

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

EAGLE CREEK DISTRICT
BAKER COUNTY

OLIVER PROPERTY

This report is to accompany green paper report of the above name, and also a like report for the Woodard Group, both reports by N.S. Wagner, December 1947.

A copy of a claim of the Woodard Group by D.W.C. Nelson is attached to the green paper report. It is to be noted that the Woodard's old "Sheeprock" is now named "Apex", and that what was Woodard's old apex is now called "Monday". The old Woodard "Apex" lies to the north of the Zenith on the Nelson map, but Gilluly, Reed and Park state that the Zenith is north of the Apex. The workings they describe on the Zenith correspond to those shown to me as being on the "Monday" or Nelson's "Apex". Likewise, the Sheeprock claim which is now re-named "Apex" was apparently known as the "Summit" when Gilluly et al were there.

The ruggedness of the country renders the staking of claims by ordinary compass and pace or tape methods wholly impracticable. It is almost impossible to walk the lines. Considering that these claims have been located and relocated many times by both the owners and the lessees, and that they have been re-named several times with more or less established names having been switched around between claims, the whole she-bang is quite likely to be a first class mess legally. This aspect of the history of the claims is eloquent testimony as to the calibre and nature of the work done in this district during the past 20 to 30 years. Any company planning to go ahead with the expenditure of prospect development money as do the present lessees are downright foolish if they don't have a first class claim survey made before they sink too much dough into development.

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During the course of my examination of the properties controlled by the East Eagle Mining Company I was told that records existed in the First National Bank covering a \$28,000 production from the Sheeprock mine, or from the Sheeprock and McGee together. Since this supposed record existed as the only known printed record pertaining to the early history of these claims, I was particularly interested in it as a source of names of former operators and dates and leads in general that it might provide. Chadwell promised to obtain this record for me and later in the Summer came to the office to tell me that he had been to the bank, but that they couldn't find the records, that they were assigning a man to hunt them up. The subject never came to the fore again, as far as Chadwell and I are concerned, but the prospectus put out by the company later states that "Ore from the Sheeprock was brought down by pack horse, and the records available at the First National Bank of Baker, Oregon, show that nearly \$30,000.00 worth of gold was recovered and shipped from this mine -----."

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Upon reading the above statement in the prospectus I assumed that the records in question had eventually been found and I phoned the bank about them by way of checking on the fact personally before making any statements in my report. I was informed that a request had been made for such records; that search had been made thru the bank files for said records; that no such records were found; that even if they had been found permission to quote them or mention the banks name would NOT have been granted as a matter of fundamental policy. In fact, Les Hansen, with whom I talked liked to blow his top and at one time stated that they might write to the company and demand that the statement be deleted from the prospectus. Hansen stated that if he didn't get hold of a prospectus he might come over some time to read the one I had (which I didn't encourage him to do). He has never come so I don't know if he secured a copy elsewhere or what, if anything, he may have done.

Report by: N.S. Wagner
Dated: 12/15/47

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CORRECTION

The alternative report mentioned here-in as the Woodard Group has been written up under the name DUNHAM MILES CLAIMS and reference should be made thereto accordingly.

Also, the map of the Woodard Group mentioned here-in as being included with this report, has instead been included with the green paper DUNHAM MILES CLAIMS report and reference should be made thereto accordingly.

NSW

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Jan 9, 1948

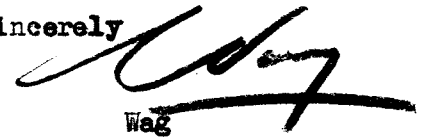
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Ralph
Harold

Will you gents please staple the attached CORRECTION to the pink paper report on the OLIVER PROPERTY in your respective offices. The correction arises from my having caught myself up on an error due apparently to my having changed my mind about the points in question. Anyway, your attaching the CORRECTION to the pink paper report will rectify the situation and keep the records straight in the event of future reference.

