

BROOKLYN AND OLYMPIA (B & O) MINE

HOMESTEAD DISTRICT:

Is 20 miles north from shipping point, Robinette, on a branch of the Union Pacific. Mine was located 40 years ago and consists of 32 unpatented lode and 2 unpatented placer claims, which are recorded in Baker County. Located in a high mountain area, the country rock is greenstone and andesite with hanging walls of andesite and greenstone foot; vein strata bearing northeast and southwest; width 3 feet to 500 feet, length 3-1/2 miles. Minerals are gold, silver and copper, assays at \$25. Water ample; power available from Idaho Power Company, nearby; timber on claims. Operated at present by one man; equipped with two shops, three ore cars; track and general mine equipment; electric power. Developed with 3500 feet of tunnels; surface work 1500 feet. This B and O dyke is the Oregon extension of the Red Lodge in Idaho. Owner is A. P. Carnaham, Homestead, Oregon.

BROOKLYN GROUP

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WALLOWA R.
HOMESTEAD
(S.R.) DIST.

The Brooklyn Group.—These claims, owned by A. P. Carnahan, are situated about 12 miles north of Homestead and about one-half mile from the river both vertically and horizontally. The location of the camp is a picturesque one, situated as it is in an open space on the edge of a heavy forest with precipitous rocky walls both above and below.

These rocks are quite similar to those at MacDougals. They consist of amygdaloids, breccias, and dense flows cut by granodiorite-porphry dikes. The amygdules are filled chiefly with calcite, although some contain calcite and epidote, and some quartz and epidote. Volcanic breccia resembling Lake Superior rocks have cementing material of calcite with small amounts of chlorite associated with it. At another point dense greenstones identical with those at the Iron Dike contain minute grains of iron pyrite.

A fault type of breccia is made up of fragments of dense greenstone with chalcopryrite and calcite as cementing material. It is a fine-grained porphyry in which there is a very finely interwoven groundmass of altered feldspars with sericite, chlorite, kaolin, quartz, and epidote as alteration minerals. Judging from these alteration

products the original was probably an andesite. The chalcopryrite is probably due to impregnation and occurs in the fracture planes and also as scattered grains.

Considerably altered granodiorite-porphry dikes contain resorbed feldspar crystals which probably indicates that the parent granodiorite is a considerable distance underneath this greenstone series. Just how far it may be, it is of course impossible to say. The presence

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of this porphyry implies a considerable influence of the granodiorite upon the deposition of ore.

The series of flows have a N.-S. strike and a dip 30° west. There are several N.-S. nearly vertical shear zones. On each side of an E.-W. granodiorite-porphry dike are quartz veins. There are several other E.-W. veins. These E.-W. veins are fissures while the N.-S. ones are shear zones of moderate widths but the mineralization of both types is quite similar. The gangue minerals are chiefly quartz with some calcite and chlorite. Barite is in one of the E.-W. veins. The ore minerals are gold and silver bearing chalcopryrite and chalcocite. The latter was found with specularite.

It seems probable that a large part of the mineralization is due to ascending currents of water from the underlying granodiorite batholith. The leaching of copper from the shattered greenstone played but a minor part.

Over 400 feet of development work has been done on these claims in crosscuts toward the shear zone and on the E.-W. quartz veins. None of the several crosscuts have arrived at the shear zone vein and no open cuts have been made upon it to demonstrate its value, although it is undoubtedly worth all such work.

Because of a misunderstanding as to the nature of the deposit, crosscuts were started instead of tracing the outcrop into a deep gulch where a drift upon the zone could have been easily started. This drift would have been in material in which at least double the progress could have been made, besides every bit of work would have given information.