate).

(b) No other firms are affiliated.

(c) Share of the cost of the exploration work will be obtained through a bank loan, short term.

2. Applicant's Rights in Land

(a) Owner has unpatented mineral rights.

(1) Sequence of acquisition

(A) Certificates of Registration of the Land Office at Spokane, Washington, deposited in the General Land Office, file numbers: Spokane 012864

Also Auditor, Lincoln County, Washington, Deed book No. 80, pages 480 and 481.

(B) GLO file number Spokane 012886 4-1007

Also Auditor, Lincoln County, Washington, Deed book No. 90, pages 468 and 469.

(C) GLO file number Spokane 012885 4-1003

Also Auditor, Lincoln County, Washington, Deed book No. 90, page 468.

(D) GLO file number Spokane 06250

Also Auditor, Lincoln County, Washington, Deed book No. 55, pages 286 and 287.

(2) Operator has no liens, mortgages or other encumbrances.

(b) Legal description of property: Township No. 28 North Range No. 37 East of the Willamette Meridian, Section 32--Washington (Figure 2).

Boundaries of section 32 was originally surveyed by Chas. H. Fenner, D. S.,

2. Applicant's Rights in Land Continued

(b) in 1898, as shown upon the plat approved July 2, 1900 (Fig. 2). Dependent resurvey of the boundaries of Section 32, with metes-and-bounds survey of land classified as mineral bearing, and connecting lines, deriving lottings of fractional areas of adjoining nonmineral land, to accommodate homestead entries Spokane 012864, 012885 and 012886, executed by Walter D. Long, U. S. Cadastral Engineer, June 11 to 19, 1931, inclusive, under special instructions dated February 25, 1930, for Group No. 134, authorized by the Commissioner's letter "E" dated January 24, 1930.

Also filed with the Office of U. S. Supervisor of Surveys, Denver, Colorado, February 24, 1932.

Also acknowledged by the Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., August 5, 1932.

Original claims were named Edna B Lode (current Hill Top), Paris Lode (current Valley), New York Lode (current Silver Butte), Lakeview (current Lake View) and Inos Lode (current Lost Stake--fraction).

(1) All claims mentioned above should be explored.

(2) All claims should be subject to Government royalty and liens.

(c) Not applicable (Lien and Subordination Agreements).

Addendum: 2 (b) Unpatented claims: Current Record--Mining, Book F Page 39, No. 307539, County Clerk, Lincoln County, Davenport, Washington.
Location of property: T.28 N., R. 37 E. W. M. Sec. 32.
Claims: (1) Lost Stake (Fraction) (2) Valley (3) Hill Top (4) Lake View (5) Silver Butte

1. Financial Eligibility:

(a) Exhibit No. 1, Letter of Transmittal

A TRUE COPY

Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304
Phone: 503-364-9579

April 18, 1966

Mr. W. C. Moore, Manager
Deer Park Branch
The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle
Post Office Box 366
Deer Park, Washington

Dear Mr. Moore:

We desire to obtain a loan for $132,000.00 to explore the Fouress Mine property located in Lincoln County, Washington of T.28 N., R. 37 E, W.M. Section 32. We would like to obtain an estimated commitment of Six (6) Per Cent for a period of Ten (10) years.

The funds would be allocated primarily to drift on the main vein for approximately Six Hundred and Sixty Feet and include cross-cutting and some stoping. The main vein is a fissure type that extends for over Three Thousand feet. It is also intersected by two smaller fissure veins, which would be explored in this program. The smaller veins are each over One Thousand feet, in length.

The drift on the main vein would commence from the Adit No. 1 tunnel, standard dimension 6 x 8 feet, and proceed in the SEE direction. This operation would locate us at a depth of over three hundred feet from the surface outcropping.

Over Four Hundred and Eighty feet of tunnel and over Three Hundred and Eighty feet of shaft have been completed. The resultant exploration has been defined as a silver ore. This exploration has been initiated from the upper workings, entered from Adit No. 2. The ore was deposited in front of Adit No. 2. The most economical development is to start from Adit No. 1, where ample water and transporation facilities are available, together with the future location of a mill site incorporating gravity flow operations. This ore is susceptible to a satisfactory beneficiation.

I would appreciate a reply in quadruplicate.

Very truly yours,

FOURESS MINES INC.

s/ Joseph Tompkin
t/ Joseph Tompkin
President

cc: H. M. Smith
M. L. Tompkin

Enclosure: Balance Sheet

1. Financial Eligibility:

(a) Exhibit No. 2, Letter of Transmittal

A TRUE COPY

Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304
Phone: 503-364-9579

April 18, 1966

Mr. Lloyd R. Marion, Manager
Davenport Branch
Old National Bank of Washington
Davenport, Washington

Dear Mr. Marion:

We desire to obtain a loan for $132,000.00 to explore the Fouress Mine property located in Lincoln County, Washington of T.28 N., R. 37 E. W.M. Section 22. We would like to obtain an estimated commitment of Six (6) Per Cent for a period of Ten (10) years.

The funds would be allocated primarily to drift on the main vein for approximately Six Hundred and Sixty Feet and include cross-cutting and some stoping. The main vein is a fissure type that extends for over Three Thousand feet. It is also intersected by two smaller fissure veins, which would be explored in this program. The smaller veins are each over One Thousand feet, in length.

The drift on the main vein would commence from the Adit No. 1 tunnel, standard dimension 6 x 8 feet, and proceed in the SEE direction. This operation would locate us at a depth of over three hundred feet from the surface outcropping.

Over Four Hundred and Eighty feet of tunnel and over Three Hundred and Eighty feet of shaft have been completed. The resultant exploration has been defined as a silver ore. This exploration has been initiated from the upper workings, entered from Adit No. 2. The ore was deposited in front of Adit No. 2. The most economical development is to start from Adit No. 1, where ample water and transportation facilities are available, together with the future location of a mill site incorporating gravity flow operations. This ore is susceptible to a satisfactory beneficiation.

I would appreciate a reply in quadruplicate.

Very truly yours,

FOURESS MINES INC.
s/ Joseph Tompkin
t/ Joseph Tompkin
President

cc: H. M. Smith
M. L. Tompkin

Enclosure: Balance Sheet

1. Financial Eligibility:

(a) Exhibit No. 3, Balance Sheet

A TRUE COPY

BALANCE SHEET

April 1, 1966

FOURESS MINES, INC.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CURRENT ASSETS:		CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Inventory	$ 15,000.00	Due Officers	$ 10,000.00
COMMON STOCK (Unissued) 164,000	164,000.00	COMMON STOCK (Issued) 126,000 Shares Par Value $1.00 per Share	126,000.00
FIXED ASSETS:			
Exploration	134,250.00		
Mineral Rights	200,000.00		
Office Equipment	2,000.00		
Road Improvements	2,000.00		
Total Depreciation	20,000.00	NET WORTH	401,250.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$537,250.00	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	$537,250.00

DAVENPORT BRANCH

OLD NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON

DAVENPORT, WASHINGTON

April 20, 1966

Mr. Joseph Tompkin, President
Fouress Mines Inc.
Route 1 Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Dear Mr. Tompkin,

Thank you for your letter of April 18, 1966.

Based on the balance sheet dated April 1, 1966, and other papers submitted, we find we would be unable to commit ourselves for a loan in the amount of $132,000.00.

We regret that we are unable to be of assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd Marion

Lloyd Marion,
Manager

The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle

NORTH 40 MAIN STREET
BRoadway 6-2172

Deer Park Branch....POST OFFICE BOX 366, DEER PARK, WASHINGTON

April 27, 1966

Mr. Joseph Tompkin, President
Fouress Mines Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Dear Mr. Tompkin:

Thank you for forwarding the balance sheet for your company and for your application for an advance of $132,000.00. We understand that this money would be used for the purpose of exploratory work on your property located in Lincoln County.

Although we appreciate very much your consideration in applying to us for this advance we feel that at this time we must decline your application. A note of this amount to be paid over a 10 year period must of necessity be secured by acceptable collateral. The balance sheet of your company indicates that there is no tangible asset which would be suitable for this purpose.

If we may help you in any other way please contact us.

Yours sincerely,

WCMoore

W. C. Moore
Manager

WCM:ml

3. Physical Description:

(a) Exploration:

The present exploration of the property consists of 890 feet of adit, 300 feet of shaft and numerous open cuts along the strike of several veins that have been discovered on the claims.

The longest, most continuous vein trends for about 3,000 feet northwest and southeasteast lengthwise along the Valley and Silver Butte claims (Fig. 3). This vein has also had the most extensive exploration work done on it. The exploration work done at the east end of the vein, also the east end of the Silver Butte claim, consists of a shaft about 100 feet deep and dipping 80° south. A drift follows this vein for about fifty feet in a westerly direction. The principal shaft is located on the main vein, called the Fouress vein, which is on the Valley Claim. The bottom of the shaft can be reached by entering Adit No. 2 Portal then proceed southeasteast for almost 200 feet (Fig. 6).

no name?

The exploration work on the west end of the vein (also at the west end of the Valley claim) consists of 367 feet of adit and 125 feet of shaft all in one set of workings. The upper workings are located on the Valley claim about 400 feet uphill and about 200 feet south of a lower adit. The upper adit trends east for 211 feet to where two drifts split off; one is about 68 feet long and trends N 75° E; the other is about 55 feet long and trends S 55° E. A few short cross-cuts trend at right angles from the two larger drifts, (Fig. 7). There is also a short raise at Station 2 + 11 (Fig. 4). At station 1 + 95 in from the portal, a cross-cut trends N 20° E for about 47 feet. Another short cross-cut at right angles trends westerly for about 20 feet and intersections a vertical shaft that is about 75 feet deep.

labled 45 Mine Fig 3

probably same as the 125' shaft mentioned above

labled 45 Mine Fig 3

A lower adit (Fig. 5) located on the Lost Stake fraction, has been driven a distance of about 50 feet easterly into the mountain. This lower adit is intended to eventually intersect the vein system and provide haulage, ventilation, and drainage. The proposed exploratory will be resumed from this sector. The portal of this adit is equipped with a concrete heading and foundation.

Between the workings on the west end of the Valley claim and those on the east end of the Silver butte claim, separated by three thousand feet, the vein is exposed by two shafts and nine surface cross-cuts on the vein. One shaft is sunk on a contact point of a smaller vein with the Fouress vein, and one surface cut is on a contact vein with the larger vein.

A second big vein on this group of claims strikes east-west instead of northeast-southwest as the Fouress vein does. This vein is named the Hill Top, it appears on the west end of the Hill Top claim and follows the center line of the claim to its east end, (Fig. 3). This vein has a ten foot deep shaft sunk on the west end. The vein at this point is 5 feet wide and 7 surface cross-cuts expose the vein to its east end.

(b) I have been associated with the operations, since it was incorporated in 1948.

(c) There has been no known production of ore from this mine.

(d) There are no known ore reserves in the true sense of the term. The proposed exploratory operation will determine the commercial potential. Tables from I to VII, inclusive gives an analysis of the findings of this property.

3. (e) General Geology:

The geology of the Pitney Butte area consists of a quartz monzonite batholith with numerous fissure veins of varying widths and structural trends. Dikes are also common and consist mainly of acidic phases such as pegmatite and aplite. High angle faults and nearly horizontal step-faults are prevalent. Shear zones and zones of closely spaced anastomosing stringers are also present in the district.

Q, S, and L joints are well defined in the area. Q and S joints dip nearly vertical and trend generally northwest-southeast and east-west, respectively. The "L" joints are less prominent but are parallel to the existing topographic surface. The steeply dipping joints and faults provide access channels for later mineralizing emanations that formed the present fissure veins.

The ore shoots are characteristic of intersection vein system.

Description of the Veins:

The most prominent vein in the area has been called the Fouress vein and has been shown by surface exploration to be continuous for over 3,000 feet (Fig. 3). This vein starts at the west end of the Valley claim and trends southeasterly the full length of the Valley and Silver Butte claims, where it intersects with the Spokane Molybdenum vein that trends SSE for more than 1,000 feet.

Four smaller veins intersect, but do not cross, the Fouress vein and trend north for several hundred feet from the main vein (Fig. 3). Another small vein located north of the Fouress vein on the Hill Top claim trends almost due east-west for about 700 feet and dips at nearly 90°.

The following information was furnished by Hector M. Smith, who has done development and exploratory work on the Fouross property. "The vein on the west end of the Valley claim varies in width from 2 to 4 feet. The walls are slick and well defined; at no place have I discovered the vein matter frozen to the walls. The evidence given therefore points to a true fissure origin of the veins. The gangue matter is principally white, fine-grained quartz. The oxidized zone is not very extensive here and consists of hematite and decomposed lead and zinc minerals."

Mineralization: (Furnished by Hector M. Smith)

The Fouross vein intersects the Spokane Molybdenum vein at an old shaft known as the Teeter shaft. The minerals in the Teeter shaft consist mostly of arsenopyrite with some lead, gold and silver. The mineralized area here is about 100 feet thick. All of the veins of the Pitney Butte area assay some gold, but the mineralized area in the vicinity of the Teeter shaft is an exception because of the extensive sulphide zone and higher gold content.

The un-oxidized minerals of the Fouross vein were explored on the west end of the Valley claim consisting of silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper. This ore is generally free from iron, sulphur, arsenic, bismuth, antimony and other elements that may be detrimental for smelting purposes.

Assays: Information concerning assays will be found in Tables I to VII, inclusive.

At a point of the vein at the shaft collar, samples were obtained from the hanging to the footwall. The base metals having oxidized away. On the intermediate level fifty feet down the shaft, the vein is four feet six inches wide; it drifts for forty feet between the hanging to the

footwall. The vein keeps this width to the tunnel face where it was sunk for ten feet making a fifteen foot high exposure of the vein. We shipped one ton of ore from this level and took a five ton average sample and got an assay of 49 oz in silver, in addition to the gold and silver values, these ores below the fifty foot level also assayed 7% zinc, 5% lead and ½ % copper (Fig. 7 and Tables V, VI and VII).

(f) The reasons for expecting to find ore are as follows:

1. The main Fouress vein, extending from the west end of the Valley claim to the east end of the Silver Butte claim has been shown to be continuous for at least 3,000 feet along the strike.
2. This vein has also been explored to a depth of almost 100 feet and and horizontally underground for more than 150 feet.
3. Other smaller veins intersect the main vein at various angles and the Spokane Molybdenum vein, also continuous for several thousand feet on the surface and at least 100 feet in depth, also intersects the Fouress vein at its east end.
4. All of the veins appear to be true fissure veins that are part of a large system with a major trend of northwest-southeast and nearly vertical dips.
5. Large scale faulting also seems to trend roughly parallel with and to be associated with the veins, so that major off-setting appears to be unlikely.
6. Step faulting at nearly right angles to the veins is said to occur at regular intervals; if this is true, then it could not be too difficult to maintain contact with the veins during mining. Generally, the possibility that the vein system continues at depth seems to be quite good.
7. The ore on the surface assays at the fault zone the same corresponding place as it does on the intermediate level, and again on the hundred foot level, as well as in the winze area.
8. Pay chutes and rich deposits occur in fissure veins at faults, folds and vein intersections.
9. This ore, so far has been traced from surface to about the 140 foot depth, and these values come from the matrix rock, granite, by aqua igneous action of corrosive solutions, gases and affinitive elements or gatherers of minerals from the matrix rock or batholith to fissures, then to the surface through fissures. Hence having come from below as far as the ancient water levels, it is fair to assume that the fault pay chute exists below the tunnel level.
10. The vein system is not a contemporaneous cognate fissure.

4. Accessibility of Property:

(a) The following will aid the CME representative:

1. Hector M. Smith, Pine Grove, Rural Route 1, Republic, Washington
2. Joseph Tompkin, Route 1, Box 690, Salem, Oregon 97304, phone: 503-364-9577 or 1221 N. W. Despain Avenue, Pendleton, Oregon 97801, phone: 503-276-5635.

(b) The Fouress Mine is located in the Egypt Mining District at Pitney Butte, Lincoln County, Washington. The mine is in the Northwest Quarter of Section 32, T 28 N., R 37 E. The city of Spokane is 35 miles to the east and the town of Davenport, County seat of Lincoln, is 22 miles to the south. A short access road, about 1 mile long, trends southwesterly from a public recreation area (Porcupine Bay) and up a small canyon to the mine. The road is not now accessible for vehicles.

(c) Mining equipment can be obtained from Spokane. It is also a source of both skilled and unskilled labor. The mine is about 60 miles upstream from the Grand Coulee Dam and is in a zone of very cheap electric power. Power can be tapped from the Lincoln County Electric Coop transformers, which is less than one mile away. The tie-up is currently being negotiated.
Roosevelt Lake (formerly the Spokane River) is about 150 miles long and is connected to the Columbia River. It is about 160 miles by barge to the Trail, British Columbia smelter.
The Bunker-Hill smelter at Kellogg, Idaho is about 134 miles by road.

5. Exploration Work:

(a) The proposed exploration will commence from Adit No. 1 tunnel and drift easterly for about 660 feet. The tunnel will be a 6 x 8 foot dimension (Fig. 8). The tunnel will be an incline of about 1°. The drift will intersect the major vein, Fouress. At the projected, vertical line of the shaft, the over-all depth (to the surface) will be about 300 feet. In the course of exploration, cross-cuts and some raises will be made. Channel samples will be analyzed periodically. In this process, we shall attempt to establish a concurrence of the upper vein system, located at Adit No. 2 portal (Figures 4, 6, 7 and 8).

An estimated 2½ feet per day (per shift) per two man shift should be realized, when drifting in the standard tunnel. Total progress will be in excess of 660 feet, when cross-cutting is taken into account.
660

(b) Approximately 300 feet from the County Road enroute to the mine on the mine road, a cut-and-fill will be necessary. This area was washed out by the mine stream. About a two day service, to be contracted for a dozer, will be required to make the road servicable for vehicle travel. The balance of the two day service will be allocated to clear the remaining brush and debris to the mine proper.

The Fouress Mine has a road easement for a right of way of 50 feet, from the county road to the Lost Stake (fraction) claim from Mr. James E. Knowles and Faye Knowles, husband and wife. Easement File No. 234414 at Lincoln County Auditor's office, Davenport, Washington, recorded March 31, 1941, Volume 88, page 165.

(c) If an OME contract is approved:

(1) We would start work at once.

(2) Mining Contract: — MONTHS

A. Drifting 660 feet x 6'x8':

$$\frac{660}{2.5'/\text{Day} \times 23\ \text{Days/Month}} = 11.30$$

B. Cross-Cuts, Estimated 100' x 6'x8':

$$\frac{100}{2.5'/\text{Day} \times 23\ \text{Days/Month}} = 1.74$$

C. Stoping 100 feet (Estimated): ?

$$\frac{100}{2.5'/\text{Day} \times 23\ \text{Days/Month}} = 1.74$$

Contract Total 14.78

		DAYS
(3)	Road Construction (Contract)	2
(4)	Repair Existing Building (Office, Assay, Cooking, Bunk-house)--On Lost Stake Fraction Claim	15
(5)	New Equipment and Storage Building--On Lost Stake Fraction Claim	20
	Total	37

6. Experience:

A. Hector M. Smith

(1) Education:
University of Washington, 1927-28, majored, Geological Engineering.

(2) 1930-31 apprentised in assay office, learned the fussion method of assaying gold and silver ore and pouring and assaying zinc precipitate bullion from a cyanide mill. Also learned the volumetric method of assaying other elements.

(3) On completion of apprentiship worked for C. A. Drinkard, prospecting and assaying at the Azurite Mine, Methow Valley, Washington for gold and silver.

(4) Fall of 1935, obtained a contract with C. J. Sprowls and Horace Mason to drive a cross-cut tunnel 700 feet in length contacting the Golden Harvest vein for the Golden Harvest Mining Company, Republic, Washington. Work completed November, 1936.

(5) Started assaying and bullion pouring for the Eureka Mining and Milling Company, Republic, Washington; worked under three graduate mining engineers who were retained by the company. They were Robert Wells, George H. Kirkbride and Jack Kurzon, who later was general superintendent of the Howe Sound Mine, Lake Chelan, Washington.
A year later for the same firm, worked in the cyanide mill as operator on the crushing and grinding units, one month in each stage, four months total.
Was transferred to the Quilp Mine to assist Robert Wells survey and sample each level of this mine, as it was dewatered to the 1050 foot level. Samples were mailed from the hanging wall to the foot wall at right angles to the walls of the vein, every six feet throughout each level of the mine. Assays were recorded on a large survey map for mine foreman's reference on average mill ore.

(6) Assay manager for the Flag Hill Mines, Inc., Republic, Washington, 1938-1949. Drove 5000 feet of 5' x 8' tunnel and 500 feet of shaft. During the shut down at Flag Hill, fall of 1939-40, assayed part time in the flotation mill at Clarks Fork, Idaho for Compton I. White, Congressman, Idaho and Carl George, mill superintendent. During another shut down at Flag Hill, fall of 1940, for seven months, assayed and operated the 300 ton per day flotation mill for Carl George and E. G. Smith at Osborn, Idaho.

(7) Enlisted in the U. S. Naval Construction Battalion, Navy C. B. as Gunner's Mate First Class as powder man, doing hard rock mining of all classes in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska for 18 months. Holds an Explosives License, 2nd Class Div. Safety A-15121. Was assigned to a military and commercial explosive school and also deep sea diving. Session ten hours per day for four months. Transfered from C. B. 66th Bn. to 2665 Salvage and Frogmen unit as Powder Man.
Duties in the Phillipine Theatre were preparing the charges for the divers to blast coral reefs and through decks and into the strong rooms of sunken ships.

6. Experience Continued:

A. Hector M. Smith:

(8) Operated a jumbo mill for the Pend Oriele Mine, Metalene Falls, Idahoz. Mr. Smith and pardner broke 600 tons of ore per shift for seven months. 1949.
(9) Assay and flotation mill operator for the Compton White Mine, owner Mr. White), Clark Fork, Idaho, 1949-50.
(10) Worked for Anaconda Copper Company laying pipe lines to the diamond drills. Operated an electric tremmer, air hoist and an Emco air mucking machine. Also drifter, blasting miner on contract basis, Colville, Washington, 12-21-51 to 2-17-52.
(11) Worked for the deepest lead mine in the world, Morning Mine, Mullen, Idaho for five months as electric motor train operator. Transfer of work service in course of operation from Morning Mine owned by the American Smelting and Refining Company to Sunshine and Silver Syndicate properties, Osborn, Idaho. While on Sunshine payroll worked as miner, slusher, mucker operator, timberman and hoistman; J. E. Berg, general manager, Sunshine Mining Company, Box 1080, Kellogg, Idaho, 1952.
(12) At present owns assay office in Republic, Washington and general manager of Fouress Mines, Inc.

