

ALAMO IN GREENHORN/GRANITE DISTRICTS

The following are notes of properties in the Alamo area of the Greenhorn and Granite Districts, researched and compiled by Mark Ferns, Baker City Field Office, of the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries sometime in the early 1980's:

Adalene Group? - SE1/4, SE1/4 Sec. 23, T8S, R37E - Two caved adits in hornfelsed chert and graphitic argillite. From size of dump, estimate about 300 ft or more of workings. Vein exposed in portal of upper tunnel is about 3' wide. Typical zone of crushed and silicified argillite cut by quartz stringers. Vein strikes about N80E. From description of road and cabin, property is part of the Adalene Group. No claim maps exist and no published references. Newspaper accounts place the group near the Buckeye. Claim names not given in the articles on Nelsons (1923) map. The Diamond, Treasure King, Iowa and Adan claims cover the mine site.

Ref. BMA 9/22/03 p. 8
5/2/03 p. 8

Alamo - First located in 1890. Four claims acquired by McGuigan in 1900. Later incorporated as the Alamo Consolidated Gold Mining and milling Company. In 1902, the claims were the Alamo, Juno, Gold Queen, Gold Queen #2, and Paris. Workings in 1903 included a 175' upper adit on the vein, and intermediate crosscut with several hundred ft of drifts, and a 1200 ft lower crosscut. A 10 stamp mill was erected in 1903 and ran for about a month and a half in early 1904. Apparently results were unsatisfactory and plans were made to erect a cyanide plant. Plans were made to resume work at the mine under the direction of W. W. Elmer in the fall of 1906. Grab sample (APB-15) of dump material ran oz/ton Au, 0.1 oz/ton Ag; 0.012% Cu; 0.003% Pb; 0.003% Zn. Ref. BMA 4/21/00; 9/14/01; 3/15/02; 1/24/03; 7/18/03; 11/21/03; 1/2/04; 1/23/04; 2/6/04; 3/5/04; 8/25/06

Alpine Group - Group of 8 claims developed under Colonel J.T. Grayson. The claims included the Alpine, Alarm, Oriental, Occidental, Mormon Girl, Davenport, McKinley and Gerard. Development under Grayson started in 1902. Development in August 1904 included a 420 ft crosscut to the Alarm vein with 100 ft of drift on the vein, and a 400 ft drift adit on the Alarm vein. At this time, a 20 stamp mill had been erected. Development plan called for blocking out of ore on the Alarm vein and continuation of the crosscut to the Davenport vein.

By October 1904, 10 stamps were dropping on ore from the Alarm vein, which was developed by 275 ft of drifts off of the crosscut. The Alarm shoot was said to have been proven over 600 ft. Ref. BMA 1/25/02, 5/17/02, 7/16/04, 8/6/04, 10/1/04, 10/15/04

Anderson Group - Also known as the Golden Fleece. Claim group owned by Henry F. and Martin Anderson. Ref. BMA 12/19/03.

Notes on **Antone Creek Prospect** from Jim Brown - Reported a qtz vein in brecciated qtz mica schists on N side of Bald Mt. Batholith. Sample AOB-2 old adit caved at portal - mixed - grab from dump - Py, Cpy, Ga, Tet? with reddish weathering product ??ruby silver??. Minor dolomite in gangue. No history on the prospect. Map (Pardee) shows Bald Mt. Batholith to be continuous through this region.

Big Jeffries Group - Group consisted of six claims held by the LaGrande Investment Company. Development in 1902 consisted of open cuts and a 260 ft crosscut. Ref. BMA 4/26/02

Big Producer - Group of three claims located near the Oro Fino, and owned by C.O. Vincent. The claims were the Boston, Pride of Oregon and Moulder (Molter) Boy. Development in 1903 included a 600 ft crosscut on the Moulder Boy and a 160 ft crosscut with a 100 ft drift on the Boston. Ref. BMA 11/23/01, 6/20/03, 9/26/03, 11/23/01.

Black Crow - SE 14, T8S, R37E - Adjacent claims are Nevada, Mead, Last Chance, Star, First Chance, Denver, Mt Chief, Mt Chief #1. Name from Nelson (1923). Workings include two short adits. Country rock is strongly hornfelsed argillite. No references found.

Black Jack - 8 claims held by Judge M. B. Reese and acquired through Killen, Warner, and Stewart. Incorporated as the Black Jack Mining Company. Plan of development was to crosscut to the Senator vein. In 1906, the crosscut was in 1500 ft and reportedly had cut 10 veins. 150 ft of drifts had been run on the #1 vein. Ref. BMA 1/3/03, 8/8/03, 12/17/04, 3/3/06

Blue Bird - Group consisted of 6 claims with 2 shallow shafts and a 75 ft crosscut in 1902. Acquired by Wheeler and Wright in 1903. In fall of 1903, a 100 ton roll mill had been ordered. At this time, there were reportedly 1700 ft of workings.

Development called for running a long crosscut into the mountainside to cut the vein exposed on the hill at depth. In 1904, the crosscut was a 600 ft and three veins had been cut. The #2 vein contained free milling ore. The management decided to add a stamp mill to process the free milling ore and a cyanide plant to go with the 100 ton roll mill in order to handle the base ore.

