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STATE DEPT OF GEOLOGY
& MINERAL INDS.

Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

R3M

702 Woodlark Building
Portland 5, Oregon

VINCENT CREEK GOLD & COPPER PROPERTY (Au,Cu,Ag)

GREENHORN DISTRICT
GRANT COUNTY

Examination of this property was made on a request basis, the objective being to determine the relationship of the new tunnel to the shaft.

Owner-Operator: Vincent Creek Gold and Copper Company. This Company was incorporated in Oregon in 1907. Mr. Burton Miller, Bates, Oregon, is president and Mrs. Myral Lewis, Stockton, California, is secretary.

Location: T. 10 S, R. 35 E., Sec. 31 & 32. The sections given here were reported by Mr. Miller and are presumed to be correct although they differ from those given on the attached report by G. E. Stowell.

Area: Six unpatented lode claims known as the Nellie May, Daisy, Best, City, East Slope and Champion.

History, Geology Development & Topography: Attached is a report by G. E. Stowell, Assistant Mining Engineer of the Oregon Bureau of ^{Minerals} Mineralogy, 1917. This report is offered here as it is believed to describe the prevalent geologic conditions adequately.

New development consists of a tunnel as shown on the accompanying map. This tunnel was designed to contact the Miller Shaft, but missed its objective as is shown. The tunnel is run in granitic or dioritic rock for the most

part excepting for a few feet near the face where the rock penetrated is greenstone.

As the Miller Shaft was inaccessible no observations could be made on the reported veins there-in. It can be said that but meagre indications of mineralization are to be seen in the tunnel which is 40 + below the collar of the shaft.

Report by:	N. S. Wagner
Date Examined:	July 20, 1948
Date Report:	July 21, 1948
Informant:	Mr. Miller who supplied Stowell's report & maps
Published Reference:	Dogami 14 B - 95 Parks & Swartley, 16:228

VINCENT CREEK GOLD & COPPER CO.

AUSTIN, OREGON

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The property of the Vincent Creek Gold & Copper Company is located in the south one-half of Section 19, and north half of Section 30, Township 10 South, Range 35 East, about five miles by wagon road north of Austin and 1-1/2 miles from the head of Vincent Creek.

The property consists of five claims, as follows: Champion, Nellie May, Daisy, East Slope, Best and City, none of which are patented. The group was located some years ago and abandoned after some development work had been done. Mr. Burton Miller later located the ground and organized the present corporation December 5th, 1907; capitalized for \$200,000, par value \$1.00. Mr. Miller is president.

This group lies within the Whitman Forest Reserve on a comparatively low hill, oblong in shape with axis striking about north-south, and on the east side of Vincent Creek. The hill is thinly wooded, with fine white pine, some fir and scattered juniper, greasewood and sage. The soil is thin and scanty on the upper hill but deepens near the bottom sloping rather gently on the east and northeast to Vinegar Creek. On the west the hill drops off steeply to Vincent Creek. The Oregon Lumber Company owns all timber in the surrounding country on deeded ground and has a contract with the Government to remove the timber within the Reserve and is now building a logging road into the section to carry the logs to the mills at Austin. This logging road will probably be extended up Vincent Creek.

GEOLOGY

The essential geologic feature as concerns the property in question is an intrusion of granitic rock into older greenstones, perhaps basalts or andesites. This older greenstone is evident in many places about the base of the hill on the south slope and in the bed of Vincent Creek where it shows as coarse-grained outcrops. In other places serpentine, with streaks of talcy material, appears. On the East slope the greenstone shows in surface cuts as weathered and reddish decomposed material and soil and intrusive dykes and sills of light colored felsite rock are also seen. On the north side of the hill a prominent serpentine area is well exposed in the bottom of a shallow gulch where some \$12,000 in coarse gold was recovered from placer operations.

The main body of the hill and extending westward to form a waterfall of approximately 20 ft. on Vincent Creek is occupied by the granitic intrusion. Near its borders and in dykes leading from it the rock has a

pronounced felsitic texture, becoming more crystalline at the top and center of the hill. Toward the southern extremity of the hill it apparently grades to a darker colored rock which might be designated as a horn-blend granite, or possibly diorite, suggesting that the intruding granite had absorbed the more basic material of the intruded greenstone.

It would seem that the intrusion of granite developed zones of weakness along its borders which offered passage for silica and mineral bearing waters to circulate and deposit more or less irregular, bunched masses of quartz containing chalcopyrite, and pyrite, the mineralization extending perhaps into the older greenstones to form leaner material in places. Some time later after the mineralization took place a second movement occurred and naturally this border zone offered the most favorable plane for movement and the deposits of quartz and sulphides became involved in the movement, the extent of which is not apparent. From a study of the copper bearing material, however, considerable crushing action must have taken place and the quartz material, being more resistant to withstand the pressure, has been rounded into boulder-like form so that now it has the appearance somewhat like that of "conglomerate" and the term is locally used to designate such crushed copper bearing material.

