

contained appreciable silver. Oxidized minerals (Shenon, 1931, p. 36) are cerargyrite, cerussite, bindheimite, smithsonite, anglesite, malachite, azurite, gypsum, and oxides of manganese and iron. Sulfide minerals include sphalerite, galena, argentiferous tetrahedrite, and probably some argentite. Sulfide minerals in the 208 ore body are finely divided, hence difficult to discern, and they occur in the black crystalline limestone as well as in streaks and patches along the fracture zones. In the upper levels some of the gangue was quartz. In the 208 ore body some siderite gangue was observed.

## POMEROY

The Pomeroy mine is in sec. 28 and 29, T. 7 S., R. 11 W., a short distance north of the old Bannack-Dillon stage road. The mine has also been called the Brick Pomeroy, Silver Buckle, and Silver Belt. The property includes three patented claims, the Silver Buckle, Silver Belt, and Quebec.

The deposit was found in the 1860's and worked in the 1870's and 1880's. In 1908 and 1909 the property was worked by Amede Bessett, who produced 38 tons of ore, which yielded 3,904 pounds of lead, 491 pounds of copper, 3,476 ounces of silver, and 2 ounces of gold. This is the only production recorded for the property, which seems to have been idle from 1909 until 1966, when it was leased by Spokane National Mines, Inc. A small amount of exploration work was done by that company in 1966 and 1967, and a few small test lots of ore were hauled to the company's mill at Bannack. In 1968 the property was idle.

The deposit is in a fissure vein, which cuts Madison Limestone near the contact with granodiorite. The recrystallized limestone is white to bluish and strikes N. 15° W. and dips 18° SW. The vein strikes N. 75° E. to nearly due east and dips about 75° NW. It has been developed and mined by three or four small shafts estimated to be about 50 feet deep, trenches along the vein, and open stopes that reach surface. These workings extend along the vein for about 800 feet. The position of the workings suggest that the vein was offset by two north-trending faults, the west blocks being displaced south relative to the east blocks. Maximum horizontal displacement is about 50 feet.

The ore occurs in quartz lenses that are separated by red gouge as much as 2 feet wide. Value of the gouge is slight. A chip sample across 2 feet of gouge assayed 0.20 percent lead, 0.40 percent zinc, 1.25 ounces silver, and 0.003 ounce gold. A qualitative

test for mercury showed none. The chief ore mineral was silver-bearing cerussite. Small amounts of pyrite, manganese oxides, and possibly chlorides of silver in siliceous gangue are present in specimens found in the mine dumps.

## PROSPECT IN SW¼ SEC. 15, T. 7 S., R. 11 W.

The mine workings at this prospect consist of two adits, both driven in Quadrant Quartzite. The property is not patented and seems to have been abandoned. Nothing is known about its history or production, if any.

The lower adit trends N. 63° E., and from the size of the dump it is estimated to be at least 500 feet long. It is caved at the portal. Dump material consists of iron-stained quartzite. No ore minerals were observed.

The upper adit trends N. 89° E., and it too seems to be about 500 feet long. Dump material consists of buff and purplish sandstone. No ore minerals were observed.

## RANDALL

The Randall patented claim is in sec. 33, T. 7 S., R. 11 W., south of the Kent group, and is owned by Muriel P. Tyro.

The deposit was found in the 1860's and produced silver-bearing ore containing considerable galena. The ore occurred in replacement deposits along east-striking fissures, in white crystalline limestone. The ore shoots terminate against massive bluish-gray limestone (Shenon, 1931, p. 37).

The only production recorded from the Randall was in 1939; a shipment of 26 tons of ore yielded 322 ounces of silver and 1 ounce of gold.

## SILVER STAR (LONE STAR?)

The Silver Star property was described by Shenon (1931, p. 38). Its location in the SW¼ sec. 33, T. 7 S., R. 11 W., seems to be in error; its proper location is believed to be in the SE¼ sec. 33, T. 7 S., R. 11 W., which would make the property identical to the Lone Star mine shown on Shenon's map (1931). A location notice posted at the mine site in November 1964 is signed by H. L. Patterson and identifies the claim as the Skeets No. 1.

The country rock at the mine is white recrystallized Madison Limestone, which has been thrust over andesite of Tertiary age (Lowell, 1965). The workings are at an altitude of 7,000 feet and at approximately the same stratigraphic level as the