B. Joseph Tompkin:

(1) Education:
Indiana University, 1934-38, majored in chemistry.
University of Oklahoma, 1938-40, majored in chemical engineering, minored petroleum engineering.
University of Washington, 1946-47, chemical engineering minored in mining engineering.
(2) Registered Engineer, State of Washington, 1948; current license valid.
(3) Operator cyanide mill, Welch Lode Mine, Greenwood, California; Mr. DePius, owner and manager, 1933.
(4) Senior shift chemist, Cities Service Oil & Refining Company, East Chicago, Indiana, 1934-42.
(5) World War II, June 15, 1942--January 25, 1946; 28 months ETO; Signal Corps, U. S. Army. Training: (1) Midland Radio & TV School, Kansas City, Missouri, radio repairman (2) Advanced radio repair, Camp Crowder, Missouri (3) Frequency Modulation, Ft. Du Pont, Wilmington, Delware (4) Motion Picture photography, Paramount Studios, Long Island City, New York (5) Signal Corps Waterproofing Inspector, Bristol, England.
Duties: (1) Installation signal communication systems, Iceland. (2) Communication systems and operations and inspections: Bristol, Weymounth, Salisbury, Romsey and London, England; motion picture photographer and processor, London, England. (3) Supervisor TWX, 57 boards, Seine Base Headquarters, Paris, France.
(6) Consulting Engineer for Industrial Research Lab, Tacoma, Washington, 1947-48. (1) Beneficiation complex ores--silver, gold, copper, lead and zinc. (2) Design low and high temperature carbonization of coal and shale retorts (3) Design processing unit for low gravity crude and high sulfur.
(7) Water consultant for D. W. Haering & Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas for Northwest and British Columbia, Canada, 1948-51.

6. Experience Continued:

B. Joseph Tompkin

(8) Senior Shift Chemist and assistant to plant engineer, unbleached Kraft, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Springfield, Oregon, 1951-54.

(9) Project and Research Engineer, Western Electrochemical Company & American Potash & Chemical Co., Culver City and Whittier, California, 1954-56. (1) Developed pilot and semi-commercial plant for electro-metallurgical lead dioxide (2) Produced boron metal (3) Research and production sodium perchlorate, ammonium perchlorate and chlorine dioxide--by-product (4) Pilot plant research for isopropyl borate.

(10) Material Process & Research Engineer, Douglas Aircraft Co., Santa Monica, California, 1956-60. (1) Developed nose-cones and motors for Nike-Zeus and Thor missiles (2) Plastic engineering research (3) Thermodynamics research: a. Emissivity evaluation of exotic metals and gases b. "U" heat transfer coefficients for DC-8 aircrafts honeycomb panels c. "k" factors for materials d. DTA--differential thermal analysis of organic and inorganic materials. (4) Metallurgy and metallographic analysis.

(11) Organic Chemist and Asst. Plant Engineer, Northwest Petrochemical Company, Anacortes, Washington 1960-61. (1) Organic chemical analysis (2) Quality plant control of caustic slurry obtained from spent crude and high pressure distillate recovery units of oil refineries (3) Gas chromotography (4) Analysis of mercaptans, tar, neutral oils, ortho, meta-para phenols, xylenols and complex phenols. (5) Estimations of plate efficiencies and material balances; reflux ratios established (6) Improved techniques for analysis; (7) Pollution control.

(12) Ranching--Gold Creek Ranch and Spring Valley Ranch, Willamina and Salem, Oregon, respectively, 1961-64.

(13) Teaching:

A. Salem Technical-Vocational Community College, 1964-65
Soil Mechanics, Hydrology, Metallurgy, Concrete Reinforcement Analysis and Design, Data Processing Mathematics, Specifications and Contracts, Technical Report Writing.

B. Salem Academy (Substitution), 1965 Fall Semester
Chemistry, General Math, Modern Geometry, General Science

C. Blue Mountain Community College, Pendleton, Oregon (Substitution). Winter and Spring Terms, 1966.
Geometrical Drafting, Practical Physics, Applied Mechanics, Soil Mechanics, Timber and Steel Construction Design, Cost Construction Computation, Materials of Construction.

C. Supervision of Exploration:

a. Hector M. Smith, General Manager
b. Joseph Tompkin, Engineer & Mgr. Administration

7. Estimate of Costs:

(a) Independent Contracts:

(1) Drifting from Adit No. 1 Tunnel, minimum 660 feet East East South on Fouress vein (Main).
Tunnel 6'x8'

$\frac{660'}{2.5'/\text{Day}}$ = 260 working days

low — $\frac{260}{23 \text{ Days/Mo.}}$ = 11.3 months

Cost: 660 x $50.00/Ft. high — 31.50 ..... $33,000.00

(2) Cross-cuts--estimated for this program is 100 feet

$\frac{100'}{2.5 \times 23}$ = 1.74 months

Cost: 100 x $50.00 ..... 5,000.00

(3) Stoping--estimated for this program is 100 feet

$\frac{100}{2.5 \times 23}$ = 1.74 months

Cost: 100 x $75.00 ..... 7,500.00

Note: Contractor to provide:

a. Dynamite
b. Caps, wire, generator, etc.
c. Fuel
d. Insurance
e. Miscellaneous provisions

(4) Road Construction--about one mile
(a) Cut and fill--about 400 feet long x 40 feet wide
(b) Clearing--brush and wind-falls
(c) U culverts--diversion stream and provide adequate drainage
Cost: $50 x 10 Hr x 2 Days 1,000.00
Service: DC-7 or 8 or equivalent

(5) Pre-fab steel and corrugated sheet metal 24'x48' concrete floor, equipment and storage building
24'x48'x$5.20/ft^2 ..... 5,000.00

(6) Independent Assays

(a) Silver, lead, zinc, copper, gold @ $10.00 each sample. 25 or more tests x $10.00 ..... 250.00
(b) Spectrograph analysis @ $15.00
10 or more tests x $15.00 ..... 150.00

Sub-Total $51,900.00

7. Estimate of Costs:

(b) Personal Services

The following will be retained on the staff of the Applicant firm:

(1) General Manager
- A. Salary: $925/month x 15 months $13,850.00
- B. Expenses: $150/month x 15 months ..... 2,250.00 ?

Duties:
- (a) Supervise applicant operations
- (b) Render engineering and geological services
- (c) Supervise assaying
- (d) Purchase equipment
- (e) Confer with contractors

(2) Engineer
- A. Salary: $885/month x 15 months ..... 13,250.00 X
- B. Expenses: $150/month x 15 months 2,250.00

Duties:
- (a) Assist general manager
- (b) Log progress report
- (c) Assay and chemical analysis
- (d) Direct safety
- (e) Direct installations
- (f) Administrative functions
- (g) Geological evaluations
- (h) Vendor consultations

(3) Accountant and Secretary
- A. Salary: $450/month x 15 months ..... 6,750.00 X
- B. Expenses: $100/month x 15 months 1,500.00

Duties:
- (a) Compile daily, weekly and monthly disbursement
- (b) Log physical progress
- (c) Incorporate filing system
- (d) Correspondence
- (e) Counter-sign checks

(4) Foreman
- A. Salary: $550/month x 15 months ..... 8,250.00 X
- B. Expenses: $75/month x 15 months 1,125.00

Duties:
- (a) General assistance
- (b) Upkeep and maintenance of tools and equipment
- (c) Installations--track, building, air ducts, trestle, et al
- (d) First-aid technician
- (e) Operation of equipment

Sub-Total $49,225.00

7. Estimate of Costs:

Disbursement of Expense Account (Cash on Hand)

(1) Phone calls
(2) Traveling
(3) Subsistence
(4) First-aid supplies
(5) Photographic supplies
(6) Reagents & Lab supplies & equipment
(7) Stationery
  a. Engineering paper and supplies
  b. Reproduction
  c. Work forms--daily, weekly, monthly
  d. Assay forms
  e. Journal and ledge forms
  f. Official documents
  g. Checks
  h. Filing supplies
(8) Contingencies

(c) Operating Materials and Supplies--less than $50.00

(1)	Coleman lanterns, 3 @ $15.00	$45.00	
(2)	Carbide lamps, 6 @ $2.50	15.00	
(3)	Calcium carbide, 50 lb @ $0.15	7.50	
? (4)	Hand lenses, E&L, 5X & 10X @ $7.00 ..	14.00	
? (5)	Miner's pick @ $7.50	7.50	
? (6)	Mortar & pestle @ $8.50	8.50	
(7)	Claw hammers, 2 @ ~~$X~~ $4.50	9.00	
(8)	Wrecking bar @ $3.25	3.25	
(9)	Nails, common 4d, 5 lb @ $0.10	0.50	
	6d, 10 lb @ $0.10	1.00	
	8d, 15 lb @ $0.12	1.80	
	16d, 20 lb @ $0.14	2.80	
	30d, 25 lb @ $0.16	4.00	
	Std. barbed roofing, 11 gage, 5 lb @ $0.16	0.80	
(10)	Saw, cross-cut @ $8.50	8.50	
	tip @ $8.50	8.50	
(11)	Lube oil, SAE 20, 42 gal drum @ $0.25	10.50	
(12)	Grease, assorted, 4-5 gal @ $5.00 ...	20.00	
? (13)	Penetrating oil, 5 gal @ $5.00	25.00	
	Sub-Total	$193.15	$ 193.15

(d) Operating Equipment and Supplies--greater than $50.00

(1)	Truck, pick-up, 4 wheel drive, ½T, used	2,000.00
(2)	Rail, 16 gage, 860' x $2.00/yd	574.00
(3)	Ties, fish plates, spikes, sledge hammer, switches 287 yd. x $4.50/yd	1,284.50
(4)	Mucking machine (shoveling type), used	1,000.00
	Sub-Total	$4,858.50

7. Estimate of Costs:

(d) Operating Equipment and Supplies--greater than $50.00 Continued

(5)	Air pipes & fittings, flexible type, 12" dia. 660' x $1.00/ft.	$ 660.00	
(6)	Compressor, minimum 300 cfm, portable, diesel, (comparable to Model RP--Chicago Pneumatic, Diesel), used	3000.00	
(7)	Air Tank and fittings, 500 gal., 125 psi, used	175.00	
(8)	Air pump, used	300.00	
(9)	Water pump, air drive, 2" disch.	200.00	
(10)	Drill rods, 7'-3/4", 12 pcs @ $5.00	60.00	
(11)	Carbide bits, cross type 5° outer taper on the wings, 6 @ $25.00	150.00	
(12)	Fuel		
	(a) Gasoline, 100 gal/month @ $0.40 delivered site, 15 months	600.00	
	(b) Diesel, 200 gal/month @ $0.20 delivered site, 15 months	600.00	
(13)	Ore cars, 4-1 Ton or equivalent (190 cu.ft./car), used @ $200	800.00	
(14)	Oxy-Acet. Welding + hose, tanks and standby, torch, assorted tips, goggles, helmets, flints)	(500.00	
	Welding rod, 50 lb x $0.25	(12.50	
(15)	Chain saw, 30" bar (comparable to McCullough, Trojan, Homelite) used	300.00	
(16)	Typewriter, chairs, typing table, used	400.00	
(17)	Office furniture and equipment (used)		
	(a) Tables, 2 @ $60.00	120.00	
	(b) Chairs, 6 @ $8.00	48.00	
	(c) Filing cabinets, steel, 2 sets/3 drawers, @ $40.00	80.00	
	(d) Drafting machine and table ($100 + $50, respectively)	150.00	
	(e) Oil stove, gravity flow	450.00	
(18)	Lincoln Electric Co-op Tie-up, pending		
	Sub-Total	$8,605.50	$8,605.50
(19)	Water pipe assembly and tools:		
	(a) 2", standard, black, plain ends, 125 psi, $50/100 ft linear $\frac{1000'}{100}$	500.00	
	(b) 1¼", standard, black, plain ends, 125 psi, $\frac{300}{100}$ x $40	120.00	
	(c) 1", standard, galv. $\frac{400'}{100'}$ x $35.00	140.00	
	Sub-Total		760.00
	(d) Fittings, black iron		
	A. Elbows, 2", 24 @0.87	$21.00	
	B. " , 1¼", 12@0.45	5.40	
	C. Street Ells, 2", 24@$1.10	26.40	
	D. " " , 1¼", 12@$0.60	8.40	
	E. Tees, 2", 12@$1.40	16.80	
	" , 1¼", 6@$0.80	4.80	
	Sub-Total		82.80
	Total		$9,448.30

7. Estimate of Costs:

(d) (19) (d)

F.	Unions, 2", 36@$1.50	$53.00
	" , 1¼", 24@$1.20	28.80
	Galvanized	
G.	Crosses, 2", 12@$2.75	33.00
	" , 1¼", 12@$1.50	18.00
H.	Reducers, 2", 18@$1.00	18.00
	" , 1¼", 12@$0.75	9.00
	" , 1", 12@$0.50	6.00
I.	Unions, 2", 18@$1.75	31.60
	" , 1¼", 12@$1.25	15.00
	" , 1", 12@$1.00	12.00
J.	Elbows, 1", 12@$0.50	6.00
	Sub-Total	$ 230.40

(19) (e) Plumbing Tools

A.	Pipe vice, portable mount, Rigid type, 6"	$25.00
B.	Pipe wrenches, 18", 2, Rigid type @ $8.50	17.00
C.	Pipe wrench, 12", Rigid type .	5.50
D.	Dies, set (2", 1½, 1¼", 1") Rigid type, ratchet	65.00
	Sub-Total	112.50

(e) Initial Rehabilitation & repairs of existing frame building (combination cookhouse, office, assay, bunkhouse) in need of repair, sub-contract 1,000.00

(f) New buildings, fixtures, installations

(1) Two trailers, used @ $2,000 ..... For miners and family	4,000.00
(2) Storage and equipment building, pre-fab steel, 24' x 48" @ $5.20/sq.ft. ..... (concrete floor, 6" thick)	5,990.40
Sub-Total	$11,333.30

(g) Miscellaneous

See Ref. for advantages

*(1)	FICA (Federal Insurance Contributions Act) 4800x0.04125x4	$ 799.00
*(2)	FUTA (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) 3000x0.035x4	420.00
*(3)	State Unemployment Tax 3000x0.027x4	324.00
*(4)	Whole Life Insurance	8,830.00

Basis: $A_x = \frac{M_x}{D_x} \times \$20,000$

Nominal Rate of Interest 2½%/yr., CSO 1958 Mortality Table. Estimation for 2 yrs.

* Mathematics of Finance, Shao, Stephen P., South-Western Publishing Co., 1962

7. Estimate of Costs:

(g) Miscellaneous Continued

*(5) Workman's Compensation Insurance

Manager:	$\frac{13850}{100}$ x $2.00	$275.00	
Engineer:	$\frac{13250}{100}$ x $2.00	265.00	
Accountant:	$\frac{6750}{100}$ x $0.50 ..	135.00	
Foreman:	$\frac{8250}{100}$ x $2.00	165.00	
	Sub-Total	$840.00	$ 840.00

* Estimating Cost Construction by Peurifoy, R. L., McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 2nd Ed., 1958, Appendix A, pp. 404-405

(6) Vehicle Insurance ..... 50.00 X

(7) Structure or Blanket Insurance
(Hazards against fire, theft, explosion, damage, flood)
$\frac{32,000}{100}$ x $0.25 ..... 80.00 +

(8) Public Liability Insurance ..... 400.00 +
Public claims against physical injury

Total for (g) $11,743.00

7. Estimate of Costs:

SUMMATION OF COSTS FOR NO. 7

(a)	Independent Contracts	$ 51,900.00
(b)	Personal Services	49,225.00 ?
(c)	Operating Materials and Supplies-less than $50.00	193.15
(d)	Operating Equipment & Supplies-greater than $50.00	14,649.70
(e)	Initial Rehabilitation & Repairs	1,000.00 ?
(f)	New Buildings, Fixtures & Installations	9,990.40 ?
(g)	Miscellaneous	11,743.00 ?
	GRAND TOTAL	$138,701.25

Orig.

4-2

Addendum:

Subject: Revision of Estimated Cost of Project

Please note that the request for a loan to the banks where in the amount of $132,000.00. A revision was made in the Miscellaneous category, 7 (g) when a detailed analysis was made, taking into account contributions by the employer of the taxes and a comprehensive insurance coverage, subsequent to the bank loan request.

4-S

ASSAYS

A TRUE COPY

TABLE I

The C. M. Fassett Company, Spokane, Washington, June 30, 1941

Sample	Silver, oz.	Gold, oz.
No. 10 from No. 2 Level, North Drift across 2½' ledge	17.9	0.01
No. 11 from No. 1 Level, benched ore below stope	47.9	0.03
No. 12 from No. 1 Level across 3' face in stope	25.4	0.02

Account No. 125068-70

s/ Fred F. Townsend, Jr.

TABLE II

A TRUE COPY

Assay Office of C. W. Smith, Wenatchee, Washington, June 29, 1941

Sample	Silver, oz.	Gold, oz.	Lead, %	Zinc, %
Silver Butte Shaft sample	91.60	0.08	--	--
Silver Butte High Grade	179.30	0.04	--	--
Lake View Dump Ore	3.00	0.07	8.00	6.00

Book No. 428

s/ C. W. Smith

TABLE III

A TRUE COPY

Assay Office of the Flag Hill Mines Corporation, Republic, Washington, April 21, 1949.

Sample	Silver, oz.	Gold, oz.	Lead, %	Copper, %	Zinc, %
Vein outcrop shaft colar of Valley Claim	10.6	0.2	5.9	2.0	0.3
4' vein, face, intermediate level in shaft; moiled ..	25.0	0.4	2.1	5.0	4.3
24" vein in front of shaft on tunnel level. 10 ton grab sample	55.0	0.4	2.3	4.2	4.4
High grade specimen sample intermediate level	371.5	0.6	5.5	1.5	7.9

s/ Hector M. Smith

4-S

ASSAYS

A TRUE COPY

TABLE IV

Assay Office of the Flag Hill Mines Corporation, Republic, Washington, March 25, 1949.

Sample	Silver, oz.	Gold, oz.	Lead, %	Copper, %	Zinc, %
Vein 20" wide at 100' level	31.4	0.03	3.3	0.51	4.1
Vein 48" wide at 50' level	27.2	0.03	3.1	0.53	3.9

s/ Hector M. Smith

TABLE V

A TRUE COPY

Assay Certificate by Hector M. Smith, August, 1941

Sample (Valley Claim)	Silver, oz.	Gold, oz.
1. First cross-cut on left at shaft opening muck grab of ore cars of 30' of drift on 24" vein	37.53	0.04
2. First cross cut on left, ore car grab sample, first 10' vein	64.00	0.05
3. Vein outcrop at shaft colar	10.50	0.02
4. One ton sample from 4' vein shaft tunnel	69.00	0.04

s/ Hector M. Smith

TABLE VI

A TRUE COPY

Tacoma Smelter, Tacoma, Washington, June 5, 1941

Sample	Silver, oz.	Gold, oz.	Lead, %	Zinc, %	Copper, %
22 sacks, total 2206 lb	48.13	0.03	1.5	4.1	0.52

Smelter Lot No. 2538

4-S

ASSAYS

A TRUE COPY

TABLE VII

Bunker Hill Smelter Assay Office, Kellogg, Idaho, July 21, 1940

Sample	Silver, oz.	Gold, oz.	Copper, %	Lead, %	Zinc, %
Lot No. 1, 1 ton	125.20	0.04	0.95	2.9	6.0
Lot No. 3, 1 ton	87.10	0.03	0.60	0.5	7.0
Outcropping	10.60	0.02	0.20	5.9	0.3
Ore on dump, grab	54.80	0.04	0.30	0.4	4.1
In shaft	371.50	0.06	1.50	5.5	7.9

t/ J. W. Johnson, Chief Chemist

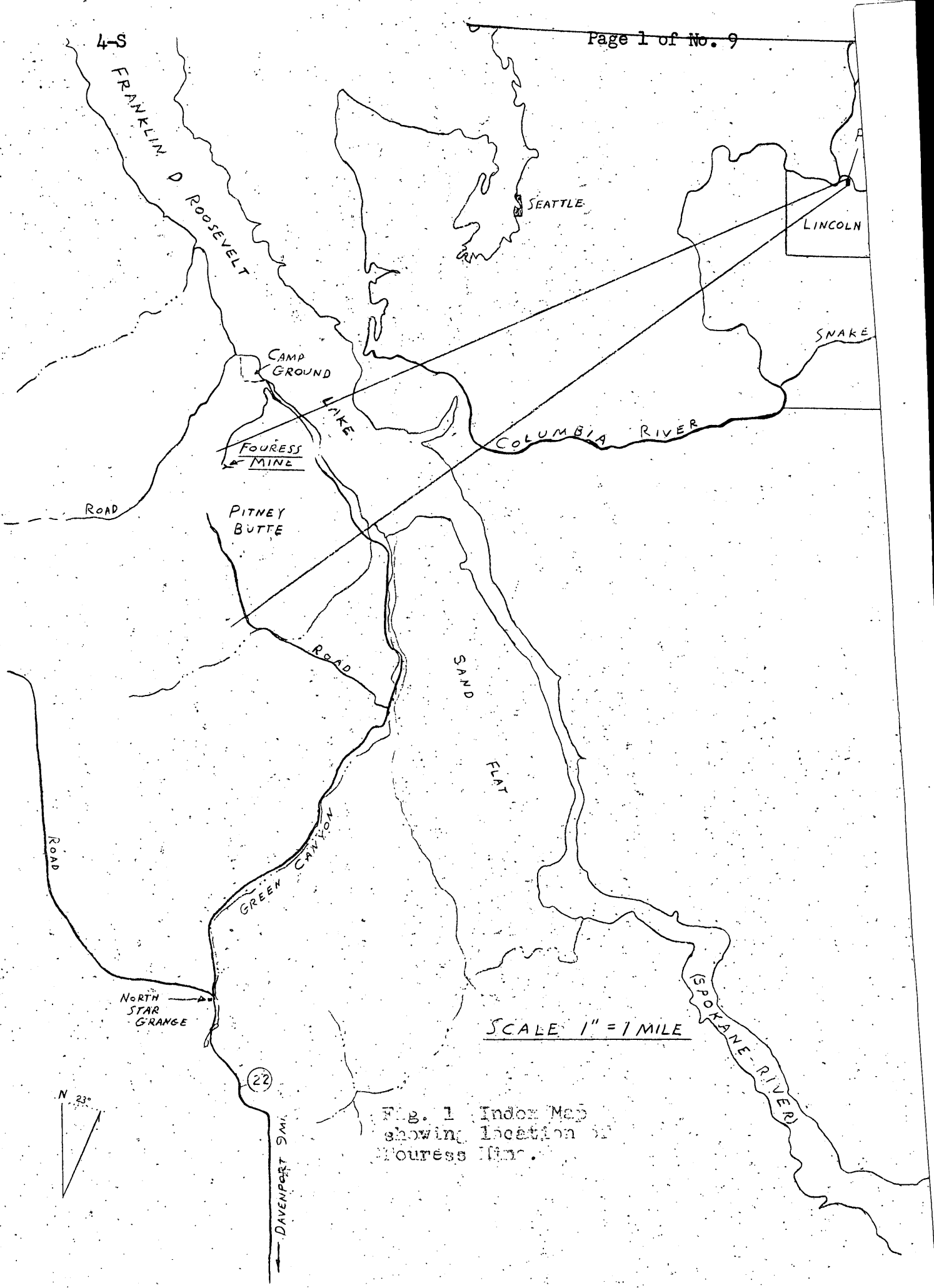

Fig. 1 Index Map showing location of Houress Mine.