200 tons of free-milling ore was mined from a drift on the #2 vein in November 1904. The crosscut was to be extended another 600 ft. In December 1904, plans were announced to start full operation of both the stamp and roll mill. In May 1905, the crosscut was at 800 ft and a 50 ft drift had been driven on a new vein cut by the crosscut. At this time, the property was consolidated with the Buckhorn in the Blue Bird Consolidated Mines. No record of activity after the consolidation. Ref. BMA 4/26/02, 1/3/03, 7/4/03, 8/29/03, 9/3/04, 9/17/04, 9/24/04, 11/5/04, 12/2/04.

Brutus Group - About 1000 ft of development on 7 claims owned by E.J. Godfrey, M. Unzicker and W.H. Potter. Ref. BMA 4/26/02

Buckhorn - Originally located as the Silent Fried Group. In 1903 the claims were the Silent Friend, Lucky Boy, Little Johnnie, Good Friday, Buckhorn No. 1, 2, and 3. Development in 1902 consisted of a 1265 ft drift on the Silent Friend.

Property was then promoted by the Wheeler and Wright Company, the same company which controlled the Bluebird. In late 1903, development consisted of a 800 ft crosscut and a 100 ft drift on the first vein cut by the crosscut. Development by long crosscuts struck blindly into the mountains appear to have been a standard tactic of stock companies controlled by Wheeler and Wright.

In 1904, the Blue Mountain Group was added to the company's holdings. In 1905, the property was consolidated with the Bluebird into the Bluebird Consolidated Mines. After this maneuver by Wheeler and Wright, there appears to have been little development done on either property. Ref. BMA 2/14/03, 9/26/03, 10/24/03, 11/28/03, 1/9/04, 5/20/05

Butte Boy - 4 claims located northwest of the Red Boy, Al Wenrich superintendent. Developed by a 225 ft crosscut to vein No 1 and a 190 ft crosscut on the Minnie Claim. Ref. BMA 9/10/04.

Butterfly - Summit - Two claims owned by the Butterfly Summit Gold Mining Company in 1903. Property corresponds to the Buckhorn. Developed by a 300 ft drift adit. Earlier owners were Chrisman and McDowell. Later worked by the Moon Anchor Mines Company. Ref. BMA 3/7/03; Parks & Swartly p. 154.

Chelan Group - 8 claims held by the Red Boy Extension Gold Mining Company in 1901. Claims included the Chelan, Hobson, Earl, Bailey, Golden Era, Tacoma, Philadelphia and Nora. Development in 1902 consisted of about 1200 ft of workings, including a 500 ft tunnel on the Chelan. Ref. BMA 9/14/01, 4/26/02

Chloride Mine - 13 claims held by the Chloride Consolidated Gold Mines Company in 1900. Claims were the Alps, Chilcoot, Snowstorm, Forest City, Fraction, Chloride, and Ketchum. All of through which the vein reportedly passed and 6 parallel claims and a millsite. First developed in 1887 when an inclined shaft was sunk to a depth of 80 ft. Ore shipment of this material to Denver reportedly returned \$60/ton. In 1889 adit levels 3 and 4 were driven and raises run to the surface from level 4. High grade ore was shipped during this period of operation.

Internal dissension caused the mine to be closed until 1899, at which time the Chloride Consolidated Gold Mines Company was organized with H.C. Armstrong as manager. Under this operation, 6 adit levels were developed. The operation suffered a severe setback in 1904 when a snow slide destroyed the mine building. Internal dissension again stopped work until 1905, when Armstrong secured a lease on the property. The lower #6 level was in at 1680 ft in 1905 with the property resuming smelter shipments. Reportedly 5 separate ore shoots were encountered. Ref. BMA 3/25/05, 6/24/05.

Climax Group - Five claims, the Climax, Orizaba, Columbia #2, Chariot and E.S. Rastle. 2000 ft. of working in January 1902, 800 ft crosscut on the Columbia #2 has cut the Columbia #2 vein and the main Climax vein. 200 ft drift adit has been driven on the Climax vein further up the hill, exposing an ore shoot 150 feet long of good milling grade. A 200 ft drift on the Columbia #2 and a 150 drift on the Climax have been run from the crosscut, 60 ft drift on the Orizaba.

1 stamp mill originally brought in by the Cable Brothers was in operation all summer. Owners G.W. Grayson and P.R. Bishop disposing of property to Eastern interests for \$125,000.

Combination Group - Three claims held by the Combination Gold Mining Company, officers A. Philbrick and Sam R. Stott. Claims are the United Bullion, Combination and Solar. Lode is defined by 4500 ft of surface trenching. No subsequent mention in BMA. From claim maps - property is the Sunnybrook. Ref. BMA 2/28/03 p. 4.

Comstock - Located adjacent to the May Queen. Workings consisted of a 480 ft crosscut in 1902. Crosscut extended to 650 ft in 1903. Property then owned by the Comstock Gold Mining and Milling Company. Ref. BMA 1/25/02, 6/13/03.

Constellation Group - 10 claims, including the Morning Star, Evening Star, North Star, Lucky Kid, Mayflower, Polar Star, Twilight, Moonlight, Comet and Sunset. Incorporated as the Constellation Mining Company. Option taken by eastern interests in 1903, lapsed in 1904. L. V. Swigget was the financier for the group in 1904.

Developed by 400 ft of workings, predominantly on the North Star and Evening Star claims. Later relocated as the Lead Lode Mine. Ref. BMA 1/18/02, 5/9/03, 12/19/03, 7/16/04.

