Mining Relics At Gold Hill, Oregon

Oct.07, 2010 inJackson County Gold, Oregon Gold, Southern Oregon GoldI

The Beeman-Martin House, home of the Gold Hill Historical Society's m
504 1st Avenue in Gold Hill, Oregon and is open Thursday – Saturday, f
information, please contact the society at: P.O. Box 26, Gold Hill, OR 97

The Gold Hill Historical Society has done an excellent job pres
of the famous Gold Hill Mining District through their museum
Beeman-Martin House on First Avenue in downtown Gold Hill,
originally built in 1901 by Josiah Beeman who leased and late
Lucky Bart Mine which was located on nearby Sardine Creek.
discovered in 1890 by Bartholomew Signorritti and Joe Cox. E
in 1892 and did well enough that he was able to build a fine t
the first indoor plumbing in Gold Hill), and was to stay in his f
descendants offered it to the Gold Hill Historical Society for th
local museum. According to the society's official history, the c
be haunted after several members of their staff reported hear
upstairs and there were numerous instances of the opening a
being moved and pictures being "thrown" off the walls. The so
to their ghost as "Willie", but he did not introduce himself to r

In addition to the usual things we see in local history displays Society, has devoted a more than usual amount of space to this is not only fitting and probably to be expected of such a it is not by any means typical of local historical societies here of which seem to regard mining as little more than a novel cu secret. Yet even in a town where some residents have actual what little small scale mining does take place within their cor here seem to take great pride in explaining how Josiah Beem gold he took out of the hills above Sardine Creek and how mu recovered from the nearby streams and hills. In Gold Hill, mi center stage and although the displays
and efforts of these volunteers is still very much a work in pr open to the public in Southern Oregon will you see as many i together in one place. Admission is free, but I'm sure they ap

Starting on the first floor of the Beeman House, we are gradu mining history with a set of pocket scales from the 1860's he and a photo here and there, but once we reach the gift shop, by all sorts of trinkets pertaining to local mining, ranging fron to old photos of mines, from post cards to refrigerator magne nails that were saved from some old ore carts that must have hillside somewhere. A look on the gift store book shelf and wi the majority of their offerings have something to do with min buy copies of Tom Bohmkers books on gold mining in Oregon on panning gold and mining history, as well as copies of the D who was a placer miner on Foots Creek in the 1880's.

In the stairwell (which Willie is said to frequent), we can find kiosks that are stuffed with local information hand outs that v home to study. Included are maps of the old Gold Hill Mining panning, a brief overview of local mining history, tidbits abou much more.

From here, we head downstairs into the basement and are m display that looks more like an old timers basement than it d Unlike other museums, you can actually touch a lot of this stu tools, rusty gold pans, framed location notices, mining claim miners lights and helmets, old photos, gold dust bags, a repr which was found locally and more. In one display case, there mounted nugget that was taken from a local creek.

From here, we can go outside onto the back porch and get to

Chilean Mill

The Chilean Mill or "Trapiche", was an improvement of the ar
manufactured in California around 1910 and was used at the
Downieville, California. The Rue Family brought it to their mi
Eagle Point, but never used it. It is powered by electric engin
left. This machine may be the only one of its kind in Oregon.
Mill. Heavy weights were attached to the chains which were d
slowly ground the mineralized quartz into a fine powder so th
separated by washing. These machines were not very efficien
making them suitable only for small operations.

This ore crusher was a big improvement on the arrastre and far more portable than a stamp mill.

Rocker Box. The hopper appears to have originally been a fruit box.

The builder of this homemade ore car ingeniously used rounds of wood (possibly cedar) for wheels. The body looks to have been hand-hewn with a from from local timber.

The ore car from the Pack Rat Mine is a little more modern.

Ore buckets were lowered into mine shafts, filled with ore and then hoisted up top where the material could be processed. These served the same purposes as ore cars which were used to transport ore from an adit or tunnel.

This 5 Stamp Mill from Josiah Beeman's Lucky Bart Mine may be the only surviving and intact stamp mill in Southern Oregon. This one was manufactured by Union Ironworks of San Francisco in 1892 and was shipped to Oregon that same year. Built of heavy timbers that are about one foot thick, the mill is a truly imposing

OregonGold.net
Finding Gold in Oregon

- Home
- Oregon Gold
- Oregon Maps
- Miners Flag
- Oregon Mining Claims
- Gold Concentrates
- Contact

Mining Relics At Gold Hill, Oregon

Filed under Jackson County Gold, Oregon Gold, Southern Oregon Gold

The Beeman-Martin House, home of the Gold Hill Historical Society's museum. The museum is located at 504 1st Avenue in Gold Hill, Oregon and is open Thursday – Saturday, from Noon til 4 PM. For more information, please contact the society at: P.O. Box 26, Gold Hill, OR 97525, Phone: 541-855-1182

The Gold Hill Historical Society has done an excellent job preserving the mining history of the famous Gold Hill Mining District through their museum which is located in the Beeman-Martin House on First Avenue in downtown Gold Hill, Oregon. The house was originally built in 1901 by Josiah Beeman who leased and later purchased the well known Lucky Bart Mine which was located on nearby Sardine Creek. The Lucky Bart was first discovered in 1890 by Bartholomew Signorritti and Joe Cox. Beeman obtained the mine in 1892 and did well enough that he was able to build a fine two story home (which had the first indoor plumbing in Gold Hill), and was to stay in his family until 1993 when his descendants offered it to the Gold Hill Historical Society for the purpose of establishing a local museum. According to the society's official history, the old building is presumed to be haunted after several members of their staff reported hearing heavy footsteps upstairs and there were numerous instances of the opening and closing of doors, objects being moved and pictures being "thrown" off the walls. The society affectionately refers to their ghost as "Willie", but he did not introduce himself to me.

In addition to the usual things we see in local history displays, the Gold Hill Historical Society, has devoted a more than usual amount of space to local mining history. Though this is not only fitting and probably to be expected of such a famous gold mining district, it is not by any means typical of local historical societies here in Southern Oregon, many of which seem to regard mining as little more than a novel curiousity, if not a dirty little secret. Yet even in a town where some residents have actually began to organize against what little small scale mining does take place within their community, the volunteers here seem to take great pride in explaining how Josiah Beeman built this house with the gold he took out of the hills above Sardine Creek and how much gold was actually recovered from the nearby streams and hills. In Gold Hill, mining history finally takes center stage and although the
and efforts of these volunteers is still very much a work in progress, in no other place open to the public in Southern Oregon will you see as many local mining relics gathered together in one place. Admission is free, but I'm sure they appreciate donations.

Starting on the first floor of the Beeman House, we are gradually given a taste of local mining history with a set of pocket scales from the 1860's here, an old vial of gold there and a photo here and there, but once we reach the gift shop, we are instantly confronted by all sorts of trinkets pertaining to local mining, ranging from gold panning concentrates to old photos of mines, from post cards to refrigerator magnets and right up to square nails that were saved from some old ore carts that must have rotted away on a nearby hillside somewhere. A look on the gift store book shelf and what we actually find is that the majority of their offerings have something to do with mining. For example, you can buy copies of Tom Bohmkers books on gold mining in Oregon here in the shop, booklets on panning gold and mining history, as well as copies of the Diary of Charles Anderson who was a placer miner on Foots Creek in the 1880's.

In the stairwell (which Willie is said to frequent), we can find a number of revolving kiosks that are stuffed with local information hand outs that visitors are free to take home to study. Included are maps of the old Gold Hill Mining District, handouts on gold panning, a brief overview of local mining history, tidbits about old mining camps and much more.

From here, we head downstairs into the basement and are met with a large mining display that looks more like an old timers basement than it does a historical display. Unlike other museums, you can actually touch a lot of this stuff. Included are old mining tools, rusty gold pans, framed location notices, mining claim maps, mineral samples, miners lights and helmets, old photos, gold dust bags, a reproduction of a gold brick which was found locally and more. In one display case, there's even a pretty nice mounted nugget that was taken from a local creek.

From here, we can go outside onto the back porch and get to the really good stuff, including the ore cars, the chilean mill, an ore crusher, several monitors, rocker boxes and of course, the 5 stamp mill from the famous Lucky Bart Mine. A brief tour follows.

The Chilean Mill or "Trapiche", was an improvement of the arrastre. This one was manufactured in California around 1910 and was used at the Brush Creek Mine near Downieville, California. The Rue Family brought it to their mine on Butte Creek near Eagle Point, but never used it. It is powered by electric engine and belt, seen at lower left. This machine may be the only one of its kind in Oregon.

A look inside the Chilean Mill. Heavy weights were attached to the chains which were drug across the ore (at bottom left) and slowly ground the mineralized quartz into a fine powder so that the gold could be easily separated by washing.
These machines were not very efficient and worked very slow, making them suitable only for small operations.

This ore crusher was a big improvement on the arrastre and far more portable than a stamp mill.

Rocker Box. The hopper appears to have originally been a fruit box.

The builder of this homemade ore car ingeniously used rounds of wood (possibly oak) for wheels. The body looks to have been hand-hewn with a froe from local timber.

The ore car from the Pack Rat Mine is a little more modern.

Ore buckets were lowered into mine shafts, filled with ore and then hoisted up top where the material could be processed.
These served the same purposes as ore cars which were used to transport ore from an adit or tunnel.

The museum has several monitors in their collection.

This 5 Stamp Mill from Josiah Beeman's Lucky Bart Mine may be the only surviving and intact stamp mill in Southern Oregon. This one was manufactured by Union Ironworks of San Francisco in 1892 and was shipped to Oregon that same year. Built of heavy timbers that are about one foot thick, the mill is a truly imposing structure nearly 20 feet tall.

View of the mill battery. The round rods are called "stems", while the spool shaped pieces are called "tappets". The curved "fins" beneath the tappets are the "cams". The bar with the horse-shoe shaped tip that is at an odd angle appears to be a "latch finger" (four more are laying at the base of the mill, uninstalled). The latch fingers, also called "lifters", "latch bars" or "finger bars", are used to "hang up" the tappets into place when the millman wished to stop the machine. To accomplish this, he would take a "cam stick", which was a wooden wedge with a piece of belt on its upper side (to prevent slipping) and grease on its underside, and he would place this on top of the cam. This forced the cam to rotate at the top, which would raise the tappet higher. Once the tappet reached its peak, he would push the latch finger into place underneath tappet. This stopped the stamp from dropping without shutting the engine down and he would then repeat this process with the remaining stamps. (Note that the tappets are in the down position). As you might imagine, millmen could often be easily identified among mining crews just by counting their fingers, because if he wasn't careful it was very easy to get his fingers or an entire hand pinched off while locking the tappets into place!

View of the lower portion of the stamp battery. Note the stamp heads.

A close up view of the stamp heads. As noted above, they are in the "down position". These have processed more ore and freed up more Oregon gold than most of us will probably ever find in our lifetimes!

Unlike other stamp mills, this one did not rely on amalgamation plates and mercury was apparently not used at the Lucky Bart. (This is supported by DEQ reports on the site of the Lucky Bart, which have yet to turn up any mercury in the soils). Once the ore was crushed to powder, it was washed down the metal slickplate and then onto what appears to have been an early shaker table which was powered by a belt and pulley.

A set of belts and wheels (which are really pulleys) make the stamps rise.

Gravity makes them fall, crushing the ore.

The rotation of this wheel/pulley (about 5 feet in diameter) raises the stamps and is powered by a belt attached to yet another smaller pulley near the front of the mill.

Though this stamp mill was probably originally powered by a waterwheel, later on, this John Deere tractor engine provided the power. This engine was manufactured in 1936, so long after Josiah Beeman gave up his interest in the Lucky Bart in 1916, this stamp mill was still hard at work. When you consider that this is a tractor engine and that the top of its smokestack is about 5 feet high, it gives you a little bit of an idea of the size of this stamp mill.

All in all, a visit to the Gold Hill Historical Society is well worth the trip and a fine way to spend part of your day.

Kerby Jackson

Josephine County, Oregon

www.western-stories.com

Tags: Gold Hill, gold hill historical society, gold hill mining district, gold mining equipment, josiah beeman house, lucky bart mine, mining museums, monitor, rocker box, Sardine Creek, stamp mill

Comments are closed.

Mining Relics At Gold Hill, Oregon

Filed under Jackson County Gold, Oregon Gold, Southern Oregon Gold

The Beeman-Martin House, home of the Gold Hill Historical Society's museum. The museum is located at 504 1st Avenue in Gold Hill, Oregon and is open Thursday – Saturday, from Noon til 4 PM. For more information, please contact the society at: P.O. Box 26, Gold Hill, OR 97525, Phone: 541-855-1182

kiosks that are stuffed with local information hand outs that visitors are free to take home to study. Included are maps of the old Gold Hill Mining District, handouts on gold panning, a brief overview of local mining history, tidbits about old mining camps and much more.

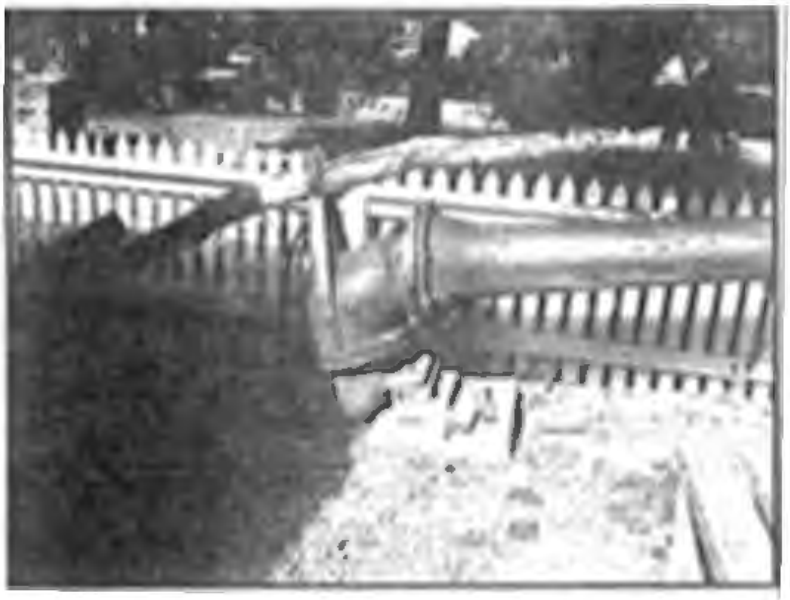
From here, we head downstairs into the basement and are met with a large mining display that looks more like an old timers basement than it does a historical display. Unlike other museums, you can actually touch a lot of this stuff. Included are old mining tools, rusty gold pans, framed location notices, mining claim maps, mineral samples, miners lights and helmets, old photos, gold dust bags, a reproduction of a gold brick which was found locally and more. In one display case, there's even a pretty nice mounted nugget that was taken from a local creek.

From here, we can go outside onto the back porch and get to the really good stuff, including the ore cars, the chilean mill, an ore crusher, several monitors, rocker boxes and of course, the 5 stamp mill from the famous Lucky Bart Mine. A brief tour follows.

The Chilean Mill or "Trapiche", was an improvement of the arrastre. This one was manufactured in California around 1910 and was used at the Brush Creek Mine near Downieville, California. The Rue Family brought it to their mine on Butte Creek near Eagle Point, but never used it. It is powered by electric engine and belt, seen at lower left. This machine may be the only one of its kind in Oregon.

Rocker Box. The hopper appears to have originally been a fruit box.

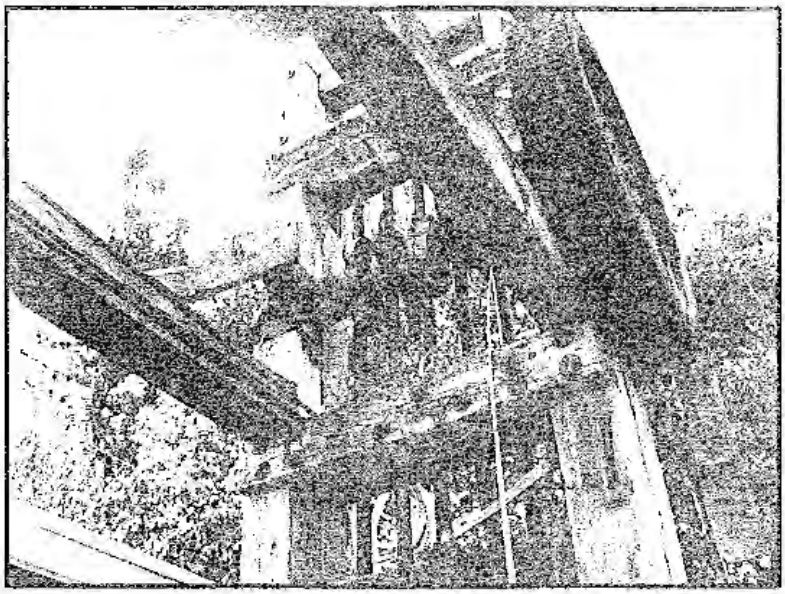
The builder of this homemade ore car ingeniously used rounds of wood (possibly oak) for wheels. The body looks to have been hand-hewn with a froe from local timber.



The museum has several monitors in their collection.

This 5 Stamp Mill from Josiah Beeman's Lucky Bart Mine may be the only surviving and intact stamp mill in Southern Oregon. This one was manufactured by Union Ironworks of San Francisco in 1892 and was shipped to Oregon that same year. Built of heavy timbers that are about one foot thick, the mill is a truly imposing structure nearly 20 feet tall.

View of the mill battery. The round rods are called "stems", while the spool shaped pieces are called "tappets". The curved "fins" beneath the tappets are the "cams". The bar with the horse-shoe shaped tip that is at an odd angle appears to be a "latch finger" (four more are laying at the base of the mill, uninstalled). The latch fingers, also called "lifters", "latch bars" or "finger bars", are used to "hang up" the tappets into place when the millman wished to stop the machine. To accomplish this, he would take a "cam stick", which was a wooden wedge with a piece of belt on its upper side (to prevent slipping) and grease on its underside, and he would place this on top of the cam. This forced the cam to rotate at the top, which would raise the tappet higher. Once the tappet reached its peak, he would push the latch finger into place underneath tappet. This stopped the stamp from dropping without shutting the engine down and he would then repeat this process with the remaining stamps. (Note that the tappets are in the down position). As you might imagine, millmen could often be easily identified among mining crews just by counting their fingers, because if he wasn't careful it was very easy to get his fingers or an entire hand pinched off while locking the tappets into place!



The rotation of this wheel/pulley (about 5 feet in diameter) raises the stamps and is powered by a belt attached to yet another smaller pulley near the front of the mill.

Though this stamp mill was probably originally powered by a waterwheel, later on, this John Deere tractor engine provided the power. This engine was manufactured in 1936, so long after Josiah Beeman gave up his interest in the Lucky Bart in 1916, this stamp mill was still hard at work. When you consider that this is a tractor engine and that the top of its smokestack is about 5 feet high, it gives you a little bit of an idea of the size of this stamp mill.

All in all, a visit to the Gold Hill Historical Society is well worth the trip and a fine way to spend part of your day.

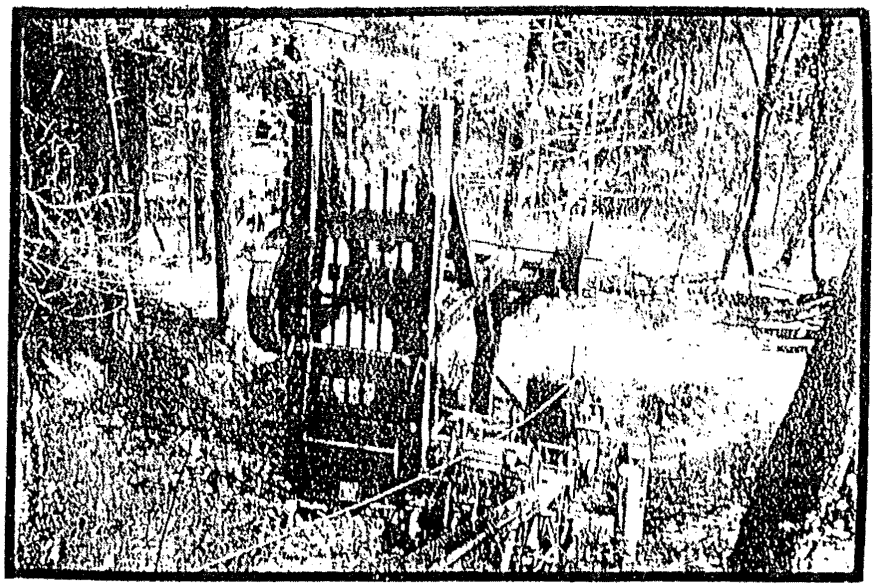
Gold Hill Historical Society
P.O. Box 26
504 First Avenue
Gold Hill, Oregon 97525
Phone 855-1182

HISTORIC STAMP MILL MOVED TO MUSEUM

The historic Stamp Mill pictured, manufactured by Union Iron Works of San Francisco in 1892, has sat in the same location on west fork of Sardine Creek since 1893 when it crushed its first ore. It was dismantled last week by a crew of volunteers and hauled to its new permanent resting place on the grounds of the Gold Hill Historical Society at 504 1st Ave.

After complete restoration which will take nearly a year, it will be on display with other antique mining machinery & devices.

10 volunteers who donated their time plus 2 pieces of heavy equipment made the move possible in one day. Our hats are off to these people who made the project possible



SEE STORY ON REVERSE

Southern Oregon History, *Revised*

The Table Rock Treaty

THE GOLD HILL LEAD.

SOME BITS OF HISTORY GRAPHICALLY TOLD BY A PIONEER.

To the editor of the *Oregonian*:

Gold Hill, Or., May, 19, '85.

Some historical incidents connected with the once-famous Gold Hill mine, situated about two miles from this station, may not be uninteresting to your readers. One morning about 3 o'clock a m., in the summer of 1853, Col. Wm. Martin, a pioneer of 1845, accompanied by a man named Barnes, rode to the residence of General Joseph Lane, in the Umpqua Valley, near the then-little village of Roseburg, and called out "hallo."

"What is wanted?" replied the general.

Said Col. Martin: "The Rogue River Indians have broken out and are murdering women and children, and we want you, General, to go to the rescue."

In twenty minutes the general was on his horse, along with Col. Martin and Barnes, riding rapidly toward the scene of hostilities. The general commanded every old pioneer whom he met to get their guns and pistols at once. The pioneers needed no persuasion; they had all of them surmounted many privations and dangers; they had good stuff in them; nor would they stand back when the lives of women and children were in jeopardy.

General Lane was soon in command of a volunteer force, together with a few regulars. Nor was he long in ascertaining the whereabouts of the Indians; he traced them to a little creek, now called Battle Creek, that empties into Evans Creek a few miles [above] the little town of Woodville. He effected a complete surprise upon the wily Indians. The first intimation the chief (old Sam) had of danger was a murderous fusillade poured into them by Lane's forces. The Indians, with remarkable self-possession, seized their guns and returned the fire. For awhile the battle waxed fierce and the bullets flew thick, but it was evident and apparent to old Sam that Lane's men were getting much the best of the fight, and his heart began to fail him. [Pleasant] Armstrong, as brave a man as ever breathed, fell, pierced through his noble heart. Gen. Lane was shot through the arm, from which the blood poured profusely. The old chief soon began to beg for quarter. Lane, however, was not inclined to listen to his gibberish. The volunteers, however, noticing that the general was pale and weak from the loss of blood, urged him to treat with the chief. He finally consented. Old Sam ordered the remainder of his warriors to cease firing. Many of his bravest ones had bitten the dust. The two leaders, Lane and Sam, walked out and seated themselves on a log for a pow-wow. Sam's daughter, a most beautiful young squaw, went with her father as a witness of her father's

sincerity. A settlement was soon had, and the two chieftains agreed to meet at Table Rock at a given date to ratify the proceedings or agreement made that day. It was further stipulated that General Lane was to bring along a certain number of friends unarmed, and old Sam was to leave an equal number of warriors unarmed to bear witness to the ratification.

General Lane selected Colonel Nesmith, Judge Deady, Colonel Martin, Captain Mosher, Bob Metcalfe and a few others. Nesmith did not approve of the plan, and he accordingly said to the general that he did not propose to go unarmed to the place selected, for the Indians were treacherous, and he thought it was folly to place themselves at the mercy of the savages. "Very well," said the general, "if you are afraid to go you can remain in camp." This nettled Nesmith, who replied, "General Lane, I think I have as little fear as you or any man on the earth, and if you put it on that ground I will go."

When the day arrived Colonel Nesmith and General Lamerick, who was in command of the regulars, held a consultation. Lamerick shared Nesmith's views of the matter. He, too, feared treachery, and accordingly General Lamerick with field glasses went to a commanding mountain overlooking Table Rock, where he could observe the maneuvers of the Indians, who were strung along the ridge, a distance of two miles from Table Rock towards Sams Valley. Finding a shade under a large laurel tree, General Lamerick seated himself on a large quartz rock that stood up some three feet out of the ground, and with his field glasses he watched with great anxiety what was going on across the river. Your readers will soon see what the battle of Evans Creek and the war of '53 had to do with the Gold Hill quartz mine.

It is proper to say that Nesmith was right in his conjectures about the Indians. There was an attempt on the part of the savages to carry out their cowardly, murderous designs, and they were only prevented from doing so by the cool bravery of General Lane, who showed no fear of their treachery. The treaty was completed. And now I will turn to the discovery of the Gold Hill quartz mine. In September of 1859 Dan Fisher went out to kill a deer. He wandered about in the mountains until quite late in the evening; finally he came to a high mountain, and noticed a quartz ledge cropping out for a distance of forty or fifty feet. He merely glanced at it, for it was getting quite late. He, however, was somewhat impressed with its appearance, so much so that he concluded to carve his name on the laurel tree that spread its branches over the ledge, and intended to return in a short time and prospect the lead. However, he failed to go back; hence he missed a fortune. In January 1860, Uncle Tommy Chavner hired a young emigrant, direct from Iowa, to work for him on his ranch. The young man's name was Hayes. One morning Mr. Chavner directed the young man to go out and look after some horses that had strayed off. The young man, in wandering around in the mountains, sat down to rest near the top of a high mountain, and he noticed some beautiful quartz rock that lay scattered around. Upon picking up the pieces he noticed that they were literally covered with gold, and accordingly he filled his pockets and returned to Mr. Chavner's and showed him the specimens. Mr. C., with characteristic cunning, said: "Be quiet about his matter. Say nothing about it, and we will go out and look after this business. I will pay you well," said Uncle Tommy, "if you will show me the place where you found those specimens."

Hayes, however, by this time became excited and could not keep his secret.

He sent some of the specimens to Jacksonville. The miners of Jacksonville became intensely excited, and the next day they racked out in every direction to hunt the place where the rich ore had been found. Old George Ish called out to Dan Fisher when he passed Willow Springs, where Fisher was working, "Why ain't you out, Dan, hunting that rich quartz lead?" Fisher replied that he believed he knew where the lead was, and he would tell him right where it was located provided he (Ish) would take him in as a partner. Ish promised he would do so. Mr. Fisher then directed him to the place, and told him that he would find D. F. Fisher's name carved on a large laurel tree that stood in a few feet of the lead.

Ish proceeded to the spot described by Fisher and found the famous ledge. There stood the laurel tree with Fisher's name cut on it. Uncle Tommy Chavner and the emigrants were by no means asleep; on the contrary, they were on the spot where young Hayes had found the specimens the day previous. Ish soon let Chavner know that he had found the lead. They at once located the mine. Chavner gave Hayes $5000 for his interest. The boy took the money and struck a beeline for Iowa.

About this time General Lamerick had occasion to visit southern Oregon on business connected with the army. On hearing the fabulous stories about the Gold Hill mine he concluded to visit the lead. General Lamerick was noted for his profanity. When he arrived at the mine he did some genuine swearing. Said he, "I sat right there on that h--l fired ledge in 1853, when General Lane was treating with old Sam. Little did I know that a fortune was within my grasp." He inquired if there was a laurel tree standing at a given place he pointed to. The miners replied there was; then the general did some more cursing. The unkindest cut of all was the fact that Dan Fisher's name was not included with the locators. Uncle Tommy Chavner got away with about $30,000. He is the only man now who can show any money from what was, as long as it lasted, the richest quartz lead ever discovered on this coast.

Observer.

Democratic Times, Jacksonville, June 5, 1885, page 1

Last revised January 16, 2014

Ashland Daily Tidings

12-17-1929

GOLD MINING IS REVIVED

Gold Hill Sees Substantial Development on Legitimate Basis

GOLD HILL, Ore., Dec. 16—(Special.)—Revival of the gold-mining industry in the Gold Hill district on a substantial and legitimate basis appears assured, with development and operations under way and contemplated.

The Rogue River Gold company's electrically driven gold dredge on Foots creek, six miles out from Gold Hill, has been operated without interruption since a year ago last September, with an annual output estimated at $500,000. The Discon Gold Mining company, financed by Seattle investors, is spending $50,000 on boring a 700-foot tunnel opening a new level on the "big" Sylvanite vein in the Sylvanite mine, three miles out, developing additional ore before starting its 100-ton capacity mill. The Kubli was reopened two years ago and equipped with a new mill, and the Bill Nye, Millionaire and several other smaller old-time producing quartz properties are being reopened.

The Sylvanite on being recently reopened, like the Kubli two years ago on being reopened after 25 years' idleness, reports an important strike on extremely rich ore of which the extent of the payshoot is still unknown.

Vol. 4.--No. 190, December 22, 1900
PERSONAL AND LOCAL.--

Miss Rosie McGill who has been stopping with I. E. Deboy and family for some time, left for Sisson, Wednesday where she will be cared for by her grand mother.

MARRIED.--

NOE-DARLING--At the home of the brides parents near Gold Hill, Wednesday, December 19, 1900, ay 10 o'clock, Miss Lulu Noe to Ralph L. Darling, Rev. J. C. Gregory officiating.

No. 4.--Vol. 191, December 29, 1900

Robert Taylor was found dead at the door of the wood shed on his ranch five miles south of Ashland Wednesday by Frank Williams who works on the ranch, and who reported his find to the citizens of Ashland. The Tidings says that Mr. Taylor came to his death from a gun shot wound from his own hand. The inquest was held Thursday.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.--

Sunday T. J. Downing and family attended the funeral of Mrs. R. H. Hodge who died at her home in Central Point Saturday, December 22.

A family by the name of Sullivan just from Minnesota arrived in the city Thursday. Mr. S. intends to make this their future home.

THE FOLLOWING ISSUES ARE OF VARYING DATES

Vol. 4.--No. 194, January 26, 1901
THE GOLD HILL MINES.--
Their Past, Present and Future as History and Facts Present Them.

Gold Hill is not one of the early historic mining camps of Oregon. It was some years after the Althouse and Jackson creek discovery before public attention was attracted to the vicinity of Gold Hill as a mining center. In fact there was no camp known as Gold Hill until after the discovery of the far famed ore body by Messrs Hays, Chavner and associates on the mountain that afterwards was called Gold Hill. Although many Chinamen and white miners had been wing damming the Rogue River banks and mining the shallow bars for a number of years previous to this time. This work performed in a very crude manner and almost wholly by pick and shovel, produced a great many thousand of dollars, and added very materially to the many millions that were shipped via Wells Fargo Express, through the Jacksonville Bank in an early day.

To show how distinct and defined the mineral bearing zone of Southern Oregon is, it is but necessary to state that some six miles above Gold Hill, in the vicinity of the Tolo mine, the first pay ground is encountered in coming down Rogue river. Immediately below this point on the south side of the river the Gold Hill Mines have eroded for past ages and led their auriferous deposits into the banks of this stream. But a short mile below and from the north side of the river, Sams creek has been another (unreadable) rich gravel. It is said that wing dams

below the mouth of Sams creek in an early day paid $100 per day to the man. Half a mile below on the same side of the river, Water Gulch, with its rich gravel deposits empties into the river. Two miles and a half below this point, and one mile below the town of Gold Hill, Sardine creek comes in from the north, with its ten or twelve miles of located placer ground. On the south side of the river, opposite the town of Gold Hill, Kains creek enters the river. One mile below is the mouth of Gall's creek. Six miles below this is Foots creek. All of these are noted gold producing districts and embracing hundreds of acres of rich gravel deposits.

These districts thus briefly mentioned, are all tributary to Gold Hill, and when worked to their limit, which they will be in the near future, will double and treble the present output of Jackson county. Water is the great desideratum of this section. We have the water in unlimited quantities, flowing by this ground every day in the year. Rogue river would furnish sufficient water to mine a dozen counties with the area of placer ground contained in Jackson county. This water problem is solved with the completion of the projected High Line Ditch now under way with headquarters at this place.

Now then to speak in a general way of the quartz mining outlook of this section. It is but necessary to say, to the practical mining man that there is not an acre of ground in the above described placer districts but which has been locally fed from the surrounding hills. This fact speaks for itself as to the future possibiliites of the quartz mining of this district. If thousands and hundreds of thousands have been mined, ground up and concentrated by "nature's mill" in the past ages, would any reasonable man, doubt for a moment, that there are yet untold millions to be mined, milled and concentrated, by the more rapid, if not as efficient methods of mining and milling of today. The surrounding hill sides attest to the fact that there is more gold remaining in the mountains. While we have but a few deep developed mines in Jackson county, we have innumerable undeveloped veins carrying pay ore of greater or less value, with the formations favorable to the carrying of precious metals, as we have all of the igneous, eruptive mineral bearing rocks found in any mining country. Southern Oregon has the unmerited reputation of being a "pocket" country. We will admit this impeachment in a measure. Relatively speaking, all the mines of the world are pocket mines. As no ore body yet discovered but what had a beginning and an end. Some larger and some smaller. It is true perhaps, we have a larger number of small seams carrying virgin gold than other sections. But this can not possibly be taken other than as a favorable indication for the making of a good mining country. And our reasoning is this: We have any number of large true fissure veins, cutting the formation at various angles; and carrying well defined walls, with large bodies of mineralized quartz. Also strong well defined contact veins, with large bodies of quartz separating these formations.

Now then, is it not but feasonable to suppose, that the same agency that has filled these small seams with virgin gold, will also impregnate these larger bodies of quartz, found in these contact and fissure veins, with the same precious metal. More

especially, as these large veins are found in identically the same formation as the small rich seams. It would be foolish to look for the same grade of ore in these large veins that we find in these rich seams. In one case the value is concentrated in a very narrow space. In the other it is distributed through what may be a large body of quartz.

There is not doubt in the world, but that this prejudice against Southern Oregon, as a mining field on account of its being a "pocket" country, will soon be a thing of the past. Several of the California counties have had this same prejudice to overcome. Eastern Oregon but four years ago was called a "pocket" country. Today they are favorably known by mining men as a mining district of permanence.

To speak of the mines in detail of this section, would require more space than our article is entitled to and must be left to some future time. As we feel that we have all-ready encroached on the generosity of ye editor, sufficient for one issue. M.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.--

Jos. Dowden is having another very bad spell of sickness.

Good cows are in demand and range from $30 to $50 each.

Louis Pfiel, Galls oldest settler, was in town Sunday.

Joseph Perry is very ill with pneumonia at the Gold Hill mine.

Measles are epidemic in Eagle Point. Fifty cases being reported.

C. C. McClendon the old Indian war veteran, was down from Ashland Monday.

Miss Jessie Childers returned from Medford where she has been visiting friends.

Two inches of snow fell Thursday but the warm air quickly removed it from the valley.

T. J. West is suffering from a severe attack of grippe and the section crew is short one good man this week.

You know the Gold Dust Saloon? "Old Ike" is proprietor. He has the poorest whiskey and quickest jag in town.

A. K. Sanburn of South Dakota has bought the Riley Myers place, which is situated near Beagle. Sam McClendon made the deal.

James Fitzgibbons, Sr., of Foots creek, has one of the richest mines in Southern Oregon.

A. E. Kellogg, our popular livery man, was visiting relatives in Phoenix with his wife the early part of the week.

BORN.--

DARLING--To the wife of H. E. Darling in Gold Hill, Saturday, January 19, 1901, a ten pound son.

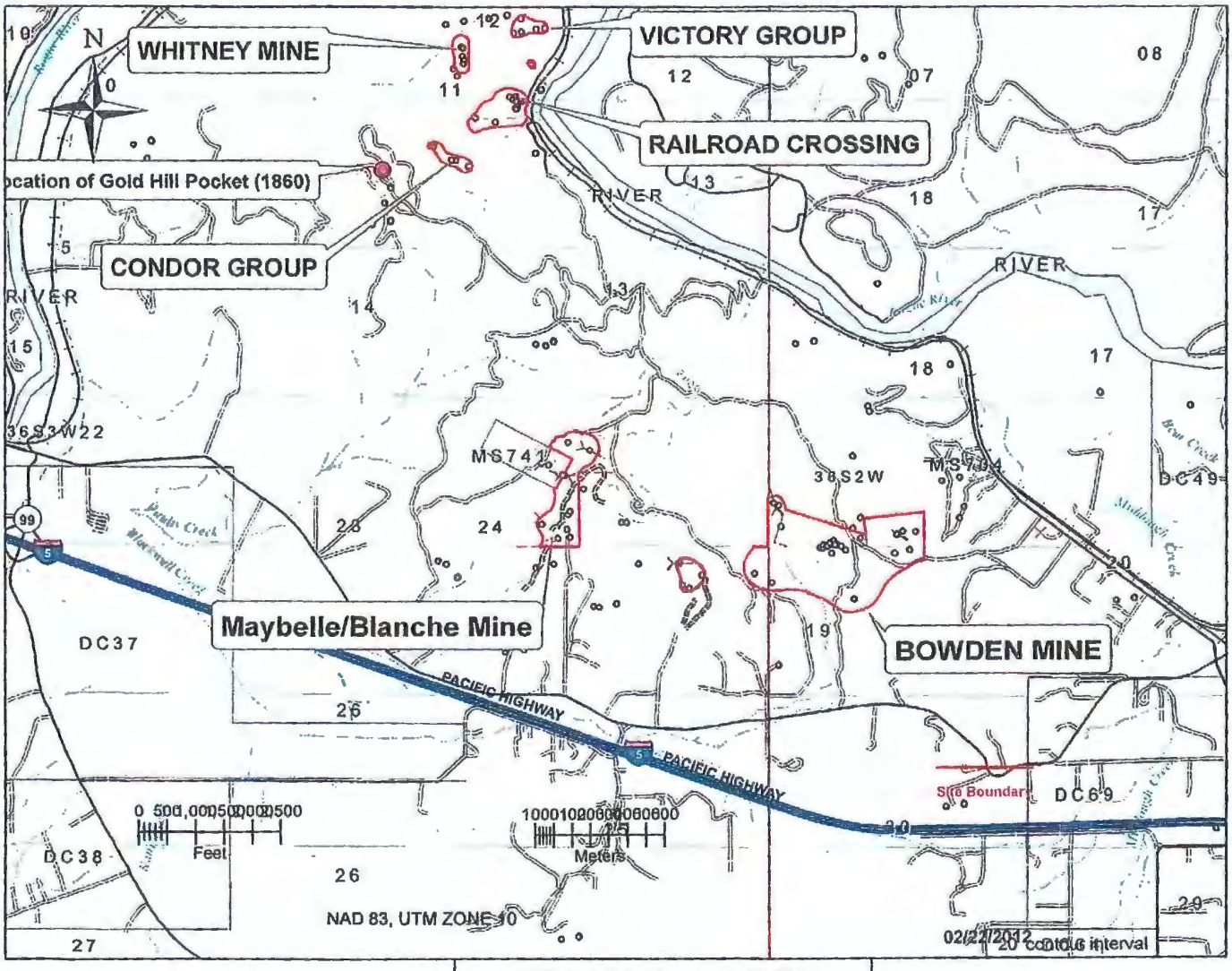
SUTTON--At Willow Springs, January 23, 1901, to the wife of Emmet Sutton, a daughter.

DIED.--

MURRAY--Ollie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l Murray at Medford, Oregon, Monday, January 21st, 1901, of inflamatory rheumatism.

xxxx Mine
T. xx S., R. xx W.

JIM / ROCHELLE - JUST WANTED TO DROP OFF WHAT WE KNOW OF THE HISTORY OF THE LOCAL MINER - STILL TRYING TO FIND THE MINE IN THE C. 1900 PHOTOGRAPH... REGARDS, DUANE ERICSON BLM - MLRA



GOLD HILL 15 minute(1954)


Gold Hill Pocket
(approximate location of 1860 strike)

Lidar Imagery of the Gold Hill Pocket

ingenuity and an abundance of idle equipment: Old stamp mills, jaw crushers and other equipment were recycled and often combined with derelict automobiles and trucks. The Lucky Bart Mill, for example, replaced the earlier steam engine with a motor from a Chevrolet. Similarly, the Calumet Mine employed a derelict Model-T automobile to power an arrastra, while the Fleming prospect used "An ingenious home-made compressor driven by a Maxwell engine directly connected to a Chevrolet motor block, converted to a compressor. The Fleming Mill was described by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries as "a small Blake crusher and a 10-ton Huntington mill both driven by a Model-T Ford engine."

Although evidence of Post-WWII prospecting and mineral exploration is commonly seen in the field, it is not well documented in literature. Like previous eras, Post-WWII mining activity in the Gold Hill area focused on extraction of gold at previously mined areas, but often employed heavy equipment to excavate shallow surface deposits, which left an easily-identified footprint on the landscape. While there is not solid documentation on the extent of post WWII mining, all circumstantial evidence seems to indicate that gold mining by this time was not lucrative.

Historical Context Summary

The one constant in mining history is change. Each new era of mining tends to alter or even erase artifacts and cultural landscapes of the previous era. Evidence would suggest that this

ingenuity and an abundance of idle equipment: Old stamp mills, jaw c equipment were recycled and often combined with derelict automobi Bart Mill, for example, replaced the earlier steam engine with a motor Similarly, the Calumet Mine employed a derelict Model-T automobile while the Fleming prospect used "An ingenious home-made compress engine directly connected to a Chevrolet motor block, converted to a Mill was described by the Oregon Department of Geology and Minera Blake crusher and a 10-ton Huntington mill both driven by a Model-T

Although evidence of Post-WWII prospecting and mineral exploration field, it is not well documented in literature. Like previous eras, Post-\ Gold Hill area focused on extraction of gold at previously mined areas heavy equipment to excavate shallow surface deposits, which left an on the landscape. While there is not solid documentation on the exte circumstantial evidence seems to indicate that gold mining by this tir

Historical Context Summary

The one constant in mining history is change. Each new era of mining erase artifacts and cultural landscapes of the previous era. Evidence \ landscape evolution is generally most pronounced at mines with goo historic gold strikes, or, in other words the same sites that would like the National Register of Historic Places. Despite record high gold pric written, mining activity in the Gold Hill area is currently characterizec and minor exploration to maintain existing claims. Although there is activity, history suggests that the evolution of the mining landscape a be complete.

during the discovery. By 1887 the *Mining & Scientific Press* reported that "Lindlay (sic) and Co, proprietors of the Lucky Bart have put in a good mill and are crushing ore."[17] In October of 1892 the *Oregonian* reported that the Lucky Bart Mine was "working day and night."[18] Other mines located in the Sardine Creek include the Grey Eagle and the Hinkle Mines, which were equipped with a ten and two-stamp mill respectively. In 1904 the Corporal G mine was discovered and produced a reported $14,000 in gold before the discoverer, Joseph McKay sold the property, while the Blossom Mine, also known as the Haff Mine, was active in the first decade of the 20th Century. Both the Hinkle Mine and the Blossom Mine sent at least some of their ore to the Lucky Bart Mill for crushing.

The town of Gold Hill itself played no role in the early mining development along the Rogue River as it was not platted until 1884 by Thomas Chavner who laid out the town of anticipation of the Oregon & California Railroad building through the valley. In effect, the new town of Gold Hill consolidated several earlier settlements such as Rock Point and Dardenelles.

Several miles south and east of Sardine Creek and across the Rogue River from the original Gold Hill Pocket, gold was discovered by Cox & Lyman in the early 1890s. Cox & Lyman recovered a reported sum of $20,000 in gold before their pocket pinched. The Cox & Lyman pocket was later consolidated with several other prospects into the Sylvanite Mine. From the 1890s through World War II, the Sylvanite Mine experienced several periods of activity, with several rich strikes and a reported production in excess of $700,000. The Sylvanite also experienced

during the discovery. By 1887 the *Mining & Scientific Press* reported tl proprietors of the Lucky Bart have put in a good mill and are crushing 1892 the *Oregonian* reported that the Lucky Bart Mine was "working (mines located in the Sardine Creek include the Grey Eagle and the Hin equipped with a ten and two-stamp mill respectively. In 1904 the Cor discovered and produced a reported $14,000 in gold before the disco the property, while the Blossom Mine, also known as the Haff Mine, v decade of the 20th Century. Both the Hinkle Mine and the Blossom Mi their ore to the Lucky Bart Mill for crushing.

The town of Gold Hill itself played no role in the early mining develop River as it was not platted until 1884 by Thomas Chavner who laid ou of the Oregon & California Railroad building through the valley. In eff Hill consolidated several earlier settlements such as Rock Point and D

Several miles south and east of Sardine Creek and across the Rogue R Hill Pocket, gold was discovered by Cox & Lyman in the early 1890s. C reported sum of $20,000 in gold before their pocket pinched. The Co later consolidated with several other prospects into the Sylvanite Mir through World War II, the Sylvanite Mine experienced several period rich strikes and a reported production in excess of $700,000. The Sylv several busts. In 1911 the Sylvanite Mining Company folded, leaving that creditors fought over for several years. The Oregon-Pittsburg Mi the Sylvanite Mine in 1921, despite several reports of rich strikes, thi disappeared. In 1928 the mine was reopened, followed by several re including a small chute that reportedly produced $50,000. By Febru Mine employed three shifts of 12 miners, which was reduced to a sin October. The Sylvanite Mine, located mostly on patented land, rema 1930s, but again fell into litigation amid accusations of fraud in the la

in hopes of intersecting the source of the gold that had eluded earlier miners when the pockets ran out. In 1882 a rotary quartz crusher was installed at the Blackwell Ledge, and in 1887 the Swinden Ledge, located in January 1860 by pioneer John Swinden on his donation land grant, was sold to the Gold Hill Mining & Milling Company. This same company acquired several other properties in the area around Gold Hill, including Knott's Ledge, which was adjacent to the earlier Swinden Ledge. The Gold Hill Mining & Milling Co. was financed largely by Dr. Braden of Walla Walla, and managed by Charles Cornelius. After this time the operation, including Swinden's and Knott's Ledges, were collectively referred to as the Braden Mine or Braden Group. According to reports, the Braden Mine was very active in the late 1880s.[12] Other mines in the area that were productive in the 1880s were the Ross Ledge and the McDonough Mines. The increased mining activity compelled the *Rogue River Courier* to predict that "Gold Hill will be the next Denver."