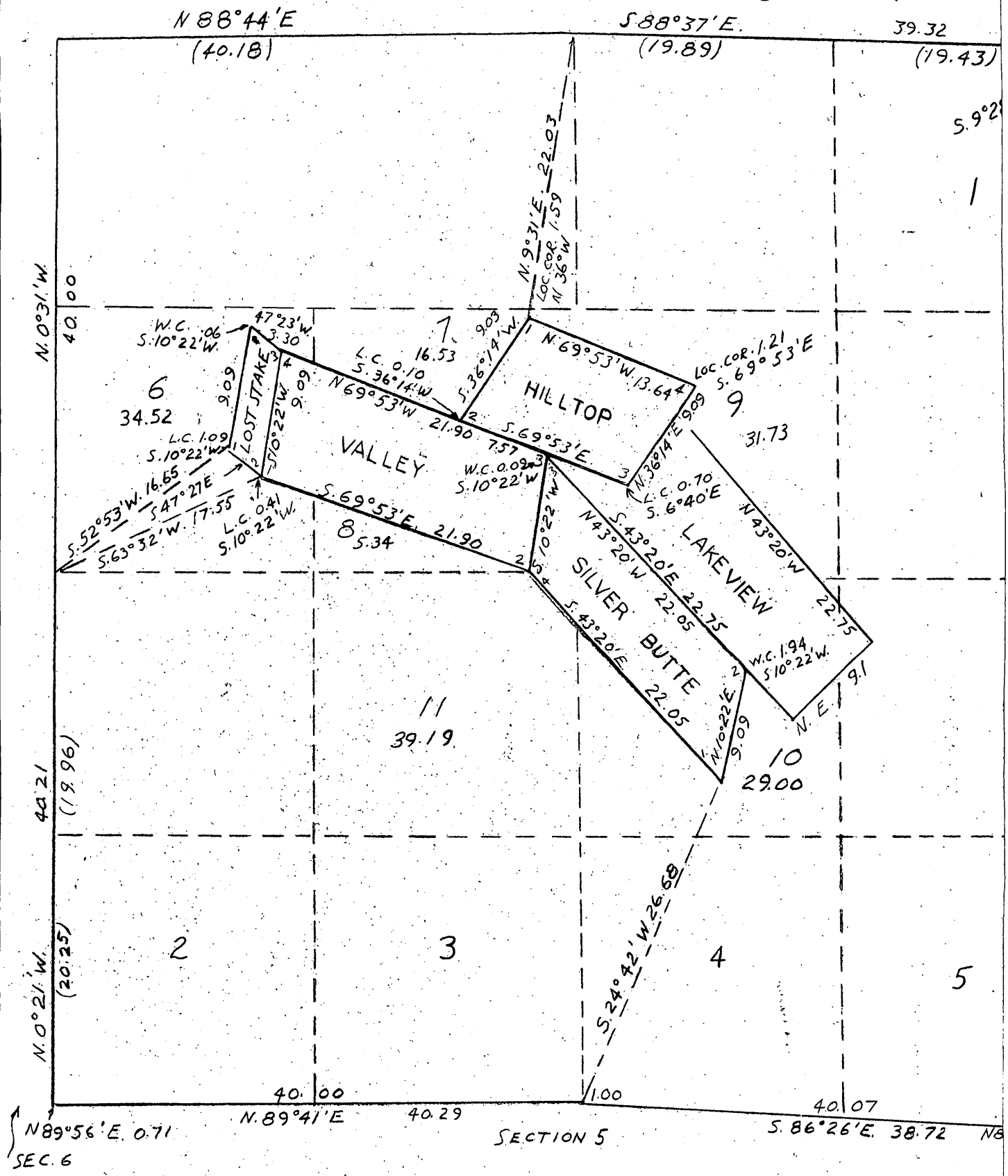

Fig. 2 Map showing claims held by Fouress Mines, Inc.

Scale 1" = 10 chains

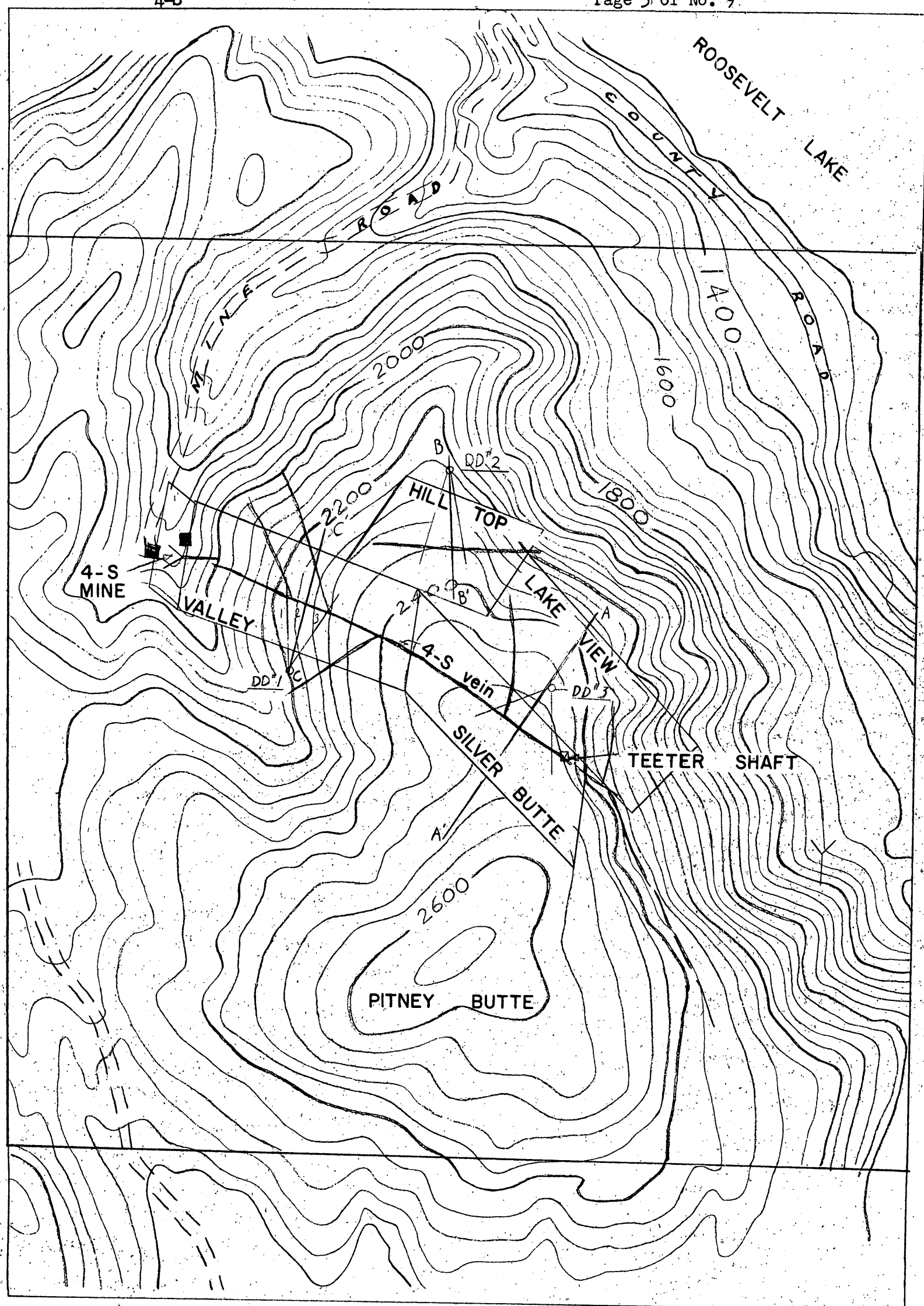

Fig. 3 Sketch Map of Pitney Butte Area showing Fouress vein system and claims.

Scale 1" = 660'

Contour internal = 40'

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C. M. E.
RECEIVED
SEP 2 1966

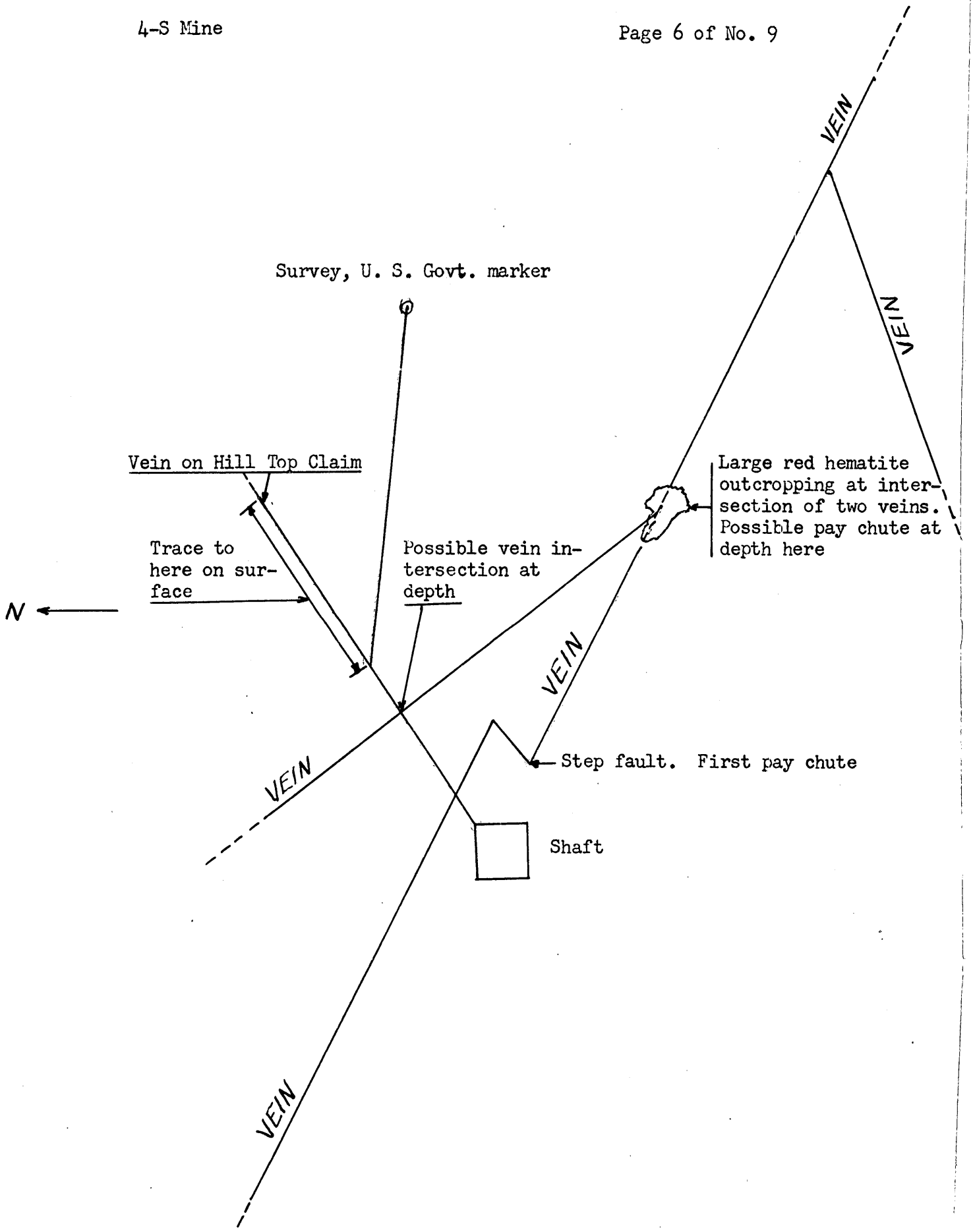


Fig. 6. Vein Formation Parameter Explored

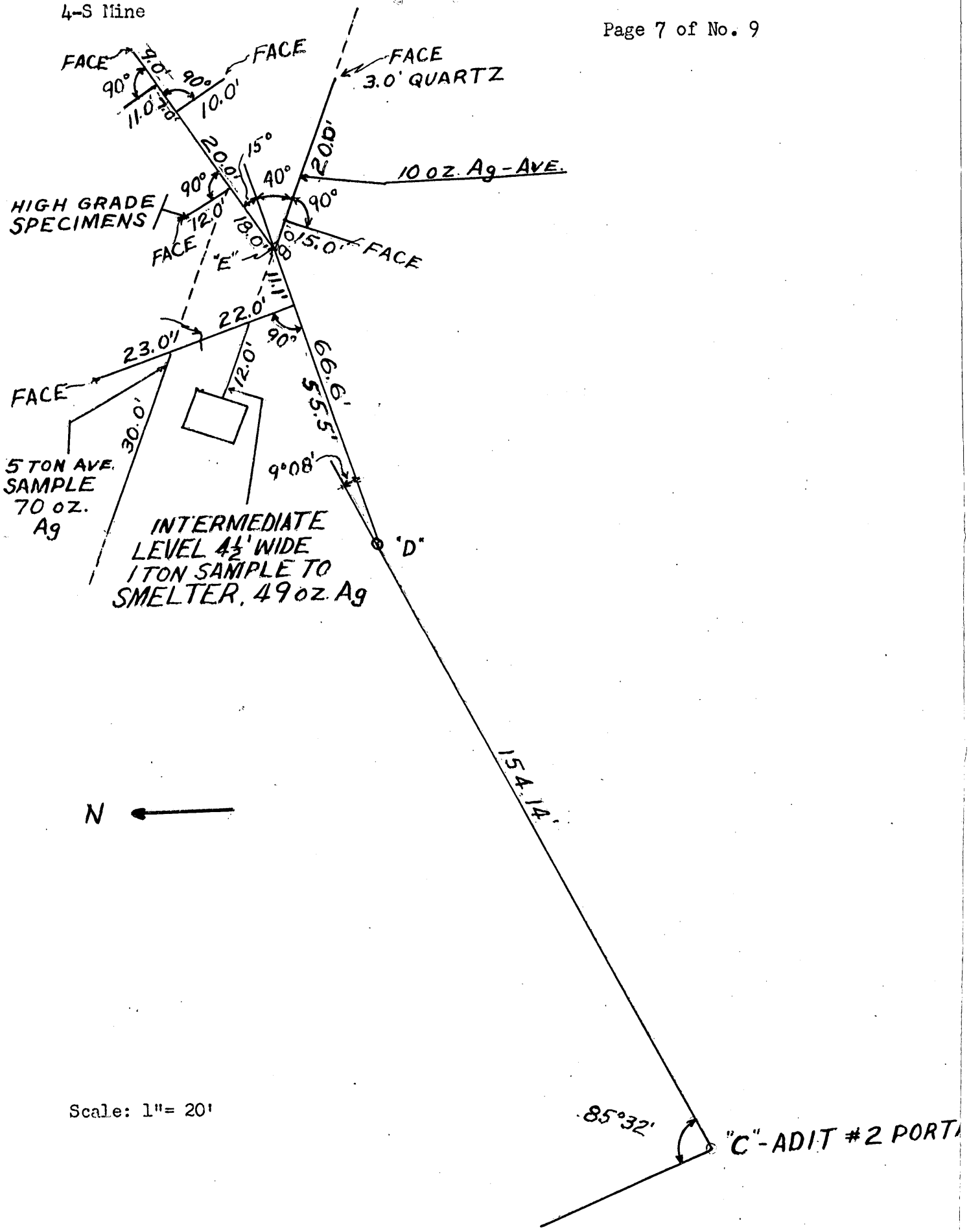
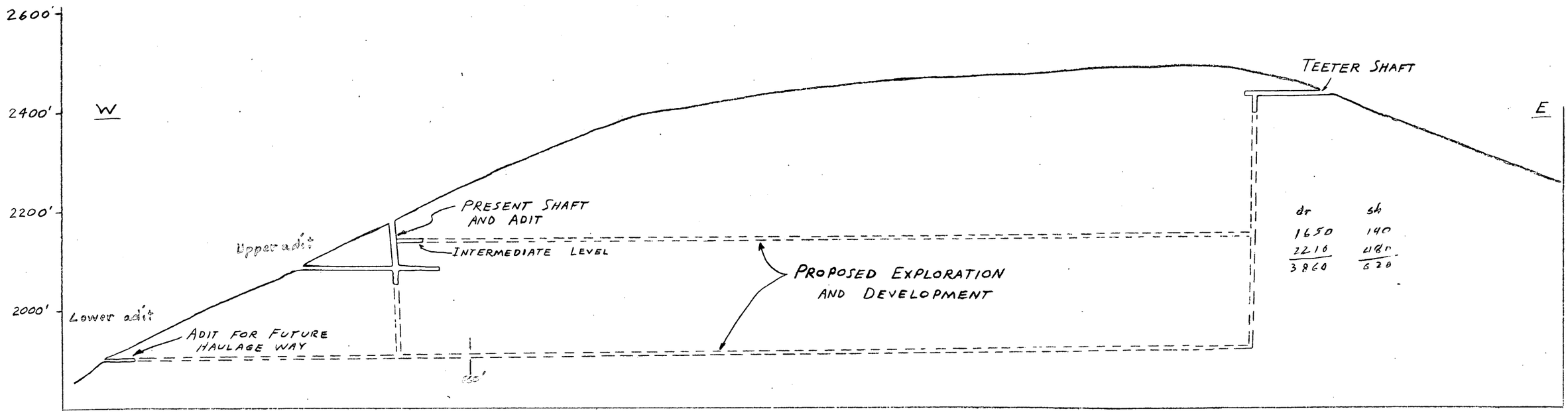


Fig. 7. Sketch Showing Traverse of Valley Claim 4-S Mine for C. W. Smith by Helmer-Hughes-Whipple and Associates, Licensed Land Surveyors, Wenatchee, Washington, June 19, 1948 Survey of Workings on 100 Foot Level, Contacting Ore Veins.



HORIZONTAL SCALE 1" = 200'
VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 200'

FIG. 8 DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION SHOWING PROPOSED UNDERGROUND EXPLORATION

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PLAN of UPPER DRIFTS
FOURESS MINE

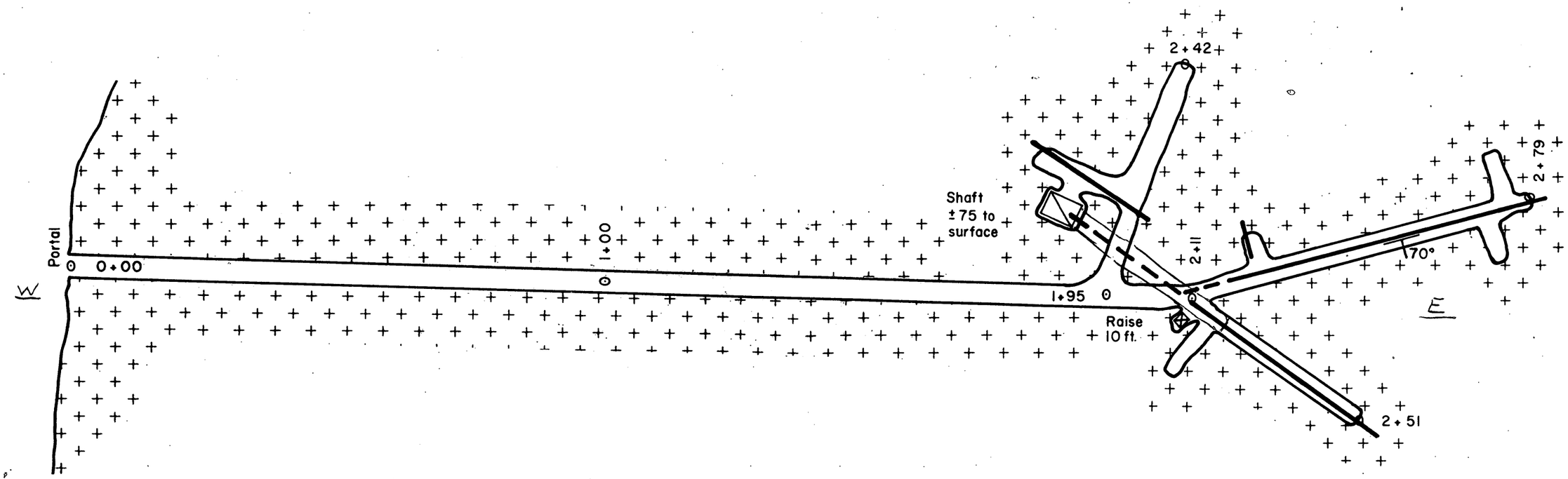

FIG. 4 PLAN OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS ON WEST END OF VALLEY CLAIM.