Crown Point - Property consisted of 3 claims, The Crown Point, Iowa and Mountain Slope. An 800 ft crosscut on the Mountain Slope was begun in 1901 and completed in 1904. there were also 3 drift adits on the vein in 1901. The 80 ft intermediate level developed some shipping ore. Ref. BMA 8/24/01, 5/31/02, 1/2/04.

Crown Point - Consisted of 3, the Crown Point, Iowa, and Mountain Slope in 1901. Development at this time consisted of a newly started long crosscut on the Mountain Slope, 70 ft and 80 ft drift adits on the Crown Point, and a 50 ft drift adit on the Iowa. Some ore was reportedly shipped from the #2 tunnel on the Crown Point.

By 1904, the 800 ft crosscut was completed. According to Dick Sipp, this crosscut cut the narrow Mountain Slope vein somewhere near the portal. Where the Crown Point vein is exposed in the road at the top of the divide between Silver and Baldy Creeks, it is about 5 ft in width, consisting of quartz and sulfide lenses and stringers in limonitic and sericitized sheared quartz diorite. A picked sample from the upper dumps on the Baldy Creek side assayed 3.57 oz/ton Au and 5.58 oz/ton Ag. This dump would be close to the end line separating the Crown Point from the Butterfly-Summit. Workings of both show as the Buckhorn Mine on the USGS topographic map. Ref. BMA 8/24/01, 5/31/02, 1/2/04.

Deer Lodge - Notes from Don LaHeup, AMAX - Trenches and adits on what is apparently the Deer Lodge. No information in newspapers, merely passing mention of the Deer Lodge as a Rock Creek property. Stock advertisements for the Highland Mine show a Deer Lodge Mine with buildings adjacent to the South Pole. Nelson's claim map (1992) would place these prospects on the Deer Lodge. Consisted of 3 claims owned and operated by Hansen & Proebstel.

Reportedly 1200 ft of work and a 5 stamp mill. Ref. BMA 9/7/01.

Democrat and Earl - Two claims owned by the Helenora Mining Company, organized by Dr. F.A. Wheeler. Ref. BMA 7/14/03.

Denver Group - Six claims held by the Denver Gold Mining and Milling Company in 1903. Company officers included John W. ;and E.E. Carr. Property included six claims between the Quebec and Oregon-Colorado Groups. These were the Denver, Ruby, Lucky Boy, Cougar, Cuba and Gold Bug. The Gold Bug cornered with the Quebec and the others on the same mountain as the Oregon-Colorado Group. In 1903, owners were sinking a winze on a blind vein opened by the crosscut. About 120 ft of drift on the vein. Ref. BMA 8/17/01, 6/13/03, 7/18/03.

Douglas Group - A group of three claims in the Limber Creek drainage which were held by A.J. Denny and Associates. Development in 1904 included a 25 ft shaft and 30 ft tunnel. Ref. BMA 11/26/04

Excelsior Group - Four Claims little developed and held by the excelsior Gold Mining and Milling Company. Claims are the Golden Key, Excelsior, Excelsior #2, and Black Bird. Ref. BMA 4/26/02

Forest City - NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 24, T8S, R37E - One claim, patented bought by Ed Widman in January 1982. Claim is contiguous with the Chloride Mine but evidently developed separately. Howard Brooks passed near the property line in July 1980. Country rock is hornfelsed argillite. Working are minimal.

Gilt Edge and Sunset - Two claims owned by E. Bartholf and R.L. Neil covering a parallel vein to the Butterfly Summit. Placed with other interests by L.V. Swigget in 1903. Working at that time consisted solely of prospect pits and trenches. Ref. BMA 5/16/03.

Gipsy King Group - Consisted of three claims adjacent to the Gipsy Queen Group. In 1904, development consisted of a 75 ft tunnel, 20 ft shaft, and 150 ft crosscut. Ref. BMA 11/26/04.

Gipsy Queen - Group of properties being developed with the aid of W.H.H. Hamilton in 1901. In 1904, workings consisted of a 300 ft crosscut with 250 ft of drift along the vein. Property located adjacent to the Gipsy King. Ref. BMA 7/6/01, 11/26/04.

Gold Bug - Grizzly - Ten patented mining claims; Rawhide, Black Bear, Last Chance, Grizzly #2, Grizzly #1, Gold Bug, Hannah #1, Hanna #2, Peacock, and Fairy. Operations began in 1900 under the War Eagle Mining Company. Held by the Gold Bug-Grizzly Mining Company. A Spokane concern headed by John Helbergl in 1901.

Operations at this time centered around the sinking of a double compartment shaft under the management of J.J. Hennessy. Seven of the claims were contiguous and were reportedly lie along the extension of the IbeX vein. From east to west. These were the Gold Bug, Grizzly #1, Grizzly #2, Last Chance, Black Bear, and Rawhide.

Reportedly two veins on the property, with the shaft being near the vein intersections. Vein #2 is supposed to be traceable from the Gold Bug claim which adjoins the Pyrite claim of the IbeX Group. Development in 1901 consisted of a 140 ft crosscut with 100 ft of drift t on the Gold Bug, a 75 ft crosscut with 80 ft of drift on the Black Bear, and a double compartment shaft down 80 ft.

