

WEST SIDE CLAIMS

GREENHORN
MT. REGION
VICINITY OF
GRN CITY

Adjoining Greenhorn City are the *West Side claims*, on which there are steep dipping N.-S. veins. A "dolomite" bed is cut by the veins.

These veins are in the form of narrow broken lenses and consist chiefly of quartz, with some dolomite and calcite. The ore minerals are galena, pyrite, gold and silver. Some time after the veins had

been formed shearing took place involving a width of possibly 20 feet or more. The shearing and movement was approximately parallel to and inclusive of these lenticular veins. Since the shearing was quite pronounced with a considerable movement, perhaps involving oscillations, it has obscured and mixed the blocks of ore with the wall rocks in the shattered zone so that it is somewhat difficult to follow the ore.

Since the shearing of the veins about the only mineralization which has taken place is a deposition of chalcedonic quartz. A few car-loads of ore were shipped from this mine in 1914 from which the returns were between \$50 and \$75 a ton. The West Side is developed by shafts about 40 feet deep, and a tunnel upon the general strike of the vein 300 to 400 feet long.

Owners: Four patented claims, according to S. C. Richardson, are said to be owned by Mr. Baird of Yamhill, Oregon.

Location: Adjoins Greenhorn City on the west, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.9, T.10 S., R.35 E.

"In this vicinity most of the geology is difficult to make out, since the rocks are so badly altered and weathered and because so much folding and faulting has taken place. They are made up of a complex of greenstones, argillites, serpentines, and near the West Side vein and in a few other places there are beds of dolomite. A "dolomite" bed is cut by the West Side vein.

"This steep-dipping N-S vein is in the form of narrow broken lenses and consists chiefly of quartz, with some dolomite and calcite. The ore minerals are galena, pyrite, gold and silver. Some time after the vein had been formed shearing took place involving a width of possibly 20 feet or more. The shearing and movement was approximately parallel to and inclusive of this lenticular vein. Since the shearing was quite pronounced with a considerable movement, perhaps involving oscillations, it has obscured and mixed the blocks of ore with the wall rocks in the shattered zone so that it is somewhat difficult to follow the ore.

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Reference: Hewett 31:19

Parks and Swartley 16:235 (quoted).

John H. Collins of Colville, Washington, has suspended his placer work on the Columbia River in Washington after four years of operation and has acquired property on the middle fork of the John Day River near Bates, Oregon, and 50 miles from the town of John Day. A dragline of 1,800-cubic yards a day capacity is being installed. The 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of overburden will be removed by a bulldozer. The depth of the gravel to bedrock is said to be between 10 and 15 feet. It is estimated that there are 1,800,000 yards of material ahead of the dredge.

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