Relatively little lode mining activity was reported on Gold Hill during the 1890s. This increased significantly by the beginning of the 20th Century, when the *Oregonian* reported that "Gold Hill has assumed the aspects of a prosperous mining camp to the degree that it may be said to be booming."[13] One of the principle early mines, The Blackwell Mine, owned by the Blackwell Hills Mining Co., had sunk a new shaft and a 200' tunnel by 1900.[14] Eastern capitalists such a Frank Ray began purchasing numerous prospects around Gold Hill, including the Blackwell and Braden Mines. By 1903 Frank Ray and his brother, Dr. Charles Ray of New York owned "half of the [illegible]"[15] [illegible]

The rush to Gold Hill did not last long. By August of 1860, the *Sacramento Daily Union* reported that the owners of the Gold Hill Pocket had suspended operations at the mine, and there is little evidence to suggest that other mining operations on Blackwell of Gold Hills lasted much longer. The event was accurately described by Walling in *A History of Oregon* as a "spasmodic outburst which suddenly began and as suddenly ceased." In 1868, a well-known miner from Jacksonville, Sam Bowden and an unnamed reporter from the *Oregon Sentinel* visited the site of the Gold Hill Pocket. They found "no evidence of any work in last seven or eight years, tunnels collapsed, those that we could enter looked frightful as the timbering seemed ready to cave in." Because of the "Gold Hill Pocket" and numerous other gold discoveries in Jackson and Josephine counties displayed similar tendencies of being shallow deposits that were quickly depleted of gold, southwestern Oregon earned the reputation in the mining world as "pocket country." While 361 mining claims were filed for the Gold Hill area from October 8, 1856 to June 30, 1880, few of these appear to have developed into profitable hardrock mines with lasting production.[11]

While early mining efforts in the Gold Hill focused on extracting gold, several other minerals and materials of interest were located around Gold Hill, notably iron, mica, limestone and asbestos. The earliest mention of non-auriferous minerals was an iron deposit located two miles north of the town of Gold Hill. The date of initial discovery of this mineral deposit is not known, but it appears that it was known at an early date. A prospector who had been a scout of

Other accounts confirm that word spread rapidly. According to the January 21st, *1860 Oregon Sentinel*, on January, the 13th;

> "Jacksonville was at once thrown into a high state of excitement...by dawn, even before, on Saturday men in wagons, buggies, horseback and on foot were on their way to search out and locate claims. The excitement continued through the day among the few who remained in town to attend legitimate business occupations, and those who would not walk out-for there was not a conveyance of any sort, nor an animal left in town."[8]

By March 21st, 1860, the *Daily Alta California* reported that the Gold Hill Pocket was equipped with "two arrastras, both new, working at a great disadvantage, but yet to grind out almost 1200 huge ounces per week." Another, much later source, suggests that the success of the Gold Hill Pocket encouraged the owners to order a modern stamp mill from San Francisco, it was reported that shipping costs alone for the stamp mill and boilers by wagon from the coast via Scottsburg cost $2,600. By the end of July the stamp mill was operating along the Rogue River near Dardenelles. Operation of Oregon's first stamp mill lasted very briefly. By the time the mill was delivered much of the rich ore from the pocket had been mined, and accounts suggest that the stamp mill was unable to successfully recover gold from the remaining ore as effectively as the arrastra.[9]

During the initial work on Gold Hill in January and February of 1860, numerous "quartz ledges"

examined the rock and informed me that there was gold in it...I told him on his first visit the next time he came I would take him to the place where I picked up the quartz...Ish returned with an emigrant whose name I do not now recall...when I reached the point where I had become unhorsed, looking down I saw a rock similar to the one I had found before and picked it up. This specimen proved to be half gold. Ish was so much excited over my find that he grabbed it out of my hand for inspection. While Ish was absorbed doubtless figuring out how many drinks it would be good for, I noticed that the ground all around me was covered in quartz, richly set with gold... This quartz find led me up the mountainside, which I could follow by the specimens which strewed the ground, for 200 yards. This hill is now, and has since that time, been known as Gold Hill...Being a young man, full of vigor, I led and the emigrant and Ish followed, until I reached a point where I could find no more quartz specimens on the ground...I came to a place where the ground was slightly raised in what seemed to be a rock formation of a steel gray color, covered with a mossy growth...It shaled off easily and seemed to be literally saturated with gold...the three of us went into ecstasy, the rock was so (unreadable) with a stringy leaf-like gold as to hold it together. We were monarchs of the earth!"[7]

That day, apparently January 13th, 1860, Ish and Hayes travelled to Jacksonville to record their claim. According to James Hayes, on arrival in Jacksonville, George Ish

The first permanent Euro American settlements along the Rogue River began with small farms located on donation land claims by pioneering families like the Birdseye and Jewett. By 1852, when Colonel T'Vault and his family took up a donation land claim on the south side of the Rogue River, migration to the area had been spurred by the discovery of placer gold in numerous locations across Southwestern Oregon. One such mining camp, with an estimated population of 200 miners was known as "Big Bar," which was located a short distance from T'Vault's place, which became the small settlement of Dardenelles.[4]
In addition to the Rogue River, miners prospected and discovered gold in several of the tributaries of the Rogue River. By 1853, A. J. Kane, a prospector living near Dardanelles, discovered gold in the Sardine Creek Basin.[5] According to Mr. Kane, within a few days a large number of prospectors were working in Sardine Creek.

In 1853-54 Ft. Lane was constructed several miles to the Southeast of Dardenelles. This fort was manned by regular troops in an effort to control Native Americans who were moved onto the Table Rock Reservation following the Rogue River War. The Table Rock Reservation included lands north and east of the Rogue River from Ft. Lane, and between Evans Creek to Upper Table Rock.[6] This short-lived reservation only lasted until 1856, when those who remained on the Table Rock Reservation were removed to the Grande Ronde Reservation in eastern Oregon.

Of the historic events that occurred within the Gold Hill area, perhaps the most iconic and pertinent to this report was Oregon's first hardrock gold rush that occurred on the slopes of

Figure 8. 1855 General Land Office Plat map of T36S R3W. This map was surveyed a few years after the placer gold discoveries in 1851-1852, but before the hardrock gold discovery (1860) and ensuing gold rush to Gold Hill. In this map Gold Hill is the unnamed hill in section 14, while the community of Gold Hill would be founded in the mid-1880s on the north bank of the Rogue River across from Dr. Ambrose T'Vault's place, which was also known as Dardenelles. Note that several maps of this era refer to the Rogue River as the "Gold River," and that all lands north of the river were part of the Table Rock Indian Reservation from 1853-1856.

[3] Herbert Howe Bancroft, a History of Oregon Vol. II, (San Francisco, 1888), 742. This early source documents that Native Americans had provided early settlers samples of unusual minerals, in this case a cinnabar sample.

Klamath Mountains physiographic province and the geologic quadrangle is thus characterized by north/northeast trending belts of sedimentary, volcanic, metamorphic and intrusive rocks ranging in age from Triassic-Jurassic thru late Jurassic or early Cretaceous. Thick deposits of residuum and colluvium overlay all of this material.

In terms of the relationship between geology and cultural geography, gold has historically been the most sought after and influential mineral in the Gold Hill Area. Discovery of placer gold in Southwestern Oregon in 1851 was the catalyst for several early settlements that are still evident today, most notably Jacksonville. Early gold mining in Oregon focused on alluvial, placer deposits found along the Rogue River and many of its tributaries, including areas within this survey such as Bear Creek, Water Gulch, and Sardine Creek. These gold deposits were extracted using placer mining technology, such as panning, sluicing or hydraulic mining, all of which used water to separate the heavier gold particles form the lighter gravels. By January of 1860, "hardrock" or lode mining was introduced into southwestern Oregon after gold bearing quartz was discovered on a hill behind Ft. Lane that has been known since as Gold Hill. While placer mining has historically been far more productive than hardrock mining in Southwestern Oregon, the focus of this report is hardrock mining due to the potential hazards associated with abandoned hardrock mines.

Cultural Resources Overview

GOLD HILL 15 minute(1954)

CONDOR (FRANK & CHARLES RAY) MINE

The historic name(s) and history of the lode mining activity at the site recorded as the **CONDOR GROUP** are not conclusively known. The site is located 1300 feet directly downhill, almost due east of the site of the original Gold Hill Pocket which was the catalyst for Oregon's first lode gold rush in January of 1860. While it seems likely that the site recorded as the Condor Group was discovered, claimed and likely worked simultaneously with the Gold Hill Pocket during the local gold rush of 1860, there is no documentation on the history specific to this site prior to 1904, when a map of the mining district shows the entire hillside below the Gold Hill Pocket as being claimed by the Condor Water & Power Co. The Condor power and Water Co was one of many companies operated by Frank and Charles Ray that included extensive holdings in mining and real estate around Medford and Gold Hill. According to a recent mining claim posted on a tree near the datum, at least a portion of the site is part of a current mining claim called the Mabelle. Other than the mining claim, there were no signs of recent mining activity on the site.

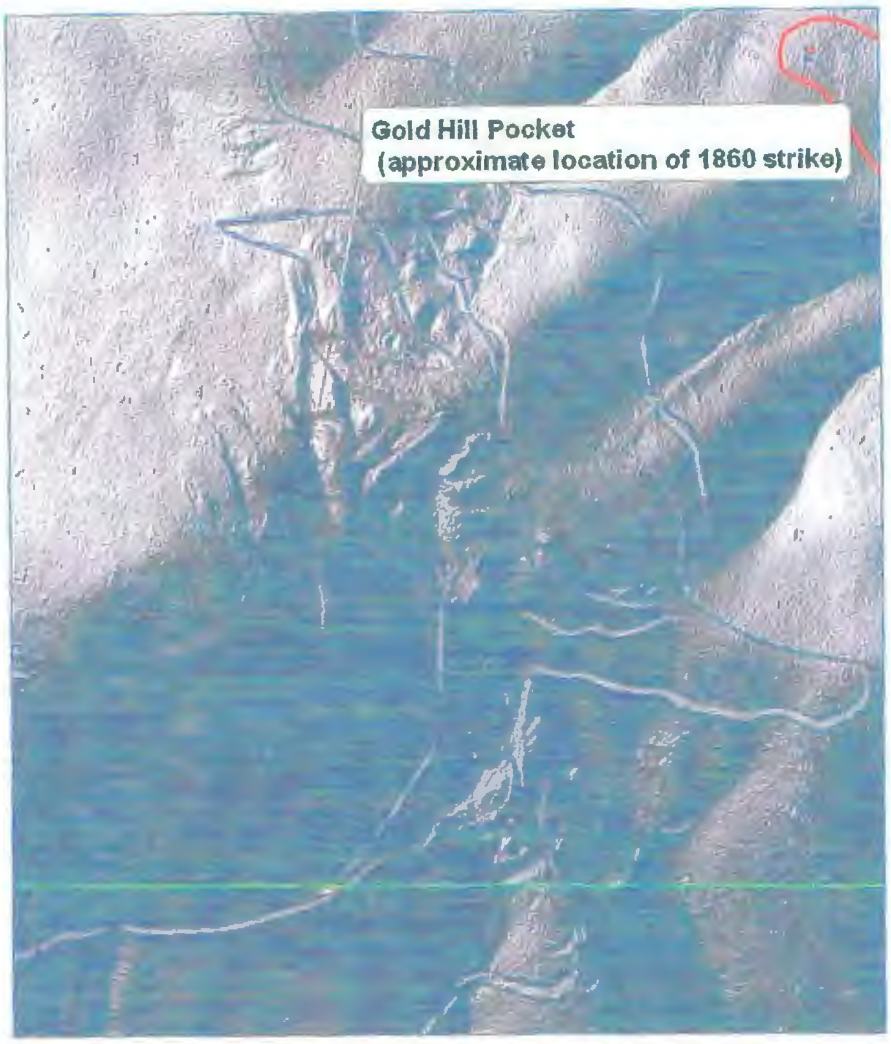


Figure 9. LIDAR Imagery of the Gold Hill Pocket illustrating the dynamic nature of the mining landscape. In particular, use of heavy equipment following WWII has altered the historic fabric on the original 1860 Gold Hill Pocket, which is located on a patented claim. The original "pocket" of gold bearing ore was described 20 feet long, 18 feet deep and 18 inches wide. In an effort to relocate the "lost" source of the gold, later miners have driven hundreds, if not thousands of feet of tunnel underneath the pocket and excavated several acres of land with heavy equipment. To a lesser degree, this same pattern is repeated on many of Southwestern Oregon's historic mines, particularly those with documented production.

ingenuity and an abundance of idle equipment: Old stamp mills, jaw crushers and other equipment were recycled and often combined with derelict automobiles and trucks. The Lucky Bart Mill, for example, replaced the earlier steam engine with a motor from a Chevrolet. Similarly, the Calumet Mine employed a derelict Model-T automobile to power an arrastra, while the Fleming prospect used "An ingenious home-made compressor driven by a Maxwell engine directly connected to a Chevrolet motor block, converted to a compressor. The Fleming Mill was described by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries as "a small Blake crusher and a 10-ton Huntington mill both driven by a Model-T Ford engine."

Although evidence of Post-WWII prospecting and mineral exploration is commonly seen in the field, it is not well documented in literature. Like previous eras, Post-WWII mining activity in the Gold Hill area focused on extraction of gold at previously mined areas, but often employed heavy equipment to excavate shallow surface deposits, which left an easily-identified footprint on the landscape. While there is not solid documentation on the extent of post WWII mining, all circumstantial evidence seems to indicate that gold mining by this time was not lucrative.

Historical Context Summary

The one constant in mining history is change. Each new era of mining tends to alter or even erase artifacts and cultural landscapes of the previous era. Evidence would suggest that this landscape evolution is generally most pronounced at mines with good documentation of historic gold strikes, or, in other words the same sites that would likely be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Despite record high gold prices as this report is being written, mining activity in the Gold Hill area is currently characterized as small scale prospecting and minor exploration to maintain existing claims. Although there is little current mining activity, history suggests that the evolution of the mining landscape around Gold Hill may not be complete.

during the discovery. By 1887 the *Mining & Scientific Press* reported that "Lindlay (sic) and Co, proprietors of the Lucky Bart have put in a good mill and are crushing ore."[17] In October of 1892 the *Oregonian* reported that the Lucky Bart Mine was "working day and night."[18] Other mines located in the Sardine Creek include the Grey Eagle and the Hinkle Mines, which were equipped with a ten and two-stamp mill respectively. In 1904 the Corporal G mine was discovered and produced a reported $14,000 in gold before the discoverer, Joseph McKay sold the property, while the Blossom Mine, also known as the Haff Mine, was active in the first decade of the 20th Century. Both the Hinkle Mine and the Blossom Mine sent at least some of their ore to the Lucky Bart Mill for crushing.

The town of Gold Hill itself played no role in the early mining development along the Rogue River as it was not platted until 1884 by Thomas Chavner who laid out the town of anticipation of the Oregon & California Railroad building through the valley. In effect, the new town of Gold Hill consolidated several earlier settlements such as Rock Point and Dardenelles.

Several miles south and east of Sardine Creek and across the Rogue River from the original Gold Hill Pocket, gold was discovered by Cox & Lyman in the early 1890s. Cox & Lyman recovered a reported sum of $20,000 in gold before their pocket pinched. The Cox & Lyman pocket was later consolidated with several other prospects into the Sylvanite Mine. From the 1890s through World War II, the Sylvanite Mine experienced several periods of activity, with several rich strikes and a reported production in excess of $700,000. The Sylvanite also experienced several busts. In 1911 the Sylvanite Mining Company folded, leaving a trail of debt and litigation that creditors fought over for several years. The Oregon-Pittsburg Mining Company reorganized the Sylvanite Mine in 1921, despite several reports of rich strikes, this company quietly disappeared. In 1928 the mine was reopened, followed by several reports of rich strikes including a small chute that reportedly produced $50,000. By February of 1930, the Sylvanite Mine employed three shifts of 12 miners, which was reduced to a single shift of four miners by October. The Sylvanite Mine, located mostly on patented land, remained active through the 1930s, but again fell into litigation amid accusations of fraud in the late 1930s.

During the Great Depression, gold mining revived, particularly following an increase in the fixed price of gold in 1934 from $20.67 an ounce to around $35.00. Depression Era operations were generally small operations that did not have the luxury of outside investment money the earlier generation had.[19] What Depression Era miners lacked in capital, they compensated with

---

[17] *Mining &Scientific Press* December 3, 1887.

[18] Oregonian, October 12, 1892.

[19] Duane Ericson, "Hardrock Mining Structures in Southwest Oregon." Thesis, (University of Oregon, 2011)

CONDOR (FRANK & CHARLES RAY) MINE

The historic name(s) and history of the lode mining activity at the site recorded as the **CONDOR GROUP** are not conclusively known. The site is located 1300 feet directly downhill, almost due east of the site of the original Gold Hill Pocket which was the catalyst for Oregon's first lode gold rush in January of 1860. While it seems likely that the site recorded as the Condor Group was discovered, claimed and likely worked simultaneously with the Gold Hill Pocket during the local gold rush of 1860, there is no documentation on the history specific to this site prior to 1904, when a map of the mining district shows the entire hillside below the Gold Hill Pocket as being claimed by the Condor Water & Power Co. The Condor power and Water Co was one of many companies operated by Frank and Charles Ray that included extensive holdings in mining and real estate around Medford and Gold Hill. According to a recent mining claim posted on a tree near the datum, at least a portion of the site is part of a current mining claim called the Mabelle. Other than the mining claim, there were no signs of recent mining activity on the site.

Klamath Mountains physiographic province and the geologic quadrangle is thus characterized by north/northeast trending belts of sedimentary, volcanic, metamorphic and intrusive rocks ranging in age from Triassic-Jurassic thru late Jurassic or early Cretaceous. Thick deposits of residuum and colluvium overlay all of this material.

In terms of the relationship between geology and cultural geography, gold has historically been the most sought after and influential mineral in the Gold Hill Area. Discovery of placer gold in Southwestern Oregon in 1851 was the catalyst for several early settlements that are still evident today, most notably Jacksonville. Early gold mining in Oregon focused on alluvial, placer deposits found along the Rogue River and many of its tributaries, including areas within this survey such as Bear Creek, Water Gulch, and Sardine Creek. These gold deposits were extracted using placer mining technology, such as panning, sluicing or hydraulic mining, all of which used water to separate the heavier gold particles form the lighter gravels. By January of 1860, "hardrock" or lode mining was introduced into southwestern Oregon after gold bearing quartz was discovered on a hill behind Ft. Lane that has been known since as Gold Hill. While placer mining has historically been far more productive than hardrock mining in Southwestern Oregon, the focus of this report is hardrock mining due to the potential hazards associated with abandoned hardrock mines.

Cultural Resources Overview

Historical Context of Mining Activity in the Gold Hill Area

The landscape around what is now the community of Gold Hill has a long history of human occupation. Native American settlement along the Rogue River were summarized by Luther Cressman in his *Final Report of the Gold Hill Site* that the area that would later become the community of Gold Hill had "continuous occupation over a long time by a fairly large number of people."[1] Similarly, E. A. Schwartz in *The Rogue River Indian Wars* described the pre-contact culture as a "multilingual complex of interlocking cultures" that lived in scattered villages along the Rogue River and other permanent water courses with populations ranging from 30 to 150 people.[2] Early explorer Peter Ogden reported seeing one of these settlements on the north bank of the Rogue River in the general vicinity of the present community of Gold Hill when he passed through in 1827. While it is clear that Native American groups in the area were aware of

[1] Luther Cressman, Contributions to the archaeology of Oregon: *Final Report on the Gold Hill Burial Site* (University of Oregon, Eugene 1933), 1-33.

[2] E. A. Schwartz, *The Rogue River Indian War and its aftermath, 1850-1980* (University of Oklahoma Press, Oklahoma City, 1997), 8-11.

some of the mineralization in Southwestern Oregon, there is no documentation of mineral extraction by Native American groups in the Gold Hill area.[3]

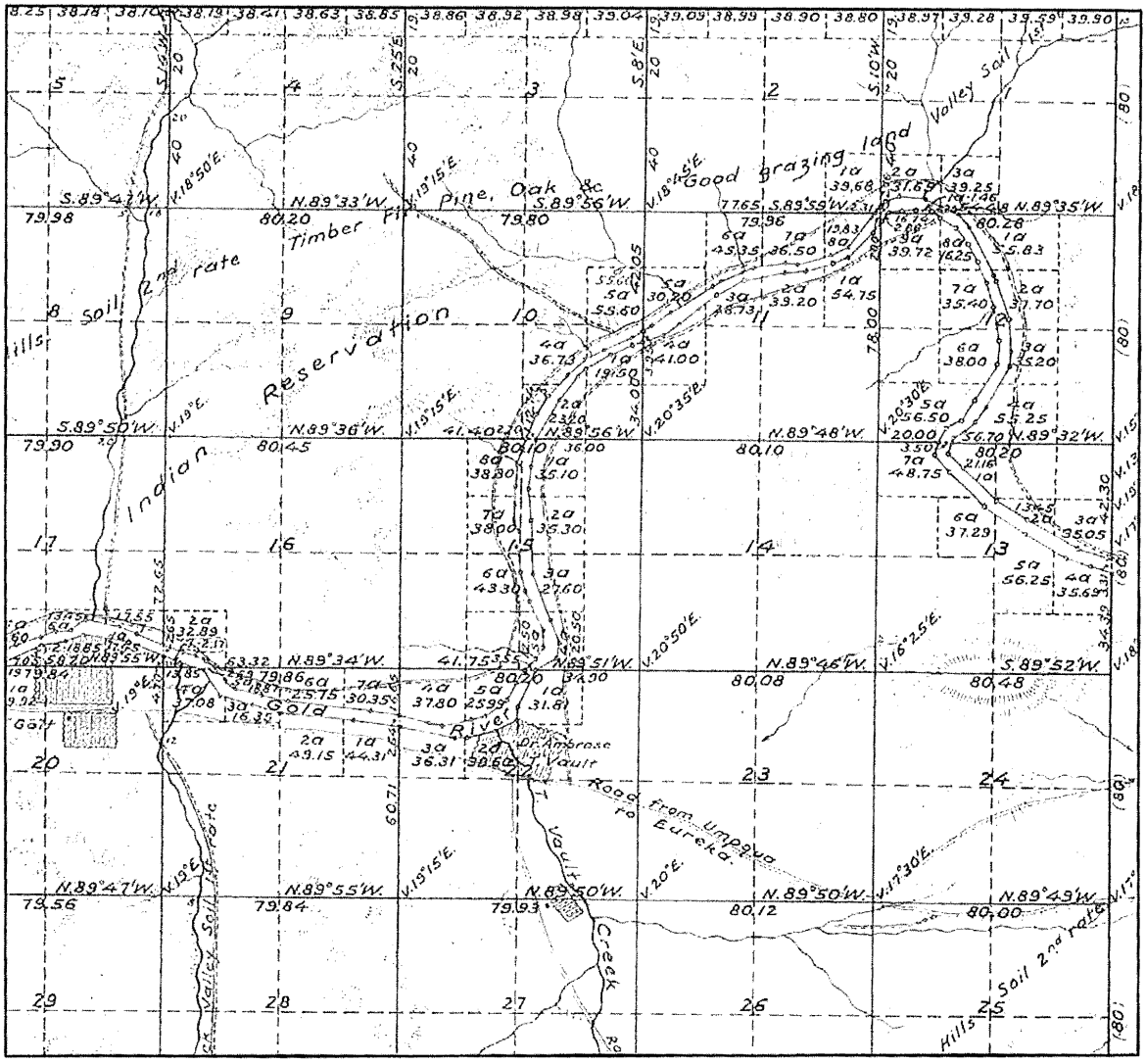


Figure 8. 1855 General Land Office Plat map of T36S R3W. This map was surveyed a few years after the placer gold discoveries in 1851-1852, but before the hardrock gold discovery (1860) and ensuing gold rush to Gold Hill. In this map Gold Hill is the unnamed hill in section 14, while the community of Gold Hill would be founded in the mid-1880s on the north bank of the Rogue River across from Dr. Ambrose T'Vault's place, which was also known as Dardenelles. Note that several maps of this era refer to the Rogue River as the "Gold River," and that all lands north of the river were part of the Table Rock Indian Reservation from 1853-1856.

[3] Herbert Howe Bancroft, a History of Oregon Vol. II, (San Francisco, 1888), 742. This early source documents that Native Americans had provided early settlers samples of unusual minerals, in this case a cinnabar sample.

some of the mineralization in Southwestern Oregon, there is no documentation of mineral extraction by Native American groups in the Gold Hill area.[3]

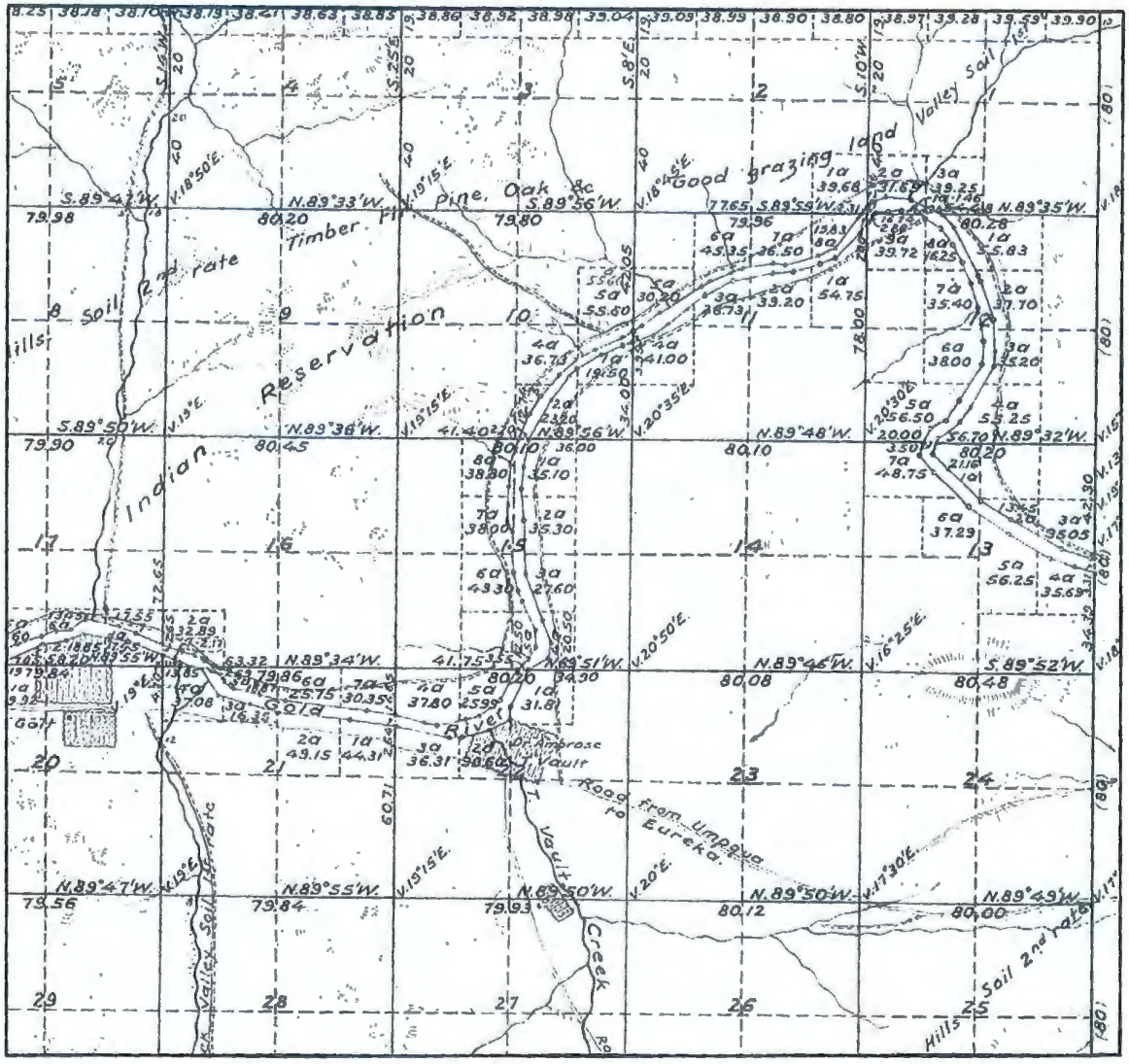


Figure 8. 1855 General Land Office Plat map of T36S R3W. This map was surveyed a few years after the placer gold discoveries in 1851-1852, but before the hardrock gold discovery (1860) and ensuing gold rush to Gold Hill. In this map Gold Hill is the unnamed hill in section 14, while the community of Gold Hill would be founded in the mid-1880s on the north bank of the Rogue River across from Dr. Ambrose T'Vault's place, which was also known as Dardenelles. Note that several maps of this era refer to the Rogue River as the "Gold River," and that all lands north of the river were part of the Table Rock Indian Reservation from 1853-1856.

[3] Herbert Howe Bancroft, a History of Oregon Vol. II, (San Francisco, 1888), 742. This early source documents that Native Americans had provided early settlers samples of unusual minerals, in this case a cinnabar sample.

The first permanent Euro American settlements along the Rogue River began with small farms located on donation land claims by pioneering families like the Birdseye and Jewett. By 1852, when Colonel T'Vault and his family took up a donation land claim on the south side of the Rogue River, migration to the area had been spurred by the discovery of placer gold in numerous locations across Southwestern Oregon. One such mining camp, with an estimated population of 200 miners was known as "Big Bar," which was located a short distance from T'Vault's place, which became the small settlement of Dardenelles.[4]
In addition to the Rogue River, miners prospected and discovered gold in several of the tributaries of the Rogue River. By 1853, A. J. Kane, a prospector living near Dardanelles, discovered gold in the Sardine Creek Basin.[5] According to Mr. Kane, within a few days a large number of prospectors were working in Sardine Creek.

In 1853-54 Ft. Lane was constructed several miles to the Southeast of Dardenelles. This fort was manned by regular troops in an effort to control Native Americans who were moved onto the Table Rock Reservation following the Rogue River War. The Table Rock Reservation included lands north and east of the Rogue River from Ft. Lane, and between Evans Creek to Upper Table Rock.[6] This short-lived reservation only lasted until 1856, when those who remained on the Table Rock Reservation were removed to the Grande Ronde Reservation in eastern Oregon.

Of the historic events that occurred within the Gold Hill area, perhaps the most iconic and pertinent to this report was Oregon's first hardrock gold rush that occurred on the slopes of Gold Hill in January of 1860. While many sources conflict over details of the discovery of the "Gold Hill Pocket," most agree that the Gold Hill Pocket was discovered by a young man employed at the ranch of Thomas Chavner named Jimmy Hayes. In April of 1859 Jimmy Hayes and a traveler passing through named Wilson went to retrieve a mule belonging to Wilson that had wandered off during the night. While searching for the mule, Hayes saddle cinch became loose, and to the amusement of Wilson, Hayes was thrown from his mount. While adjusting the saddle Hayes, in his own words;

> "I discovered something shinning on the ground; and stooping down, picked up a small piece of brownish rock, which proved to be quartz. This I showed to Wilson, and he said "there is no gold in that," but I was far from being satisfied with his reply, and I put the quartz in my pocket for further examination." "A few days after the incident an old man by the name Ish came to my cabin to stay overnight. I showed him the rock I found while in the company of Wilson. He

[4] A. G. Walling, History of Southern Oregon (Portland Or: 1884), 380.

[5] *Ibid.*

[6] Oregon Historical Quarterly Volume 22, *The Rogue River Valley*, (Portland, 1921) 1-11.

> examined the rock and informed me that there was gold in it...I told him on his first visit the next time he came I would take him to the place where I picked up the quartz...Ish returned with an emigrant whose name I do not now recall...when I reached the point where I had become unhorsed, looking down I saw a rock similar to the one I had found before and picked it up. This specimen proved to be half gold. Ish was so much excited over my find that he grabbed it out of my hand for inspection. While Ish was absorbed doubtless figuring out how many drinks it would be good for, I noticed that the ground all around me was covered in quartz, richly set with gold... This quartz find led me up the mountainside, which I could follow by the specimens which strewed the ground, for 200 yards. This hill is now, and has since that time, been known as Gold Hill...Being a young man, full of vigor, I led and the emigrant and Ish followed, until I reached a point where I could find no more quartz specimens on the ground...I came to a place where the ground was slightly raised in what seemed to be a rock formation of a steel gray color, covered with a mossy growth...It shaled off easily and seemed to be literally saturated with gold...the three of us went into ecstasy, the rock was so (unreadable) with a stringy leaf-like gold as to hold it together. We were monarchs of the earth!"[7]

That day, apparently January 13th, 1860, Ish and Hayes travelled to Jacksonville to record their claim. According to James Hayes, on arrival in Jacksonville, George Ish

> "did get on a drunk in Jacksonville and could not return that night. In the meantime Hayes returned to Gold Hill to "find his emigrant friend where he had left him. I took a grub stake from my cabin, on my return to the emigrant, there we tented. By daylight the following morning there were at least 150 men on the ground, showing conclusively what a great advertising medium bad whiskey is, Ish having given the whole thing away...The emigrant and I lay there several nights on the mountain, spreading our blankets over the rich quartz we had gathered, and sleeping on the same as if on downy feathers. The miners would steal our quartz from under our heads, and work all manner of schemes on us to get hold of the quartz, and that would be the last of it. Ish, supposing he owned the earth, went to Jacksonville to celebrate, and got on a big spree...I have been averse to co-partnerships ever since."

---

[7] Oregonian, "Discoverer of Gold Hill," January 7, 1901. This information was taken from an interview with James "Jimmy" Hayes taken forty years after his discovery of the Gold Hill Pocket, and compares favorably to the established facts of the discovery, more so than many secondary sources.

Other accounts confirm that word spread rapidly. According to the January 21st, *1860 Oregon Sentinel*, on January, the 13th;

> "Jacksonville was at once thrown into a high state of excitement...by dawn, even before, on Saturday men in wagons, buggies, horseback and on foot were on their way to search out and locate claims. The excitement continued through the day among the few who remained in town to attend legitimate business occupations, and those who would not walk out-for there was not a conveyance of any sort, nor an animal left in town."[8]

By March 21st, 1860, the *Daily Alta California* reported that the Gold Hill Pocket was equipped with "two arrastras, both new, working at a great disadvantage, but yet to grind out almost 1200 huge ounces per week." Another, much later source, suggests that the success of the Gold Hill Pocket encouraged the owners to order a modern stamp mill from San Francisco, it was reported that shipping costs alone for the stamp mill and boilers by wagon from the coast via Scottsburg cost $2,600. By the end of July the stamp mill was operating along the Rogue River near Dardenelles. Operation of Oregon's first stamp mill lasted very briefly. By the time the mill was delivered much of the rich ore from the pocket had been mined, and accounts suggest that the stamp mill was unable to successfully recover gold from the remaining ore as effectively as the arrastra.[9]

During the initial rush on Gold Hill in January and February of 1860, numerous "quartz ledges" were located around Gold Hill, as well as nearby locations along Kane Creek and Willow Springs. Some of the more notable of the ledges located in early 1860 were the Swinden, Shump and Blackwell Ledges. Some of the ledges were evidently large enough that they were located by several claimants, for example the Blackwell Ledge was mined both by "Farren's Company, and "Moran's Company." These early "companies" were simply a partnership of men who shared the labor, expenses and profits of their mine. Moran's Company, for example, was described as "six able bodied men." Neither the Blackwell, which produced an estimated $10,000 in gold, nor the other prospects in the immediate area, rivaled the estimated $150,000-$450,000 in gold produced by the Emigrant Ledge.[10]

---

[8] Sentinel, January 21st, 1860.

[9] Daily Alta California, "Quartz mines of Southern Oregon," July 26, 1860.

[10] A. G. Walling, History of Southern Oregon (Portland Or: 1884), 329. In this report, little emphasis is made upon reported gold production as research has shown the numbers to be inconsistent and suspect depending upon source. In general, the older reports of production seem more credible than later, secondary sources.

in hopes of intersecting the source of the gold that had eluded earlier miners when the pockets ran out. In 1882 a rotary quartz crusher was installed at the Blackwell Ledge, and in 1887 the Swinden Ledge, located in January 1860 by pioneer John Swinden on his donation land grant, was sold to the Gold Hill Mining & Milling Company. This same company acquired several other properties in the area around Gold Hill, including Knott's Ledge, which was adjacent to the earlier Swinden Ledge. The Gold Hill Mining & Milling Co. was financed largely by Dr. Braden of Walla Walla, and managed by Charles Cornelius. After this time the operation, including Swinden's and Knott's Ledges, were collectively referred to as the Braden Mine or Braden Group. According to reports, the Braden Mine was very active in the late 1880s.[12] Other mines in the area that were productive in the 1880s were the Ross Ledge and the McDonough Mines. The increased mining activity compelled the *Rogue River Courier* to predict that "Gold Hill will be the next Denver."

Relatively little lode mining activity was reported on Gold Hill during the 1890s. This increased significantly by the beginning of the 20th Century, when the *Oregonian* reported that "Gold Hill has assumed the aspects of a prosperous mining camp to the degree that it may be said to be booming."[13] One of the principle early mines, The Blackwell Mine, owned by the Blackwell Hills Mining Co., had sunk a new shaft and a 200' tunnel by 1900.[14] Eastern capitalists such a Frank Ray began purchasing numerous prospects around Gold Hill, including the Blackwell and Braden Mines. By 1903 Frank Ray and his brother, Dr. Charles Ray of New York owned "half of the mining territory just around town."[15] The same year the Oregonian reported that there were "46 quartz mines within six miles of town."[16]

With the exception of the Garfield Iron Mine, little early hardrock mining activity is known to have occurred on the north/east side of the Rogue River in the 1860s and 1870s. In the late 1880s, several hardrock gold discoveries were located on Sardine Creek. The most significant of these strikes was the Lucky Bart Mine, which was named in reference to a silent partner, Bart Signoretti, who received an equal portion of the profit from the mine despite not being present

[12] Oregonian, January 17, 1888. This mill seems to be the same one referred to as "Brown's Mill," and may have been previously used at the Enterprise /Cohen Ledge, although not the first , c.1864 mill installed at Cohen's Ledge.

[13] Oregonian, February 15, 1901.

[14] Oregonian, November 9, 1900.

[15] Oregonian, March 27, 1903.

[16] Oregonian, March 27, 1903.

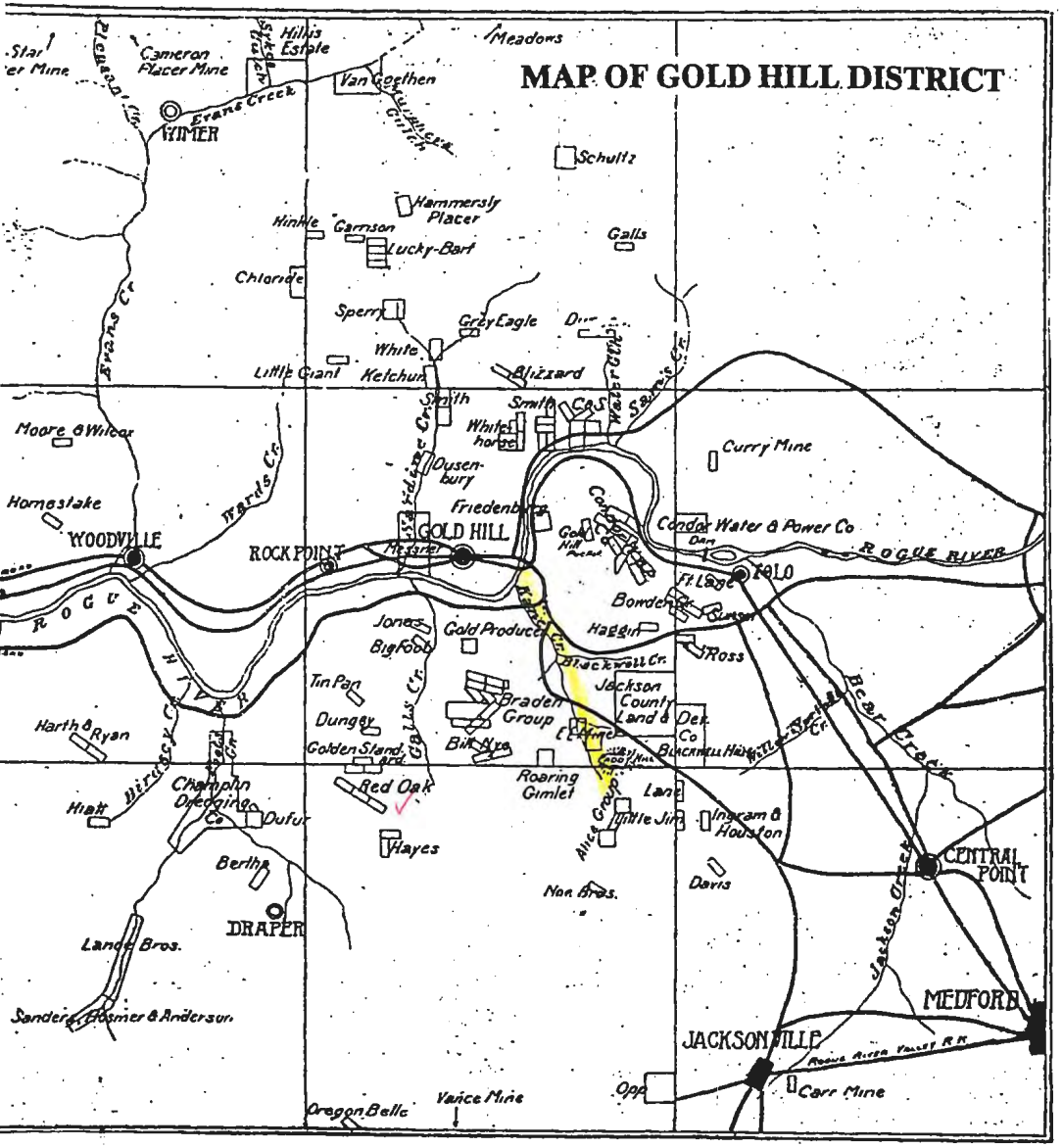
The rush to Gold Hill did not last long. By August of 1860, the *Sacramento Daily Union* reported that the owners of the Gold Hill Pocket had suspended operations at the mine, and there is little evidence to suggest that other mining operations on Blackwell of Gold Hills lasted much longer. The event was accurately described by Walling in *A History of Oregon* as a "spasmodic outburst which suddenly began and as suddenly ceased." In 1868, a well-known miner from Jacksonville, Sam Bowden and an unnamed reporter from the *Oregon Sentinel* visited the site of the Gold Hill Pocket. They found "no evidence of any work in last seven or eight years, tunnels collapsed, those that we could enter looked frightful as the timbering seemed ready to cave in." Because of the "Gold Hill Pocket" and numerous other gold discoveries in Jackson and Josephine counties displayed similar tendencies of being shallow deposits that were quickly depleted of gold, southwestern Oregon earned the reputation in the mining world as "pocket country." While 361 mining claims were filed for the Gold Hill area from October 8, 1856 to June 30, 1880, few of these appear to have developed into profitable hardrock mines with lasting production.[11]

While early mining efforts in the Gold Hill focused on extracting gold, several other minerals and materials of interest were located around Gold Hill, notably iron, mica, limestone and asbestos. The earliest mention of non-auriferous minerals was an iron deposit located two miles north of the town of Gold Hill. The date of initial discovery of this mineral deposit is not known, but it appears that it was known at an early date. A prospector who had been a scout of Kit Carson, located an iron ore deposit described only as "on the east side of the Rogue River." As the only identified iron deposit in the region, it appears likely that this is the same iron deposit later located and patented by N. Thielsen as the Garfield Iron Mine. According to the May 15, 1920 *Mining & Scientific Press;* "During the early '80s two iron-experts, Burgess and Pomeroy, acquired the property, did some development, and made shipments, but on account of the low price of ore and the high transportation charges they abandoned the project." In 1890 the Garfield Iron & Lime Co was incorporated and acquired the property. It does not appear that The Garfield Iron & Lime, a Portland concern headed by Thielsen, Pomeroy and Prescott, did much to develop the property. During the 20th Century, several attempts were made to develop this iron ore deposit, but there is no indication that it shipped ore other than for assay purposes.

The 1880s saw a minor revival of mining interest in the area surrounding the original Gold Hill. The *Mining and Scientific Press* mentioned that considerable prospecting was being done on Gold Hill itself. Descriptions of activities seem to indicate that several of these attempts to reopen older mines focused on driving shafts and tunnels below the earlier pocket discoveries

[11] A. G. Walling, History of Southern Oregon (Portland Or: 1884), 326-329.

Millionaire Mine



Dec. 30 1911

THE following is a list of mining properties in the region contiguous to Gold Hill, classified as to their respective districts:

Kanes Creek: Revenue, Alice, Mendenhall, Roaring Gimlet, Braden, Millionaire, Centennial placer, and many others; also the Hughes and Householder lime quarries.

Galls Creek: Bill Nye, recently purchased by a powerful French syndicate, operating mines in all parts of the world; five stamps will soon be in operation. Gold Standard, Red Oak, Rattlesnake, Kubli, Tin Pan, Burns & Duffield, H. D. Jones, Last Chance, and Big Foot.

Foots Creek: Champlin Dredging Co., Black Channel placer, Lance Bros. placer, Dixie Queen, Bertha, Horseshoe, Swaker, Hummingbird, and many others.

Sardine Creek: Little Giant, Black Hawk, Grey Eagle, Lucky Bart group, Corporal G, Garrison, Haff group, Hinckle, Smith placer, Dusenbury placer, and many others; this creek placers its entire length.

Rogue River Hills: Fairview, Blizzard, White Horse, Sylvanite, Trustbuster, Pactolian, Garfield (iron), Fleming-Ward (iron).

Gold Hill Mountain: Gold Hill ledge, Copper Queen, Whitney, Fisher, Dikeman and many others.

From: "Ericson, Duane" <dericson@blm.gov>
To: "Janet" <jjssss2@charter.net>
Date: 09/23/2013 01:43:31 EDT
Subject: **Re: Lucky Bart photo**
Attachments: Lucky_Bart.pdf (685KB), LuckyBartII.pdf (402KB), Lucky Bart endorsement.docx (23KB)

Janet: I'm glad that I am able to be of assistance and have enclosed an endorsement for the Lucky Bart Mill and hope for the best. I would also enjoy seeing Ted's notes or even have the chance to interview him as it was loud at the museum and it was difficult for both of us the hear. Much of the best information we have about old mining sites is handed down through older folks who were there, unfortunately time is catching up with them...

Having said that, I am certain that the Lucky Bart Mine and the Gray Eagle were separate operations.It is possible that they were operated by the same people at one point, which may be what Ted remembers. The 1904 map you are referring to has several errors including the Gold Hill Pocket ("1857") as well as the placement of the Grey Eagle mine in relation to the Lucky Bart: The Grey Eagle should be 2000' south of the Lucky Bart It is very common to find conflicting information on historic mining sites. I have reliable documentation showing both their respective locations.

The Grey Eagle did briefly have a stamp mill, and it is the one in the photo you refer to. I have a very grainy copy and if you do scan it, I would appreciate getting a better copy to help make out details. Somewhere I have other photographs of the operation showing a bunkhouse and tramway at the Grey Eagle. Evidence would suggest that the Grey Eagle Mine had everything needed to become a bonanza...except ore...

Like most mills in our area, The Grey Eagle mill operated very briefly. After sitting idle for several years, the equipment was moved to the Sylvanite mine in 1918.

The Lucky Bart mill was also a two-story building, at least on the downhill side. Im tied up the next few weeks but will dig deeper in my files and see if i can find a little more on the Lucky bart structure..
Regards, Duane Ericson

On Thu, Sep 19, 2013 at 10:54 PM, Janet <jjssss2@charter.net> wrote:

> Duane, in Ted Wharton's mind it appears he has put the Grey Eagle Mine and the Lucky Bart Mine as one and the same, though a 1904 map of mines shows the Grey Eagle north of the Lucky Bart. The photograph he referred to as the Lucky Bart stamp mill building shown with two men stoking the boiler, is listed as the Grey Eagle Mine building in 1910. I have a poorly printed copy here at home, but it does show the negative number, from which I can find the accession # at the museum tomorrow, and pull and scan to email to you. This photo shows a two-story+ terraced building built directly in front of an adit on the side of a fairly steep hillside [above the Oregon Vortex current site?]. It was a fairly large mine building. Did the Grey Eagle have a stamp mill? The single story building in your photos, and our photos of the uncovered stamp mill standing in it's forest site appear to be on a more level location.
>
> There is some info in one of Ted's old handwritten spiral notebooks that

Submitted and written by Kathy Barlow

'There's gold in them thar hills.'

It was January of 1852, two mule packers, John R. Poole and James Cluggage owners of 'Jackass Freight' were hauling supplies from the Willamette Valley in the Oregon territory to Sacramento, California.

They decided to setup camp for the night along a foothill. Needing water for their animals they found a promising spot and started digging a hole. While digging they noticed color in the hole. Sorting out the debris they realized they had just struck gold. John R. Poole and James Cluggage had accidentally stumbled onto the largest gold strike in Oregon's history.

Gold Miners in Southern Oregon late 1800s.
Courtesty of Grants Pass Courier.

