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DUNHAM MILES CLAIMS (Au)

East Eagle District
Baker County

Foreword: Two separate groups of claims make up these holdings. These claims have been known by and written up under various names with the result confusion exists concerning them. The 'Dunham Miles' name for the aggregate holdings is used here as it seems to be the most thoroughly established and appropriate. The individual groups are here called the Sheeprock Group and the Monday-July Group. Through-out the following discussion an attempt will be made to clarify the situation by correlating the various names used in the past with those used here.

The Sheep Rock mine was mentioned by Lindgren ¹ in his report of 1901. Swartley ² mentions "the McGee property commonly known as the Sheep Rock" in 1916. Subsequent to this the claims involved, along with others were included in the Woodard Group. The property is thus commonly known locally as part of the Woodard Group. A claim map of the Woodard Group by D.W.C. Nelson shows the Sheeprock claim as situated adjacent to and north of the Woodrow claim, but Gilluly, Park and Reed, ³ describe in 1933 the Summit claim as so situated and make no mention of the Sheeprock. The Gilluly, Park and Reed account further states that the Woodrow claim is part of the Dunham Miles Group, Miles having at that time acquired this portion of the Woodard Group.

1 Lindgren - U.S.G.S. Annual Report No 22, Vol 2, 1901

2 Swartley - Mineral Resources of Oregon, Vol 2, No 4, 1916

3 Gilluly, Reed & Park, U.S.G.S. Bull 846 A - 1933

The Gilluly, Reed & Park report is under the heading "Summit Mining Company" which company at that time had leases on both the Dunham Miles and what remained of the Woodard Group. That the Summit claim was the old Sheeprock is further indicated by a statement in the Gilluly report of a reported production of "\$30,000 (made) at a time when most of the claims were controlled by a Mr. McGee." Lindgren states that a Mint report for 1892 credits nearly this amount to the Sheeprock Mine, but makes no mention of ownership. As already mentioned, Swartly refers to the Sheep Rock Mine as "the McGee property commonly known as the Sheep Rock." Dogard 14A quotes the Gilluly report on the Summit Mining Company with its account of the Sheep Rock Mine under the name of the Summit Claim, and also quotes the Swartley report of the Sheep Rock Mine under that name. The Swartley Hand-book of Mines and Prospects lists the Woodard Group as under lease to the East Eagle Mining and Milling Company, and at the same time lists the Woodrow claim and Sheep Rock Mine as separate and distinct properties. Evidently these claims were not then included in the Woodard Group.

The Monday-July Group has been part of both the Dunham Miles and Woodard Groups in the past. As relocated by the present owners, the present group is comprised of the old Zenith and Apex claims of the original Dunham Miles Group as named in the report by Gilluly, Reed & Park. These same claims are shown on the Map of the Woodard Group by the same names excepting that the claim positions are reversed as compared to the way they are presented by Gilluly.

Present use of the name "Apex" on the old Sheeprock claim is unfortunate in that it introduces another chance for future confusion

in that the name "Apex" has always been identified with the other group heretofore.

Old Names: From the foregoing it is evident that the Sheeprock, the Mc Gee, the Summit Mining Company, the Woodard Group, the Zenith, the Apex and the Woodrow Claim are all names under which various claims of this group have been written up, or are otherwise known.

Lessee: East Eagle Mining Company, 5515 15th Ave., N.E., Seattle, Washington. This company has a lease and option on the neighboring Oliver Property, and reference is made to a report by that name by N.S.W., December 13, 1947, for additional details regarding this company.

Owners: H. M. and R.G. Miles, A. D. Sturgill, and W.D. Pierce, all of Baker, Oregon.

Location: The Sheeprock Group is located in T6S; R44 E; Section 29 and the Monday-July Group is located in Section 29 and 32. Reference is made to a claim map accompanying this report.

Sheeprock Group

Area: Two unpatented claims known as the Wilson and Apex. The Wilson is the old Woodard and the Apex includes the workings on the old Sheeprock or Summit although the claim itself does not correspond to the old Sheeprock corners. These claims were re-located by the owners July 1st, 1947. Access to the group is by pack trail which leaves East Eagle creek at an elevation of about 4,350' and at a point about opposite the Stagg cabins. Elevations on the claims themselves vary greatly. The average is in the neighborhood of 5,500'.

