

Black Jack Group (gold)

FEB 26 1941

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Granite Area

STATE GEOLOGY
& MINERAL INDS.

According to Frank Klein, the owners of the Black Jack Group are Mrs. T. J. Sheedy, Clarence Merritt, Sue Merritt, and Willis Wall all of Baker, Oregon.

The property is located on Clear Creek one and one-half miles from the Red Boy Mine. The group consists of 3 unpatented lode claims located in 1900.

Country rock is argillite; ~~vein strikes east and west developed by~~

2000 feet of tunnel and a 50 foot raise.

The mine is equipped with mine car and tracks, bunk house, and boarding house.

Informant: Frank Klein (9/24/40)

BLACK JACK MINE

Granite
(Alamo)

~~GREENSBORO~~

~~DISTRICT: In the Red Boy area, is 19 miles northwest from shipping point, Sumpter, on the Sumpter Valley Railway. Located in 1903 and consists of a group of 3 unpatented lode claims which are recorded in Canyon City, Oregon. It is located in a high mountain area; country rock being argillite with hanging walls of argillite and slate foot; vein strata bearing east and west, 8 to 10 feet in width, length 4000 feet. Mineral is gold, assays from \$2 to \$32. Water is ample, power being available from the E. O. L. and P. Co., nearby. There is timber on claims. The mine is equipped with ore cars and tracks. Developed by 2700 feet of tunnels, bunk house and boarding house. Owner is Mrs. T. J. Sheedy, Baker, Oregon. (Prescott---6/1/37).~~

A 50 foot raise was driven in 1934, but no ore was taken out.

BLACK JACK TUNNEL

Granite (Alamo) District
Grant County

Owner: Alfred Thode

Location: On Clear Creek $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the Red Boy Mine
on west side of creek.

Miscellaneous: The Black Jack Tunnel has been driven 3,000
feet west into the hillside and cuts 3 or 4 more or less well-defined
veins showing rather small values. It could not be completely
explored because of bad air and samples taken may not have been
representative.

Date: 6-13-39.

an
Samples: 13-1 Trace
13-3 Nil.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon .

INDEPENDENCE MINE (gold)

Grant County
Granite District

Four miles north of Granite and in sec. 20, T. 8 S., R. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ E, a mile north-east of the Cougar mine, and on the north slope of the ridge cut by the Cougar vein, lies the Independence mine, also in argillite. The early history of the mine is obscure, though it has been worked within the last few years, and a small production was reported in 1907. The workings comprise two tunnels, an upper 250 feet long, a lower 1020 feet long, and a shaft 210 feet deep, intersecting the second tunnel 440 feet from its portal. A portion of the longer tunnel, wholly in oxidized zone, was accessible in 1914.

The vein is explored for about 1100 feet along the strike N. 50° E., and to a depth of 190 feet below the outcrop. The vein dips 65° S.E. Two shoots, 320 feet and 120 feet long, having average widths of 3 and 2.8 feet, respectively, have been developed. The first of these has been stoped to a height of 60 feet above the tunnel, and is known 100 feet lower in a drift from the shaft. In the accessible workings the vein, which contains only a meager amount of quartz, is composed of sheared argillite and gouge much stained with limonite. Unoxidized ore from the 100-foot level shows altered argillite breccia cemented by dense dolomite with minor quartz. Locally a breccia of both minerals is cemented by chalcedonic silica. Pyrite and arsenopyrite were observed both in the argillite fragments and in the cement, although tetrahedrite and pyrargyrite appear to be confined to dolomite. Faint stains of proustite occur on fractures. The total content of sulphide minerals does not exceed a few percent. In the oxidized zone manganese stains are abundant, both on the walls and in the vein material.

According to Mr. Walter Gleason, an owner, the average of a number of assays in the oxidized zone of the longer shoot is 2.66 ounces silver and .43 ounces

gold per ton, and in the unoxidized ore, 100 feet lower, the average is 9.3 ounces silver and 1.06 ounces gold. These averages indicate a ratio of silver to gold in oxidized ore of 6 to 1, compared with 9 to 1 below, as well as considerable increase in the value of the ore. The associations of the rich silver minerals strongly suggest that this increase in value is to be attributed to downward enrichment, following the weathering and erosion of the superficial portion of the vein. The extent of exploration on the vein, however, does not warrant a statement of the extent to which ore has been enriched by this process.