Sincerely



Wag

Oliver Property
Eagle Creek District
Baker County.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland 5, Oregon

OLIVER PROPERTY

Eagle Creek District
Baker County

Old Name: This property includes the old McGee and Woodard groups, and in local usage the property is often referred to by either of those names. These claims, together with the Dunham Miles Group, were held by the Summit Mining Company, and the property has also been described under that name.

Lessee and Operator: East Eagle Mining Company, 5515 15th Ave., N.E., Seattle 5, Washington.

This company was incorporated in Oregon, August 26, 1947. Officers are G.R. Holderman, President; Raleigh Chadwell, Vice-President; LaRoy Chadwell, Secretary; Robert Chadwell, Director; M.C. Sells, Treasurer. Raleigh Chadwell is manager of field operations.

For full coverage of this company's interests and activities, it must be noted here that the company also holds under lease and option several claims of the neighboring Dunham Miles group. These claims are described in a separate report entitled "Dunham Miles Group".

Owners: Frances and Rose Oliver, Haines, Oregon.

Location: T 6 S; R 44 E; Sections 29, 32 and 33. This is 2 miles from Martin Bridge, and 14 miles from the Baker-Robinette highway. A new and more direct route to Baker via Pondosa now exists in a recently completed and gravelled lumber company road. The nearest rail connection is now Pondosa which is the terminus of the lumber company branch line of standard guage and common carrier status.

Area: 160 acres of patented homestead carrying the mineral rights plus unpatented claims known as the Tramp, the Yankee Girls No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the Yankee Girl Millsite. The patented land comprises the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33. The unpatented claims are situated in both sections 29 and 32. The unpatented claims were taken in the name of Frances Oliver and recorded in the spring of 1946.

History: No reports or other authentic data is known to exist concerning this property. It is known by many locally, however, that a Mr. McGee owned the property for many years. McGee was perhaps the original owner. As far as is known, his activity dates around the period 1895 to 1905. He is believed to have driven two of the larger tunnels on the property. It is also known that McGee owned a small mill which he operated on a custom basis in the service of prospects in the vicinity. It is also understood that McGee's property was itself under the operation of lessees on at least one, and possibly more occasions, and McGee himself is known to have worked on other properties in the district, chiefly on the old Summit or Sheeprock claim.

The property was subsequently owned by a Mr. Woodard and the property is often referred to as the Woodard Group. Woodard's interests included many other claims in the district (notably the Sheeprock Group) and the nature of his operations, if any, on the McGee property itself, are not clearly known.

The patented status of this land, or rather that the patent carried mineral rights, was apparently unknown until a few years ago when the present owners reportedly searched the titles and established the facts. While claims of the Woodard Group were numerous and extended far beyond the bounds of the original McGee property, several of his claims, including specifically those which covered the McGee workings, seemingly they enjoyed unchallenged status for years even though they were situated in the patented area. The bulk of the Woodard claims were legally valid, and by no means is the foregoing statement meant to imply to the contrary. Only in the case of the claims which covered the patented area is there a question. Apparently a lack of knowledge of the legal status of the ground was shared by his contemporaries, and the situation was further complicated and generally obscured by the fact that the property was originally included within the bounds of Union county before the re-adjustment of the boundaries between Baker and Union county were made.

The present owners bought tax title to the property and report that they have searched the records in connection with the Mineral Rights aspect title and have established it to be as previously mentioned. Under the terms of agreement with the present lessees, new claims staked adjacent to the patented land are staked and recorded in the names of the patent owners. Thus the Cliver property now includes much of the former Woodard Group.

In 1945, LaRoy and Bob Chadwell leased the property and reopened one of the main tunnels of the old McGee workings. The Chadwells

continued their re-opening work until the present company was formed and the lease re-assigned.

Development: Old prospect pits and occasional short tunnels and cuts are understood to occur on most all of the claims. Current development work, however, has been limited to the old McGee workings. These workings consist of several tunnels situated on the west side of East Eagle creek at the base of a very steep hillside and they were obscured by slide material as well as caved. At the time of this examination the Chadwell's had opened up one of the main tunnels to its face, a distance of 524'. Since that time a lower tunnel has been re-opened by the present operators. This tunnel is reportedly about 340' in length. A map of the upper tunnel is included with this report.