The above condition prevails at three different places on the property: 1st, the largest and most explored showing is that at the small shaft and tunnel near the hill-top on the Daisy claim; 2nd, at a small surface cut on the East Slope claim, and 3rd, at a similar cut on the Champion claim on the northwest slope. The distance between these showings on the East Slope and Champion claim is over 1400 ft.

The general appearance of the topography about Vincent and Vinegar Creeks and the surrounding ridges indicate that the region has been subject to glaciation. The gulches and creek beds are well rounded and "U" shaped, while the upper reaches of the smaller tributary creeks present a rounded scooped-out appearance. The scarcity of thick mantle rock on the slopes and the presence of large quartz boulders, well rounded and smooth and apparently of foreign origin are also strong evidence of glaciation.

DEVELOPMENT

HILLTOP WORKINGS (See Cut # 1): The developments in the Hilltop workings consist of a shallow tunnel about 40 ft. in length, a shaft known as Miller's shaft, about 25 ft. deep, a second shaft about 10 ft. deep with an incline connecting it with Miller's shaft, and a third shaft removed 60 ft. toward the southeast from the Miller shaft and known as the Fox Shaft. At these workings, designated as the Hilltop workings, the crushed zone of greenstone, containing copper bearing quartz and greenstone boulders, is fairly well exposed but, due to movement and distortion of the rocks, the dip and strike is not well apparent. As indicated on the cut, the mineral bearing zone has a width of approximately 10 ft., dipping about 32 degrees westerly in the incline leading from the tunnel and 30 degrees south in the incline connecting the two small shafts so that it would appear that the crushed mineralized zone at this point occupies a rounded dome-shaped position as though it had been folded over. In the incline and Miller's shaft, and also in the tunnel, the line of demarcation between the granite

and the mineralized greenstone is very apparent. The Fox shaft, 37 ft. deep, is sunk entirely in granite which has been designated variously as diorite and horn-blende granite. It was thought by Mr. Fox who sunk this shaft that it would eventually reach the mineralized zone at depth, but there seems to be no good evidence to warrant such an opinion.

The copper bearing material is low-grade and it would be my judgment that at no place would a representative sample show as much as 5% copper. The boulders of quartz and greenstone material carrying chalcopyrite and pyrite vary greatly in size, some being the size of marbles and others ranging to masses four or five feet in diameter. When broken open they show fresh, unaltered chalcopyrite, even within a few feet of the surface of the ground. Comparatively little oxidation has taken place. Some copper carbonate is to be observed in the shafts and inclines in the form of malachite and azurite but the sulphides enclosed in the pebbly material are little affected. The workings are too near the surface to have any amount of water and the only water seen was standing in the bottom of the Miller shaft.

EAST SLOPE CUT: The cut on the East Slope is nothing more than a shallow pit and the information gained at this point is very meager. (See Cut #2). It is sufficient, however, to prove that the shattered mineral bearing zone exists at this point on a contact between the granite and greenstone. A small gossan apparently prompted the digging at this place. This gossan appears as reddish, porous quartz material, intermixed with greenstone and stained reddish with iron oxide. It was not known that copper occurred at this place, but after digging into the rock and breaking into nodules of the more dense pieces of quartz copper sulphides were found unaltered not more than 18 inches below the top of the surface soil. The contact of the granite and the copper bearing breccia dips about 30 degrees to the west, as nearly as could be ascertained, but the mineralized zone is narrow.

CHAMPION CUT: The work done here was even more unsatisfactory than on the East Slope claim. However, a mineralized zone of about 10 ft. is displayed on a granite contact and a small amount of copper minerals (sulphides and carbonates were found in place). The mineralization at this point is apparently less than at the Hill-top workings and in the lower tunnel.

LOWER TUNNEL: The lower tunnel is the most extensive piece of development work on the property. The tunnel enters the hill on the creek level just at the foot of the little Falls mentioned above and runs north-easterly for the purpose of cutting the ore body beneath the Hill-top workings. The tunnel is now 210 ft. in length and is run in hard granitic rock. It is possible that at the point where the waterfall occurs and where the tunnel enters that some movement has occurred to account for the Falls. A break in the rocks at this point with a possible faulting was observed. At a distance of 160 ft. from the portal of the tunnel a change in the character of rock was noticed. The rock appears softer, more altered and has allowed freer passage for water. At this point a small side drift was driven to the north with no results. Upon continuing the tunnel a prominent slip, dipping 32 degrees north and striking north 70 degrees west, was encountered (See Cut #3). At this point about 7 ft. above the floor of the

tunnel an irregular mass of copper bearing quartz was found, weighing approximately 1000 lbs. This material would assay perhaps 10% and is the best ore that has been found on the property. The slip at this point, was followed downward to the north for about 5 or 6 ft., and upward to the south some 15 or 20 ft., displaying lowgrade copper bearing greenstone in both sections. The material is too low grade to be of workable value. An assay would probably give less than 1% copper. Except the bunch of high-grade ore mentioned above, the copper bearing material at this place does not show much quartz. The ground is much broken and altered and carries veinlets of calcite and some quartz. Secondary pyrite and marcasite are to be seen on fracture faces. In this chamber there is a quantity of much accumulated and it is estimated that about 200 tons of this low-grade material is on the dump and in the chamber. According to assays secured by Mr. Miller on this low-grade material, there was found to be present from 1 to 2% copper, \$1.50 in silver and \$1.00 in gold. The breast of the tunnel at present is in very hard dense rock, which, for a better term, is here designated as felsite and shows no copper. According to the survey it will be necessary to drive this tunnel 481 ft. further to get under the hill top workings. The present face of the tunnel is now 291 ft. vertically below the Hilltop tunnel. In making the survey the portal of the lower tunnel was assumed to have an elevation of 1000 ft., so that all elevations indicated on the map are referred to this datum plane unless otherwise specified.

