SILVER BELL-SILVER HILL CLAIMS

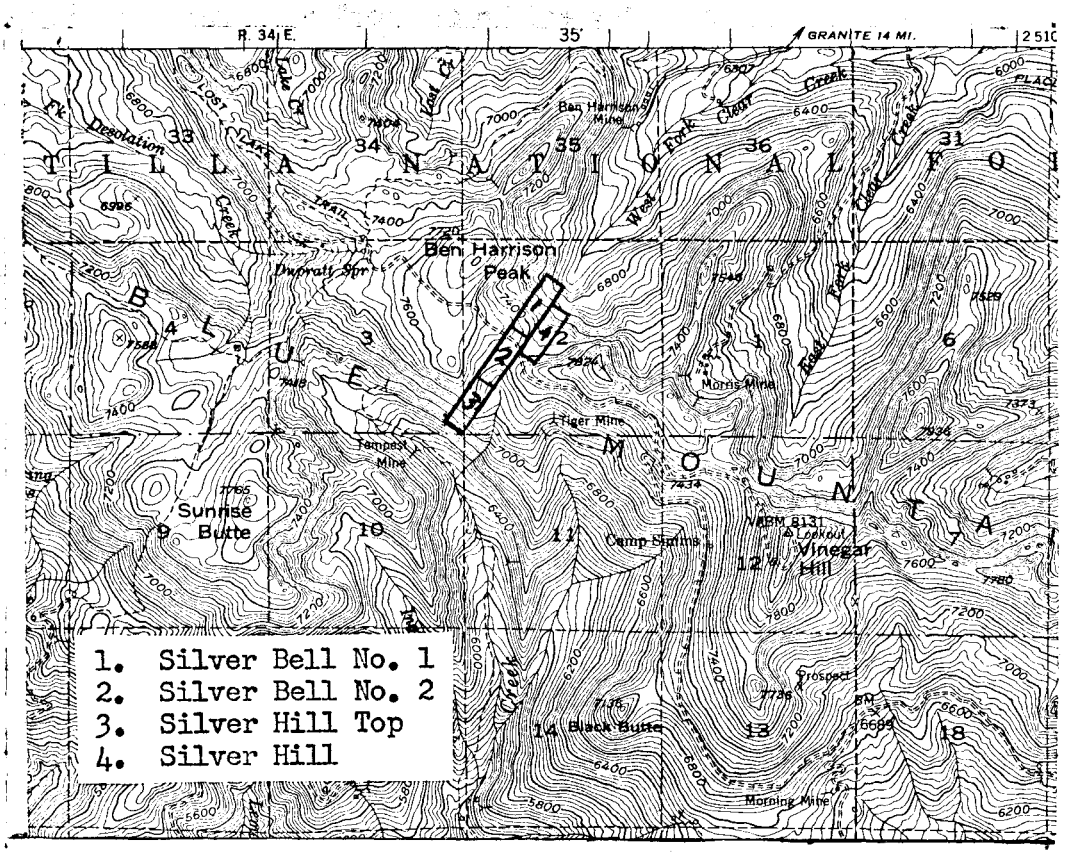
Greenhorn District
Grant County

Ownership: Four unpatented lode claims held by Ronald Begg, William Wright and Elmer Crowley. The Begg-Wright address is John Day, Oregon.

Known as the Silver Bell No. 1 and 2, the Silver Hilltop and the Silver Hill, the claims were taken up early in July, 1965.

Location: Astraddle the summit of Greenhorn Mountain, in T. 10 S., R. 34 E., Sections 2 and 3 as per illustration on the map below, the base of which is a copy of a portion of the USGS Bates quadrangle, scale 1" = 1 mile, contour interval 40', issued 1953.

Claim boundaries as indicated on this map are of sketch accuracy only. Access to area is by way of the Vincent Creek road from the Middle Fork of the John Day River below Bates.



History: Two groups of early vintage prospect pits and development tunnels exist on the land covered by the present claims. The largest of these groups, the one with the most pits and the longest tunnels, is located on the Silver Bell No. 1 and the Silver Hill claims in the area where steep topographic conditions prevail at the head of the West Fork of Clear Creek. The other cluster of early workings is located on the Silver Hilltop claim in the portion that covers the steep northeastern flank of Granite Boulder Creek.

Shipments of hand-cobbed ore are understood to have been made to the Sumpter Smelter (operative from 1904 to 1907) from the Clear Creek workings but the identity of the operators is not currently known. It is known, however, that the work on the Granite Boulder Creek location was performed by Mr. S. S. Richardson at a somewhat later date. It is understood, also, that Richardson packed sorted highgrade from his principal tunnel but the disposition of this ore is not known. In any event the amount could not have been great as the tunnel embraces a drift length of not more than 35 feet on a two-foot vein of lenticular quartz.

Several years ago Mr. Begg cleaned caved debris from the portals of some of the tunnels to the extent needed to afford temporary access for inspection. Currently, the present claimants have dozed the overburden from two of the veins at some five or six places on the strength of the trends observed in the tunnels and by old surface pits. No evidence exists to indicate that any significant amount of other work was done on these prospects during the interval between that represented by the early development and re-evaluation efforts started by the present claimants.

General: At the time of the visit on which this report is based the dozer cuts had been trenched to the depths needed to reveal vein matter but they were not shaped up sufficiently well to reveal vein attitude and dimensional details in a manner suitable for measurement and sampling. Also, enough new debris had sluffed from the principle tunnel portals to render access impracticable, mostly because of impounded water. Under the circumstances, vein trends, widths and wall rock relationships can be described only superficially.

