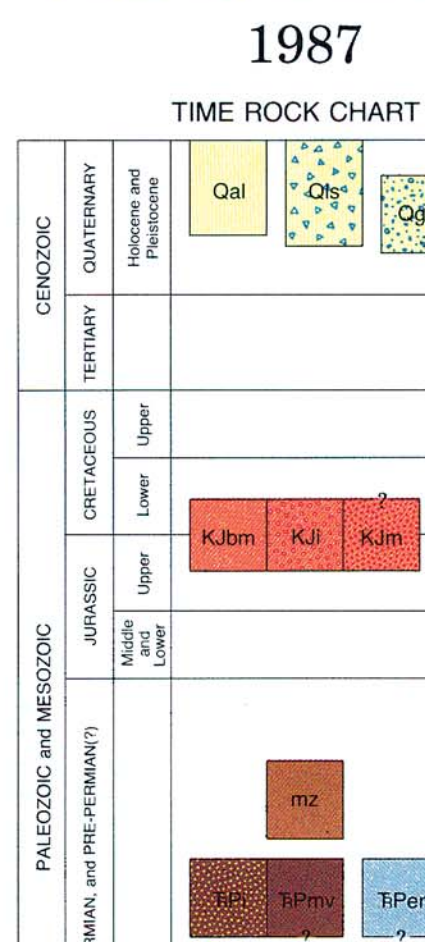
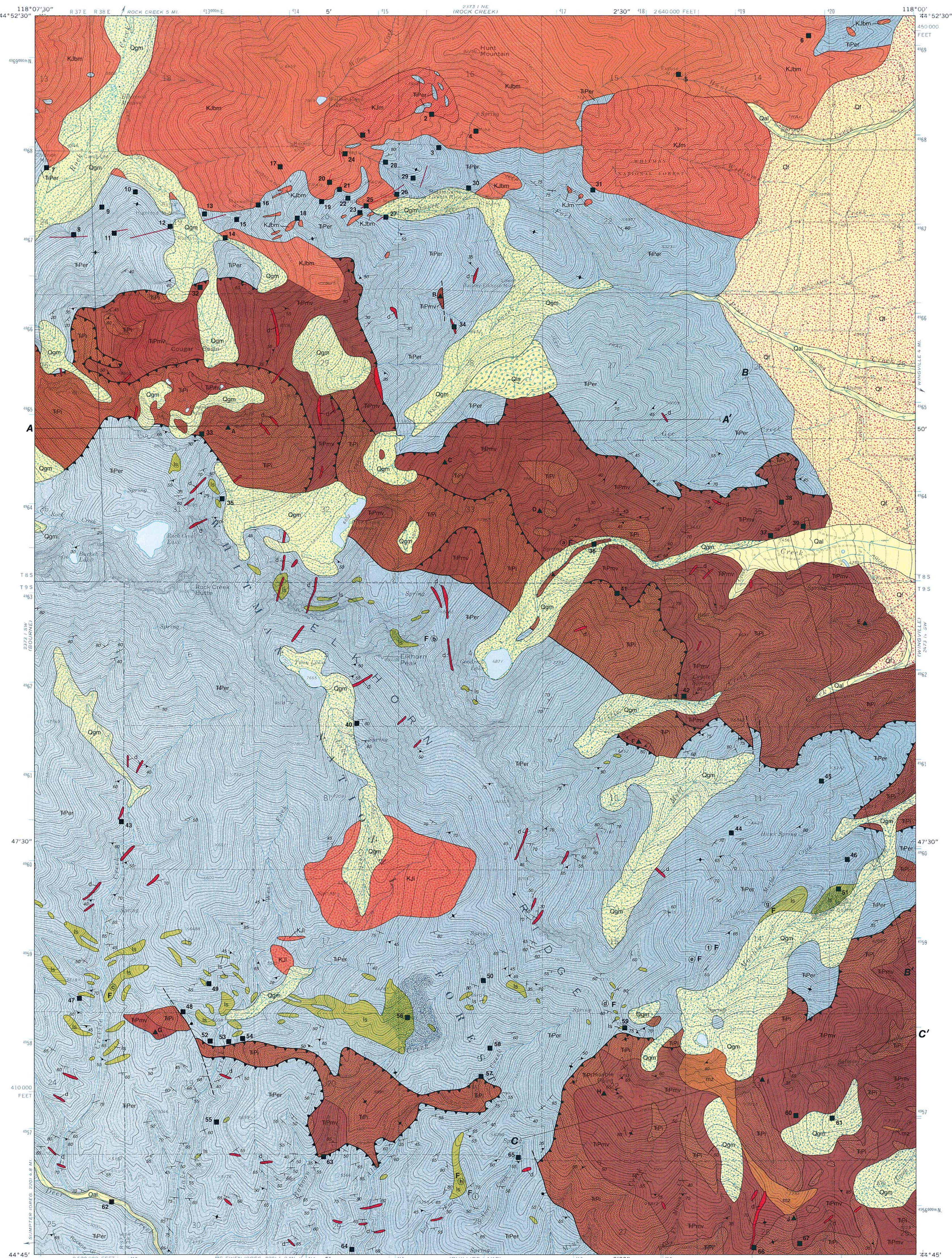


GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP OF THE ELKHORN PEAK QUADRANGLE, BAKER COUNTY, OREGON



EXPLANATION

Qal Alluvium (Holocene and Pleistocene) — Unconsolidated, poorly sorted fluvial deposits consisting of gravels, sand, and silt in channels and flood plains of modern drainage systems. Includes stratigraphic position in Goodrich Creek deposited after the failure of a small dam at Goodrich Lake in 1896.

Qgm Landslide deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene) — Unstratified, heterogeneous mixtures of soil and rock fragments resulting from bedrock failure on oversteepened slopes, typified by hummocky topography.

Qm Glacial deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene) — Unconsolidated, unsorted accumulations of boulders, cobbles, and gravels deposited during glacial times. Includes well-sorted lateral and terminal moraines of the Fine and Goodrich Creeks and talus deposits along cirque headwalls in Cougar Basin.

KJbn Fluvialite deposits (Pleistocene) — Unconsolidated, poorly sorted alluvial fan deposits consisting of a wide variety of rock types ranging from fine silt to boulders.

KJbn Bald Mountain Batholith (Lower Cretaceous-Upper Jurassic) — Mainly quartz diorite and diorite within the quadrangle. Dates for the batholith range from 124 to 159 m.y. (Armstrong and others, 1977; Fishelson and others, 1982).

KJbn Quartz diorite (Lower Cretaceous-Upper Jurassic) — Lake Creek stock of Taubneck (1937) composed of an equigranular biotite-hornblende quartz diorite.

KJbn Norite (Lower Cretaceous-Upper Jurassic) — Early mafic phases of the Bald Mountain Batholith, whose mineralogy was modified subsequent to emplacement of the main quartz diorite mass. Includes the Willow Lake norite and Black Boat quartz gabbro of Taubneck (1937). The Willow Lake norite is composed of layered and isotropic metanorite and hornblende metagabbro containing numerous xenoliths and screens of chert, argillite, and gneiss. It has been interpreted to represent hornblende Taubneck and Podrearn, 1969. The Black Boat quartz gabbro is generally a dark-colored metanorite characterized by dark-green hornblende, actinolite, and plagioclase into which quartz has been introduced along narrow fractures (Taubneck, 1937). Accessory minerals include tourmaline, biotite, and pyrite.

KJbn Dikes (Lower Cretaceous-Upper Jurassic) — Dikes, chiefly equigranular monzonitic to dioritic, composed of granitic to dioritic material, mostly alkali. Dikes cut zones of disseminated pyrite in all pre-batholith rocks and in some instances are cut by quartz veins. Only the more pronounced dikes are shown. In some areas near the north side of Elkhorn Peak, the dikes are so numerous that they form a mesh about 30 percent of the rock mass (Parker, 1914). The width of mapped dikes is generally exaggerated for illustrative purposes. The dikes generally range from 1 to 100 ft in thickness and are usually narrow and discontinuous. The more continuous dikes are composite masses composed chiefly of andesite porphyry.

KJbn The five rock units below unit d in the Time Rock Chart comprise two lithologically distinct assemblages that are stratigraphically disrupted. The rock assemblage apparently were initially formed in distinctly different tectonic environments and were later juxtaposed during large-scale tectonic transport. The rock units include metanorite (Mn), andesite (An), and diorite (D). The Mn, An, and D units are generally composed of granular, igneous-textured rocks that are randomly oriented in isotropic matrix. Mylonite zones are less common than cataclastic zones. The perthite rocks and occasionally the matrix are partially recrystallized to the general metamorphic assemblage actinolite + epidote + chlorite + albite and epidote + chlorite + albite + quartz. Rare foliated metamorphic rocks within the complex include amphibole schists that are cut by a fracture zone. Local recrystallization of the actinolite and epidote matrix to randomly oriented masses of actinolite suggests two periods of metamorphism: an early period associated with initial tectonic emplacement and a later phase related to reactivation after the development of fracture change and cataclastic textures. Age of the complex is presumed to be Permian and/or Triassic. A granulite in the Granite quadrangle has yielded a 440-m.y. and uranium age from zircon (Brooks and others, 1982). Unit is tectonically interrelated with sedimentary rocks (TPmv) as young as Late Triassic (Nestell).