They immediately filed claim on the land located on Daisy Creek and named it 'Rich Gulch'. They also filed claims along Jackson Creek, where large amounts of course placer gold (free gold mixed with stream gravel) was found. Once the news got out, over one thousand men from all over the country pulled up stakes, left loved ones behind and moved to Southern Oregon for a chance to strike it rich.

James Cluggage filed a donation land claim on 160 acres and John R. Poole filed claim on 306 acres. With a section of their land the partners then went about setting up a town site, giving it the name 'Table Rock City.' Poole and Cluggage became wealthy leaders in their community. Table Rock City later changed its name to Jacksonville.

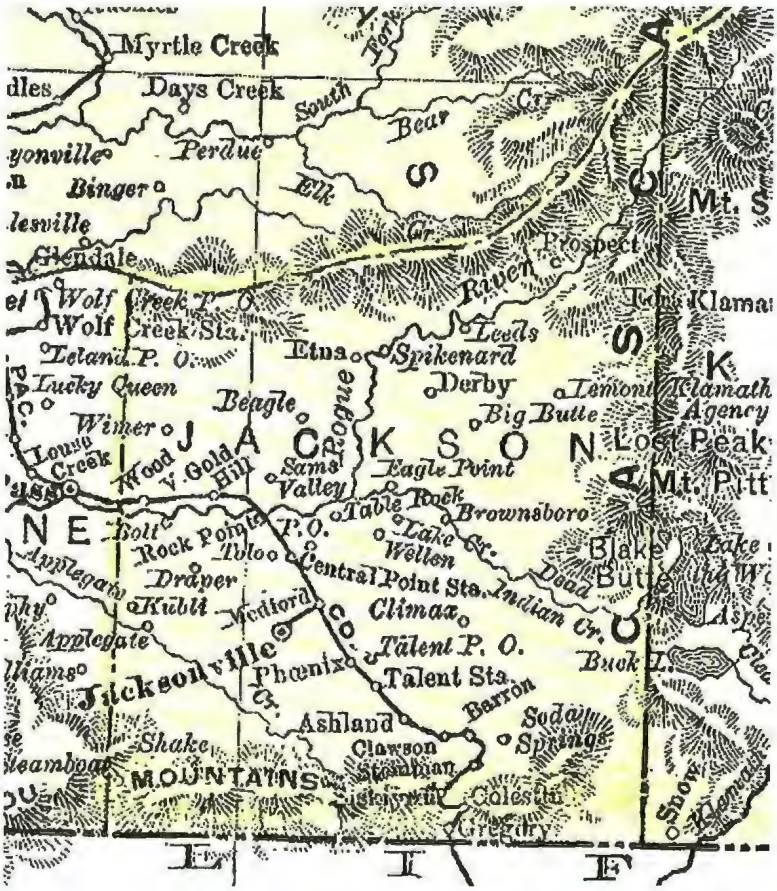
Soon Jacksonville became the largest town north of San Francisco, California. During the late 1800s C.C. Beekman's Bank in Jacksonville was the only bank in America known to charge its clients for banking with them and not paying interest on accounts. The Beekman Bank scales weighed in over ten million dollars worth of gold.

Over one hundred and fifty years later, Southern Oregon continues to be a summer gathering point for gold panning enthusiasts. The Medford District Bureau of Land Management has four areas that are open to recreational gold mining for the public: Little Applegate, Tunnel Ridge, Gold Nugget and Hellgate Recreation Area.

Tags: Jackson Creek, Jacksonville, James Cluggage, John R Poole, rich gulch, Table Rock City

Gold In Jackson County

Feb.10, 2010 inApplegate River, Humbug Creek, Jackson County Gold, Oregon Gold, Southern Oregon GoldLeave a Comment



Early Jackson County

Extract from -

"Mines & Mining in the States and Territories West of the Rockies"
U.S. Commision of mining statistics, 1870

CHAPTER XXIX.
JACKSON COUNTY.

I am indebted for much valuable information concerning this county to Mr. Silas J. Day, of Jacksonville, whose character and long acquaintance with the neighborhood give ground for confidence in the correctness of his statements, many of which are also confirmed by my personal observation.

The population of the county is about six thousand six hundred, of whom six hundred are Chinese, principally engaged in mining. The number of white miners, according to the books of the county assessor, is five hundred. The latter receive, when hired, from $2.50 to $3 coin per day. The wages of a Chinese laborer are $1.25 to $1.50 per day, or $35 per month.

The following is a brief account of the principal mining districts in the county:

Jacksonville district, including both forks of Jackson Creek and its tributaries, was organized in 1851. The mines hitherto worked have been placers, with some coarse gold.

Applegate Creek, ten miles in a southerly direction from Jacksonville, is a considerable stream, on which a saw-mill has been erected. It is a tributary of Rogue River. The district of this name was organized in 1853. The mining operations on Applegate Creek have been quite extensive. The gold is found mainly on the "bars" of the

creek, which for a distance of four miles were very rich. They are now principally worked by Chinese. Water is obtained from a large ditch brought from the creek four miles above the bars, and now owned by Kasper Kubli.

Sterlingville district, about eight miles due south from Jacksonville, was organized in 1851. This has been, and is still, a thriving mining camp. The gold in the placers is coarse. The supply of water, however, is limited, as there is no ditch in the district which taps any considerable stream.

Bunkum district, on the other hand, a southern extension of Sterlingville district, has an abundant supply of water during most of the year, brought in three ditches from the North Fork of Applegate Creek.

Foots Creek district was organized in 1853. The stream from which it takes its name is a tributary of Rogue River, situated about fifteen miles northwest from Jacksonville. The mines are coarse gold diggings.

Evans's Creek and Pleasant Creek districts are contiguous to each other, about ten miles north of Foot's Creek. The coarse gold diggings of these districts are worked principally by the hydraulic process, for which the necessary supply of water is furnished by the streams named in abundance during the rainy season. Both these districts were organized in 1856.

Forty-nine diggings, eight miles southeast from Jacksonville ; organized in 1858. The gold is inferior in quality, and worth only about $12 per ounce. Water is supplied by a ditch from Anderson and Wagner Creeks.

The mining laws of all these districts are copied from those of Yreka, in California. The tax on foreign miners (by which only the Chinese are understood) is $10 annually per capita. There is also an annual poll-tax of $5 on all mulatoes, Chinamen, and negroes.

The first discovery of gold in Jackson County is said to have been made in the autumn of 1852, by James Cluggage, on Rich Gulch, a tributary of Jackson Creek. Both in the gulch and in the creek large nuggets were, in the earlier days of the mining industry of this neighborhood, frequently found. One piece of solid gold, worth $900, was taken from the latter stream, and many were obtained ranging in value from $10 to $40, and up to $100. These discoveries led to the development of a considerable mining industry, in which, however, no great amount of capital was invested. The claims in the county are, with the exception of the bars and a few quartz claims, mentioned below, generally placer and gravel diggings. The heavy wash gravel ranges from two to twelve and even twenty feet in thickness, and contains a large amount of stones, and even rocks of considerable size. This is especially the case on Jackson Creek. The bed rock is slate or granite—the former predominating. Water is supplied principally by the rains of the wet season, which swell the local streams. There are few mining ditches in the county, and none of great magnitude, the length being generally from one to four miles, and in no case exceeding the latter figure. The mines are therefore directly dependent upon the duration of the season of rains. This lasts usually from December 15 to June 1. The mining season for the year ending June 30, 1869, was, however, here, as elsewhere, a very short one, owing to the extreme dryness of the winter. The season opened about the loth of January, and was over by the middle of May. When I visited the county, early in August, nothing was doing except by some of the Chinese, who were painfully overhauling the dirt heaps and carrying the earth to water. The average annual product of Jackson County in gold dust for the last five years has been, according to good authority, $210,000. I estimate the product for the year ending June 30, 1868, in spite of the brevity of the season, at $200,000, since the patient labor of the Chinese, of whom there are a considerable number working for themselves, has made up the deficiency of the season. They have produced not less than $75,000 during the year referred to. The product for the calendar year 1868 is practically the same as I have given, since the period of active operations fell wholly within 1869.

Some very rich quartz ledges have been discovered in this county, and I do not doubt that this, like so many other placer-mining regions, will eventually become the scene of extended deep-mining operations. No quartz veins, however, so far as I could learn, have been worked in Jackson County with capital, perseverance, and judgment adequate to fully prove their values, though in several instances large profits have been realized from operations near the surface.

One of these instances is presented by the celebrated Gold Hill vein, situated ten miles northwest of Jacksonville, and discovered in January 1859. The ore is white, almost transparent quartz, and, in the pocket first exposed, was highly charged with free gold. Some rock taken from the ledge was so knit together with threads and masses of gold that when broken the pieces would not separate. The vein was worked rudely for a year, and the ore crushed principally in an arrastra. The sum of $400,000 was thus extracted, besides a large amount of extremely valuable specimens, one of which was presented by Maury and Davis, merchants of Jacksonville, to the Washington Monument, and now, I am informed, occupies a place in that structure. But the pocket became exhausted ; subsequent operations failed to find paying rock, and the work has been suspended for some years. The property is now owned by a few shareholders, who intend to resume mining at some future time.

The Fowler lode, at Steamboat City, twenty miles from Jacksonville, is also at present lying idle. This ledge was very rich near the surface, where the rock was considerably disintegrated. The contents of a rich chimney or pocket were extracted, and crushed in arrastras run with horse-power. Major J. T. Glenn, one of the owners, says $350,000 were taken out.
Arrastras were erected at a ledge on Thompson's Creek, a tributary of Applegate, to work the ore extracted, but the rock did not pay, and it was finally abandoned. The Khively ledge, on a tributary of Jackson Creek, has had a similar history.
At present there is but one quartz vein worked in the county. It is being developed by a few men as a prospecting scheme. They carry the quartz about a mile, to the Occidental mill, where they have already had about 100 tons treated, realizing about $1,000, or $10 per ton.

There are three quartz mills in the county, all driven by steam. The Jewett mill, on the south side of Rogue River, was erected sir years ago in connection with a ledge of the same name. It had eight stamps, and 32 horse-power. The investment was not profitable, professedly because the gold was too fine to be saved, and the mill is not a steam saw-mill. A mill similar to the foregoing was put up seven years ago at the forks of Jackson Creek. It cost $8,000, and was intended for custom work, but did not pay, and is now owned by Hopkins & Co. as a sawmill.

The Occidental mill, on the right fork of Jackson Creek, was built four years ago by a company at a cost of $10,000. It has ten stamps, and 40 horse-power, was made at the Miner's foundry, San Francisco, and has a daily crushing capacity of 20 tons. The machinery includes two rotary pans.

The cost of mining materials in this county is not excessive. Lumber is worth at the mill from $18 to $22.50 per thousand feet, according to quality ; quicksilver, $1 per pound ; blasting powder, 33 cents per pound. Freight is generally shipped from San Francisco to Crescent City, California, and hauled from there in wagons to Jacksonville, at a total expense, including commissions, incurance, etc., of about 5 cents per pound. This enhances the cost of machinery and of some supplies. As a general rule, Jackson County receives no freight overland from Portland or Sacramento.

There are several good salt springs in the county. One at the headwaters of Evans Creek has been worked with profit for several years past by Messrs. Brown and Fuller. The salt is said to be white and pure, and commands a good price in the local market. Two beds of mineral coal have been discovered in the county. One on Evans Creek, about ten miles from the salt-works, produces a superior coal, which is used by the blacksmiths of the county. It is comparatively free from shale, and is locally known as anthracite. The bed is owned by Mr. R. H. Duulap, of Ashland. Large quantities of iron ore occur in many places throughout the county, on the surface of the ground. Some specimens from Big Bar, on Rogue River, were analyzed in San Francisco, and found to be quite pure. Cinnabar is reported, but not in paying quantity, from Missouri Gulch, a tributary of Jackson Creek.

NOTES:

There is a lot of information presented here, some of it quite accurate, some of it less than accurate. And unlike the previous section on Josephine, quite a lot has actually changed especially in regards to gold mining in Jackson County.

One item which is inaccurate, pertains to the first discovery of gold in Jackson County, which the above article reports was made by James Cluggage in the Fall of 1852 on Rich Gulch, which is described as a "tributary of Jackson Creek". For starters, as I mentioned in the previous article ("A Rich Strike at Rich Gulch"), James Cluggage had a partner. His name was John R. Poole, and he and Cluggage owned a company called Jackass Freight. Secondly, they actually made their discovery in late December 1851 or early January of 1852 and Rich Gulch is actually a tributary of Daisy Creek and not Jackson Creek. (Cluggage and Poole did, however, extend their search to Jackson Creek and inside of a month, this creek was crawling with miners. As late as the 1950's, Jackson Creek was still being heavily worked on a large scale and yielding good returns.)

Another inaccuracy is the mention of the Jewett Mill, which though the author was correct about its description, it was actually located on Mt. Baldy here in Josephine County – about five miles west of the Jackson County line. As well, though it may not have been profitable in 1870, the Jewitt Mine and its mill later became a major lode mine in this county. There are still active gold mines on Mt. Baldy today, but the activity is restricted to small operations.

Surpsingly, the author neglected to mention the Humbug Mining District, which was established March 24th, 1860 (see my previous entry). Also neglected was the Kane Creek Mining District (established November, 1860), the JackAss Creek Diggings District (March 1860, which mostly duplicated the Humbug District laws), the Lower JackAss Creek District (1863), the notorious Wines Camp District (1867), Boardman's Diggings District (1867) and the Union Town Disrict (1870).

The Applegate River (often reffered to as a "creek" in old literature) is still a major gold bearing waterway, along with the following gold bearing tributaries (all located on the Jackson County side) and listed in order, from east to west:

Elliot Creek, Carberry Creek, Manzanita Creek, Grouse Creek, Squaw Creek, French Gulch, Kanaka Gulch, Kinney Creek, Mule Creek, Palmer Creek, Beaver Creek, Star Gulch, Flume Gulch, China Gulch and Boaz Gulch, all located south of the Little Applegate River, which enters the Applegate River in Section 10 of 39 South, 3 West. This section of the Applegate contains the majority of modern day gold mining activity. At Tunnel Ridge and Little Applegate, there are two public gold panning areas maintained by BLM. (download brochure here)

The Little Applegate River and its tributaries, historically, was a major gold bearing area encompassing both the Sterlingville and Buncom Districts. As most of this area is today private, little to no mining takes place in this area now. It should also be noted that the gold in this particular area contains quite a lot of of silver and often has a whiteish color (hence the local name Sterling). As a consequence, gold from this vicinity fetches a much lower price than the area listed above.

Downstream of the Little Applegate, the following tributaries are also gold bearing:

Rock Gulch, Spencer Gulch, Bishop Creek, China Gulch, Matney Gulch, Long Gulch, Chapman Creek, Keeler Creek, Humbug Creek, Thompson Creek, Ferris Gulch and part of Slagle Creek.

This is not meant to include the gold bearing Applegate tributaries located in Josephine County.

Kerby Jackson, Josephine County, Oregon

Tags: Anderson Creek, Beaver Creek, Bishop Creek, Boardmans Diggings, Boaz Gulch, Buncom, Carberry Creek, Chapman Creek, China Gulch, Crescent City, daisy creek, Elliot Creek, Evans Creek, Ferris Gulch, Flume Gulch, Foots Creek, French Gulch, Gold Hill, Grouse Creek, humbug creek, JackAss Creek, Jackson Creek, Jacksonville, Kanaka Gulch, Kane Creek, Keeler Creek, Kinney Creek, Little Applegate River, Long Gulch, Lower JackAss Creek, Manzanita Creek, Matney Gulch, Missouri Gulch, Mt. Baldy, Mule Creek, Palmer Creek, Pleasant Creek, rich gulch, Rock Gulch, Rogue River, Slagle Creek, Spencer Gulch, Squaw Creek, Star Gulch, Steamboat, Sterlingville, Thompson Creek, Tunnel Ridge, Union Town, Wagner Creek, Wines, Yreka

Humbug Creek – Oregon Gold Locations

Feb.07, 2010 inHumbug Creek, Jackson County Gold, Oregon GoldLeave a Comment

Humbug Creek

Humbug Creek is a little known area to gold prospectors in Oregon, but in its day, it was the center of a major gold rush in Jackson County.

Today, one can access this great old gold creek by following Oregon State Highway 238 (The Williams Highway) and following Humbug Creek Road which is located just due east of the community of Applegate, Oregon. (Take note that much of this area is now private property and care should be taken to respect the rights of the property owners along the creek).

Like most creeks in Jackson County, gold was discovered relatively early on in and around Humbug Creek. In fact, enough gold was found by early miners that during the late 1850's, a small mining camp sprung up along its banks and by March of 1860, the Humbug Mining District was established, using the following camp laws (mostly adopted from those used over the state border in Yreka, California):

The Mining Laws Of Humbug Creek

Article 1st
Size of Claims

Each man shall hold a claim 100 yards square by preemption and as much by purchase as he represents.

Article 2nd
Priority of Water Rights

The oldest claim shall have the first right to the water but shall run no water by unnecessarily to keep others from using it.

Article 3rd
Necessary Work to Hold Claim

No claim shall be considered forfeited if worked one day in every five during the time there is a good ground sluice head in the creek.

Article 4th
Restriction on Dams, Etc.

No person or company shall put a dam, reservoir or any obstruction in the creek, provided it is a damage to those above said obstruction.

Article 5th
Flood-gate for Dams to Be Kept Open

Any person or company putting in a reservoir shall have a flood gate five feet in breadth and three feet hight [sic] which shall be kept open as long as there is a good sluice head in the creek for washing up.

Article 6th
Recorder; Fee; When Claim Must Be Recorded

There shall be a recorder elected and he shall be allowed One dollar per claim for recording. Any person leaving the Creek to be gone two months shall have their claims recorded.

Article 7th
Judicial Power

Any person or persons violating any of these resolutions or by-laws shall abide the decision of a miners' meeting.

Article 8th
Chinese Excluded

No Chinaman shall be allowed to purchase or hold any claim on this Creek.

Article 9th
Adoption of Resolutions

Resolved, the foregoing articles shall come into effect as Laws of this Creek on or after and from the twentieth day of March A. D. 1860.

J. F. Headrick, Chairman,
V. P. Comstock,

Jas. W. Mee,
E. Thompson,

Committee on Resolutions
Francis Sackett, Secretary
John Goff, Recorder.

This document was filed and recorded with the Jackson County Clerk in Jacksonville on March 24th, 1860.

Several notable mines were located in this district, including:

The Wright Mine (Lat. 42.25537, Long. -123.1442) which was a medium sized underground prospect that was active until it was shut down in 1942 by Government Limitation Order 208. In addition to gold, the Wright also yielded silver, zinc and lead.

The Nonesuch (Lat. 42.25037, Long. -123.1394) , which was also a medium sized underground mine. In addition to gold, silver was also mined in the Nonesuch. Like the Wright, it was shut down in 1942.

The Scott (Lat. 42.26117, -123.13), also a prospect of medium size, but unlike the above two, the Scott was a surface mine. Most of its activity was in the 1930's.

The Victor (Lat. 42.27097, -123.1517), which was a well known and very profitable operation dating from before 1940. Like the Scott, the Victor was a surface mine.

The Broken Heart (Lat. 42.27007, Long. -123.1283), another medium sized underground producer.

The Ace of Hearts (Lat. 42.27757, Long. -123.1203), which was a medium sized underground operation yielding gold and silver.

The Oregon Belle (Lat. 42.28817, Long. -123.1006), which is a rather famous mine and a fine producer of lode gold. Located due east of Humbug Creek.

The Sundown (Lat. 42.28317, Long. -123.1047), yet another surface mine, located due south of the Oregon Belle. Also east of Humbug Creek.

The Grange Gulch (Lat. 42.25227, Long. -123.1208), which yielded gold and silver until 1942.

Finally are the Humbug Creek Placers (Lat. 42.26707, Long. -123.1389) which between the 1860's and the 1940's had many names, including the Benson Placer, the Johnston Placer, Exter, Pittock and the Kubli Ranch. This last name is attributed to Kaspar Kubli, a very early pioneer in the Applegate Valley. This last operation ran a drag line dredge up Humbug Creek.

Kerby Jackson, Josephine County, Oregon

Tags: Ace of Hearts Mine, applegate river tributary, Benson Placer, Broken Heart Mine, Exter, Grange Gulch, humbug creek, Humbug Placers, jackson county oregon, Johnston Placer, Kubli Ranch Placer, Nonesuch Mine, Oregon Belle Mine, Pittock Placer, Scott Mine, Sundown Mine, The Victor Mine, Wright Mine

« previous entries
Next Page »

Sponsors:

Oregon gold locations and information.

Categories

- Oregon Gold
  - Clackamas County Gold
    - Molalla River
  - Crook County Gold
  - Deschutes County Gold
  - Harney County Gold
  - Jefferson County Gold
  - Lake County Gold
  - Lane County Gold
    - Blue River District
    - Bohemia Mining District
  - Linn County Gold
    - Calapooya River
    - Quartzville
  - Malheur County Gold

• Share this!

Share |

ing. Possibly the veins are equally rich at all depths, and rich pockets may exist in the lower portions of veins as well as near the surface.

The quartz veins which were first met with by the miners frequently were found to contain pockets of decomposed rock with gold, which being accidentally found upon the surface, the gold was extracted by crushing in a mortar, and no further thought was given to the subject of quartz containing gold, though the theory of that mineral being the "original matrix" of the precious metal had had previous currency. The idea of sinking upon and exploring the veins was not entertained until the quartz mania broke out in California and spread across the border into Oregon. The first quartz lead which was prospected in Jackson county was the Hicks lead, on the left fork of Jackson creek, above Farmer's Flat. Sonora Hicks and brother, the discoverers, worked this vein in a necessarily imperfect way and took out some gold, getting, said the *Sentinel*, $1,000 in two hours! Theirs was a pocket vein, and no mill or arastra was thought of in connection with it. Maury, Davis and Taylor owned the adjoining claim, and put up an arastra upon it, the first apparatus of the kind in Oregon. The latter firm purchased the Hicks claim and worked its rock in their arastra. The total yield of the original claim, the first quartz lead worked in Oregon, was about $2,000.

The next quartz discovery of importance was that of the famous Gold Hill lode, near Fort Lane. This took place in January, 1860, the discoverer being one Graham, known as "Emigrant," who, with George Ish, James Hayes, Thomas Chavner and John Long, as partners, located this astonishingly rich lode and began to work it. There was an abundance of float rock, found lying upon the surface of the hill, which yielded fabulously in gold, and as soon as the news of the strike became known the whole hill was staked out in claims, the boundaries marked sometimes by stretching ropes, and men were busily at work picking up float and crushing it in mortars, whereby much money was realized. Mr. Henry Klippel, the father of quartz mining in Southern Oregon, found a piece of mixed gold and quartz weighing thirteen ounces, which yielded $100; and others reported as good results. Excitement ran high. Jacksonville, previously dull, began to bloom. Men who were notoriously "broke" began to put on airs of wealth. Money circulated with facility and every one partook, in spirit, of the good fortune. A daily stage was put on the route between Jacksonville and the new mines, which was crowded with sight-seers, speculators and prospectors. An eating house sprang up near the mine, and Morgan Davis inaugurated a trading post. Quartz stock was up; prospecting seized as a fever upon the whole country; and fabulous discoveries were reported in every direction. As for the original owners of the Gold Hill lead their fortunes seemed boundless, but dissension broke out in their camp. James Hayes, becoming dissatisfied, sold out to Henry Klippel, John McLaughlin and Charles Williams, for $5,000. Graham sold also to Messrs. Klippel and John E. Ross, for the same sum, the use of the money costing those gentlemen ten per cent. per month. Two arastras were put up to reduce the quartz, mules being the motive power, and armed men guarded the apparatus, mine and quartz wagons from the envious and predacious crowd. Weekly clean-ups were in order and 1,000 ounces of well retorted gold was frequently divided on Saturdays. For some time this extraordinary out-put continued, when the desires of the owners

outran the capabilities of the slow and primitive mule-propelled arastra, and a steam quartz mill with all the modern improvements was resolved upon. This, the first quartz mill in Jackson county, was purchased in San Francisco and shipped to the mine by the firm of Klippel, McLaughlin & Williams, whose undertaking was to crush the mining company's quartz for eight dollars per ton, themselves retaining ownership in the mill. The mill was shipped to Gold Hill *via* Scottsburg, in the spring of 1860, and great difficulty was experienced in transporting the heavy boiler, mortars, etc. The cost of freighting was about $2,600, and the total cost of the mill when in running order was about $12,000. It was a twelve-stamp mill, of the ordinary type of free gold mill, amalgamating in battery, and crushing wet. Its first performance was the reduction of one hundred tons of refuse quartz, thrown aside as being too poor for the arastra process, which yielded one hundred dollars per ton. The mill was located at the Dardanelles, and here the rock was hauled from the mine. The next run was on ordinary quartz from the vein, unassorted, and very much to the surprise of all it yielded only three dollars per ton—owing, as was supposed, to defective amalgamation. Another run was carefully conducted for six weeks with a result of two dollars and forty cents per ton. Public confidence in the mine was much shaken, In August the mill and mine suspended operations. In the subsequent workings of the lode very little has been realized. The total product of this famous mine, according to Mr. Henry Klippel, was about $150,000, nearly all of which was taken from a confined space in the mine, only twenty-two feet long by ten in height and the thickness of the vein, which is less than a yard. Repeated tests of ore from other portions of it failed invariably, because the mine is without doubt a pocket ledge, and only to be successfully worked as such. The major part of the explorations subsequently performed consisted in sinking a shaft 130 feet deep, on the vein, and running two tunnels to intersect the shaft. A great many small prospect holes have also been sunk, but not to any considerable depth. The vein has all of the characteristics supposed by "mining experts" to insure permanency. It dips somewhat to the east, has a thick, soft "gouge," smooth, well-defined walls, and other presumed valuable qualifications. After its first successful working, its ownership became the subject of a notable lawsuit, that of Jacob Ish vs. The Gold Hill Mining Company, wherein the plaintiff sought to dispossess defendants. Ish had entered the land embracing the mining property as agricultural, and had secured a patent thereto, the company remaining in ignorance thereof until its issuance. The circuit court of Jackson county sustained the plaintiff, but upon appeal to the supreme court of Oregon, the decision of the lower court was reversed, thereby, says Mr. Klippel, first enunciating the principle that the state courts have the authority to annul agricultural land grants to individuals in conflict with prior claims. Messrs. Klippel, McLaughlin & Williams lost $11,000 on the mill. After they had demonstrated its want of success, they leased it to a party of Yreka miners who were equally unsuccessful. Subsequently the mill was sold for $5,000 to Jewitt Brothers and Douthitt, and removed to the Jewitt mine near Vannoy's ferry, where it did good service for awhile, and after was converted into a saw mill. The machinery was dismantled, and some years later the engine was removed to Parker's saw mill on Big Butte creek, where it is still in use.

GOLD HILL MINING AREA

General:

The Gold Hill mining area is in northwestern Jackson County in T. 37 S., R. 3 and 4 W. It lies east of the Josephine County line, south of the Douglas County line, west of the Willamette meridian (R. 1 E.), and north of T. 37 S., R. 1 and 2 W., all within the drainage of the Rogue River. It covers approximately 600 square miles, and includes the old mining districts of Gold Hill, Foots Creek, Upper Grave Creek, Evans Creek, and Sardine Creek.

The area is semi-mountainous and comprises several wide valleys, such as the Rogue River valley which cuts across the southern part of the area in a general westerly direction. Principal tributary valleys are Kane Creek, Galls Creek, and Foots Creek on the south side of the Rogue, and Trail, Sams, Sardine, Wards, and Evans Creeks on the north side. Grave Creek cuts across the extreme northeastern part; its tributaries are short and have steep gradients. Elevations range from 1,000 feet to 4,000 feet. The mountain slopes are quite steep and have a heavy cover of brush.

The Siskiyou branch of the Southern Pacific Railway parallels the Rogue River valley as does U. S. Highway No. 99. Numerous secondary roads and Forest Service truck trails extend back into the mountains.

Geology:

Rocks of the Gold Hill area are principally greenstones into which peridotites (now altered to serpentine) and siliceous granitoid rocks were intruded. Small areas of Galice and Chico formations are found in the extreme northwest section. Sediments of the Umpqua formation underlie the central portion of the area, and volcanics of the Western Cascade series blanket the eastern third of the area. These rocks are described under general geology of the county.

Mining:

Placer mining has always accounted for most of the gold produced in the area. Some of the placer mines date back to the 1850's during the earliest days of the southern Oregon gold rush. Accurate statistics on the total production from the area are not available, as in the early days the gold went out by way of California; and southern Oregon's gold was included in California's production. Early operations consisted of hand work "sniping" and hydraulicking.

Dredging has always been an important activity in the Gold Hill area. Winchell (14:163) reports that in 1908 an electric dredge was constructed on Kane Creek placer in the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, T. 36 S., R. 3 W. Power was obtained from the Gold Ray Dam and the dredge had a capacity of 500 cubic yards per 10-hour shift. So far as can be learned, the dredge operated only during 1908. On the right fork of Foots Creek, the Champlin Dredging Company built a bucket-line dredge in 1903. In 1905 electric power was installed. In 1911 the dredge was accidentally sunk. Winchell (14:166) also reports that a dredge was installed near Tolo in 1898 but it operated a short time only.

In recent years dredging has been especially important until stopped in October, 1942, by the gold mine closing order. The Murphy Murray all-electric $200,000-connected bucket type dredge worked on the left fork of Foots Creek and on Pleasant Creek near the old Williams placer. In 1941 this equipment was moved to Burnt River in eastern Oregon. The Rogue River Gold Company formerly operated a dredge on the left fork of Foots Creek below the Murphy-Murray ground. The Gold Hill Placers worked dragline equipment on Sardine Creek. Several "dry-land dredges" were operated at various times. The Southern Oregon Mining Company worked on the old Lance placer in 1940. The Mansfield Mine had a washing plant on the south side of Blackwell Hill. A small plant worked on Upper Grave Creek at Greens placer. The Seaman Bar on the Rogue River and the Bull Frog placer were operated for a short time.

The Blackwell lead was discovered a short time subsequent to the finding of the Gold Hill vein. This mine proved far less rich than the other, yielding altogether but a few thousand dollars, though having a very promising appearance. It was actively worked and produced at first a good supply of beautiful specimens worth some thousands. In the summer of 1860 and subsequently, it was owned by C. C. Beekman, William Hoffman, Dr. L. S. Thompson and U. S. Hayden, who made a contract with the proprietors of the Gold Hill quartz mill to work the mine and crush the ore, turning over to the owners of the lead the amount realized above necessary expenses of working. The deposit of quartz gave out, however, and the attempt failed. At later times the Blackwell lead has been worked, but to no apparent purpose. In 1882 a rotary quartz crusher was put up at the mine and is being experimented with. The total yield of the Blackwell has been from ten to twenty thousand dollars.

The Jewitt ledge, situated on the south side of Rogue river in township thirty-six, south, range five, west, was first prospected in 1860 by the Jewitt brothers, who had caught the quartz fever in common with the rest of the population of Jackson and Josephine counties. Indications proving favorable they associated themselves with D. William Douthitt, of Jacksonville, and began to work their vein. They were signally successful; they took out $40,000, says Mr. Klippel, and having exhausted the deposit, ceased work. Their rock paid fifty dollars per ton at the first clean-up, the lode being six feet thick at the working point. Subsequent work on the claim has revealed nothing of great importance, but indications are said to be favorable for another rich strike. In 1874 or the succeeding year Messrs. Klippel and Beekman, having possession of the claim, purchased an engine and boiler and set up two steam arastras to work the rock. But owing to certain causes their operations failed of success. The name Elizabeth was given to the ledge. The assay value of the rock is said to average twenty-one dollars, and the arastras pay twelve dollars per ton, the vein's average width now being three feet.

Next in importance stands the Swinden ledge, near Gold Hill, on the donation claim of John Swinden. It was owned by several partners and was prospected in 1860, and in 1862 and 1863 was worked, by a shaft, the quartz being reduced in an arastra. The vein was tolerably rich, at least in one spot, and paid something above expenses, it is thought, though the cost of working was considerable. The ledge is two and a half feet thick and is still thought valuable. In the same mining region are several other veins which have been considerably worked and are still regarded as valuable. The McDonough and Shump veins are of this class. On Foot's creek quite a number of quartz locations have been made from which a considerable amount of wealth has been extracted, with a first-rate prospect for future success. In 1860 Foot's creek quartz mines were reported to be paying handsomely. The rock was described as dark and soft, with specks of gold visible throughout. Johnson's, and Lyons and Peebler's ledges were particularly successful, according to newspaper reports. In 1861 these leads were mentioned as having fallen off in richness, only ten dollars per ton being realized. On Jackson creek, especially on the right branch, several veins of quartz of considerable promise have at times been prospected, the greater part of the work being done in 1860, directly following the Gold Hill discovery, and at a time that we may designate as the epoch of quartz mining, since at no previous or subsequent time have

At Big Bar, just by Gold Hill, much mining was done in the early years. At one time in 1852 a rush of miners took place to the bar, where not less than 200 men were prospecting. Generally speaking their work was unprofitable. On several occasions companies have been formed and much money expended in endeavoring to dam the river and turn its waters across the bar, whereby its channel may be left dry and the sands worked; but thus far without success. It was considered a great mining enterprise when, in the summer of 1860, a dam was thrown across the river, but the scheme proved abortive, little gold being found in the gravel. In 1875 the Big Bar and Rogue River Mining Company, of Portland, incorporated with a capital of $20,000, for the purpose of "turning the river and working the bar, and improving the navigation of the Rogue river." This scheme was likewise unsuccessful.

THE DARDANELLES, in the neighborhood of Gold Hill, is at present known as the T'Vault place. Here dwelt the colonel and here were gathered the white settlers to seek protection from the Indians in time of war. Near by was Doctor G. H. Ambrose's donation claim. In 1860, the Dardanelles sprang into new life and activity through the establishment of Klippel, McLaughlin and Williams' steam quartz mill to reduce the rock from the newly discovered Gold Hill mine. A hotel, the Adams House, was put up and other improvements were inaugurated. But soon the "boom" ceased, the mine was exhausted, and the Dardanelles sunk into its previous obscurity.

FOOT'S CREEK was prospected in early times by O. G. Foot, a miner, who discovered rich gravel in its bed. From him the stream derived its name. It became celebrated as a mining region in 1852, and ever since has yielded considerably. Lack of water has prevented the larger bodies of gravel from being worked, and it is judged that the introduction of large hydraulic streams would pay very largely and continuously. The claims owned by G. W. Lance and S. Duffy are the most extensive. Near the Birdsey place, which is on the south side of the river, stood the army hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the war of 1855–6. The building used was a double house of hewed logs, which still stands and is in use as a stable. Afterwards the medical department moved to Jacksonville.

ROCK POINT stands upon the north bank of the river, in township 36, range 3 west. It is characterized by an excellent location, being upon the railroad, of which it is an important station, and in the geographical center of the two counties of Jackson and Josephine. Its name, like those of many other localities, is self-explanatory, and was given, probably in 1852, by packers or miners. The post-office was established in in 1857 or 1858, with J. B. White as postmaster, the same being the original town proprietor. L. J. White built the first hotel, in 1864, and two years previously Abram Schulz had put up a blacksmith shop. Haymond & White dealt in merchandise, beginning in 1868, and the latter partner sold to the Magruder brothers, H. H. and Constantine, in 1874, so remaining until now. Rock Point now contains a store, hotel, livery stable, blacksmith shop, saloon, post-office, school house and telegraph office. Above the town a short distance is the railroad bridge across Rogue river, a very considerable structure over 1,000 feet long, substantial and durable, one of the succession of extensive engineering works by which the iron causeway attains the valley.

Formerly gold lode mining was relatively important. This type of mining ranged from "pocket-mining" to fair-sized underground mines like the Sylvanite, north of Gold Hill. Pocket-hunters have been active in this district since the earliest gold discovery; and men like the Rhotan Brothers of Jacksonville have taken out relatively large amounts of gold from small pockets. The activity of those men, their success, and the shallowness of their workings, has led certain people to dub the area a "pocket country", meaning that there are few possibilities of larger scale operations.

This reputation is disproved by ore bodies like those of the Sylvanite mine which produced on a scale sufficient to show that this is not exclusively a pocket-country. There were eleven active gold mines and prospects working in 1941-1942. Most of them are in the prospect stage but their development is encouraging.

Quicksilver operations in the northeastern part of the mining area have been active in the past, and the present price of $192 per 76-pound flask of quicksilver is a strong incentive to exploration and production.

Some manganese deposits were prospected during the first World War but none shipped commercial ore.

The Holcomb Mineral Springs is the only producer of mineral water.

Limestone is quarried for cement manufacture and for lime products. The plant of the Pacific Portland Cement Company is located at Gold Hill although their stone is quarried at Marble Mountain in the Lower Applegate area, Josephine County. The limestone quarries that have been operated in the Gold Hill area in the past were small, and no sizable amounts of limestone are produced from them at present. There are however several good possibilities that are being investigated.

The unusual deposit of high-grade silica rock of the Bristol Silica Company is being worked to produce ground silica for chicken grit and for metallurgical flux.

Tremolite asbestos in quantities that might justify development has been found and efforts to work the deposits have been made.

Favorable Prospecting Areas:

Careful prospecting could be carried on near the margins of the granitoid batholith for indications of metallization, as such areas are frequently productive. These margins may be determined from the geologic maps or by field investigation. Zones in the metamorphic rocks that have suffered considerable fracturing and have been invaded by quartz stringers that are metallized might be productive. Areas north and south of Gold Hill have shown good indications in the past, particularly that area which includes the Bill Nye, the Braden, and the Millionaire mines.

The area of hydrothermally altered volcanics and pyroclastics in the northeast section might be favorable for cinnabar occurrences. All such areas of altered rocks should be carefully inspected.

Mining Properties:

Descriptions of mining properties of record are given in the following pages.

ALICE GROUP (gold) Gold Hill area

see Revenue Pocket; Rhotan Pocket

Location: NW¼ sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

"The Alice group, 4 miles south of Gold Hill on Kane Creek, owned by J. H. Beeman of Gold Hill, is in NE¼ sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., not far

from limestone quarries, at an elevation of 2300 to 2400 feet by barometer. Lessees are now (1913) taking out a footwall streak of high grade oxidized ore near the surface next to old workings. The main vein consisting of solid quartz is not being mined, as it is too low grade for lessees; it strikes N. 12° E. and dips about 60° E. An old adit about a quarter mile to the northeast discloses about 250 feet of workings on a vertical quartz vein averaging 2 to 3 feet in thickness, containing some pyrite, abundant pyrolusite, and some gypsum. A lower adit opens a 3-foot quartz vein which strikes north and dips 48° E.; it is on or near the irregular contact between dark argillite and an andesitic intrusive. As shown in the drawing, the crosscuts from the main drift are wholly or partly in quartz which is supposed to be part of a large vein which is represented in the main crosscut entry by quartz seams in wall rock."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:8 (quoted).

ARGONAUT GOLD MINING COMPANY Gold Hill area

see Argonaut Mine

An Oregon Corporation; Mrs. B. E. Dean, Rogue River, Oregon, vice-president and manager; capitalization $300,000 common, $200,000 preferred.

ARGONAUT MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Argonaut Gold Mining Company, Mrs. B. E. Dean, Rogue River, Oregon, vice president and manager.

Location: secs. 1 and 2, T. 35 S., R. 4 W.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 34 S., R. 4 W., on Sykes Creek a tributary to Evans Creek.

Area: 674.55 acres of patented land under purchase contract.

Geology: The eastern side of property is in slates and schists with small areas of greenstones; the western part is in quartz diorite. The slates and schists dip steeply eastward.

The veins are in slate and schist and roughly parallel the contact with the quartz diorite. The lodes are made up of slate and schist with narrow lenses and veinlets of quartz across considerable widths. Gold bearing iron sulphides are found in both rock and quartz. Exploration has been done by drifting, shallow shafts, and surface work. The company plans to develop a sufficient tonnage of medium-grade ore to justify the erection of a small mill.

General: The Mining Journal (Arizona), Nov. 30, 1940, reported that the Elra Exploration & Mining Company acquired an interest in the property and planned to install a 75-ton cyanide mill. In April, 1942, no report of any activity on the property was made.

Water and timber are plentiful. The principal workings are at an elevation of 1,300 feet and the highest workings are at 2,800 feet.

Informants: J.E.M., R.C.T., 1942.

ASH PROSPECT (quicksilver) Gold Hill area

Location: secs. 35, 36, T. 33 S., R. 1 W., and sec. 1, T. 34 S., R. 1 W.

"E. E. Ash has some claims in secs. 35 and 36, T. 33 S., R. 1 W., and sec. 1, T. 34 S., R. 1 W. These claims are on the south side of the Rogue River, across the river from the highway, but a small bridge was being built in 1930. The

workings include an open cut and three short adits, each about 50 feet long, at vertical intervals of about 200 feet, on the northwest side of a gulch. The open cut is about 100 feet above the Rogue River, and the top or No. 4 adit is about 700 feet above the river. About 50 feet above the top adit there is a shaft 36 feet deep with a short drift about 12 feet long at the bottom.

"The rocks in all these workings are altered volcanic flows, in which the original feldspar phenocrysts have changed to white spots of clay in a gray-lavender groundmass. Very irregular iron ribs as much as 1½ inches wide cut the rock. Limonite-stained chalcedony similar to that of the iron ribs occurs also as spherical masses 2 to 3 inches in diameter with a hollow center filled with powdery limonite. A fault that strikes S. 74° E. and dips 85° - 90° S.W. has been explored by adit 4 and by the shaft and the 12-foot drift. Some smeared cinnabar was seen on the slickensided fault plane."

Reference: Wells & Waters 34:48 (quoted).
Wilkinson, 40:4.

BAERLOCKER PLACER — Gold Hill area

see Ward Creek Placers

BAILEY PROPERTY (gold, manganese) — Gold Hill area

Owner: Arnold Bailey, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: sec. 1 or 12, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

"A four-foot fracture zone contains manganite and psilomelane with traces of rhodonite. There is one trench 6 - 8 feet wide which follows the mineral zone on the hillside and exposes it at 3 levels within a horizontal distance of 45 feet and a vertical distance of 30 feet. Association of the ore with rhodonite would make it difficult to get a manganese concentrate low in silica.

"Owner: A. L. Bailey, Rt. no. 7, Box 124, Central Point, Oregon.

"Location: SE¼ sec. 1, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., Jackson County.

"History: "'This occurrence of manganese ore is on the east side of the narrow canyon almost at the source of Lane Creek, or the west fork of Willow Creek, in the SE¼ sec. 1, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., Jackson County. The Bailey house is further upstream and on the opposite side of the creek, in the SW¼ sec. 12. Postoffice address is Box 124, Rt. 7, Central Point, Oregon. The Baileys are operating a small amalgamation mill in the creek, working gold ore from a nearby locality. A small but rich pocket of gold ore closely adjacent to the manganese deposit has been worked out.

"'The exposure of manganese ore lies on a steep hillside, only 250 feet from the road and 120 feet above it. From this point, it is 12 miles down a dirt road to the Jacksonville-Gold Hill turnpike and thence 4 miles by level, gravelled road to the Southern Pacific railroad at Central Point.

"'The rocks of the neighborhood are old metamorphics. At the place in question, a nearly vertical fracture zone, striking due N-S, has been mineralized with manganese oxides to a width of about 4 feet. Manganite and psilomelane predominate, but traces of rhodonite suggest that at greater depth, below atmospheric weathering, the ore is likely to become more siliceous. As observed at the outcrop, a given lump of ore appears to have a fairly uniform composition, indicating that

little or no improvement in its manganese content could be obtained by crushing and concentrating.

"'Development to date is a trench, 6-8 feet wide, following the mineral zone uphill and exposing it at 3 levels within a horizontal distance of 45 feet, and vertical distance of 30 feet. The hill rises rapidly--130 feet in 350 feet--along the projected strike of the zone to the south, and further exploration both above and below the present workings would be a simple matter; this should be undertaken by the owner before he can expect to attract more active interest in his property.'"

Reference: Libbey and others, 42:22-23 (quoted).
Hodge, 37:8

BAXTER LIMESTONE

Gold Hill area

Owner: John A. Baxter, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Operator: Oregon Limestone Co., 411 Postal Bldg., Portland, Oregon. Chas. Wagner, president; Edwin Ammo, secretary; Fred Rosenberg, engineer; T. E. McCroskey, manager.

Location: SE¼ sec. 2 and SW¼ sec. 1, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., southeast of Gold Hill.

Area: 160 acres, of which 140 acres is in sec. 2, and 20 acres is in sec. 1.

History: Limestone was found at this locality by Mr. Baxter many years ago. He opened two lenses. The lower one had a quarry face 30 ft. wide and 20 ft. high. The upper quarry is 260 ft. higher in altitude. The face of the upper quarry was 30 ft. wide and 15 ft. high with a 25-ft. adit driven as assessment work. The limestone is reported to analyze 97 percent $CaCO_3$. In late 1942, the Oregon Limestone Co. moved its operations from the Boeman quarry to the Baxter property and began development work. Two carloads of "paper rock" were shipped before winter.

Development: Both of the old quarries were opened further. The lower quarry was cleaned out and some rock piled in a small bunker made of poles. The upper quarry was opened by a bulldozer and two carloads of "paper rock" were removed. It is reported that trenching has exposed the limestone for a maximum length of 500 feet and a maximum width of 140 feet. Drilling with 16 ft. steel proved limestone for that depth. Approximately a mile of road with 5 percent grade has been built to the upper quarry. A 100-ton ore bin has been built.

Geology: The country rock is metasediment of Triassic age as shown on the Grants Pass geologic map (Wells 40, and Wells & Hotz 41). Included in the metarocks are small limestone lenses that generally trend N. 20° E. and dip at high angles.

The limestone lens at the upper quarry is best exposed. The stone has a generally bluish color, and consists of alternating bands of dark and light limestone. The stone is crystalline and should be classified as marble. The contorted bands show the result of considerable stress. Within the limestone lens are stringers and elongated knots of siliceous material that are severely sheared. The lens trends N. 30° E. and dips 80° to the northwest.

The quarry is at the southwest end of the lens. An inclusion of schistose metasediment about 15 feet wide splits the east part of the body, and the inclusion extends at least 60 feet up the hill to the northeast. Trenching exposes rock over a length of 200 feet and the operator reports further work proved 500 feet of length and a maximum width of 140 feet. The lens was 100 feet wide, where observed.

The limestone weathers into blocks with fairly sharp edges; weathered surfaces are rough.

Informant: R.C.T., February 24, 1943.

BEAVER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY Gold Hill area

see Pacific Portland Cement Company

BEE HIVE MINING COMPANY Gold Hill area

see Bill Nye Mine

BEEMAN LIMESTONE Gold Hill area

Owner: Mrs. Hattie Beeman, Portland, Oregon.

Operator: Oregon Limestone Co., 411 Postal Bldg., Portland, Oregon. Chas. Wagner, president; Edwin Amme, secretary; Fred Rosenberg, engineer; T. E. McCroskey, manager.

Location: NE¼ NE¼ sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., southeast of Gold Hill. (Total distance from Gold Hill is 6.4 miles.) From railroad ramp in Gold Hill east on Hwy. 99, 0.4 miles; turn southeast on Old Stage Road to Kanes Creek road, 3.5 miles; turn south on Kanes Creek road, 2.0 miles; turn east on private road to quarry, 0.5 miles.

Area: 40 acres of deeded land. Quarry is in extreme northeastern part of the tract.

History: Several gold "pockets" have been removed from the contact of the argillite and limestone. The famous Rhotan Pocket was about a mile to the south. The mine on the property was known as the "Alice Group."