Operations were suspended after the shaft had been sunk to 275 ft and crosscuts ran to vein no. 2 on the 200 and 265 ft levels. These crosscuts reportedly showed a vein 100 ft between walls with values of \$1 to \$60/ton. A decision was made to sink another 200 ft but distention arose and the operation ceased. In 1908, a brief attempt was made to reopen the shaft and resume sinking by the Judith Mining Company.

The shaft is collared in argillite adjacent to the contact with the melange zone, which here consists of hornfelsed chloritic shists, metagabbro, and talc-carbonate rock. Melange fragments and argillite on dump of adit on the Black Bear claim below the shaft. Only argillite fragments on the shaft dump. No quartz on either dump. Apparently "vein #2" is the contact between argillite and melange. Ref. BMA 7/20/01, 1/25/08.

Gold Nuggett Group - Group of 6 claims originally located by Sam R. Start (Stott?) in the 1890's. Incorporated as the combination Gold Mining Company by Philbrick, Fenner, and Start in 1902. At that time, property was developed by 4500 ft of surface work. Claims were the United Bullion, Combination and Solar. Later relocated by Tom C. Gray and Associates who failed to do any development work. In 1905, the property was relocated by Dan Dunn, A.M. Bessler and Charles Butler, who subsequently shipped some rich oxide ore to the smelter. Property was later purchased by A.J. Denny who also shipped ore.

Working in 1909 included a 240 ft crosscut, 20 ft shaft, and a drift adit of about 370 ft. Location of the Combination Group as shown by Nelson, 1923; corresponds with the "Sunnybrook" working as shown on the topographic map. No map is available showing the relationship of the Sunnybrook and Gold Nuggett Groups. However Carl Wikstrom (1980) states that the Sunnybrook workings are further to the southwest, probably on the same structure as the Gold Nuggett Group and also part of the original Combination Group. Ref. BMA 2/28/03, 7/28/06, 3/6/09.

Grand Union - Property was adjacent to the Red Boy Mine. Development plan was to drive an 850 ft adit to the Concord vein. The crosscut was a t 800 ft in 1904. Ref. BMA 9/26/03, 1/2/04

Granite Mountain Group - Three claims held by the Granite Mountain Company in 1901. Claims were the Portland, Montana, and Old Abe and were purportedly on the extension of the California. Workings consisted of a 100 ft drift on the Portland. The group was represented by the Killen, Warner, and Stewart brokerage and started an intended 1200 ft crosscut tunnel in 11/01. Ref. BMA 10/5/01, 11/9/01

Gray Eagle - Consisted of two claims, War Eagle and Protection in 1901. Later acquired by the Blue Mountain Mining Company. Ref. BMA 2/24/01.

Hamilton Group - A consolidation of properties for the Maryland-Oregon Mining Company by W. H. Hamilton in 1901. Properties consisted of the Owl, Elephant, Mary B Group, and John Bull Group. In 1904 reportedly developed by 600 ft of tunnels, most of which were on the Owl and Elephant. No subsequent information in the blue Mountain American. Property was relocated as the Elk Heaven Mine at some later date. Ref. BMA 8/17/01, 11/23/01, 12/14/01, and 11/26/04.

Iron King - May have been part of the Platts Group originally. Adjacent claim, the Gold Bug, is mentioned in some newspaper accounts of work on the rock creek side of the Platts Group. Main adit is a crosscut. Mineralization is reportedly by pyrite stringers in sheared carbonaceous argillite (LaHeup, verbal communication)

Jenkins Mine - NW 1/4, Sec 33, T7S, R40E - With Don LaHeup, Amax, 12/8/81 - Owned by Ned Steele's brother. Property position by AMAX not finalized. Have been evaluating since last summer. Sagebrush assay technique. Property consists of 100? ft shaft on the vein, short crosscut below the shaft.

Trench is 200 ft along strike of vein. Vein is a zone in 4-6 ft wide in equigranular hb diorite. Filled with porphyritic greenstone dike 1 - 6 inches width. Subsequently mineralized. Mineralization consists of limonite gouge and narrow quartz stringers over about 4 ft. Some malachite staining along fractures.

Amax reportedly ran a bulk sample from the shaft collar which assayed ~ 0.40 oz/ton Au over a width of 4 ft, which accounts for their interest. Down hill below the shaft collar, ctic and silicified gabbro float with bluish quartz stringers, much similar in appearance to the Sparta Gabbros. Appears more highly metamorphosed than the hb diorite in which the vein occurs.

Amax may drill the property this summer. Drilled by AMAX in 1982 with discouraging results.

By early 1906 the company of Wheeler and Wright was under attack by the Denver Mining Record as being swindlers of the 1st order. In April 1906 reports strike on 45 ft level. Mill not running at full capacity.

Jersey Group - Eight claims located John Addoms in 1889. Include Jersey, Black Jack, Virginia, Nancy Hawks, Little Maud, Deer Trail and Oro cache. Addoms and family are starting a crosscut to open the system at depth. Workings include a 150 ft drift adit on the Jersey; a 65 ft drift adit on the Black Jack, a 60 ft drift adit on the Virginia, a 70 ft drift on the Little Maud, a 60 ft drift on the Deer Trail, and a 40 ft drift on the Oro Cache. The crosscut was in 70 ft by October 1904. Black Jack is on the Chloride vein of the Baby McKee. Ref. BMA 10/29/04, 10/5/04.