TPmv Metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Late Triassic-Permian) — A sequence of interbedded and interrelated volcanic and sedimentary rocks, including calcareous argillite, sandstone, tuff breccia, basaltic tuff, dark-colored limestone, andesite, and basalt. Interbedded are rocks with andesite and basaltic tuff (C, H, and I, and J, Table 2). A limestone lens in upper part of sequence contains Late Triassic (Norian) conodonts (Eggenfeldt, 1963). The sequence is overlain by a thick sequence of andesite and basaltic tuff (K, L, and M, Table 2). Unit is tectonically interrelated with sedimentary rocks (TPmv) as young as Late Triassic (Nestell).

TPmv Elkhorn Ridge Argillite (Triassic, Permian, and pre-Permian) — Deformed sedimentary complex composed mainly of dark-colored siliceous argillite, argillite, and chert. Unit includes black carbonaceous argillite, tuffaceous argillite characterized by small subhedral plagioclase crystals, ribbon chert, and limestone (mapped separately as unit Is, sandstone, and rare limestone-clast and chert pebble conglomerates). Ribbon chert is abundant and particularly well exposed on the lower part of the ridge. Massive purple-colored cherts are exposed at the head of Little Marble Creek. Ribbon cherts elsewhere in the Elkhorn Ridge Argillite have yielded Permian and Late Triassic microfossils (Dickinson and Thayer, 1978; Biem, verbal communication, 1985). Late Triassic (Karnian) radiolaria from chert on the north slope of Elkhorn Peak include *Cocconeis*, *Pseudofoliospora*, and *Trinacropora* sp. (Biem, written communication, 1986).

Is Limestone (Triassic, Permian, and pre-Permian) — Generally lensoid masses of light-gray to dark-blue high-calcium limestone, commonly converted to medium-grained crystalline marble that occurs as small detached blocks within rock matrix. Presence of nodules and fossiliferous limestone is particularly indicative of shallow-water marine origin and suggests that the limestone masses may be allochthonous (see block Is incorporated into the presumably deeper water facies represented by the argillite and chert. Age is based on fossiliferous of Toiyah affinities (sample g, Table 3) (Coward, 1983; Nestell, 1983).

MINERAL DEPOSITS

Limestone, gold, and silver have been the chief mineral products from the Elkhorn Peak quadrangle, which includes parts of the Baker, Rock Creek, and Sumpter mining districts. The value of gold and silver mined in the quadrangle is estimated at about \$1.8 million, most of which was produced between 1889 and 1906, when gold was valued at \$20.67 per oz.

Nearly 85 million worth of crushed limestone and crushed limestone was produced from the Baboon Creek (50 and Marble Creek (51) quarries, most of which was produced by the Chemical Lime Company from 1925 to 1970. Historical information and data on the individual precious metal mines are largely from Lindgren (1901), Pardee and Hewett (1914), and Brooks and Kamp (1961).

The bulk of the gold and silver production has been from large composite quartz veins along the southern margin of the Bald Mountain Batholith, with the principal veins being the Highland and Elkhorn veins. The Lone Mountain (20) and Baisley-Elkhorn (26) Mines worked the Elkhorn vein, which is reported to be traceable for 1,800 ft on the surface (Pardee and Hewett, 1914). Two ore shoots, the Badley and Rabbits shoots, which are 850 and 150 ft long, respectively, and 2 to 10 ft wide, were developed. Although the Badley and Rabbits shoots were mined continuously to a depth of 515 ft below the outcrop, exploration at the 665- and 780-foot levels failed to develop any appreciable amount of ore (Brooks and Kamp, 1966).

The Elkhorn vein strikes N 60° E and dips 85° to the west and cuts argillite hornblende and quartz diorite. The ore shoots were chiefly in quartz diorite. Lindgren (1901) describes the ore as a "soft mixture of coarse sulfides with much crushed argillite and occasional streaks of quartz which may show chert structure... The sulfides in order of their abundance are pyrite, black zinc blende, galena, and chalcophany... Ruby silver is occasionally found."

The Highland (12) and Maxwell (15) Mines worked portions of the Highland vein, a composite vein made up of siliceous and/or calcareous carbonate-oriented masses of quartz argillite up to 28 ft in width that can be traced for about a mile. The eastern part of the vein where it approaches the quartz diorite mass was the most productive part of the vein. The Highland vein changes gradually from N 55° E on the east end to about N 75° E on the west end. According to Pardee and Hewett (1914), the vein exhibits several features indicating considerable post-mineral movement along the vein. The greater portion of the vein material is an incoherent mass of crushed argillite, quartz, and ore minerals that is bound by well-defined walls. The sulfides in order of abundance are pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, chalcophany, and tetrahedrite. The ratio of silver to gold in the ore ranged from 5.1 to 25.1.