> "The Alice group, 4 miles south of Gold Hill on Kane Creek, owned by J. H. Beeman of Gold Hill, is in NE¼ sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., not far from limestone quarries, at an elevation of 2300 to 2400 feet by barometer. Lessees are now (1913) taking out a footwall streak of high grade oxidized ore near the surface next to old workings. The main vein consisting of solid quartz is not being mined, as it is too low grade for lessees; it strikes N. 12° E. and dips about 60° E. An old adit about a quarter mile to the northeast discloses about 250 feet of workings on a vertical quartz vein averaging 2 to 3 feet in thickness, containing some pyrite, abundant pyrolusite, and some gypsum. A lower adit opens a 3-foot quartz vein which strikes north and dips 48° E.; it is on or near an irregular contact between dark argillite and an andesitic intrusive. As shown in the drawing, the crosscuts from the main drift are wholly or partly in quartz which is supposed to be part of a large vein which is represented in the main crosscut entry by quartz seams in wall rock."

Development: Half a mile of road has been bulldozed to the quarry site, with about a 400-foot rise in elevation. A quarry face about 70 feet long has been carried back into the hill. The limestone outcrop has been traced up the hill. Work on this quarry has been temporarily abandoned in favor of the Baxter quarries (which see).

Geology: The country rock is metasediment as indicated by Wells, 40. Small lenses of limestone are included in the old sediments. The particular lens being opened is not on the geologic map, although it lines up with the group as shown.

The limestone has alternate light and dark gray bands about one-eighth-inch wide along which the stone tends to cleave. Grain texture is medium coarse to medium fine. Inclusions of metasediment are common. The banding trends N. 10° W., with high angle dips to the northeast or southwest. Bands in the limestone on the Baxter property to the north in sec. 2 trend N. 30° E.

The lens being opened on the Beeman property has inclusions of metasediment that cut down the available limestone materially. There is a fairly persistent though narrow outcrop of limestone trending N. 10° W. up the hill, parallel to the banding. Other limestone

outcrops east of this suggest that metasediment inclusions are common. The better grade limestone is reported to analyze 96+ percent $CaCO_3$. Exploration indicated that the lens had a silica content that was too high for the production of "paper rock", so work was stopped.

Informant: R.C.T., August 28, 1941 and February 24, 1943.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:8 (quoted)
Wells, 40.

BERTHA CLAIM (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: SE¼ sec. 12, T. 37 S., R. 4 W.

"The Bertha Claim (locally known as the "Dertha" pocket), 8 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is in the SE¼ sec. 12, T. 37 S., R. 4 W., on the left fork of Foots Creek, at an elevation of 1600 feet by barometer. The country rocks here are impure banded and locally schistose quartzites, some limestone, and apparently small intrusions of an andesitic type. The workings are small and now caved."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:32 (quoted).

BIG BUCK CLAIM (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: Center sec. 1, T. 37 S., R. 4 W.

"The Big Buck or Hicks claim is 7 miles southwest of Gold Hill, near the center of sec. 1, T. 37 S., R. 4 W., on the left fork of Foots Creek. The workings are on a vertical fissure zone in massive bluish quartzite containing some vein quartz and sulphide of iron."

Reference: Parks and Swartley, 16:36 (quoted).

BIG CHIEF PROPERTY (gold?) Gold Hill area
see Tyee Property

Owner: George E. Kerns, East D. St., Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: 2½ miles west of Rogue River, via the road on the north side of the river. Two claims, Tyee 1 and 2 comprising 40 acres in the SE¼ sec. 19, T. 36 S., R. 4 W.

History: Purchased by Mr. Kerns from George H. Young in September, 1933. Other than this, Mr. Kerns knows nothing of the past history. No production record.

General Information: No equipment; hillside topography; dacite porphyry country rock; elevation 1,200 feet; no timber or water on property; Rogue River one-half mile distant and about 200 feet below; maximum snowfall 6 inches; electric power line about three-quarters of a mile away.

Development: Three tunnels - one N. 26° E. 200 feet and one N. 30° E. 46 feet, with a drift at the face trending N. 54° W. for 36 feet. The third tunnel trends N. 15° E. for 26 feet. The tunnels are in porphyry; they follow quartz stringers.

Geology: Dacite porphyry which has quartz stringers. Strike of porphyry N. 26° E., dips 63° to the west. Porphyry shows considerable manganese and iron stain. Quartz from 12 inches to 10 feet wide.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

BILL NYE MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Mr. Blanchin, Paris, France, (deceased); Mr. R. H. Moore, Central Point, Oregon, administrator since 1929.

Location: sec. 4, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., 3 miles south of Gold Hill on Galls Creek. Workings cover area adjacent to county road to a point half way up the mountainside.

Area: Consists of four claims; Bill Nye, Bliss, Bliss Extension, and Montana. According to Mr. Moore 29 acres of deeded land, and 3 claims are held by assessment.

History: The Bee Hive Company which formerly owned the property sold out to people in Torrington, Connecticut, who in turn about 1914 sold to Blanchin for $60,000. Blanchin was a French officer in the first World War. He began development after the war but was killed in an explosion at the mine in 1929. Since then, Mr. Moore has had charge of the property; little mining work has been done. All the old machinery was sold.

According to Mr. Moore who formerly owned a store at Gold Hill, between 1907 and 1909, he weighed two shipments of gold taken from this property. One was valued at $5,000 and the other at $7,000. The gold was reported to be all in metallic form and occurred in quartz from 1½ to 2 feet wide between porphyry walls.

The property was described by Parks & Swartley, 16:26, under the name of Bee Hive Mining Company as follows:

"Local name, Bill Nye Mine.

"Office: Gold Hill, Oregon. George P. Blanchin, 37 Rue Godot de Mauroy, Paris, France, Pres.; Frank C. Bellamy, Gold Hill, Oregon, Sec.; Rene Bordier, Seine, France, Treas. Capital stock, $500,000, par value $1.00; $250,000 subscribed and paid up, none issued. (1916 report)

"This company owns 4 claims, the Bill Nye, Bliss, Bliss Extension, and Montana, in sec. 4, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., 3 miles south of Gold Hill on Galls Creek, about a mile nearly due south of the Braden Mine. It is opened by several adits and a vertical shaft. A considerably anamorphosed impure quartzite is a common country rock; it contains abundant fine grained quartz in patches and layers, and abundant green hornblende and brown biotite with some untwinned interstitial and enclosing plagioclase and a little magnetite; the texture is globulitic to irregular. The vein on which the shaft is located strikes N. 52° E. and is nearly vertical; it contains about 2 feet of quartz. The main adit is about 400 feet long; it is on small veins and stringers near the portal, but crosscuts to the northwest open a somewhat larger vein of quartz which strikes S. 60° E. and dips 80° N.E. The country rock is pyritized and somewhat silicified. In the Bliss adit a vein striking N. 75° E. is cut off about 80 feet from the portal by a fault which strikes N. 30° E. and dips about 40° S.E. Another fault in the same working on a level 80 feet higher produces a horizontal offset of six feet to the north, the fault striking N. 14° W. and dipping 55° E., as shown in the illustration.

"There is a 5-stamp mill on the property, but the mine has been idle since August, 1914."

General: In 1940 a lessee, Emery Abel, Gold Hill, did a small amount of work and was reported to have removed one pocket of high-grade ore. Thirty samples taken in the lower tunnel are reported to have returned from $1.50 to $5.00 to the ton.

The property is idle (1940).

Informant: Emery Abel
R. H. Moore

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:26-27 (quoted).

Report by: R.C.T., February 21, 1940.

BIRDSEYE CLAIM (gold) Gold Hill area

Reported by "List of Mines in Oregon, 1939" as containing a small vein, east of Rogue River, and not active.

Informant: A.A. Walker, March 5, 1940.

BISHOP AND STURTEVANT DREDGE Gold Hill area

Operated just prior to the Murphy-Murray dredge on Foots Creek.

BLACK GOLD CHANNEL MINE (placer) Gold Hill area

"The Black Gold Channel Mine (8 miles southwest of Gold Hill) is on the left fork of Foots Creek in sec. 12, T. 37 S., R. 4 W. It is leased at the present time. In the bank is exposed about 15 feet of unstratified gravels, coarsest below, and containing boulders up to 18 inches in diameter. There is very little fine material; the boulders, which are almost all of greenstone, are subangular to fairly well rounded. The large boulders are handled by a derrick. Two giants are used under a head of several hundred feet. The gravels are forced upward for 15 feet over an elevator, but the sluice takes the material 2½ feet above bed rock. The mine pit of the present workings has an area of 1½ acres. A large area down the stream has already been worked over. The bed rock is slate cut by dikes of greenstone. The strike of the slates is N. 10° E.; distinct joints run about N. 70° W. Numerous small veins are present, and have a general northeast-southwest direction."

F. A. Bates, of Gold Hill, Oregon, and L. M. Curl, of Albany, Oregon, and associates are reported in the press of Oct. 15, 1938, to have sold the property to James B. Murray of Rogue River, Oregon, and associates. The mine is located on Foots Creek six miles from Gold Hill. The new owners plan to install new equipment and conduct extensive operations. Test shafts are now being sunk. The property contains 950 acres. Portions of the placer were dredged by the Murphy-Murray company.

Reference: Diller & Kay, 09:65 (quoted).

BLANCHE OR MAY BELLE CLAIM (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: sec. 24, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.

"The Blanche or May Belle Claim, 2 miles east of Gold Hill, adjoins the Schaffer. It is owned by Guy D. Kinney. An adit follows a quartz vein in tonalite N. 65° W. 250 feet, then N. 75° W. about 100 feet. The vein is narrow; it dips 85° S. and contains quartz with some pyrite and chalcopyrite."

This property, and the Schaffer Claim are reported to be part of the Millionaire group.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:34 (quoted).

BLISS MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

see Bill Nye Mine

BLOSSOM MINE (gold, copper, lead) Gold Hill area

Owner: Mr. L. R. Van De Bogart, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: 7½ miles by road northwest of Gold Hill on west Fork of Sardine Creek in sec. 19, T. 35 S., R. 3 W.

Area: 12 full size quartz claims held by location.

History: The property was idle for years until it was acquired by the present owner in 1928. He cleaned out the old workings. On the wider vein which strikes N. 37° W. in the lower adit a shoot of ore was encountered and was stoped. Finally the lower workings were connected with the upper workings. About $2,000 in gold was produced. The property has been idle for the last two years. All the workings on the vein are caved.

"The Blossom Mine, 5 miles north of Gold Hill, is in the northern part of secs. 19, 20, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., near the head of the left fork of Sardine Creek, at an elevation of about 2400 feet above sea level. An adit on the No Name Claim extends northwestward about 200 feet in an andesitic country rock. The vein strikes N. 37° W. and dips 55° N.E.; it contains some sulphide and very little quartz, being mostly crushed country rock. Near the face of the adit there are two parallel veins. An upper adit (about 85 feet long) opens by means of a raise on the vein. On the Blossom Claim the lower adit extends about 135 feet N. 40° W. as a crosscut, thence drifts on the vein about 110 feet. The deposit strikes N. 75° W. and dips about 80° S.; it consists of a vein about 15 to 20 feet thick, in which one-quarter to one-tenth of the filling is quartz and ore. The country rock is an andesite "greenstone." The vein minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite, gold, galena, pyrrhotite (and sphalerite?), with quartz, calcite and sericite. An upper adit about 85 feet long discloses the same deposit with the same position and size. On this level the ore is thoroughly oxidized."

General: Elevation 2400 feet; maximum snowfall 3 feet; mountainous topography; plenty of timber and water; no equipment except mine car and several hundred feet of rail; power line five miles from property; there are several old buildings in very poor condition.

Informant: J.E.M., August 20, 1938.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 15:34 (quoted).

BOLING AND KOSTER MINE (placer) Gold Hill area

see Glen Ditch placer

"Ed Boling and W. S. Gilmore of Murphy in the Applegate district moved last week to the Mrs. Bessie Anderson ranch owned by Mr. Boling's mother located on the right fork of Foots Creek above the Lance property and plan to operate the placer mine which for the past several years has been worked by George Koster and Mr. Boling."

Later, this property was worked by the Southern Oregon Mining Company's dragline, in 1940.

Informant: R.C.T., February 21, 1940.

Reference: Press report, 39 (quoted).

BONANZA PROSPECT (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Walter Jones, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: sec. 22, T. 36 S., R. 4 W.

Reference: Assay reports, State Assay Laboratory, Grants Pass, Oregon.

BONITA MINE (quicksilver) Gold Hill area

Location: sec. 13, T. 33 S., R. 3 W.

"This prospect lies between the Red Cloud and War Eagle localities in sec. 13, T. 33 S., R. 3 W. H. S. Musson of Beagle, Oregon, is the majority owner and Allan Mayhew holds a substantial minority interest in the property which comprises six lode claims.

"Most of the development work has been done on one claim. The ore occurrence has been traced along the surface by pits for some 2,000 feet in a N.-S. direction. At each end of this area, drift tunnels have been run in the ore, No. 1 Tunnel runs north into the hill for 230 feet and No. 2 Tunnel runs south for 110 feet. No. 1 Tunnel will develop 150 feet of backs while No. 2 is lower and will develop 450 to 500 feet of backs.

"100 feet above No. 2 Tunnel a crosscut tunnel has been run west for 180 feet and gives 150 to 200 feet of backs.

"The vein on which this work was done strikes 10° west of north. It has two distinct walls and is about four feet in average width.

"A 3-pipe retort has been erected but is not yet in operation so there has been no production to date. There is one dump containing some 250 to 300 tons of ore that runs 13 to 14 lbs. per ton by assay and a retort test. Another dump of about 500 tons is said to run $\frac{1}{4}$ percent.

"The camp has cabins and a bunkhouse. A 25-ton bin has been built and a 20 by 80 foot mill building contains a 10-ton mill and a 3/4 Gibson concentrating table set up to be run by a Fordson tractor.

"The road to the mine is along the highway for eight miles from Trail to the new CCC road then along it for $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles and then $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further by mine road, or about 19 miles from Trail."

Reference: Schuette, 38:125 (quoted).

BOWDEN CLAIM (gold) Gold Hill area

Owners: B. A. Boyce and W. A. Mansfield, Central Point, Route 1, Oregon.

Location: sec. 19, T. 36 S., R. 2 W.

"The *Bowden* Claim, 4 miles east of Gold Hill, is on the southeast slope of Blackwell hill, near the top of the grade on the road in sec. 30, T. 36 S., R. 2 W. It has a quartz vein in tonalite, shown by an adit now open about 150 feet, and said to have extended 500 feet, and also by a shaft, where the vein strikes N. 75° E. and dips about 85° N. The shaft is said to be 185 feet deep and to have yielded free gold at 100 feet. The vein was apparently 2 to 3 feet thick where stoped.

"Press reports of November, 1916, state that H. H. Leonard, of Gold Hill, is now the sole lease holder and expected to proceed with the unwatering of the shaft and sampling of the workings."

In 1941, a report made to the State Assay Laboratory indicates that the 185-foot shaft actually is 198 feet deep. There are two levels off the drift. One to the west is 110 feet long and one to the east is 100 feet long.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:40 (quoted).

BRADEN EXTENSION (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Jennings and Taylor (reported to have been sold to California people).

Location: SE¼ sec. 27, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.

Some activity but little or no production.

Informant: A. A. Walker, March 5, 1940.

BRADEN MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owners: Gold Ray Realty Company, Charles Ray, Medford, Oregon.

Location: SE¼ sec. 27, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.

"The Braden Mine is in the SE¼ sec. 27, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., at an elevation of 1350 feet, about 2 miles south of Gold Hill. It is at present (1913) one of the important mines of Jackson County. It has a 10-stamp mill equipped with a crusher, two 10-foot plates, 4 Johnson vanners, and electric motors, one of 85-horsepower being used to operate an air compressor. According to E. W. Liljegran, of Medford, the mine was located about 30 years ago by B. A. Knott, of Gold Hill, who began development, treating the ores in an arrastre. After several transfers the mine passed to Dr. James Braden, after whom it has since been called. It was sold to C. R. Ray, of Medford, in 1900; seven years later it was leased to the Opp Mining Company; it is now operated by Dr. Ray. In 1907 the mine produced more than $30,000.

"There are several quartz veins opened by 6 adits and an incline shaft. The important veins strike about N. 30° E. and dip about 25° S.E. There are four main levels opened by adits at different elevations on the sidehill and connected with one another by raises and winzes. The workings have a total length of more than 3000 feet, but the greatest depth reached is less than 250 feet. The lowest adit (No. 6) has a length of more than 1200 feet, and has yielded considerable high grade ore.

"The country rocks of the Braden Mine are Paleozoic sediments and interbedded andesites. A rock from the dump of adit No. 2 is plainly banded, some bands being chiefly green hornblende with some quartz, chlorite, zoisite and pyrite, and other bands being chiefly calcite, or rarely quartz; it is a calcareous hornblende schist. Another sample from the same adit is an amphibolite, containing abundant green hornblende, some pale yellow epidote, some zoisite, some interstitial plagioclase, some garnet, and a little magnetite. But the hanging wall of the vein under the incline shaft is apparently a spessartite, containing abundant hornblende grading from brown to green, abundant plagioclase, some zoisite, calcite, sericite, magnetite and siderite.

"The ore is highly quartzose, containing a little calcite and some pyrite, as well as a little arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. About 65 percent of the gold and silver is recovered on the plates and about 25 percent is saved in concentrates, which are sent to a smelter at Selby or Tacoma. Concentration is about in the ratio 12 to 1; the assay value of the ore is $8 to $10 a ton and of the concentrates about $25 a ton.

"According to G. F. Kay:

"'Most of the production of the mine has come from two shoots nearly 600 feet apart, on the lowest drift of the mine. One of the shoots extended along the vein in this drift for about 55 feet, but in a winze its width increased to about 80 feet, below which it narrowed abruptly. The direction of the shoot was the same

as that of the dip of the vein. The other shoot had a length along the strike of the vein of 75 feet; in a winze from it the length increased to 125 feet; at the bottom of the winze, which was run 200 feet below the drift, the ore was low grade. The direction of this shoot was about S. 50° E. Usually the best ore was found along the footwall of this shoot, although in places the gold and silver were uniformly distributed across the vein, which here had an average width of about 18 inches. The zone of oxidation does not extend farther than about 100 feet below the surface, and in parts of the vein sulphide ores are found at depths considerably less. Along the fault planes the ores show enrichment.'

"Since the date of Professor Kay's examination of the Braden Mine another shoot of ore has been opened on another vein by means of an incline shaft. The vein strikes about N. 55 E. and has an average dip of about 25° S.E., with a thickness of 2 to 5 feet of quartz. In the lowest drift at 190 feet depth on the incline a second vein seems to swing into the main later vein from a direction about N. 10° E. and a dip of about 35° E.; it has been followed back under the incline shaft and shows about 2 feet of quartz. The structure is shown in the illustration. To the southwest the vein seems to be cut off by a fault which strikes N. 27° W. and dips about 60° N.E. The drawing shows only a small part of the older workings, which were caved so as to be mostly inaccessible when the mine was visited.

"The mill was dismantled in 1916 and a good part of the equipment sold to S.W. Bartlett, of Ashland, to be used in equipping the mill at the Ashland Mine."

Reference: Parks & Swartley 16:41 (quoted)

BRISTOL LIMESTONE

Gold Hill area

Owner: F. I. Bristol, Rogue River, W. B. Sullivan, and Kenneth E. Hamblen, Portland, Oregon.

Location: NW¼ sec. 6, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.; and SW¼ sec. 31, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., north of the Left Fork of Foots Creek, at elevations ranging from 1,800 feet to 2,200 feet. The property is 5 miles by road from the railroad siding at the town of Rogue River. The route is via Pacific Hwy. (U.S. 99) to Foots Creek, up Foots Creek to the forks, up the Left Fork to road to Cervany's ranch. The remainder of the road is not good, but passable. Grades are not over 7 percent.

Area: Nine placer claims, named Limestone No. 1 to Limestone No. 9.

History: Property was located in 1937 by the owners. The deposit was discovered by studying maps of limestone outcrops and then following their trend.

Development: The hillsides which are covered by heavy brush have been made accessible by trails around and across the deposit. Several pits and cuts have been made in the limestone to expose the rock and permit sampling. Work has been started at the south (lower) end of the lens in order to open a quarry floor. Some exploratory work has been done on a second lens a few hundred feet to the southeast.

Topography: Semi-mountainous with very steep hillsides. The deposit is bounded by a hillside on the southwest end which would facilitate quarry operations. Vegetation cover is principally brush of the manzanita-buckthorn-madrona type, with widely spaced 12-inch to 18-inch fir trees.

Geology: Country rock is Mesozoic (Triassic?) metasediments and metavolcanics. These rocks were classed as greenstone by Diller (14) and assigned to the Devonian. Reinvestigation of paleontological evidence indicates a Triassic (?) age (Wells & Hotz, 41). This series includes lenticular limestone that, in this region, trends about N. 19° to 22°E. Dip is

almost vertical. There is some evidence of an east-west fault that displaces the limestone about 500 feet to the west halfway up the hillside. The lens is reported to be from 200 feet to 600 feet wide, and over 1000 feet long. Quality is reported to be 97+ percent $CaCO_3$. Very little iron is present.

The stone is dark colored, locally called blue limestone. It is twisted and contorted and somewhat foliated by shearing stresses. White calcite is found, generally parallel to the shear lines, and there are occasional knots or "augen" of white calcite. Some siliceous material is included in the limestone, a feature that is characteristic of southern Oregon limestones. Inclusions of siliceous material are to be expected in quarrying.

A second lens occurs a few hundred feet southeast of the main body. Quality is similar to that of the main body but this lens is of smaller size. Several cuts expose good quality limestone. The rock in this second lens breaks into larger blocks than that in the first lens. Probably shearing was not as intense. Field study shows that the lenses are somewhat larger than illustrated in Wells, 40, and have slightly different shapes.

Economics: It is planned to start quarrying limestone at the southwest corner of the deposit, and establish a quarry face along the eastern side which will permit at least 300 to 600 feet of face. There is a reasonable amount of dump space in the creek canyon. The bunker is to be constructed below the quarry face and farther to the southwest. There is undoubtedly a large quantity of limestone available; whether it is of the order of a million tons or more was not determined in the short time spent on the property. The quantity, however, is believed to be sufficient to justify opening a quarry for agricultural and paper-mill limestone. Quantity and quality seem to be satisfactory; quarrying conditions would be favorable for low costs, and road construction should be low in cost.

General: Water is scarce; power is on Left Fork road, a distance of not more than one mile from quarry site; there is plenty of timber, mostly fir; climate is similar to that at Grants Pass; no data on water rights.

References: Diller, 14; Wells & Hotz, 41; Wells, 40.

Informant: R.C.T., January 23, 1940; February 22, 1943.

BRISTOL SILICA COMPANY (silica) Gold Hill area

Owner: F. I. Bristol, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: SE¼ sec. 30, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., about 5 miles from the town of Rogue River. Material is trucked 1½ miles over a good dirt road to U. S. Highway 99 and thence 3½ miles to the town of Rogue River.

Area: The total area is 80 acres; two claims of 20 acres each were located in the NE¼ SE¼ sec. 30, the SE¼ SE¼ sec. 30 is patented and held by lease.

History: This deposit was discovered in the late 1930's. It was put into production and markets were developed by Mr. Bristol all within five years.

Topography: The deposit lies across the top of the west spur of a ridge between the left fork of Foots Creek and Galls Creek. The highest elevation is about 2700 feet and the lowest about 1800 feet in a distance of less than a quarter of a mile. The angle of slope is uniformly 23° towards the south. The general contour of the deposit is such that cheap quarrying can be conducted progressively from the site which is now open.

Development: Very little development work has been done on the property - only that incidental to quarrying an amount sufficient to supply silica required by the sales department of the company. The deposit has not been sampled in detail nor has its extent been proved by drilling.

The surface of the exposed quartz is approximately 370,000 square feet, which, based on weight of 165 pounds per cubic foot, would be approximately 30,000 tons per vertical foot of depth. A reasonable estimate of the depth of the deposit is 100 feet, thus indicating a reserve of 3,000,000 tons.

Analyses: The following analyses have been made.

	Analysis No. 1	Analysis No. 2	Analysis No. 3
Silica	98.52%	98.24%	98.71%
Ferric Oxide	.54 = .37 Fe	.54 = .37 Fe	.48
Alumina	.10	.12	.27
Calcium Oxide	None	None	
Magnesia	Trace	Trace	
Phosphoric Anhydride	.018 = .003 P	.018 = .003 P	0.089
Loss on ignition	.80	.96	.41

Analyses Nos. 1 and 2 are by E. W. Lazell, Ph.D., Portland, Oregon, and No. 3 is by Lerch Brothers Incorporated, Hibbing, Minnesota.

Geology: The deposit is an elongated body of creamy white quartz whose exposed surface is roughly one thousand feet in length in a north-south direction, and whose width averages about 350 feet. It is flanked on its western margin by a body of limestone of undetermined extent, and its eastern boundary is a fine-grained dark-colored basic igneous rock which may be classified broadly as greenstone. The quartz is microcrystalline, and its origin probably is pegmatitic. It has been subjected to later pressure and movement which has changed its physical characteristics by partial metamorphism. Evidence of shearing action can be noted on many of the cleavage and fracture planes. A thin section of the material showed clearly the sharp margins of the crystals under the microscope with no evidence of secondary silica as a cementing medium. There were no other minerals present in the thin section. Feldspars are wholly absent, and no pyrite was observed. The only foreign mineral is limonite which is present in very small amounts as "stain" along the surface of the shrinkage and fracture planes. This has been introduced by surface waters from an outside source. The cleavage planes strike uniformly N. 55° W., and dip 82° E.

General: Climate is mild; winters are never severe; operations can be carried on throughout the full year.

The silica is crushed at the company's plant at the town of Rogue River. The plant is adjacent to the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. At present the use of the material is largely confined to chicken grit, but there is a growing demand for the material as metallurgical flux. The quartz is crushed according to specifications received from the purchaser.

Informants: Kenneth Hamblen, Press Reports, Ray C. Treasher.

Reference: Report on file by Kenneth Hamblen, mining engineer.

BRISTOL SILICA COMPANY (silica plant) Gold Hill area

Owner: F. I. Bristol, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: Rogue River, Oregon, on railroad siding across from the depot.

Buildings: Nine bunkers, total capacity 300 tons, enclosed. Warehouse 30 feet by 40 feet. Truck ramp. Office building.

Equipment: 9 x 18 Fort Wayne jaw crusher; 12 x 24 United Iron Works rolls; 4 ft. x 6 ft. mill used as tumbler; two 3-deck 2½ft. x 5 ft. vibrating screens; conveyor belt, 35 ft. x 16 inches; bucket elevator, 55 feet, 8 x 5; scales, chutes, etc.

Products: Poultry grit and minus 3/8 inch industrial silica. Nine sizes carried in stock.

Raw Material: Trucked five miles from deposit in Miller Gulch (see Bristol Silica report).

Informant: F. I. Bristol, April 15, 1940.

Report by: R.C.T.

BUCKSKIN MINE (gold lode, placer) Gold Hill area

Owners: Tom Hagen and C. D. Standiford, Central Point, Oregon.

Location: sec. 7, T. 36 S., R. 2 W.

General: Reported to be the old May Belle Mine. There is a tunnel 90 feet in length. Surface cuts over a distance of 150 feet show white, glassy quartz. A small "pocket" was mined. These owners have a placer claim in the W½ SE¼ SW¼ sec. 7, T. 36 S., R. 2 W. Gold here is reported to be coarse and may have come from the Curry "pocket". No water is available.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

BULL FROG PLACER Gold Hill area

Owners: E. A. Lewis, Medford; James Lothus, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: sec. 22, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., about a half-mile east of the town of Rogue River, between the railroad and the river.

General: Recent Rogue River gravel deposits on the first terrace above the river were worked with a steam shovel and trommel screen in 1939. Water was pumped from the river. The gold was very fine and there was considerable black sand. The operation was discontinued in 1939. Since then several people have looked over the ground and some drilling was done. Inactive in April, 1942.

Informants: J.E.M., February 10, 1939; R.C.T., April 3, 1942.

BULL OF THE WOODS (gold) Gold Hill area

Owners: Mrs. Vella Hays, Gold Hill, Oregon, and Mrs. Rena Davis, Fort Klamath, Oregon. Leased to J. A. Clement, Gold Hill.

Location: On the east bank of the Rogue River about 2 miles northeast of Gold Hill, in the NE¼ sec. 15, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.

Area: 31 acres patented land.

History: Little is known about the history of this property before 1934. In that year Mr. J. A. Clement leased and operated it for two years, producing $5,000. Mr. George Tulare operated it in 1936 and 1937, obtaining no production. In the fall of 1938 Mr. Clement again secured a lease and started sinking a new shaft 50 feet SE. of the old one.

Development: 100-foot vertical shaft with 35-, 50-, and 95-foot levels. The 35- and 50-foot levels connect with old workings; the 95-foot level runs N. 55° W., 25 feet to face. About 60 feet southwest of the vertical shaft is a tunnel which trends N. 5° E. for 105 feet and having 8 drifts. Aggregate length of drifts and tunnel is 266 feet.

Geology: The country rock is dark and basic, resembling diorite. The vein, which strikes N. 55° W. and dips 75° to 80° S.E., appears to be a resilicified shear zone from 2 to 6 feet wide. Vein material, which breaks freely from the walls, is composed of both quartz and country rock. The hanging wall carries some gouge. Values extend into the walls. A sample cut along 25 feet of hanging wall on the 95-foot level returned $1.05 to the ton. Samples taken on the footwall ran from a trace to $2.45 to the ton. The lateral extent of the vein has not been determined. Openings on the 95-foot level have not encountered the ore shoot found in the upper levels. The ore minerals are pyrite and metallic gold, and the ore is estimated to be 50 percent free-milling. It is reported that ore from the upper level plated $10 in gold per ton.

Equipment: A 7 by 8 Chicago Pneumatic compressor is driven by a 4-cylinder (Liberty truck) engine. A small Gardner-Denver steam hoist is run by air. Equipment also includes a cage, car, air hammer and miscellaneous small tools. It is reported that a two-stamp mill has been installed.

General: Elevation is 1,200 feet; rolling topography; good road to property; water supply is about 130 gallons per hour from the mine; very little, if any, mining timber on the property.

Informant: J.E.M., 1939.

BUNCE PROSPECT (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Fred Bunce, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: sec. 9, T. 33 S., R. 4 W.

No other information.

CAPITOL HILL MINE (manganese) Gold Hill area

see Lee Manganese

CARBONATE MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owners: Charles Warren and O. U. Niles, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: In Murphy Gulch 12 miles by road northeast of Rogue River, in sec. 17, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. The last section of 1½ miles is narrow and in poor condition.

Area: Three full claims, Carbonate, Carbonate 1 and 2, held by location.

History: Discovered in 1930 and operated intermittently since. No record of production is available.

Development: Underground development work has all been done on the Carbonate claim. An adit was opened S. 26° E. for 70 feet and then turned on a fault and was driven S. 55° W. for 23 feet. It was then extended 55 feet in the direction S. 17° E. Another adit now caved at the portal, was started approximately 60 feet in altitude below the first adit and was driven about 80 feet. It is estimated that this second adit would need to be driven 40 to 50 feet farther in order to reach the ore found in the upper adit. At the time of examination only location work had been done on the Carbonate No. 1 and Carbonate No. 2 claims.

Geology: The ore deposit is a quartz vein in altered diorite. The vein has been faulted in at least two places as shown in the main adit. Near the portal, the vein is displaced about 6 feet horizontally to the southwest; and at a distance of approximately 70 feet from the portal the vein is displaced again in the same direction for a distance

horizontally of about 23 feet. At a distance of about 50 feet from the portal, vein intersections formed an ore shoot which was stoped 12 feet in length and 30 feet above the level. An underhand stope of about the same dimensions was carried down below the level. Beyond the second fault and between it and the face, a stope 15 feet long was carried up for about 40 feet. At the face of the tunnel another stope has dimensions of 15 feet in length and about 15 feet high above the level. The vein varies in width from a knife edge to 4 feet, averaging about 12 inches. The strike is S. 20° E., dip is 80° N. The ore breaks cleanly from the walls and can be sorted easily. Ore is said to have assayed approximately $20 to the ton. Approximately $8 per ton was recovered by amalgamation. At the time of the examination, tailings were being cyanided. It was estimated that the combined recovery would be 75 percent.

Equipment: Mill equipment includes a 3-stamp mill, equipped with 800-pound stamps and amalgamation plate 2½ feet by 5 feet; a 4 hp. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine; 5 small homemade cyanide tanks; a small compressor which develops about 3 c.f.m.

General: Elevation 2,100 feet; maximum snowfall 5½ feet; mining timber available on the property; water supply is small but could be made sufficient for small operations.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

CARTINELL MINE (copper) Gold Hill area

Location: Center sec. 9, T. 36 S., R. 4 W.

"The Cartinell Mine is near the center of sec. 9, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., less than 2 miles northwest of Woodville, (town of Rogue River) at an elevation of 1250 feet by barometer. An adit extends due northwest about 150 feet and thence N. 55° W. about 50 feet in a fissured zone containing short offsetting lenses of quartz with bunches of chalcopyrite. The vein dips to the northeast at an angle of 50° to 60°; in the weathered zone it contains malachite and azurite. The country rock is andesite, in which the curved cleavages of phenocrysts of pale green hornblende show evidence that the rock has been under considerable differential pressures."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:51 (quoted).

CASCADE VIEW MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Ben Baker, Charles R. Baker, Edwin Lister, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: sec. 35, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., about 1,700 feet elevation. Sam's Valley P.O. is 3 miles from property 2½ miles of which is gravelled county road and one-half mile is trail.

Area: 160 acres patented ground.

History: The original location was made in 1902. Production in 1936 was reported to be valued at $215 from 7 tons of ore. The property was idle in 1940.

Development: A tunnel 50 feet long; an underhand stope 10 ft. by 20 ft.

Geology: Slate and metavolcanics comprise the country rocks. The vein is 36 inches wide, containing a 6-inch high-grade streak, and strikes N. 38° W.; it dips northeast at a high angle. Some of the gold is free; some is in the sulphides.

Informant: Ben Baker.

Report by: R.C.T., February 1, 1940.

CATTON'S CLAIMS — Gold Hill area

see Coster and Catton's claims.

CHISHOLM CLAIMS (quicksilver) — Gold Hill area

Schuette reported as follows:

"These lie in sec. 17 & 20, T. 34 S., R. 2 W., and are owned by the Chisholm Estate. The late Dr. W. P. Chisholm acquired this property about 1900 and added to it from time to time until he held over 20 claims on both sides of a steep ridge. These claims have been prospected by many pits, cuts, and short tunnels all of the latter in the Umpqua formation though the May Creek Schist is only a short distance west.

"The country is well timbered and the surface is covered with the usual heavy soil. The Little Jean Claim had a small stope of high-grade ore but most of the other exposures show only low-grade material. Total production to date is probably 30-35 flasks. At present this property as well as the Dave Force Mine is under lease to Geo. Schumacher."

Parks & Swartley state that:

"This group, owned by Dr. W. P. Chisholm, of Rogue River, is located in secs. 17 & 20, T. 34 S., R. 2 W. Considerable development work has been done on this property and some high grade cinnabar ore has been uncovered. Some retorting was done during the year on ores taken out during the development and several flasks of quicksilver have been sold."

Reference: Schuette, 38:123 (quoted).
Parks & Swartley, 16:54 (quoted).
Pardee, 21:223
Wells & Waters, 34:55
Wilkinson, 40:7

CHISHOLM COPPER — Gold Hill area

Location: SE¼ sec. 19, T. 34., R. 2 W.

"Copper ore has been developed by adits run by Dr. Chisholm of Gold Hill in SE¼, sec. 19, T. 34 S., R. 2 W. A crosscut entry extends S. 45° E. about 30 feet and thence S. 63° E. about 170 feet through quartzitic rock. It does not disclose ore. At 150 feet from the portal a fault strikes N. 31° W. and dips 55° N. E.; it has a maximum thickness of about 18 inches and contains fragments of quartzite. Near the fault the country rock changes from a micaceous to an ordinary quartzite. There are two other older adits which show more ore. The lower and southern entry is in micaceous quartzite banded and locally contorted. About halfway to the breast a 6 to 8 inch pegmatite vein crosses the adit, which is at an elevation of 1760 feet by barometer. The upper adit, is about 100 feet higher; it discloses ore which consists of chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. Surface waters have formed some gypsum and melanterite by oxidation of the sulphides. The ore at this mine is very interesting; it occurs in part as a primary constituent of a basic igneous rock, and in part as a vein filling. The rock is a norite containing abundant hypersthene partly poikilitically enclosed by plagioclase, both minerals intergrown with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite as well as a little brown biotite, hornblende, and magnetite. Some secondary chlorite and calcite are also present. As a vein filling the sulphides occur intergrown with quartz, which may fill fissures or serve as a

cement of broken material (fault breccia) consisting of pegmatitic andesine with some quartz. The vein filling has been sheared since formation as shown in the illustrations (Plate V A and V B), one of which shows a crystal of hornblende first bent so that the cleavages are sharply curved, then opened along the curved cleavages and the spaces filled by quartz crystallized in somewhat elongated forms to fill the spaces open. The other shows vein quartz so sheared that it is broken into thin nearly parallel slices of considerable length.

"It seems clear that the copper at this place was derived from the norite magma."

Reference: Winchell, 14:162-163 (quoted).

CHROME KING PROSPECT (chromite) Gold Hill area

Owner: Sunset Mining Company; Bryan Conley, Salem; William Davis, Rogue River; and others. Leased to F. I. Bristol (1941).

Location: NE¼ NW¼ sec 3, T. 34 S., R. 4 W., on an unnamed creek, locally known as Boulder Creek (flows into Pleasant Creek). Elevation is approximately 2,500 feet.

History: It is reported that this prospect was worked during the first World War and that Vonne Brothers took out two carloads (100 tons) of high-grade chromite. Since that time the Sunset Mining Co. has located the ground. The workings caved about 1939.

Development: The workings are being reopened. There is an open cut or trench about 50 feet long.

Geology: A serpentine belt about ¼ mile wide trends northwest through an area of greenstone (Diller and Kay, 24). The prospect is situated near the northeast edge of the serpentine belt. The only chromite observed at the time of the visit was one two-foot mass of low-grade chromite and considerable disseminated chromite in serpentine. Chrome float is reported to occur over the hillside.

The locality has been prospected extensively by means of small pits and cuts. A very few of these excavations showed pieces of low-grade chrome in the old dumps.

Informant: R.C.T., April 28, 1941.

Report by: R.C.T., May 2, 1941.

C. M. COMPANY (quicksilver) Gold Hill area

see Lucky Strike Quicksilver Mine.

President and General Manager, H. B. Hendricksen; Sec.-Treas. & Attorney, W. L. Grill, 610 Coleman Building, Seattle, Washington. The company secured control of the old Webb-Tainor, or Lucky Strike mine in 1940. Some development work was done. Title was transferred to the Pacific Syndicate early in 1942.

Informant: R.C.T., April 3, 1942.

CONGOR LODE (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: sec. 18, T. 36 S., R. 2 W.

Located on Medford Geologic Map. No further information.

COOK MINE (placer) Gold Hill area

Location: S½ sec. 13, T. 37 S., R. 4 W.

"The Cook Mine near Draper about 10 miles southwest of Gold Hill is in the S½ sec. 13, T. 37 S., R. 4 W. The pay gravel is, in places, plainly stratified, and consists mainly of fine gravel and clay. The stream bed has been mined for one-fourth of a mile. The bedrock is made up of greenstone and slates cut by numerous greenstone dikes. It has been greatly sheared and faulted. One fault runs N. 75° W. and dips 31° N.; another runs N. 53° E. and has been traced nearly one-fourth of a mile."

Reference: Parks and Swartley, 16:71 (quoted).

COPPER KING MINE Gold Hill area

see Mountain View Mine

CORPORAL G MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: John Tulare, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: S½ sec. 19, T. 35 S., R. 3 W.

"The Corporal G. Mine, 5 miles north of Gold Hill, is in the southern part of sec. 19, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., at an elevation of about 2600 feet above sea level. It is said to have been discovered in 1904 by J. R. McKay, who took out some ore and sold it to Mrs. N. M. Smith, of Gold Hill. It was operated under lease by J. E. Kirk in 1907. It is opened by three adits on the main vein, one above another, on the hillside, and one adit to one side. The adits are about 100 feet long and the vein has been stoped out above the upper adits; the lowest adit was not open to inspection. The vein has a width of 3 to 12 inches and strikes S. 85° W., with a dip of 60° N. The country rock is a micaceous slaty quartzite cut by andesite and spessartite. The ore contains quartz, calcite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and a little chalcopyrite, bornite, sphalerite, galena, and rare free gold. The adit to one side of the main vein opens a parallel stringer on the Volunteer claim; it pinched out at 135 feet."

The property is being worked in a small way each year.

Reference: Parks and Swartley, 16:81 (quoted).

COSTER AND CATTON'S CLAIM (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: SW¼ sec. 21, T. 37 S., R. 4 W.

"Coster and Catton's Claim, 12 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is in the SW¼ sec. 21. T. 37 S., R. 4 W., on the right fork of Foots Creek, at an elevation of 2550 feet by barometer. A 1 to 2-foot quartz vein here strikes N. 85° E. and dips 70° N. in greenstone. One stamp has been erected in the gulch to be operated by an overshot water wheel, but water is insufficient in summer time. The vein is opened by shallow workings for about 25 feet. About a mile to the northeast near the N¼ corner sec. 22 an intrusion of aplite is visible for 200 feet along the ditch line running around the point."

Reference: Parks and Swartley, 16:81 (quoted).

C. R. C. COMPANY, INC. (placer, gold) Gold Hill area

C. R. C. Company, Inc., 710 Pittock Block, Portland, Oregon; A. M. Cannon, President; Abe Rosenberg, Vice-president; Ralph Coan, Sec.-Treas.; A. W. Hoover, 744 N. 6th St., Grants Pass, Oregon, in charge.

Location: On the Middle Fork of Foots Creek 8 miles S. E. of Rogue River in sec. 13, T. 37 S., R. 4 W. Elevation 1550 feet.

Area: 80 acres, patented, of which 15 acres is mining ground.

History: The gravels on the Middle Fork of Foots Creek have been worked by hand for years. The present company acquired the property in the summer of 1938 and built the dredge in September of that year. Due to the shortage of water, they were not able to start operations until 1939.

Geology: It is reported that 23 test holes on the property showed an average depth of 16 feet and an average value of 50 cents per yard. Total yardage was estimated to be approximately 400,000. About 30 percent of the boulders were stated to be over 6 inches in size; the gravels contained very little clay and overburden. Bedrock consists of a blue dioritic rock and in some places slate. It is rough and not easy to clean.

Equipment: A 3/4-yard dragline, P.&H. shovel puts the gravel in a big hopper which has a grizzly in the bottom. 2½-inch material and larger goes to a 60-foot conveyor belt which stacks it. The minus 2½-inch material goes to a sluice box, 2 feet wide by 70 feet long. 36 feet of Hungarian riffles are placed at the head of the sluice box. Water is furnished by a 5-inch Gardner-Denver pump powered by a 30-hp. gasoline engine. The gold is coarse and is said to run over 900 fine. Some black sands are produced and are stated to run about $5.90 to the ton. Five men are employed; three to operate the plant and two to clean bedrock.

Twelve hundred gallons of water per minute was used in the plant.

This property was dredged by the Murphy-Murray Dredging Company.

Informant: J.E.M., 1939.

CRESCENT-PACIFIC DREDGE Gold Hill area

see Greenleaf Ranch Placer.

CURRY POCKET Gold Hill area

see Buckskin Mine.

DAVE FORCE MINE (quicksilver) Gold Hill area

Location: NE¼ sec. 20, T. 34 S., R. 2 W.

"This lies south of the War Eagle in the northeast corner of sec. 20, T. 34 S., R. 2 W., and was at one time covered by some of the claims of the War Eagle group as shown in Fig. 14.

"The mine is well described and a plan of the workings is given in U.S.G.S. Bulletin 850 Plate 21. No additional work has been done since then. Plate 21 of Bulletin 850 shows the Umpqua-Quartz diorite contact of the left crosscut of Adit No. 1 as being 25 feet in from the fault. It should be 25 feet in from the end of the crosscut. It also shows the end of No. 2 Adit as being in quartz diorite. This is not so as the end is Umpqua formation but some 25 feet back from the end a small peak of the quartz diorite comes up into it and here under a flat gouge

there are colors of cinnabar in it, though Bulletin 850 states on page 53 that the Umpqua formation and granodiorite show no signs of mineralization whatever. The mine as developed does not expose any ore whatever in the workings and the total production is a few flasks at most. The croppings on the surface are in a greatly decomposed and altered rock, and to judge by pannings, may constitute low-grade ore."

References: Schuette, 38:123 (quoted)
Wells and Waters, 34:51
Wilkinson, 40:7

DAVIS LEDGE (gold) no? Gold Hill area

Owner: Mrs. W. H. Lydiard, 16 Geneva St., Medford, Oregon.

Location: sec. 13, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., on Kane Creek, 2 miles south of Revenue Pocket.

General: A tunnel 250 feet long was driven on a ledge reported to be 3 to 6 feet wide. Ore was milled here about 30 years ago.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

DISCON MINING COMPANY Gold Hill area

see Sylvanite Mine.

DIXIE PLACER Gold Hill area

Owner: Dan Truedell, Palace Hotel, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Development: Operated with 1 to 4 men; 2 giants.

Informant: M. E. Pool, March 18, 1940.

DIXIE QUEEN MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: NW¼ sec. 18, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

"The Dixie Queen Mine, 8 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is on the left fork of Foots Creek in the NW¼ sec. 18, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., at an elevation of 1850 feet by barometer. It is opened by 3 adits having a total length of about 450 feet. The lowest extends west about 100 feet and northwest about the same distance, with minor openings. The next tunnel above extends northeast, but is caved at 65 feet from the portal. It is a drift on a vertical quartz vein in a lead 6 to 30 inches wide in a country rock, which is a calcareous argillite. In the upper tunnel a crushed zone dips about 75° N.E.; it has a thickness of nearly a foot."

Reference: Parks and Swartley, 16:86 (quoted).

DORIS LEDGE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Mrs. W. H. Lydiard, 16 Geneva St., Medford, Oregon.

Location: sec. 13, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

No further data.

DUNCAN AND WILLIAMS WASHING PLANT Gold Hill area

Owners: Harry Duncan, Rogue River, Oregon, owner of the land; Tom Williams, owner of equipment.

Location: Ward Creek, 3 miles from Rogue River, sec. 12, T. 36 S., R. 4 W.

Area: Approximately 7,000 lineal feet of creek channel.

Geology: Rocks of the localized area are metasediments and metavolcanics. Overburden is about 5 feet in thickness and consists of soil and angular cobbles. Larger boulders, up to 2 feet in thickness occur below. The entire section is heterogeneous mixture of coarse and fine material with soil. The stream channel is narrow; water is scarce.

Equipment: 1-yard, Diesel Marion shovel. Washing plant is a dryland rig with hopper about 5 feet square; grizzly bars are horizontal; trommel has about 6 feet of "washing chambers", then 6 feet of rotating tube with screens. Undersize is picked up by rotating scoops in end of trommel and raised to steel boxes, 1 foot wide and 20 feet long on about a 10° slope. Stacker is about 30 feet long. Plant on solid rubber-tired frame.

Report by: R.C.T., March 4, 1941.

DUNCAN PLACER Gold Hill area

see Ward Creek Placers

DUNROMIN MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owners: Edward Law, Rt. 1, Central Point, Oregon; C. C. Lemmon, 227 N. Oakdale Avenue, Medford, Oregon.

Location: SW¼ corner sec. 36, T. 36 S., R. 2 W.

Acreage: 34 acres of patented homestead land. Five miles from Gold Hill on the Stagecoach Road to Jacksonville.

History: The mine was reported to have produced $4,000 in 1897; in 1935 - $900; and in 1937 - $200.

Development: One 25-foot shaft caved; new 30-foot shaft with 16-foot drift; 8-foot winze; and small stope.

