

SKETCH MAP

IRON HILL CLAIM (MAGNETITE)

T.16S., R.42E., Sect. 9-10, MALHEUR COUNTY.

All cuts measured by tape as indicated below, but bearings are of assumed sketch accuracy due to inability to use compass because of adverse magnetic influence originating from the mineralization present. The profile is likewise of purely sketch accuracy.

Massive magnetite is indicated by the solid red color & the remaining portions of the cuts are occupied by disseminated ore or barren country rock, as per the notations given below. The dotted red lines delimit the inferred trace of the mineralized area as indicated by the workings and further narrowed down by observed barren country rock float.

By: N.S. Wagner
Examined May 5, 1953
Drafted May 8, 1953

The claim was taken in Sept., 1952, by Harry H. Schaffer, East Idaho Avenue, Ontario, Oregon and Ralph Y. Thurston, Pocatello, Idaho.

*First draft
Text modified somewhat on final
Portland Office Copy - Mostly
grammatical corrections*

Geologic Highlights

Basalt caps the divide between Brogan & Westfall. This divide lies a short distance (perhaps 1/2 mile) south of the claim and extends to within a few feet of the mineralized area. Otherwise the mineralized area occurs in a greenstone country rock comparable to both Gullup's Clear Creek of the Baker Quadrangle and Livingston's Permian-Triassic of the Snake River Canyon below Huntington. This pre-Tertiary belt appears to extend for a distance of several miles along the northern flank of the divide and northward to the Brogan Utility highway beginning at a point just west of Brogan. The subject claim lies on the extreme southern margin of this exposure. A belt of limestone and the distinctive brick red and vivid green shales and conglomerates of Livingston's Gypsum formation occur about a half mile north of the property. The limestone extends diagonally up the hill in a roughly south of west direction from the foothills to the divide summit near Juniper Mountain for an estimated distance of a mile, but the members of the Gypsum formation were observed only on the extreme eastern end of the belt at a point due north of the property. Cassalt dikes and local outcroppings are common in the greenstone at large, and the greenstone breaks down into a fine rubble + yellow soil which resembles lakebed soil very much in color + plant growth so that boundaries between the greenstone pre-Tertiary areas and the abundant lakebeds in the lower elevations of Willow Creek do not stand out very conspicuously when viewed from a distance.

The mineralized area of the claim is composed of both massive and disseminated magnetite. Quarburden is fairly scant and some natural outcrops exist. The presumption to be gleaned from the present workings is that the massive magnetite is present in a series of independent lenses within the disseminated zone, but more prospect work will have to be done before the situation in this respect can be clarified. Except for possible extension to the eastward as indicated below, the mineralized area is clearly demarcated by barren greenstone country rock and no other indications of mineralization were noted, or reported, as occurring in the area immediately surrounding the claim.