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SCALE 1" = 20'

1962

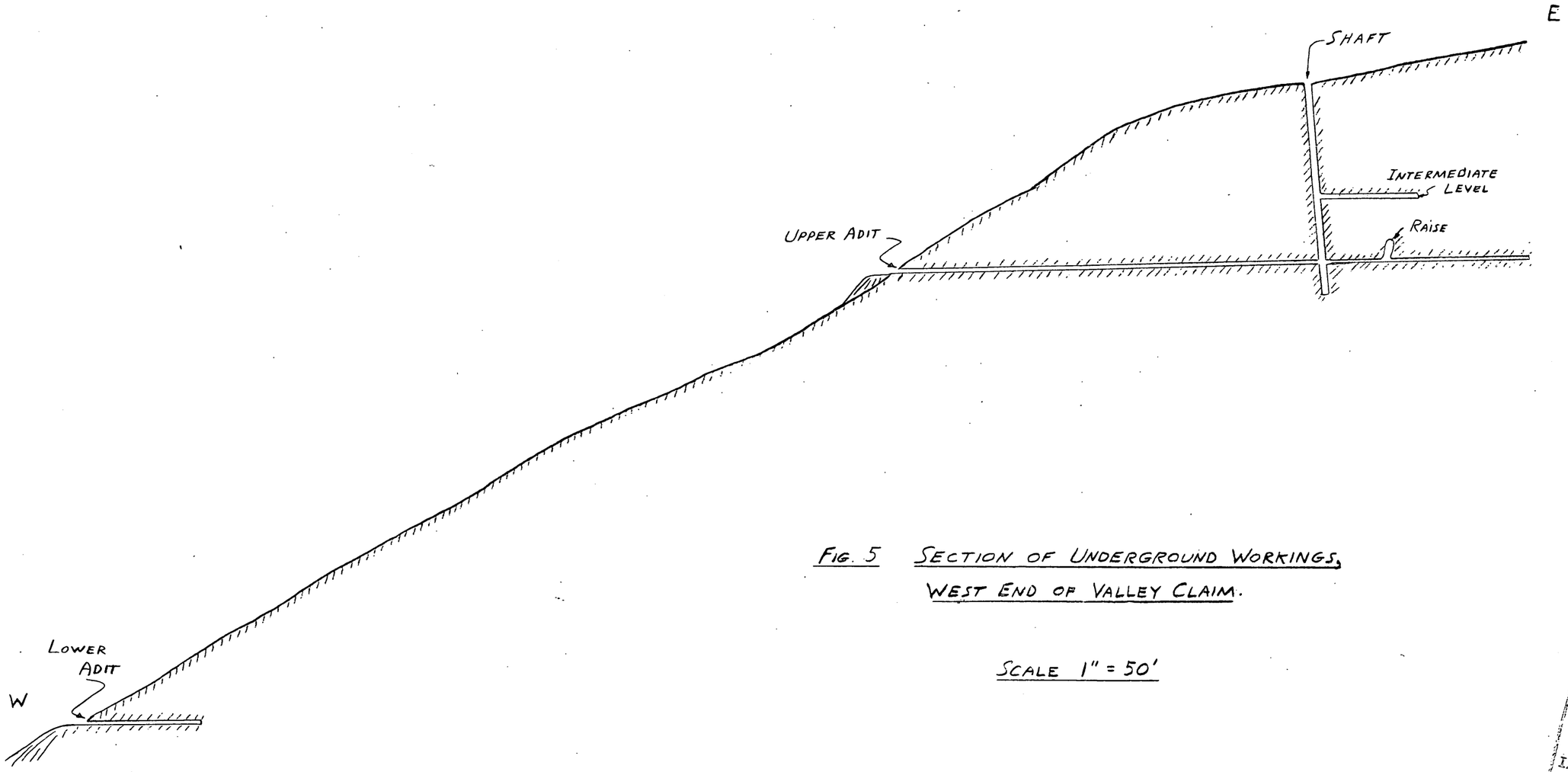

FIG. 5 SECTION OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS, WEST END OF VALLEY CLAIM.

SCALE 1" = 50'

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Wright Patman	STOP	OME 6460 Mapes-8	STOP
E. C. Dorner 7258	STOP		STOP
~~Horace Fleming Mgr. Room 5658~~	STOP		STOP
~~Budget & Finance~~ Bob 3416	STOP		STOP
~~Mr. Hill Corporation 6840 Interior Bldg~~	STOP		STOP
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R. F. Meyer ~~1324, Interior~~	STOP		STOP
Bob Weeks ~~5223~~ Interior Bldg	STOP		STOP
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MME Form 7
(2/63)

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Date	Surname	Code
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		110
		220

OCT 18 1967

Mr. E. H. Lovitt
Manager
L-B Mines
Post Office Box 1668
Wenatchee, Washington 98801

Dear Mr. Lovitt:

Thank you for referring the letter from Mr. Joseph Tompkin, president of Fouress Mines, Inc., dated October 2, 1967, to which reply has been made today.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. JOHNSON

Frank E. Johnson
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

cc: Director's Reading File
Division File
Economic Geology File
OME File (OME-6560)
OME Reading File
OME Region I
Mr. Kirkemo

HKirkemo/gla 10-17-67

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MME Form 7
(2/63)

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Date	Surname	Code
6/22/67	RM Smith	120
6/23/67	Skibeino	120
		110
		220

AIRMAIL

Mr. Joseph Tompkin
President
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

JUN 23 1967

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Dear Mr. Tompkin:

In reply to your request of June 12, 1967, for a list of specific facts needed to support an OME application, we regret that we cannot supply such a list other than the ones printed on the back of the application form and under question 15 in the booklet "Exploration Assistance." A copy of each is enclosed.

In your letter you state that Congressman Al Ullman has informed you that the OME has considered a new application from Fouress Mines, Inc. We have not received a new application, but if one is submitted we shall be pleased to give it prompt attention.

Your question relating to the nature of acceptable geological targets can be answered only in general terms since no two mineral deposits are identical. An acceptable target is a geological setting where available evidence supports the probability of making a significant discovery by the proposed work.

Under OME regulations, exploration is the search for ore by testing a specific target. A specific target is a geological setting in a specific locality where a concealed ore body can be inferred from geological evidence. Geological evidence consists of rock formations, mineral occurrences, and structural features that constitute ore controls. It is obtained by mapping, sampling, and assaying.

In order to obtain and present this evidence, you may wish to obtain the services of a mining geologist or engineer, but in any

23263

case we hope this additional explanation will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. JOHNSON

Frank E. Johnson
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

Enclosures

cc: Director's Reading File
Division File
Economic Geology File
OME Docket
OME Reading File
OME Region I w/cy incoming letter
Mr. Smith

RMSmith/gla 6-22-67

JOSEPH TOMPKIN, PRESIDENT
HECTOR M. SMITH, VICE PRESIDENT
M. L. TOMPKIN,
SECRETARY-TREASURER

FOURESS MINES INC.
MINES AT PITNEY BUTTE
Egypt Mining District in Washington
Registered Office
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON

REPLY TO:
Route 1 Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

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O. M. E.
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JUN 13 1967
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| 120 S

6570

June 12, 1967

AIR MAIL

Chief
Office of Minerals Exploration
U. S. Geological Survey
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Sir:

Congressman Al Ullman informs me in his letter of May 31, 1967, that your office has considered a new application in behalf of the Fouress Mines Inc.

Specifically what facts of this property outlined recently you desire to target for a loan application? In order to avoid delays, please indicate what information you desire to incorporate.

Yours very truly,

FOURESS MINES INC.

Joseph Tompkin

Joseph Tompkin
President

cc: H. M. Smith
Al Ullman, M.C.
W. Thomas
M. L. Tompkin

JT:MLT

MME Form 7
(2/63)

Room 4457 Interior

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
5/16	RM Smith	
5/16/67	Nishemo	
"	Johnson	
5/17	Kolsgaard	
5/17	Lupyan	

MAY 1 7 1967

Hon. Al Ullman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Ullman:

Your communication of May 8, 1967, to Mr. Frank Johnson, Chief, OME, requesting information for your reply to a letter of April 22 from Mr. Joseph Tompkin of Salem, Oregon, is acknowledged.

In his letter to you Mr. Tompkin enclosed a copy of a letter of the same date to Mr. Johnson relating to our denial of his application. Our reply of May 8 is enclosed herewith for your information. The various letters would have crossed in the mails.

Our explanation of May 8 should reassure Mr. Tompkin that his application was not "rubber stamped" but was carefully considered, even to the extent that more time than normal was devoted to obtaining information that hopefully would qualify the proposed project.

We have indicated to him that if he performs additional work, such as surveying and mapping, which reveals evidence that could materially alter our decision, we shall be pleased to consider a new application. You may wish to inform Mr. Tompkin that if a new application is submitted, he should refer to OME-6360, include all pertinent new information and new bank letters dated within the preceding 90 days, but information already submitted need not be duplicated.

The approval ratio of OME applications for the past eight years was 26 percent, and the discovery ratio as of January 1, 1967, was 25 percent of the projects completed.

We have no information on the status of the State Planning and Development Division. Mr. Tompkin's letter and the enclosures are returned.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur A. Baker

Acting Director

Enclosures

cc: General Files w/cy inc. cor. and encl.
Director's Chron.
Division w/cy of inc. cor. and encl.
Econ. Geol. File
RMSmith/mm (5/16/67)

OME Docket
OME Reading File, Room 4450 Interior
R-I w/cy inc. cor. and encl.
Mr. Smith

177161

23263

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

May 8 1967

Mr. Frank Johnson
Office of Mineral Exploration
Room 4460, Dept. of Interior
18th and C. Streets NW
Washington, D. C. 20240

Sir:

The attached communication is sent for your consideration. Please investigate the statements contained therein and forward me the necessary information for reply, returning the enclosed correspondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

Al Ullman

Al Ullman, M. C.

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O. M.
RECEIVED
MAY 1 1967

INITIALS	CODE
	110

177161

OSEPH TOMPKIN, PRESIDENT
IECTOR M. SMITH, VICE PRESIDENT
M. L. TOMPKIN,
SECRETARY-TREASURER

FOURESS MINES INC.
MINES AT PITNEY BUTTE
Egypt Mining District in Washington
Registered Office
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON

REPLY TO:
Route 1 Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

April 22, 1967

Honorable Al Ullman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Ullman:

Enclosed is a final reply from the OME. Also enclosed is my letter a rebuttal to the denial.

Mr. Ullman I wish to comment, not only personally but in behalf of our organization and the support is also acknowledged by many prominent panelists during the Third Gold and Money Session of the Pacific Northwest Metals & Minerals Conference, April 21, Sheraton Motor Inn, Portland, Oregon where I was in attendance. Approximately 90 % of the gold produced in the free world was represented at this meeting. Comment? Acknowledgment, denying our application is a typical "rubber stamp" form. It is a slam to us who are dedicated in this industry and versed in this business. Furthermore, this very prolonged process that we have experienced in itself is very inefficient function of this agency. True, the basic concept is to stockpile reserves for an emergency and at the same time helping the economic well being of the state where the transaction is catered. To an experienced person this form of reply is redundant and has no meaning.

Have any efforts been made to date to provide funding for the State Planning and Development Division? I am informed by Mr. Larry Dinneen, deputy administrator of the Oregon division that many states have, and it is highly successful. I am investigating this category in order to initiate several entities, which include patents approved by the commission, comprehensive engineering, prototypes and marketing surveys. If you have current information related to funding through the P&D division, I would appreciate your report.

What is the ratio of acceptance (successful projects) to failures transacted by the Office of Minerals Exploration?

:l OME 6/16/58 - 1/1/67
Approval ratio: — 25.5 % (Exol. withdrawals-36%)
Discovery ratio: — 24.8 %
(completed projects)

Sincerely yours,

FOURESS MINES INC.

Joseph Tompkin

Joseph Tompkin
President

cc: H. M. Smith
M. L. Tompkin

Enclosures: 1. Ltr to OME Chief 4-22-67

C O P Y

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Geological Survey

AIRMAIL

April 19, 1967

Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Gentlemen:

Careful study of your application for financial assistance in exploring the referenced property and of other information available to us indicates that the probability of disclosing significant silver ore reserves is not sufficiently promising to justify Government participation in the proposed exploration. Accordingly, we regret to inform you that your application is denied.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Frank E. Johnson

t/ Frank E. Johnson
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

Route 1 Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

April 22, 1967

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Lincoln County, Washington

Mr. Frank E. Johnson, Chief
Office of Minerals Exploration
Geological Survey
U. S. Dept. Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In reply to your letter of April 19, 1967, will you elaborate with a geological explanation why you have denied us a subsidy assistance? In addition, you have not disclosed what is the value of the existing reserve, in terms of quantity.

Very truly yours,

FOURESS MINES INC.

Joseph Tompkin
President

cc: Distribution

JT:MLT

P.S. What is a significant ore reserve?

JT

MME Form 7
(2/63)

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Date	Surname	Code
5/5/67	R M Smith	120
5/5/67	Kirkham	120
		110
		220

AIRMAIL

Mr. Joseph Tompkin
President
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

MAY 8 1967

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Dear Mr. Tompkin:

This letter is in reply to your requests of April 22, 1967, for a geological explanation of our denial of your application for "subsidy assistance," for the definition of a significant ore reserve, and the value of the existing ore reserves on your property.

The OME program is not a subsidy program primarily for the benefit of the miner. Government assistance is offered as an inducement to explore for mineral commodities in the national interest.

The application was denied, not because the ore bodies that were mined were small and infrequent, but for lack of geological evidence indicating that larger ones might be found. Our denial is made without prejudice to the property. If you perform additional work which reveals evidence that could materially alter this decision, we shall be pleased to consider a new application. The OME does not participate, however, in initial prospecting work such as detailed mapping and sampling to provide evidence that there are specific geological targets to explore.

A significant discovery is one that warrants development and mining, and yields an adequate return on the total investment. For each application the following factors are considered and weighed:

1. The estimated cost of the work in relation to the size and grade of the potential discovery.

2. The plan and method of conducting the work.

3. The accessibility of the area.

23263

The value of the ore reserves presently known on your property is indicated by your statement in the application under item 3(d):- "There are no known ore reserves in the true sense of the term." This is a normal condition at many old prospects and does not disqualify an application. We do not require that the commercial potential is measured or otherwise known in advance, but only that the geological evidence supports the expectation of finding a significant quantity of ore.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. JOHNSON

Frank E. Johnson
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

cc: Director's Reading File
Division File
Economic Geology File
OME Docket
OME Reading File
OME Region I w/cy incoming letter
Mr. Smith
120M

RMSmith/gla 5-3-67
Rewritten: RMSmith/gla 5-5-67

JOSEPH TOMPKIN, PRESIDENT
HECTOR M. SMITH, VICE PRESIDENT
M. L. TOMPKIN,
SECRETARY-TREASURER

FOURESS MINES INC.

MINES AT PITNEY BUTTE
Egypt Mining District in Washington
Registered Office
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON

REPLY TO:

Route 1 Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

April 22, 1967

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COPY
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INITIALS

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Lincoln County, Washington

Mr. Frank E. Johnson, Chief
Office of Minerals Exploration
Geological Survey
U. S. Dept. Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In reply to your letter of April 19, 1967, will you elaborate with a geological explanation why you have denied us a subsidy assistance? In addition, you have not disclosed what is the value of the existing reserve, in terms of quantity.

Very truly yours,

FOURESS MINES INC.

Joseph Tompkin

Joseph Tompkin
President

cc: Distribution

JT:MLT

P.S. What is a significant ore reserve?

MME Form 7
(2/63)

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Date	Surname	Code
4/18	RM Smith	
4/18/67	Kishamo	
"	Johnson	
4/18	Kiedzgood	
4/19	Jarvis	

AIRMAIL

Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Re: OME-6360 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Gentlemen:

Careful study of your application for financial assistance in exploring the referenced property and of other information available to us indicates that the probability of disclosing significant silver ore reserves is not sufficiently promising to justify Government participation in the proposed exploration. Accordingly, we regret to inform you that your application is denied.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. JOHNSON

Frank E. Johnson
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

cc: Director's Reading File
Division File
Econ. Geol. File
OME Reading
✓ OME Docket
130
Region I
Smith
120M
RMSmith/mm (4/18/67)

23263

MMB Form 7
(2/63)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
4/18	R M Smith	
4/18	Johnson	

April 18, 1967

Memorandum

To: The File

From: R. M. Smith

Subject: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Justification for Denial of Application

The Fouress group of five claims on Pitney Butte, Egypt Mining District, are located on a portion of the Loon Lake "granite" which is cut by two intersecting steeply dipping fracture zones, the 4-S and Hilltop "vein^{s}." These zones are as much as 12 feet wide and can be traced by intermittent outcrops of variably silicified quartz monzonite for about 750 feet and 600 feet along their strikes. In addition, the 4-S zone can be projected 1,500 feet beyond the last outcrop to a similar exposure having the same strike but opposite 80° dip. The outcrops of silicified quartz monzonite are lenticular or pod-like and as much as 30 feet long. Some of them contain nearly vertical quartz veins and lenses an inch to five feet wide and a few inches to a few 10's of feet long. A few of the quartz veins contain irregular pods, lenticular veinlets, and scattered crystals of pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite. Some of the sulfides contain silver minerals and gold in concentrations as high as 125 ounces silver per ton. The best sample of the quartz assayed 0.4 oz. Au., 55 oz. Ag., 4.4% Zn., 4.2% Cu., and 2.3% Pb. across a width of 24 inches. In one locality silicified quartz monzonite assayed 5.0 oz. Ag. and 0.02 oz. Au. per ton across a width of 20 inches.

The two "veins" are developed by a half dozen pits and trenches, by the 4-S shaft of unknown depth at the vein intersection, by the No. 2 Adit which intersects the shaft at a depth of 50 feet with about 1,000 feet of crosscuts and drifts, by an unnamed shaft ("winze") of unknown depth on the 4-S vein 350 feet from the intersection, and by the Teeter shaft on the 4-S vein (projected) about 2,000 feet from the intersection. A lower 50-foot crosscut adit, No. 1 Adit, does not intersect the 4-S vein.

23263

Production from the two veins was 4.1 tons all from within 20 feet of the intersection. Average grade of the shipments was 0.04 oz Au., 81.52 oz. Ag., 1.63% Pb., 5.65% Zn., and 0.68% Cu. Elsewhere in the district the Pitney Butte mine yielded an unknown small tonnage of molybdenum ore.

"Potentially indicated" ore reserves of 2,300 tons averaging 29.5 oz. Ag. per ton having a gross value of $87,500 was estimated by the OME Field Officer based on a liberal projection of known structures to represent a block 150 feet long, 75 feet high, and 2.5 feet wide.

The purpose of the project proposed by the Applicant is to explore from the lower (No. 1) adit by crosscutting about 300 feet to the 4-S vein and drifting about 360 feet along the vein to a point under the 4-S shaft and by crosscutting 100 feet at intervals along the vein, for silver-bearing ore bodies in silicified lenses of quartz monzonite along the 4-S fracture zone. The estimated cost of the project, which included $7,500 for stoping, was $138,701.25.

An additional 1,900 or 2,000 feet of drifting on the 4-S vein to a point below the Teeter shaft was illustrated on the Applicant's sketches but evidently is not included in the OME project.

As the Applicant has not surveyed or mapped the area, the Field Officer was obliged to make a rough Brunton survey and correlate the various exposures in order to evaluate the probability of a discovery by the proposed work. He concluded that although small shoots of fairly high grade silver ore may be found, the chance of discovering any significant tonnage is poor. Previous exploration of the most favorable locality - the vein intersection - revealed only small, infrequent ore shoots. He found no geological evidence to indicate that larger or more frequent occurrences might be found at the greater depth of the proposed exploration, or that the scattered lenses might be of higher grade. Accordingly, he recommended that the application be denied. I concur in his recommendation.

R. M. Smith

R. M. Smith

cc: Director's Reading File
Division File
Econ. Geol. File
OME Reading
Smith

RMSmith/mm (4/18/67)

OME

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APR 18 1967
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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
April 13, 1967

Mr. Hector M. Smith
Route 1
Republic, Washington 99166

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Dear Mr. Smith:

Many thanks for your letter of April 11, 1967, with the final data I needed to complete the Fouress surface map. It was most helpful.

The report has been typed and was mailed April 12; it should be in D.C. the first of next week.

I am returning the photograph you included as I note it was taken from an album. I am sure you would want it back.

Any time you are in Spokane and have the time to drop by I would be happy to see you.

Sincerely yours,

D. R. MacLaren
Field Officer, OME
Region I

Enclosure

DRMacLaren/mls

cc: OME w/cpy incoming let.
wo/photograph

Director's Reading File

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O. M. E.
SPOKANE, WASH.

Omc

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

April 12, 1967

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Memorandum

To: Chief, Office of Minerals Exploration

From: Field Officer, Region I

Subject: Field Examination Report
OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

SUMMARY

Surface and underground observations indicate that there are two strong zones of fracturing on the Fouress Claims. One, called the Fouress zone, is at least 750 feet long and may be considerably longer, is up to 12 feet wide, has an average strike of about N. 65° W. and dips from 80° NE. to vertically. The other, called the Hill Top zone, is at least 600 feet long and may be somewhat longer, is up to 10 feet wide, has an average strike of about N. 75° E. and dips from 70° SE. to vertically (pl. 1).

Occasional pieces of float and limited exposures of rock in place show some evidence of pneumatolitic alteration of the enclosing rock from fine-grained equigranular quartz monzonite to greisen. Most of the alteration was observed away from any known vein and suggests the presence of other zones of fracturing that may intersect the two main structures.

Along the Fouress zone eight prominent outcrops of silicified quartz monzonite range from 20 to 100 feet long and from 2 to 20 feet wide. In some but not all of them quartz veins were seen. They are separated by distances of 40 to 100 feet in which there is only top soil with very few and relatively small pieces of float; no exposures of rock in place were seen. The silicified outcrops are so nearly in line that they can only be interpreted as lenses that have been deposited along a zone of fracturing. On the No. 2 adit level drifts have followed quartz occurring in lenses and veinlets between silicified walls; these veins which strike N. 55°-60° W. and dip 82° NE. - vertical unquestionably belong to the Fouress system (pl. 2).

FIELD EXAM REPT

Along the Hill Top zone only two silicified quartz-bearing outcrops were seen. Each is 40 to 50 feet long with an intervening 50-foot stretch in which there is no prominent outcrop. Projected on strike and dip these exposures correspond very closely with an erratically quartz-bearing fissure seen to strike N. 78°-83° E. and to dip 70° SE. - vertical in the No. 2 adit main drift.

At some of the silicified outcrops quartz veins of indeterminate but apparently limited length range in width from an inch or so to more than 6 feet. Sulfides in lenticular pods and irregular veinlets were seen in the Fouress shaft dump, the No. 2 adit dump, and the short northwesterly drift on the No. 2 adit level. Elsewhere, sulfides were either completely lacking or occurred in insignificant amounts.

The Fouress and adjacent properties on Pitney Butte have been developed by a total of 350 feet of shaft and 1,735 feet of drift and crosscut. Only from the Pitney Butte mine of The Spokane Molybdenum Co. has any production been reported. Huntting (1956) merely states: "Prod: 1941," and refers to a primarily molybdenum ore. The applicant reports but three shipments or bulk samples of 1 ton each and one of 1.1 tons. These are said to have come from one or more of the following places in the Fouress Mines: the No. 2 adit level, the intermediate level, and below the No. 2 adit level. The average grade of the four shipments is 0.04 ounce gold and 81.52 ounces silver per ton and spotty values in lead, zinc, and copper averaging 1.63 percent lead, 5.63 percent zinc, and 0.68 percent copper. He also reports a "10-ton grab sample" that assayed 0.04 ounce gold and 55.0 ounces silver per ton as coming from the N. 65° W. drift on the No. 2 adit level. The entire 4.1 tons came from within a radius of 20 feet of the Fouress main shaft.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded that a series of lenticular bodies of silicified quartz monzonite occurring along the Fouress and Hill Top fissure zones contain lenses of quartz, and that the quartz contains, at irregular intervals, lenticular pods and small veinlets of sulfide minerals, some of which carry values in silver that range from as much as 48 to 125 ounces per ton.

It is also concluded that considerable underground exploration by shafts, drifts, and crosscuts at this and nearby properties has shown that silver-bearing ore shoots have been relatively small and of infrequent occurrence.

Finally, it is concluded that, although small shoots of fairly high grade silver ore may be found, the chance of discovering any significant tonnage of silver-bearing ore is poor.

It is recommended that the application be denied.