Geology: In the locality where the vein has been opened, the wall rock is quartz diorite. The vein, which in places is frozen to the walls, is a quartz-filled fissure; at some points gouge separates the vein from the wall rock. The strike of the vein is N. 85° W.; dip is vertical. At a point about 25 feet east of the shaft, the vein is cut by a fault which strikes S. 39° W. and which has a vertical dip. The ore was formed at the intersection of the vein and fault. Besides quartz, vein minerals are gold, pyrite, and a small amount of galena. A sample of ore which contained considerable pyrite returned $1.05 in gold and a trace of silver to the ton. Maximum width of the vein exposed in 16 inches. About three tons of ore were mined at the intersection mentioned above.

Equipment: Gibson Prospecting Mill, amalgamation plates and corduroy. 1½ hp. Fairbanks-Morse Engine, centrifugal pump, 1½ hp. electric motor.

General: The quartz is hard, free milling. About ½-ton per day capacity. The ore at the junction of the vein and fault ran very high. The total production of this mine was obtained from the ore formed at this intersection.

Rolling topography; elevation 1,500 feet; mild climate; no water except the 7,500 gallons per 25 hours that mine makes; no timber on property; power line on property.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

EAGLE MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: sec. 25, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.,

"The Eagle Mine is 6 miles northeast of Gold Hill, adjoins the Millionaire on the west. It is opened by 4 shafts and at least 2 adits, but the workings are not extensive. An adit reveals stringers of quartz in black argillite and andesitic material. The mine is said to have produced some very high grade ore. It is now under lease, but not in operation."

Reference: Parks and Swartley, 16:88 (quoted).

ELRA EXPLORATION AND MINING COMPANY Gold Hill area

R. R. Stevenson, 105 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, is manager of the company, which is reported to have acquired an interest in the Argonaut Mine.

Informant: Mining Journal, November, 30, 1940.

ENTERPRISE MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Charles Ray, Gold Hill Realty Company, Medford, Oregon.

Location: W½ sec. 16, T. 36 S., R. 4 W.

Reference: List of Mines in Oregon, 1939.

FAIRVIEW CLAIM (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: NW¼ sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

"The Fairview Claim, 5 miles southwest of Gold Hill, owned by Dr. C. R. Ray, of Medford, is in the NW¼ sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., near the top of the ridge between Galls and Foots Creeks at an elevation of 2950 feet by barometer. High grade ore is reported near the surface where a narrow vein of quartz with a little calcite, pyrite, and galena strikes N. 50° W. and dips 77° N.E. into the hillside. Very little development work has been accomplished here."

Reference: Parks and Swartley, 16:92 (quoted).

FIRST HOPE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owners: W. A. Moore, Carl Cassidy, W. W. Balderee, and W. Berry, Grants Pass; mgr. W. A. Moore, Route 1, Grants Pass.

Location: In SW¼ sec. 7, T. 37 S., R. 4 W., on east fork of Savage Creek Road which extends to a point within one mile of the property. One claim 20.65 acres.

History: Discovered in 1934 and worked intermittently since. A $1,700 pocket was taken out in 1934, and a $500 pocket was taken out in 1935. About $100 has been produced since 1935.

Development: Three tunnels have been driven and a number of open cuts have been dug. One of the tunnels was driven S. 20° E. for 165 feet in order to get to a point 80 feet vertically below the place from which the $1,700 pocket was removed. Either the vein was not reached or it was not recognized in this tunnel. Another tunnel was driven due south for 65 feet. It contains cross-cuts at the face running 8 feet west and 20 feet east. In the cross-cut extending east at a point 10 feet from the tunnel, a winze 10 feet deep was sunk. This tunnel was designed to reach a point 300 feet immediately below the place from

which the $1,700 pocket was removed. The third tunnel was driven S. 40° W. along a fracture plane near the top of the ridge for a distance of 42 feet.

Geology: The country rock is andesite porphyry. Quartz stringers in the porphyry trending northeasterly sometimes contain very high-grade gold ore. In places the rock faces are covered by superficial manganese oxides.

General: Two brake drums have been bolted together to form a small ball mill operated by hand. The topography is mountainous; elevation of the property is approximately 3,000 feet; mine timber is plentiful; water for a camp or for milling would need to be developed; a small amount of water runs in the east fork of Savage Creek; maximum snowfall is 5 feet.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

FIVE STAR PLACER — Gold Hill area

see Lone Star Placer

FLYING SQUIRREL (gold) — Gold Hill area

Owner: Earl N. Grizzell, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: sec. 7, T. 33 S., R. 4 W.

General: One adit is 150 feet long. Ore was mined and run through a ball mill for a year, but the property was idle in 1940. The ore is reported to assay $20 per ton.

Informant: Dan Woolfolk, March 19, 1940.

GALLS CREEK PLACER — Gold Hill area

Owner: Vergil Leslie, Medford, Oregon.

Location: sec. 4, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

A small amount of sniping has been carried on in recent years. This property is reported to have been acquired by Oregon Placer, Inc.

Informant: J.E.M., 1939; R.C.T., 1941.

GARFIELD IRON AND LIME COMPANY — Gold Hill area

see Tolman Iron Deposit

GLEN DITCH PLACER — Gold Hill area

History: "The Glen Ditch mine, 15 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is near the head of the right fork of Foots Creek. It is owned by Boling Brothers. The stream bed has been followed for some distance, but much good ground remains to be worked. The gravels are about 15 feet thick."

This property may be the same as the Boling and Koster placer previously reported in this area.

Reference: Parks and Swartley, 16:100 (quoted)

Informant: R.C.T., April 6, 1942.

GLIDE FOUNDATION — Gold Hill area

see Lance Placers; Southern Oregon Mining Company.

GOLD BANK MINE — Gold Hill area

see Gold Hill & Bohemia Mining Company.

GOLD CHLORIDE PROSPECT (gold) — Gold Hill area

Owners: Jackson County. Under option to Sam L. Sandry and J. M. Whipple, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: NE¼ sec. 25, T. 35 S., R. 4 W., on Ward Creek at extreme southern part of Riddle quadrangle. Elevation is approximately 3,000 feet. The property is 9 miles up Ward Creek from Rogue River by very poor, dry weather road. A trail on a grade of 370 feet in one-half mile leads to No. 2 Tunnel.

Area: 80 acres.

History: Two tunnels were driven many years ago but no information is available on the kind of ore, value, etc.

Development: The tunnels, No. 1 and No. 2 (mentioned under "History") are 97 feet and 188 feet long respectively. The present operators have reopened the tunnels and retimbered the portals. The surface above No. 1 tunnel has been explored by pits and trenches for a distance of approximately 1,000 feet along the vein outcrop.

Geology: The rock of the area is classed as May Creek schist by Diller and Kay, 24 but Wells & Hotz of the U.S.G.S. have mapped similar rock ¼-mile south as part of the Applegate (Paleozoic) metasedimentary series. The rock is somewhat banded and fine-grained, and quite quartzitic in part. Strike is N. 25° E., and the dip is 60° S.E. Dip and strike are very persistent over the entire area.

The mineralized zone strikes east, and dips 65° N. It is consistently 4 feet wide between walls. Usually there is a narrow gouge seam along each wall. Quartz varies from 6 inches to 4 feet in width. The mineralized zone including the quartz is sparsely sprinkled with sulphides. A few sulphide grains are to be seen in the wall rock. An oxidized zone about 15 feet deep contains free gold.

Report by: R.C.T., February 28, 1941.

GOLDEN CROSS MINE (gold) — Gold Hill area

see Golden Wedge Mine; Trustbuster Mine

Owner: Charles Kell, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: sec. 35, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. The property is 4½ miles from Gold Hill by all-year road.

Area: Twelve claims held by location, recorded in 1934 under the names of Golden Cross (7 claims), Golden Wedge (2 claims), and Trustbuster (3 claims).

History: Trustbuster claims were staked by Ed Cooper about 1910. The Golden Cross No. 1, 2, and Gold Star No. 1, 2, 3, 4, were located by Jackson and Hayes about 1920, and considerable development work was done. Jackson and Hayes transferred the claims to Kell.

Development: One hundred feet of tunnel on Golden Wedge and about 20 feet of shaft together with a raise to the surface.

Geology: Country rocks comprise metasediments and diorite. One quartz vein, 18 to 20 feet wide, contains values mainly in sulphides and averages about $6.00 per ton. Another vein 1 foot wide contains free gold.

Informant: Charles Kell, March 5, 1940.

Report by: R.C.T., March 5, 1940.

GOLDEN STANDARD MINE — Gold Hill area

see Kubli Mine

GOLDEN STANDARD MINING COMPANY (gold) — Gold Hill area

see Kubli Mine

"This company has 81.688 acres of patented land in the Galls creek mining district of Jackson county. The property is known as the Kubli mine and is located in the N.W.¼ Sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., at an elevation of 2700 feet by barometer. A narrow vein, said to have been very rich, is opened for about 200 feet; it is 1 to 18 inches wide, but only 1 to 6 inches in quartz; the vein strikes about east and dips 60° N. The Kubli mill is to the east near the bottom of the hill; it has 2 stamps with triple discharge, a divided plate 4 by 10 feet, and a concentrating table. In the gully nearby there is a small outcrop of tonalite and a border of contact hornblende rock. The composition of this contact phase is given below.

"Composition of Contact Rock, Noar Kubli Mill, Galls Creek
(S. W. French, analyst)

SiO_2	47.42
TiO_2	1.01
Al_2O_3	20.56
Fe_2O_3	1.19
FeO	5.10
MgO	7.08
CaO	14.04
Na_2O	1.80
K_2O	.66
H_2O+	1.36
H_2O-	.08
	100.30

Approximate mineral composition

Hornblende	57.5
Plagioclase (Ab_1An_4)	42.4
	99.9

"The mine is not in operation at the present time."

Reference: Parks and Swartley, 16:107 (quoted)

GOLDEN WEDGE MINE — Gold Hill area

see Golden Cross Mine

GOLD HILL & BOHEMIA MINING COMPANY (placers) — Gold Hill area

see Red Oak mine

"Local name, Red Oak Mine, Gold Bank.

"Office: 819 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Portland, Oregon. J. M. Leiter, Pres.; Samuel Weldon, Sec.; I. G. Davidson, Treas., all of Portland, Oregon.

Capital stock, $100,000; par value 10 cents; all subscribed, issued and paid up. (1916 report).

"This company has 80 acres of patented placer ground 3 miles north of Golden on Sardine Creek. There is no activity at the property."

Reference: Parks and Swartley, 16:108 (quoted).

GOLD HILL PLACERS (dry land dredge) Gold Hill area

Leasers: Gold Hill Placers; M. L. Howell and Raymond Calhoun.

Location: sec. 5, 7, 17, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., along 1 3/4 miles of Sardine Creek channel from the highway bridge upstream.

Area: The Company leased 1 3/4 miles on Sardine Creek, starting at the railroad bridge over Sardine Creek and running northerly. Maximum width of gravel near the railroad is 500 feet and at the upper end is 150 feet. Quantity of gravel was estimated to be 750,000 cubic yards.

History: Dredging began on April 20, 1939 and discontinued Sept. 3, 1940. The upper portion of the creek channel was narrow and only the immediate stream channel was dredgod. The equipment was moved to Council, Idaho.

Equipment: Loraine gas shovel with a 1¼-yard bucket. Washing plant was a dry land Bodinson electric washer; trommel was 54 inches by 21 feet with 12 feet of 3/8-inch perforations; 50-foot swing belt stacker. At first, water was pumped from the Rogue River but later, the normal stream discharge was used. Plant worked 12 hours a day.

General: The gold was 860 fine. Gravel averaged 6 feet deep and there were few large boulders.

Informant: J.E.M., 1939; R.C.T., 1940.

GOLD HILL PLACERS Not Placer Gold Hill area

These placers were described by Parks and Swartley as covering a group on Kane Creek southeast of Gold Hill, and are not the same as the Gold Hill dredge placers.

"The placer deposits 5 miles southeast of Gold Hill are all closely associated with existing streams, being either in the present stream beds or on terraces not many feet above them. Mining is carried on chiefly during the wet season of winter or early spring. A few of the placers have been equipped with dredges, but hydraulic mining is the prevalent method.

"On Kane Creek placers have never been extensive, but an electric dredge was under construction in 1908 for use in the SE¼ sec. 36, T. 36 S., R. 3 W. The capacity was 500 cubic yards in a 10-hour day. The power was obtained from the dam on Rogue River at Ray Gold; the material of the deposit is fine grained clay and gravel with few boulders; the bedrock is an altered slate. Since 1908 very little has been done on this project."

Reference: Parks and Swartley, 16:108 (quoted)

GOLD HILL "POCKET" (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: SW¼ NE¼ sec. 14, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.

"The Gold Hill "Pocket", 2 miles northeast of Gold Hill, is near the top of the hill of that name in the SW¼ NE¼ sec. 14, T 36 S., R. 3 W., at an elevation

of about 2000 feet. According to E. W. Liljegran, of Medford:

"'It was discovered in 1857 on top of the mountain about 2 miles east from the town of Gold Hill. The outcropping rock was so full of gold that it could scarcely be broken by sledging. The crystallized quartz associated with the gold was not honeycombed as it generally is where sulphides have leached out of the rock, leaving sprays of gold in the cavity. The gold in this pocket went down only 15 feet and occurred in a fissure vein, strike about S. 20° E.; dip about 80° E.; with a gash vein cutting the fissure nearly due east and west and dipping vertically. The fissure vein averages fully 5 feet between walls with 1 to 2 feet of gouge on the footwall, which contains some calcite and quartz mixed with a little sulphide of iron, in spots containing free gold. A mass of micaless granite, about 5 feet wide by possibly 200 feet long, outcrops in the footwall side of the fissure. The country rock is pyroxenite. It is said that this pocket produced at least $700,000.'"

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:109 (quoted)

GOLD NOTE (gold, copper) Gold Hill area, Greenback area

Owners: Edwin O. Crouch, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: sec. 30, T. 33 S., R. 3 W., in Gold Hill area, Jackson County and sec. 25, T. 33 S., R. 4 W., in Greenback area, Josephine County. Reached either via Rogue River, Oregon, Evans Creek to Grave Creek and King Mt. road, or via Grave Creek to Greenback mine road and east on King Mt. road.

Area: Three mining claims in R. 4 W.; also mineral rights to 20 acres of deeded land in R. 3 W.

History: Parks & Swartley reported as follows:

"This mine is located on the Baker creek branch of Grave creek, 17 miles from the railway station at Leland and 9 miles east of Placer. It is owned by E. B. Crouch, of Grants Pass, and associates.

"Some 300 feet of development work has been done, exposing oxidized and sulphide ores, which it is claimed run between 4 and 5 percent copper, with some gold values. It is proposed to treat some of these ores by leaching processes."

Although operated principally for gold, some copper was mined during World War I and a small matte smelter was operated for a time. Since then all work has been governed by gold values until 1942.

Development: There are 9 tunnels and one raise. In addition there are numerous cuts and trenches. The property is well opened and accessible.

Geology: The country rock is slate, probably Jurassic Galice formation and some Cretaceous Chico formation. The sediments abut greenstone, locally called "porphyry", which appears to be a meta-igneous rock, probably diorite. The sediments strike generally east with a southward dip of 35° to 40°. The strike varies to N. 60° E. The sediments are softened and bleached to clayey materials near the surface, and sometimes are heavily iron-stained. At depth, the slates are black and sheared. Faulting is common. The faults are usually bedding-plane faults. A well-pronounced fault parallels the contact of the slates and greenstone.

The slate has been silicified to some extent. The "gold veins", as exposed are not true veins composed of material differing from the country rock. They represent "zones" in the slate that are identified by their gold content and seemingly there is no visual method of determining the "vein". About 10 feet below the surface of the bleached slate

diorite. The condition of the quarry is shown in the photograph (Plate IV A). The rock is very coarse grained and hornblende is prominent. Dark spots are quite rare, but a large one of sharp angular outline is shown in a photograph of a large block now at the quarry (Plate IV B). It is clearly a fragment of a foreign rock and not a segregation. This "granite" is remarkably well located for cheap transportation, but it is said to be somewhat unsatisfactory, probably because the joints, though for the most part widely enough spaced, are irregular in spacing and angular position. The quarry was idle for some years; according to Professor Ira A. Williams, of the Bureau of Mines and Geology, it was leased by the county and in operation in 1914, producing crushed rock for use as road material."....

"The alluvial clay deposits along Rogue river have been used to make brick at Tolo where a brick plant was built by Gold Ray Granite Company having a capacity of 30,000 brick a day. The clay is obtained about one mile east of the plant to which it is transported by an electric trolley line. The equipment is quite complete and in good condition and includes not only the brick kilns and an up-to-date drying system, but also repressing machines and kilns for burning drainage tile. The brick produced here sell for $10.00 or $12.00 a thousand; the repressed brick bring twice as much. The plant was idle during 1912 and 1913, but the company is selling its reserve stock and will operate again when the demand requires it."

Reference: Winchell, 14:156; 159-160 (quoted).

GOLD RIDGE MINE (gold) No? Gold Hill area

"The Gold Ridge Mine, 4 miles south of Gold Hill, is in the NE¼ sec. 3, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., on the west slope of Kane Creek valley, at an elevation of 2100 feet by barometer. Some oxidized ore has been taken from a 1 to 2-foot fissure, which varies in strike from about north to east in an arc concave to the southeast and dipping steeply northwest. The country rock is schistose and weathered. Nearer the mill an open cut has been made on a 12-inch quartz vein, which strikes N. 63° W. and dips 73° S.W.; the hanging wall is an andesitic rock; the footwall is siliceous and contains a little biotite. The mine is equipped with a 2-stamp mill, having a plate 2½ by 8 feet, run by a 7-horsepower gas engine."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:109 (quoted).

GOLD STANDARD Gold Hill area

see Kubli Mine

GORDON GOLD RECOVERY PLANT Gold Hill area

Owner: L. R. Gordon, Box 424, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: Gold Hill, Oregon.

History: Originally opened during spring of 1940 as Oregon Ore Reductions, Inc., to extract flour gold from black sands. Dr. T. P. Morgan of Detroit, Michigan was president and John E. Winters was superintendent. It is reported that conditions caused the company to discontinue operations. Some of the equipment was taken over by Gordon. Operation of this plant was discontinued about March 24, 1941, and the equipment has been moved out.

Equipment: Grinding equipment consists of three mullers; one 6-foot muller with 1800 lbs. of grinding weight; one 24-inch testing muller; and one small muller for testing. Miscellaneous laboratory equipment.

Metallurgy: The object was to recover flour gold from black sands by fine grinding with mercury by means of a muller. The amalgam is then retorted. Sulphide concentrates may be treated by the same process but recovery is not assured by the operator.

Report by: R.C.T., March 3, 1941.

GRANT POWELL PROSPECT (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Grant Powell, Murphy, Oregon.

Location: SW¼ sec. 32, T. 35 S., R. 3 W.

Informant: Grant Powell, 1939.

GRAY EAGLE MINE Gold Hill area

see Lone Eagle Mine

GREENLEAF RANCH PLACER Gold Hill area

Owner: W. L. Greenleaf, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Operator: Crescent-Pacific Dredging Company, 503 Market St., San Francisco.

Location: On the old Stage Road between Gold Hill and Medford in lot 14, sec. 35, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., at the junction of a tributary from the south, with Kane Creek.

Area: Ranch area unknown; it is estimated that perhaps 25 acres will be dredged on this property.

History: Parks and Swartley (16:108) describe the general area under Gold Hill Placers. The Greenleaf property has been examined by several placer companies. The Crescent-Pacific Company made an arrangement to work the property in March, 1942.

Equipment: The Judson-Pacific floating washing plant, equipped with Ainley bowls, was moved from the Applegate River to the Greenleaf property.

Geology: The area is one of metavolcanics and metasediments; it is famous for its pockets. The famous Revenue Pocket, worked by the Rhotan Brothers is about 2 miles to the south. It is presumed that the placers of the locality were derived from the breakdown of similar pockets.

Informant: R.C.T., April 7, 1942.

GREEN'S PLACER Gold Hill area

Owner: Pike property, leased by F. S. Green, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: About 3 miles upstream from the upper Grave Creek bridge in sec. 20, T. 33 S., R. 4 W.

Area: Forty acres unpatented.

History: A washing plant was set up in the fall of 1939. The operation was not successful. This property is reported to have been formerly known as Hogan Placer.

Equipment: Elevated sluice box, 30 inches by 40 feet, together with a highline, 1-yard bucket; 2000 feet of 3/4-inch and 1-inch cable; forty-foot gin pole; Buick automobile engine on hoist and a Dodge engine on the pump; a 55-Cletract caterpillar with bulldozer. Highline discharges into a hopper; sluice has Hungarian riffles. Water from Grave Creek is available about 9 months of the year.

Geology: Bedrock is hard and rough slate and diorite. Boulders are plentiful, many of them too large for the bucket; very little clay; gold is clean, and is both coarse and fine. Concentration seems to be on bedrock.

Informant: Mike Bright, Traveler's Rest Auto Camp, Grants Pass, Oregon, March 22, 1940.

Report by: R.C.T., 1940.

HAMPSON'S CLAIMS Gold Hill area

see McLemore & Hampson's Claims

HANCOCK CLAIMS (gold quartz) Gold Hill area

see North Star group

Owner: Davis James Hancock, 501 D Street, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: On Little Birdseye Creek in sec. 9, T. 37 S., R. 4 W. Five miles south of Rogue River.

Area: Four full claims - 80 acres.

Geology: The valley of Birdseye Creek is made up of alluvial material. Gabbro outcrops on the ridge north of the creek. Fracturing in the gabbro is common but no system of fracturing could be determined. No veins were seen. In cut No. 4 a fracture was filled with about 6 inches of feldspar and quartz.

General: Steep mountain topography; elevation 2500 feet; mining timber available. Little Birdseye Creek is said to run all year, and should furnish sufficient water for a small mill. Maximum snowfall three feet; power lines three miles from property.

Informant: J.E.M., April 4, 1938.

HARTH AND RYAN MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: sec. 33, T. 36 S., R. 4 W.

"The Harth and Ryan Mine is in sec. 33, about 3 miles south of Woodville, (Rogue River) at elevations of 2350 to 2600 feet by barometer. It is opened by 4 adits, having a total length of 500 feet, at different elevations on a steep mountain side. The lowest adit discloses 2 crushed zones which strike west and dip toward each other at angles of about 70°; they contain very little quartz. The next adit is the main entry; it extends south and then southeast for 300 feet; about 100 feet from the portal a vein strikes N. 20° E. and dips 45° S.E. At the end of a branch to the southwest a raise discloses a vein striking N. 10° W. and dipping 80° N.; probably the same vein is found at the face of the uppermost adit where it contains 6 to 12 inches of quartz. The country rock at this mine is a "greenstone", containing patches and irregular bands of varying composition, some being chiefly fine granular quartz, others plagioclase, and others hornblende with a few pseudocrysts of the latter mineral."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:117 (quoted)

HAZEL GROUP (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Archie Bell, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: South center sec. 27 and north center sec. 34, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., on ridge between Birdseye Creek and next creek west.

Area: 47.8 acres of patented land; three claims and two fractions held by location.

History: First opened in 1916 by Dick Swacker who operated it until 1924, producing, according to report, $2,000 from one of the contact zones. Mrs. Bell acquired the property in 1924; not over $1,000 has been produced since 1924. Total production is thus about $3,000.

Development: One cross-cut 186 feet long that intersects the andesite-porphyry contact at 70 feet; a 65-foot drift to the andesite-porphyry contact; a 134-foot drift to the limestone-porphyry contact.

Equipment: One air compressor about 11 x 13 in size; one jack hammer; drill steel. Fir and pine timber is plentiful. Enough water for a small mill has been developed. A power line is one-half mile away.

Geology: An andesite dike is reported to cut porphyry. Both walls of the andesite dike contain quartz that is metallized. The quartz averages 3 inches in thickness, and ranges from 0 to 18 inches. The gold is free. There is a limestone and porphyry contact that is reported to intersect the andesite dike. This contact has produced the best values. The limestone is somewhat sheared and metallization extends through this shear zone and some of the gold is "frozen" to the "marble". The limestone lens in over 50 feet thick and is reported to be high in $CaCO_3$. Samples have been submitted to the local cement company.

Metallurgy: The ore is free-milling. A small mill has been erected to handle the decomposed rock in the limestone-porphyry zone. Ore is dumped into a 4 ft. by 4 ft. by 20 ft. chute which serves as an ore bin. The ore goes to a Chilean mill that has 36 inch wheels weighing about 1200 lbs. each. After grinding and amalgamation in the Chilean mill, the reject goes over a 4 by 8 ft. amalgamation plate; the material from the plate is sent to the dump.

Informant: Archie Bell, December 12, 1940.

Report by: R.C.T., December 13, 1940.

HICK'S CLAIM Gold Hill area

see Big Buck Claim

HIDDEN TREASURE (gold) Gold Hill area

old name - Homestake

Owners: R. L., and G. C. Irwin, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: "The Homestake Mine is in the NW¼ sec. 16, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., about 1 mile northwest of Woodville, at an elevation of 1600 feet by barometer, and is owned by Dr. C. R. Ray, of Medford."

Development: Recent work by Irwin Brothers includes a 31-ft. shaft which is being deepened at the present time, and a 50-ft. adit. The old Homestake workings are not safe for entry.

Geology: Country rock belongs to the metavolcanic series. The quartz is bluish and contains pyrite, chalcopyrite and a small amount of galena; presence of sphalerite and tellurides is reported. In places sheared country rock adjacent to the quartz vein shows abundant chalcopyrite.

General: "The main entry extends northeast about 300 feet and thence northwest about 200 feet, crossing numerous small quartz veins and stringers. The country rocks are impure quartzites and argillites. The upper adit strikes a well defined quartz vein about 12-18 inches thick, which strikes N. 35° W. and dips 35° N.E. Caved ground prevented learning how far the vein was followed. The mine is equipped with a 5-stamp mill having a concentrator and slime table. The ore contains pyrite, and a little galena and sphalerite; telluride of gold is reported in it, but it was not observed."

Informant: G. C. Irwin and R.C.T., March 18, 1942.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:124 (quoted).

HIGHLAND CLAIM (gold) Gold Hill area

"The Highland Claim, 12 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is in the SW¼ sec. 22, T. 37 S., R. 4 W., on the right fork of Foots Creek, at an elevation of 2600 feet by barometer. It was worked about 20 years ago by Fuller and Bayington; it is now owned by Cook and Swacker. The present workings are confined to the oxidized zone; the old workings were more extensive. The lodge is said to strike NE and dip about 35° SE.; the country rock is a micaceous sandstone."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:121 (quoted).

HOGAN PLACER Gold Hill area

see Green's Placer

Owner: M. N. Hogan, 214 E. Main Street, Medford, Oregon.

Location: sec. 20 or 28, T. 33 S., R. 4 W.

In May, 1938, M. N. Hogan, of Medford, Oregon, applied for 68 second feet of water from Baker Creek and other creeks in T. 33 S., R. 4 W., for mining purposes. This area is in northwestern part of Jackson County on upper Grave Creek.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

HOLCOMB MINERAL SPRING Gold Hill area

Owner: Thomas R. Rice, Star Route, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: NW¼ SE¼ sec. 23, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., elevation 1800 feet.

Area: Forty acres of deeded land, originally a homestead.

History: Discovery date is unknown, but it is said that the Indians visited and used the spring before white men came to the locality. George W. Holcomb originally homesteaded the property. It was sold to N. W. Slusser, but it reverted to Holcomb in 1933. In 1936 Rice purchased it from Holcomb.

Development: A shelter has been built over the spring. There are six small cabins and a two-tub bath house. The water is heated by a small wood-fired furnace. No water is sold. No wells have been drilled to develop the spring further.

Geology: The country-rock is exceedingly fine-grained metasediment. Umpqua sandstone outcrops a short distance east of the spring. The metasediment is cut by a small fracture zone that trends N. 18° E., and dips 65° S.E., and is water bearing. The rock in the shear zone shows evidence of hydrothermal alteration; it is cut by numerous small stringers of calcareous material; and it is heavily metallized with sulphides. Many of the calcareous

stringers contain fine-grained pyrite. A small amount of gas is given off, and it has a strong hydrogen sulphide odor. Colloidal stringers of a white material, reported to be magnesia, build up on the walls of the spring. Another spring, on the same trend and about a mile south, is reported but it does not have as heavy a mineral content.

Economics: The flow of water is fairly constant at 2 gallons per minute. In 1938, it was reported that about 4000 baths at 50 cents per bath were sold. Analysis of the water as published by the Holcomb Mineral Springs is:

	Grains per gallon
Magnesia	28
Lithia	6
Sodium Chloride	6
Sodium Bicarbonate	4
Silica	4
Mercury	about 0.06 percent.

Informant: Thomas R. Rice and R.C.T., November 4, 1940.

Report by: R.C.T., November 5, 1940.

HOMESTAKE MINE — Gold Hill area

see Hidden Treasure

HOWELL & CALHOUN — Gold Hill area

see Gold Hill Placers (dredge)

HUGHES GROUP (limestone) — Gold Hill area

see Lively Limestone

Owner: J. W. Lively, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: sec. 2, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., on Kane Creek.

"This property, formerly owned by the Lively Lime Company, of Gold Hill, is now owned by a Mr. Hughes, of the Oregon Portland Cement Company. It is situated in sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., on the east side of the south or principal fork of Kane Creek, 5 miles southeast of Gold Hill. The limestone is quite pure, especially on the southeast side of the quarry, but grades into a less pure variety on the northwest side. The quarry floor is connected to bunkers 350 feet away by well-graded track passing through a 200-foot tunnel. Overburden is less than 3 feet thick and forest cover is light.

"It is said that much of the limestone was shipped to Salem and Lebanon where it was used for paper manufacture at a price of $1.50 per ton, f.o.b. Gold Hill, Oregon. Reserves appear to be large. Equipment includes track, two large bunkers adjacent to the county road, a 15 h.p. 220-volt electric motor, and a 6 by 6 inch compressor for drilling. Detachable drill bits were used in the quarry.

"A quarter of a mile down the road the company has installed a vertical, wood-fired kiln having a capacity of 12 to 15 tons per 24 hours. The operators also supplied agricultural limestone. The whole plant has been shut down for several months.

"Analysis of a large chip sample (U.S.E.D. No. 89) gave:

SiO_2	6.27	CaO.	52.00
Al_2O_3	0.59	MgO.	0.23
Fe_2O_3 . . . . . }	0.36	Ignition loss. . .	40.67
FeO . . . . . }		Total.	100.12"

$CaCO_3$ - 92.67%

Reference: Hodge, 38:311 (quoted).

HERSHBERGER PLACER — Gold Hill area

see Sprague Placer

HUSTIN PLACER — Gold Hill area

see Sprague Placer

IMPERIAL GOLD MINES, INC. — Gold Hill area

see Sylvanite Mine

INTERPRISE MINE — Gold Hill area

see Enterprise Mine

IRON MOUNTAIN PLACER — Gold Hill area

"On Sams creek some placer mining has been attempted from time to time, in general with only moderate success. In 1901 the Iron Mountain placer was productive, in 1904 a 7-mile ditch was constructed to furnish it water. In 1913 it was reported that a farm in the lower part of the valley had been purchased by parties who planned to install a dredge."

Reference: Winchell, 14:163 (quoted)

IRWIN MOLYBDENUM PROSPECT — Gold Hill area

Owners: Mrs. R. J. Shaull, G. T. & G. C. Irwin, Rogue River, Oregon.

Area: 88 acres of deeded land.

Location: NE¼ sec. 16, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., 0.7 miles up the West Side Evans Creek road and ¼ mile west of the road.

History: The area was prospected for gold in the early days, and the gulch to the west was placered. Molybdenite ore was recognized by G. C. Irwin, who began active prospecting in 1937. The old Homestake property (now Hidden Treasure) adjoins the Irwin prospect on the west.

Topography: The property lies on a small ridge that extends southeast from Fieldner Mt. The ridge is about 200 feet above the valley floor, slopes are moderate and covered with heavy brush. There is little timber and no water available. The climate will permit all-year work.

Development: An old tunnel, reported to be 100 feet long, is caved. An old shaft is also caved. Since 1937, a 50-foot cut has been excavated and numerous trenches were dug over the 600 feet of vein length.

Only development work has been done. A quartz vein that averages 4 feet in width and is 600 feet long has been indicated. In one place, about 25 feet of depth is shown. No effort has been made to treat any ore.

Geology: According to Wells, 40, the country rock generally is classed as metavolcanic exposure of which is shown in the main cut. Above this cut and westward to the gulch, the badly weathered rock seems to be dioritic. West of the gulch, the rock is metavolcanic, which suggests that the "diorite" may be in the form of a northwest-trending dike about 600 feet wide.

The quartz vein has a generalized strike of N. 45° W., and dips 30° to 60° N.E. Instead of being one large quartz vein, the "vein" may represent a series of anastomosing veins, as in some of the cuts smaller quartz veins with varying strikes and dips are visible. On the hanging wall side a 12-inch layer of finely fractured quartz that contains lenses of clayey iron oxide occurs. The owners call this the "galena vein". Above the quartz is soil. Deeply weathered "diorite" forms the footwall.

The quartz is glassy and very brittle. The near-surface exposures are somewhat iron-stained. Molybdenite is found in plates that range from 1/8 to 1½ inches across, and with apparently random orientation. Pyrite, usually in cubes, and marcasite (?) are common sulphides. Chalcopyrite is not as common, and frequently it is altered to covellite (?) and and chalcocite (?). Copper stain is abundant. Azurite stain is quite beautiful; it occupies minute fractures in the quartz and gives pieces a bluish cast. A greenish yellow stain, or "bloom", which may be molybdite (molybdenum oxide), is fairly common. Gold is not common although tellurides are reported.[1/]

The principal cut shows 12 inches of the "galena vein" and 4 feet of quartz with abundant sulphides. Above this cut, other trenches and pits expose similar quartz containing molybdenite.

> Lowell reports: "Molybdenite....was present as flakes disseminated in quartz. Rarely it was associated with patches of other sulfides, chiefly chalcopyrite and tetradymite. Molybdenite flakes are automorphic against quartz and contain small veinlets of quartz, or chalcopyrite, or tetradymite parallel to cleavage lines."

Informant: R.C.T., March 18, 1942.

1/ Lowell, Wayne R., personal communication, March, 1942.

Reference: Lowell, 42:28-29 (quoted)

JOHNSON PLACER — Gold Hill area

Owner: A. N. and George H. Johnson, Route 1, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: Sixteen miles from Rogue River on Pleasant Creek in sec. 15, T. 34 S., R. 4 W.

Area: 150 acres, patented.

Geology: The gravel section is 13 feet thick with little or no overburden. The material contains some large boulders which are moved by hand, but very little clay. Gold is coarse. A highline ditch is available, but is considered too expensive to repair. About 40 acres of minable ground remains (1938).

General: Present owners have produced about $4,500. Water right dates from 1862. Water used amounts to 25 cubic feet per second through 1½ miles of ditch giving a head of 25 feet. One giant is being used together with 480 feet of 8, 10, and 11-inch pipe.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

JUDSON CLAIM (gold) Gold Hill area

Owners: Carl J. and Catherine Palmer, Medford, Oregon.

Location: 5 miles east of the town of Rogue River in SE¼ NE¼ sec. 25, T. 36 S., R. 4 W. The road extends to within a half mile of the property.

Area: One unpatented lode claim.

History: Located April 15, 1937. There has been no production.

Development: A vertical shaft has been sunk 35 feet. From the bottom of this shaft, two drifts were run. One was driven due north for 30 feet and the other due south for 15 feet.

Geology: A vein consisting mostly of cemented wall-rock and varying in width from a fraction of an inch to 3 feet occurs on a contact between greenstone and limestone. Development work has been done generally in the footwall of the vein. In the south drift, one sample was taken and returned 0.44 oz. of gold and 0.2 oz. of silver. The strike of the vein is N. 8° W. and the dip is 65° E.

General: Altitude of the property is 1450 feet; topography is mountainous; maximum snowfall is 18 inches.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

JUMP-OFF-JOE-PLACER Gold Hill area, Grants Pass area

Bulletin 14-C, Metal Mines Handbook, Vol. II, Sec. 1.

KUBLI MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

see Gold Standard, Golden Standard Mining Company.

Location: NW¼ sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

"Owned by the Golden Standard Mining Company, an Oregon Corporation. K. K. Kubli, Pres., S.W. 4th Ave., Portland, Oregon; D. B. Howell, Sec.-Treas., 314 S.W. 4th Ave., Portland, Oregon; capitalization $100,000; 4 patented claims on Galls Creek; development work only. (1937)

"The property is known as the Kubli Mine and is located in the NW¼ sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., at an elevation of 2700 feet by barometer. A narrow vein, said to have been very rich, is opened for about 200 feet; it is 1 to 18 inches wide, but only 1 to 6 inches in quartz; the vein strikes about east and dips 60° N. The Kubli mill is to the east near the bottom of the hill; it has 2 stamps with triple discharge, a divided plate 4 by 10 feet, and a concentrating table. In the gully nearby there is a small outcrop of tonalite and a border of contact hornblende rock.

"The composition of this contact phase is given below.

"Composition of Contact Rock, Near Kubli Mill, Galls Creek
(S. W. French, analyst)

		Approximate mineral composition	
SiO_2	47.42		
TiO_2	1.01		
Al_2O_3	20.56		
Fe_2O_3	1.19	Hornblende	57.5
FeO	5.10	Plagioclase (Ab_1An_4)	42.4
MgO	7.08		
CaO, 14.04; Na_2O, 1.80; K_2O, .66; H_2O+, 1.36; H_2O-, .08; Total - 100.30			99.9"

In 1931 the workings consisted of a drift 200 feet long on the Cutter vein; a 150-foot drift, a 160-foot drift along the Kubli vein, a 115-foot raise from the No. 3 to the intermediate level, and a 12-foot winze.

V. E. Hughes and J. B. Fanchini operated a cyanide plant on the tailings during 1939, and January, February, 1940. About March 15 they moved their cyanide plant to the Bunker Hill (Robertson) Mine, in Galice district. (Courier press notice, March 15, 1940).

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:107 (quoted)

Informants: Earl Young, 1940.
Grants Pass Courier, March 15, 1940.

LANCE (placer) Gold Hill area

Owner: Lance Brothers.

Operator: Southern Oregon Mining Company. Dr. O'Rear, Pres., John W. Cotton, Sec.-Treas., San Francisco; J. D. Bowdish, Medford, Oregon, Superintendent.

Location: Elevation about 1800 feet, upper Right Fork Foots Creek probably SE¼ sec. 22, T. 37 S., R. 4 W. The property is 5 miles by gravel road to U. S. 99 at the mouth of Foots Creek and 6 miles of paved road on U. S. 99 to Gold Hill. Road is passable all the year.

History: Parks & Swartley reported as follows:

> "The Lance mine, 15 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is on the right fork of Foots Creek, in the SE¼ sec. 22, T. 37 S., R. 4 W. It is owned by the Lance Brothers, but is leased at present. The bank has in places a thickness of 20 feet; much of the material is fine. The bedrock consists of lenses of limestone in slates, which are cut by dikes of greenstone. The bed of the stream has been mined for about one-third of a mile, and there is still considerable good ground to be mined." (1916)

There is an enormous pile of washed cobbles and boulders, on which are built several small cabins, at what must have been the limit of former operations. A large, 4-foot trommel, about 10 feet long, mounted on caterpillar treads is a relic of former operations.

The channel was dredged to the "dam" and the equipment than moved to the Hamilton-Taylor ranch (Upper Applegate area) October 1, 1940. The channel was narrow and it was impractical to mine farther upstream. The dredge operators began setting up in December, 1939. Operations consisted of clearing, constructing a storage dam for water supply, and installing pipe to the washing plant, and mining a portion of the "rim" and a small portion of the channel.

Topography: Narrow mountain gulch; the dredgeable channel is about 150 yards wide.

Geology: Bedrock is porphyry and medium hard. There are many large boulders, some large enough to stop the bulldozer. There is considerable clay. Boulders and cobbles are subangular and the channel-fill looks like slide or mud-flow debris. The gold is about 50 percent coarse and occasional $6 nuggets are found. Fine gold is that gold which is smaller than a "ringer" (a "ringer" is about a 3 cent piece). The gold is usually rough and frequently sticks to quartz and is undoubtedly "pocket" gold. Recovery is estimated to be 95 percent of the washing plant heads.

Equipment: 1-R.D. 8 bulldozer, 1-yard Marion Diesel shovel, Bodinson dry bank plant on skids, 47 KVA generator.

General: Water rights are leased with the land. Water is sufficient at present but supply is uncertain.

Informants: J. D. Bowdish and R.C.T.

Report by: R.C.T., October 3, 1940.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:139 (quoted).

LAST CHANCE GROUP (placer gold) Gold Hill area

see Mosser Placer

Owner: S. Arthur Eastburn, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: On Upper Grave Creek, in secs. 11 and 15, T. 33 S., R. 4 W.

Area: 260 acres held by placer location.

Equipment: Consists of a No. 1 and No. 2 Giant with 1500 feet of 8 to 10-inch pipe. Eighty to 110 yards mined per 12-hour shift.

General: Two men are employed and recovery of 23 cents per yard is reported; October to June operation; there are two water rights, totaling 10 cubic feet per second, from Boulder and Grave Creeks.

Informant: J.E.M., 1939.

LAST CHANCE MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

"The Last Chance Mine, 3 miles south of Gold Hill, on Galls Creek, is in the NE¼ sec. 33, T. 36 S., R. 3 W. Over the divide from the Braden on the slope of Galls Creek, at an elevation of 1800 feet by barometer. It is opened by an adit extending about 250 feet nearly due east, which discloses an irregular quartz vein 6 to 30 inches thick. Near the breast the vein strikes N. 74° W. and dips about 15° N.E. The country rock is a fine grained andesite containing some secondary chlorite and calcite. A 2-stamp mill has just been installed, which is equipped with the Perkaypile device to revolve the stamps; it has a 4 by 8 foot plate and electric power."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:139 (quoted).

LAST CHANCE PROPERTY (gold) Gold Hill area

Owners: Arthur Waggner and associates, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: On Last Chance Creek on Green Mountain, 18 miles north of Weimer, in sec. 17, T. 33 S., R. 4 W.

Area: Four unpatented lode claims known as Last Chance and Last Chance No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.

Development: One open cut 38 feet long with a 9-foot face was excavated on the Last Chance. One tunnel 150 feet long was driven on the Last Chance No. 1. Two cuts, each about 30 feet long were made on Last Chance No. 2 and No. 3.

Geology: The veins occur along contacts between limestone, porphyry, and serpentine.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

LEACH & BURKE PLACER — Gold Hill area

see Magerle Placer

LEE MANGANESE — Gold Hill area

see Neathamer Manganese; Capitol Hill mine.

Hodge (38:7) reports as follows:

"The property in the NW¼ of sec. 6, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., under lease to Horace F. Lee, consists of 160 acres, on which there are several manganese outcrops. The manganese is a replacement in quartzite and was derived from rhodonite. It is very siliceous and of doubtful value as a manganese ore. The outcrops range from 2060 to 2520 feet in elevation, and were opened up in search of gold. The rock on the dumps looks like fine manganese ore, but when fragments are broken, the manganese is revealed as only a superficial coating on quartzite. The dip of the quartzite is about 25° N. 60° East.

"The best showing is on the ridge where the manganese is lower in silica. The manganese would have to be hauled 11.5 miles to Rogue River, then loaded into freight cars and shipped 306 miles to Portland by the Southern Pacific lines.

"The four-pound sample across the best manganese, from one to two feet wide, on analysis yielded:

	%
SiO_2	33.83
Fe_2O_3	9.79
P_2O_5	----
MnO	34.29
Undetermined	22.09
	100.00
Moisture	1.66 "

Pardee (21:223) reported on a property that is identified as the same one described here. He called it the Capitol Hill property and reports as follows:

"The Capitol Hill prospect is on the homestead of J. W. Neathamer, along Evans Creek, about 12 miles by road northeast of Rogue River station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The deposits are tabular or thin lenslike bodies 5 feet in maximum thickness. One is exposed for a length of 20 feet and a depth of 10 feet, and another for a length of 100 feet. They occur along the bedding of steeply tilted pre-Tertiary slaty rocks and consist chiefly of quartz and rhodonite. Near the surface more or less of the rhodonite is changed to oxides, and the superficial parts of the deposit contain a small amount of ore."

The State Department report is as follows:

"Owner: The SE¼ of sec. 6 is owned by Jesse Neathamer; the E½ of the SW¼ is government property.

"Location: West center sec. 6, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., on hill north of the Evans Creek road.

"History: It is reported that the Oregon Manganese Co. which worked on Coyote Creek mined ore at this deposit and stock-piled it along the road. No ore was shipped, however.

"Geology: The deposit is in the May Creek schist (Devonian?) (Diller, 24) which is considered as part of the Applegate series by Wells and Hotz (Wells, 40).

These schists contain lenses and bands of manganiferous material, usually rhodonite. The rhodonite has weathered at the surface to manganese oxides which frequently assay rather high in manganese, but also contain rather high combined silica.

"This deposit is of the weathered rhodonite type. When chunks of black oxide are broken, the pink rhodonite usually shows within the specimen.

"The principal deposit is near the top of the "mountain" at an elevation of 2700-3000 feet, and about 1500 above the highway. There is no road and no trail to the deposit. Surface excavations constitute the only development work.

"Conclusions: The mountain side has showings of manganese oxide associated with rhodonite. Some "ore" has been mined and piled at the roadside. No conclusions as to the width of the ore body, or its size could be obtained from the meager workings. The presence of rhodonite practically excludes it from economic consideration at this time.

"Informant: Treasher, 4/8/41."

References: Hodge, 38:7 (quoted)
Pardee 21:223 (quoted)
Libbey & Others 42:21 (quoted)
Wells, 40
Diller, 24

LENHERT PLACER — Gold Hill area

Location: sec. 7 or 8, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. No further data.

Informant: M. E. Pool, March 18, 1940.

LIBERTY ASBESTOS — Gold Hill area

see Living Water Property

Owner: Mrs. Flora Winsenberg, Azalea, Oregon.

Location: sec. 36, T. 32 S., R. 4 W. From Azalea the property is reached by way of a County Road up Cow Creek 18 miles in length; thence over a Forest Service road 7 miles long; thence 2½ miles by trail. The junction of the Azalea County road up Cow Creek is 37 miles north of Grants Pass. Elevation of the property is 4500 feet.

Area: 640 acres of patented land.

History: Amphibole asbestos was discovered on this property several years ago. Some development work was done and several efforts were made to market the asbestos. During the present war emergency a scarcity of white, iron-free, fibrous tremolite asbestos developed and certain samples of the material on this property were found to be of satisfactory grade. To insure a suitable shipping product, it is necessary to select the mined asbestos with great care. Some shipments have been made.

Development: At least five pits have been dug and one tunnel 100 feet long has been driven. All of these openings exposed asbestos, but not all of the asbestos is of a satisfactory grade.

Geology: According to Diller and Kay (24), the rock exposed on Cedar Springs Mountain is all serpentine. Detailed field work, however, shows that some localized areas exposed rocks which would be classed as metavolcanics. These rocks contain considerable pyrite, and have been subjected to intense fracturing which shows a generally northeasterly trend.

Slip fiber asbestos has developed along some of these fracture planes. A considerable part of the asbestos is brittle, but in places where the fracture zone widens, a "kidney" of flexible fiber may be found. Prospecting for suitable shipping grade consists of following along fracture planes until one of these "kidneys" is found. Possibilities of developing considerable commercial fiber are good.

General: A cabin has been built on the property and a flowing spring is available for camp water supply.

Report by: R.C.T., October 10, 1941.

LIKEN'S PROSPECT (gold) Gold Hill area

"Liken's Prospect is near the SW¼ sec. 26, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., about 2 miles south of Woodville, at an elevation of 1850 feet by barometer. A crosscut entry extends southeast about 100 feet and thence a drift follows the vein about 40 feet. In the breast the vein is vertical and contains only 2 to 6 inches of quartz. The dump shows fragments of white vein quartz frozen to the country rock and containing a little pyrite and a metallic mineral which may be a telluride. The country rock is a "greenstone" similar to that at the Harth and Ryan Mine."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:141 (quoted).

LILLIE GROUP (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: A. C. Bell, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: sec. 33, T. 36 S., R. 4 W.