Several light decomposed dikes, 2 to 4 feet wide, with southeast courses, have been found in both walls. These terminate against the vein and indicate that it fills a fault fissure, although the amount of displacement has not been determined.

The attempt made in a mill on Granite creek to extract the gold and silver from this ore by an adaptation of the cyanide process was unsuccessful.

Black Jack
Granite
13-100-1000

REPORT ON BLACK JACK PROPERTY

Gentleman:

Acting on instructions from your directors I left Vancouver, B. C., Thursday, November 26th, 1925 for the purpose of examining the properties under your control in the State of Oregon, U. S. A. and I am herewith submitting the results of my investigations into the nature and possibilities of the several groups of mineral claims which I had the opportunity to examine and which have been consolidated under the name of the Alamo Gold Mines, Limited.

Geography:

The mineral claims comprising your property are located in the north-east corner of Grant County and in the north-east section of the State of Oregon U. S. A., about forty miles in an air-line, almost due west of Baker City, a thriving town of some 10,000 inhabitants, and the most important center of population in this section of Eastern Oregon.

Topography:

The several groups of claims are situated on the western drainage area of that complex of mountain groups known as the Blue Mountains of Oregon. The area is a confusion of greater and lesser ranges some of the peaks rising to an elevation of more than 5000 feet above the level of the great Columbia River plateau. It is a region of high topographic relief. Here are deep valleys and canyons testifying to the mighty agencies of erosion that operated in days long gone and that have exposed on mountain top and canyon side the quartz veins mineralized dykes from which so much of the gold of Oregon has been won, while in the lower reaches of the present streams the placer miners found vast stores of the yellow metal in the long stretches of gravel which nature through countless days had mined and milled from the uriferous ledges in the bosom of the hills.

Historical:

The Blue Mountains area is by far the most important of the three great gold regions in Oregon, as seventy-five per cent of the gold production of the State comes from this field. It was not discovered, however, until 1861 when a prospector by the name of Griffin located at what was later known as Griffin Gulch, a stream running into Powder River a short distance southwest of Baker City. The early prospectors were attracted, of course, by the rich placers of the area and for many years, especially around 1870, many millions annually were extracted from the creek gravels and old channels. Great ditches were built to bring the water to these bars and benches. Many of these ditches were of great length and involved the expenditures of huge amounts of capital. The Eldorado ditch was completed in 1873. It brought the waters for the famous Malheur diggings from the headwaters of Burnt River over 100 miles distant. After the excessively rich placers were exhausted, attention was directed to dredging and one company operated two boats from below the town of Sumpter to above the town of Granite. It is claimed that they took out over \$60,000 a month for a period of seven years continuous operation. A superficial survey of the amount of gravel handled as evidenced by the mile on mile of tailings stacked by the elevator would induce one to believe this estimate to be conservative.

After the decline of placer mining, attention was directed, very naturally, to the source of the gold found in the placers, with the result that the many famous quartz mines of the Blue Mountains were discovered and developed. These quartz mines are scattered over a considerable area from the famous Connor Creek Mine on the Snake River to the equally famous Cornucopia and Virtue Mines; of the North and the North Pole Mine on the West in the Bourne District, the latter only a mile or so as the crow flies from the Alamo.

Adjacent to the Alamo and Black Jack and in the same valley, the famous Red Boy Mine was discovered and developed. It was operated for a number of years with conspicuous success. However, a couple of years ago a disastrous fire occurred in which the 20 stamp mill and cyanide plant were completely destroyed. For the most part all these properties, especially on the higher levels produced ore of an essentially free-milling grade which rendered recovery less expensive than on those properties where the sulphides predominated.

During the war many of these properties were closed down owing to the excessive cost of mining material and of labor, but of late, activity has shown itself and a number of these properties are shipping ore and concentrates while others are making extensive preparations for resuming active operation in the spring.