INTRODUCTION

Fourees Mines, Inc., submitted an application, dated May 24, 1966, for OME aid to explore for silver ore on Pitney Butte, Egypt Mining District, Lincoln County, Washington. In a letter dated June 14, 1966, additional information was requested by the Chief, OME, to augment and clarify that given under Items 3, 5, and 7 in the application. The applicant attempted to furnish the additional data in a letter dated August 26, 1966, but was not too successful. The application was referred to the field September 19, 1966.

Accompanying the application are figures 6 and 7 supposedly showing the relation between veins found in the No. 2 tunnel and surface vein croppings. These "maps" were found to be inaccurate in detail and were entirely inadequate in that the base from which they were traced indicates several distances as "unknown." The base map may be found in Docket No. DMEA-1816.

In complete fairness to the applicant, it was considered necessary to map the underground workings and the surface outcrops in order to tie them together for a proper appraisal.

Due to prior commitments an examination could not be made until November 3 and/or 4, 1966. A meeting was suggested for either or both of these dates during a telephone conversation with Joseph Tompkin, president of the applicant company, on October 28, 1966. He was unable to go to the property on either date, but a meeting was arranged for November 18, 1966. On that date the property was visited in the company of Messrs. Tompkin, Hector M. Smith, and Durwood Smith. Extremely dense fog, confusion between Tompkin and the Smiths, who drove their own car, as to where we should meet, and a treacherously soft section of access road combined to delay our arrival at the workings. As a result there was only enough time to map the two tunnel levels and the connecting portion of the access road. This survey, which required about 4 hours, was tied in to the southeast corner of the Lost Stake Claim.

An attempt to complete the mapping was made January 17, 1967, accompanied by Joseph Tompkin and Hector Smith. About 10 years ago Smith had used a road that ended near the top of Pitney Butte not far from the southeast end of the Silver Butte Claim. Logging operations during the intervening years resulted in a confusing maze of road branches and intersections. As a result it was nearly

noon before we reached the property. It was suggested, since we obviously could not complete the job before dark, that we limit our work for that day to an inspection of the outcrops, trenches, and other features in order to become orientated, and that we return the next day to do the mapping. There was a little snow on the ground but not enough to be bothersome. However, by the time we had visited most of the outcrops and reached the collar of the Fourees shaft, it had started to snow and by the time we had visited the remaining outcrops and returned to the car, it was snowing heavily. This inspection required about 2 hours on the property. Accordingly, the plan to return the next day was dropped by mutual agreement.

Smith suggested that, since he drove from Republic to Spokane fairly frequently, passing near the property, he would visit the claims on each trip and would notify the Field Officer when the snow was gone. This he did on March 9, 1966. The surface mapping, which required about 4.5 hours, was completed March 21, 1967, with the help of J. S. Vhay, Geological Survey, and in the company of Hector and Durwood Smith.

PROPERTY, LOCATION, AND ACCESSIBILITY

The property comprises five claims in sec. 32, T. 28 N., R. 37 E., W.M. According to the application the claims are recorded in Book F, page 39, No. 307539, at the Lincoln County Courthouse, Davenport, Washington. They are:

Lost Stake Fraction	Lake View
Valley	Silver Butte
Hill Top	

and are shown on plate 1.

To reach the claims proceed northerly from Davenport, Washington, about 19 miles on paved county highway 25. Thence, take the right fork leading to Porcupine Bay, a recreation area. Follow this good gravel surfaced road for about 3.5 miles. Here turn left and follow a mine road for about 1 mile to the No. 1 tunnel.

GEOLOGY

Descriptions of the geology of the mine area and brief descriptions of the Fouress and adjacent mines are givey by:

Becraft, George L., and Weis, Paul L., 1963, Geology and mineral deposits of the Turtle Lake Quadrangle, Washington: U. S. Geol. Bull. 1131, 73 p.

Huntting, Marshall T., 1956, Inventory of Washington minerals, Metallic minerals, Text, pt. 2, v. 1 of Washington Div. Mines and Geology Bull. 37, 428 p.

Youngberg, Elton A., and Puffitt, Willard P., 1951, Fouress Mines, Inc., 2239 Juneau Street, Seattle 8, Washington: Docket No. DMA-1816 Exp.

Surface

The principal rock in the area in which the Fouress claims are located is a phase of the Loon Lake granite, Cretaceous in age, which Becraft and Weis (1963) describe as fine-grained equigranular quartz-monzonite. Contacts between this rock and adjacent rocks of the Loon Lake granite are gradational over distances of 50 to 300 feet.

Within the claims two prominent zones of fracture were observed (pl. 1), their courses being marked by intermittent croppings of quartz monzonite somewhat silicified and at some places containing lenses and narrow veins of quartz. The stronger zone of fracturing, which contains the Fouress vein, trends about N. 65° W. and is continuous from the northwest end, starting somewhere between the road and station 1924, to the apparent southeast end about 50 feet or so southeasterly of station 2136, an indicated length of not less than 750-850 feet. Within this distance there are eight prominent outcrops with abrupt sides and ends. They protrude above the surface from a foot or two at their southeasterly (uphill) ends to over 6 or 8 feet at their northwesterly ends.

At all but one of the outcrops there are highly silicified zones from 1 to 12 feet wide, some of them containing quartz veins and lenses from 1 inch to 5 feet wide and of undetermined but apparently limited length. The exception was an outcrop between stations 2120 and 2136. Here silicification is less intense. An open fracture up to 3 inches wide and at least 30 feet long strikes about S. 65° E., parallel to the strike of the outcrop, and dips vertically.

The other fracture zone is exposed in a pit about 60 feet easterly from the southwest corner of the Hill Top claim and in an outcrop some 90 feet further eastward. This zone, which contains the Hill Top vein, strikes about N. 75° E. and dips 70° SE. to vertically. Although it was not traced further to the southwest, it lines up with the structure along which the main No. 2 level drift was driven, and has been shown on plate 1 as possibly extending as far as the shaft. In the pit and at the outcrop the fracture zone is 8 to 10 feet wide. In the pit it is silicified and contains a quartz vein about 3 feet thick, but at the outcrop only a few narrow quartz stringers were observed.

At several places north of the Fouress fracture zone occasional pieces of float and some rock in place were found in which some of the quartz monzonite minerals appear to be partly to almost completely replaced by muscovite. Vhay noted this same type of alteration several years ago, along or near the walls of quartz veins in the Spokane Molybdenum (Pitney Butte) mine, about three quarters of a mile to the southeast; he tentatively called it greisen which appears to be an adequate term. At only two places along the Fouress structure was there similar alteration, but to a less degree; one along the footwall near station 1982, the other in weathered dump material near station 2136.

In a zone of quartz veins near station 2029, there are a few irregularly spaced and shaped concentrations of pyrite in the quartz. Sulfides were also noted on the dump from a water-filled shaft near station 2094, on the dump from the Fouress shaft near station 2002, on the dump from the No. 2 adit near station 1900, and in the material taken out of the trench near station 2072. At other quartz exposures sulfides were very sparse or lacking.

Underground

About 130 feet from the portal the No. 2 adit cut a strong zone of fracturing that strikes N. 85° E. and dips vertically (pl. 2). The main adit follows this structure for about 137 feet. For the first 15 feet the fracture zone is barren, but at that point quartz filling appears as a series of lenses up to a foot wide connected by 1- to 2-inch quartz veins. After about 75 feet the strike swings to N. 78° E. and the dip is 70° SE. In the last 35 feet there are no lenses and the quartz vein becomes progressively narrower to the face where it is about a quarter of an inch wide. This structure is believed to represent a continuation of the Hill Top vein or at least the zone of fracturing in which the Hill Top vein occurs.

About 80 feet easterly from where the Hill Top fracture zone was first cut a drift follows for 45 feet a quartz vein that strikes S. 55° E. and dips vertically (pl. 2). At the start of the drift the vein is 3 feet wide, but within about 10 feet it narrows to a foot. From here to the drift face the vein is persistent but continues to narrow to less than an inch. Starting about 5 feet from the main drift 2 or 3 stope-raise rounds have been blasted. According to Hector Smith a sample taken near the east end of the stope-raise assayed 0.02 ounce gold and 9.6 ounces silver per ton over a width of 20 inches. A 1-ton bulk sample that is said to have come from the stope-raise assayed 0.04 ounce gold and 69.0 ounces silver per ton.

A crosscut, collared about 70 feet from the start of the Hill Top fracture, has been driven northerly for 40 feet. About 20 feet from the main drift the crosscut exposed a quartz vein 10 to 12 inches wide striking N. 60° W. and dipping 82° NE. to vertically. This vein has been followed 25 feet to the northwest by a drift. Car samples representing 30 cars assayed 0.04 ounce gold and 37.53 ounces silver per ton. Other car samples representing 10 feet and 15 feet along the vein assayed respectively 0.04 ounce gold and 64.0 ounces silver per ton, and 0.03 ounce gold and 33.0 ounces silver per ton.

Twenty to 30 feet east of the crosscut a 6- to 8-foot chamberlike drift exposes a N. 55° W. striking, vertically dipping quartz vein that is the southeastern continuation of the vein last described. Here the quartz contained no recognizable sulfides. A grab sample from muck left after the last round assayed Trace gold and 1.5 ounces silver per ton, nil lead, and 0.1 percent zinc.

No evidence could be found underground to indicate that either the S. 55° E. vein or the N. 55°-60° W. vein crossed the Hill Top fracture zone. It can only be concluded that either they are offset segments of the same vein or that they are separate veins, later than the Hill Top. Lack of any gouge or drag along the Hill Top fracture and the slight belling out of each vein at its point of contact with the Hill Top suggest that the latter alternative is more probable. In either case there is little doubt that they both represent the Fourness fracture zone.

According to Hector Smith the earliest work at the Fourness mine was the sinking of the main shaft to an unknown depth but definitely below the No. 2 Adit Level. Some ore was stoped from workings below the level, but the extent of drifting, crosscutting and stoping is not known. The next stage was driving the No. 2 adit to connect with the bottom of the shaft. However, the adit was driven too high and broke into a stope or some other working below the level about where the northerly crosscut starts. The lower workings are now full of water.

From about 50 feet below the Fourcss shaft collar an intermediate drift was driven easterly from the shaft, but this has not been accessible since a fire destroyed the shaft timbers several years ago. Some production is reported to have come from the intermediate level, but the amount is unknown.

Surface Survey

Figure 3, page 3 of 9, which accompanied the application shows the Teeter Shaft on the Silver Butte Claim. Because it was some 2,000-2,500 feet from the area in which the applicant proposed to start his exploration, the time required to tie this shaft to a claim corner did not appear to be warranted. However, on the way in to the property March 21, 1967, we went to Silver Butte Corner 2 and proceeded northerly along the contour of the hillside to a place from which Smith pointed out the Teeter No. 2 Shaft some 50 feet below. He also indicated, farther to the east, a portal of a crosscut from the face of which the Teeter No. 1 Shaft has been put down a few tens of feet. Continuing northerly we soon came to the Teeter vein. From here a bearing of N. 62° W. was shot to a tall dead tree said to be on or very near the Teeter vein. Later, upon completing the survey a bearing was taken from near station 2136 to the same tree; it was S. 62° E. Based on these two bearings and the estimated distance we had proceeded northerly from Corner 2 at the Silver Butte Claim the Teeter No. 2 Shaft has been approximately located in the Lakeview Claim (pl. 1). This approximate location has since been verified as correct by Smith.

The actual Brunton and metallic cloth tape survey started at Corner 2 of the Hill Top Claim. Differences in altitude were computed from vertical angles and inclined distances, or were estimated where nearly horizontal measurements were made. An arbitrary altitude of 1,900 feet was taken from the dump at No. 2 adit. On plates 1 and 2 the altitudes also serve as station identification numbers. There was an 18-foot error of closure at station 1900 as established by the November 18, 1966 Survey (pl. 2). This was corrected proportionally and progressively from Corner 2 of the Hill Top Claim and from Corner 2 of the Lost Stake Claim. The balance of this section will describe in more detail the geology at some of the stations.

Fouress Vein

Station 2070.--There is a silicified zone 10 to 12 feet wide and about 40 feet long. The southerly side is a 2- to 3-foot wide quartz vein striking N. 65° W. dipping 85° NE. About 65 feet S. 59° E. of this station a trench 15 feet long cuts across the projected location of vein; the trench is about 3.5 feet deep in solid rock, but it did not expose the vein, however, at the southern end of the trench the rock is slightly altered. No evidence of vein was found between station 2070 and station 2044 to the northwest.

Station 2029.--There is a silicified zone 10 to 12 feet wide at the northwest end tapering, about 45 feet to the southeast, to 5 feet wide. In the outcrop the bottom of a 10-foot deep 4' x 5' winze connects with a 10-foot X-cut from the southwest side. The X-cut exposed an 8-foot wide silicified zone striking S. 60° E. and dipping 80° NE. It contains several irregular quartz veins 2-6 inches wide with a few small segregated pods of pyrite. A sample including mostly pyrite from several of the pods assayed Trace gold and 0.4 ounce silver per ton, nil lead and nil zinc. At the examiner's request Smith selected and cut the sample for possible high grade material. ~~It assayed Trace gold and 0.4 ounce silver per ton, nil lead, and nil zinc, over a total width of 3.5 feet.~~ No evidence of any quartz vein was found between this station and the shaft collar near station 2002.

Station 2002.--The collar of the Fouress shaft has sloughed badly at the surface. The only vein identifiable is about 2 feet of quartz in the SE corner of the shaft, striking approximately S. 54° E. and dipping 85° NE. The shaft is located on a small outcrop of silicified quartz monzonite, but caving about the shaft collar and the dump obscures the size of the outcrop. Material on the dump includes many pieces of quartz less than half of which contain sulfides in irregular pods and veinlets. Smith showed an assay report of a sample taken when the vein at the shaft collar was accessible. It assayed 0.02 ounce gold and 10.50 ounces silver per ton over a width of 16 inches.

Station 1982.--This is on a silicified outcrop about 20 feet long and 10 feet wide. A sample of footwall rock adjacent to the quartz was taken by Smith. It assayed Trace gold and Trace silver per ton, nil lead and nil zinc over a width of 2.5 feet. A sample of a silicified section with considerable quartz but no visible sulfides was taken by the examiner; it assayed Trace gold and 0.8 ounce silver per ton, nil lead and nil zinc over a width of 1.5 feet. The vein strikes approximately S. 58° E. and dips vertically.

Station 1924.--A short trench exposes a quartz vein about a foot wide that strikes approximately S. 62° E. and dips vertically. A sample previously taken by Smith assayed 0.03 ounce gold and 7.0 ounces silver per ton over a width of 14 inches. Neither this exposure nor that at close by station 1947 were anywhere nearly as prominent as the others that have been described. No other bold outcrop was found between station 1924 and the road although there were occasional patches of quartz monzonite exposed by normal removal of thin overburden by wind and soil creep. Hector Smith stated that there were neither outcrops nor quartz float below the road or between the altitudes of the No. 1 and No. 2 adit portals.

Station 2078.--This is on an outcrop showing silicification in varying degrees that extends about 90 feet southeasterly. No quartz was noted at either end, but a 5' x 8' winze near station 2094 exposes silicified quartz monzonite that strikes about S. 60° E. and appears to dip vertically. Smith showed an assay report from a sample he took near the winze. It assayed 0.02 ounce gold and 5.0 ounces silver per ton over a width of 20 inches. The winze is full of water so that the depth, unknown to the Smiths, could not be determined; nor could the walls be inspected closely enough to recognize any true quartz vein although some quartz was apparent in the dump. Only a limited amount of sulfide minerals were found in the quartz. The dump was not large so it is doubtful that the winze is more than 10 to 20 feet deep.

Stations 2120 and 2136.--A low outcrop of moderately silicified quartz monzonite is about 100 feet long, 10 to 12 feet wide between the stations, tapering rapidly to about 5 feet southeast of station 2136. Between the stations an open fissure up to 3 inches wide and about 30 feet long was observed to strike about S. 65° E. and to dip vertically. Near station 2136 is a sloughed circular pit 3 or 4 feet deep. What it may have once exposed cannot be seen, but the dump contains fine-grained sandy material and some fragments of silicified rock and quartz. A grab sample from the dump assayed Trace gold and 0.15 ounce silver per ton, nil lead and nil zinc. Southeasterly from the end of this outcrop for a distance of 600 to 700 feet there are no outcrops. Beyond 500 to 600 feet are a few scattered shallow pits. None of the pits that were seen exposed any vein material or silicified quartz monzonite.

Projected along their respective strikes the Fouress vein and the Teeter vein could well be on the same zone of fracturing. However, where they do not dip vertically, the Fouress vein dips steeply northeast, the Teeter dips steeply southwest. Smith stated that the crosscut he drove several years ago for Spokane Molybdenum Co. did not expose the Teeter vein. However, he stated that he believes the Teeter No. 1 workings are on a different northwesterly striking vein that dips 80° SW. in the Spokane Molybdenum workings.

Station 2072.--This is an open cut 10 feet deep, 15 feet long and 8 feet wide along a silicified zone that appeared to be about 6 feet thick. Due to steep sides the pit end walls could not be inspected at close range, but there appeared to be a quartz vein about 3 feet thick that strikes N. 75° E. and dips vertically. Scattered pods and irregular veinlets of sulfides were seen in some of the quartz found on the dump around the pit. A sample previously taken by Smith assayed 0.02 ounce gold and 4.5 ounces silver per ton over a width of 30 inches.

Station 2080.--Here an outcrop of silicified quartz monzonite contains a few narrow and irregular quartz stringers. The outcrop, about 4 feet high at the southwest end and a foot high at the northeast end is about 35 feet long and 10 feet wide.

D. R. MacLaren

Enclosures
Distribution:
OME
USGS(SRO)
Docket
MacLaren

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
April 12, 1967

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AIRMAIL

Mr. Joseph Tompkin, President
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Dear Mr. Tompkin:

On March 21, 1967, assisted by one of the U. S. Geological Survey geologists, Hector Smith and Durwood Smith, the surface mapping at the Fouress mine was completed.

Drafts of the report and the maps have been completed, except for some data relative to sample locations and assays, since March 28, 1967. On that date I telephoned Mr. Hector Smith for the additional data. His brother advised me that Hector was out of town and was not expected back until April 7.

The data arrived this morning and the report will be mailed this afternoon. It should be in our Washington office by the first of next week at the latest.

Sincerely yours,

D. R. MacLaren
Field Officer, OME
Region I

DRMacLaren/mls

cc: OME w/cpy incoming

Director's Reading File

JOSEPH TOMPKIN PRESIDENT
HECTOR M. SMITH VICE PRESIDENT
M. TOMPKIN
SECRETARY-TREASURER

FOURESS MINES INC.

MINES AT PINNEY BUTTE
Egypt Mining Distr[illegible]
Registered [illegible]
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON

REPLY TO:
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[illegible] 99304
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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
March 15, 1967

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HK	

Memorandum

To: Files

From: Field Officer, Region I

Subject: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Thursday, March 9, 1967, Hector Smith called at the Spokane office to say that the surface at the subject property was clear of snow and that he could accompany me that day to complete the mapping. I was, at the time, en route from Helena, Montana, to Spokane. Smith had to return to Republic that evening and told Mrs. Smelser he would go to Seattle for about 2 weeks.

I had a commitment to go to Morton, Washington, on March 14, 1967, providing I received confirmation from that applicant (Ralph Gillispie, OME-6432). No confirmation was received by the last mail delivery of March 13, 1967. Accordingly, I tried twice on March 13 and twice on the 14th to telephone Joseph Tompkin, president of Fouress Mines, Inc., being successful on the last attempt.

Tompkin was advised of Smith's visit and of several snowfalls since. He was told that one of the geologists from this office believed that he would be available for 1 day during the week of March 20, to assist me in the mapping so it would not be necessary for Tompkin to go to the expense of coming to Spokane again, running the risk of finding another storm had dumped more snow. He was glad to have the information and was amenable to that proposal.

A letter from Smith, received March 14, 1966, indicated that he had cancelled his plans to go to Seattle. He was contacted by telephone and said he would like to meet us at the property when we make our visit. He will be notified of the date when it is firmed up.

D. R. MacLaren

DRMacLaren/mls

cc: OME w/cpy incoming

Director's Reading File

Pioneer Museum

Curators
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith

Republic, Washington
March 9, 87

Mr Donald R. Mac Laren
Field Officer, One
Region 1
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane Wash 99204

Dear Mr Mac Laren:

I received the copy of the letter you sent to Joe Tompkin Jan. 10 and I think you explained the 4-S situation to him, as to what we must do to make a comprehensive report.

As I explained to your secretary on March 9, we were into the claims that day, cut out a few trees that had blown down and placed yellow tape crosses at all intersections, to include one on a telegraph pole at turn off from state highway, between the Lutheran church and the three cement grain elevators.

I will probably be with you when [illegible]
[illegible] you and Joe [illegible]

Pioneer Museum

Curators
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith

Republic, Washington

I ran out of the yellow tape, so on the two last intersections, as you drive up Ptney Butte I blazed pine trees on the right of road with a cross. At the second cross there is a road branching left with a barb wire gate, turn there and follow this road to another gate, pass through this gate and you will be on the [illegible] then follow the new blazes and you will end on the vein outcropping for survey.

I will probably be with you.

Yours Truly
Victor M. Smith

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1967
[illegible]

MME Form 7
(2/63)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
3/1/67	RM Smith	
3/1/67	Kirkham	
3/2/67	Johnson	
3/2	Kulszewski	
3/6	Kuyon	

Hon. Al Ullman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

MAR 6 - 1967

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fourees Mines, Inc.
Fourees Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Dear Mr. Ullman:

This is in reply to your communication of February 21, 1967, to Mr. Frank Johnson, requesting information for your reply to Mr. Joseph Tompkin of Salem, Oregon. Mr. Tompkin has requested your help in hastening our decision on his application for OME financial assistance in exploring the property referenced above.

This application was received June 2, 1966, and acknowledged the same day. Our review indicated that much additional information was needed to complete the application. We requested the additional data on June 14, but the Applicant's reply on August 26 did not contain sufficient information to reach a decision. Accordingly, we referred the application to our Field Office in Spokane for a field examination and recommendations. In particular, we requested geological data to support the Applicant's expectation of a significant discovery in the specific area to be explored, a clear statement of the work proposed, bids for the work to be done by an independent contractor, and a reasonable estimate of the costs of the project. Because of prior official commitments, the field examination could not be made until November 18. As the Applicant had no meaningful map of the property, the Field Officer was obliged to make his own rough map, thereby preventing examination of all pertinent mineral exposures in the time scheduled. An attempt was made to complete the examination on January 17, but the impassibility of the access roads, the Applicant's unfamiliarity with them, and a seasonal snowstorm again prevented completion. The Field Officer has made arrangements to complete the examination when the surface is clear of snow. In the meantime, he has submitted a report on his findings to date.