Informant: List of Mines in Oregon, 1939.

LITTLE JOHNNY (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Richard Keif, Gold Hill, R.D. no. 1, Oregon.

Location: sec. 28, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., just above county road on Galls Creek.

Area: 40 acres, deeded land, purchased from Jackson County.

Development: 800 feet of workings included in two tunnels and 4 winzes. The winzes were full of water when inspection was made, and some of the tunnels were unsafe.

Geology: The country rocks are granite and meta-igneous rock. The meta-igneous rock, as well as quartz stringers and some of the granitoid rock is impregnated with pyrite, and a little chalcopyrite. Mr. Keif states that tellurides are present.

Equipment: 20-hp. gasoline compressor, 2 jack hammers, 300 feet of light rails, ½-ton car, 2-inch hand pump.

General: The owner believes the ore deposits on this property are extensions of those of the adjoining Braden Mine. Considerable more work is necessary in order to prove a relation between the deposits of the two properties.

Informant: Richard Keif.

Report by: R. C. T., February 20, 1940.

LIVELY LIME COMPANY Gold Hill area

see Hughes Group

LIVING WATER PROPERTY — Gold Hill area

see Liberty Asbestos

LONE EAGLE MINE (gold) — Gold Hill area

see Gray Eagle

Operator: Leased to John T. Breeding, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: SE¼ sec. 29, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., on the east side of Left Fork of Sardine Creek.

General: "The Gray Eagle Mine is in the SE¼ sec. 29, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., on the east side of Sardine Creek, at an elevation of about 1850 feet above sea level, 6 miles northwest of Gold Hill.

"The vein is opened by three adits on the hillside; the main adit is nearly 400 feet long, over 300 feet being on the vein, which is chiefly quartz and 9 to 12 feet thick. It strikes about N. 70° E. and dips 70° N.W. Beneath a fault, which strikes N. 60° W. and dips 34° N.E., but produces little offset, the vein is locally 35 feet in width, it is said to carry $22 a ton in gold at this place, where a winze has been sunk 85 feet deep, and a raise extends to the surface. The workings are shown in the figure. The vein is associated with an andesite dike in recrystallized quartzite. The Gray Eagle Mine is now owned by Mr. Van Houten, of Gold Hill. It is equipped with an aerial tramway from the main adit to a 10-stamp mill on Sardine Creek, which has a 30-horsepower and 10-horsepower gasoline engine, two amalgamating plates, each 4½ by 10 feet, a rock crusher, and two concentrating tables. The mine has been idle since 1911."

John Breeding has been working the property successfully in a small way during recent years.

Informant: R.C.T., March, 1942.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:111 (quoted).

LONE STAR (placer) — Gold Hill area

Owner: H. B. Scutt, R.F.D. Box 102, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: 17 miles north of Rogue River on Pleasant Creek in sec. 10, T. 34 S., R. 4 W.

Area: 180 acres, 80 acres of which is patented ground.

History: The present owner knows very little concerning the record of past production.

General: This is a hillside operation; contains no boulders but considerable red material; granite bedrock. Operations in 1938 indicated a recovery of about 25¢ per yard. Altitude is approximately 1600 feet. Snowfall is about 3½ feet maximum. Equipment consists of a No. 1 giant and 1000 feet of 11-inch pipe. Owner has a water right consisting of 28 second feet from Pleasant Creek and nearby gulches. A ditch 4½ miles long allows 150 feet of head. The average working season is from November until May 15.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

LONG BRANCH (quicksilver) — Gold Hill area

see Sagar and Hull.

Location: sec. 24, T. 34 S., R. 2 W.

Geology: Schuette reports as follows:

"Another property in Sec. 24, T. 34 S., R. 2 W., is that of Sagar and Hull. This is on the opposite side of Evans Creek from the War Eagle. Years ago a 60-foot tunnel was run and a 40-foot shaft was sunk. The water issuing from the tunnel is strongly acid like that of the War Eagle mine and the ore on the dump is similar to its heavy iron sulfide-cinnabar ore."

Reference: Schuette, 38:127 (quoted)

LOST CABIN MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: A. A. Thomas

Location: sec. 18 (?), T. 36 S., R. 3 W.

Mining and Contracting Review, November 30, 1937, reported: "A. A. Thomas has acquired the Lost Cabin Mine and has started development."

No further data.

LUCKY BART GROUP Gold Hill area

Owner: Mrs. Hattie H. Beeman, 4115 S.E. Francis Street, Portland, Oregon. Leased to J. T. Breeding, Box 242, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: In sections 29 and 30, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., on Sardine Creek, 5 miles from U.S. 99, and 7 miles northwest of the town of Gold Hill.

Area: Exact information concerning area is not available, but total area is estimated to be approximately 230 acres. The property includes ten unpatented mining claims and certain patented ground in sec. 29, described as lots 1, 2, and 5.

History: The property has been worked intermittently since 1916 by Mr. Beeman and by lessees. No record of production is available. Since 1936, the ground has been leased to Mr. Breeding, who has driven a cross-cut tunnel 80 feet long in order to intersect the vein. Near the point of intersection of the tunnel with the vein, a section of the vein 60 feet long by 30 feet high has been stoped.

Geology: Parks & Swartley (16) described the property as follows:

"The Lucky Bart Group, 7 miles northwest of Gold Hill, includes 11 claims in sec. 29, 30, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., at elevations ranging from 2200 to 2900 feet above sea level. The chief claim was discovered about 1890 by Joseph Cox; it is now owned with the others by J. H. Beeman, of Gold Hill. According to the owner, ore has been mined from 5 veins on the group, all of them striking nearly east and west. At one of the adits about a quarter mile west of Sardine Creek a vein of quartz 6 to 24 inches thick strikes east and dips about 80° N., thus being roughly parallel with the side hill here as a "blanket vein." The country rock here is argillite and quartzite. The ore is said to be of high grade in the oxidized part of the vein. According to Kay:

"'The veins on the Lucky Bart Group have an average width of less than 2 feet; the country rock is metamorphosed sediment, mainly slates and micaceous quartzites. The general strike of these rocks in this vicinity is somewhat east of north; the dip is to the southeast and is usually at fairly high angles. The total amount of ore that has been milled exceeds 14,000 tons, which gave values ranging from $4.80 to $100 a ton of free milling ore. The ore from the Lucky Bart Claim carried an average of 3 percent of sulphides, which ran from 4 to 8

ounces of gold to the ton and a like amount of silver. Nine tons of ore from the deepest workings of this claim were shipped to the Tacoma smelter and gave returns of $130 to the ton. Practically all the ores from the group have been treated at a mill on Sardine Creek. At the Yours Truly Claim, where work is now being done by J. E. Kirk, the workings consist of an entrance tunnel of 75 feet to the vein, 100 feet of drifting on the vein, and a shaft of 30 feet. The country rock is a mica slate. The vein has an average width of about 1 foot and runs S. 85° W. At the end of the drift there are two veinlets of 8 inches and 4 inches in width and also a small seam. Within the workings there is evidence of considerable faulting; the directions of the fault planes observed were somewhat east of north. Mr. Kirk states that the veins carry more gold adjacent to the fault planes than elsewhere. The ores of the Yours Truly are highly oxidized and carry an average value of more than $30 to the ton.'

"A small outcrop of "granite" was observed just north of the point where the Lucky Bart Vein seems to cross Sardine Creek in sec. 29.

"The mine is equipped with a 5-stamp mill on Sardine Creek, at an elevation of about 1900 feet above sea level. It has a boiler burning wood, a 2½ H.P. engine, a plate 4 by 11 feet, and a Johnson canvas covered table for concentration."

General: Maximum snowfall is about 3 feet, timber is available and there is sufficient water from Sardine Creek for a small mill, which consists of five 1000-pound stamps, and one amalgamation plate 3 feet by 4 feet. A four cylinder Chevrolet engine supplies power. Gold runs approximately 722 fine. The proportion of gold value lost in the tailing is not known.

Informant: J.E.M[illegible] 1938.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:144 (quoted).

LUCKY STRIKE MINE (quicksilver) Gold Hill area

see Pacific Syndicate.

LUCKY TOVELL (copper) Gold Hill area

"This mine is located in sec. 28, T. 33 S., R. 4 W., about 16 miles from Leland up Grave Creek. This property has only a small amount of development work, which shows small masses of copper sulphide in serpentine somewhat similar in general nature and association with the country rock at the Queen of Bronze in the Waldo District. A small shipment of copper ore was made from this mine in 1915."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:145 (quoted).

MAGERLE PLACER Gold Hill area

Owner: Carlos Magerle, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: In sec. 36, T. 35 S., R. 4 W., on Ward Creek approximately 7 miles from the town of Rogue River.

History: The pit was started by Magerle a number of years ago. Magerle's holdings now include the Leach & Burke placer, a short distance upstream from the present Magerle pit.

Development: An area of about 2 acres has been piped at the mouth of a small canyon tributary to Ward Creek. A small amount of hydraulic work was done on the Leach & Burke placer.

ounces of gold to the ton and a like amount of silver. Nine tons of ore from the deepest workings of this claim were shipped to the Tacoma smelter and gave returns of $130 to the ton. Practically all the ores from the group have been treated at a mill on Sardine Creek. At the Yours Truly Claim, where work is now being done by J. E. Kirk, the workings consist of an entrance tunnel of 75 feet to the vein, 100 feet of drifting on the vein, and a shaft of 30 feet. The country rock is a mica slate. The vein has an average width of about 1 foot and runs S. 85° W. At the end of the drift there are two veinlets of 8 inches and 4 inches in width and also a small seam. Within the workings there is evidence of considerable faulting; the directions of the fault planes observed were somewhat east of north. Mr. Kirk states that the veins carry more gold adjacent to the fault planes than elsewhere. The ores of the Yours Truly are highly oxidized and carry an average value of more than $30 to the ton.'

"A small outcrop of "granite" was observed just north of the point where the Lucky Bart Vein seems to cross Sardine Creek in sec. 29.

"The mine is equipped with a 5-stamp mill on Sardine Creek, at an elevation of about 1900 feet above sea level. It has a boiler burning wood, a 2½ H.P. engine, a plate 4 by 11 feet, and a Johnson canvas covered table for concentration."

General: Maximum snowfall is about 3 feet, timber is available and there is sufficient water from Sardine Creek for a small mill, which consists of five 1000-pound stamps, and one amalgamation plate 3 feet by 4 feet. A four cylinder Chevrolet engine supplies power. Gold runs approximately 722 fine. The proportion of gold value lost in the tailing is not known.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:144 (quoted).

LUCKY STRIKE MINE (quicksilver) Gold Hill area

see Pacific Syndicate.

LUCKY TOVELL (copper) Gold Hill area

"This mine is located in sec. 28, T. 33 S., R. 4 W., about 16 miles from Leland up Grave Creek. This property has only a small amount of development work, which shows small masses of copper sulphide in serpentine somewhat similar in general nature and association with the country rock at the Queen of Bronze in the Waldo District. A small shipment of copper ore was made from this mine in 1915."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:145 (quoted).

MAGERLE PLACER Gold Hill area

Owner: Carlos Magerle, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: In sec. 36, T. 35 S., R. 4 W., on Ward Creek approximately 7 miles from the town of Rogue River.

History: The pit was started by Magerle a number of years ago. Magerle's holdings now include the Leach & Burke placer, a short distance upstream from the present Magerle pit.

Development: An area of about 2 acres has been piped at the mouth of a small canyon tributary to Ward Creek. A small amount of hydraulic work was done on the Leach & Burke placer.

Geology: The bedrock seems to be part of the Applegate (Paleozoic) metasediments according to Wells & Hotz (41). The placer deposit bank shows about ten feet of subangular boulders not over 1 foot in diameter, covered by about 10 feet of reddish soil overburden. Information concerning the concentration of gold is not available.

Equipment & General: Water is taken from Ward Creek, which is dammed at the upper end of Magerle's land. About a half mile of ditch gives about 50 feet of head. Water is not plentiful and mining season is short; the Ward Creek drainage is small and does not include much "snow country." One giant has been used.

Informant: S. L. Sandry, February 27, 1941.

Report by: R.C.T., February 28, 1941, property visited.

MAMMOTH LODE (copper) Gold Hill area
(has also been called Mommouth Lode)

Owners: Fred Walther and Daniel G. Poppa, Trail, Oregon; Dr. Alfred B. Peacock, Marshfield, Oregon.

Location: In NW¼ sec. 28, NE¼ sec. 29, T. 32 S., R. 2 W. (Trail-Tiller road to Divide Guard Station; turn west on road to Railroad Gap 4 miles, then left hand fork 3 miles to road marked "Mommouth Lode," then 1½ miles to the mine portal.)

Area: Six claims.

Development: One shaft in ore 28 feet deep. One adit, approximately 160 feet long. It penetrates the hill for about 100 feet at an angle to the strike of the lode. The left drift then parallels the strike and at 20 feet there is a raise, 18 feet long, in ore. The drift continues in the footwall. On the right a crosscut extends 25 feet to the vein. Several prospect pits and cuts have been excavated which indicate a lineal extent of 400 feet on the deposit.

Geology: Country rock is May Creek schist (Wilkinson: 41), as defined by Diller and Wilkinson but may belong to the Triassic (?) metavolcanic series as defined by Wells. Diorite is exposed to the west. The rock is mainly hornblende schist; secondary mica and chlorite are abundant in spots. The flow lines and major jointing trend approximately N. 30° E., and dip 45° to 55° southeast. Some faulting is evident; the observed displacement ranges from a few inches to several feet. Sulphides are common in the schist.

At least two quartz veins are exposed by the pits and the adit. They parallel the cleavage of the schist and average a foot in width. The quartz veins are broken by joints at right angles to the strike of the veins. Supplementary small quartz veins are broken by joints, and quartz stringers occupy joint planes. At one place, small red garnets are abundant. Sulphides are present but not abundant and some gold is reported. Whether the quartz veins and stringers are of pre-fault age, injected during the epoch of faulting, or are post-fault in age could not be determined from the limited exposures.

The ore is a chlorite-mica schist in which sulphides, principally chalcopyrite, have been deposited. Metallization is not distributed uniformly. Masses of solid chalcopyrite, up to 2 inches in diameter, are found in knots or bunches throughout the ore zone. Disseminated sulphides are common in the country rock adjacent to the ore body. Assays received by the owners indicate an average 4.5 percent copper within the deposit together with some gold and silver. The ore minerals seem to have come in parallel to the strike of the foliation of the schist, and particularly in the zone of chlorite-mica schist.

Lowell (42) reports ".....chalcopyrite is the only copper mineral present. ..... the mineralization took place in the mesothermal zone."

The deposit seems to have a fairly well-defined footwall. The hanging wall is not exposed underground. The total width of ore is not exposed, but in the adit the deposit has been crosscut for a distance of nine feet. Relationships at the surface suggest a width of from eight to ten feet.

Equipment: A 4 x 6 Dodge crusher that crushes to 1-inch size; a ball mill, made of truck rims, 2½ ft. by 2 ft., carrying a 200-pound load of balls, with a homemade plunger feeder; the mill crushes to minus 20 mesh; a three quarter size concentrating table with an Esterley head motion; a Fahrenwald pneumatic flotation cell, not used. The mill is powered with a Chrysler automobile engine. Hand tools are used underground.

General: Water is scarce, but is available 1000 feet below in the gulch. The adit is reasonably dry but shaft above makes considerable water. The property contains merchantable fir timber. Snowfall reaches a maximum of four feet. The road from Divide is being improved and gravelled by a logging company. Treatment by concentration appears to be essential for commercial operation. The property warrants further development.

Informant: R.C.T., June 27, 1941, revised September 23, 1942.

Report by: R.C.T.

Reference: Lowell 42:22-24

MANSFIELD MINE (placer) (washing plant) Gold Hill area

Owner: William Mansfield; property is being purchased by H. R. Warner and C. G. Hoover, Central Point, Oregon.

Location: Center of sec. 30, T. 36 S., R. 2 W., just south of U.S. 99, about 3/4 mile west of the railroad overcrossing.

Area: Seventy-two and one-half acres, patented land.

History: This is a famous "pocket" country, and the surrounding hillsides are pock-marked with trenches and shafts where pocket-hunters have worked. It is reported that as high as $5,000 has been taken from some of the shafts. The Millionaire mine is just over the hill to the southwest. The property has never been placered.

Development: A washing plant was erected, and a small amount of shovel work was done on the creek bed.

Geology: The gold is rough and probably is pocket gold. It varies in size from extremely fine to quite coarse, and is scattered throughout the soil cover. No particular concentration occurs on bedrock. Depth to bedrock is from 3 feet to 6 feet; no boulders are present except in an old channel. There is a fairly high proportion of clay and mud.

This is not the usual type of southern Oregon placer ground. The soil material is reported to contain "colors" from the grass roots down to bedrock. The soil contains some rocks and boulders that are not water-worn. Most of the larger rocks are quartzose and may have come from the dumps of the early pocket-hunters. The gas shovel struck one place where a piece of quartz containing an abundance of free gold was picked up. The operators believe that the decomposed metavolcanics bedrock contains some free gold. The area is classed as metavolcanics of Mesozoic (?) age with granodiorite outcropping one-half mile to the northwest. Locally, bedrock is called slate, greenstone, and porphyry. No true porphyry, or greenstone, was seen, but the resilicified metavolcanic rock has rude slaty fracture; some portions are more massive. Seams of a highly silicified rock, or perhaps dark-colored, smoky quartz, trend southeast through the area and these and other rocks are cut by white quartz stringers at every conceivable angle. The white quartz is vuggy and small quartz crystals are common. It is this quartz that is reported to carry the gold.

The workings of the early pocket hunters suggest that the "ore-shoots" rake to the northwest. Quartz seams from 3 to 5 inches wide are exposed, with as many as five in a shaft.

The mechanical washing plant operation was abandoned in early summer of 1940. It is reported that the property was tested by Portland interests but no further information was obtained.

Equipment: Two-yard hopper, discharging to a trommel 5 ft. by 15 ft., having 1-inch and one-half inch holes with an area 3 inches by 1 inch between holes. Power is provided by Buick automobile engine. The sluice box is 2 ft. by 100 ft., with Hungarian riffles, mesh screen, wooden riffles, etc., burlap is laid under all riffles. Included are a Lorrain 35 gas shovel with a ½-yard bucket; two dump trucks; six-inch pump with Buick engine.

Informant: H. B. Warner, March 23, 1940, R.C.T., March 23, 1940.

Report by: R.C.T.

MAPLE GULCH PROPERTY (gold) Gold Hill area

Owners: C. M. Warren and F. T. Heath, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: sec. 27, T. 34 S., R. 3 W.

Area: Six claims, located January, 1936.

Development: Ten shallow open cuts.

Geology: A quartz vein containing a small amount of feldspar and hornblende occurs in granite. Timber is abundant but no water is available.

Informant: J.E.M., November 20, 1937.

MAYBELLE CLAIM Gold Hill area

see Blanche Claim

MAY BELLE MINE Gold Hill area

see Buckskin, First Hope Mines

MC LEMORE AND HAMPSON'S CLAIMS (gold) Gold Hill area

"McLemore and Hampson's Claims, 7 miles southwest of Gold Hill, are in the SE¼ sec. 7, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., on the left fork of Foots Creek; they report a vein of quartz 6 to 16 inches wide carrying free gold, pyrite, pyrolusite and galena."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:152 (quoted)

MC MAHON'S CLAIM (gold) Gold Hill area

"McMahon's Claim, about 6 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is in the NW¼ SW¼ sec. 6, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., on the left fork of Foots Creek, at an elevation of 1850 feet by barometer. Here a quartz vein about 18 inches wide strikes N. 55° W. and dips about 40° N.E., the dip increasing somewhat with depth. It is opened by

MILLIONAIRE MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Rogue River Development Co., John W. Morris, Route 2, LaGrange, Illinois.

Location: W½ sec. 31, and SW¼ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ sec. 30, T. 36 S., R. 2 W., and E½ sec. 36, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.

Area: 720 acres of patented homestead and mining claims.

History: Parks & Swartley (16:153) are quoted as follows:

"The Millionaire Mine, 4 miles east of Gold Hill, is in SW¼ sec. 30, T. 36 S., R. 2 W., on nearly level ground, at an elevation of 1730 feet, as measured by aneroid barometer. It is opened by 2 vertical shafts, the deeper one said to be 400 feet deep, with levels opened a short distance each way at each 100 feet. The vein strikes E. and dips about 60° N.; there are 3 veins reported to be nearly parallel, all 4 containing quartz with pyrite and rare galena and chalcopyrite. Two more veins are said to strike north and dip east; these contain calcite, quartz, pyrite and a mineral resembling sylvanite. The country rock consists of dark argillite with bands of andesitic material. The other shaft (called the Johnson) is probably on the same vein; it is 120 feet deep and has a crosscut to the vein at a depth of 30 feet. Here the vein contains 2 to 3 feet of quartz with some fault gouge and a little manganese. It strikes S. 72° E. and dips 85° N., but it is stepped north going down so as to give a smaller apparent dip (about 60°). About 600 feet along the strike of the formation (N. 20° E.) there is a small outcrop of limestone and an old kiln. A fragment of limestone was found on the Johnson shaft dump. The Siskiyou tonalite outcrops about a mile to the northward, and may extend under this region.

"The Millionaire mine is owned by the McKeen National Bank, of Terre Haute, Ind. It is equipped with a mill which has never been operated, although substantially complete and in good condition. The mill has 2 Nissen 1500-pound stamps with circular discharge and 2 10-foot amalgamating plates; it has a rock crusher and a Standard concentrating table. The mine has been idle for several years."

Since the above report, the mine was purchased by a Mr. McKeen, about 1920. Work was started east of the Millionaire shafts. A shaft was sunk and a crosscut driven to connect with the old workings. McKeen died and the property was sold to a Mr. Haberly. Work was discontinued in the early 1920's. About 1938 the mine was pumped out and a careful examination was made. Mr. Morris acquired the property shortly thereafter. The property is inactive (1941).

Development: 4000 feet of drifts and crosscuts; 3 shafts, respectively 400 feet deep, 262 feet deep, and one incline 200 feet deep, all of which intersect the 200-foot level. All workings are under water.

Geology: According to Wells:39 and Wells:40 the principal country rock is metavolcanic with some metasediment on the west. Rock on the mine dumps indicates metavolcanic material that is badly sheared, and cut by quartz veins. The metavolcanics and quartz are, in places, impregnated with some sulphides. Three small limestone lenses are noted. One is in the SE¼ SW¼ sec. 31 and appears to be about 600 feet long (width undetermined). Another, about 150 feet long, is just north of the newer mill, trends N. 30° E. and appears to be narrow. It is reported that the same lens was cut by underground workings 150 feet below. The third limestone outcrop is in the SW¼ SW¼ sec. 36 where it is exposed on a hillside about 250 feet above the valley. It appears to trend N. 30° E., and to be 100 feet wide. No length is indicated as it is concealed by dense brush. Reports indicate a high $CaCO_3$ content. Insufficient work has been done on the limestone to permit any estimate of tonnage.

Equipment: An 18" by 16" compound compressor; an electric hoist; water reservoir 70 ft. by 70 ft. by 10 ft. Power is brought to the property over a 1-mile power line. There are 7 buildings, most of them 2 to 4 room cabins.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:153 (quoted)

Informant: J. W. Morris; A. A. Lewis; R.C.T.

Report by: R.C.T., November 28, 1940 and November 18, 1941.

an incline shaft about 75 feet deep, and a drift running S. 55° E. about 50 feet ending in a winze 30 feet deep."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:152 (quoted)

MCTIMMONS PLACER Gold Hill area

Location: sec. 19, T. 33 S., R. 4 W.

"James Petticore, Grave Creek, has applied for two second feet of water from Mud Springs, tributary to Grave Creek and two second feet from Cold Springs, tributary to Quinnes Creek, in Josephine County, for mining purposes."
(Mining & Contracting Review, December 21, 1937)

MCTIMMONS PROSPECT (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Mr. McTimmons.

Location: sec. 19, T. 33 S., R. 4 W.

General: It is reported that this prospect has been worked by McTimmons and associates during summer months. A shaft 45 feet deep has been sunk. Ore is said to average 1.5 azs. gold to the ton. Equipment consists of a 16-ton ball mill, a concentrating table, and a small compressor.

Informant: Don Woolfolk, March 19, 1940.

MEDFORD REDUCING & REFINING COMPANY Gold Hill area

see War Eagle Mine

MILLIONAIRE MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Rogue River Development Co., John W. Morris, Route 2, LaGrange, Illinois.

Location: W½ sec. 31, and SW¼ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ sec. 30, T. 36 S., R. 2 W., and E½ sec. 36, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.

Area: 720 acres of patented homestead and mining claims.

History: Parks & Swartley (16:153) are quoted as follows:

"The Millionaire Mine, 4 miles east of Gold Hill, is in SW¼ sec. 30, T. 36 S., R. 2 W., on nearly level ground, at an elevation of 1730 feet, as measured by aneroid barometer. It is opened by 2 vertical shafts, the deeper one said to be 400 feet deep, with levels opened a short distance each way at each 100 feet. The vein strikes E. and dips about 60° N.; there are 3 veins reported to be nearly parallel, all 4 containing quartz with pyrite and rare galena and chalcopyrite. Two more veins are said to strike north and dip east; these contain calcite, quartz, pyrite and a mineral resembling sylvanite. The country rock consists of dark argillite with bands of andesitic material. The other shaft (called the Johnson) is probably on the same vein; it is 120 feet deep and has a crosscut to the vein at a depth of 30 feet. Here the vein contains 2 to 3 feet of quartz with some fault gouge and a little manganese. It strikes S. 72° E. and dips 85° N., but it is stepped north going down so as to give a smaller apparent dip (about 60°). About 600 feet along the strike of the formation (N. 20° E.) there is a small outcrop of limestone and an old kiln. A fragment of limestone was found on the Johnson shaft dump. The Siskiyou tonalite outcrops about a mile to the northward, and may extend under this region.

"The Millionaire mine is owned by the McKeen National Bank, of Terre Haute, Ind. It is equipped with a mill which has never been operated, although substantially complete and in good condition. The mill has 2 Nissen 1500-pound stamps with circular discharge and 2 10-foot amalgamating plates; it has a rock crusher and a Standard concentrating table. The mine has been idle for several years."

Since the above report, the mine was purchased by a Mr. McKeen, about 1920. Work was started east of the Millionaire shafts. A shaft was sunk and a crosscut driven to connect with the old workings. McKeen died and the property was sold to a Mr. Haberly. Work was discontinued in the early 1920's. About 1938 the mine was pumped out and a careful examination was made. Mr. Morris acquired the property shortly thereafter. The property is inactive (1941).

Development: 4000 feet of drifts and crosscuts; 3 shafts, respectively 400 feet deep, 262 feet deep, and one incline 200 feet deep, all of which intersect the 200-foot level. All workings are under water.

Geology: According to Wells:39 and Wells:40 the principal country rock is metavolcanic with some metasediment on the west. Rock on the mine dumps indicates metavolcanic material that is badly sheared, and cut by quartz veins. The metavolcanics and quartz are, in places, impregnated with some sulphides. Three small limestone lenses are noted. One is in the SE¼ SW¼ sec. 31 and appears to be about 600 feet long (width undetermined). Another, about 150 feet long, is just north of the newer mill, trends N. 30° E. and appears to be narrow. It is reported that the same lens was cut by underground workings 150 feet below. The third limestone outcrop is in the SW¼ SW¼ sec. 36 where it is exposed on a hillside about 250 feet above the valley. It appears to trend N. 30° E., and to be 100 feet wide. No length is indicated as it is concealed by dense brush. Reports indicate a high $CaCO_3$ content. Insufficient work has been done on the limestone to permit any estimate of tonnage.

Equipment: An 18" by 16" compound compressor; an electric hoist; water reservoir 70 ft. by 70 ft. by 10 ft. Power is brought to the property over a 1-mile power line. There are 7 buildings, most of them 2 to 4 room cabins.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:153 (quoted)

Informant: J. W. Morris; A. A. Lewis; R.C.T.

Report by: R.C.T., November 28, 1940 and November 18, 1941.

MINERAL MINES, INC. — Gold Hill area

see War Eagle Mine

MOSSER PLACER — Gold Hill area

see Last Chance Group

MOUNTAIN KING MINE (quicksilver) — Gold Hill area

Owner: Western Mineral Products Co., J. W. Deemy, president, Box 228, Vancouver, Washington.

Location: In sec. 36, T. 34 S., R. 3 W., on Ramsey Creek, a tributary of Evans Creek. The property may be reached via Crater Lake Hwy. from Gold Hill (State 234), thence 7 miles up Sam's Creek, of which 2 miles is private road which is impassable in wet weather.

Area: 920 acres.

History: "The Mountain King mine is owned by J. R. Hayes, of Detroit and is in sec. 36, T. 34 S., R. 3 W., 18 miles northeast of Woodville on the Southern Pacific Railway or 12 miles northeast of Gold Hill. The property consists of 800 acres of patented land."

The present operators began opening the old mine in 1940. A 25-ton Herreshoff furnace was installed in 1942 and a few flasks of quicksilver were retorted. Work was temporarily discontinued in December, 1942 as transportation difficulties became too great.

Development: Old workings consist of 5 levels. These were cleaned out and additional work was done on No. 1 and No. 2 levels. No. 1 level contains 263 feet of lineal work with raises started to the surface. No. 2 level contains over 700 lineal feet. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 total 270 lineal feet, making a total of over 1200 feet of underground work. Ore shows in all tunnels.

A road two miles long was built to the property from the Sams Valley side.

Geology: "It occurs along a granite-sandstone contact where the granite is in part represented by pegmatite. Native mercury is seen in calcite at an elevation of 2500 feet as measured by aneroid barometer in an open cut near the main adit (No. 1). In the latter there is no well-defined vein but some mineralization along an irregular contact. The ore contains cinnabar, native mercury, pyrite, and a heavy black mineral resembling metacinnabarite. The same contact (with some cinnabar) is visible also at an open cut up the hill N. 70° E. and 140 feet higher than adit 1. In another entry about 100 feet lower than the main adit native mercury is abundant in a much decomposed granite in the floor where the adit forks about 20 feet from the portal. The granite also contains a little cinnabar. The adit extends S. 11° E., 170 feet, the last 90 feet in solid micaceous quartzite; a branch tunnel extends irregularly south about 30° E. 75 feet. Except in the solid quartzite much faulting is in evidence in all directions.

"Considerable development has been done on the property during the past summer, all work tending to show a larger ore body."

Country rocks are classified by Diller (24) as old metarhyolite, greenstone, and granite. Wells (40) has classified the old "greenstones" of the Grants Pass quadrangle as metasediments and metavolcanics and has suggested their age as Triassic (?) (Wells & Hotz 41). Gradation of these rocks into the May Creek schist of Diller (24) is suggested by P. E. Hotz (personal communication).

The principal country rock at the mine is metasediment that has been altered to a rock that contains considerable hornblende, pyroxene, some mica, and a little quartz. This rock is cut by stringers and masses of granitoid rock and the field relationships strongly suggest granitization. The granite contact must be nearby as granite is exposed in recent road cuts, but this contact must be very irregular. For practical purposes, it would be safe to say that the mine is located in the contact aureole.

The pegmatite and sandstone mentioned by Parks & Swartley (16:157) were not identified. The sandstone might be decomposed hornblende-pyroxene metasediment, and there are occasional stringers of coarse-grained rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and calcite.

There are two sets of major fractures, one trending generally southeast, and one at right angles trending southwest. Granitization has developed in many of these fractures. The shear zone on the newer work of No. 2 level contains a calcite seam, from 1 to 2 feet wide, that is metallized with pyrite and some cinnabar.

No. 1 level was driven 100 feet, at which point drifts were started on a shear zone. About 75 feet of this shear zone contains some cinnabar and cinnabar crystals show on most of the cleavage surfaces. It is reported that this material will assay 10 lbs. of quicksilver to the ton. On the surface above No. 1 level, there is some evidence of the outcrop

of this shear zone, or one similar to it. Recently, raises, designed to block out part of the ore body, have been started toward the surface.

No. 2 level was driven to intersect the vein exposed in No. 1 but there is no definite evidence that the vein reaches No. 2. The main adit parallels a calcite vein that strikes N. 50° W. and dips 50° N.E. The vein is vuggy, and cinnabar and tiny pyrite cubes have been deposited on crystal surfaces. Cinnabar also shows in gouge-like material along the hanging wall. Some native quicksilver was found here. Veins in this adit are at right angles to the vein in No. 1 level. Another opening on No. 2 level follows a southwest-trending shear zone. At one point, cinnabar was cut in a granitic (?) matrix. The ore seemed to be very spotty.

No. 3 level exposes a high-grade stringer trending N. 10° E., 65 feet from the portal. The stringer varies in width from 4 to 12 inches. It has not been explored. No. 4 level has three openings that show cinnabar in loose material about the portal. On No. 5 level a shear zone trends S. 42° E., along the last 30 feet of the adit. This shear zone, about 2 feet wide, has abundant pyrite cubes and is reported to contain cinnabar.

It is reported that some open cuts show high-grade cinnabar, but none of these was inspected. A small high-grade stringer is reported to occur at the Ramsey Creek level.

It appears that the granitoid intrusion caused alteration along the contact, to form a contact aureole, and caused certain fracturing. Ore solutions ascended along the contact and cinnabar was deposited in tiny openings in the altered rock and along some fracture planes. Cinnabar on calcite surfaces suggests that ore deposition was a late phase of the activity.

Equipment: Blacksmith shop; small compressor; jack hammers; small tools; and a 25-ton Herreshoff furnace.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:157 (quoted)

Informant: R.C.T., September 3, 1942; January 4, 1943.

MOUNTAIN VIEW MINE (gold) Gold Hill area
formerly called Copper King Mine

Owner: Dan Woolfolk, Grants Pass, Oregon. Leased to O. H. Hagberg.

Location: Two unpatented claims in SE¼ SE¼ sec. 17, T. 34 S., R. 4 W., on Ditch Creek, 12 miles north of town of Rogue River.

History: Property was located in 1913 by Harry Webber who drove a 900-foot adit to a "copper ledge." The mine was originally staked for copper. Ore was reported to assay 15 percent copper but there was no production. Woolfolk subsequently located the ground. In 1940, the property employed three men.

Parks & Swartley (16) reported on the United Copper Company, who operated the Copper King Mine, as follows:

> "The property of this company, the Copper King Mine, is located at the head of the Slate Creek branch of Grave Creek about 18 miles east of Leland.
>
> "The ore deposit is a well defined fissure vein in andesite. The development in September, 1916, had exposed by surface cuts a well defined quartz vein with chalcopyrite which is said by the manager to run between 4 and 5 percent copper and two dollars in gold. This company is erecting a mill on the property with which they will concentrate these sulphides to smaller bulk and haul to the railroad at Leland."

Development: Old workings consist of an adit 900 feet long with a winze 125 feet deep at the face. Woolfolk has driven 68 feet of adit to intersect the "copper ledge."

Geology: Country rock is diorite and serpentine. The quartz vein is in an intensely sheared zone. Gold is all free and occurs in manganese-stained quartz. No sulphides were seen in the quartz. It is reported by the owner that the "copper ledge" in the long adit averages 12 feet in width and contains $4 in gold to the ton and 15 percent copper.

Equipment: Compressor with a "whirlwind" type gas engine rated at 15 hp., runs at 90 lbs pressure. A 2/3-ton ore car; 2000 feet of 30-lb. rail; a 6 hp. gas winch with a 24-inch drum and 170 feet of 7/8-inch steel cable. Mill equipment consists of a 16-ton ball mill that grinds to minus 30 mesh; a 36-inch by 48-inch concentrating table. Mill feed is 2½-inch (no primary crusher). There are two cabins; one has four rooms, and the other has three. Other buildings include a mill and blacksmith shop.

General: Elevation at the mine is 4600 feet. Distance to Grave Creek is 3 miles over a road passable only part of the year. For 3 months of the year no water is available. This in combination with 3 months of winter limits operation to 6 months of the year.

A good mountain road leading over the divide between Grave Creek and Rogue River connects Grave Creek and Rogue River.

Informant: Dan Woolfolk, March 19, 1940.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:226 (quoted)

Report by: R.C.T.

MURPHY-MURRAY DREDGING COMPANY — Gold Hill area

Owner: Murphy-Murray Dredging Company; George E. Murphy, president; James Bruce Murray, vice-president; Harry B. Murphy, secretary-treasurer; Harold C. Young dredgemaster.

Location: Property dredged in secs. 6, 7, 19, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., and secs. 1, 12, 13, T. 37 S., R. 4 W., on Left Fork Foots Creek, and sec. 33, T. 34 S., R. 4 W. on Ditch Creek, a tributary to Pleasant Creek.

History: Dredge construction was started December 17, 1939, by Washington Iron Works, and dredging began on the "Middle Fork" of Foots Creek in January 1941. The dredge worked upstream about 1½ miles to a point where further dredging was no longer feasible. In March 1941, the dredge was dismantled and moved to Ditch Creek, a tributary of Evans Creek. Digging began June 18, 1941. This operation was discontinued late in 1941 and the dredge was moved to eastern Oregon.

Dredging on Foots Creek started at a point where the Rogue River Gold Mining Company left off in earlier years, and continued upstream. The channel was steep and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the boat over the numerous "reefs." Additional ground at the old Black Gold Channel mine, and on the "Left Fork" of the Left Fork, was not dredged.

Geology: Bedrock on Foots Creek is a medium-hard slate, most of which was handled readily by the bucket-line. There were a few boulders up to 500 lbs. which were handled by the bucket-line and dumped over a rock chute on the boat. The ground averaged 18 feet deep, with values scattered throughout this depth. The gold was coarse.

Equipment: Steel pontoon, all-electric, 5½-foot chassis, connected-bucket-line dredge, with 3½-foot buckets; ladder digs to 20 foot depth; stacker is 70 feet long; spud is of a new "round" type; trommel is 6 feet by 32½ feet. The boat will handle up to 4000 yards daily. It contains a steam heating plant for thawing and for heating the dredge; fuel oil is stored in center pontoon.

Other equipment includes one D-7 caterpillar with bulldozer; a 1½-yard Northwest dragline; a well equipped machine shop and tool house. Investment is about $200,000.

Informant: R.C.T., February 20, 1940; April 1, 1941; June 18, 1941.

NEATHAMER MANGANESE — Gold Hill area

see Lee Manganese

NEATHAMER PLACER — Gold Hill area

Owners: John and Mark Neathamer, and James Bristow, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: sec. 28, T. 34 S., R. 4 W., on upper Grave Creek.

Area: About 60 acres, unpatented.

Development: The property is worked by four men, operating two giants. It has been operated every winter and is one of the most active properties on upper Grave Creek. Mining and Contracting Review (Salt Lake) January 25, 1938 is quoted as follows: "James Bristow, John Neathamer and Mark Neathamer, all of Rogue River, have applied for five second feet of water from Slate Creek, tributary to Rogue River, in Jackson County, for mining purposes."

Informant: Dan Woolfolk, Grants Pass, March 19, 1940.

Report by: R.C.T.

NELLIE WRIGHT (gold) — Gold Hill area

"The Nellie Wright Mine is on the south slope of Blackwell hill about 2 miles east of Gold Hill in the SW¼ sec. 24, T. 36 S., R. 3 W. A Beers mill to be operated by electric power is under construction; it is provided with plates and a Johnson concentrator. The vein is opened by 2 shafts 50 and 60 feet deep connected by a drift 130 feet long which extends 30 feet beyond one shaft. The ore is chiefly quartz with some pyrite, chalcopyrite, and a dark sulphide resembling galena. The vein strikes about N. 75° W. and dips about 87° N.; it varies in thickness from 1 to 4 feet. The country rock is the Siskiyou tonalite which is here cut by a dyke of andesite, while the vein cuts both the tonalite and the dike.

"The property has been operated by Messrs. Haaf and Ray of Gold Hill during the past year and has been sold recently to R. M. Wilson who will proceed with further development."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:160 (quoted).

NO NAME MANGANESE — Gold Hill area

"Manganiferous material in quartzite and chert is associated with rhodonite. Several test pits have been opened on the hillsides along the strike of the "manganese ledge." All that were seen show manganese oxide associated with rhodonite.

"Location: Sec. 25, T. 35 S., R. 4 W., and sec. 30, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. on Wards Creek, east of the Gold Chloride prospect.

"History: Manganiferous material has been prospected in this area for a number of years. Little work has been done other than a few test pits.

"Geology: The 'ore' material lies within the May Creek Schist (Diller, 24) or the Applegate series of Wells and Hotz as described in the Lee Prospect report.

Material seen is of the weathered rhodonite type. Chunks of black oxide show pink to whitish rhodonite when the chunks are broken down.

There are several test pits over a distance of about a mile. Those examined show rhodonite. There is no road or trail to the deposits.

"Conclusions: The presence of rhodonite excludes it from economic consideration at this time.

"Informant: Treasher, 4/8/41."

References: Libbey, et al, 42:22 (quoted)
Diller, 24.
Wells, 40.

NO NAME PROSPECT (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: Charley Hopper

Operator: A. A. Hoyt

Location: SW¼ NW¼ sec. 23, T. 34 S., R. 4 W.

Informant: H. B. Scutt, March 18, 1940.

NORTH STAR GROUP (gold) Gold Hill area
see Hancock Claims

Owner: Davis James Hancock, 501 D Street, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: On Little Birdseye Creek in sec. 9, T. 37 S., R. 4 W., 5 miles south of the town of Rogue River.

Area: 40 acres.

Geology: Alluvial material comprises much of the area along Birdseye Creek. Fractured and mineralized gabbro crops out on the hill to the north of the creek. No veins were seen and no fracture pattern was discernible. In one open cut a fracture filling about 6 inches wide is made up of quartz and feldspar.

General: Elevation of property is about 2500 feet; topography is mountainous; sufficient mining timber is available; maximum snowfall is about 3 feet; probably sufficient water for a small mill is available in Birdseye Creek; a power line runs to within 3 miles of the property.

Informant: J.E.M., April 4, 1938.

OLD FORT LANE (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: sec. 24, T. 36 S., R. 2 W.

Reference: Wells, 39

OLD PLACER Gold Hill area
see Ward Creek Placers

OREGON LIMESTONE COMPANY — Gold Hill area

see Baxter Limestone; Beeman Limestone

OREGON ORE REDUCTIONS, INC. — Gold Hill area

see Gordon Gold Recovery Plant

OREGON PITTSBURG COMPANY — Gold Hill area

see Sylvanite Mine

OREGON PLACER MINES, INC. (dredge) — Gold Hill area

Owners: Pearl V. Williams, San Francisco; Sophia Wilson, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Carrie O. Puhl and Mrs. Lillie MacKay and associates; Mrs. Gertrude Rosecrans and associates; W. E. Chaffee; A. S. Thornton; D. J. Estremado, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Operators: Oregon Placer Mines, Inc., lessee; C. C. Zimmerman, president; Kenneth O. Dills, vice-president; W. E. Zimmerman, secretary; Box 568, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: On Galls Creek, from 1000 feet above mouth to 4 miles upstream. This would include parts of secs. 21, 28, & 33, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., and sec. 4, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

Area: Four miles long by 200 feet wide (average).

History: There has been no placering along Galls Creek other than small scale hydraulicking. The hillsides on both sides of the creek are famous for their "pockets." Charles L. Austin installed a small dry-land washing plant in October 1940.

Geology: Thickness of overburden is from a few inches to four feet, decreasing upstream. Gravel depth ranges from 9 feet to 15 feet. Only a small amount of clay is present and there are few boulders over 18 inches; the average size is 5 inches. Bedrock is easily dug to a depth of one foot. Numerous reefs cross the channel and have affected gold concentration. Gold is coarse, light-colored and has a fineness of 850. The gravel contains about 1½ lbs of black sand per cubic yard. The channel is about 40 yards wide.

Equipment: Northwest gas dragline with a 1¼-cubic yard Paige bucket and a 50-foot boom. The dry-land washing plant is on skids, and consists of a hopper; grizzly, 8 feet long with bars spaced on 10-inch centers; trommel, 50 inches in diameter by 20 feet long, (7¼ feet of 3/8-inch holes and 3 feet of ½-inch holes); stacker, 25 feet long with an 18-inch conveyor belt. Fines are pumped by Krogh 8-inch tailings pump through a six-inch pipe to sluice boxes. Sluice boxes include five boxes, each 2 feet by 20 feet, equipped with Hungarian riffles, and 8 feet of wire screen. The dry-land plant originally was mounted on a Morland 5-ton truck with sluice boxes attached.

General: Water is not plentiful. For a portion of the year the Company expects to pump from the Rogue River, a distance of 2000 feet.

Informant: W. E. Zimmerman and R.C.T.

Report by: R.C.T., March 4, 1941.

OREGON PULP & PAPER COMPANY (limestone) — Gold Hill area

see Hughes Group

OWL HOLLOW MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

"The Owl Hollow mine near the source of Little Savage creek in section 32, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., was not visited; it has been idle for several years."

Reference: Winchell, 14:178.

PACIFIC COAST MINING COMPANY Gold Hill area

see Trust Buster Mine

PACIFIC PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY Gold Hill area

Cement kilns and office are at Gold Hill. Quarries are at Marble Mountain, Josephine County. (See Bulletin 14-C, Vol. II, Section 1.)

PACIFIC SYNDICATE MINE (quicksilver) Gold Hill area

see Webb-Tainor; Lucky Strike; C-M Company

Owners: M. B. Webb and O. F. Tainor - option to C-M Company, with an option to Pacific Syndicate; George E. Connolly, 3100 19th Street, San Francisco, California.

Location: NW¼ sec. 34, T. 34 S., R. 2 W., on east fork of Evans Creek.

Area: About 80 acres, consisting of 4 unpatented claims.

History: Webb and Tainor acquired the property by quit-claim deed from Walter Frank who probably was the original locator. Some production by Frank is reported but there was no evidence of any plant on the property prior to the work of Webb and Tainor. The C-M Company operated until late in fall 1941 when the property was taken over by the Pacific Syndicate. This company was in production in 1942 but shut down late that year.

Development: An adit, 140 feet long, caved at the portal; an adit including a crosscut, 100 feet long, and a drift 150 feet long, from which a winze, 150 feet deep, was sunk, and a stope was raised 50 feet to the surface. Three levels, 50, 100, and 150, repectively, contain something over 300 feet of lateral work.

Geology: A north-trending fault in Umpqua sandstone is mineralized and possibly two ore shoots have been tapped.

Informant: Robert Donald, February 25, 1942.
Oregon Journal, September 28, 1940.

Report by: R.C.T., February 25, 1942.

PERKEYPILE MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

"The Perkeypile Mine 6 miles southwest of Gold Hill is in the SW¼ sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., near the top of the ridge between Galls and Foots Creeks. A crosscut strikes the vein at 90 feet and a drift follows it about 300 feet. The vein strikes S. 60° E. and dips 72° S.W."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:179 (quoted).

PLEASANT CREEK MINING CORPORATION (placer) Gold Hill area

Owners: Pleasant Creek Mining Corporation, President, Mr. E. B. Hanley; Vice-president, Manager and Treasurer, Joe Most; Superintendent, William Cox.

Location: secs. 21, 22, 27, 28, T.34 S., R.4 W.

Development: Approximately 30 acres mined.

History: During part of 1940 and 1941, the dredge did not operate because of litigation. Work was resumed in 1941 and in March 1942 the dredge was digging ground at the upper end of the property. Work was discontinued in the summer of 1942 because of priority difficulties.

Geology: Bedrock is decomposed granite and is easily excavated. It is quite uneven; some boulders up to 16 inches in diameter are present. There is some clay but not enough to hamper operations. The gold varies from fine to coarse and occurs mostly on bedrock. It is estimated that mining width of property is 600 feet.

Equipment: Three cubic foot bucket-line dredge, flume type, equipped to dig 20 feet under water; flume is 42 inches by 90 feet, with railroad-iron riffles. Buckets discharge into a hopper and thence directly into the flume. A 110 h.p. diesel engine is the power supply and drives a 15 KVA generator for lighting, etc. A 7 h.p. gas engine is used for clean-up and emergency. Other equipment includes a 75 Caterpillar with bulldozer blade, and a one-ton truck.