Kelly Group - First located in 1887. In 1901 there were 1500 ft of workings on the property. Reportedly two cars of \$72/to ore were shipped in 1900 from a 75 ft shaft on the property. Ref. BMA 7/16/01.

Maid of Oregon - Originally part of the Oregon-Colorado. Located at the junction of Ruby and Clear Creek. Maid of Oregon Mining Company incorporated in 1912. Company has purchased the Alamo Mill. Ref. BMA 11/7/12, 5/29/13.

May Queen - Consisted of four claims the May Queen, Jay Bird, Golden, and Fremont. Held by the May Queen Gold Mining Company in 1902. At the time, there was about 3000 ft of development work. Development on the main vein consisted of two drifts, one of 700 ft and one of 900 ft and a 220 ft raise to the surface from the upper level. Development also included a 375 ft drift on the Jay Bird vein and 800 ft of tunnels on the Golden claim.

In 1903, an internal inclined shaft was sunk on angle of 45 degrees. The was originally on the vein, but soon lost it. the development plan was to sink to 250 ft and crosscut back to the vein at the 125 ft and 250 ft levels. In January 1904, the shaft was down 150 ft and a crosscut had been run 130 ft from this level.

Later in 1904, the development plan was changed. It was decided to develop the second or Red Boy Extension vein. This was done by driving an adit between the two and crosscutting from this level to the Red Boy Extension vein. A 300 ft drift from the crosscut exposed an ore body which was reportedly 250 ft long and 3 ft wide. The development plan now called for sinking a winze on the Red Boy Extension vein down to its intersection with the first vein.

The 10 Stamp mill was erected in 1899 and ran for a short time in 1900. In July 1904, about 250 tons of ore from the Red Boy Extension vein was stoped for a test run. The mill ran for a month. In September 1904, manager Thomsen reported that the ore ran about \$10/ton from an unstated amount milled. the newspaper estimated about 300 tones. Subsequent to this, there is no mention of the property. APB-21 ran oz/ton Au; 0.2 oz/ton Ag; 0.006% Cu, 0.002% Pb; 0.005% Zn. Ref. BMA 9/30/1899, 10/21-1899, 12/30/1899, 4/26/02, 8/1/03, 9/26/03, 10/10/03, 11/7/03, 3/12/04, 5/7/04, 7/23/04, 8/27/04, 9/24/04.

McKinley and Roosevelt - In 1904, the Storm King Group and McKinley and Roosevelt claims were being developed by the Advance Mining Company. the McKinley and Roosevelt were later worked under a sister stock company called the Forest Mining Company. Ref. BMA 7/18/03, 1/3/03, 5/23/03, 11/7/03, 1/9/04, 3/26/04.

Midas - About 200 ft caved adit in hornfelsed argillite on patented ground. No mention in newspapers or published literature. Patent application notice in 2/28/03 BMA under the Banner Consolidated including the Banner #1, Banner # 2, Iwalani, Keauho I and Midas.

Mollie Gibson - Reported located by a W. J. Evans in 1904. Development included a 65 ft drift adit and a 230 ft crosscut and an 18 ft drift in 1908. Reportedly some small production. Ref. BMA 3/28/08, 2/20/09.

Mormon Boy Group - An old property consisting of 3 claims adjoining the Alpine Group. In 1904, the workings included a 120 ft drift adit with a 37 ft winze. Reportedly some ore was shipped prior to 1904. In 1906, the property was being developed by R.M. Wilson. Ref. BMA 10/8/95, 9/15/04.

Mountain Meadow Group - Incorporated as the North Pole Extension Gold Mining Company in 1902. Properties consisted of the Mountain Meadow, Yosemite, Dewey and Garden City claims, located in 1896 by G. L. Turner, Dave Bonsun, A. W. Ellis. Developed by a 120 ft tunnel on the mountain Meadow. Ref. BMA 5/17/95.

Ohio Group - Two patented claims Ohio and Cyclone. Later worked as part of the Climax Group. Property is on the Climax vein. The vein is a typical Cracker Creek type, a quartz-argillite breccia zone in argillite. Property developed by a 100 ft shaft with a crosscut in march 1902. At that time the property had 1600 ft of development work. shaft was projected for 300 ft. No indication that it reached that depth. Highland Stock Advertisement shows an Ohio mill on the property. Ten old stamp mill. Ref. BMA 3/1/02, 9/1/01, 2/24/00.

Oregon Chief - Group of 7 claims owned by John Thornton and John T. Donnelly in 1906. Patent on the Anaconda, Oregon Chief, Homestake, and Maid of Erin claims was applied for in 1909. Ref. BMA 8/18/06, 3/27/09.

Oregon-Colorado Group - Group of 5 claims on Ruby Creek about 1/2 mile from the Quebec Mine. Oregon, Peru, Handy, Slim Jim, and Nevada claims purchased by Carr and Farris in 1900. Later incorporated as the Oregon-Colorado Gold Mining Company.

Working in 1901 included a 500 ft drift adit on the Oregon claim. A 10 stamp was ordered but apparently never erected. Property later acquired by the St. Anthony Company in 1903. Ref. BMA 7/13/01, 8/17/01, 9/14/01, 7/4/03.

Oregon Monarch - Originally known as the Wilson Group. Consisted of 5 claims, the Atlas, Merit, Nicotine, signal, and Standard, held by J. H. Robbins in 1902. At this time, development consisted of a 35 ft drift adit on the Standard and a 170 ft drift adit on the Nicotine.