These findings indicate that the proposal does not qualify for OME assistance. Under OME regulations, the geologic probability of a significant discovery in the specific area to be explored is a basic criterion. In the absence of competent evaluation of this probability by an applicant, the Field Officer normally expands his examination to gather basic geological data in order to provide a

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sound basis for his recommendations, and to provide the lawful maximum service to the applicant.

We regret the delay in reaching a decision on this application. From the information presently available, and unless the Field Officer can find favorable evidence, we would have no alternative but to deny the application. Rather than promptly denying it, we would prefer to further delay our decision in order to give the Applicant every possible opportunity to qualify.

Mr. Tompkin's letter to you of February 6, 1967, and the enclosure are returned.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur A. Baker

Acting Director

Enclosures

cc: General Files
Division File
Director's chron
Economic Geology File
OME File
OME Reading File
OME Region I w/cy incoming letter and enclosure (airmail)
Mr. Smith

RMSmith/gla 3-1-67

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

21 February 1967

Mr. Frank Johnson
Room 4460
Interior Department

Sir:

The attached communication is sent for your consideration. Please investigate the statements contained therein and forward me the necessary information for reply, returning the enclosed correspondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

/s/ Al Ullman

Al Ullman, M. C.

c o p y

[illegible], PRESIDENT
[illegible]ITH, VICE PRESIDENT
[illegible],
[illegible]-TREASURER

FOURESS MINES INC.
MINES AT PITNEY BUTTE
Egypt Mining District in Washington
Registered Office
REPUBLIC WASHINGTON

REPLY TO:
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304
Phone: 503-364-9579

February 6, 1967

The Honorable Al Ullman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. [illegible]

My dear Mr. Ullman:

We are [illegible] delays in processing [illegible] Exploration loan (OME-6560-[illegible]) for Fouress Prospect, which was submitted may 26, 1966. Prior to this, more than three months were encountered preparing this application. The apparent decision rests with the Field Officer, Region I, D. R. MacLaren, Spokane, Washington, who has visited the property twice and a third one is pending, when favorable weather and conflicting office schedules are satisfactory.

Mr. MacLaren has not decided on how much ore does exist on the property. The geological formation reveals fissure type of veins, and also a continuity of the major vein (quartz) system, which is over 3000 feet long. This is based on the outcropping, upon which we have acquired the mineral claims, granted by the Federal Government. Furthermore, we have over 285 feet of tunnel (drifting and cross-cutting) completed and over 250 feet of shaft, at our own expense and over 500 tons of ore has been removed in the operation, much of this is stockpiled at the No. 2 Adit. In addition, we have Bunker-Hill and Tacoma smelter returns, as well as numerous assays taken both by my associate Mr. M. Smith and independent assayers. Mr. Smith is a professional assayer and geological engineer with most of his life dedicated to the mining industry and classified as an expert powder man with the Sea-Bees, WW II (Philippines and the Aleutians). This information and other pertinent data has been incorporated in the application.

The OME's scope apparently is two-fold:

a. If they put in X dollars of the stipulated exploration, can they get back what they invested in Y period of time.
b. How large is the potential ore reserve? Their aim is to stockpile.

For more realistic values, they are to receive 5 per cent of the gross value of the ore from the smelter. The tentative request is for $100,000 and the average value of the ore is $50.00/Ton, then

$$\frac{\$100,000}{(\$50/T)(0.05)} = 40,000 \text{ Tons or gross valuation of } \$2,000,000.00$$

I called on Ralph Mason, mining engineer, Oregon State Department of Geology, Portland to discuss the matter. He referred me, for further conference to Marshall Huntting, superivisor, Geology Division, Washington State Department of Conservation. I discussed this matter with Marshall last Tuesday. So interested was he in our data and work that he desired to have this information for their records. It is not available at this time. In both cases, the answer, such as our decision to determine the potential at greater depth is to drive the lower tunnel, Adit No. 1 and intersect the vein (diagram enclosed).

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We have looked into the core drilling possibilities, wherein three major firms have submitted their bids last year; prices ranging for BX core from $8.50 to $12.00/ft. We could not merit from this because a rich deposit could be missed. This is a fissure vein system. Another alternative to continue sinking on the existing shaft—100 feet at point of discovery (see diagram); this would be too costly. The third plan, is the proposed plan that we desire to adopt.

Merits of the third plan:

a. A more critical analysis of the vein system can be ascertained by drifting with it; we can obtain:

(1) Representative samples
(2) Determine, if any faults and types of faults
(3) Characteristics of the vein—such as true fissure, fault fissure, reticulated or disseminated

b. Confirm any intersecting veins as observed from the surface outcroppings. If in evidence, then investigate by cross-cutting.

c. Undertake long-holing.

d. Drive a minimum standard tunnel of 6 x 8 feet. This approach, if exploration is favorable can be converted into immediate development.

Mr. Maclaren on the first visit surveyed the workings in the No. 2 Adit and run a line to the proposed No. 1 Adit under adverse weather conditions and inadequate instrumentation pattern. He has a severe hearth condition and his vision is impaired with a cataract of the eyes. The corresponding values did not check with the land surveyor's of Wenatchee, Washington and also the outcroppings between Adits No. 1 and 2 were overlooked. The original surveys were made by a Cadastral Engineer from U. S. Land Office from whence the bench marks were established on the premises. The originals are in our files. During this survey, we took samples in the workings to check our work; to date we have not received recorded information of the assays. We used a Brunton compass, where Mr. Long and our assigned surveyor from Wenatchee had registered transits.

On the second visit, Mr. Maclaren, Mr. Smith and I arrived at the upper portion of the mining property, in order to accommodate Mr. Maclaren due to his inability for a downhill observation. He refused to check the Tester shaft because this information could be obtained from the Washington State geology office—of which there is none to date. This shaft and the overall analysis is pertinent to appraise the continuity of the main vein. He requested that we check out the outcroppings on the surface on this trip, since he has observed the workings (inside the tunnel) during his first visit. He made some notes, and shortly after it commenced to snow. Thus, he desires another trip of an indeterminate period.

Conclusion: Mr. Maclaren must find a valid answer for his three superiors in Washington D. C., including the Chief of OME—Frank Johnson.

Important discovery: Mr. Smith, who had a contract to drive a tunnel for the adjacent mining property (Spokane Molybdenum Mining Co.) several years ago, has discovered that the Fourees Mine vein (major) continued in depth (over 700 feet) onto the adjoining property. This Mr. Maclaren is not aware of, since he expressed no interest at our suggestion to see the Tester shaft. He was apparently interested in the targeted area of the original loan application for 660 feet,

Commencing from No. 1 Adit.

Another observation: Region No. 1 office is understaffed. Maclaren is it!

Silver has and will continue to be in greater demand than supply. The function of the GSA is to aid SMALL operations but preparation and cost to get SMALL gold (Lode than $250,000.00) requires a staff of BIG FIRMS.

Another alternative is to sell our unissued stock, which entails time and money, as well as conforming with state agencies for registration. We have held on since 1948, five people never lived to determine the potential.

Although our mine is located in Washington State, I decided to write you, rather than the Washington State contingencies, because I know what outstanding work you have done for the Northwest and the mining industry, therefore, I believe that you are specially qualified to help us. I am a tax payer and voter of Oregon. We are equally interested in development of the mineral resources of Oregon--this is our next target.

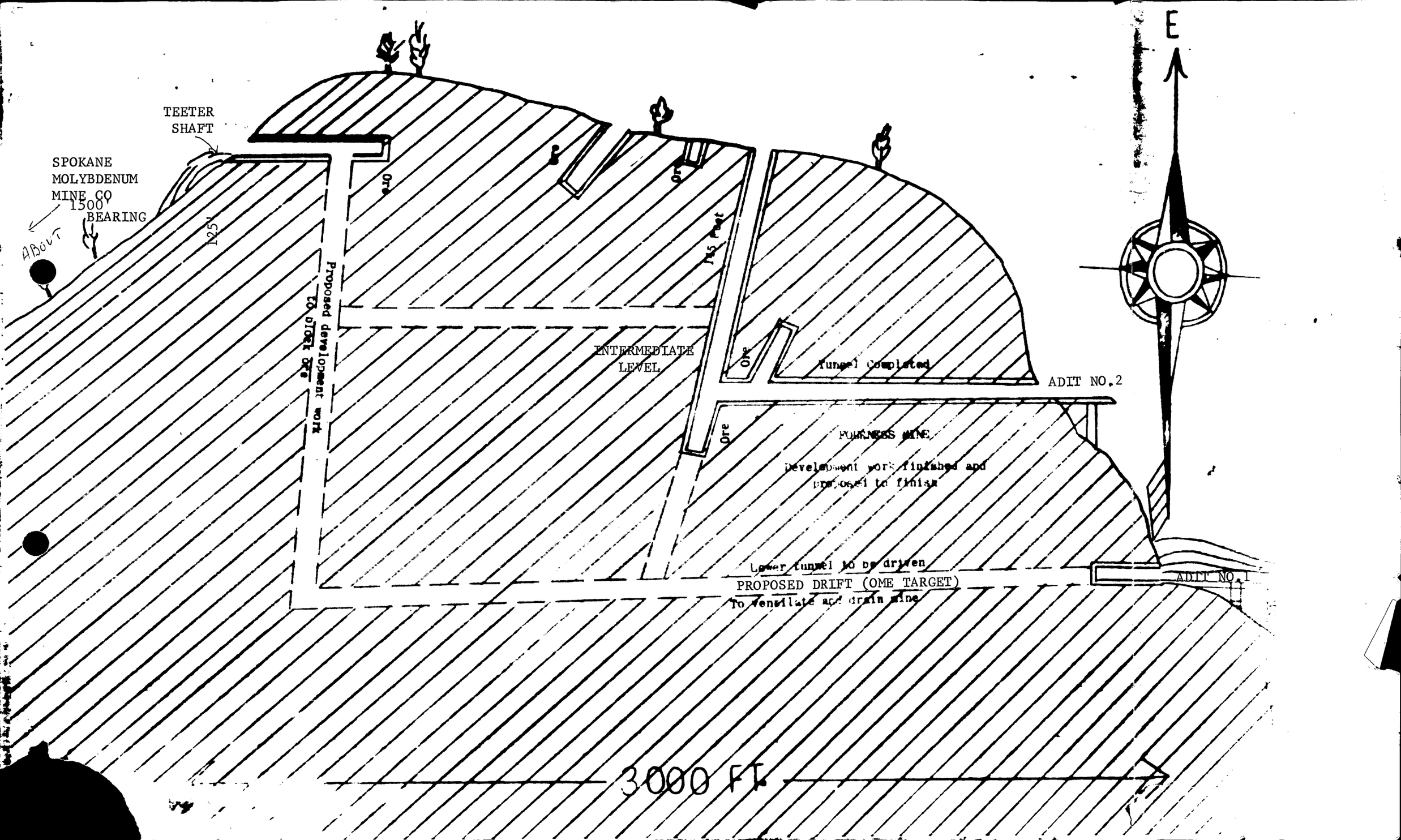
Ralph S. Mason has called my attention of the Pacific Northwest Metals and Minerals Conference, April 19-21, 1967, Sheraton Motor Inn, Portland, Oregon. As one of my former students, who was from the Umatilla tribe, said, "The big eagles will gather!"

Cordially yours,

FOURMILE MINES INC.

Joseph Tompkin
President and
Registered Engineer

Copy:
H. M. Smith
M. E. Tompkin


E
TEETER SHAFT
SPOKANE MOLYBDENUM MINE CO
1500' BEARING
About
125'
Proposed development work to block ore
Ore
Ore
145 Feet
ENTERMEDIATE LEVEL
Ore
Tunnel Completed
ADIT NO.2
Ore
FURNESS MINE
Development work finished and proposed to finish
Lower tunnel to be driven
PROPOSED DRIFT (OME TARGET)
To ventilate and drain mine
ADIT NO.1
3000 FT.

Mme

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
February 10, 1967

OFFICIAL COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED
FEB 13 1967

INITIALS	CODE
	120
RJ	110
RMB	120

Mr. Joseph Tompkin, President
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Dear Mr. Tompkin:

In my letter of January 10, 1967, to which you refer, I gave two principal reasons why it is necessary to tie in surface showings to what was observed in the No. 2 adit. Figure 6 which accompanied your application shows the location of the shaft and veins as being tied in to a point labeled Survey, U. S. Gov't. marker, but a map labeled B-85 which accompanied your prior application indicates that two courses between this point and the shaft are for "distances unknown." On the same map B-85, two courses intended to tie the shaft collar to the Adit #2 portal also indicate "distance unknown." Moreover, your figure 6 does not even show the location of Adit #1 portal, much less its location relative to Adit #2 portal.

I am sorry that you seem to believe I have already formed some sort of an opinion regarding the nature of the deposits. I am familiar with some opinions of others who have worked in the area, although not all of them have made a detailed presentation regarding the Fouress claims. The sole purpose of my desire to complete the mapping job is so that I will have a solid base on which to come to a conclusion.

You mention the interest of the Washington State Supervisor of Geology and Mines in the information you have compiled to the extent of retaining it for their records. You also refer to "a thorough study that we have diverted from a core drilling to a drifting and crosscutting program." If in either instance you are referring to one or more reports prepared by whomever conducted the study, whether State agencies or consultants, no copies have ever been made available to us.

Finally, the principal factor that is considered by the OME staff in weighing and passing upon applications is the geologic probability of a significant discovery being made. Next in importance is the

estimated cost of the exploration in relation to the size and grade of the potential deposit. Only by completing the mapping can the geologic probability of making a significant discovery and its potential size and grade be determined.

When we went our several ways last January 17, it was my understanding that Mr. Smith madefrequent trips from Republic to Spokane, passing by the property on State Highway 25, and that he would, on each of those trips check the snow conditions and let me know when we could arrange a joint visit to finish up the job. When we have outcrops, veins, etc., all plotted, he will have to correlate the various sample assays with the locations from which the samples were taken. As you know, this has only been done for the Adit #2 workings. To date, I have not heard from him. Lest there has been a misunderstanding on this score, I shall send him a copy of this letter.

Regarding the first paragraph on the second page of your letter, I should again point out that I neither approve nor deny any applications. My province is to gather together all the data I can from a field check, from an application, from published material, and from whatever other source I can find. This is all put into a report in which fact and rumor are specifically separated. Based on this data, the potential size and grade of an ore body that could reasonably be expected to result from an applicant's proposed exploration is estimated. Consideration is then given to the value of the potential discovery with respect to the cost of making the discovery; consideration is also given to the amount of silver that might be recovered.

Sincerely yours,

D. R. MacLaren
Field Officer, OME
Region I

cc: Mr. Hector M. Smith
Route 1, Pine Grove
Republic, Washington 99166

OME w/cpy incoming

Director's Reading File

DRMacLaren/mls

OME

JOSEPH TOMPKIN PRESIDENT
HECTOR M. SMITH VICE PRESIDENT
M. L. TOMPKIN
SECRETARY TREASURER

FOURESS MINES INC
MINES AT PITNEY BUTTE
Egypt Mining District in Washington
Registered Office
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON

REPLY TO:
Route 1 Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

February 9, 1982

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Mr. D. R. MacLaren, Field Officer
OME, Region I
U. S. Geological Survey
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204

Dear Mr. MacLaren:

I have received your letter of January [illegible] and it is apparent from your findings, page two, paragraph No. 1 that [illegible] observations of the vein system is indicative of either a reticulated or disseminated formation. In studying the William H. Emmons' text, The Principles of Economic Geology, Second Edition, 1940, such formations of vein system are not to be condoned as come [illegible] failures. Depositions of this type have been sited, and I'm sure that [illegible] have experienced similar conditions in your investigations. Furthermore, the targeted area does have faults, including step fault, as well as [illegible]ke. The step fault was incorporated in our exhibit of the application. Were the presence of swell and pinch, forming lenses and pods as intrepted by your observations, then could be indicative of stresses during the formation of the faults?

Also in Figure 6—Vein Formation Parameter Explored, exhibit in the application, is shown with respect from the shaft a vein north and west about 70 degrees, which is in the direction of Adit No. 1 and adjacent to Adit No. 2, you will find this in evidence from the outcropping, which was pointed out by Mr. Smith, during both visits.

I have reviewed our work with the Washington state supervisor of geology and mines recently. There are no records concerning the geology of Pitney Butte. He was so impressed with the information compiled of the Fouress Mine that he suggested retaining it for their records. I have declined to do so at this time.

We are fully aware of the complex vein pattern in the targeted area and also the importance of correlating information along the main vein to the Teeter shaft and even beyond, which has been investigated in depth. The complex is indicative of a laccolith emplacement.

It is based on a thorough study that we have diverted from a core drilling to a drifting and cross-cutting program. Sinking on the existing shaft, may not also prove as economically feasible as the current concept. By the drift and cross-cut method, we can also undertake long-holing.

When do you contemplate the next visit to the property? If so please contact Mr. Smith by phone: c/o C. J. Sproul 775-2181, Republic, Washington; address Route 1, Pine Grove, Republic, Washington 99166.

Upon what analogy do you estimate a feasible stockpile potential before passing acceptance for a loan? Take our case in point.

The precepts of the OME is to determine an adequate stockpile through exploration. Based on reliable analysis of two state agencies of recent date, the projected demand for silver will exceed the supply, or perhaps this is in existence currently? Is this why silver has the highest rating on the critical list of metals?

Yours truly,

PROGRESS MINES INC.

/s/ Joseph Tompkin

Joseph Tompkin
President

cc: H. L. Smith
W. L. Tompkin

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1967
SPOKANE, WASH.

OME

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
January 31, 1967

OFFICIAL COPY
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Memorandum

To: Chief, Office of Minerals Exploration

From: Field Officer, Region I

Subject: Preliminary Examination Report To be Supplemented
OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

INTRODUCTION

Fouress Mines, Inc., submitted an application, dated May 24, 1966, for OME aid to explore for silver on Pitney Butte, Egypt Mining District, Lincoln County, Washington. In a letter dated June 14, 1966, additional information was requested by the Chief, OME, to augment and clarify that given under Items 3, 5, and 7 in the application. The applicant attempted to furnish the additional data in a letter dated August 26, 1966, but was not too successful. The application was referred to the field September 19, 1966, and a partial examination was made November 18, 1966, in the company of Joseph Tompkin, President, and Hector Smith, Partner.

Because the applicant could not furnish any meaningful maps, it was necessary for the examiner to map the workings on No. 2 level, run a line along the existing mine road to the No. 1 level, tying in to a claim corner on the way, and map the No. 1 level (pl. 1). An extremely dense fog blanketing the highway and a mixup between Tompkin and Smith as to where we were to meet delayed our arrival at the property about 1½ hours. About 4 hours were spent on the property, doing the above-mentioned mapping. There was insufficient time left to map the surface showings so that they could be correlated with structures mapped on the No. 2 level.

An attempt to complete the mapping was made January 17, 1967, again accompanied by Tompkin and Smith. In November, a washout had closed the company's access road about 2 miles from the mine. Access was gained by following another road that skirted a plowed field. This road was treacherously soft, nearly bogging down completely a 4-wheel

FIELD EXAM REPT.

drive vehicle about a mile from the property. For the January visit Smith suggested we take a road that would bring us to the property a few hundred yards from the No. 2 level adit. He had last used this road about 10 years ago, since when loggers had been in the area. Their many roads confused Smith so that he missed a turn. As a result after following several wrong roads and finally being conducted by a local resident, it was about noon before we reached the property. It was agreed that we would not be able to complete the mapping that day and would have to return the next. However, to facilitate the next day's work, we spent about 2 hours locating a claim corner and various outcrops and test pits. As we started back to the car, it began to snow increasingly. By the time we parted company, it was evident that it would be foolish to attempt to return the next day.

Mr. Tompkin agreed but was quite unhappy as he felt he had wasted the expense of coming up from Oregon as well as the funds he had to pay for a substitute teacher during his absence. It was suggested, and he again agreed, that I could keep in touch with Smith who lives in Republic and periodically comes to Spokane. Smith will check conditions at the property as he passes by and as soon as he finds the surface clear of snow will arrange to meet and accompany me to finish the mapping and sampling.

This report will describe the findings to date.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded that a quartz vein exposed in the No. 2 level workings shows very attractive values in silver, but the vein also appears to be pinching slightly at each end of the exposure. It is further concluded that, if surface mapping indicates that the vein extends at least 200 feet northwesterly with reasonable continuity and continues to contain fairly constant silver values, then extending the No. 1 level adit some 380 to 450 feet, depending upon the dip of the vein, might be justified. Also, it is concluded that only by surface mapping in this area can it be determined whether there are similar parallel structures that might warrant Government participation in the cost of further exploration on this property. Finally, it is concluded that with the limited information presently available only a denial could be recommended. but further mapping is to be done

Therefore, it is recommended that the applicant be advised that because of the lack of adequately mapped geologic and structural data with his application, and in order to make an appraisal fair to him, we will have to complete the mapping and take a few character samples at the surface and underground exposures in the area of his proposed exploration.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the area in which the Fouress Prospect is located is described by George E. Becraft and Paul L. Weis in Geology and mineral deposits of the Turtle Lake Quadrangle Washington: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1131, p. 29-30 (1963). The property is described briefly by Marshall T. Huntting in Inventory of Washington Minerals, Part II, Metallic Minerals, p. 363 (1956), and in a DMEA report by Elton A. Youngberg and Willard P. Puffett, Geologists, USGS (Docket No. 1816, 1951).

Fine-grained quartz monzonite of the Loon Lake granite contains quartz-filled fissures which rapidly swell and pinch on strike and dip. The No. 2 adit (pl. 1), about 70 feet from the portal, crosses a weakly iron-stained shear zone with some thin quartz seams that strikes N. 60° W. and dips vertically. About 130 feet from the portal the adit cut a strong shear zone that strikes N. 78° to 85° E. and dips vertically to 70° SE. The adit turns slightly and follows this shear for about 145 feet easterly. For the first 45 feet the shear is essentially barren of quartz but beyond that point contains a quartz filling that pinches and swells to the drift face.

About 85 feet from the start of the shear a lens of quartz about 36 inches thick but thinning rapidly to less than a foot strikes S. 55° E. and dips vertically; it has been followed by a drift for about 45 feet and starting about 5 feet from the main drift 2 or 3 stope-raise rounds have been blasted. According to the applicant, near the east end of the stope-raise a sample assayed 0.02 ounce gold and 9.6 ounces silver per ton over a width of 20 inches. A chip sample taken across 3 inches of quartz near the northwest wall of the vein, taken by the examiner, assayed a trace each gold, silver, and zinc and nil lead. The applicant's sample was moiled across 20 inches of vein and is certainly more representative than the examiner's chip sample that was limited to the only part of the vein that could be reached. Bulk sample (10) listed below probably came from the stope-raise.