Geology: The vein is composed of quartz or gouge and highly crushed wall rock as exposed throughout the full length of the upper tunnel. In a few places the quartz shows a ribboned structure, but for the most part it is crushed. While in some places quartz constitutes the main component of the vein, in other places the vein is half, or all, gouge and formation. Sulphide mineralization is locally heavy in the quartz with a green copper stain prominent. The gouge varies widely in color from light limonitic yellow through red to a dark reddish brown. Visible free gold is rarely encountered in hand specimens, but panning shows such gold to exist.

The fact that the dip of the vein is quite flat with exposures complicated by sharp meanderings of the tunnel and obscured by heavy timbering and occasional filling made the taking of a succession of reliable strike readings difficult. In isolated exposures strike readings showed the vein to trend N 50° to 57° W. The bearing of a line connecting the vein as exposed at the portal with the vein at the face is N 47° W, and this probably represents more nearly the true trend than do the isolated readings. The dip is around 22° to the southwest.

The vein is for the most part narrow. Widths vary from but a few inches to a measured 33". The thicker measurements often include substantial amount of gouge.

The country rock is a sediment of argillitic nature belonging to the series of Carboniferous sedimentaries described by Ross in *Dogand Bulletin No. 3*.

Cut samples of the vein were taken at selected places in the upper tunnel. The location of these samples cuts is shown on the map which was made from a Brunton and tape survey. The sample descriptions and results are tabulated here.

Number	Description	Results		
		Gold	Silver	Copper
1 (HB 223)	16" Ribbon quartz including thin gouge seam on foot and hanging. Some copper stain.	0.145 oz	Trace	Trace
2 (HB 224)	18" quartz. Some copper	0.40 oz	Trace	0.10%
3 (HB 225)	19" Sulphide bearing quartz.	0.02 Oz	Trace	0.10%

4 (HB 226)	13" hard quartz with a considerable sulphide content and copper stain.	0.59 oz	Trace	0.40%
5 (HB 227)	Composite sample of two cuts. One cut 12", other 16" on quartz.	0.54 oz	Trace	0.25%
6 (HB 228)	20", including 13" of quartz with 4" light brown gouge on top and 3" dark brown to hematite red gouge on bottom.	0.045 oz	0.30 oz	0.35%
7 (HB 229)	17" shattered quartz with gouge containing soft black spots, and including a 5" hanging wall gouge.	0.025 oz	0.20 oz	Trace
8 (HB 230)	17" cut essentially the same as No. 7.	0.01 oz	Trace	Trace
9 (HB 231)	33", the lower 15" being shattered quartz and gouge and the upper portion being quartz showing copper mineralization. The hanging wall was not accessible.	0.28 oz	0.35 oz	0.85%
10 (HB 232)	25" of which the lower 12" is composed of shattered quartz and gouge, and the upper 13" of crushed wall rock.	0.04 oz	Trace	0.15%
11 (HB 233)	20" including 12" of quartz and an 8" yellow gouge hanging wall streak.	Trace	Trace	Trace

The Tramp claim of the Oliver Group is the old Midway claim of the Woodward Group. As the Midway it is written up under the Summit Mining Company in U.S.G.S. Bulletin 846 A by Gilluly, Reed and Park. Since no workings were available for inspection, this claim was not examined by the writer. From the Gilluly, Reed and Park report, however, it seems evident that the vein is not a direct continuation of that just described in the original

McGee workings. The Gilluly, Reed and Park paragraph follows;

"The Midway claim of the Woodard group lies on the West side of East Eagle Creek about two thirds of the way to the divide above the creek. The rock is red shale and greenstone that strikes N. 12° W. and dips 60° W. The vein is exposed in a small prospect pit and may be traced by float for several hundred feet. It is about 6 inches thick, strikes N. 85° E., and dips 50° N. The contacts against the basic dike hanging wall and greenstone foot-wall are sharp.