General: Water rights withhold permission to take water out of the creek during the irrigation season. This will hamper operations after 1940 when the dredge works ground outside of the stream channel. Settling ponds will be required to settle mining mud.

Informant: William Cox, March 18, 1940
Ray C. Treasher, February 18, 1940; March 20, 1942.

Report by: R.C.T.

POOLE PROSPECT (quicksilver) — Gold Hill area

Owner: A. G. Rogers, Jennings Lodge, Oregon.

Geology: "The prospect of J. L. Poole is in the SE¼ sec. 25, and NE¼ sec. 36, T. 33 S., R. 1 W., a few hundred feet north of the Crater Lake Highway, which follows the north bank of the Rogue River. The workings, comprising a pit and 6 open cuts, extend up the hillside for a distance of about 700 feet from the terrace level, at an altitude of about 1,500 feet. They lie along a line that bears a few degrees east of north.

"The open cuts have been made along the trend of the vein, which strikes N. 2° E. and dips 64° SW. The vein has a maximum width of about 1 foot. It is a siliceous mass composed of small angular silicified fragments of gray rock cemented by gray-white chalcedony. The rock fragments are composed of a microcrystalline quartz mosaic fringed by coarser-grained quartz and embedded in cryptocrystalline quartz. They are cut by cracks filled with a coarser-grained quartz and locally a little calcite. Small vugs, some of which are filled with a white claylike powder, occur in the vein. The vein is irregularly stained with limonite. The country rock contiguous to the vein has been altered to a white friable mass cut by a network of narrow limonite ribs. The alteration fades out in a short distance, the white friable rock grading into a gray-purple rock, somewhat iron-stained, which in turn grades into the fresh basalt. No cinnabar was seen by the writers, but J. T. Pardee, who visited the prospect in the summer of 1929, reports a stringer of massive cinnabar a quarter of an inch in view at that time."

References: Wells & Waters, 34:48 (quoted).
Wilkinson, 40:3

Informant: R.C.T., 1942.

PORCUPINE MINE (placer) Gold Hill area

Owner: H. B. Scott, R.F.D., Box 102, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: On Pleasant Creek, 15 miles north of the town of Rogue River, in sec. 22, T. 34 S., R. 4 W. The elevation is approximately 1400 feet.

Area: 69 acres, patented.

History: The property has been worked periodically for 75 years. No record of production is available. From 1938 to 1942, the ground was in litigation. Some of the area of this property has been dredged by the Pleasant Creek Mining Company.

General: The workable deposit, which is about 9 feet thick, contains less than 5 percent of boulders over 12 inches in diameter. There is no clay. Bedrock is a decomposed granitic rock. There is little or no overburden.

The property carries water rights of 6 c.f.s. from Fry Gulch and 10 c.f.s. from Pleasant Creek. Two ditches totaling 3000 feet in length, together with a large storage reservoir, have been dug. Equipment consists of one No. 1 and one No. 2 giant, together with 400 feet of 11-inch pipe. Three test pits indicate an average value of 59¢ per cubic yard. Maximum snowfall is about 3 feet.

Informants: J.E.M., 1938
R.C.T., 1942.

RATTLESNAKE MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Location: SW¼ sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., on Miners Creek, a tributary of the middle fork of Foots Creek.

Development: One adit approximately 280 feet long with a 97-foot raise, and a 40-foot winze; the general trend of adit is northerly 80° W.

Geology: The country rock is composed of metavolcanic material which has been sheared and silicified. Small dioritic masses are exposed in a long adit. The outcrop of a strong shear zone, trending N. 70° W. and dipping steeply southwesterly, occurs approximately 70 feet from the portal. Values are in disseminated sulfides in the zone which contains considerable gouge and breccia.

References: Wells, 40
Wells and Hotz, 41.

RED OAK MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owners: L. Whittsett and Eddie Tulare, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: sec. 34, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., northeast of Bill Nye Mine.

Informant: A. A. Walker, March 5, 1940.

RED OAK MINE (placer) Gold Hill area

see Gold Hill and Bohemia Mining Co.

"Office: 819 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon. J. M. Leiter, Pres.; Samuel Weldon, Sec.; I. G. Davidson, Treas., all of Portland, Oregon. Capital stock, $100,000; par value 10 cents; all subscribed, issued and paid up. (1916 report)

"This company has 80 acres of patented placer ground 3 miles north of Golden on Sardine Creek. There is no activity at the property."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:108 (quoted).

REDFERN MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: John R. Moody, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: One mile west of the town of Rogue River on the north river road in sec. 17, T. 36 S., R. 4 W. Elevation is 1100-1300 feet.

Area: Two unpatented mining claims (40 acres).

History: The ground was located by Mr. Moody in 1932. No work other than annual assessment work has been done since that time. No production has been recorded.

General: Ore values are contained in irregular quartz stringers with poorly-defined walls. The general strike is N. 18° - 25° E.; the dip is westerly. Country rock is strongly altered greenstone. Development work consists of five shallow open cuts and two shafts. One shaft is 50 feet deep; the other is 8 feet deep. Both were full of water at the time of inspection. The topography is steep and rough.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

REED MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: H. E. Reed, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: SE¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SE¼ sec. 1, T. 35 S., R. 3 W.

Area: 80 acres.

General: The property was taken over by Reed in 1922. Since then, production has been about $1000. Equipment consists of a 3½-foot Huntington mill driven by an automobile engine, and an amalgamation plate 3 feet by 8 feet.

Timber is plentiful; water is scarce; and topography is mountainous.

Informant: J.E.M., 1937.

REVENUE POCKET (gold) Gold Hill area

see Alice Group; Rhotan Pocket.

Owner: Gold Ray Realty Company, Medford, Oregon.

Location: NE¼ and E½ SE¼ sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

General: Parks & Swartley reported as follows:

"The Revenue 'pocket', 5 miles south of Gold Hill on Kane Creek, is near the center of sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., nearly at the top of the ridge at an elevation of 2570 feet as measured by barometer. It is about 100 feet east of an outcrop of limestone interbedded with argillite which strikes N. 10° E. and dips 70° E. This 'pocket' was worked out years ago; it is said to have produced $100,000. At present the vein is being explored by Butler and Higinbotham; the vein is opened for about 35 feet and shows about 2 feet of quartz."

This is one of the more famous "pockets" taken out by the Rhotan brothers. Almost legendary stories have developed about the richness of this pocket. Subsequent attempts

to locate more ore have been relatively unsucessful.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:193 (quoted).

Informant: R.C.T., 1942.

RHOTAN POCKET Gold Hill area

see Revenue Pocket

ROGUE RIVER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY Gold Hill area

see Millionaire Mine

ROGUE RIVER GOLD MINING COMPANY (dredge) Gold Hill area

Owner: Rogue River Gold Mining Company, D. H. Ferry, manager.

Location: secs.1, 2, 11, 12, T. 37 S., R. 4 W., on Right and Left forks of Foots Creek.

History: The area above the junction of the two forks of Foots Creek was dredged prior to the fall of 1935. The Right fork was dredged to the Lance placer; the Left fork was dredged to the first road crossing. The dredge was then moved to Graves Creek, Greenback area, Josephine County. Later the Murphy-Murray dredge dug ground upstream from the point where the Rogue River Gold Mining Co. stopped operations.

Informant: R.C.T., 1940.

ROSE PLACER MINE Gold Hill area

Owner: John Rose, Route 1, Box 50, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: W½ sec. 13, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., on the Middle fork of Foots Creek, about 10 miles from Gold Hill. Elevation, 1500 feet.

Area: 80 acres of which 20 acres is placer ground.

General: The placer contains very little clay. There are numerous boulders, and bed rock is rough. The water right dates back to 1866 and consists of 5 c.f.s. from the Middle fork of Foots Creek. It is reported that values average 50¢ a yard in both coarse and fine gold.

Informant: J.E.M., May 2, 1938.

ROXANA GROUP (quicksilver) Gold Hill area

Owners: B. O. and Vena Force, E. W. Hewitt, and H. H. Sharp estate. Leased to A. E. and A. J. Bettles. This lease has been assigned to D. M. Broy, W. C. Werle, Letus Strickler, and A. C. Graham. This assignment with option to purchase lease has been transferred to F. H. Welling, A. Alvernez, and H. L. Beard, who had no formal partnership agreement at the time of this report (1942).

Location: Portions of the E½ sec. 5, T. 34 S., R. 2 W., on the ridge between Morrison and Evans Creeks, and north of the War Eagle property.

The property may be reached from Medford, Grants Pass, or Gold Hill. At the present time, Camp White activities have closed the road to Medford and Gold Hill by way of Sams Valley. It is necessary to travel by way of the town of Rogue River, up Evans Creek into Sams Valley, and to continue up Evans Creek to an old logging road(about 2 miles beyond

the Morrison Creek crossing) that takes off up the hill to the left. Distance from the town of Rogue River to the logging road is 25.1 miles; it is two miles by logging road up the hill. Gold Hill is the nearest railroad point available in peace-time.

Area: Three unpatented full-sized mining claims and two fractional mining claims.

History: Schuette (38:121) reported as follows:

"North of the War Eagle mine in Sec. 5, T. 34 S., R. 2 W., is the Roxana group of claims owned by E. W. Hewitt, B. O. Force and H. H. Sharp of Beagle, Oregon. Fig. 17 is a sketch map of the location as furnished by Mr. Sharp. The claims are located on a well-timbered ridge between Morrison Creek and Evans Creek.

"These prospects were discovered and located between 1919 and 1937. To date there has been no production as no retort has yet been installed on the property. All claims are held by location. The ore occurs in fractures in the May Creek schist and locally the wall rocks were altered by the mineralizing solutions. The ore-bearing fractures have a northwesterly strike.

"La Vena claim has a good spring of water on it. On this claim ore is exposed by cuts for about 60 feet at the extreme north end.

"Roxana claim has ore exposed by several cuts at the south end for a distance of 150 feet and this continues into the adjoining Hanna property. At the north end of Roxana several cuts expose ore for a distance of 200 feet approximately in line with the exposure at the southern end of the claim.

"Roxana No. 2 claim has ore exposed by cuts at the south center of the claim for about 60 feet and also at the southwest corner which continues into Roxana No. 4.

"Roxana No. 3 claim. On the south end of the claim, ore is exposed by several cuts over a distance of some 200 feet. At the north end a 100-foot tunnel crosscuts the ridge. Fifty feet from the west portal, ore was found and drifted on towards the south for 50 feet. This ore continues into Roxana No. 4. A stringer of ore was cut at the east portal of the tunnel.

"Roxana No. 4. This has ore exposed by cuts over a distance of 800 feet and this runs across the sideline into Roxana No. 2. Some 60 feet below this ore, at the north end, another and parallel ore occurrence is exposed by open cuts.

"Roxana No. 5. This fractional claim has ore exposed but it is not certain whether this is ore in place or a slide from the claim above.

"The cinnabar is the heavy crystalline variety and some beautiful specimens of 'solid cinnabar' have been obtained."

Later the property was leased as indicated under ownership. The Bettles did a small amount of work on the property and used the retort to recover some quicksilver. Recorded production is 7 flasks, produced in the early part of 1942. Some of the quicksilver is reported to have been sold directly to users. The present operators are developing the property to determine whether or not they wish to exercise their option to purchase the lease.

Development: The development is much as reported by Schuette (38:121). This work may be summarized by grouping the workings. At the northwest portion of the group (southeast center of Roxana No. 4) is one group of trenches and two pits. About 570 feet to the southeast at the south center line stake of Roxana No. 4 and the north center line stake of Roxana No. 3, there are two small cuts and a short 40-foot adit. At the southeast end of the workings (but north of the La Vena claim) is the 120-foot adit. Scattered about the claims are numerous other showings at outcrops and in small cuts and trenches.

Equipment: Only hand tools have been used. The retort is a two-tube Rossi type, the tubes measuring 18 inches in diameter and 10 feet long. Each tube is reported to have a rated capacity of 750 lbs. of ore.

Geology: The country rock is May Creek schist, as defined by Diller and Kay, 24, and as mapped by Wilkinson, 41. Some of the schist has a gneissic appearance, produced by bands of mafics alternating with bands of lighter-colored minerals, and knots of each "wound up" in the other. Locally hydrothermal (?) solutions have intensely altered the schist. Outcrops are badly weathered and though it is difficult to get any positive picture of the structure, the schist bands appear to strike about N. 34° - 45° W., and dip 55° - 70° NE.

At the "north workings," the larger pit shows intensely altered schist. Some portions have been kaolinized; other portions, silicified. "Iron ribs" of short extent occur in the clayey material. The type of alteration, the iron ribs, and the silicified portions might be compared with those of the Black Butte quicksilver mine, near Cottage Grove. Along the top of the ridge at these "north workings" the schist has been crushed, and alteration has been intense. Feldspar minerals have been kaolinized. Farther south on the ridge the schist is fractured and silicified with chalcedonic boxwork and, in places, the schist minerals have been removed. In the tunnel at the south workings (the 120-ft. adit) the schist has been kaolinized and softened, and some has been silicified. At a point 114 ft. from the portal a small sulphide stringer is reported to assay 80 cents in gold.

Beautiful crystalline cinnabar both coarse and fine is found with the chalcedonic or silicified portions of the May Creek schist. In the larger pit at the "north workings" some cinnabar was seen in the kaolinized schist when the samples were out. In general however, the cinnabar seems to be more prevalent in the chalcedonic portions than in the kaolinized portions, but careful sampling and assaying will be necessary to verify this statement.

It appears that the May Creek schist has been fractured by northwest-trending shear zones and that hydrothermal solutions produced kaolinization and softening of some portions whereas the solutions silicified and hardened other parts. The cinnabar-bearing solutions may have accompanied one of these epochs of alteration and if the idea that there is more cinnabar in the chalcedony is correct, it is probable that the cinnabar mineralization accompanied an epoch of silicification.

Mining: Prospecting by means of pits and trenches is the only activity at present (1942).

References: Schuette 38:121 (Claim map on p. 118) (quoted)
Wilkinson 40:8

Informants: R.C.T. and F. G. Wells, November 13, 1942.

RYAN MINE — Gold Hill area

see Harth and Ryan Mine

SAGAR AND HULL — Gold Hill area

see Long Branch

SCHAFFER CLAIM (gold) — Gold Hill area

Location: sec. 24, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.

General: "The Schaffer Claim is northwest of the Nellie Wright, 2 miles east of Gold Hill. An adit 150 feet long discloses a vertical quartz vein 4 feet wide near the portal, but lost at the breast; the vein strikes N. 65° W. in tonalite."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:199 (quoted)

SCHMIDT MINE — Gold Hill area

Owner: Gold Ray Realty Company, Medford, Oregon.

Location: NE¼ NW¼ sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

Reference: Wells, 40.

SCOTT'S PLACER — Gold Hill area

Location: sec. 15, T. 34 S., R. 4 W.

General: The property, equipped with one giant, is operated each season.

Informant: Dan Woolfolk, March 19, 1940.

SEAMAN BAR (placer) — Gold Hill area

Owner: Sam T. Howerton; leased to Fred Johnson, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: All of lot 4, and that part of lot 3 south of railroad track, all in sec. 20, T. 36 S., R. 4 W.

Area: Approximately 115 acres.

History: This is the old "Seaman Bar" which has been "sniped" for many years. Test pits were sunk by Johnson who planned to begin operations with a shovel and washing plant. The property was worked intermittently and in 1941 the equipment was removed.

Geology: Minable gravel is Rogue River fill. Some boulders are as much as four feet in diameter but the average is 18 inches. Gold is mainly fine and well-rounded, and scattered throughout the gravel; there is no clay. Depth to a cemented gravel bedrock averages 30 feet.

Equipment: Thew shovel, 1-yard size with 3/4-yd. bucket, caterpillar treads; washing plant on wheels; 38 by 24-inch trommel containing 3/8 to 1/2-inch holes with 1/2-inch bridge for 16 feet; stacker-belt 24 feet by 30 inches, and another that measures 50 feet by 30 inches for later use; Anley bowls (36-inch). Water was pumped from Rogue River, using a Fordson Diesel engine for power, to drive a Robinson high-head fire pump.

Informant: Fred Johnson, April 17, 1940.

Report by: R.C.T., April 17, 1940.

SEVENTY-THREE CINNABAR GROUP (quicksilver) — Gold Hill area

"R. H. Spencer, together with his associates, of Portland, Oregon, are now developing a group of claims adjoining the Mountain King, in sec. 1, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., known as the No. 73 Cinnabar Group, which is reported to be a very promising property."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:200 (quoted).

SMUGGLER MINE (gold) — Gold Hill area

Owners: Ed Wyatt and George L. Hoff, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: sec. 2, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., adjacent to the Sylvanite mine on the north.

A small amount of development work has been done.

Informant: A. A. Walker, March 5, 1940.

SOUTHERN OREGON MINING COMPANY — Gold Hill area

see Lance Placer

SPARKS MINE (gold, feldspar) — Gold Hill area

Owner: H. W. Sparks, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: NE¼ and SE¼ sec. 2, T. 35 S., R. 4 W., 120 acres of patented land. Property lies 1.1 miles up Evans Creek from Wimer on a hillside north of the road. Elevation, 1700 feet.

History: Worked intermittently since 1930 as a gold property. Presence of tin in the gabbro was reported, but could not be confirmed. Two samples of the gabbro (State Laboratory numbers, B.G. 1035 and B.G.1036) showed no tin. At present the property is idle.

Development: There are several trenches, principally on a pegmatite dike. One adit, now caved, trends N. 25° W. for 90 feet with a drift striking N. 30° E., for 36 feet. The adit is reported to be along the contact of the gabbro and pegmatite.

Geology: The country rock is classified by Diller and Kay, 24, as granite, but this particular hill is composed of coarse- to medium-grained gabbro. Fresh fracture surfaces have a greenish cast. The gabbro has been intruded by a pegmatite dike or dikes Portions of the pegmatite resemble graphic granite. Principal minerals are quartz and feldspar, with tourmaline as the principal accessory mineral. A very small amount of biotite was seen at the south end of the dike.

The feldspar in the dike is white to glassy, weathering to a light buff. Most of it appears to be microcline but polysynthetic twinning suggests that some albite is present.

The dike apparently follows the crest of a small ridge. It trends N. 60° W. and dips about 70° SE., as shown by a trench near the caved adit. Elsewhere, the dike is poorly exposed by trenching and is largely covered by mantle rock. The apparent width of the dike is in excess of 15 feet.

Pegmatite float covers the southwest hillslope and in a few places pegmatite is exposed by pits. The exposures in the pits seem to represent small isolated pegmatitic bodies.

General: No equipment. Mountainous topography. Plenty of timber - pine, fir, and cedar. Domestic supply of water, only, is available.

Informants: J.E.M., 1937; R.C.T., March 23, 1943.

SPRAGUE PLACER — Gold Hill area

see Hershberger Placer and Hustin Placer

Owner: Tom Williams, Central Point.

Location: sec. 6, T. 37 S., R. 2 W.

Area: 150 acres of patented ground.

Informant: J.E.M., 1938.

SUNSET MINE (gold) — Gold Hill area

Owners: Sunset Mining & Refining Company, W.R.Davis, B.H.Conley, R.B.Thompson, Eugene Chadwick, Charles Gardner, and Mrs. Mabel Chadwick.

Location: SE¼ sec. 3, T. 34 S., R. 4 W., on Pleasant Creek. Elevation, 2050 feet.

Area: Four unpatented mining claims, also 40 acres of patented land in SW¼ SE¼ sec. 3.

Equipment: Hand tools for prospecting; a compressor made from a Ford engine; crushing rolls.

General: There are 5 test pits in serpentine.

Informant: J.E.M., 1939.

SUNSET MINING & REFINING COMPANY — Gold Hill area

see Sunset Mine

SWACKER FLAT MINE (placer) — Gold Hill area

General: "At the Swacker Flat placer mine, 8 miles southwest of Gold Hill on the left fork of Foots creek in N.E.¼ Sec. 12, T. 37 S., R. 4 W., there is a fault which is later than the formation of the placer gravel. The fault strikes N 40° W. and dips about 65° N.E. The vertical displacement is at least 10 feet. The region is being carefully tested for placer gold in the gravels."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:219 (quoted).

SYKES CREEK MINING COMPANY (placer) — Gold Hill area

General: "Office: Seattle, Washington. I. J. Merrill, Pres., 1019 Post St., Seattle. The secretary and treasurer of this company traded their interests and no new ones had been elected at the time this report was made. Capital stock, $30,000; par value $1.00; $18,325 subscribed, issued and paid up. (1915 report)

"This company owns 80 acres of placer ground 10 miles up Evans creek from Rogue River in Sec. 1, T. 35 S., R. 4 W. There is no activity at the property."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:219 (quoted).

SYLVANITE MINE (gold, tungsten) — Gold Hill area

Lessee: Property was leased July 1939 by Imperial Gold Mines, Inc., an Oregon corporation; W. D. McDonald, president; F. F. Stimson, vice-president; Donald McDonald, secretary-treasurer; J. K. Jackson, general manager; J. E. Morrison, chief engineer; J. H. Coons, superintendent.

Location: sec. 2, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., 132 acres of patented ground; four full mining claims and two fractional claims secured by lease and bond.

History: Most of the history centers around ore on the footwall of a fracture that cuts the Cox-Lyman vein. The Imperial Gold Mines has photostatic records of some $700,000 of mint receipts and the ore shoot is reported to have paid $1000 per foot for a distance of 900 feet. Operation was discontinued in 1940.

Parks & Swartley, 16, report:

"The Sylvanite mine is in Sec. 2, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., about 3 miles northeast of Gold Hill. It is owned by E. T. Simons. The vein strikes N. 22° E., and dips about 65° E. and the country rocks have the same attitude; they are argillite partly altered to chlorite and serpentine. The vein contains quartz carrying some pyrite. The workings, now badly caved, are reported to consist of a drift

The Sylvanite vein is a wide zone occurring between meta-igneous and meta-sedimentary rock. Openings in sheared material are caved badly and close timbering is required. Therefore, sides and backs of these openings may not be easily examined at present. Estimates of the size of ore shoots are given as from 5 to 12 feet; they contain quartz and calcite carrying galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite. Assays of the shoots are reported to average between $5 and $15.

The Cox-Lyman vein, which trends slightly south of east, is a shear zone in meta-igneous rock. Its average width is about 6 feet. A discontinuous seam of quartz about 2 feet wide has been formed in this zone. This seam is nearly barren of values, although in a few places, assays up to $2 to the ton have been obtained. Openings on the intersection of the Sylvanite and Cox-Lyman shear zone is now caved and relationships are obscured.

A fracture zone that is roughly parallel to the Sylvanite vein cuts the Cox-Lyman vein and displaces the east or hanging-wall portion about 15 feet to the north. An ore shoot was found on this hanging wall of the Sylvanite and its intersection with the Cox-Lyman. It is reported that $1000 per lineal foot of winze was produced from this shoot which dipped 45° southeast. The end of this shoot was about 600 feet below the surface but discontinuous pockets were found in the hanging wall for an additional 200 feet of depth. The slope winze in the ore shoot was sunk to a depth of 900 feet below the surface.

Equipment: In 1940, a mill having a capacity of about 140 tons per day was built. Kraut flotation cells were installed.

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:219-220 (quoted)

Informant: J. K Jackson, May 28, 1940.

Report by: R.C.T., May 30, 1940.

SYLVANITE MINING COMPANY — Gold Hill area

see Sylvanite Mine

TELKAMP PLACERS — Gold Hill area

Owner: H. C. Telkamp, Route 1, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: SE¼ sec. 21, T. 34 S., R. 4 W., on Pleasant Creek, 13 miles north of the town of Rogue River.

Area: 160 acres, patented.

General: The owner reports that there is approximately 40 acres of placer ground in the 160 acres. From past operations he estimates that the ground will average 25¢ per yard. The gravel is 2 - 5 feet thick and there is very little overburden. The bedrock is smooth granite. There is much clay but few boulders. Gold is fine though there are some small nuggets worth as much as $15.00. The mining season is from December to April. Water rights (first) include 3 c.f.s. out of Collins Gulch and 1 c.f.s. out of Brush Creek. Water is delivered by a ditch 1½ miles long and through 700 feet of 11-inch pipe to a No.1 giant under a 50-foot head.

Report by: J.E.M., 1938.

1200 feet long at an elevation of 1360 feet by barometer and a crosscut to the vein at an elevation of 1650 feet, with a shaft to the lower level. According to W. A. Marvin, who was in charge of the mine at one time, the ore contained no telluride, but a little galena and much pyrite in quartz; the fault gouge contained about $3 worth of gold and silver per ton; high grade gold occurred in 'boulders' not in place at depths from 80 to 160 feet; sulphide ore began to appear at about 160 feet depth and was 5 feet wide at 225 feet depth; the hanging wall was a slate and the footwall a limestone.

"Considerable interest has been attached to this property since the discovery in March, 1916, of tungsten along with the gold ores in the form of scheelite. The mineral occurs in small stringers with quartz. Samples have been taken from these quartz ledges which run as high as 40 percent tungstic acid, but it is claimed by the management that the vein as a whole runs less than 2 percent. The veins carrying the best grade of tungsten have been developed to a small extent and the tungsten resources of the mine have not yet been determined.

"The property is under lease and bond to Stone and Avena, of Denver, Colorado, who are doing some further development work."

The record since 1916 is not complete, but it is known that in 1928, the Oregon-Pittsburg Company worked the mine. In 1930, the Discon Mining Company, directed by A. D. Coulter, developed the high-grade ore shoot along the Cox Lyman vein. Western United Gold Properties had the mine for a time, and from 1935 to 1937, the Sylvanite Mining Company worked it during the summer months. Imperial Gold Mines, Inc., was incorporated in July, 1939, and began the task of cleaning out the old workings, constructing a mill, and starting development preparatory to mining.

In the late spring of 1940, the No. 2 tunnel was open to the Sylvanite vein although the vein itself was relatively inaccessible. The No. 3 tunnel was open to the intersection of the Cox-Lyman vein and the Sylvanite vein but here again, little could be determined of the Sylvanite vein. The slope had been pumped out and some prospecting for extensions of the rich ore shoot was in progress.

Development: No. 3 tunnel, called the Oxley tunnel, is 250 feet long; No. 2 tunnel contains 600 feet of lateral work both drifts and crosscuts; No. 1 tunnel contains a crosscut 460 feet long, together with drifts totalling 650 lineal feet. In addition, a 45-degree incline shaft has been sunk 602 feet. A number of shallow shafts and tunnels, most of which are caved, have been opened from time to time by pocket hunters.

Geology: Country rocks are both meta-igneous and meta-sedimentary. An outcrop of granitoid rock occurs about a mile to the southeast of the mine. The structural trend of the mineralized zone is generally east of north.

Meta-igneous rocks which occur east of the Sylvanite vein or shear zone have been intensely sheared, faulted, and intruded by basic igneous dikes. Hydrous silicates resembling serpentine have developed in some shear zones. Meta-sedimentary rocks occur in the footwall of the Sylvanite shear zone and are presumed to extend westward.

Some shear zones have been mineralized with quartz, calcite, sulphide, and small amounts of gold. The shear zones are known locally as veins.

The ore deposits are related to complex shearing and faulting. The most persistent shearing, as represented by the Sylvanite vein, trends slightly east of north and dips southeasterly at about 45 degrees. Another zone of shearing trends at right angles to the Sylvanite shear zone and stands nearly vertical. The so-called Cox-Lyman shear zone is an example of this type. Evidence available shows no sequence of faulting between the two systems. Each has cut and displaced the other.

TIN PAN MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: G. H. Nichols, Grants Pass, Oregon.

General: "The Tin Pan Mine, 5 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is in the SW¼ sec. 31, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., on the ridge between Galls and Foots creeks. It was located many years ago; in 1908 it was owned by the Pacific American Gold Mining Company and prospected by more than 1200 feet of drifts, shafts, and other workings on the vein without finding any large body of good ore. At that time the mine was equipped with a 10-stam. mill (since removed) having a Blake crusher and two concentrating tables. The country rock on top of the ridge west of the mine is an andesite prophyry containing abundant much altered phenocrysts of plagioclase, and bunches of green hornblende or brown biotite as well as some magnetite, epidote, and siderite in a fine-granular groundmass. In 1913 the workings were badly caved and inspection was impossible. It was relocated in June 1913, by M. L. Hall. According to G. F. Kay:

"'The country rock in which the ores occur are slates, limestones, and greenstones, the greenstones apparently being intrusive in the sedimentary rocks although some of them may be volcanic. The sedimentary rocks strike about N. 13° E. The strike of the vein is between northeast and east and the dip is nearly vertical. The vein varies in width from less than 18 inches to more than 6 feet of solid quartz between definite walls, which are in general but slightly altered. In places there is a gouge from 1 to 3 inches in width. This material is clay-like, but it contains carbonates and sulphides. Most of the gold content of the vein is in the sulphides, which run about $60 to the ton. The sulphides are pyrite and galena which together constitute less than 2 percent of the ores. Some faulting has occurred. The zone of oxidation reaches a depth of more than 100 feet.'"

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:222 (quoted).

TOLMAN IRON PROPERTY (iron) Gold Hill area

see Garfield Iron and Lime Company

Owner: C. A. C. Tolman, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Lessee: Magnetite Reserve, a partnership consisting of Paul D. Donaldson, John P. Hatch, and Edgar C. Snyder, all of Seattle, Washington.

Location: SW¼ sec. 3, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., on a ridge northwest of State Highway No. 234, and 2.1 miles north of the town of Gold Hill. The property is on the northwest side of the Rogue River.

Area: 3 patented claims.

History: Hodge (38) stated that there had been no recent exploration, probably none since 1903, and that the mineralized zone was not completely exposed. In 1942, Magnetite Reserve leased the property. A road was built to the deposit and bulldozer cuts were made to expose the ore body. A few tons of ore were shipped to the pilot plant at Cascade Locks for a trial run to make sponge-iron. During the winter of 1942-43, the road was washed out. Early in 1943, plans were being made to reopen the property.

Development: Numerous bulldozer cuts have been made across the mineralized zone. A caved adit is reported to be 103 feet long with 72 feet of back. On the Hawks Nest claim, owned by Mr. Tolman and located west of the property under discussion, there are 3 adits, portals of which are caved. Information concerning the lengths of these adits is not available.

Geology: Hodge (38) reported as follows:

"The ore exposures are covered by three mining claims end to end....with a combined length of about 4,300 feet. The iron-bearing zone forms the backbone of a steep and narrow ridge bearing N-S. According to a report by H. V. Winchell and Fred T. Greene, in 1903, the zone was then traceable southwards (with an 800-foot gap covered by alluvium) to a distance of 1,400 feet beyond the south end of the claims and into the homestead; this southerly extension of the zone is not now visible.....

"The mineralized zone occupies a well defined and nearly vertical contact between limestone on the west and a basic igneous intrusion on the east. Near the contact, the limestone is strongly silicified, while the igneous rock has a dense, felsitic texture, grading into a coarser crystalline texture farther away. The iron mineral is chiefly magnetite, mixed with some hematite. It occurs in lenses and stringers separated by bands of ferruginous rock; some of the lenses are fairly solid magnetite to a width of about one foot, but most of them are narrower. Magnetite occurs also in smaller particles disseminated through the mineralized zone. The necessity for magnetic concentration is plainly indicated, but the separation could begin at coarse sizes.

"Even in 1903 the full width of the ore zone had not been exposed in any one place. Winchell and Green give it a range of from 20 to 60 feet, using an average of 30 feet for their tonnage estimate, which amounted to 760,000 tons to a depth of 50 feet and an assumed length of 4,600 feet. The average assay of their 7 samples was: Iron, 51.63 per cent, (Max. range, 42.60 per cent - 61.39 per cent); silica, 8.67; sulphur, 0.208 percent; phosphorus, 0.060 per cent; titanium, none. A 5½-pound sample from a pit at 2,000 feet elevation on the ridge crest analyzed for the Mineral Survey contained 3.19 per cent silica, 96.82 per cent iron oxide and alumina, 0.10 per cent sulphur and 0.004 per cent phosphorus.

"In the present state of development, the most southerly exposure of ore in place is in a group of pits 700 feet north of the south end of the claim adjoining the homestead, and 240 feet in elevation above it. From here northward, ore is exposed in pits and short trenches, at intervals of 300 to 500 feet in distance and 100 to 180 feet in elevation. In the intervals between exposures, the presence of some material rich in iron is indicated by a strip of deep-red soil, differing distinctly from that on either side. The most northerly exposure is 2,100 feet from the most southerly, and 620 feet higher....

"To supplement the inadequate evidence now disclosed by pits and trenching, a dip-needle survey has been conducted along a series of lines approximately at right angles to the mineral zone and of lengths believed great enough to include at least its most intensely mineralized portions. The position of these traverse lines is shown on the map; dip readings were taken at 25-foot intervals along each line....Inspection of the magnetic profiles leads to the following observations.

"1. The most intense concentration of magnetite occurs within a distance of about 600 feet along the crest of the ridge between elevations 2,000 and 2,150.

"2. This magnetite does not occur in a massive continuous zone parallel with the general trend of the contact between formations, but in separated lenses apparently striking to the northeast or towards the intrusive body.

"3. Individual lenses probably do not exceed three or four hundred feet in length. Their maximum width, as indicated by high magnetic intensity, is about 50 feet.

"4. Only one point of abnormal magnetic intensity was observed on the alluvial flats south of the mineral ridge; this was on homestead land 300 feet WSW. from the southeast corner of the lowest mining claim; no corresponding intensity was found 100 feet to the north.

"5. No evidence was observed to indicate a continuation of a magnetite body south of the "dry creek" mentioned by Winchell and Greene, even allowing for its having been faulted, as they suggested."

According to Wells (40) the deposit is at the contact of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock with an associated small limestone lens and serpentine intrusive. As surface outcrops of rocks are badly weathered, field identification is difficult.

The country rock is sheared and the development of much secondary mica (sericite?) gives the rock a schistose character. A dense, fine-grained, silicified rock occurs locally. Specimens of a granular rock composed of interlacing crystals of hornblende and a striated white pyroxene (?) are found.

The original ore mineral was magnetite. It is partly altered at the surface to hematite and limonite. Some of the magnetite is in solid "veins"; some is disseminated.

The ore zone, as exposed, is some 50 feet wide. The stringers of ore have no definite walls and are separated from one another by bands of an intensely sheared and altered rock - now almost a mica schist. Narrow bands of limestone occur in the mineralized zone but no "body" of limestone as mentioned by Hodge (37) is exposed in the bulldozer cuts. The magnetite stringers appear to be discontinuous.

The mineralized zone trends N. 20° E. and is nearly vertical. The owner reported that magnetite was cut by the adit, which indicates a depth of at least 72 feet. The ore is reported to be more massive at that depth.

Presence of a serpentine band along the contact of the metavolcanics and metasediments, and the serpentinous appearance of the disseminated ore suggest that the magnetite may be genetically related to the serpentine intrusion.

References: Hodge, 38:60-66 (quoted in part)
Wells, 40.

Report by: R.C.T., March 25, 1943.

TRUST BUSTER MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

see Golden Cross Mine

"The Trust Buster Mine 5 miles northeast of Gold Hill is a few hundred feet south of the N.W. corner of sec. 36, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. at an elevation of 1700 feet by barometer. It is equipped with a Beers mill having a crusher, a plate, a concentrating table, and a 15 H.P. gas engine. An adit shows several quartz veins in tonalite; the junction of two veins gives a small shoot of ore which has been mined out to the surface, and about 20 feet below the adit level. The workings are too shallow to show sulphide ore. The main vein strikes N. 50° W. and dips 46° S.W. The mine was leased by the Pacific Coast Mining Company about 4 years ago."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:224 (quoted)

TYEE PROPERTY Gold Hill area

see Big Chief Property

UNITED COPPER COMPANY (copper) Gold Hill area

see Mountain View Mine; Copper King Mine

"Office: 95 Union St., Seattle, Washington. S. S. Fluhart, 2600 First St., Seattle, Pres.; B. E. Fluhart, Leland, Oregon, Sec. and Attorney-in-Fact; Dr. R. N. Leezer, 95 Union St., Seattle, Treas. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

"The property of this company, the Copper King mine, is located at the head of the Slate creek branch of Grave creek about 18 miles east of Leland.

"The ore deposit is a well defined fissure vein in andesite. The development in September, 1916, had exposed by surface cuts a well defined quartz vein with chalcopyrite which is said by the manager to run between 4 and 5 percent copper and two dollars in gold. This company is erecting a mill on the property with which they will concentrate these sulphides to smaller bulk and haul to the railroad at Leland."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:226 (quoted)

UTAH QUICKSILVER COMPANY (quicksilver) Gold Hill area

"Incorporated about August 1, 1916. Incorporators, Alex Nibley, Edwin Jones, and W. Y. Cannon of Salt Lake City, with a capital stock of $50,000.

"The property contains 35 claims near the Chisholm group.

"The ore deposit consists of cinnabar in shear zone in andesite, the cinnabar being found over a wide territory in this section but usually quite low grade. The chief showing is on the Rainier Claim where cinnabar deposits along with pyrite outcrops in an andesite fault breccia. The vein strikes N. 70° W. and contains black quartz 12 to 15 inches wide with a well defined wall.

"The development work at this point consists of an open cut 12 to 15 feet deep exposing a vein some 20 feet in length. The vein is opened up in 2 or 3 other points thus tracing it for 3 or 4 hundred feet. The property is at present under option to Boston people."

Note: Judging from the general locality given and the mention of a Rainier Claim, this company may have worked what is now known as the War Eagle Mine. (See also Chisholm Claims.)

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:227 (quoted).

VROMAN PLACER (gold) Gold Hill area

"On Sardine Creek placer mining has generally been conducted on a small scale, but it has been fairly continuous for many years. In 1901 the Vroman placer was productive; in 1908 mining was still in progress."

Reference: Winchell, 14:163 (quoted)

WARD CREEK MANGANESE Gold Hill area

Owner: W. W. Canon, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: Below the road at the southeast corner of sec. 36, T. 35 S., R. 4 W. Elevation approximately 2000 feet.

Geology: A mineralized zone consisting of a discontinuous quartz dike and associated manganese minerals cuts the May Creek formation. The trend of the zone is N. 25° E.;

may be traced for at least half a mile. Manganese minerals show along a distance of a few hundred feet and are contained in thin sheets conforming to bedding of the finely laminated and highly metamorphosed sandstones and shales. The thickest manganiferous band observed was approximately 10 inches thick. All the bands are highly siliceous and contain rhodonite, in addition to small amounts of manganese oxides. Development consists of a few shallow open cuts.

Report by: J.E.A., October 6, 1937.

WARD CREEK PLACER MINES Gold Hill area

include Baerlocker placer, formerly Duncan placer, and Old placer.

General: A number of small placer deposits are located along Ward Creek, a tributary of Evans Creek. Most of the deposits are in T. 36 S., R. 4 W. None was active in February, 1941.

ED BAERLOCKER PLACER: This deposit is located downstream from the Magerle placer in sec. 1, T. 36 S., R. 4 W. Snipers have worked here and at various other points along the creek. The water supply is small. The Ward Creek drainage area is small and contains no snow storage. The gold found in the placer gravels here originated from local gold seams. No gold has been recovered above Ward Creek opposite the Gold Chloride Mine in the NE¼ sec. 25, T. 35 S., R. 4 W. The road leading to the placers is impassable in wet weather.

DUNCAN PLACER: These gravels lie in the lower portion of Ward Creek.

OLD PLACER: This deposit is located about 2 miles below the Magerle property in a tributary canyon. It is reported that these gravels were placered many years ago. Available water supply is very small.

Report by: R.C.T., February 28, 1941.

WAR EAGLE MINE (quicksilver) Gold Hill area

Owner: Mineral Mines, Inc., 1310 N. 45th, Seattle, Washington, a Washington corporation; Clay Nixon, Pres., Dexter Horton Building, Seattle; Mrs. L. M. Parson, Sec.-treas.

Location: The property is located mainly in sec. 17, in W½ sec. 16, W½ SW¼ sec. 9, S½ secs. 7 & 8, NE¼ NE¼ sec. 20, and NW¼ NW¼ sec. 21, all in T. 34 S., R. 2 W. in the so-called Meadows district. The mine may be reached from the town of Gold Hill as follows: Crater Lake highway (State 234) 12 miles to Evans Creek road, thence 6.7 miles to road forks, thence on right fork 1.85 miles to private road on the left, thence .45 miles to the mine office. The total distance from Gold Hill is 21 miles.

Area: 750 acres (in excess of 36 mining claims, mostly patented).

History: "The War Eagle mine was discovered in 1916 by Carl Burtelson. It was developed by the Rainier Mining Co. until 1919 when it was taken over by the newly incorporated War Eagle Mining Co. During 1917 a Johnson McKay retort was in operation and 565 flasks of quicksilver were produced to August 11, 1920, according to a report of that date by Clifford Dennis.

...."At the time of Dennis' report, the stope under the discovery shaft had been mined. The upper and lower tunnels had been run. From the upper tunnel, drifts had been run 120 feet to the east and 100 feet west. Since then the east drift has been extended some 40 feet....

"A 25-ton Scott furnace plant was built on the property in 1920. It was a well-built plant and operated normally although the operators seemed greatly troubled by the fact that arsenic trioxide condensed with the quicksilver in the

condensors. As explained in the chapter on metallurgy this is unavoidable when the ore contains arsenical minerals and the War Eagle ore was known to have a large arsenic content.

"The new plant was operated only a short time in 1921 as this was a disastrous year for quicksilver mining in the United States in which practically all our quicksilver mines were forced to shut down due to low prices and inability to sell their product.

"By 1926 the affairs of the War Eagle Mining Co. had become so involved that the property was sold under foreclosure to satisfy debts and claims held against it.

"It was bought by Bertelson, Harder, Kidd and Hilsinger. They turned the property over to the Medford Reducing and Refining Co. for stock and bonds of this company. This Medford Reducing and Refining Co. was capitalized at $1,500,000 and an issue of $160,000 first mortgage bonds were put out. This company appears to have been largely a promotion scheme and the property passed into the hands of the receiver in the spring of 1928. The mine then became the property of the bondholders.

"Total production to the end of 1937 is some 640 flasks. As most of this product was made in years of high prices the total value of the mine's output is about $69,000. Total tonnage treated was about 3,300 tons so that the average grade of the ore was 15 lbs. per ton. It is rumored that the production was larger but there are no figures available to prove it.

"The workings total some 2,400 feet. Then about one flask of quicksilver has been produced for every four feet of workings thus far run."

In 1941 and 1942, Mineral Mines Inc., prospected the coal vein, and installed a flotation plant to handle this ore. It was found that the cinnabar is closely related to the fault zone, and does not occur uniformly throughout the coal seam.

Development: No additional work has been done, except in the coal, since Schuette's report. The coal adit is 960 feet long and the face is about vertically under the mill (Company Report). The adit slopes toward the face at an angle of 5 degrees. A small amount of ore has been mined from this adit and hauled to the mill for treatment.

Geology: The geology of the cinnabar occurrences is described by Schuette (38:115) as follows:

"This War Eagle mine on the War Eagle and Rainier claims is in the May Creek Schist, which strikes north east. The mine fault, in which the ore occurs, cuts through the schist with a strike of N 70° W as shown on the plan of the mine. In the upper workings the dip of the fault is steeply NE but it reverses at the lower level and is SW in the winze below it. The ore occurs in shoots between the walls of the fault. These walls are from 3 feet to 12 or more feet apart and are marked by distinct slickensides in hard tough fault gouge. The cinnabar has been smeared out on the slickensides by post-mineral movement.

"The schist forming the wall rocks is a dense impervious rock and the rising mineral-bearing solutions which formed the orebodies were confined by it and by the fault gouge to the space between the walls of the fault zone. In this fault zone the schist was brecciated and a preliminary silicification deposited chalcedony in the voids of the breccia. Further movement of the fault brecciated this chalcedony and then mercury and iron sulfides were deposited from solution in the interstitial space of the breccia. The mercury sulfides deposited as the red cinnabar and the iron sulfides were deposited as pyrite and marcasite. The marcasite contains arsenic although no arsenical mineral has been identified. To

judge by the striated surface of the slickensides the fault movement had both a vertical and horizontal component. Such a movement usually forms bodies of breccia, shaped like inclined flattened cylinders, which act as the receptacle rock for the ore.

"In the War Eagle mine at least two such orebodies were formed and have been partially stoped. The mineralizing solutions rose in the fault zone because the impervious nature of the wall rocks and gouges prevented their dissemination. They then carried their load of mineral matter into the interstitial space of the breccia and here their upward course was slowed down or they were trapped by overhead gouges and cooled sufficiently to precipitate the sulfides thus forming the orebodies. The workings shown in dotted outline under the discovery shaft are largely inaccessible being partly caved and partly filled. Cinnabar could be seen on the wall slips and in seams in the back.

"West of No. 3 Raise a narrow stope has been carried up on stulls. The east wall of this stope in the raise showed fair ore and ore can be seen in the back of the lower level.

"East from these workings on the upper level the end of the level is in heavy sulfides showing no cinnabar. These are similar to the heavy sulfides occurring west of the ore in the lower level stope above the winze. The orebody on the lower level, at the winze, has been partially stoped above and below the level.

"The east end of the lower level is in heavy sulfides again and is beginning to show faint streaks of cinnabar. The mining has been done in a rather slipshod manner due apparently to inexperience.

"The oreshoots appear to rake or pitch down to the east at a rather flat angle. The cinnabar seems to be on the top and east side of the oreshoots while the heavy barren sulfides are on the bottom and west sides. This suggests that the cinnabar may have been deposited ahead of the other sulfides.

"In 1936, Geo. Schumacher while prospecting down Rattlesnake Creek near the common corner of Sections 8, 9, 17, and 16, found cinnabar in a "coal" seam in the flat-bedded shales and sandstones of the Umpqua formation....

"This coal area is south of the camp and below it in elevation. Here, Rattlesnake Creek runs southeasterly towards Evans Creek. The southwest side of the creek makes a steep 6-foot bank at the site of the new discovery. Here, a "coal seam" was exposed in the bed of the creek and on examination it was found to contain cinnabar.

"A short inclined shaft was put down and a drift and some crosscuts were run from it....The "coal seam" (actually a lignite) that outcropped was about 18 inches thick. Below this was a stratum of clay shale about 18 inches thick; below this was a coal seam some 24 inches thick and below this was clay shale for at least 12 inches.

"The coal seams carry cinnabar while the intervening clay shale bands seem to be barren when panned. The coal seams vary in cinnabar content from place to place but as exposed they were nowhere barren and in places panned over 1 per cent in quicksilver.

"In 1937 a new tunnel was started into the S.W. side of the creek some 200 feet below the discovery tunnel. This runs S.W. and then turns to the right paralleling the creek. This work exposes coal seams up to four feet thick in places that also carry cinnabar. The N.E. side of the creek has not yet been prospected for this coal seam."

The coal vein is in Eocene (Umpqua) siltstone and sandstone. The sandstone appr graywacke in composition. The coal is lignitic, as is most of the coal of the Rogue coal field. It is 1½ to 3 feet thick with numerous bone partings. At least two coal occur; the upper one is thinner than the lower and they are separated by sandstone fr 6 inches to 2 feet in thickness. Apparently a third seam occurs near the present fac the coal adit.

The coal vein dips 5 - 10 degrees, S. 45 - 70 degrees W. The strike is N. 20 - degrees W. A prominent normal fault, trending N. 45 - 50 degrees W., strikes along t. southwest side of the coal adit, and is probably a bedding-plane fault. Part of the has a dip of 45 degrees, but flattens to 25 degrees and less as it passes into the co area.

Cinnabar was deposited in fractures in the coal, and appears to be richer in the seam. Deposition was not uniform and, as a result, accurate sampling is difficult. bar is found also in the siltstone between coal seams near the face of the adit. Hea concentration of ore seems to be near the fault plane, where it flattens. Insufficie prospecting has been done to the northeast to prove the quantity of ore in that direct From field examination it seems that the quantity decreases to the northeast. No ore been found southwest of the fault.