About 20 feet beyond the southeast vein, a quartz vein 2 or 3 inches wide strikes N. 55° W. and dips vertically. A 6- to 8-foot chamber-like drift along this structure shows it to widen out rapidly to a lens of white, apparntly unmineralized quartz, with 2 or 3 one-inch quartz streaks closely paralleling the lens. A grab sample from broken quartz remaining in the drift was taken by the examiner and assayed trace gold and 1.5 ounces silver per ton, nil lead and 0.1 percent zinc. Beyond this vein, 2 short crosscuts have been driven, 1 to the south and 1 to the north, but they did not expose any mineralization.

About 70 feet from the start of the shear zone in the main drift a crosscut has been driven northerly for 40 feet. A winze at the junction of this crosscut with the main drift was full of water. According to the applicant some ore has been mined from the winze, but he did not know the amount or the grade and was vague as to the structure from which it came. At about 20 feet, measured along the east wall, the northerly crosscut exposed a strong quartz vein 10 to 12 inches wide that has been followed by a drift for 30 feet to the northwest. The quartz widens to a little over 2 feet within the first 12 to 15 feet, then narrows to about a foot at the drift face. A short crosscut connects this drift to the bottom of the main shaft on the Valley claim. This vein is a continuation of the northwest-striking quartz exposed in the main drift as it has the same strike and projects right to it. At the east wall of the crosscut the vein dips vertically and at the northwest end of the drift it dips 82° NE.

At one time the shaft had been timbered giving access to an intermediate level from which a short drift has been driven easterly along the vein just described, or along a parallel vein of which there is no indication on the No. 2 level. According to Smith, a few years ago vandals set fire to the timbers burning them out. The intermediate level is now inaccessible.

Although there is little, if any, clay developed along the main easterly shear zone, it is quite possible that the N. 55° W. and S. 55° E. veins are offset segments of the same vein. If this is true, then there is a possibility that a similar offset structure may be represented by the shear zone cut at 70 feet from the adit portal. It is hoped that these relationships and the possible continuity, size, and ore potential of the structures, can be determined by surface mapping of this area.

Two and one half pages of sample assays accompanied the application, but the sample locations are given only in general terms. In November, Tompkin was asked to identify the sample locations on his maps and sections, but with a few exceptions he was vague saying Smith would know. However, Smith had already left to return to Republic. A copy of my map of the No. 2 level was sent to Tompkin with a request that he or Smith indicate thereon the sample locations with their respective assays. Each returned a tracing of my sketch with the requested information which is shown on plate 1. Samples from sites 5 and 6 were taken by the examiner; from the other 5 locations shown, only 2 of the applicant's assays, 1 and a, even approach the values of any samples given in the list submitted with the application. Smith explained that some of the assay reports gave gold and silver in terms of dollars and that he had converted them to ounces per ton.

Other assays from the applicant's list that were taken in this area have been identified by Tompkin as follows:

OME No.	Location	Width (inches)	Oz/T Au	Oz/T Ag	Percent Pb	Percent Zn	Percent Cu
(1)	N.W. vein, No. 2 level	30	0.01	17.9	NA	NA	NA
(2)	Do. (10 T grab)	24	0.40	55.0	2.3	4.4	4.2
(3)	Do.	10	0.03	31.4	3.3	4.1	0.51
(4)	Intermediate level	Unknown	0.03	47.9	NA	NA	NA
(5)	Do.	36	0.02	25.4	NA	NA	NA
(6)	Do.	48	0.04	25.0	2.1	4.3	5.0
(7)	Do.	48	0.03	27.2	3.1	3.9	3.9
(8)	Shaft collar	Unknown	0.2	10.6	5.9	0.3	2.0
(9)	Do.	"	0.02	10.5	NA	NA	NA

The list includes four bulk samples from locations not precisely identified, but definitely on the No. 2 level drifts and stopes and/or drifts and stopes on the intermediate levels above and below the No. 2 level. They are:

OME No.	Locations	Tons	Oz/T Au	Oz/T Ag	Percent Pb	Percent Zn	Percent Cu
(10)	4' vein No. 2 level (SE vein?)	1	0.04	69.00	NA	NA	NA
(11)	22 sacks, 2206 lbs	1	0.03	48.13	1.5	4.1	0.52
(12)	Lot No. 1	1	0.04	125.20	2.9	6.0	0.95
(13)	Lot No. 3	1	0.03	87.10	0.5	7.0	0.60

Of the remaining 9 samples, 2 are indicated on plate 1, 3 are from Silver Butte, and Lake View claims remote from the exploration area, and 4 are selected high grade or from unidentified locations.

It is quite possible that some of the assays given in the applicant's list are check assays of the same sample. For example, Samples OME Nos. (6) and (7) have the same width, the 50-foot level and the intermediate level are one and the same, and the assay differences are well within the range of variation that could be expected if different quarters or portions of the same sample were assayed; both assays were made by Flag Hill Mines Corp., Republic, Washington, Sample (6), on April 21, 1949, and Sample (7) on March 25, 1949. Also, OME No. (8) which was assayed by Flag Hill Mines Corp. in April 1949, could represent either a check sample from the vein at the shaft collar, or a check assay of Sample OME No. (9) which was assayed by Hector Smith in August 1941. An attempt to clarify these discrepancies and similarities between assay values and the precise locations of the samples to which they refer will be made when the surface mapping is completed. Until the mapping is completed and the structures are correlated with those on the No. 2 level, the assays are of significance only to the extent that they

show that interesting silver values occur in the area of proposed exploration.

Based upon a liberal projection of know structures to represent an ore block up to 150 feet long by 75 feet high by 2.5 feet wide, and using a tonnage factor of 12 cubic feet per ton, there might be presently indicated as much as 2,300 tons of ore. A weighted average of 6 samples of known width indicates a potential average grade of 29.5 ounces silver per ton and an arithmetical average of 7 samples of unknown width, 3 of which may have been moiled across a vein or grabbed from cars or muck piles, and 4 of which are from 1-ton bulk samples, indicates a potential average grade of 56.9 ounces silver per ton. The method of taking the bulk samples probably involved at least a tendency toward selectivity, but this cannot be determined. At the lower indicated average of 29.5 ounces silver per ton, the 2,300 tons of potentially indicated ore would contain about 67,850 ounces of silver and would be worth $87,500. Therefore, it is necessary and to the applicant's benefit to attempt to establish the continuity of the quartz vein fillings and their frequency, size, and relative locations if they are lenses.

From what has been described by others and so far seen by the examiner, it is probable that the potential ore bodies are in lenses of quartz. Only by completing mapping on the surface can the proximity of thelenses and their sizes be determined and only by more closely pinpointing the location of the applicant's samples and by taking a few more check samples, both underground, and on the surface, can the mineral potential be determined.

D R MacLaren

D. R. MacLaren

Enclosure
Distribution:
OME
Docket
MacLaren

OME

OFFICIAL COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED
NOV 25 1966

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
November 21, 1966

Mr. Joseph Tompkin, President
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Dear Mr. Tompkin:

Enclosed is a copy of the sketch of the No. 2 adit workings made during my November 18, 1966 inspection. In order that there may be no question as to locations for which you have furnished assays, kindly indicate on this sketch the sites from which samples were taken on the No. 2 level and their respective assays.

As discussed with you in the car after completing the inspection, the simplest way for you to do this is to draw a short leader line from the sample site to a number outside the workings. Opposite that number in the table in the upper lefhand quarter of the sketch which is headed Assays, enter the appropriate figures in each column. Under "width" enter the width of sample if it was actually cut or chipped; "grab" if the sample was taken from a muck pile or dump; and the number of tons (i.e., 10T) if the sample was from an ore shipment.

Your early return of the sketch with the sample and assay data will be appreciated.

Again, thank you and the Smiths for the assistance given me during the inspection.

Sincerely yours,

D. R. MacLaren
Field Officer, OME
Region I

Enclosure

DRMacLaren/mls

cc: OME
Director's Reading File

OME

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O. M. E.
RECEIVED
OCT 31 1966
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JG 110
120 S
HK 120R

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
October 28, 1966

Mr. Joseph Tompkin, President
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Dear Mr. Tompkin:

Thank you for your telephone call of this morning. I am sorry we could not arrange to meet for an inspection of the property on November 3 or 4 and that prior commitments will, except for those days, make it impossible for me to meet with you prior to the week of November 13.

Unless I hear differently, I will look for Mr. Hector M. Smith on the afternoon of November 17 and will meet you about 7:30 a.m. on the morning of the 18th and make the inspection that day.

Sincerely yours,

D. R. MacLaren
Field Officer, OME
Region I

DRMacLaren/mls

cc: OME

Director's Reading File

Ome

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
September 29, 1966

OFFICIAL COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED
OCT 3 1966
INITIALS | CODE
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RL 110
rms 120 8

Mr. Joseph Tompkin, President
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Dear Mr. Tompkin:

As soon as my workload permits a field examination of the Fouress prospect, I will advise you.

This will probably be near the end of October as I am leaving the office October 24 and will be gone about two weeks.

Sincerely yours,

D. R. MacLaren
Field Officer, OME
Region I

DRMacLaren/mls

cc: OME w/cpy incoming

Director's Reading File

JOSEPH TOMPKIN PRESIDENT
HECTOR M. SMITH VICE PRESIDENT
M. L. TOMPKIN
SECRETARY TREASURER

FOURESS MINES INC
MINING AT FINNEY BUTTE
Egypt Mining District, Washington
Registered Office
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON

REPLY TO:
Route 1 Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Mr. D. R. MacLaren, Field Officer
Region I, Office of Minerals Exploration
U. S. Geological Survey
South 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204

Dear Mr. MacLaren:

I have received confirmation from Mr. Frank B. Johnson, Chief, Office of Minerals Exploration, Washington, D. C. that your office has been notified relative to our application.

We would appreciate your instructions relative to the request.

Sincerely yours,

FOURESS MINES INC.

/S/ Joseph Tompkin
Joseph Tompkin
President

cc: H. M. Smith
M. L. Tompkin

JT:MLT

23,1966

MME Form 7
(2/63)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
9/13	RMSmith	120
9/13/66	Kirkemo	120
		110
9/13	Cae	220
		120M

Memorandum

To: Field Officer, Region I

From: Chief, Office of Minerals Exploration

Subject: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fourness Mines, Inc.
Fourness Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

The application is referred to Region I for a field examination if you consider it necessary, and for recommendations.

Enclosed is a copy of the Applicant's reply of August 26 to our letters of June 14 and August 2. Enclosed also is an extra copy of the prior application (DMA-1816) with maps which suggest that both applications are based on the same data and that no new information has been obtained since 1951.

Our request for additional information from the Applicant did not result in sufficient information to reach a decision. High silver assays reported by the Applicant as well as the brief memorandum report of August 14, 1951, by Youngberg and Puffett tend to support the application for a silver project. Still lacking, however, are geologic data to indicate the probability of a significant discovery.

If you recommend a contract, the three points mentioned in the fourth paragraph of your memorandum of May 31 will need supplementary data to complete the application. which are

FRANK E. JOHNSON

Frank E. Johnson

Enclosures

cc: Director's Reading File
Division File
Economic Geology File
OME File ✓
OME Reading File
130
Mr. Smith

RMSmith/gla 9-13-66

23263

MME Form 7
(2/63)

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Date	Surname	Code
9/13	RM Smith	120
9/13/66	Kirkham	120
		110
		220
		120M

SEP 13 1966

Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Re: OMX-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of August 26, 1966, and the additional copies of Figures 5 and 8.

The referenced application has now been referred to Mr. D. R. MacLaren, Field Officer, Region I, Office of Minerals Exploration, U. S. Geological Survey, South 157 Howard Street, Spokane, Washington 99204.

The Regional Office will notify you if additional information is needed.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. JOHNSON

Frank E. Johnson
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

cc: Director's Reading File
Division File
Economic Geology File
OME File
OME Region I
OME Reading File
Mr. Smith

RMSmith/gla 9-13-66

23263

JOSEPH TOMPKIN, PRESIDENT
HECTOR M. SMITH, VICE PRESIDENT
M. L. TOMPKIN,
SECRETARY-TREASURER

FOURESS MINES INC.
MINES AT PITNEY BUTTE
Egypt Mining District in Washington
Registered Office
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON

REPLY TO:
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304
503-364-9579

August 26, 1966

OFFICIAL COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED
AUG 31 1966
INITIALS | CODE
120
110
1208

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)

Mr. Frank E. Johnson, Chief
Office of Minerals Exploration
c/o Geological Survey
U. S. Dept. of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed herewith is the requested revision:

3. Physical Description:

Figure 8 is a diagrammatic section showing proposed underground exploration. Please refer to Figures 6 and 7 showing traverse of Valley Claim, including fault zones, contacts and faces, ore shoots and intersections. By projecting the traverse views downward, about 200 feet onto Adit No. 1 Portal, the vertical projection from Adit No. 2 Portal will formulate the proposed target.

Referring to Figure 8, we propose to drift on Adit No. 1 with a 6 x 8 foot tunnel in a easterly direction. We contemplate to pick up the existing main vein (Fouress) within 60 feet and continue to drift for approximately 660 feet. During this operation, we contemplate intersecting the veins as shown in Figures 6 and 7. Comparative evaluations will be made with the findings on the traverse of Adit No. 2 Portal.

Figure 5 is a profile showing the proposed drift from the lower adit No. 1. The entry way is lined with concrete and an air-duct, 12" diameter has been provided.

5. Exploration Work:

(a) As inferred to contacting the vein from the Lower Adit No. 1 would be an estimated 100 feet, implied the summation of the existing drift. In the second paragraph of No. 3, above, second sentence, we contemplate to pick up the existing main vein within 60 feet, i. e. if we pursued the the proposed route of the completed 50 feet of drift.

Raises will be made for exploration at this time. Eventually raises will be made for air--ventilation to conform with safety standards.

Enclosed is the modified Figure 8 of the proposed drift--one level (Adit No. 1). If intersection of veins are discovered in the proposed drift, we propose to cross-cut for exploration.

5. Exploration Work Continued:

(b) Repair of the County road will not be made.

The mine road will be approximately 20 feet wide.

(c) We propose to drift 5 feet per 8 hour shift on a 6 x 8 foot tunnel with modern implements.

The storage shed will be deleted at your request. We shall keep the equipment outdoors, and maintain the operating equipment under similar environments.

7. Estimate of Costs:

(a) Independent contracts--To date, I regret to inform you that I have not received a positive reply. Among those contacted are as follows:-- in part

Butte Miners' Union No. 1, Butte, Montana
Mine Mill & Smelter Workers Ind., Local 515, Metaline Falls, Washington
Mine Mill & Smelter Workers Ind., Local 18, Kellogg, Idaho
Boyles Bros. Drilling Co., Spokane, Washington
Atlas Equipment & Machinery Sales, Spokane, Washington
L. E. Neilson, Inc., Spokane, Washington
Bitco Inc., Spokane, Washington
Hardley Drilling Co., Inc., Spokane, Washington
Vivian Bros. Inc., Spokane, Washington
E. A. Holman Drilling Co., Spokane, Washington
Mr. C. L. Fausett, Wallace, Idaho
Omark Industries, Inc., Spokane, Washington
Spokane Drilling Co., Spokane, Washington
P & T Drilling Co., Greenacres, Washington
Mr. Robert Hoe, Sixes, Oregon
Arnold & Lowe, Inc., Spokane, Washington
The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Spokane
Mr. Arnold King, Davenport, Washington
Mr. Wendell Dietrick, Reardon, Washington
Mr. T. D. French, Wallace, Idaho

The above communication can be verified, if you request.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Hector M. Smith will undertake the mining and bulldozing contracts.

1. Mining: 6 x 8 foot at $40/foot (no timbering).
2. Bulldozing the road: $50/hr. Total time about 30 hours; D-8 or equivalent. A D-7 is rated for $35/hr about 45 hours.

7. Estimate of Costs Continued:

(a) 2. Bulldozing the road: Specs--

a. Estimated distance of the mine road to be repaired, 4050 feet.
b. Average width of the road 20 feet.
c. Approximately 330 feet from the county road, proceeding toward the mine, southward, a cut and fill for approximately 180 feet must be made. The cut is on the west side of the road and fill on the opposite side (east). The overburden from the cut will only be used for the fill. Angle of repose--Slopes: Cut 1½:1; fill 1:1.
d. Culverts will be improvised for the diversion of the stream, where the proposed road will cross the stream.
e. Balance of work will be clearing wind-falls, brush and removing high spots caused by boulders on the road. Blasting may be necessary.
f. The existing grade does not have to be altered.

3. Mining equipment on hand:

a. Dry drill to remove cuttings
b. Le Roi stoper S-11, 90#
c. I-R drifter DB-30 with bar and arm, 3"
d. Jack hammer
e. Crank drifter drill, 4" for long hole

Value

4. Mining equipment necessary:

a. Another Jack hammer on jack bars
b. Eimco 12B mucker
c. Mancha's Little Trammer
d. Compressor, about 365 CFM + air hose
e. Ore cars, 4, capacity 1 ton
f. Drifter, power feed
g. LeRoi-Cleveland AL90 Air Leg stoper
h. Original request minus current request

Value

5. Mining equipment--<u>used</u> available and others being investigated currently:

a. Atlas 1½ ton locomotive 18" gauge, without batteries; good batteries available at present (date of inquiry August 2, 1966); condition: good; price $1,500.00
b. Eimco 12B mucking machine 18" gauge; condition: good; price $1,550.00
c. G-D compressor 365 cfm, Caterpillar Diesel power mounted on 4 tires; price: $3,750.00.
d. Ore cars 18" gauge, roller bearing wheels. Price: $225.00 ea.
e. Jack leg drilling hammers, $375.00 ea.
f. Air hose, 1", $0.65/ft., available 100'
g. Air hose, 3/4", $0.50/ft., available 50'
h. Water hose, $0.35/ft., available 100'

7. Estimate of Costs Continued:

(a) 5. Mining equipment. Note that quiries for rentals have been requested, but the responses have been unfavorable to date. Our next best approach is the acquisition of good used equipment either cash basis or on credit. Proper handling of equipment and wise selection of used equipment and purchase, taking into consideration the depreciation during the bartering, will off-set the rental approach.

6. Omit spectrographic analysis.

(b) Personal Services:

One supervisor, salary $650/month + $100 expense/month
Duties: Responsible for the operation of the project; maintains inventory, purchase of equipment, checking account, log of exploration, safety and official duties of the company.

One accountant, salary $300/month + $25 expense/month
Duties: Secretary, bookkeeping, filing and recording official operations of the exploration program.

(d) Digressed in 7 (a) 5

(e) Omit rehabilitation and repairs of the building. Lodging for three must be provided, particularly during the winter months. A used trailer will accomodate this purpose. Inquiries revealed the following:

1. Rentals cannot be obtained
2. Among those contacted, in part:
   Rainway Mfg. Co., Veradale, Washington
   Nomad Travel Trailers, Hemet, California
   Earl L. Malm Trailer Sales, Salem, Oregon
   Jayhawk Trailer Sales, Salem, Oregon
   Trailer Mfg., Anderson Coach Co., Pasco, Washington
   Keith Trailer Sales, Kennewick, Washington
   Totem Trailer Mfg. Co., Spokane, Washington
3. Used available; depreciation about $350/yr.
4. Price range of trailers (Malm Trailer Sales)
   Used: Oasis, 19', completely self-contained $3275
   New Kenskill, 20.5', self-contained $3695 base
   New Nomad Travel Trailer, 19' self-contained $3175
   New Nomad Travel Trailer, 21' self-contained $3250

(f) More than one trailer was originally considered on the proviso that if contract miners were available (2) accommodations for each miner and perhaps their family might be necessary. Since this approach is currently altered and Mr. Smith desires to contract, then one trailer would be adequate.

(g) Delete life insurance.

We are ready to explore the potential of the lower workings of this property, beginning with the first phase of 660 feet. Ultimately we desire to traverse the entire 3000 plus feet at this level.

We regret that we cannot comply with your request relative to rentals of equipment and trailers in this extensive survey. Mr. Smith will check the following used equipment in Oroville, Washington next week: 2 3/4 ton ore cars; 1 jack leg and 1 compressor.

Revisions of estimate of costs will be delayed pending your confirmation on mode of acquisition of equipment and trailer. (?)

We have just put an International Pick-up truck, used, into service.

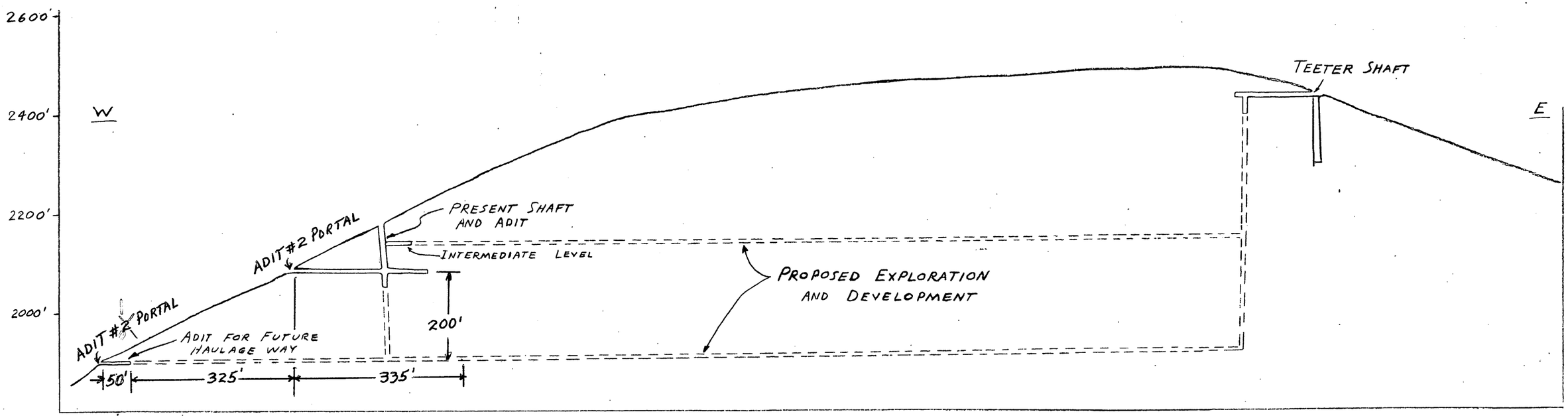
Sincerely yours,

FOURESS MINES INC.

