INTRODUCTION

The De Lamar mining district is located in central Idaho and is known for its rich history of mineral exploration and mining. The district is bordered by the Steens volcanic fields to the northeast and the Snake River Plain to the southwest. The De Lamar mining district has been active since the early 19th century, with a peak in activity during the 1890s and early 1900s. The early studies, prior to 1930, were done while the mines were still working and contain excellent descriptions of the ore minerals and textures as well as geologic maps that captured the general geology and structural settings around the mines. Mitchell (Lindberg, 1985; Porterfield and Moss, 1988) and student theses, including Aseto (2012), Barrett (1985), Hasten (2012), Mason (2015), and ongoing work. The early studies, prior to 1930, were done while the mines were still working and contain excellent descriptions of the ore minerals and textures as well as geologic maps that captured the general geology and structural settings around the mines. Mitchell (Lindberg, 1985; Porterfield and Moss, 1988) and student theses, including Aseto (2012), Barrett (1985), Hasten (2012), Mason (2015), and ongoing work.

The De Lamar district is located in a region that has been affected by the Yellowstone plume from about 17 Ma to Present, younger to the northeast. The plume has generated numerous volcanic centers, including the Steens basalt and Columbia River basalts, as well as the pale yellow ovoids in the southwestern United States.

SYMBOLS

- Age: Miocene, Early Miocene
- Type of deposit: Intrusive volcanic rocks, dike and plug
- Geology: Alluvial fan deposits, landslide deposits
- Minerals: Placer gold, veins, breccia, porphyritic latite
- Structures: Normal fault, vein

The new mapping was to provide a modern geologic map and to further separate volcanic units and regional structural controls by obtaining new radiometric dates and mapping areas away from the historic mining areas. Mineral exploration in the district had been dormant since the Kinross De Lamar mine and mill closed in 1999, but with the advent of higher metal prices, Integra Minerals Ltd. and other companies have become interested in exploring the Black Sheep area, which is located across both the De Lamar and Swisher quadrangles.
Geologic Summary

The De Lamar and Swisher Mountain quadrangles are part of the Owyhee County, Idaho, region. This area is known for its geothermal activity and mineral deposits. The geologic map shows various rock units and their distribution. The map includes formations such as the Succor Creek Formation (Miocene), the Qls Formation, and the Tlp Formation. The map also highlights the presence of faults and structures that have played a role in the area's geological history.

The De Lamar gold-silver project is located in this region. The history of the area includes mineral exploration and mining activities, with companies like Kinross De Lamar and TLP Gold involved in the project. The map provides a guide to the geology, structure, and stratigraphy of the region, helping to understand the geological evolution and the potential for mineral resources.

References

- Mitchell, V.E., 2010, History of the Florida Mountain mines, Owyhee County, Idaho
- Ekren, R.W., and others, 1981, Geologic map of the De Lamar 7.5' quad., Owyhee County, Idaho

Table of Contents

- Description of map units
- Regional geology
- Geothermal systems
- Mineral deposits
- Geologic history
- Maps and figures

The table contains a list of map units and their descriptions, including rock types and characteristics. This information is crucial for understanding the geological setting and potential for natural resources in the area.