Sheeprock Group

History: A Mr. McGee, owner of other claims in this vicinity during the late 1800's, was one of the original owners of these claims. It is generally understood by those informed of local mining history that McGee started the tunnel on the Sheeprock claim and then leased the property to two brothers who completed the tunnel and then carried on an active, if limited, mining operation for an unknown period of time. Sorted highgrade was reportedly packed across the mountains to Union. A gravity tram, the remains of which occur on the hillside between the property and East Eagle Creek is believed to have been erected by these operators. Although the claims have subsequently belonged to the Woodard Group and to the Dunham Miles Group and were under lease at one time to both the East Eagle Mining and Milling Company (Swartley) and to the Summit Mining Company, subsequent development appears to have been limited chiefly to work of assessment calibre.

Sheeprock Group

Development: No new development work has as yet been done by the present lessees on these claims.

Sheeprock Group

Geology: The immediate country rock is a series of greenstones (refer to Ross; Dogami Bull.3). In such workings as were open for inspection the vein was seen to occur on the contacts of a basalt dike which cut this greenstone. A basalt flow mapped Columbia River (Miocene) covers an extensive plateau area beginning directly above the claims.

If the basalt dike associated with the veins is a Miocene Columbia River feeder dike, then the veins are clearly Post Miocene in age.

The southernmost workings of any consequence on the vein is an old cut occurring a short distance above the trail at the point where the trail begins to break over the rim of the valley side (E1.5340'). The cut is now sluffed in and no vein is to be seen, but basalt constitutes the western side of the cut and greenstone the eastern side. Measurements taken on the exposed footwall indicate a vein strike of $N 5^{\circ} W$ with a dip of 42° to the west. An estimated two tons of vein matter on the dump consists of white quartz spotted with copper and iron stain, and containing occasional fragments showing moderately heavy copper mineralization. A grab sample from this dump (HB 213) assayed 0.42 oz/ton gold and 0.3 oz/ton silver.

From this pit to the north the canyon side is recessed by the head of a sharp draw. The principle Sheeprock workings on the Apex claim are situated beyond this draw on the main valley slope. The trace of the vein from the first exposure to these workings leads far back into the draw. The next principle set of workings consist of a tunnel situated on the south flank of the draw, at an elevation of 5,300'. This would appear to be the workings described by both Swartley and Gilluly under the heading of Woodrow prospect. Access thru a caved portal section reveals a tunnel which bears $S 5^{\circ} E$ for about 60 feet with a swing to $S 5^{\circ} W$ for an additional 25 feet to the face. The vein, with a greenstone footwall and a basalt hanging wall, dips about 30° to the west. The usual vein width is perhaps 6 inches. but it swells locally to as much as $12 \frac{\text{inches}}{\text{width}}$ and also thins to as little as 2 inches.

No stoping has been done, but a winze of 25 to 30 feet in depth is sunk on the vein at a point just within the portal. Sorted vein quartz is staked to a depth of about 2 feet on a platform about 12 feet square directly in front of the portal. A sample (HB 214) taken from the surface on this pile at about 2 feet intervals assayed 1.08 oz/ton gold and a trace silver.

The next set of workings are situated across the draw (on the north flank) about 200 feet distant to the north. These workings consist of two short parallel tunnels on opposite sides of the basalt dike. The westernmost of these tunnels starts in basalt and trends N 55 W for a distance of about 25 feet to its face. A short distance beyond the portal the basalt-greenstone contact is exposed and a trend of N 8 W is revealed. Two feet of sheared formation containing minor amounts of quartz is to be seen on the roof, but this pinches to essentially nothing in both directions laterally and also before reaching the floor of the drift.

The easternmost tunnel is heavily timbered and partially caved for an estimated 60 feet on a N 5 W trend. From this point on the tunnel continues about 50 feet more on a somewhat more westerly bearing. At this point also a cross-cut penetrates the basalt for 25 feet on a S 85 W bearing and then turns and bears N 20 E for an additional 20 feet. A 1 inch quartz stringer exposed in the main drift at the end of the timbered zone is the only vein to be seen in these workings, and this stringer does not continue to the tunnel face.

As already mentioned, the main Sheeprock workings are caved and grown over as was the case when Gilluly's examination was made (Summit Claim).

Swartley's report therefore remains as the most comprehensive assemblage of data available on the property, and excerpts from this report are offered here.

"Upon the Sheep Rock claim there is a dike of altered igneous rock 30 to 40 feet wide, which strikes N. 40° W. and dips 50° S.W. There is auriferous quartz on both sides of this dike. The veins are from 10 to 18 inches wide and contain from \$1 to \$3 in gold besides carrying some pyrite and chalcopyrite. The principal veins on this property have a strike from N. 30° to 60° E. and a dip of from 27° to 37° N.W. These veins have gouge and show slicken-sides on both walls."

"According to an engineer's report upon this property from which the above statements are taken, some of these latter veins have widths of 20 to 40 inches and values secured by panning of from \$1.40 to \$16.30. Considerable development work has been done in previous years but not much has been done recently."