Table 1. MINES AND PROSPECTS IN THE ELKHORN PEAK QUADRANGLE

Map No.	Name	Sec.	T.13S.	R.1E.	Elevation (ft)	Geologic Unit	Geologic description	Workings	Production	References
1	Cowdrey	17	8	36	6,000	KJbn	Small quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	300 ft shaft	None	7
2	General Sherman, Deming Group	17	8	36	7,040	KJbn, TPmv, KJbn	Quartz and argillite veins in argillite between dikes KJbn	400 ft shaft with 100 ft drift	None	7
3	Pear	16, 17	8	36	6,000	TPmv	Small quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	About 200 ft workings	None	1, 7
4	Elkhorn	16	8	36	6,500	KJbn	Narrow quartz vein with siliceous matrix	About 200 ft workings	Unknown	1, 7
5	Evans, Cob	15	8	36	5,800	KJbn	Narrow quartz vein with siliceous matrix	Several hundred feet shaft	Small	1, 6, 7
6	Narrow vein	14	8	36	4,000	KJbn	Quartz veins in quartz diorite	Shafts shafts and workings	None	1, 6, 7
7	Cherry	15	8	37	4,800	TPmv	Quartz veins in argillite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcophany, and argillite between dikes KJbn	Shafts with over 1,000 ft workings	None	1, 6, 7
8	Morgan, Highland Mosaic Group	24	8	37	4,120	TPmv	2 1/2 x 3/4 ft quartz veins with siliceous matrix and small quartz veins between dikes KJbn	250 ft shaft	None	7
9	Dobson, Highland Mosaic Group	19	8	38	6,000	TPmv	Narrow quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Shafts and discovery pits	None	7
10	Shaprock, Highland Mosaic Group	19	8	38	6,000	TPmv	10-ft quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Shafts	None	7
11	Boyan	19	8	38	7,300	TPmv	Narrow quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	About 200 ft workings, number of shafts	None	7
12	Highland vein	19	8	38	6,000	TPmv	150-ft quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Over 1,000 ft workings	Est. 200,000	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
13	Bottom, Bottom Dike	19	8	38	6,940	TPmv	Quartz vein with pyrite, galena, and sphalerite from 8-in. to 5-ft wide dikes	200 ft shaft	None	7
14	Narrow vein	19	8	38	6,900	TPmv	2-ft wide siliceous quartz vein between dikes KJbn	Shafts	None	7
15	Maxwell	19	8	38	7,100	TPmv	2-ft wide siliceous quartz vein between dikes KJbn	Over 1,000 ft workings	Est. 100,000	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
16	Murphy, Murphy vein	20	8	38	6,000	TPmv, KJbn	2-ft wide siliceous quartz vein between dikes KJbn	Over 1,000 ft workings	Est. 100,000	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
17	Narrow vein	20	8	38	6,400	KJbn	Narrow fibrous chert zone	Shafts	None	7
18	Narrow vein	20	8	38	7,200	TPmv, KJbn	1-ft wide quartz vein with siliceous matrix and small quartz veins between dikes KJbn	Shafts	None	7
19	Highland Mosaic Group	20	8	38	7,400	TPmv	Limonitic chert zone	Est. 800 ft workings; few shafts	Unknown	7
20	Morgan, Morgan vein	20	8	38	7,000	KJbn	Narrow 1/2-in. to 1-in. fibrous quartz veins with manganese nodules between dikes KJbn	Est. 300 ft workings	Unknown	7
21	Capitol Hill, Deming Group	20	8	38	7,000	TPmv, KJbn	2-ft wide siliceous quartz vein between dikes KJbn	Est. 300 ft workings	Unknown	7
22	Bossard, Bossard vein	20	8	38	7,000	TPmv	Inargillite horizon	Est. 300 ft workings	Unknown	7
23	Black Boat, Bossard vein	20	8	38	6,000	KJbn, TPmv	Shallow vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Small prospect pits	None	7
24	Highland vein	20	8	38	6,000	TPmv	2-ft wide siliceous quartz vein between dikes KJbn	Over 1,000 ft workings	Est. 300,000	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
25	Robb, Robb vein	20	8	38	7,000	TPmv, KJbn	Shallow vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Over 1,000 ft workings	Est. 300,000	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
26	Baisley-Elkhorn	20	8	38	6,400	TPmv, KJbn	Wide quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Over 1,000 ft workings	Est. 300,000	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
27	Acidic, Deming Group	20	8	38	6,000	KJbn, TPmv	Quartz vein with pyrite, galena, and sphalerite from 8-in. to 5-ft wide dikes	Shafts	None	7
28	Trout	20	8	38	7,200	TPmv, KJbn	2-ft wide siliceous quartz vein between dikes KJbn	Over 1,000 ft workings	Est. 300,000	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