Climate:

There is a great diversity of climate in the Blue Mountains region due largely to the extreme difference in elevation in a section of such high topographic relief. This section which has an elevation of 5300 feet above sea level at the mill site is a region where the summers are moderate with frequent showers, while the winters, even when most severe, are by no means excessively cold. There is no time that mining operations cannot be carried on without discomfort to the workers.

On the various claims there is an abundance of water for all mining and camp purposes, Ruby, Clear, and Olive Creeks being all adjacent or on the property, while ample timber for the mines, also for fuel for many years to come, can be cut from the claims.

Property:

The Black Jack Group of claims is situated about a mile south-west of Red Boy Mine and comprises eight claims, viz:-National, Congress, Gold Coin, Banner, Premier, U. S. Grant, Robert E. Lee and Constitution.

Now regarding accessibility: Unlike many mountainous regions, the Blue Mountains up to and beyond the Black Jack are served by excellent roads. No difficulties in the way of transportation attach to either the approach to, or operation of this property. The Sumpter Valley Railroad train leaves Baker, City every morning at 8 o'clock arriving at Sumpter 29 miles distant between 9:30 and 10. From Sumpter to Granite, a distance of 17 miles, an excellent auto road leads over the summit of the Blue Mountains. The mail and passenger stage leaves Sumpter every day shortly after the arrival of the train from Baker and will take passengers through to the Red Boy Mines. Heavy trucks carrying many tons of concentrates from the Buffalo and Independence Mines operate over this road with ease and heavy machinery and supplies can be taken in to any of your properties with comparative ease and at reasonable cost. Telephone connection with Baker is established up to the Red Boy Mine thus rendering rapid communication with the outside possible whenever necessary.

Geology:

A large area of this part of the country in which the Black Jack Group of claims is located appears to be very old metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. It is evident that at one time these were buried beneath other formations to a great depth. Most of the superimposed formations were removed by glacial and other agencies of erosion. During a long period of time the weight of this great overburden, the internal heat caused by mass movement and nearby volcanic activity, and the hot vapors and solutions under great pressure brought many changes in the underlying formations. As a result a portion of the material

began to recrystallize, other parts to disintegrate, thus forming materials far different in physical appearance to the original form possessed by them. These metamorphosed rocks were thus rendered susceptible to the absorption of mineral laden gases and solutions. As the superheated rocks began to cool and contract, their different minerals were forced into the more porous rocks which contained elements that acted as reagents precipitating the precious metals and other minerals. The excess solutions passing off as vapors, the values were thus retained in highly silicious veins. The veins and veinlets are not composed entirely of silica, but contain a very considerable portion of broken fragments of argillite. These filled waterways or fissures are traceable for many hundred feet not only in an easterly and westerly direction but also in a northerly and southerly direction thus indicating periods of movement and vein formation. I was unable to determine which of the two systems was the earlier as it was impossible to get to underground openings where intersections had occurred.

Veins on the Black Jack:

The veins in the Sumpter and Granite district are contained in the argillite series and are formed along strong persistent fissures. They appear to be of the breccia type, the vein filling not being entirely of quartz but consisting of a shattered mass of argillite cemented together by a network of mineral quartz filling in places showing comb structure. The walls for the most part are well defined and are usually from one to over five feet apart. These altered argillites impregnated with pyrite do not, for the most part, carry the values. They occur, with very infrequent exceptions, in the quartz masses associated with the crushed argillites. The system of veins occurring on the Black Jack group are traceable for long distances on the surface, and one or more of them may be extensions of the gold ledges that made the Red Boy Mine famous.

It is a well known fact that the values in gold quartz veins are not perfectly uniform through the entire length of vein, and this truism of mining holds as good in the Blue Mountains of Oregon as in any other gold camp the world over. It is noteworthy of the ore deposits of this section that ore shoots of abnormal length do occur, as for instance, in the adjoining Red Boy Mine where the deposits for a number of levels on at least two of the ledges extended laterally for over 800 feet. While in the Bourne District, just over the mountain, ore shoots of even greater length and depth as well as width were encountered.

