

Smith Claims

Gold

NAME

OLD NAMES

PRINCIPAL ORE

MINOR MINERALS

T6S R45E Sec.19  
T R S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Ore. Metal Mines Handbook 14A pg32  
Parks & Swartley 16:207  
Swartley 14:57

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

..... Baker ..... COUNTY  
..... Comucopia ..... AREA  
..... 9000 9500 ..... ELEVATION  
..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY  
..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) ..... George M. Smith .....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Address .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

OPERATOR .....

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

.....  
.....

WALLOWA  
RANGE  
CORNUCOPIC  
DISTRICT

*George W. Smith's Claims.*—These claims are situated about one mile north of the Jackley claims near the northern end of Granite mountain and at the head of Little Eagle creek. The elevation of the shallow workings is from 9,000 to 9,500 feet. The latter elevation is that of the mountain ridge.

The country rock is granodiorite with the exception of the basalt dikes. In contrast to the opposite side of the mountain this side has a long and rather even slope and is deeply weathered. Float is rarely seen and vein croppings are buried under the sand and rock fragments. Veins are traced here only by the slight discoloration of the surface due to iron stains.



Fig. 20. Where the George W. Smith vein cuts the apex of the main Granite mountain ridge. Elevation about 9,500 feet.

On the lower slopes development by open cuts and short tunnels has not exposed large veins in place, but on the apex of the ridge a pit has exposed a somewhat brecciated quartz vein with altered walls striking N. 80° E. and dipping 60° N.

It will be noted that this vein has a different course than the other veins on the mountain. It has fairly parallel walls and in the pit shows a width of nine and one-half feet with reported fair values in gold. This shallow pit is sunk along the side of a thick basalt dike that cuts the vein. Many dikes are seen on this part of the mountain and doubtless will frequently interrupt development.

By a glance at the picture it will be noted that this side of the mountain has no prominent ridges upon which mine buildings could be erected and protected from snowslides. Prospecting cannot be prosecuted here for more than three and one-half months of the year. Snows on the flat come early and stay late and attain a maximum depth of at least 15 feet. Development if done in this short season can practically all be done on the vein but when the time comes to prepare for production and the erection of upper terminals of an aerial tramway, a working tunnel will have to be driven from some protected point to the vein to avoid the possible destruction of the mine structures by avalanches.