29	Dobson	21	8	38	6,000	TPmv	3-ft wide siliceous quartz vein between dikes KJbn	Est. 300 ft shaft	None	7
30	Dickens	21	8	38	6,000	TPmv	Narrow quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Est. 300 ft shaft	None	7
31	Narrow vein	21	8	38	6,000	TPmv	Inargillite horizon	Prospect pit	None	7
32	Randall and Coy	19	8	38	7,000	TPmv	Chert zone in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	8, 9, 20, 21
33	Randall vein	19	8	38	6,400	TPmv, KJbn	Thin quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	8, 9, 20, 21
34	Narrow vein	20	8	38	6,000	TPmv, KJbn	6-in. quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
35	Leifer	20	8	38	7,200	TPmv, KJbn	Thin quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
36	Narrow vein	34	8	38	4,900	TPmv	Disseminated quartz in mafic zone between dikes KJbn	Cave shaft	None	7
37	Narrow vein	35	8	38	4,900	TPmv	Narrow quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Cave shaft	None	7
38	Narrow vein	35	8	38	4,900	TPmv	1-ft wide siliceous quartz vein between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
39	Narrow vein	35	8	38	4,900	TPmv, SH	Narrow quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Est. over 600 ft workings; four shafts	Unknown	7
40	Narrow vein	35	8	38	4,900	TPmv, SH	2-ft wide siliceous quartz vein between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
41	Narrow vein	5	9	38	6,200	TPmv, SH	Chert zone in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
42	Narrow vein	12	9	38	5,800	TPmv	Disseminated quartz in mafic zone between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
43	Narrow vein	12	9	38	5,800	TPmv	Narrow quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
44	Narrow vein	11	9	38	6,300	TPmv	1-ft wide zone of quartz cemented chert zone	Prospect pit	None	7
45	Narrow vein	11	9	38	5,800	TPmv	Wide zone of quartz cemented chert zone	Prospect pit	None	7
46	Narrow vein	12	9	38	4,900	TPmv	Quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
47	Earl	12	9	38	5,400	TPmv	10-ft limestone zone between dikes KJbn	200 ft shaft	None	7
48	Narrow vein	19	8	38	5,300	TPmv	2-ft wide siliceous quartz vein between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
49	Narrow vein	19	8	38	5,700	TPmv, SH	Narrow quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
50	Quarry, Quarry	16	9	38	6,800	TPmv	Narrow quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
51	Medals, Medal quarry	13, 14	9	38	6,500	Is	High-calcium limestone	None	None	7
52	Narrow vein	13	9	38	5,100	TPmv	2-ft wide siliceous quartz vein with fine gold and pyrite in argillite between dikes KJbn	14-ft shaft with shaft	Small	7
53	Sidney, Sidney	13	9	38	5,800	TPmv, SH	8 1/2 x 1/4 ft quartz vein between dikes KJbn	Several hundred feet workings	Small	7
54	Lake Creek prospect	19	9	38	5,400	TPmv, SH	Thin quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Several hundred feet shaft	Small	7
55	Is	19	9	38	5,300	TPmv	High-calcium limestone	None	None	7
56	Is	16, 17	9	38	4,000	Is	High-calcium limestone	None	None	7
57	Is	20	9	38	4,000	Is	High-calcium limestone	None	None	7
58	Is	21	9	38	4,200	Is	High-calcium limestone	None	None	7
59	Is	21	9	38	6,100	Is	High-calcium limestone	None	None	7
60	Parmer	23	9	38	7,100	TPmv	Large and irregularly shaped argillite and limestone in discontinuous veins and blocks	Shallow prospect pits and a 2-ft shaft	None	8
61	Narrow vein	24	9	38	4,800	TPmv	Thin quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
62	Narrow vein	25	9	38	4,800	TPmv	Thin quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
63	Narrow vein	29	9	38	5,200	TPmv, SH	2-ft wide zone of quartz cemented chert zone	Prospect pit	None	7
64	Narrow vein	29	9	38	5,000	TPmv	Zone of chert, non-related chert in argillite	Prospect pit	None	7
65	Narrow vein	29	9	38	4,400	TPmv	Zone of chert, non-related chert in argillite	Prospect pit	None	7
66	Narrow vein	29	9	38	4,400	TPmv	Limonitic zone in argillite between dikes KJbn	Prospect pit	None	7
67	Old ad	26	9	38	6,500	TPmv	Thin quartz vein in argillite between dikes KJbn	Several prospect pits and shafts	None	7, 8, 10, 11, 12