The workings shown to the writer as the principal workings were at an elevation of 5,550'. The cut leading to the portal bears N 50° and is believed to be the underground trend also. According to Chadwell, however, two men who worked in this mine both report that the vein was almost flat with not over a 10° dip to the east, which dip is opposite in direction to those mentioned in the Swartley report. The main tunnel reportedly penetrated the hill for a distance of about 400 feet. At the face the vein is said to have steepened appreciably in dip. A series of closely spaced prospect pits and cuts ascend the hill in a S 80° W direction from the portal to an elevation of 5,660'. While the vein in place was revealed in none of these pits, quartz on the dumps did indicate that they followed the surface exposure of the vein. A grab sample from a pile of sorted quartz at the portal of the main tunnel (HS 215) assayed 0.06 oz/ton in gold and a trace in silver.

From the foregoing it is evident that available information on these workings is meagre and somewhat contradictory.

Transit surveying and extensive prospecting will be necessary to re-establish vein attitudes and relationships prevailing here.

Monday-July Group

Area: Two unpatented lode claims known as the Monday and the July. The Monday is the Apex claim shown on the map of the Woodard Group, and the Zenith as written up by Gilluly. The situation is reversed for the July claim which is shown as the Zenith on the Woodard Group map, but written up under the name Apex by Gilluly.

These claims are located on the divide between East Eagle and Bradley Creeks at an elevation of about 5,750'. Access from the Oliver Property on East Eagle Creek is accomplished by pack trail up the mountain side for part of the distance, and without benefit of pack trail for the rest.

Monday-July Group

History: Little is known concerning the history of these claims other than that they belonged at one time to both Woodard and Dunham Miles, and it is believed that the various pits and workings were made chiefly by Miles and lessees.

Monday-July Group

Development: The principal workings consist of a adit on the Monday claim. The caved portal of this drift has been cleaned by the present lessee to a sufficient degree to permit of entry to the adit for examination purposes.

Monday-July Group

Geology: As the July claim was not examined by the writer the Gilluly report on it (under the name Apex) is presented here.

"There are several prospect pits on the claim, the southernmost of which exposes a quartz vein 1 foot thick, which strikes N. 10° E. and dip 25° E. The footwall appears to be a basic dike similar to that on the Midway claim, and the hanging wall is dark-green greenstone. Two quartz stringers, 1 inch to 1 1/2 inches thick, run from the vein into the footwall dike, thus indicating that the dike is older than the vein. However, the stringers may not be of the same age as the main vein, as they are not mineralized. The metallic minerals seen in this pit were chalcopyrite and enargite, with chrysocolla and limonite as oxidation products."

"In another pit on the Apex claim, about 200 feet north of the one above described, a series of small quartz stringers, ranging from the thinness of paper to several inches in thickness is exposed."

The adit on the Monday claim (Olluly's Zenith) is in a greenstone country rock probably belonging to Ross's Martin Bridge formation. A map of this adit showing the location of samples taken, is included with this report. This adit is 150 feet in length and bears N 72° E. The vein is exposed continuously from the portal to a point within about 30 feet of the face. The dip is very flat, and to the N. N.W. The vein is made up of 18 to 38 inches of massive white quartz showing some iron stain and occasional thin streaks of copper stain. Two to 6 inch streaks of green and red gouge occur on both walls, and a heavy maroon-red gouge is to be seen in the hanging wall at the point where the vein is last exposed.

Descriptions and assay results of the samples shown on the map, follow:

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>oz/ton</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>oz/ton</u>
1 (HB 216)	General pick of quartz	1.14	0.60
2 (HB 217)	22" channel in quartz	0.02	Trace
3 (HB 218)	24" channel in quartz	Trace	Trace
4 (HB 219)	27" channel in quartz	0.07	Nil
5 (HB 220)	38" channel in quartz	0.20	Trace

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Gold</u> oz/ton	<u>Silver</u> oz/ton
6 (HB 221)	23" channel in quartz	0.025	Trace
7 (HB 222)	18" channel in quartz	0.04	Trace

Economics:

Reference is here made to the summary statements for the district as a whole presented in the Economic section of the report on the Oliver Property, by N.S.W., Dec. 13, 1947.

Report by: NSW

Date of examination: Aug. 11 to 16, 1947

Date of report: Dec. 30, 1947

Informants: Ralieg Chadwell and the claim owners, listed.

References: Lindgren, U.S.G.S. Annual Report No 22, 1901
Swartley, Mineral Resources of Oregon, Vol 2, No 4, 1916
Gilluly, Reed and Park, U.S.G.S. Bull. 846A, 1933
Dagard Bulletins 14A and 3.