

Griffin mine

7004
PRINCIPAL ORE
As

MINOR MINERALS

6/46

NAME OLD NAMES

GRIFIN LARZER

95 36E 16-17
T R S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Pardee 14:187
Dzani 14B:51

Grant..... COUNTY

Grant..... AREA

5500..... ELEVATION

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

ROAD OR HIGHWAY

DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) *W. and Nancy Ryder*

Address *Sumpter, Oregon*

OPERATOR

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1941

STATE DEPT OF GEOLOGY
& MINERAL INDS.

Granite District

GRIFFITH (placer)

Owners: W. J. and Nancy Rider, Sumpter, Oregon

Location: In sec. 16 and 17, T. 9 S., R. 36 E., near the headwaters of Channel Creek.

Area: 3 unpatented placer claims.

History: Operated 40 years ago when a large yardage was hydraulicked off. At that time there was a very large boarding house and numerous cabins. The old ditch was 10 miles long from Mt. Ireland and gave a 150-foot fall with 2000 inches of water.

Pardee quotes as follows:

The Griffith placers are in a high terrace about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of the weaver min (located near the head of the north prong of Buck Gulch) at an elevation of approximately 5500 feet, and on the opposite or west slope of the Blue Mountain divide. The portion of the ridge separating the two places is from 200 to 400 feet higher.

Lindgren has described this deposit and records that in 1900 a 'hydraulic pit about one acre in extent has been made in the high gravels, and a bank 40 feet high is exposed.' The present area of this pit is about the same. Evidently little or no mining has been done since that time. Early in the past season (1909) operations at a point just west of this old pit were commenced, but after a short time they were suspended because of litigation. The gravel here lies unconformably upon fine sediments very similar to those of the Weaver mine and is thickly bedded, striking northwest and dipping 12° N. E.

In its general texture this gravel resembles that of the weaver mine, and it is likewise affected by normal faults, one of which struck north, with vertical dip and downthrow of 6 feet on the west.

Considerable "black sand" is said to collect in the sluices, and a sample of it was obtained from G. T. Pinson. Platinum was detected in this sample by D. T. Ray, in greater quantity than in the sand from the weaver mine, amounting to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per ton. In addition, this sample contained a considerable amount of gold amalgam and a few flat particles or "colors" of rust gold. Both this and the sand from the weaver mine are by the partial examination made shown to be well worth saving. These occurrences of platinum are interesting as being from new localities, and the metal's close association there with serpentinized rocks is in line with its general occurrence elsewhere.

Lindgren* notes that
The extent of this deposit has not yet been definitely determined by prospecting. It seems, as noted by Lindgren, to extend northwestward for a mile or more, and apparently disappears under a basalt flow. (14:187)

Recent development: Short ditch from the creek, 125 feet of 7-inch pipe

Geology: Most of the bedrock is decomposed granite with some argillite to the north and east near the head of the placers. The cuts, one of which has a 50-foot face and is over 300 feet across, are not being worked. They are composed of bedded gravels averaging less than 2 inches in diameter but containing numerous boulders from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in diameter. All are well rounded and polished and the composition is about 30% aplite and 70% argillite with some quartzite. Above the old working a gently sloping bench at least $\frac{1}{4}$ mile square gives promise of considerable virgin territory if water could be developed. The placers down stream from this old channel are secondary gulch type. The gravels are fine and sandy for the most part and contain a large amount of black sand. Gold is fine and distributed evenly through the entire thickness of from 5 to 8 feet. 35¢ to 75¢ pieces are said to be occasionally found. A cut off meander on the stream perhaps 300 yards long and 50 feet wide (call the curve) gives promise of some virgin ground.

Miscellaneous: Timber is abundant and some water for a one-man operation is available from 6 to 9 months of the year.

Informant: W. J. Ryder; J. E. Allen (9/27/38)

CRANE CREEK (PLACERS)

BALD MT-ELKHORN
DEPOSITS

North Fork of John Day.

Albert Burch and associates installed
a dredge on one of these deposits but this
dredge had been idle for some years when
Swartley visited the area in 1913.

GRANITE DISTRICT