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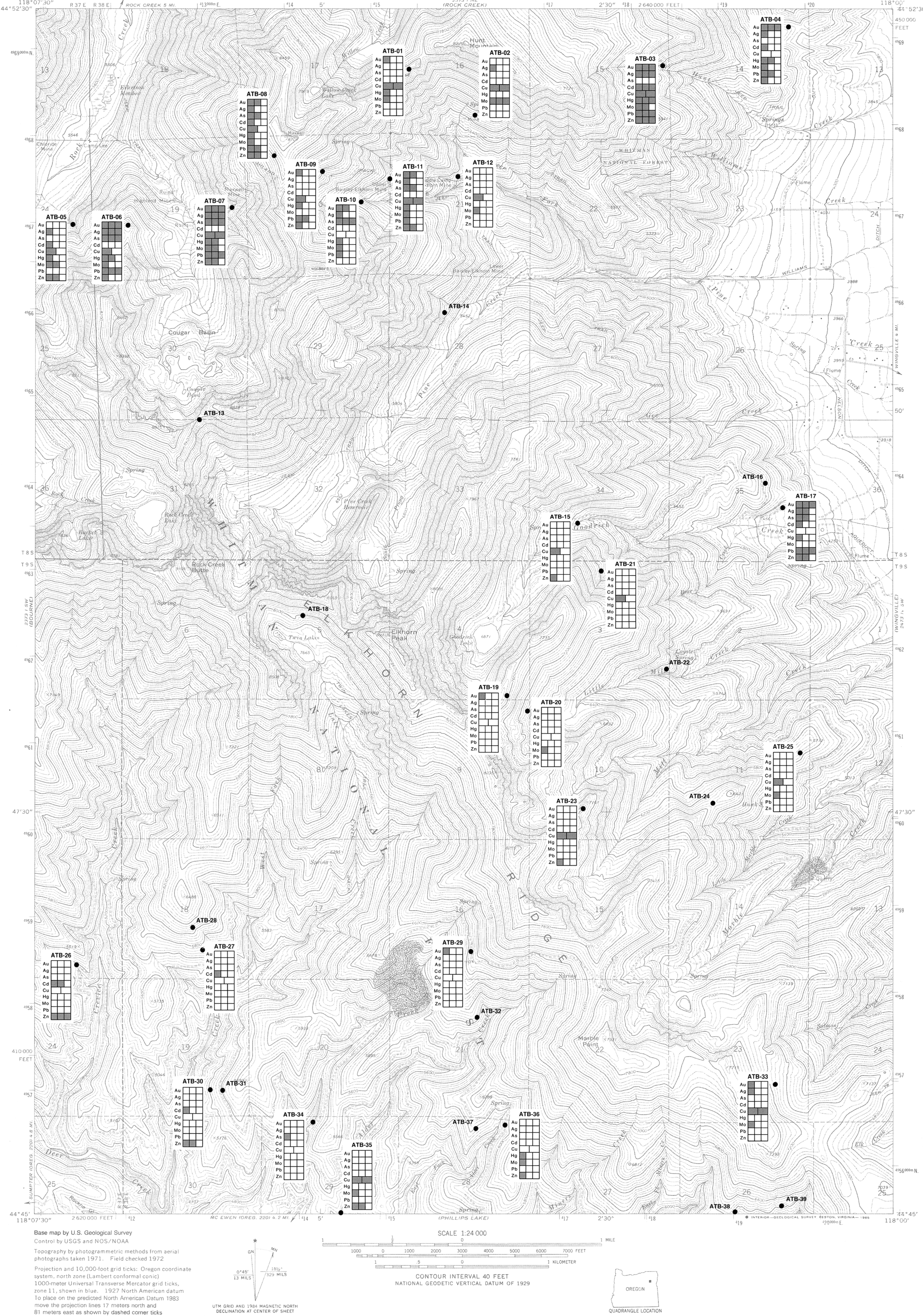
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SAMPLE LOCATION MAP OF THE ELKHORN PEAK QUADRANGLE, BAKER COUNTY, OREGON