In the case of the Black Jack, one part of a vein returned values of \$5. a ton, but a short distance away on the same vein a considerable quantity of ore was removed which plated \$12.00 a ton, besides concentrates of considerable value. The 800 ft. ore shoots of the Red Boy returned \$ 25.00 a ton on the average, while the approach to them in the vein was quite low in values. It is reasonable to expect that a similar condition of affairs will take place in the Black Jack and that the ascending values as mentioned above, indicate the approach to an ore shoot of high values. Most of the numerous veins on this property have north-easterly south-westerly strike. Many of them stand at a high angle and dip to the west. The ore shoots, as far as one can observe from the amount of development already done, pitch to the south.

Development:

Considerable development work has been done on the Black Jack Group. The outcrops were investigated and found to be strong and persistent and proved to contain appreciable values. A tunnel nearly 2000 ft. in length was driven which cuts the formation at a vertical depth of 600 feet. It was impossible to examine this tunnel through its entire length, as the air-circulation system recently installed, only extends some 1400 feet from the entrance, and 200 feet beyond the end of the intake, the air rendered it dangerous to explore further. I understand that additional pipe is about to be installed which will clear the air from

the farthest workings of the mine. This cross-cut tunnel cuts a number of veins, some 13 in all, that range from 6 inches to 21 feet in width. It might be well to install a small mill on this property as there are a number of veins, here which appear to carry sufficient values to return a profit and the resulting sampling would be of inestimable value in future development. The present development has disclosed very interesting possibilities and a little further development of this property should disclose ore shoots in the veins already revealed of an extent and character that would warrant the erection of a large mill. It would not be amiss to extend this long cross-cut tunnel a further 400 feet, as it would then be directly under the apex outcrops, and the available backs on the veins would then be increased from 600 to 775 feet. Further, it is highly probable that this extension would encounter valuable ledges.

Conclusions:

As intimated in the foregoing part of this report, the Black Jack property is well worth further development and bodies of commercial ore will undoubtedly be disclosed by intelligent work on the existing veins, as these are very obviously leading into ore shoots. The cost of operating the property should be very moderate, indeed, as the main tunnel will eventually give back 800 feet on the ledges, thus allowing all the ore to be dropped down.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd) W. S. Bacon, M.E.

Baker, Oregon
December 24, 1936

Copy of the Report of the Black Jack Mining Claims, Granite District, Grant County, Oregon. Made by Mr. W. S. Bacon, M.E., of Vancouver, B. C., December 7, 1935. Any one desiring to see the original document may procure same by writing Mr. T. J. Sheedy, Granite, Oregon.

Geography -

The mineral claims comprising your property are located in the northeast corner of Grant County and in the North-East section of the State of Oregon, about forty miles in an air-line almost due west of Baker, a thriving town of 10,000 inhabitants, and the most important center of population in this section of Eastern Oregon.

Topography -

The several groups of claims are situated on the Western drainage area of that complex of mountain groups known as the Blue Mts. of Oregon. The area is a confusion of greater and lesser ranges; some of the peaks rising to an elevation on more than 5000 feet above the level of the great Columbia River plateau. It is a region of high topographic relief. Here are deep valleys and canyons testifying to the mighty agencies of erosion that operated in days long gone and that have exposed on mountain tops and canyon side the quartz veins and mineralized dykes from which so much of the gold of Oregon has been won; while in the lower reaches of the present streams the placer miners found vast stores of the yellow metal in the long stretches of gravel which nature through countless days had mined and milled from the auriferous ledges in the bosom of the hills.

Historical -

The Blue Mountain area is by far the most important of the three great gold regions of Oregon, as 75% of the gold production of the state comes from this field. It was not discovered, however, until 1861 when a prospector by the name of Griffin located at what was later known as Griffin Gulch, a stream running into Powder River a short distance southeast of Baker. The early prospectors were attracted, of course, by the rich placers of the area and for many years, especially round 1870, many millions annually were extracted from the creek gravels and old channels. Great ditches were built to bring the water to these bars and benches. Many of these ditches were of great length and involved the expenditure of huge amounts of capital. The Eldorado ditch was completed in 1873. It brought the waters to the famous Malheur diggings from the headwaters of Burnt River over 100 miles distant. After the excessively rich placers were exhausted, attention was directed to dredging and one company operated two boats from below the town of Sumpter to above the town of Granite. It is claimed that they took out over \$60,000 a month for a period of seven years continuous operation. A superficial survey of the amount of gravel handled as evidenced by the mile on mile of tailings stacked by the elevator would induce one to believe this estimate to be conservative.

