Birthday Claims — NAME

OLD NAMES

Copper-Gold — PRINCIPAL ORE

MINOR MINERALS

4 S — T

43 E — R

21 — S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Wallowa ..... COUNTY

..... AREA

about 9000' ..... ELEVATION

12 miles by trail up Lostine River from Lapover ..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY

..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) ... Harold F. Ahalt ..... Address ... Wallowa, Oregon .....

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.....

.....

OPERATOR .....

| Name of claims | Area | Pat. | Unpat. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Birthday | Full | | x |
| | | | |
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| | | | |

| Name of claims | Area | Pat. | Unpat. |
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EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

MI-21

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Report by N. S. Wagner
Date of Examination
October 6, 1943
Wallowa

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of property | Birthday Claims (Copper-Gold) |
| Owner | Harold K. Ahalt, Wallowa, Oregon |
| Location | T. 4 S., - R. 43 E., S. 21 ... |
| Area | One claim staked by Mr. Ahalt in 1939 and recorded in Enterprise, Oregon. |
| Topography | The claim is slightly under 9000' in elevation and is situated on the side of a steep peak bordering Cheval Lake. The shortest existing trail to it is up the Lostine River from Lapover and this is 12 miles in length. |
| Geology | A small lense of pegmatitic material occurs at a bend in the strike of a 20-30 foot wide basalt dike which cuts the prevailing granitic country rock of the region. This pegmatitic apparently occurs in both sides of the dike and in cracks cutting through it, but it is best developed on the long side of the bend where it is exposed by poor surface outcrops and two pits. It consists of 6 to 10 inch areas of orthoclase and comparable sized areas of quartz. The contact with the granitic country rock was not exposed but apparently was close as occasional irregularly shaped 6-8 inch pieces of granite occured with the orthoclase and quartz in ~~the~~ one pit. |

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Metallic mineralization consisted of one piece of free gold in quartz and reported good pannings from a very poorly defined seam, and copper in the form of chrysocolla and various sulphides, small bunches of which occurred very sparsely and at random throughout the pegmatite. A fluorescent light examination of the workings revealed the presence of scheelite, but in exceedingly limited amounts.

COPY

# REPORT TO MR. GEORGE KOSMOS ON THE BLUEBIRD COPPER-SILVER PROSPECT NEAR IMNAHA, OREGON

In company with Mr. Raymond Carrey on April 14, 1951, I made a reconnaissance examination of the copper and silver occurrence near the Imnaha River eight miles below Imnaha, Oregon. Imnaha is 31 miles by good road northeast of Joseph, Oregon, the terminus of a branch line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The outcrops bearing mineralization are reached by road from Imnaha post office seven miles to Simmons Ranch; hence by good trail one mile downstream on the east side of the river.

Development consists of a few small open cuts and one short tunnel, now caved.

The rocks are well exposed in the 4,000-foot canyon of Imnaha River. All except those cropping in the lower 500 feet of the canyon at this point are typical essentially horizontal flows of Columbia basalt and andesite. From Simmons Ranch downstream for about three and one-half miles erosion has exposed an area of basalt and andesite which consists of near vertical dikes and irregular masses.

It is in this material that the mineralization is found.

Two zones of mineralization were examined. One was in a vertical, north-south striking andesite dike. The average width is seven feet and 80 feet in length cropping eight feet above the general ground level on a 45-degree hillside. An open cut had been made on either end of the dike. In the cuts and in zones in the dike the principal minerals are azurite (copper carbonate) and malachite (copper carbonate) with lesser amounts of an undetermined metallic mineral. These minerals were observed in amygdules, along fractures and otherwise disseminated in the rock. However, the mineralization is localized in spots in the dike and not evenly distributed. No mineralization was found north or south of the 80-foot section and it appears to have been cut off by later intrusions of lava masses. A sample cut across a seven-foot width above the top of the south open cut assayed 1.2 per cent copper and no silver.

About 1,000 feet southeast, another zone of mineralization, but of lesser extent, was observed in a similar rock. A tunnel has been driven to intersect this cropping, but from examination of the dump the objective was not reached.

Approximately 500 feet west, copper stains in a small outcrop were seen, but again with continuity.

It was reported by Mr. Carrey that similar occurrences may be found for a distance of three-four miles down the river.

In summation, I believe the minerals accompanied one or more of the oldest andesite intrusives, but have been cut off and possibly assimilated by later dikes or masses to leave widely disconnected zones. Although these zones show high-grade spots, in general they are too low grade to be of economic value.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Melrose