The vein material is white quartz. Other minerals seen were chalcopyrite, limonite, malachite, and a minute flake of native gold.

Equipment: Present equipment includes a LeRoi Rex portable compressor and jackhammers, together with assorted items of rail, pipe and general tools, and a truck. This represents the prospecting equipment assembled originally by the Chadwells. The present company has as yet not re-equipped the property for further development on a scale commensurate with their proposed program. Plans are to continue limited development during the winter with the present equipment, and then to enlarge the facilities in the coming Spring.

General

Information: The district at large is characterized by rugged, mountainous country. Elevations vary greatly. The terrain to be negotiated is very steep with access to ^{some} claims being by pack trail only. Winter snowfall is heavy.

The Oliver Property straddles East Eagle Creek canyon. The camp is at 4,260'. The McGee workings are adjacent to the camps and begin a short distance above East Eagle Creek. The upper tunnel is at 4,490'. Grade from this tunnel to the creek below is 75%.

Other portions of the Oliver Property are situated at higher elevations and adjoin the Sheep Rock Group the workings of which are around 5,550 feet.

Water supply for milling and camp purposes is abundant.

Economics: The McGee workings of the Oliver Property which is the specific subject of this report, are relatively accessible for year round operation as compared to some of the neighboring properties, should such operations prove warranted. Whether or not ore of a grade and in quantity sufficient to permit the profitable operation of a modern mining and milling plant, exists, remains to be demonstrated. In this respect, undue weight should not be attributed to the assay map accompanying this report. To be properly sampled, this vein should be cleaned and exposed the full length of the tunnel, and large cut samples should be taken at regular intervals of at least ten, or preferably five feet. In this connection it should never be overlooked that the mining costs imposed by a relatively narrow vein with a low angle dip, such as this is, require ore of proportionately higher average grade than is required for either steeply dipping or wider veins.

As the lower tunnel is a cross-cut which falls short of reaching the vein, the nature of the vein at this level is unknown. Continuation of this cross-cut to the vein and the performance of some drifting thereon would be logical prospecting in terms of further opening this property for immediate evaluation.

In considering the district at large, it can be said that a limited gold production is known to have been made from several different properties in the general area of Eagle, East Eagle, and Paddy Creek. The period of most active production dates back roughly to the first few years of this century and to the latter part of the previous century. No reliable records of this production are available. That these mining operations were in the main small is shown by the size of various of the workings and dumps. Since ore was removed by pack train from many of them, it follows that, if profitable, these operations centered around extremely high-grade pockets.

Prospecting activities during subsequent years were sporadic, widely scattered and in the main, of limited extent due for one thing to the overall inaccessibility of much of this area. Little was added to the common knowledge of the district by much of this work. Now that the region is being well opened up by roads careful and systematic prospecting with the goal of re-evaluating various properties in terms of the existence of possible bodies of lower grade ore than was profitable to work heretofore, is not unwarranted. Such prospecting will necessarily be time-consuming and expensive, and may not in the last analysis prove remunerative, but until more complete knowledge is to be had, the outlook for this district at large remains as summarized by Gilluly, Reed and Parks. This summary is as follows;

"The East Eagle district is handicapped by its distance from transportation facilities but more seriously by the irregularity of the mineralization. There is little doubt that gold is present in considerable aggregate amount, but, as in many others of the eastern Oregon districts, it is in small, irregular veins, search for which is a sort of 'pocket hunting.' Several properties in the district may prove profitable in a small way, if their exploitation is undertaken with full regard to this irregularity, but such mining must be done with a small overhead expense."

Report by: N.S. Wagner

Date exam: August 11 to 16, 1947

Date report: December 13, 1947

References: U.S.G.S. Bull. 846A - Gilluly, Reed & Park.
" 22nd Annual Report - Lindgren

Informants: Frances Oliver
Raleigh Chadwell
Wm. Pierce