1987



SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Dumps, prospect pits, and mineralized outcrops were selectively sampled during geologic mapping. Samples marked by an asterisk are visually selected high-grade material taken from dumps on the premise that such material represents the targeted mineralization. The other samples were collected by random grab of material, including float. Time constraints did not permit the systematic collection of truly representative samples. Properties about which there is little or no quantitative information were sampled in preference to currently active mines and well-known former productive properties. Chemex Labs Ltd. (Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.) crushed and ground the samples and determined the data reported on Table 4. Gold was determined by fire assay (AA) (10-g sample with final volume of 5 ml. Mercury was determined by cold vapor AA (1-g sample treated with HNO₃ and then HCl and made to a final volume of 100 ml). The other elements were determined by partial rather than total metal concentrations because of incomplete digestion. In particular, the values reported for As, Sb, Bi, Cu, Cd, Pb, Zn, Hg, Mn, Ni, Mo, Co, Ni, Fe, and Zn are quantitative. The values for the remaining 14 elements — Ag, Au, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, U, and Zn — are essentially qualitative per Chemex.

Quality-control check analyses were provided by Bartlett Laboratories (Sparks, Nevada). Gold was determined by fire assay (AA) (10-g sample in 1 ml. Mercury was determined by cold vapor AA (0.25-g sample, aqueous regia digestion). The other elements were determined by AA after digestion of a 2-g sample in aqua regia (HNO₃ + HCl, 1:1; final volume was 20 ml).

Table 2. CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF ROCK SAMPLES*

Map letter, Plate 1	Geologic unit	Locality	Rock type	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	FeO	Fe ₂ O ₃	MnO	CaO	MgO	K ₂ O	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅		
A.	3P1	SW 30	8	38	Metadiorite	49.47	16.53	1.69	5.03	5.77	0.18	12.30	6.49	0.06	2.30	0.17
B.	3Pw	NW 28	8	38	Amphibolite	49.47	16.53	1.69	5.03	5.77	0.18	12.30	6.49	0.06	2.30	0.17
C.	3Pw	NW 33	8	38	Meta-andesite	57.09	18.57	1.01	3.67	4.21	0.13	6.25	3.96	1.74	3.22	0.16
D.	3Pw	NE 33	8	38	Greenstone (cataclastic)	49.41	18.15	1.18	4.98	5.70	0.17	11.31	6.48	0.14	2.19	0.19
E.	3P1	NW 1	9	38	Metadiorite	55.62	15.09	0.70	4.41	5.06	0.18	7.93	7.28	0.49	1.16	0.07
F.	3Pw	NE 10	9	38	Greenstone (cataclastic)	51.64	14.10	1.66	5.45	6.24	0.18	10.43	7.43	0.02	1.68	0.18
G.	3Pw	NW 19	9	38	Metabasalt	54.91	14.13	0.96	4.62	5.29	0.17	10.59	6.56	0.04	2.60	0.10
H.	3Pw	NW 22	9	38	Metabasalt	53.16	17.46	1.15	4.55	5.11	0.19	9.33	4.43	0.00	4.31	0.21
I.	3Pw	C 23	9	38	Metabasalt	50.07	18.13	1.21	4.97	5.69	0.15	9.92	4.74	1.56	3.36	0.70
J.	3P1	NE 26	9	38	Allite	73.95	13.79	0.61	1.72	1.97	0.07	2.56	0.65	0.10	4.48	0.11

*Analyses by X-ray fluorescence at Washington State University under the direction of Peter Hooper. Analyses are normalized on a weight-free basis, and total Fe is expressed as Fe₂O₃ at an arbitrarily fixed ratio. All numbers are in weight percent.

Table 3. FOSSIL LOCATIONS

Map letter, Plate 1	Geologic unit	Locality	Host lithology	Fossil	Age	Identification	Source		
a.	3Pw	SW 34	8	38	Bedded limestone	Conodonts	Late Triassic (early Norian)	<i>Elkhorndella albertensis</i> subsp. n. of Orchard; <i>Leptocoeloceras</i> sp.	Nordlie, written communication, 1986
b.	3Pw	NW 4	9	38	Chert float	Radiolaria	Late Triassic (Karnian or Norian)	<i>Yoncus</i> sp.; <i>Pseudosiphonoceras</i> sp.; <i>Triassoceras</i> sp.	Blome, written communication, 1986
c.	1s	SE 13	9	37	Limestone block	Fossiliferous	Permian	<i>Schwagerinia</i> sp.	Nordlie, personal communication, 1986
d.	3Pw	SE 15	9	38	Chert float	Radiolaria	Paleozoic (Pennsylvanian-Permian)	<i>Thalassosira</i> sp.	Blome, written communication, 1986
e.	3Pw	SW 14	9	38	Bedded chert	Radiolaria	Late Triassic (late Karnian-middle Norian)	<i>Conoceras</i> sp.; <i>Yoncus</i> sp.; <i>Boninus</i> sp. cf. <i>B. schwaneri</i>	Blome, written communication, 1986
f.	3Pw	SW 14	9	38	Bedded chert	Radiolaria	Late Triassic (middle Norian)	<i>Batrachium(?) imbricatum</i> ; <i>Blome</i> ; <i>Yoncus</i> sp.; <i>Triassoceras</i> sp.	Blome, written communication, 1986
g.	3Pw	SW 14	9	38	Bedded chert	Radiolaria	Late Triassic (Karnian or Norian)	<i>Conoceras</i> sp.; <i>Saia</i> sp.	Blome, written communication, 1986
h.	1s	NE 14	9	38	Limestone pod	Pumiliolites	Permian (Gadagidian)	<i>Chonetes</i> sp.; <i>Neoschonetes</i> sp.; <i>Pseudosiphonoceras</i> sp.; <i>Talania</i> sp.	Nordlie, 1983; Cowart, 1983
i.	3Pw	NW 28	9	38	Limestone pod	Pumiliolites	Permian (Frasnian)	<i>Schwagerinia</i> sp.	Nordlie, verbal communication, 1986
j.	3Pw	NW 28	9	38	Chert slump block	Radiolaria	Neozoic (Frasnian)	<i>Pseudosiphonoceras</i> sp.	Blome, written communication, 1986