Property later held by a stock company formed under the guidance of Killen, Warner, and Stewart. The development plan called for a long crosscut. In 1903, the crosscut was at 600 ft and a 15 ft winze had been sunk on the first vein cut. In 1904, the crosscut was at 1300 ft and drifts started on two veins. Ref. BMA 4/26/02, 1/3/03, 8/8/03, 1/2/04.

Oro Fino Group - Property in 1901 consisted of 3 claims. Development at that time included a 150 ft drift adit and a 55 ft shaft sunk on a pay shoot. The drift was reportedly in base ore and the shoot in oxide ore. In 1903, the property included the Maryland and Oro Fino veins. Later relocated as the Granite Group by George Ingerson in 1938. Ref. BMA 9/28/01, 6/13/03, DOGAMI Bull 14-a, p. 19.

Oro Fino - 4 claims owned by Glass and Witherop of Spokane in 1904. Reportedly 9 veins were covered by the claims, which included the Oro Fino, Vamose, Spokane, and Carmi.

In 1901, reportedly about 600 ft of workings including a 160 ft adit with a 64 ft winze. A mill run from the winze reportedly ran \$80/ton free gold for 8 tons.

In 1904, there were reportedly 1500 tons of ore on the dump and the owners were preparing to sink an additional 75 ft on the number 2 shaft. The owners had a lot of trouble with water during development. Four grab samples of dump material = APB oz/ton Au; 1.1 oz/ton Ag; 0.005% Cu; 0.005% Pb; 0.006%Zn - APB-28 oz/ton Au; 0.1 oz/ton Ag; 0.003% Cu; 0.004% Pb; 0.006% Zn - APB-32 oz/ton Au; 0.1 oz/ton Ag; 0.006%Cu; 0.005%Pb; 0.009%Zn - APB-33 oz/ton Au; 0.1 oz/ton Ag; 0.006%Cu; 0.005%PB;0.007% Zn. Ref. BMA 7/20/01, 9/14/01, 9/10/04.

Oro Fino - Two caved adits, two open cuts ~60 ft high, some ore on ore pad. Now open pit type operation. Activity this summer but none current. Mineralization is disseminated sulfides (pyrite, chalcocite?) in a silicified tuff breccia. Cut by younger, non-mineralized rhyolite dikes. Alteration is Qtz-sericite; cte-pyrite - CC (propylitic) and quartz-sericite alteration assemblages. Mineralization also occurs in a plag-dacite porphyry. Possibly some molybdenum. First example of known tertiary mineralization in this area. Lon Chris owner. Don Valentine supposedly did the work early this summer. Vern Jacobsen is promoting the property. Has had several mining companies look at it. Claims that the porphyry will pan very fine colors. Has some assays in 0.07 - 0.09 oz/ton Au range. According to Jacobsen, the tuff breccia overlies the mineralized porphyry, which can be traced under the dacite flow capping the ridge above Lightning Creek.

Old newspaper accounts credit the property with a small production. The property has a local reputation of having spotty gold values. To date, most of Jacobsen's assays have been spectrographic and are reputed to show a little of everything.

Oro Grande - Four claims bonded to F. T. Kelly in 1901. Reportedly adjoined the Alamo on the west and the Quebec on the north. Workings consisted of open cuts on two ledges. Ref. BMA 7/20/01.

Orphan Boy Group - Four claims located by Eugene Bartholf and W. W. Rummery in 1902 and later sold to T. K. Clarke. No subsequent information. Claims were the Orphan boy, Mountain View, Ocean Wave and Evergreen. Ref. BMA 3/28/03.

Overland - Five claims held by the Overland Gold Mining Company in 1901. Three veins were being explored in 1904. Development included a 50 ft shaft, a 200 ft drift adit and a 300 ft drift adit. some ore was reportedly sacked at this time. In 1906, an ore shoot was reportedly opened in tunnel #3. The development plan called for a raise from #3 to an intermediate level and the extension of tunnel #4 to a point under the raise. It was also planned to drive a low level crosscut to the vein from the long working tunnel of the adjoining California Mine.

Property was later relocated as the Mountain View prospect. Ref. BMA 10/19/01, 7/23/04, 9/24/04, 5/19/06.

Platts Group - Originally included the Kearsage, Log Cabin, Victor, Idahone, Iron King, Blue Belle and Emma. Originally located by E.S. and C. E. Platts, J. H. Mather and A.G. Wintz. Optioned to Geiser-Hendrix in 1903. In 1904, the Monte Cristo (Jim Blaine, Monte Cristo, Little Bug, Big Bug, Gold Bug) group was added to the holdings. Seven end-line claims, the Kearsage, Log Cabin, Victor, Idahone, Iron King, Blue Belle, and Emma covered ground from the South Pole eastward across Rock Creek to the west end line of the Chloride Group.

Manager Hendrix presided over exploration work on the Kearsage and Jim Blaine claims. The Iron King tunnel predates the Geiser-Hendrix work. A stamp mill was planned, but there is no verification of production. Workings total about 1200 ft and explore two veins.

Historically, the Jim Blaine vein was considered to be split from off of the North Pole-Columbia Lode from the More-or-Less claim. Newspaper accounts describe the vein as being a well-defined quartz lode of the Cracker Creek type.