CONCLUSION

It would seem that the copper bearing material has been deposited about the border of a granitic intrusion into older and more basic rocks. Later movement has crushed and displaced this material. The amount of displacement and the extent of the copper bearing breccia can only be speculated upon. It is certain from the appearance of the sulphides found, locked up as they are in massive quartz, that no secondary enrichment has taken place. Glaciation has been too recent and weathering effects too small to expect any secondary enrichment whatsoever. It is possible that with future development more of these isolated masses of quartz containing chalcopyrite might be encountered, or that the crushed zone might display copper bearing material of sufficient richness to make milling or shipping ore. There is, however, no evidence to warrant a positive statement to that effect. The value of the property is entirely speculative and it would be my judgment that no one except an individual or corporation of considerable means would be justified in spending money in further development.

(Signed)

G. E. Stowell

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Report by: N. S. Wagner
Date of Exam: July 17, 1946

Vincent Creek Placers (placer gold)

Greenhorn District
Grant County

- Operator: Associated Dredging Company--Bates, Oregon. This is a partnership. W. A. Hilliard and Ira Proud are directing the operations. Other partners are J. D. Oscar, Elwood and Harry Welch.
- Owner: Mr. Collins, Spokane, Washington.
- Location: On Vincent Creek in T 11 S, R 35 E, Sections 6, 7, 18.
- Area: Placer claims covering approximately 3 miles of Vincent Creek Channel.
- History: There have been numerous small-scale placer operations on Vincent Creek in the past (Vincent Creek Placers Dogami 14B). These were sporadic and widely separated. In general, exploitation was conducted mostly on benches in the lower reaches of the creek.
- Development: This company is in production, operations having begun early in June, with equipment transferred from the company's Burnt River property.
- Geology: This is a normal creek placer. Operation to date and previous testing has disclosed the bedrock to average 10 feet in depth and the channel to be as much as 300 feet in width. Hilliard figures that 70% of the gravel handled during current operations is plus 3/8 mesh. Boulders are common, but the dimensions are such that most of them can be handled by a 3/4 yard shovel. The gold is mostly fine and reportedly spotty in its occurrence. The volume of gravel moved to date is insufficient to give a reliable average value for the ground at this time.
- Equipment: Conventional floating unit containing a 3/8" screen and fed by a new 3/4 yard Lima shovel.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

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Vincent Creek Placers (Placer gold)----Page 2

Economics:

No known problems or conditions exist here to complicate operations or to induce more than normal operating costs. With the present equipment Hilliard estimates it will take 2 to 2½ years to work out the property.

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702 Woodlark Building
Portland 5, Oregon

Greenhorn District
Grant County

Vincent Creek Placers: Associated Dredging Company's operation

This report is supplement # 1 to a report entitled "Vincent Creek Placers" by NSW
July 17, 1946.

General: Although the exact date of suspension of operations is not known, it is known that this operation was one of comparatively short duration. A relatively large area of placer ground was worked however, due, it is understood, to the fact that the ground proved to be quite shallow. Reports as to the success of this operation vary widely and range from success in as much as good values were recovered even though yardage was small, to failure due to lack of values and to difficult mining conditions. In general all placer ground was worked-out from the confluence of Vincent Creek with the Middle Fork of the John Day River to a point upstream where the Vincent Creek channel narrows and steepens appreciably in grade.

* * * * *

Report by: N. S. Wagner
Date of report: March 13, 1950

Union Iron Works & Supply Co iron ore
 NAME OLD NAMES PRINCIPAL ORE MINOR MINERALS

Vincennes Ore & Coal Co
115 35E
 T R S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Parks & Swarthley 16:228
Boyan Bull 143:95

..... Grant COUNTY
 Greenhorn AREA
 ELEVATION
 ROAD OR HIGHWAY
 DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S)

Address

OPERATOR

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

.....

Vincent Creek Placers

Gold

NAME OLD NAMES PRINCIPAL ORE MINOR MINERALS

11 S 35 E 6-7-18
T R S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Dogami 14B:95

Grant COUNTY

Greenhorn AREA

..... ELEVATION

..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY

..... DISTANCE TO
SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) Mr. Collin

Address Spokane, Washington

OPERATOR Associated Dredging Company

..... c/o W. A. Hilliard Bates, Oregon

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY Conventual Dragline Plant