Granodiorite constitutes the prevailing bedrock underlying all claims. In this three veins are exposed by the various workings on both the Clear Creek and Granite Boulder sides of the mountain. When not vertical these dips vary steeply to the southeast and they appear to be generally parallel with a northeasterly strike. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are the predominant sulphides. Grey copper and probably sphalerite are present to a lesser extent and molybdenite is reported. At least two generations of quartz exist, one dense, hard, and difficult to break; the other friable

and easily broken. Limonite is locally abundant but appears to be erratically distributed and present mostly in areas of fracturing. Associated vein matter consists of gouge, sericite and kaolinized country rock.

The veins are comprised of the foregoing components in amounts that appear to vary appreciably from place to place in a manner that indicates a succession of dislocations and movement during the course of mineralization. Vein widths vary likewise and range from three feet downward. Alteration of the wall rock is also variable and appears to range from negligible in amount to as much as ten to fifteen feet locally on each side of the vein.

The similarity in dip, strike trends and mineralization between the veins in the two exposed areas suggests continuation between areas throughout the terrain occupied by the Silver Bell No. 2 claim and the adjacent undeveloped portions of the Silver Bell No. 1 and the Silver Hilltop claims. Traces of float in places in this undeveloped area support this inference; however the overburden is too widespread and the float localities are too sparse to justify saying that the veins in the two sets of exposures represent absolute continuations of each other. Nevertheless, the inference is not to be discounted. Furthermore, the veins on the Silver Hilltop area appear to line up with a group of similar veins belonging to the Tempest mine located on the opposite flank of the Granite Boulder Creek canyon. Again, however, the correlation cannot be described as absolute since the cuts on the Silver Hilltop are separated from the nearest Tempest workings by an interval of nearly a quarter of a mile of valley fill rubble and talus in the Granite Boulder Creek Canyon.

Dumps at the early pit sites consist of straight pit-run rock while at the tunnel portals there are separate dumps in which vein material has been stockpiled. It is believed these vein matter dumps represent reject material from which the early shipments were sorted. In any event these various dumps constituted the only vein material readily available for sampling at the present stage of prospect re-evaluation. Sample descriptions and assay results are as follows:

Sample ZB74: Six and one-half pounds of small chips gathered at close intervals from exposed margin (1' high, 3' wide x 12' long) of partially overgrown dump located at portal of old 50' to 70' tunnel situated on the northwestern-most of three parallel veins and on the northeastern-most end of the Silver Bell No. 1 claim. This dump is reportedly comprised of reject vein matter from which shipping grade ore was cobbed.

Assay: Au 0.04 oz./ton, $1.40
Ag 0.30 oz./ton, 0.38
Mo 0.05%

Sample ZB75: As above, but six pounds, fourteen ounces in weight and gathered from a 10 x 12 foot area of exposed dump at the portal of a 250 to 300' tunnel on the middle of the three vein series. Located on northeastern end of Silver Hill claim which adjoins the Silver Bell No. 1 on the southeastern side.

Assay: Au 0.10 $3.50
Ag 1.84 2.38
Mo Trace

Sample ZB76: Four and one-half pounds of chips taken at close intervals across a twenty foot exposure of granodiorite fractured by narrow, parallel, iron-stained seams at one to two inch intervals. This exposure is located about 50' west of sample No. 2 and the strike of the parallel seams parallels the strike vein at the No. 2 sample site.

Assay: Au 0.02 oz./ton, $0.70
Ag Nil
Mo Trace

Sample ZB77: Six pounds and nine ounces of chips from a 10-foot exposed strip of a small overgrown dump located on the Silver Bell No. 1 claim near the original Greenhorn townsite. This dump could, and probably does, represent pit-run vein material as there is here no history or evidence of previous sorting. Recent dozer stripping adjacent to this dump indicates a shear zone 25 to 30 feet wide and also the take-off of a spur vein.

Assay: Au 0.01 oz./ton, $0.35
Ag 0.30 oz./ton 0.38
Mo 0.02%

Sample ZB78: Seven pounds and six ounces of chips from a 12' distance along the crest of a dump at test pit on an off-shoot vein which diverges from the main vein at the general location represented by Sample No. 4. Because of their derivation from near-surface sources, these dumps (as represented by Samples No. 4 and 5) contain much more oxide and less sulphide mineralization than do the dumps represented by Samples No. 1 and 2.

Assay: Au 0.03 oz./ton, $1.05
Ag 8.60 oz./ton, 11.01
Mo Trace

Sample ZB79: Channel cut across 8" section of vein on wall of cut leading to portal of the old Sims Richardson tunnel on the southwestern portion of the Silver Hilltop claim. Access to tunnel obscured by caved debris but full vein width appears to be around two feet according to indications observable above the crest of the debris pile. Sample weight four pounds, five ounces.

Assay: Au 0.22 oz./ton, $7.70
Ag 27.0 oz./ton, 34.91
Mo Trace

Sample ZB80: A composite of seven pounds and ten ounces of chips from old dump at Sample No. 6 location. This is probably reject material from which high-grade material has been sorted.

Assay: Au 0.32 oz./ton, $11.20
Ag 33.60 oz./ton, 41.44
Mo Trace

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Report by: NSW
Property visited: July 25, 1965
Informant: Ronald Begg

SILVER BELL, SILVER HILL CLAIMS
NAME

OLD NAMES

Gold & Silver
PRINCIPAL ORE

MINOR MINERALS

10 S
T

34 E
R

2 and 3
S's

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Grant ..... COUNTY

Greenhorn ..... AREA

..... ELEVATION

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

Vincent Creek ..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY

..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) Donald Begg ..... Address John Day, Oregon .....

William Wright ..... John Day, Oregon .....

Elmer Crowley .....

.....

OPERATOR .....

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.
Silver Bell No. 1			x
Silver Hill			x
Silver Hilltop			x

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

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