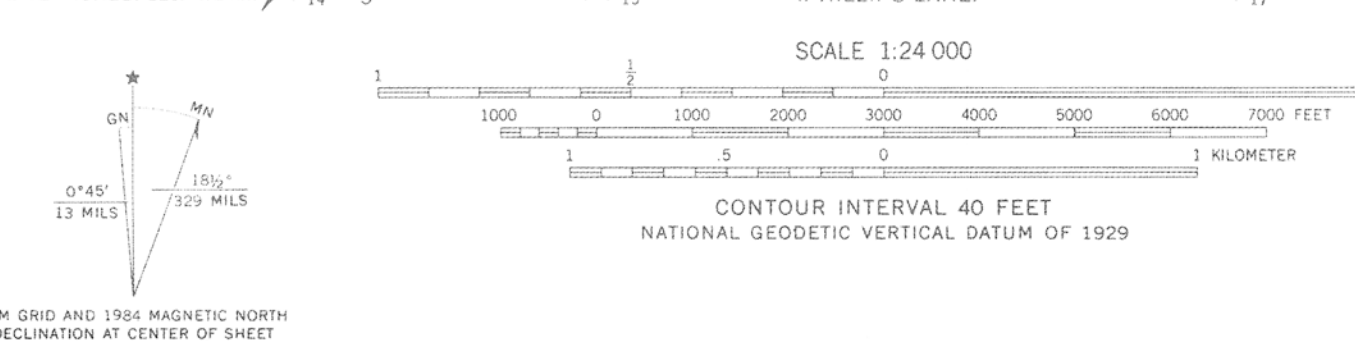
Table 4. ANALYSES OF ROCK CHIP SAMPLES*

Sample no.	Source of data	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppb)	Hg (ppb)	As (ppb)	Bi (ppb)	Cd (ppb)	Cu (ppb)	Pb (ppb)	Zn (ppb)
ATB-02	Reported	< 5	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	796	6
	QC	11	79	3.0	15	34	< 1.0	303	870	11
ATB-07	Reported	3,600	4,400	130.0	9,120	22	< 0.5	901	29	99,999
	QC	3,218	3,218	306.8	12,800	26	< 0.5	860	36	27,200
ATB-10	Reported	320	130	1.6	1,250	< 1.0	< 0.5	39	4	62
	QC	342	125	1.9	1,240	< 1.0	< 0.5	30	6	40
ATB-20	Reported	< 5	60	0.2	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 0.5	18	3	12
	QC	2	21	< 0.1	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 0.5	12	1	8
ATB-30	Reported	< 5	60	0.2	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 0.5	18	< 1	< 1
	QC	2	215	< 0.1	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 0.5	5	< 1	< 1
ATB-33	Reported	65	80	1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 0.5	750	2	10
	QC	75	75	0.7	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 0.5	650	< 1	6

Sample number	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppb)	Hg (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Field number
ATB-01	40	140	1.06	0.2	< 1.0	< 0.5	< 0.23	< 0.5	13	218
ATB-02	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-03	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-04	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-05	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-06	2,750	9,000	0.12	2,000	1,300	140	< 0.5	< 0.75	< 0.5	1,033
ATB-07	3,600	4,400	0.20	130.0	9,120	40	< 0.5	12	0.02	0.5
ATB-08	300	320	0.20	3.4	130	30	< 0.5	< 0.04	1.0	8
ATB-09	20	100	1.98	0.8	40	50	< 0.5	< 0.28	< 0.5	13
ATB-10	320	130	0.60	1.6	1,250	140	< 0.5	< 0.17	2.5	15
ATB-11	165	390	0.34	7.8	370	30	< 0.5	< 0.02	0.5	10
ATB-12	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-13	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-14	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-15	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-16	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-17	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-18	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-19	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-20	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-21	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-22	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-23	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-24	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-25	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-26	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-27	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-28	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-29	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-30	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-31	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-32	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-33	65	80	1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 0.5	750	2	10	
ATB-34	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-35	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-36	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-37	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-38	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06
ATB-39	< 5	20	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.5	118	772	< 1.0	0.06

*See discussion entitled "Sampling and Analytical Procedures" on this plate for explanation of sampling and analytical techniques and indication of which results are semi-quantitative and which are quantitative.
**Samples from mines and prospects listed in Table 1, Plate 1.

Base map by U.S. Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NGS/NDA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Oregon coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
to check on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 17 meters north and
81 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929