Joseph Tompkin

Joseph Tompkin
President

cc: H. M. Smith
M. L. Tompkin



HORIZONTAL SCALE 1" = 200'
VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 200'

FIG. 8 DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION SHOWING PROPOSED UNDERGROUND EXPLORATION

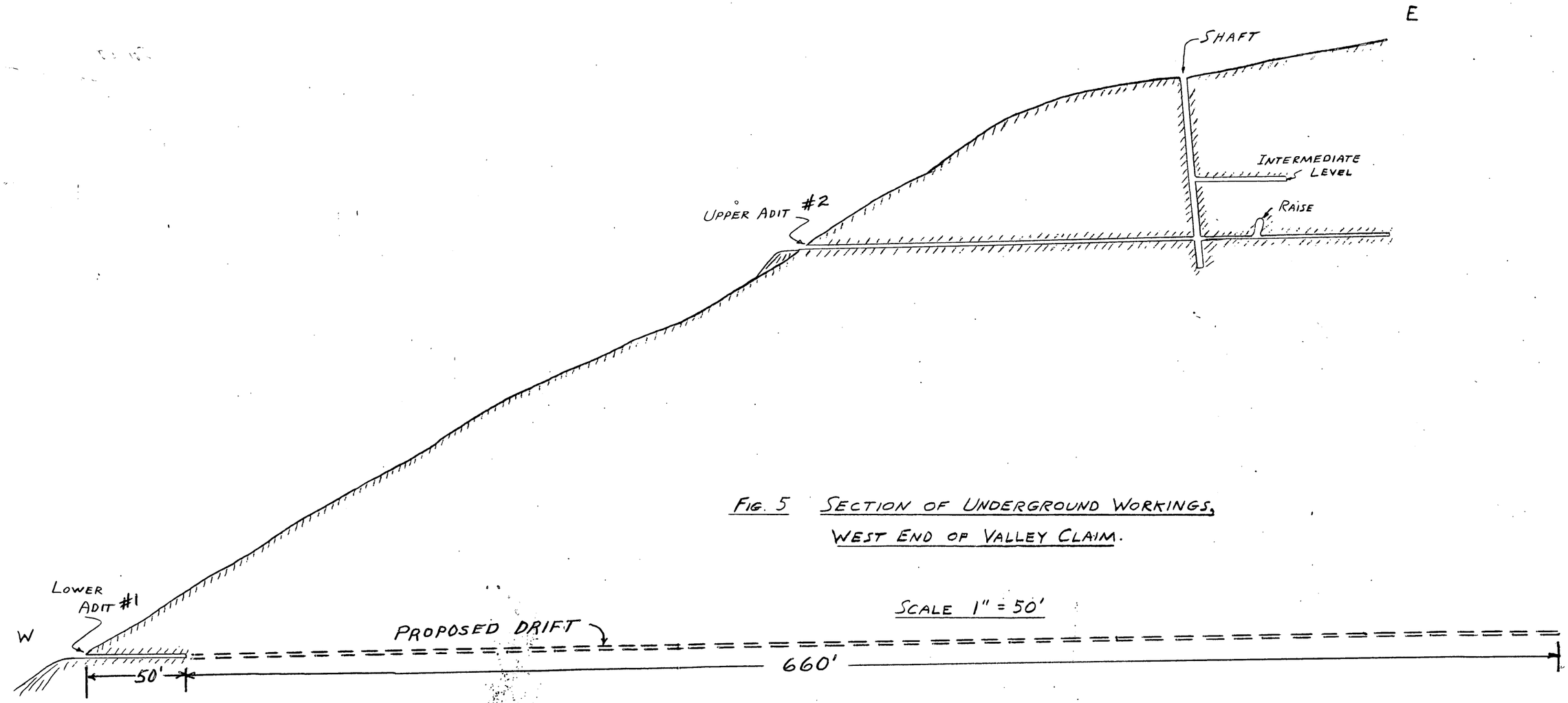


FIG. 5 SECTION OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS, WEST END OF VALLEY CLAIM.

SCALE 1" = 50'

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O. M. E.
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AUG 31 1956
EXTRA STOCK

JOSEPH TOMPKIN, PRESIDENT
HECTOR M. SMITH, VICE PRESIDENT
M. L. TOMPKIN,
SECRETARY-TREASURER

FOURESS MINES INC.
MINES AT PITNEY BUTTE
Egypt Mining District in Washington
Registered Office
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON

REPLY TO:

Route 1 Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Ref. OME 6560 (Silver)

August 18, 1966

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O. M. E.
RECEIVED
AUG 23 1966
INITIALS | CODE
FJ | 170 M
RMS | 120 S

Mr. Frank E. Johnson, Chief
OME c/o Geological Survey
U. S. Dept. Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In compliance to your letter of August 2, 1966, the addendum as outlined in your letter of June 14, 1966 will be submitted next week.

Yours truly,

FOURESS MINES INC.
Joseph Tompkin
President

cc: H. M. Smith
M. L. Tompkin

Cy to RI
8/31/66

MME Form 7
(2/63)

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8/2	Kirkeme	120
		110
8/2	cal	220
		120M

AUG 2 1966

Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Gentlemen:

On June 14, 1966, we wrote you outlining certain information which is necessary to continue the processing of your application. To date, we have not had a reply to our letter. Will you please inform us of your plans regarding the application. If you have decided not to pursue it further, will you please so inform us.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. JOHNSON

Frank E. Johnson
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

cc: Director's Reading File
Division File
Economic Geology File
OME Docket
OME Region I
OME Reading File

GLAult/a 8-2-66

23263

MME Form 7
(2/63)

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Date	Surname	Code
6/13	RMBrotto	120 J
6/14/66	SKiKemo	120 K
6		110
6/14	CDC	220
		120 M

AIRMAIL

Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

JUN 14 1966

Re: OME-6560 (Silver)
Fouress Mines, Inc.
Fouress Prospect
Lincoln County, Washington

Gentlemen:

Preliminary review of your application for financial assistance in exploring the referenced property indicates that additional information is needed on Items 3, 5, and 7 as requested in the application form.

3. Physical Description:

The application contains little information on the location of possible targets for exploration. In your letter to the banks you mention that "Ore was deposited in front of Adit No. 2," and Item 3(f), Sub-item 8 indicates that ore occurs at faults, folds, and vein intersections. Other veins are mentioned but their locations with respect to the proposed work are not illustrated. Please submit a map or sketch that shows the locations of the specific faults, folds, intersections, and known ore shoots on the Fouress vein which you consider to be the targets of the proposed work.

5. Exploration Work:

(a) The location and type of exploration proposed is not entirely clear. Underground work is to be started in the Lower adit as a crosscut ". . . to eventually intersect the vein." Is the estimated distance to the vein 100 feet, or is the 100 feet of crosscutting to be done at faulted offsets of the vein, or both? Raising to the Upper adit is mentioned but no allowance is made for it in the cost estimate. Is the raising included as part of the stoping? The application requests 660 feet of drifting and 100 feet of crosscutting, but Fig. 8 illustrates 3,860 feet of proposed drifting on two levels and 620 feet of proposed shaft. Please furnish a map or sketch that correctly shows the amount and location of the proposed work and its relation to the veins, to the old workings, and to the land boundaries. The same map used for Item 3 should be sufficient.

23263

(b) Repair of a County road is not allowable under an OME contract. You should make arrangements with the Lincoln County road commission for this work. Repair of the mine road, however, is allowable but only to the extent necessary to accomplish the exploration. We would consider a mine road 40 feet wide to be excessive.

(c) The usual rate of advance in a drift or crosscut using modern methods is 5 feet per 8-hour shift. Your estimate of 2½ feet per day should be supported by an explanation of the limiting circumstances.

A storage shed of the size and type indicated appears to be more than is necessary to accomplish the exploratory work. This item would require a detailed justification.

Mining and preparation for mining (development) are not eligible for assistance under the OME program. In the event of a contract, stoping would be eliminated from the proposed work and from the cost estimate.

7. Estimate of Costs:

(a) Independent contracts. Cost estimates should be supported by bids from three independent contractors, if possible, for each type of work. Please submit bids for bulldozing, specifying the size bulldozer and hourly rate, and bids for the crosscutting and drifting, including specifications. Will the workings require timber support?

Bids for assaying will not be required. Normally we consider this to be a miscellaneous cost under Item 7(g). However, you should explain the need for spectrographic analyses.

(b) The estimate for personal services is excessive for the small project proposed. While supervision, technical services, and accounting are allowable costs under a contract, we could not authorize costs above the going rates or above those needed to do the job.

(d) For your information, large items of equipment such as a truck, mucking machine, compressor, pumps, ore cars, etc. are not charged to an OME project at cost. If the equipment is owned by the operator, depreciation is allowed to the extent of 1/60th of its fair market value or its book value, whichever is less, for each month used. If it is not owned by the operator, a fair rental value is allowed for the time it is in use. Pipe and rail is usually charged to a project at cost less 50 percent salvage value. Office equipment and furniture are not allowable costs.

(e) If initial rehabilitation and repairs to the all-purpose building is to be contracted, please submit bids for this work.

(f) The full cost of two trailers for living quarters is not allowable, but the rental value for the time used may be allowable. Although the storage shed may eventually be needed for mining operations, it does not appear to be needed for exploration. See Item 5(c) above.

(g) Life insurance is not an allowable cost.

This request for additional information should not be construed as a commitment by the Government to grant an exploration contract. We shall hold the further processing of your application until the requested data are received.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. JOHNSON

Frank E. Johnson
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

cc: Director's Reading File
Division File
Economic Geology File
OME Docket
OME Reading File
Region I
OME Reading File
Smith

RMSmith/mm (6/13/66)

June 2, 1966

Fouress Mines, Inc.
Route 1, Box 690
Salem, Oregon 97304

Subject: OME - 6560

Gentlemen:

Your application for exploration assistance, dated May 24, 1966, submitted to our office at Spokane, Washington, has been assigned Docket No. OME-6560.

Please identify all future correspondence relating to your application by this docket number.

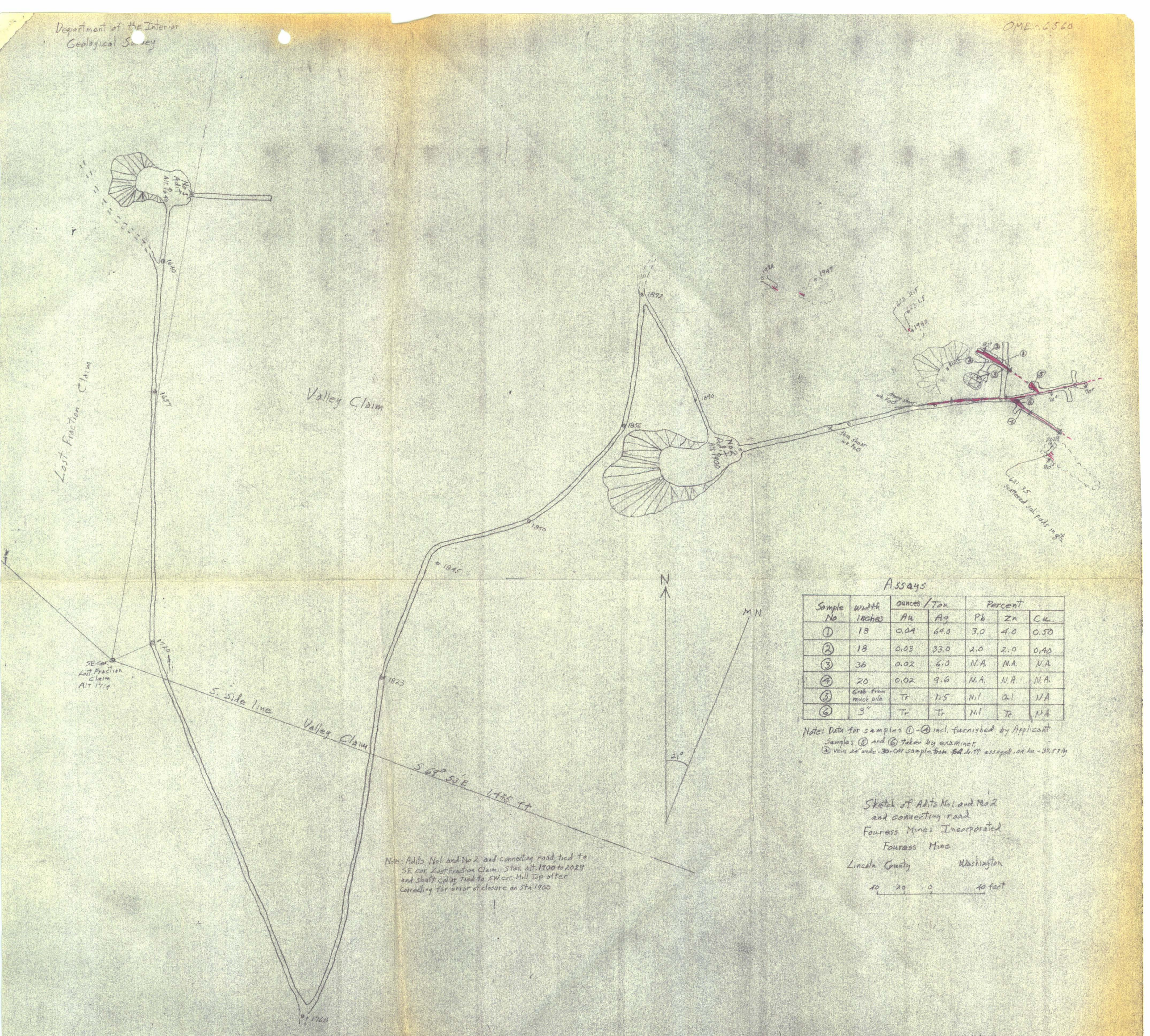
Sincerely yours,

Frank E. Johnson
Chief, Office of
Minerals Exploration

Copy to Region I

Department of the Interior
Geological Survey

OME-6560



Note: Adits No1 and No2 and connecting road tied to SE cor. Lost Fraction Claim. Stas. alt. 1900 to 2029 and shaft collar tied to SW cor. Hill Top after correcting for error of closure on Sta 1900

Assays

Sample No	Width Inches	Ounces / Ton		Percent		
		Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
1	18	0.04	64.0	3.0	4.0	0.50
2	18	0.03	33.0	2.0	2.0	0.40
3	36	0.02	6.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	20	0.02	9.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Grab from muck pile	Tr	1.5	Nil	Nil	NA
6	3"	Tr	Tr	Nil	Tr	NA

Note: Data for samples 1-4 incl. furnished by Applicant
Samples 5 and 6 taken by examiner
4 Veins 24" wide - 30 car sample from ~~Tot~~ drift assayed. on Au - 32.53 Ag

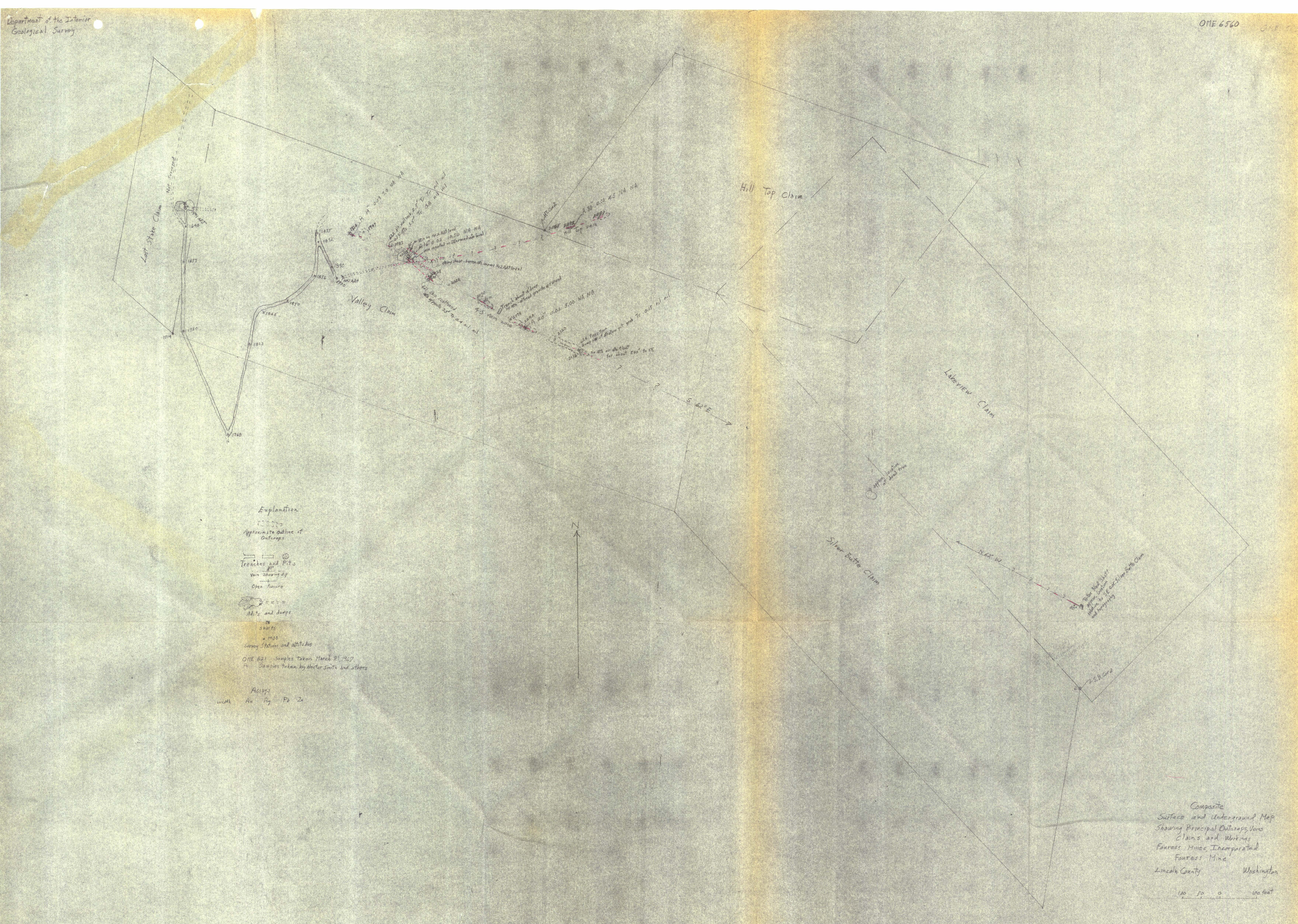
Sketch of Adits No1 and No2
and connecting road
Fouress Mines Incorporated
Fouress Mine
Lincoln County Washington

40 20 0 40 feet

F.O. Report 11/13/67 Plate 2

Department of the Interior
Geological Survey

OME 6560

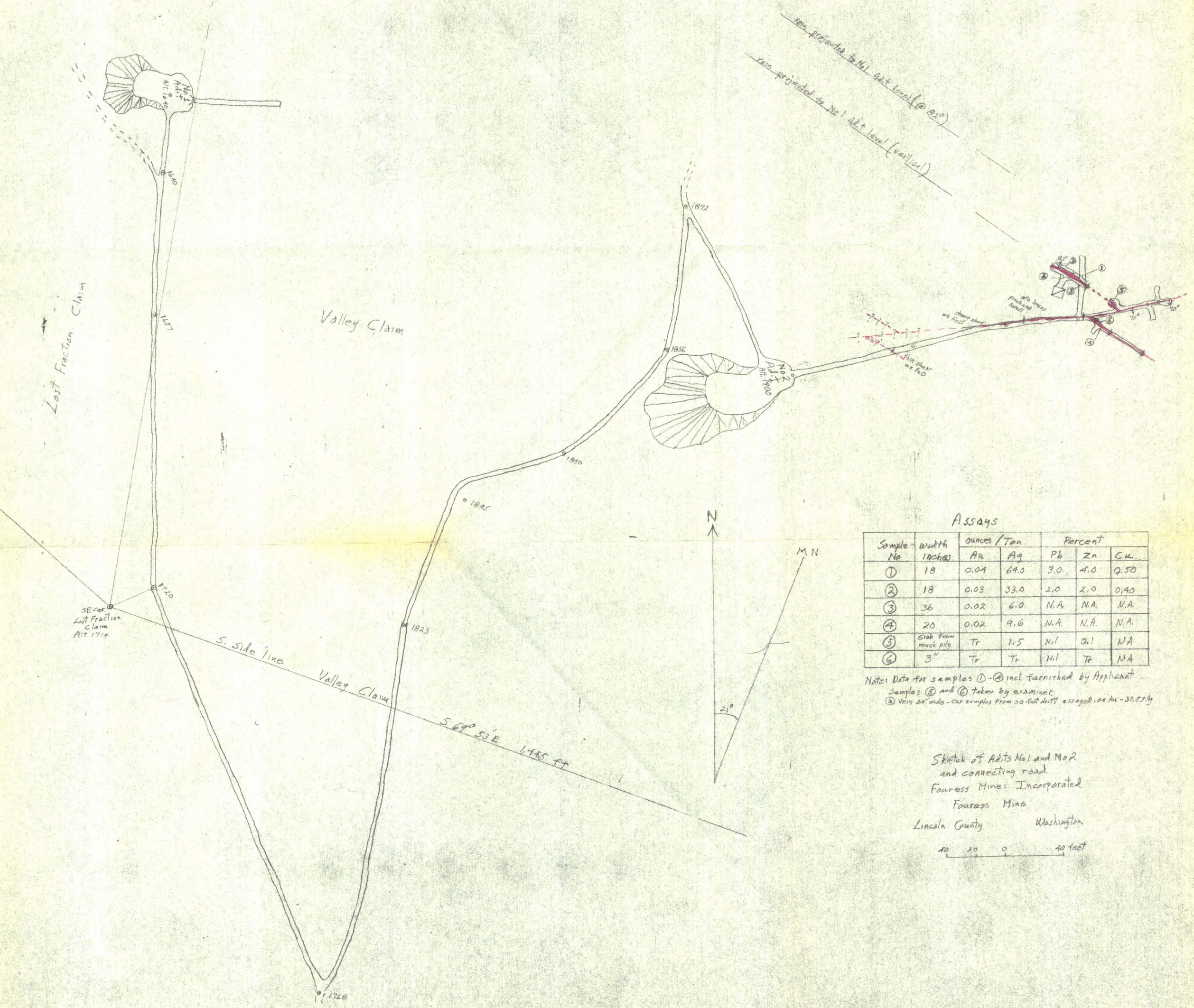


Composite
Surface and Underground Map
Showing Principal Outcrops, Veins
Claims and Workings
Fouress Mines, Incorporated
Fouress Mine
Lincoln County Washington

100 50 0 100 feet

F.O. Report 4/12/67 Plate 1

OME-6560



Assays

Sample No	width inches	ounces / Ton		Percent		
		Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
1	18	0.04	64.0	3.0	4.0	0.50
2	18	0.03	33.0	2.0	2.0	0.40
3	36	0.02	6.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	20	0.02	9.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Grab from muck pile	Tr	1.5	Nil	0.1	NA
6	3"	Tr	Tr	Nil	Tr	NA

Note: Data for samples 1-4 incl. furnished by Applicant
Samples 5 and 6 taken by examiner.
4 Vein 24" wide - car samples from 30-foot drift assayed .04 Au - 32.53 Ag

Sketch of Adits No1 and No2
and connecting road
Fouress Mines Incorporated
Fouress Mine
Lincoln County Washington

10 20 0 10 feet

Plate 1