Newspaper reports describe a smaller second vein to the south on the Kearsage. The trace of the Jim Blaine vein is from the Amax geologists (1980) who report some gold and silver values on the dumps. The vein is a silicified quartz-argillite breccia zone in strongly hornfelsed argillite. Ref. BMA 5/13/05, 11/21/03, 8/20/04.

By Jan 1906, press releases describe an ore shoot on the Jim Blaine of 180 ft in length and 30 ft in width. This is in a lower drift adit which was being driven to reach the shoot opened in the Jim Blaine tunnel. Here there was a reported average of \$11.38/ton across an 8 ft face. The lower tunnel would give about 700 ft of backs. At this date, the property had 1685 ft of workings. Fifteen tons of ore reported ready for shipping in late May 1905. No further mention of progress is mentioned after 5/05. In 12/06, E.S. Platts was reported as controlling the group in an summary article on the Sumpter district. Ref. BMA 5/24/02, 11/21/03, 8/20/04, 5/13/05

Quebec - Three full claims, a fraction and a mill site bought by Carr and Ferris from the Grant Brothers and McGregor in 1900. The group included the Quebec and High Ore claims on the ledge and a parallel claim, the Century.

In 1901, development consisted of 225 ft of drift on Tunnel #1, 750 ft of drift on Tunnel #2, 188 ft of drift on Tunnel #3, a 128 ft raise between 1 and 2, and a 188 ft raise between 1 and 2. Reportedly the 128 ft raise was in ore. The development plan was to continue the 3 level in 1800 ft to under the Apex of the mountain.

At this time, a 20 stamp mill was nearly completed. There was reportedly 30,000 tons of \$12 ore blocked out and on the dumps. Ten stamps were dropping in September 1901 and the mill apparently was in operation until early 1903.

Mine was reportedly sold in the summer of 1903. Richard Addoms was the new manager. In early 1904, there was reportedly some development work in progress on the lower levels. About 4000 ft of workings had been developed at that time. Property later disposed of in a sheriffs sale. APB-16 ran 0.02 oz/ton Au; 0.3 oz/ton Ag; 0.004% Cu; 0.003% Pb; 0.004% Zn. Ref. BMA 7/28/00, 7/13/01, 8/17/01, 9/14/01, 10/12/01, 7/4/03, 7/25/03, 1/2/04.

R.D. Lee - 200 ft crosscut reached vein at depth of 150 ft. Plan to drift some 200 ft to get under a 60 ft shaft (glory hole). Three claims about 1 mile north of the Mt. View. Ref. BMA 5/6/05.

Rialto Group - 250 ft of development work on three claims held by Thornburg, Tabor, and Benson. Ref. BMA 9/14/01.

Red Chief - Group of 6 patented claims originally located by Martin Gibbons and bonded to the Red Chief and Portland-Ohio Mining Companies. Property subsequently consolidated under the Red Chief Mining Companies. Patented claims are the Gold Note, Ohio, Myrtle, Portland, Angola, and Red Chief.

Reportedly two veins on the property. Main workings included the Ohio Tunnel which reportedly followed the Ohio Vein. Molybdenite was found at the 700 ft mark in this tunnel. Ref. BMA 3/24/03, 6/27/03, 11/21/03, 7/11/04.

Red Jacket Claim - Single claim owned by J. Goodwin. Reportedly shipped 4.5 tons of ore to smelter in 1906. No record of development. Ref. BMA 8/18/06.

Red Mountain Mine - Eleven claims and 3 mill sites held by the Red Mountain Mining Company in 1900/ At that time, there were about 800 ft of workings in cuts, shallow shafts, and two crosscut tunnels. APB-19 ran oz/ton Au; <0.1 oz/ton Ag; 0.009% Cu; 0.003% Pb; 0.004% Zn. Ref. BMA 2/17/00.

Royal Worcester Group - Group consists of 5 claims on the North Fork of the John Day. Includes the royal Worcester and Ida May. Intention to build a road from the Last Chance. Property developed by a series of short tunnels and cuts. Ref. BMA 8/13/04.

Ruby Group - Five claims owned by R. McCreary and U.S. Hamm situated about 1 1/2 miles south of the Red Boy. The claims included the Alma, Colorado, Denver, Victor, and Montana. development in 1899 included a 250 ft crosscut. Ref. BMA 12/2/1899.

Scandia Tunnel - Consisted of 7 claims in September 1901. Plan of development was to drive a long crosscut to reach the vein exposed on the Missouri Girl claim. In 1901 the tunnel was in 1100 ft. By March 1904, the coruscate was at 2700 ft. Ref. BMA 9/14/01, 5/2/03, 1/9/04, 3/26/04.

South Pole Group - Consolidation of properties in 1903. Claims included the Yankee Jim, Oregon Clipper, Deer Lodge and Raley (Raleigh?). Oregon Clipper (South Pole) and Hanson claims originally located by Andrew Hanson in 1889. During promotional period, property was equipped with a 5 stamp mill. the South Pole Company gave up part of their holdings on the North Pole-Columbia Lode in exchange for a tunnel site on the Cracker Creek side. In 1908 the South Pole reverted to Andrew Hansen. 1909 press reports indicate that Hansen Produced a small amount after regaining the property.