After the decline of placer mining attention was directed, very naturally, to the source of the gold in the placers with the result that the many famous quartz mines of the Blue Mountains were discovered and developed. The quartz mines are scattered over a considerable area from the famous Connor Creek Mine on the Snake River to the equally famous Cornucopia and Virtue Mines on the north and the North Pole Mine on the west in the Bourne District and latter some 15 miles or so as the crow flies from the Black Jack.

Adjacent to the Black Jack and in the same valley the famous Red Boy Mine was discovered and developed. It was operated for a number of years with conspicuous success. However, a couple of years ago a disastrous fire occurred in which the 20 stamp mill and cyanide plant were completely destroyed. For the most part all of these properties produced ore of an essentially free milling grade which rendered recovery less expensive than on other properties where the sulphides predominate.

During the war many of these properties were closed down owing to the excessive cost of mining material and labor. But of late activity has shown itself and a number of these properties are shipping ore and concentrates while others are making extensive preparations for resuming active operations in the spring.

Climate -

There is a great diversity of climate in the Blue Mountain region due largely to the extreme differences in elevation in a section of such high topographic relief. The Black Jack and Red Boy section which has an elevation of 4700 feet above sea level at the mill site is a region where the summers are moderate with frequent showers while the winters even when the most severe are by no means excessively cold. There is no time that mining operations cannot be carried on without discomfort to the workers.

On the various claims there is an abundance of water for all mining and camp purposes. Clear Creek and Olive Creek being adjacent or on the property while ample timber for the mines, also for fuel for many years to come can be cut from the claims.

The Properties -

The properties described in this report are namely the Red Boy, the Black Jack, and the Gold Coin; being separate and distinct groups of claims. The last above named group of claims was not included in Mr. Bacon's report, the description having been added by Mr. T. J. Sheedy who is owner of the Black Jack and the Gold Coin properties.

(1) The Black Jack Group comprises (4) claims viz National, Congress, Gold Coin and Banner.

(2) The Gold Coin Group comprises (4) claims viz Victory, Maggie E, High Ore and Enterprise.

Regarding Accessibility -

Unlike many mountainous regions the Blue Mountains up to and beyond these properties is served by excellent roads. No difficulties in the way of transportation attached to either the approach to or operation of any of these properties. The Sumpter Valley Railroad train leaves Baker every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Sumpter 29 miles distant between 9 and 10. From Sumpter to Granite a distance of 17 miles an excellent auto road leads over the summit of the mountains. The mail and passenger stage leaves Sumpter every day shortly after the arrival of the train from Baker and will take passengers thru the Red Boy Mine. Heavy trucks carrying many tons of concentrates from the Buffalo and Independence Mines operate over this road with ease and heavy machinery and supplies can be taken to the property with comparative ease and at reasonable cost. Telephone connection with Baker is established up to the Red Boy Mine.

Geology -

The Black Jack: - A large area of this part of the country in which the Black Jack Group is located appears to be very old metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. It is evident that at one time these were buried beneath other formations to a great depth. Most of the superimposed formations were removed by glacial and other agencies of erosion. During a long period of time the weight of this great overburden, the internal heat caused by mass movement, and nearby volcanic activity, and the hot vapors and solutions under great pressure brought about many changes in the underlying formations. As a result a portion of the material began to recrystallize, other parts to disintegrate thus forming materials far different in physical appearance to the original form possessed by them. The metamorphosed rocks were thus rendered susceptible to the absorption of mineral laden gasses and solutions. As the superheated rocks began to cool and contract their different minerals were forced into the more porous rocks which contained elements that acted as reagents precipitating the precious metals and other minerals; the excess solutions passing off as vapors; the values were thus retained in highly silicious veins. The veins and veinlets are not composed entirely of silica, but contain a very considerable portion of broken fragments of argillite. These filled waterways or fissures are traceable for many hundreds of feet not only in an easterly and westerly direction, but also in a northerly direction, thus indicating different periods of movement and vein formation. I was unable to determine which of the two systems was the earlier as it was impossible to get to underground openings where intersections had occurred.

