

| NAME | | OLD NAMES | | PRINCIPAL ORE | MINOR MINERALS |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--------|---|------------------|
| 11 S | 45 E | 34 - 35 | | <u>PUBLISHED REFERENCES</u> Dogami 14-A, page 22 Gilluly, Reed and Parks 33:50 Parks and Swartley 16:68 Swartley 14:216 Lindgren 01:756 Dogami Quicksilver map by Frederick in 1945 | |
| T | R | S | | | |
| Baker | COUNTY | | | <u>MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS</u> | |
| Connor Creek | AREA | | | | |
| About 4500 | ELEVATION | | | | |
| ROAD OR HIGHWAY | | | | | |
| ... 3 mi. from Huntington-Robinette rd. and U.P. branch. | | DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT | | | |
| PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) | | J. O. Jefferson (deceased) | | Address | |
| | | Frank Butchart | | 729 S. W. Alder, Portland, Oregon | |
| OPERATOR | | | | | |
| Name of claims | Area | Pat. | Unpat. | Name of claims | Area Pat. Unpat. |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| <u>EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY</u> | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

CONNOR CR. MINE

LOOKOUT -
PEDRO MT. R.
QTZ. PROP.

The Connor Creek Mine.—The Connor Creek mine is situated on Connor creek about two and one-half miles northwest of the Snake river. It is one of the oldest mines in Oregon, the vein having been discovered in 1871. The total production is approximately \$1,250,000. The property is not now in operation.

The immediate country rock is a black slate which has a general north-northeast strike and dips about 60° west-northwest. The vein strikes about N. 40° W. and dips 70° to 75° southwest. The average width is 3 to 4 feet. The value of the milling ore was from \$3 to \$10 a ton, but several rich pockets were found in which coarse gold was associated with argentite. So much native mercury was contained in the ore at times that amalgamators had difficulty in maintaining a proper hardness of the plates.

The vein has been developed by 6 tunnels, the shortest of which is about 500 feet in length and the longest 3,700 feet. At the present time most of these are caved. The stopes on all levels continue in a northwest direction until a fault is reached. This fault strikes N. 30° E. and dips 45° to 60° southeast. The vein has been picked up on the other side of this fault, but has not been developed.

Not much of the mine is at present accessible since its period of greatest activity was some 20 years ago. Nothing can, therefore, be added to the information given in the more extended report by Waldemar Lindgren, frequently quoted in this report.

Connor Mine ~~to~~ ^{large part of foundation} of estate.

X 90-100,000

taken out by
Albert Geisen
alone

See Lindgren's
1901 report

Sam Reid
pioneer developer
of Portland, Ore.

in much development
Thru bequests
of Reid - Reid Co. & Co.

CONNOR CREEK MINE

CONNOR CREEK DISTRICT:

Prescott--6/1/37--About two miles from the post office of Home, Oregon, which is on a secondary highway and a branch of the Union Pacific. Discovered in 1871, in 1876 a 15-stamp mill was erected. The mine was worked almost continuously until 1901 and has changed ownership several times. There are several thousand feet of tunnels. It has a past production of \$2,000,000. Some development is being done at present.

CONNOR CREEK MINE (Gold)

Connor Creek District

Owner: G. O. Jefferson, Portland, Oregon.

"The Connor Creek Mine is on the hillside west of the North Fork of Connor Creek, about 2½ miles above the Snake River. At the time of visit the mine was closed and the workings caved and almost wholly inaccessible. The following account is in large part summarized from Lindgren's report.

"The vein was discovered in 1871 by Wood and Edelmann. In 1872 a 5-stamp mill was operating on \$23 gold ore. In 1876 a 15-stamp mill was erected. The mine was worked almost continuously until about 1901, but the greatest productivity was between 1880 and 1890. In 1884 the Connor Creek Mine & Mill Co. bought the property for \$60,000. In 1900 there was a 35-stamp mill in operation with plate amalgamation and concentrators. A little ore was mined each year until 1910, when the mine closed. In 1915 the property was turned over to the Connor Creek Mines Co. on a lease, but it reverted after three years to the Connor Creek Mine & Mill Co., although a small production had been made and a 10-stamp mill erected in 1917.

"The production of the mine is not accurately known but was estimated by Lindgren in 1901 at not over \$2,000,000. A small production was made in 1915-1918, but this was probably not over \$20,000."

"The mine was developed by six tunnels over a vertical interval of 1,000 feet. The lowest, the Connor Creek, included 3,700 feet of workings. The Dry Creek level, 150 feet higher, was 1,400 feet long. Above this were the Bulger, 1,200 feet; the Lower, 610 feet; the Middle, 577 feet; and the Upper, 487 feet long. With the raises there was well over 8,000 feet of development work.

"The mine is entirely in slate and greenstone. The vein strikes N. 40 degrees W. and dips 70-75 degrees SW. The vein has been stoped from the Dry Creek level practically to the outcrop, but between the Dry Creek and Connor Creek levels it was much crushed and was mined only in part. The stopes were bounded on the west by a break or fault called the "final cut-off," which strikes N. 31 degrees E. and dips 45-60 degrees SE. Along this break a shear zone of chloritic puckerred clay slate about 130 feet wide occurs. Only on the Connor Creek level was the vein found west of this zone.

"The vein is cut by several minor faults. Along its entire course it follows the footwall of a greenish, highly altered and pyritic dike rock. The slate is likewise highly pyritic along the vein. The vein ranges in width from a narrow seam to 8 feet, but the average is between 1½ and 4 feet. The filling is white coarse quartz that contains coarse gold, almost entirely native, with some argentite and pyrite. The gold was worth \$19 to \$20 an ounce, being unusually fine. The quartz was partly massive, partly ribboned. Where large masses of pyrite occurred the amount of gold decreased.

"The highest assays of the vein were obtained where it was 3 to 4 feet thick. The main pay shoot, which was irregular in outline, was 1,400 feet long on the Dry Creek level and extended to the surface. The milling ore of this mass ran between \$3 and \$10 in gold to the ton. Within the shoot smaller and richer bodies carrying coarse gold occurred. One of them pitched 60 degrees NW. in the vein and was about 60 feet in pitch length by 10 feet along the level. From this body \$120,000 was recovered, some argentite being associated with the gold. The rich ore was locally concentrated in a 1-foot thickness of quartz, along either

the footwall or the hanging wall; elsewhere it was irregularly distributed through the entire thickness of the vein. There was little evidence of enrichment."

Ref. Gilluly, Reed, & Parks, 33:50 (quoted) Pg 22-14A
Parks & Swartley, 16:68
Swartley, 14:216
Lindgren, 01:756

J. E. Wheelock and Cecil Rogers have completed the purchase of a half interest in the Connor Creek drift placers near Baker, Oregon. W. D. Pierce of Baker owns the other half of the ground. Wheelock and Rogers, working under lease arrangement, carried on successful operation during 1939 and are continuing.

Conner Creek—A gold nugget weighing 7½ ounces was found in the drift mine on Conner Creek being worked by Jim Wheelock and Cecil Rogers. This along with other gold recovered in a cleanup made before Thanksgiving gave them a big month. Wheelock and Roger have been working the claim for two years, drifting on bedrock.