Property is on the Northern Extension of the North Pole-Columbia Lode. Country rock is a strongly hornfelsed argillite. Workings total about 1200 ft, including a short drift adit on the Cracker Creek side and two drift adits and a short crosscut on the Rock Creek side. Trace of vein is from Amax geologists (1980). Ref. Parks & Swartley P. 63, 209, DOGAMI Bull 14-A p. 42, BMA 11/21/03, 5/22/09.

St. Anthony - Originally six claims acquired by L. G. Wheeler in late 1899. In 1901, the property included 7 claims. Development consisted of a 600 ft crosscut which reportedly cut 4 large low grade ore bodies. Development plan was to extend another 400 ft with the purpose of cutting the main ledge at depth.

In July 1903, the group acquired the Bryan Group and properties of the Oregon-Colorado. The St. Anthony Group now totaled 24 claims encompassing the ground between the Alamo and the Black Jack and Oregon Monarch.

In 1908, the group was acquired by the George Phillips Company of Chicago. At this time, there was about 2400 ft of tunnel workings on 34 claims. New operations ceased in early 1909. Ref. BMA 12/23/1899, 5/19/00, 9/14/01, 7/4/03, 2/1/08, 1/16/09.

Standard - A single claim located adjacent to the Herculean. Held by the Rich Hill Company of Pomeroy Washington. Reportedly in the process of installing a hear frame for sinking a 200 ft shaft in 1901. No subsequent mention of the property in the Blue Mountain American. Ref. BMA 11/16/01.

Storm King Group - Group of seven claims located about 1 mile northwest of the Baby McKee. Held by the Advance Mining Company in 1903. Reportedly three NE striking veins; one on the Eureka and Honest Dollar claims, one on the Jessie and Golden Rule claims, and one on the Storm King and Ozone claims. Furthest to the northwest and adjoining the Storm King and Ozone claims was the Shannon Bell. In 1904, the development consisted of a 117 ft drift on the honest Dollar, and a 10 ft shaft on the Golden Rule.

Reportedly the veins contained Galena, Sphalerite, and copper carbonates. (Ref. see Mckinley & Roosevelt listing).

Strassburg - Group of 8 patented claims acquired by J. L. Warner and W. H. Remington in 1900. One of the oldest patents in Oregon. In 1901, workings included 800 ft of old pre-1900 workings and a new 775 ft crosscut which reportedly cut three large, low-grade ledges. Ref. BMA 4/14/00, 9/14/01, 2/28/03.

Summer Girl - A single claim owned by Judge L. H. Atkins adjoining the Minnie McDowell. Reportedly high copper and silver values. Development in 1906 included a 30 ft shaft and a 110 ft crosscut. Ref. BMA 3/2/06.

Sunnybrook - From description of neighboring Gold Nuggett Group, this property was originally part of the Combination Group located by Sam R. Start (Stott?) in the 1890's. The ground was relocated in 1905 and a strike of high grade oxide ore was made in that year. In 1906, an adit was being driven under the direction of Sam Meritt with the objective of tapping the high-grade glory hole at depth. At this time, the vein was reported traceable in pits and trenches for about 4500 ft.

Carl Wikstrom (1980) has stated that the main Sunnybrook workings shown on the Mt. Ireland topographic map do not belong to the Sunnybrook. According to him, the main workings were about 1/4 mile along the strike of the vein to the southwest. The ground covering both the Sunnybrook and Gold Nuggett Group has been relocated by Wikstrom and Hanley and is reportedly under lease to NERCO (1981) Ref. BMA 2/28/03, 5/12/06, 5/19/06, 10/27/06, 7/28/06.

Sunset Group - Two claims, the Sunset and snowstorm adjoining the Last Chance. Developed under the supervision of O. R. Symmes in 1904, by a 40 ft crosscut. Same company owned the black Dwarf and midnight claims. Ref. BMA 9/24/04.

Van Anda Group - Four claims owned by W. E. Boyer with about 400 ft of development work. Claims included the Campaign and Last Loaf. Last Loaf located by Wm. Turner. Ref. BMA 8/5/1899, 9/9 1899, 9/14/01.

Y. J. Group - Group of 5 claims owned by a Mr. Jacobsen, located on the North Powder slope of the mountain between the Cracker Creek and Cable Cove sections. Workings consist of a 30 ft and a 40 ft shaft and a 110 ft drift adit on the vein. Main vein reportedly traceable through 3 claims. Values mainly in silver and copper. Nelson's 1922 map shows a Y. T. Claim in the Meadows Lake area, which may be part of this group. Ref. BMA 4/29/05, Nelson, 1922.

Yellow Daisy - Claims held by the Yellow Daisy gold Mining Company in 1902. Development at this time consisted of a 70 ft crosscut. Later acquired by J. P. McGuigan and Dr. A. B. Pierce of the Alamo Company. In 1903, workings included 130 and 370 ft crosscuts and 300 ft of drift on the Daisy tunnel. In 1904, the main crosscut had been extended to 400 ft. Ref. BMA 4/26/02, 6/14/02, 1/10/03, 1/2/04.

Yellowstone - Six claims owned by J. A. Trimble and George J. Baret. These included the Olive, Yellowstone, Homestead, Maggie K., and Queen of the West. In 1901 development work consisted of a 100 ft drift adit on vein #2 and a 600 ft crosscut and 110 ft drift on vein #1. Development plan called for extending the crosscut until it cut vein #2. Ref. BMA 11/18/1899, 9/14/01, 7/13/01.