Contracting along these chemically metamorphosed veins are large bodies of quartz; in many places of a hard citreous appearance and would appear to be a jasperized silica. These in places, form one wall, at others, both walls of the ore deposits.

Veins on the Black Jack -

The veins in the Sumpter and Granite district are contained in the argillite series and are formed along strong persistent

fissures. They appear to be of the breccia type; the vein filling not being entirely of quartz but consisting of a shattered mass of argillite cemented together by the network of mineral quartz filling in places showing comb structure. The walls for the most part are well defined and are usually from one to over five feet apart. These altered argillites impregnated with pyrite do not for the most part carry the values. They occur, with very infrequent exceptions, in the quartz masses associated with the crushed argillites. The system of veins occurring on the Black Jack group are traceable for long distance on the surface and one or more of them may be extensions of the gold ledges that made the Red Boy Mine famous.

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Development -

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development. The present development has disclosed very interesting possibilities and a little farther development of this property should disclose ore shoots in the veins already revealed of an extent in character that warrant the erection of a large mill. It would not be amiss to extend this long cross cut tunnel a further 400 feet as it would then be directly under the apex outcrop and the available backs on the veins would then be increased from 600 to 775 feet. Further, it is highly probable that this extension would encounter valuable ledges. The Black Jack property is well worth further development and bodies of commercial ore will undoubtedly be disclosed by intelligent work on the existing veins, as these are very obviously leading into ore shoots. The cost of operating the property should be very moderate indeed, as the main tunnel will eventually give back of nearly 800 feet on the ledges thus allowing all the ore to be dropped down.

The Gold Coin Group: - We are quite sure it will suffice to say that the same geological conditions exist on these claims as on the Red Boy and the Black Jack. As to timber and water equal advantages also exist. It is known that one of the largest veins on the Red Boy extends across the full length of the Gold Coin group.

The development on this group is as follows: On the Maggie E. there is a 500 foot tunnel of which 200 feet is driven on the ledge and fair values in the pan are shown. On the Victory claim a crosscut tunnel at 75 feet in, encountered a vein which was drifted on a distance of 70 feet. Values along the drift are shown and in the face of the drift there is 3 ft of quartz which assays \$13.50 a ton, 75% free milling.

On the Enterprise Claim there is a drift 100 ft on the vein showing small values. A crosscut on the High Ore claim 100 feet in will need to drive 25 ft further on to cut the ledge. The veins mentioned on these several claims are all separate and distinct veins.

Blank (Jack) Blacu

Gold

6/46

NAME OLD NAMES PRINCIPAL ORE MINOR MINERALS

T R S
near Canyon City -
Grant Co. COUNTY
Canyon Area AREA
ELEVATION
ROAD OR HIGHWAY
DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Dogamin Bull 143 page 20

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S)

Address

OPERATOR

Table with 4 columns: Name of claims, Area, Pat., Unpat.

Table with 4 columns: Name of claims, Area, Pat., Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

Black Jack Group

Gold

0146

NAME	OLD NAMES	PRINCIPAL ORE	MINOR MINERALS
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10S	34E	Sec. 24	
T	R	S	

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Oregon Metal Mines Handbook 14B:74

..... Grant COUNTY

..... Greenhorn AREA

..... ELEVATION

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY

..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) Floyd Sherwood

Address John Day, Ore.

OPERATOR

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.
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Black Jack x

Black 1 x

Black 2 x

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.
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EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

BLACK JACK GROUP (Gold)

Greenhorn District

Greenhorn Area

Owner: Floyd Sherwood, Box 72, John Day, Oregon. Former owner Krise Mell, Austin, Oregon.

This property consists of 3 unpatented claims known as the Black Jack and Black 1 and 2 located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the Morning Mine, probably in sec. 24, T.10 S., R.34 E. There is a cabin on the property, but no other equipment.

The country rock is serpentine which is cut by narrow stringers (1 to 2 inches) of quartz and gouge. The value of the stringers is usually low, but occasionally small pockets are found which run as high as \$900 per ton.

Informant: Floyd Sherwood, H.K.L. (9/12/40).