Metallurgy: "Reduction Plant: The Scott furnace plant erected in 1920 has been partly torn down as can be seen in Photo 22. Part of the firebrick and tile of the furnace has been used to build retorts at various sites on the property. The furnace could be restored but a new condenser would have to be built....

"The War Eagle mine is perhaps the only quicksilver mine in the United States that has an appreciable arsenic content in the ore. La Soterrana mine in Spain has a similar ore.

"The arsenic vaporises on heating, as does the mercury, and it condenses as a gray powder in the form of arsenic trioxide. When retorting or furnacing these ores the arsenic trioxide powder and the finely divided mercury condense together and the mercury must be separated from the arsenic before bottling. In Spain the mixture was retorted with litharge yielding mercury and lead arsenate. Such a process would probably not pay here in the United States and it is better to waste the arsenic. Tests made on the War Eagle arsenical soot showed that the mercury could easily be separated from the arsenic trioxide by agitating the mixture in about 5 parts of water for half an hour, in which time the mercury droplets coalesce and the quicksilver can be drawn off ready to be bottled.

"Since the arsenic is in the marcasite only, selective flotation would serve to remove the arsenic from the ore before it is roasted. Such a process has been developed for La Soterrana mine in Spain by Prof. Maurice Rey of the University of Liege in Belgium.

"Some tests were made on War Eagle ore by the Rare and Precious Metals Experiment Station of the U. S. Bureau of Mines at Reno, Nevada, under the direction of Edmund S. Leaver. This investigation showed that the oxidized ore does not concentrate well by either gravity concentration or flotation. Leaching with alkaline sulfides was not thought feasible because of the acid salts in the ore.

"The sulfide ore was amenable to selective flotation, using lime and alkaline cyanide to depress the pyrite. Recovery and ratio of concentration, it was found, would probably depend largely on the fineness of grinding."

Equipment: The present Company has been working only on the ore in coal and selec of a flow sheet has been based on the separation of cinnabar from this material. Ore i stored in a 60-ton ore bin and goes over a 1½-inch grizzly. Oversize is shale as the co

breaks very fine. The flow sheet is essentially as follows: undersize from the grizzly goes to a 3-ft. by 8-ft. rod mill which discharges to a 4-ft. by 18-ft. classifier. Discharge from the classifier goes to six flotation cells, concentrates from which go to a thickener and a filter. The concentrates are to be retorted. Oversize from the classifier goes to a 50-ton ball mill and back into the circuit.

A small retort, built by Mr. Parson, is to be used to retort the concentrate. It has a rotating cylinder, about 16 inches by 5 feet, that is hand-charged. The retort is oil-fired. It is claimed that 300 lbs. of dry concentrates can be handled in an hour.

Reference: Schuette, 38:113-120 (quoted).

Report by: R.C.T., October 27, 1942.

WARNER PROSPECT (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: H. B. Warner, Azalea, Oregon.

Location: At the head of Last Chance Creek in sec. 4, T. 33 S., R. 4 W., about 9 miles from Azalea. Elevation is approximately 4000 feet.

Area: 130 acres, patented.

General: A vein, up to 1 foot in width, is on a contact between porphyry and serpentine. Development is reported to consist of a shaft 30 feet deep from which a drift 40 feet long has been driven. Equipment includes a Gibson prospecting mill and a 1½-hp. Stover gas engine.

Report by: J.E.W., 1938.

WEBB - TAINOR Gold Hill area

see Pacific Syndicate Mine

WESTERN MINERAL PRODUCTS COMPANY Gold Hill area

see Mountain King Mine

WESTERN UNITED GOLD PROPERTIES Gold Hill area

see Sylvanite Mine

WHITE HORSE MINING COMPANY (lode and placer gold) Gold Hill area

Location: SW¼ sec. 3, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., southwest of the Tolman Iron property. It lies at the head of an unnamed gulch that intersects State Hwy. 234, 2.1 miles from the Gold Hill post office.

History: "Office: 1124 Board of Trade Bldg., Portland, Oregon. I. G. Davidson, Pres.; J. F. Booctin, Sec.; J. M. Leiter, Treas., all of Portland. Capital stock, $100,000; par value, $5.00; all subscribed, issued and paid up. (1916 report)

"This company owns placer ground 3 miles northeast of Gold Hill in Sec. 3, T. 36 S., R. 3 W. There is no activity at the property."

Since the above report, underground work has been done and quartz ore treated in a small mill.

Geology: The country rock is sheared and altered material containing considerable sericite. Some limestone is piled on one of the dumps and probably the immediate locality is made up of metasediment, although the general area is indicated as metavolcanic rock by Wells (40). However, no limestone outcrops were observed in the immediate vicinity. Mining was done along a shear zone, the trend of which is N. 20° E. A quartz vein 4 inches wide shows in the face of the cut over the caved upper adit. Some small quartz veins, apparently deposited along joint planes, intersect the main vein. The quartz is glassy and hard. Several rotted sacks of ore contain both quartz and sheared wall rock, indicating that values were found in the wall rock close to the vein as well as in the vein itself.

General: Workings are caved and inaccessible. The upper part of the workings includes a shaft or unrecorded depth together with an adit driven at the level of the collar. The lower workings include an adit of unrecorded length, portal of which is near the cabin. The camp contains excellent buildings. Road to the property is poor. This mine is No. 35 in the list given in Wells (40). The property is inactive (1943).

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:236 (quoted).

Report by: R.C.T., March 25, 1943.

WHITNEY MINE (gold) — Gold Hill area

General: Parks & Swartley reported as follows:

"The Whitney mine 2 miles east of Gold Hill is in the N.E.¼ S.W.¼ sec. 13, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., in a coarse subsiliceous rock not far west of the tonalite border. The main entry at an elevation of 1375 feet, is a crosscut for 130 feet; at 10 feet from the portal a vein said to have produced high grade ore strikes N. 50° W. and dips 60° S.W. At 70 feet from the portal a drift follows vein No. 1 for 290 feet; this vein contains 2 to 5 feet of soft material with stringers of quartz; it strikes N. 67° W. and dips 55° to 75° S.W. At the breast of the crosscut a raise follows vein No. 2 which has a 3-foot vein-filling like the preceding and is about parallel with it. In these workings small stringers of aplite are common generally standing about vertical and trending north. In another adit only 20 feet vertically higher, the No. 2 vein is found to be in a granitic dike while the No. 1 vein is on the granite contact about 30 feet distant. At this level the latter is a shear zone carrying a little quartz. Several smaller veins have been explored for short distances. One of them contains some chalcopyrite in places. At the intersections of these veins with the larger ones good ore has been found. A subsiliceous rock containing considerable magnetite is associated with these veins and not found elsewhere on the hill. It appears to be a contact phase rather than a separate intrusion. In thin section it is found to consist of coarse augite and magnetite with a little olivine and brown hornblende."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:236 (quoted)

WILLIAMS PLACER — Gold Hill area

Owners: C. M., J. R., W. G., and F. T. Williams.

Location: Near the mouth of Ditch Creek in sec. 32, T. 34 S., R. 4 W., about 12 miles north of the town of Rogue River. Elevation of the property is approximately 1500 feet.

Area: 200 acres, patented.

History: The father of the present owners of the property homesteaded the ground many years ago and did not allow mining on the property while he was alive. Since his death in 1932, the property has been operated each season.

Geology: Bedrock is granite which is easily cleaned. The gravel contains no large rocks and only a small amount of clay. An average section is made up of 12 feet of gravel with 5 feet of overburden. Fifteen acres, reported to average about 25¢ a yard, has been mined. Gold is reported to be relatively coarse.

General: Water right consists of 20 c.f.s. from Ditch Creek. Water is delivered by means of a ditch about a mile long and through 3000 feet of pipe from 11 to 32 inches in diameter. Two giants (No. 1 and No. 2) deliver water under a head of 165 feet. Maximum snowfall is 2 feet.

Report by: J.E.M., 1938.

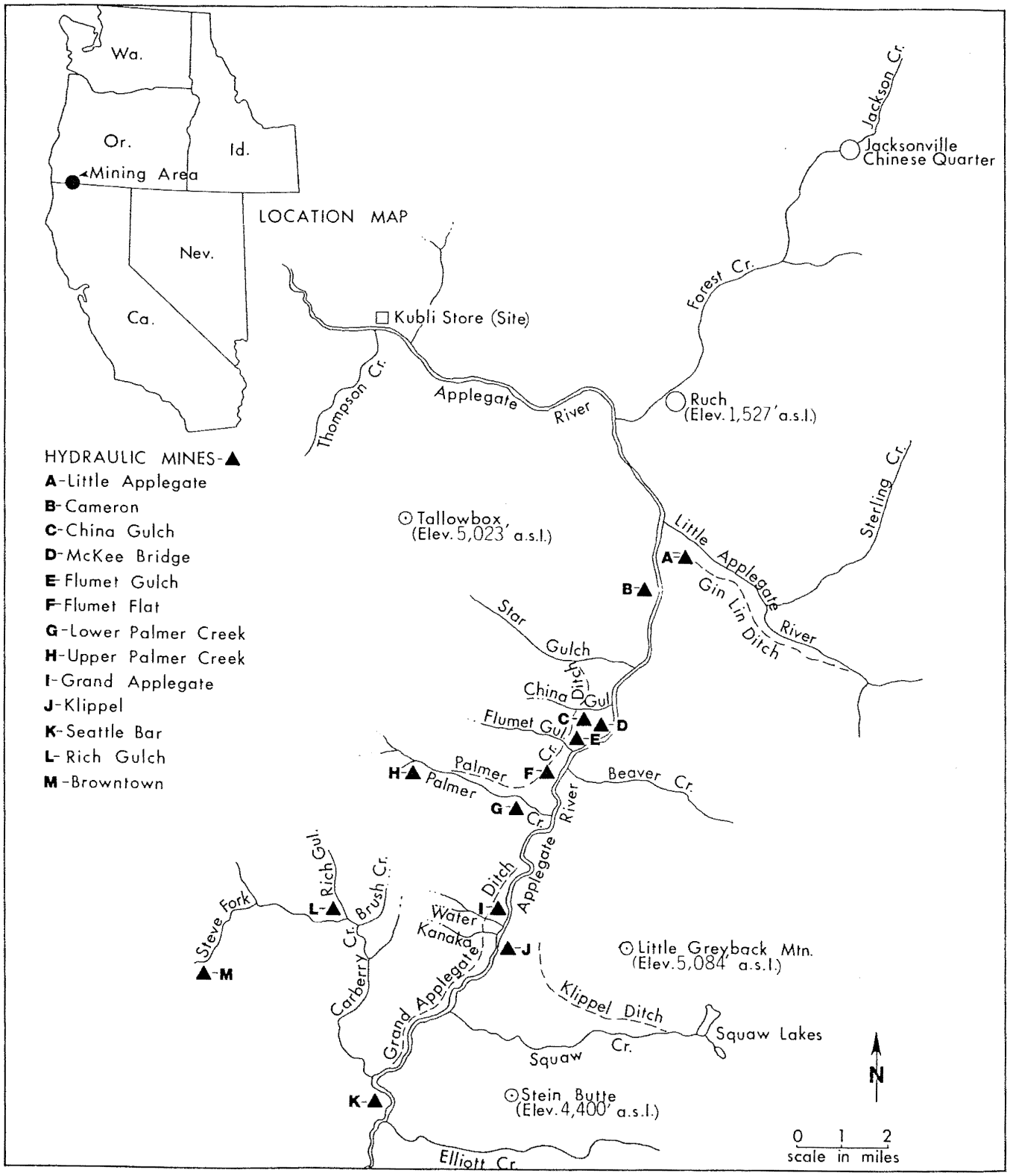


Figure 1. *Map of Applegate Valley and environs. Triangles mark location of hydraulic mines/mining camps. Dotted lines show route of four (out of over fifteen) major mining ditches built by the Chinese in this area.*

t .orized the payment
. S. Moyer the con-
e of the building of

vas instructed to call
paving of Seventh

as informed that the
he laying of the wa-
been shipped from
at th rk of laying
soon commence.
on Saturday evening
nvassed the vote of the
n and accepted the

vice La st Sunday.

the services of the
was held at 11 a. m.
of the address was
... large aud-
... the address
service was especially
... entered
... spirit ...
... was the ...
popular evening sub-
... Union, the special
The Impediments to
on, How Removed."
obstacles mentioned in
ristian Union, it was
of the greatest are
for the church, and
human creeds, remove
eat stride, will have
ard Union.
morning the service
ly for our old folks,
g sermon will be "The
Unite... urch." No
ence w... be still larger
nday.

ard Having Trouble.

of the school board
ubles of their own.
y advertised for bids
on of the new High
g and on Monday eve-
to consider the bids.
hese were considered
cepted for they were
han the estimated cost
. The board sent im-
Architect Burgrat of
ome to Medford and
ter out with the bidder
if there was any pos-
o lower the cost of con-
bidders, it is under-
instance, ran as high
e the architect's esti-
as $27,000.
ber of bids were receiv-
hem being from local
few outside bids were
he board. But owing
t all of the bids were
f them could be con-
n the architect arrives
vor to straighten out

field-Loder,

of the bride's brother,
y, under a canopy of
enery, into which was
nd white roses, stood
...

Work at Centenial Mine

From Gold Hill News:

The work of installing the electric shovel at the Centenial mine on Kane's creek is progressing rapidly under the supervision of J. W. Hough, and within three weeks the ponderous machine will be moving dirt at the rate of 180 yards an hour. Around the mine carpenters, electricians and laborers are all busily engaged in their different vocations, working as rapidly as possible in order to have the machine at work at the earliest possible date. The shovel is being installed under the supervision of C. S. Webber of the Vulcan Iron Works, of Toledo, Ohio where it was made. It is known as the Little Giant Special, and is the first electric machine turned out by these people. The machine is equipped with three separate motors, all of 180 horse power each, and weighs 32 tons. The power-room of the shovel is equipped with automatic relays that are used to control the mammoth shovel ... These relays are so made that if the machine strikes an object that it can not move, the current of electricity is automatically thrown from the motors into the relays, which prevent them from being burned out. The machine is then released and the current again turns itself into the motors. The transformer house is equipped with all modern circuit breakers and lightning arresters. Here the current is reduced from 23,000 volts to a voltage of 450. The gold washer is propelled by a 20-horse motor, and two motors on the water and gravel pumps make a combined strength of 160 horsepower. The washer, which is an entirely separate machine from the shovel, is composed of a big revolving cylinder and iron riffles, lined with cocoa matting. The washer has a combined length of 20 feet. The water for the machine will be supplied from three reservoirs, two of which are now completed and have a capacity of 17,000,000 gallons and the third one will have a capacity of 500,000 gallons. The water is pumped through the machine and returned to the reservoir, after the rocks and dirt have been again deposited on the ground. As the ground is mined the larger boulders are replaced on the earth, then the smaller ones are placed upon the big ones, and last the dirt is again placed on top of the rocks, with all stumps and other debris removed, making it better for agricultural purposes than ever. The value of this machine to Gold Hill and Southern Oregon can hardly be appreciated until it has been seen and until it has proven that it will successfully work these placer grounds. If it is successful, and there can be no doubt of it, a cheap manner will be found of working these grounds, and after the gold has been removed it can be used for agricultural purposes, instead of being entirely useless as it is when worked by a dredger or other machinery.

Died.

as running slowly over the tracks and the rear of the engine's tender caught it fairly. As it crushed into bits, the young men leaped to the ground. Mr. Hafer was slightly scratched, but his companion was uninjured."

Aldenhagen-Hartsell Nuptials.

On Monday, May 11, 1908, at the home of her brother, Mr. F. E. Hartzell in Oakland, California, Miss Francis Louise Hartzell was married to Mr. William G. Aldenhagen. They will be at home to their many friends in this city after July 1, 1908.

Both of the contracting parties are very well known in this city. Miss Hartzell has resided here for a number of years and is popular with the younger set. Mr. Aldenhagen is connected with the Rogue River Water and Power Company and is favorably known as one of Medford's finest young business men.

The happy couple left for a tour of southern California after the wedding. They will occupy the residence of the bride's mother on West Seventh street, Mrs. Hartzell moving to a residence nearer town. The couple have many friends in this city who will await an opportunity to congratulate the groom and wish the bride a long life and a happy one.

Deserved Promotion.

Hon. S. C. Bartrum, of this city, supervisor of the Cascade national forest, received a telegram from the Interior Department last week summoning him to Washington on special work for the summer. He will leave with his family for Washington on the 20th of this month and report for duty June 1. Enroute Mr. Bartrum and his family will visit at his old home in Chicago. Just what the nature of his work will be Mr Bartrum will not know until he receives details in an official letter which he expects some time this week.

It is not unlikely that he will be placed permanently in charge of one of the branches of the department, a promotion that Mr Bartrum merits by reason of the splendid record he has made during his nine years of forestry work.—Roseburg Review

Excursion Rates to Seattle and Tacoma.

Account of the visit of the fleet of battleships to Tacoma and Seattle the Southern Pacific Company offer the following reduced rate. One and one third fare to Portland, plus $7.50 to Seattle and $5.80 to Tacoma.

Sale dates to Seattle May 21 and 22nd to Tacoma May 25th and 26th continuous passage in both directions with final return limit 14 days from date of sale.

This is the last opportunity to see this fleet after its memorable cruise.

These cities are making great preparation for entertainment of the fleet and other visitors.

wished to ... A number of times he has been taken back and forth by his son until lately Mr. Coss of this city told his father that he feared that he was getting too old to make the trip again and that he had better remain here. In fact the younger Mr. Coss refused to allow him to make the trip again, basing his refusal upon the state of his father's health, which, owing to his advanced age of 85 years, is not of the best. And so the father decided to go in spite of his son's objections. It is reported that he got neighbors to write to his son in Washington and his son replied by sending an attorney to get the old gentleman out of Medford and take him to Washington.

The attorney laid his plans well. A carriage was hired and the party drove to Central Point, where they boarded the northbound train on Monday evening, buying tickets to Grants Pass. ... the pass they purchased sleeping accommodations for Portland.

As soon as it developed that Mr. Coss had left for the north and acting ... information that he had been kidnapped, H. M. Coss obtained a warrant for the arrest of the attorney, John Truesx, Roseburg, was telegraphed to in an endeavor to have the police of that city stop the party but they succeeded in getting through that city. Eugene understood that no warrant had been issued and let them pass that city. Portland police were communicated with and a reply was received to the effect that they had not appeared in that city. Instead Attorney Truesx took his party from the train at Salem and left by the electric line for Vancouver, Washington getting safely across the line into Washington.

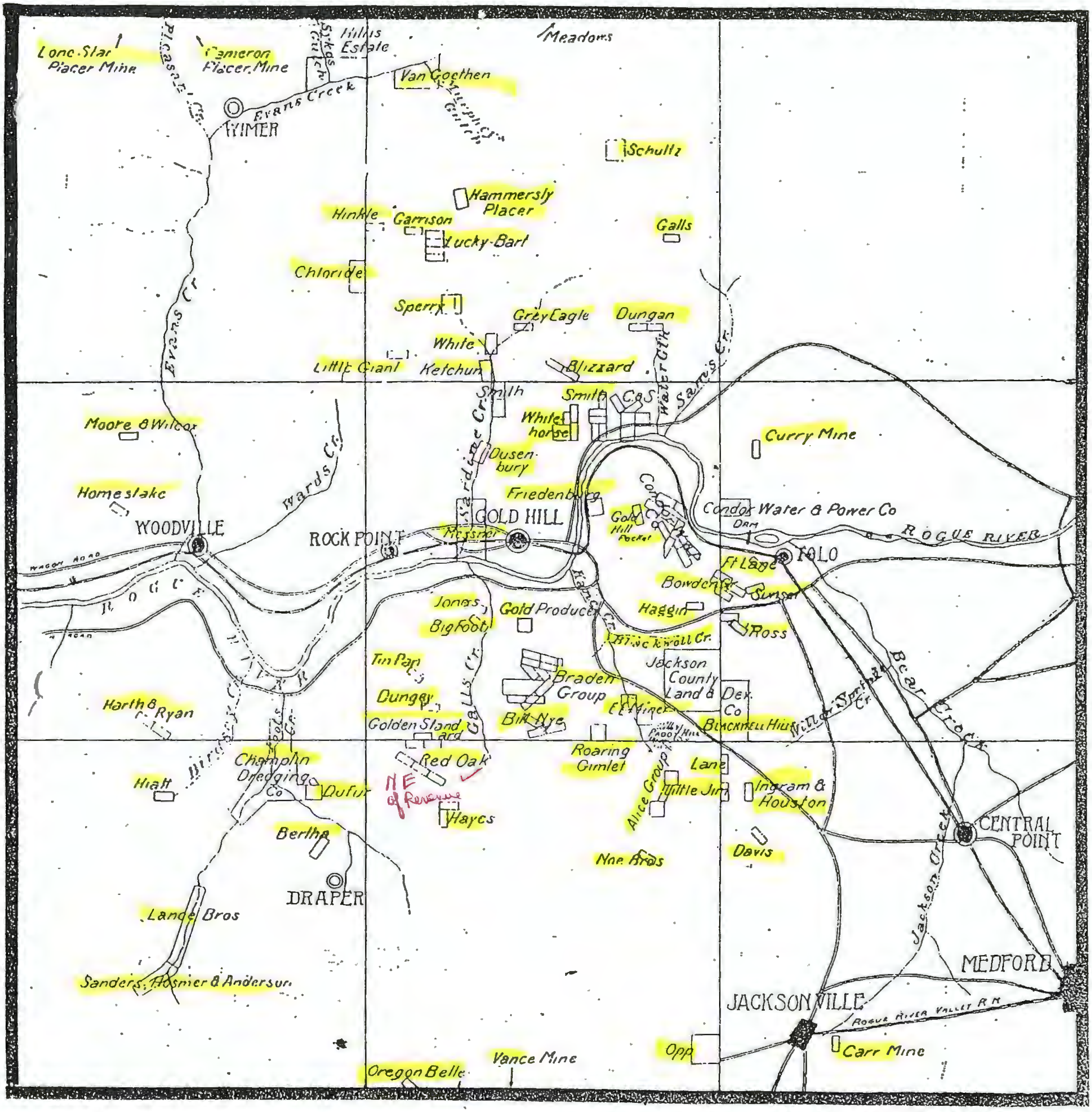
As soon as H. M. Coss learned that his father was in Washington, and that he was not taken against his will, he decided to drop the matter and let his father stay with the brother in Washington.

J. H. Coss, Sr., is 85 years of age and it is feared by his many friends in this city that he will not withstand the strain and excitement of the trip. He was in a feeble condition at the time of his departure and it is thought that he will be much enfeebled by the trip. H. M. Coss plans a trip to Washington soon in order to visit his father. The matter is to be allowed to drop where it is at present.

City Election.

By a vote of 121 to 15 the proposition to issue 30 year bonds for the construction of the gravity water system carried at the special election on last Saturday. Only a small percentage of the voters in the city went to the polls, the total vote being 136.

The proposition voted on Saturday amended the charter so that the city could issue bonds for a term of 30 years instead of 10 years as the charter at present provides. When the bonds were voted for the construction of the water system it was understood that they were to be for a period of thirty years but after the election ...


Lone Star Placer Mine
Cameron Placer Mine
Pleasant Cr.
Sykes Gulch
Hillis Estate
Meadows
Van Goethen
Evans Creek
WIMER
Schultz
Hammersly Placer
Hinkle
Garrison
Lucky Bart
Galls
Chloride
Sperry
Grey Eagle
Dungan
White
Little Giant
Ketchum
Blizzard
Evans Cr.
Smith
Smith
Water Gulch
Sams Cr.
Moore & Wilcox
Whitehorse
Curry Mine
Wards Cr.
Dusenbury
Homestake
Friedenburg
WOODVILLE
ROCK POINT
GOLD HILL
Gold Hill Pocket
Condor Water & Power Co
Dam
ROGUE RIVER
WAGON ROAD
Ft Lane
TOLO
Bowden
Sunset
Jones
Gold Producer
Haggin
Big Foot
Ross
Blackwell Cr.
Jackson County Land & Dev. Co
Tin Pan
Bear Creek
Braden Group
Harth & Ryan
Dungey
Bill Nye
Golden Standard
Blackwell Hills
Champlin Dredging Co
Roaring Gimlet
Red Oak
Lane
Hiatt
Dufur
NE of Reserve
Little Jim
Ingram & Houston
Alice Group
Hayes
CENTRAL POINT
Bertha
Davis
DRAPER
Lance Bros
Jackson Creek
MEDFORD
Sanders, Rosmier & Anderson
JACKSONVILLE
Rogue River Valley R.R.
Opp
Carr Mine
Vance Mine
Oregon Belle

The Sylvanite mine recalls colorful gold mining history

By Janet Sessions

Gold Hill has long been known for its wealth of gold mining history. Some notable signs of that bygone era still linger today, tucked away, preserved mainly because souvenir hunters and vandals have not had easy access to them. One such majestic relic is the weathered three story stamp mill of the Sylvanite mine.

Named after a combination silver/gold ore, the Sylvanite really blossomed during the late 1920's and early 30's. When George Haff had the property under the Discon Gold Mining, Co., the mine produced 970 ounces of gold in its first 150 hours of free gold recovery work.

Though the boards nailed to form the walls and ceiling are slowly falling down, the main beams and original timbers still stand, as stout as the day they were put into place. This tall building was erected on a steep hillside, just below one of the main tunnel entrances.

Tracks from the mine led to the top level of the mill, where a tram delivered the chunks of ore into the "jaw crusher." Pine ore chutes brought the material to the ten Hammond stamps where it was pounded into bits at the second level. From there another chute led to [illegible], shaker table did its vibrating work, separating the ore.

Twin faucets fed water to the ore on the table. Water for the mill was pumped from the base of the hill to a wooded water tank above the mill.

George Tulare and his partner Sam Kikman owned the mine in the early 30's. Ninety-one year old Tulare recalls, "We bought the mine, intact and in running order, from the County for taxes. There was a big labor bill against it too, which we had to pay off. During our first three weeks of operation we recovered $14,000 worth of gold."

He laughs, "That was at 1933 prices. I laid new mine tracks then, because the old ties were rotten. And the power line was my project, too. I got the transformer and insulators from CopCo. See, there was 300 feet of water in the shafts and we used an electric motor and sinker pump to bring it out." The power source was on a rheostat with a slate backing.

"When we bought the land there was only a trail running up to the mine. I grubbed out the trees and built the roadway up there."

"We killed several rattlesnakes around the mill. I built our house at the base of the hill and one day a rattler was in the yard. My wife got [illegible],

The stamp mill at the Sylvanite mine.

closed the ends, then waited for me to come and kill it."

One of Tulare's most exciting times was when he lit a short powder fuse before the long one. "Boy, when I realized what I had done, I dove headfirst out of there."

When wages got too high, and the old miners were all dying off, the partners could no longer find any "real men" to work, and they were having problems between themselves, they closed the mine.

In later years Tulare leased a chrome mine in Galice and hauled the ore to Grants Pass where it was sold to the government.

The dirty ore was trucked to Gold Hill and taken to the Sylvanite stamp mill to be washed down. "To tell you the truth," says the spry 91 year old, "I made a lot more off of the chrome than I ever did off of gold." These words were spoken by a man who did very well in gold even before his Sylvanite days, back to when he spent eight years placer mining at Sawyer's Bar.

In 1963 George Tulare sold out to Daniel Jones who hopes to one day have the funds to restore the magnificent edifice.

"If I win the Oregon lottery, the first thing I'll do is fix this place up." Meanwhile the mill building, powder shed, and blacksmith shop peacefully sleep away their twilight years. They've earned their retirement.

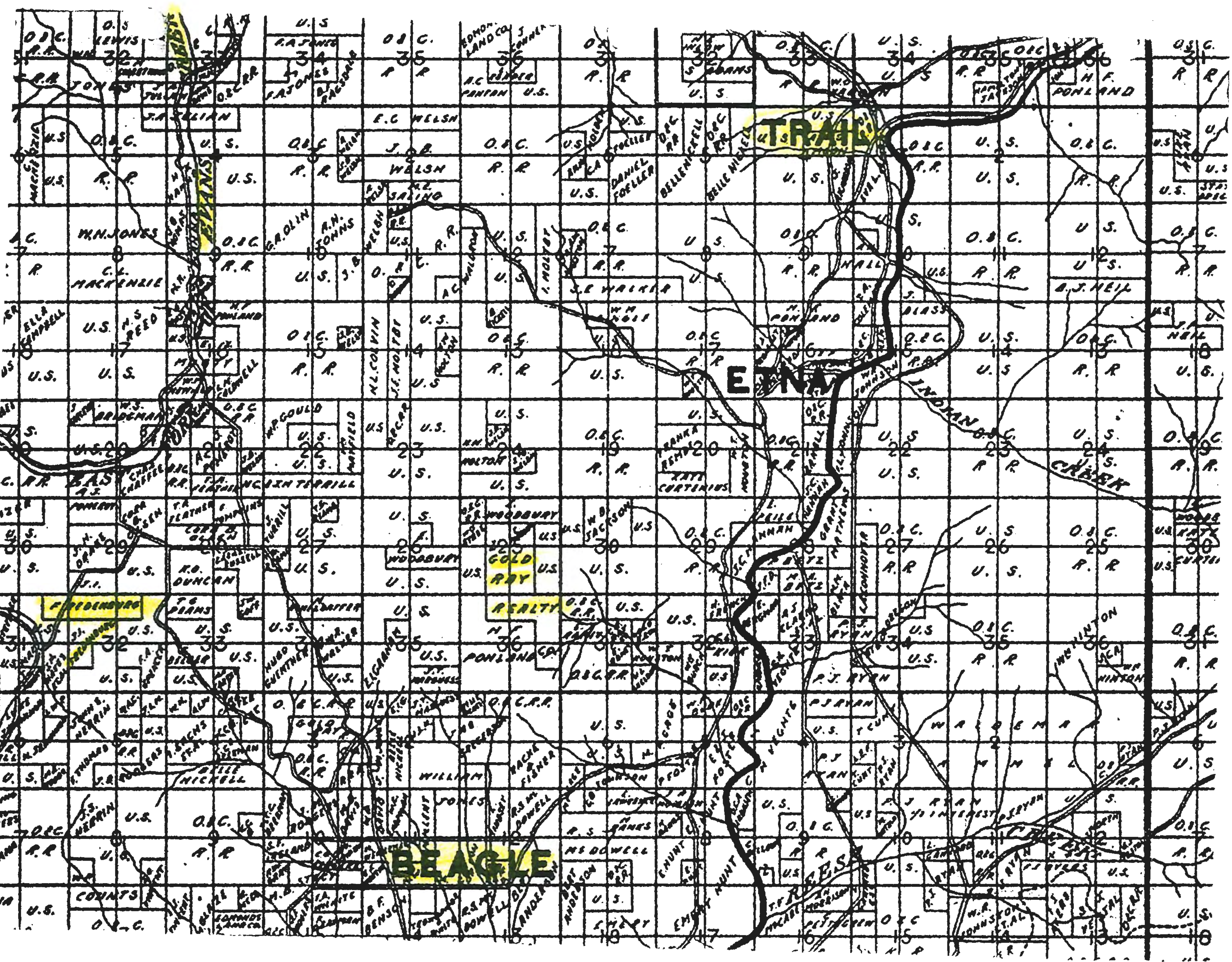
Dragons invade Gold Hill Library

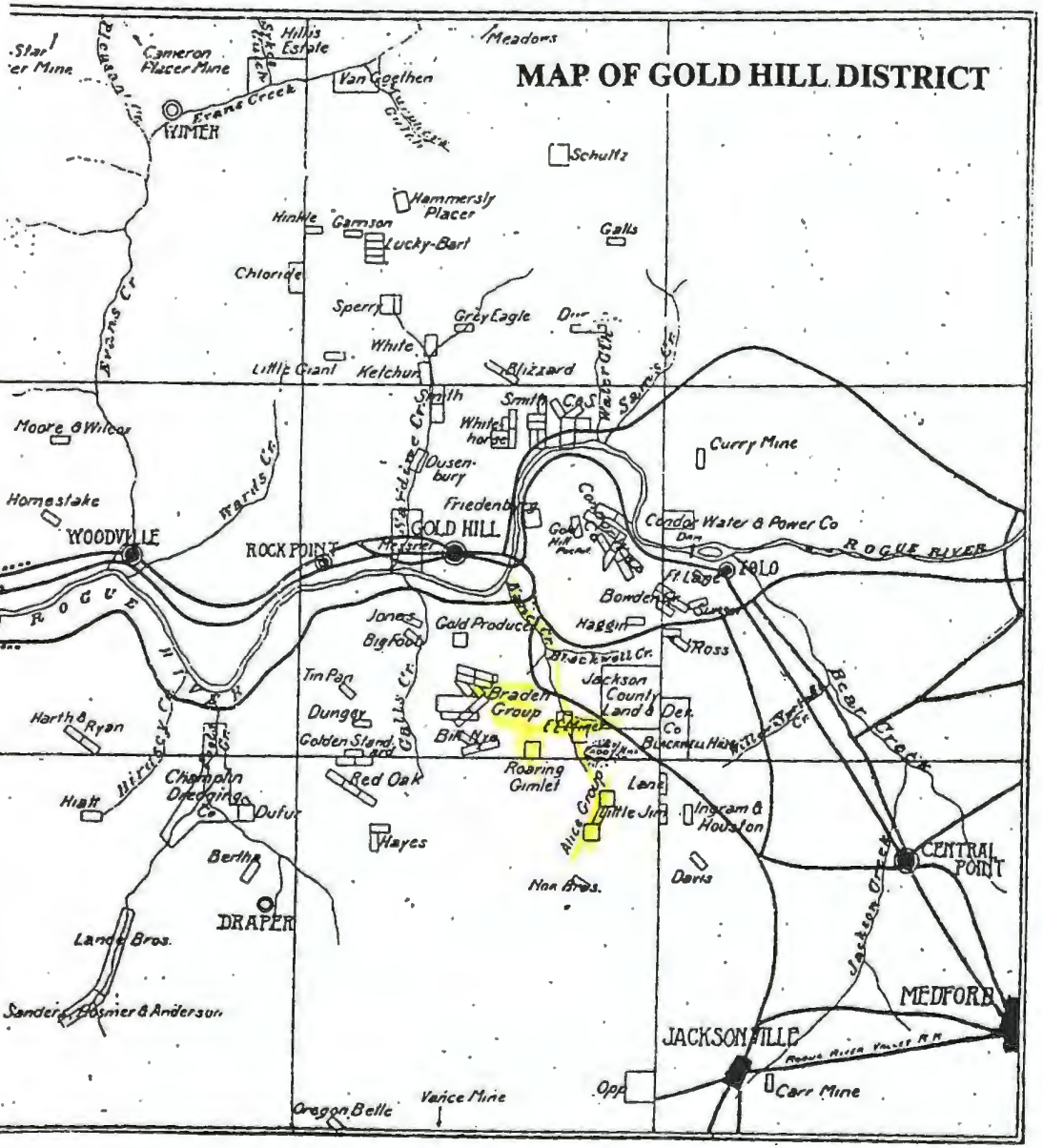
By Jeannette Lancaster
Gold Hill Librarian

Enter another world and imagine what such beasts as

We have also assembled a collection of books to supplement the case collection and they all may be checked out for a couple of weeks.

In European culture the dragon is seen as a ferocious beast that repesents evil and was something to be conquered and killed. The eastern


TRAIL
ETNA
BEAGLE
GOLD RAY REALTY
INDIAN CREEK
E.C. WELSH
J.B. WELSH
W.N. JONES
C.L. MACKENZIE
H.F. PONLAND
S.E. WALKER
H.L. COLVIN
P.J. RYAN
WALDEMAR
HUGO GUENTHER
R.O. DUNCAN
WOODBURY
MC DOWELL
B.F. BENSON
COUNTS
S.E. HANNAH
DANIEL FOELLER
BELLE NICKELL



Dec 30 1911

THE following is a list of mining properties in the region contiguous to Gold Hill, classified as to their respective districts:

Kanes Creek: Revenue, Alice, Mendenhall, Roaring Gimlet, Braden, Millionaire, Centennial placer, and many others; also the Hughes and Householder lime quarries.

Galls Creek: Bill Nye, recently purchased by a powerful French syndicate, operating mines in all parts of the world; five stamps will soon be in operation. Gold Standard, Red Oak, Rattlesnake, Kubli, Tin Pan, Burns & Duffield, H. D. Jones, Last Chance, and Big Foot.

Foots Creek: Champlin Dredging Co., Black Channel placer, Lance Bros. placer, Dixie Queen, Bertha, Horseshoe, Swaker, Hummingbird, and many others.

Sardine Creek: Little Giant, Black Hawk, Grey Eagle, Lucky Bart group, Corporal G, Garrison, Haff group, Hinckle, Smith placer, Dusenbury placer, and many others; this creek placers its entire length.

Rogue River Hills: Fairview, Blizzard, White Horse, Sylvanite, Trustbuster, Pactolian, Garfield (iron), Fleming-Ward (iron).

Gold Hill Mountain: Gold Hill ledge, Copper Queen, Whitney, Fisher, Dikeman and many others.

HYDRAULIC GIANT

(Water Cannon)

GHHS # 99.17.1 Donated by Fran Nichols, Eagle Point, OR
Mfg. By Empire Foundry, Marysville, CA in 1900
Used in the Mother Lode Country

Photo shown is hydraulic operation on Sardine Creek
in year 1904. Mine on property of and operated
by Robert Lane Dusenberry.
He had six (6) sons, Cal, Joe, Sam, Toots, Robbie and Ralph
All are thought to be in photo neg. # 1627

CHAPTER III

THE HILL OF GOLD

The hill called Gold Hill is described by Walling as being most peculiar in character, with a remarkable deposit of gold. The hill is, perhaps 800 feet high, and borders the Rogue River, which forms two sides of a triangle, with the hill standing in the center. There are indications that Gold Hill was once an enormous slide which had broken off from the mountains to the west and fallen into the valley below. Iron ore was found here in masses, and a company was formed to work the ore, but nothing came of this. About the base of the hill lies the railway which connects California with the Pacific Northwest.[1]

The gold discovery was made in January of 1860. The discoverer was listed as one Graham, known as the "Emigrant," who with George Ish, James Hayes, Thomas Chavner, and John Long, as partners, located the astonishingly rich lode and began to work it. An abundance of float rock was found lying upon the surface of the ground, which yielded profusely in gold. As soon as the news of the strike became known, the whole hill was staked out in claims by stretching ropes about the area.[2]

---

[1] History of Southern Oregon, Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties, compiled from the most authentic sources, (A.G. Walling, Publisher, Portland, Oregon, 1884). p. 378

[2] Ibid., p. 328

by Dorothy Joanne Thror

January 8, 1860, James Hayes and another man whose name has been forgotten,...were hunting some stray horses on this hill where the famous ledge of gold was found.

The stranger had dismounted and was examining a piece of float quartz he had picked up, when his horse broke away and both men were obliged to follow him some distance before they caught him.

...the stranger put the piece of quartz into his pocket and brought it to Jacksonville, where he learned that he was wanted by the sheriff and he immediately left for Yreka, taking the piece of quartz with him.

At Yreka, he met George Ish who had at one time befriended him. So he showed him the sample of quartz and told him as nearly as he could where he had found it.

Ish left at once for Willow Springs[3] where John Miller and Jack Long were running a saloon. He showed them the piece of quartz which was very rich in almost free gold, and the day following, Ish and Long searched for the ledge but without satisfactory results.

The next day Long and Miller went to Jacksonville where they met an English emigrant. With the help of three dollars he was persuaded to help Long and Ish look for the...ledge. For hours they searched but found nothing. James Hayes was ploughing for Thomas Chavner at the foot of the hill, and Long approached him, asking him if he remembered seeing two men on horseback near there recently, and one of the horses getting away from the rider. He said he could show them the place, but he was reluctant about leaving his work. Again money talked, and for three dollars he pointed out the ----- [Illegible.]

Ish stood for a moment at that point and looked about him and then pointing to a ledge nearby said, "There boys, is the ledge," and so it proved to be, glittering in the sunlight.

When the claim was staked out, Hayes claimed the right to include his friend and Long, his partner, so the claim was located in the names of George Ish, James Hayes, Thomas Chavner, the emigrant, John Miller and Jack Long, the last two being named as partners and each owning a fifth share....[4]

---

[3] Willow Springs is located approximately two miles north of Central Point on Interstate five at the overpass of highway 99.

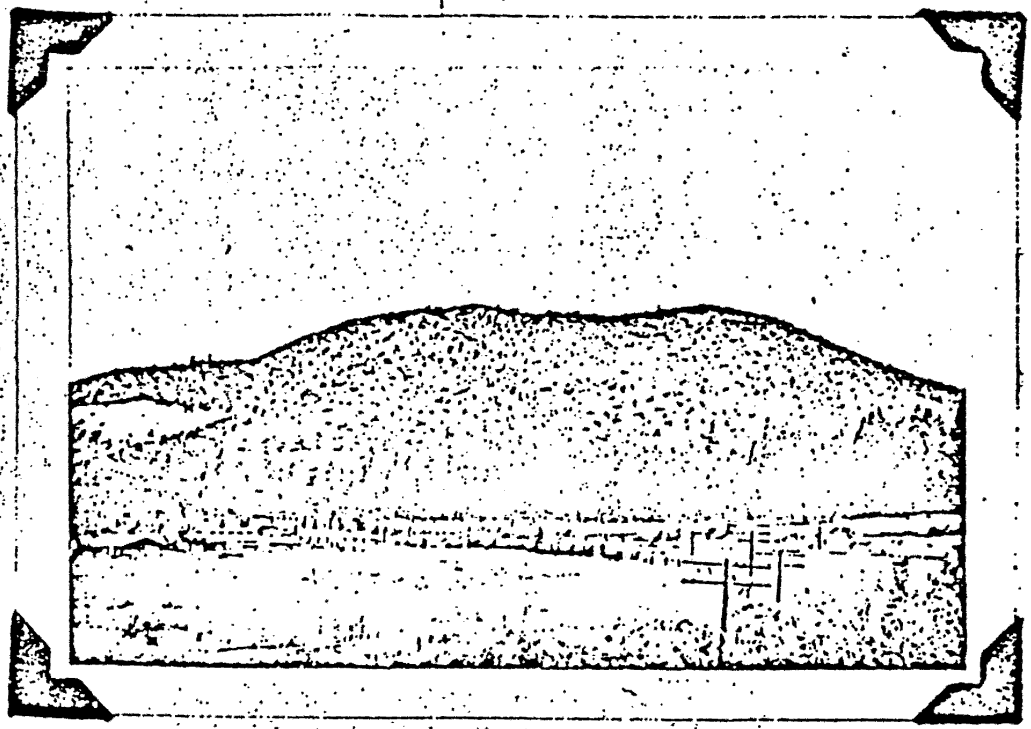
[4] S.M.J., "Pocket on Famous Gold Hill Led to Settlement of Town," Gold Hill News, June 2, 1932. Courtesy of Mrs. Dufur.

by

Dorothy Joanne Thro

August 1, 1968

The gold was concentrated in a narrow ledge and, from a space two feet wide and twenty feet long and a depth of fifteen feet, over $100,000 worth of gold was taken. Probably as much or more was stolen. Finally, the ledge simply pinched out and, though much money was spent in the working and in buying machinery, the mine was eventually abandoned.[5]



The Gold Pocket was found on this hill. The property beyond the S.P. Railroad tracks is owned by Chavner Thompson, the grandson of Thomas Chavner.

[illegible] Geographic Names, (Binfords and [illegible] Society, Portland, Oregon, [illegible]

[illegible] by Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Marsden, [illegible], Oregon.

[illegible] (Salem, Oregon, 1967-8.)

[illegible] Oregon Journal.

[5] S.M.J., loc. cit.

by Dorothy Joanne Throne

1970 Soc Ronald R. Fitch

CHAPTER III

THE HILL OF GOLD

The hill called Gold Hill is described by Walling as being most peculiar in character, with a remarkable deposit of gold. The hill is, perhaps 800 feet high, and borders the Rogue River, which forms two sides of a triangle, with the hill standing in the center. There are indications that Gold Hill was once an enormous slide which had broken off from the mountains to the west and fallen into the valley below. Iron ore was found here in masses, and a company was formed to work the ore, but nothing came of this. About the base of the hill lies the railway which connects California with the Pacific Northwest.[1]

The gold discovery was made in January of 1860. The discoverer was listed as one Graham, known as the "Emigrant," who with George Ish, James Hayes, Thomas Chavner, and John Long, as partners, located the astonishingly rich lode and began to work it. An abundance of float rock was found lying upon the surface of the ground, which yielded profusely in gold. As soon as the news of the strike became known, the whole hill was staked out in claims by stretching ropes about the area.[2]

---

[1] History of Southern Oregon, Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties, compiled from the most authentic sources, (A.G. Walling, Publisher, Portland, Oregon, 1884). p. 378

[2] Ibid., p. 328

January 8, 1860, James Hayes and another man whose name has been forgotten,...were hunting some stray horses on this hill where the famous ledge of gold was found.

The stranger had dismounted and was examining a piece of float quartz he had picked up, when his horse broke away and both men were obliged to follow him some distance before they caught him.

...the stranger put the piece of quartz into his pocket and brought it to Jacksonville, where he learned that he was wanted by the sheriff and he immediately left for Yreka, taking the piece of quartz with him.

At Yreka, he met George Ish who had at one time befriended him. So he showed him the sample of quartz and told him as nearly as he could where he had found it.

Ish left at once for Willow Springs[3] where John Miller and Jack Long were running a saloon. He showed them the piece of quartz which was very rich in almost free gold, and the day following, Ish and Long searched for the ledge but without satisfactory results.

The next day Long and Miller went to Jacksonville where they met an English emigrant. With the help of three dollars he was persuaded to help Long and Ish look for the...ledge. For hours they searched but found nothing. James Hayes was ploughing for Thomas Chavner at the foot of the hill, and Long approached him, asking him if he remembered seeing two men on horseback near there recently, and one of the horses getting away from the rider. He said he could show them the place, but he was reluctant about leaving his work. Again money talked, and for three dollars he pointed out the ----- [Illegible.]

Ish stood for a moment at that point and looked about him and then pointing to a ledge nearby said, "There boys, is the ledge," and so it proved to be, glittering in the sunlight.

When the claim was staked out, Hayes claimed the right to include his friend and Long, his partner, so the claim was located in the names of George Ish, James Hayes, Thomas Chavner, the emigrant, John Miller and Jack Long, the last two being named as partners and each owning a fifth share....[4]

---

[3]Willow Springs is located approximately two miles north of Central Point on Interstate five at the overpass of highway 99.

[4]S.M.J., "Pocket on Famous Gold Hill Led to Settlement of Town," Gold Hill News, June 2, 1932. Courtesy of Mrs. Dufur.

Gold mining gives Gold Hill a rugged and colorful p st

By Linda Morehouse-Genaw
Gold Hill Historical Society

Gold Hill could have easily
n as large and famous as
ksonville, had it not been for the
ians inhabiting the area.
Gold was discovered here nearly
years before Cluggage and
le discovered Rich Gulch, which
Jacksonville on the map.
September 1849 a party of 28
from the Willamette Valley
pped on their way to the gold
ds of California. They panned
bars of the Rogue River near
re the bridge is and found free
.
The Indians made their presence
wn. Weighing the risk of
ing in Rogue country they
ded to continue on to California.
Mid May of '50 another party
ed closer to Rock Point, but
ot find large quantities of gold.
The secret of Rich Gulch leaked
arly in 1852. By March men
filling up the gullies and
ms in search of the precious
l. By mid summer 1852 there were no less than a thousand miners located every place they thought gold could be found. There were some two hundred men working Big Bar alone!

The arrastra was a circular rock-lined pit in which broken ore was pulverized by stone dragged around the pit, usually by mule, horse, or man.

San Francisco papers were reporting rich finds on the Rogue River that year. Nuggets weighing $1,300 and another weighing $800 were found at Big Bar on the Rogue river. Figuring those nuggets at today's prices, they would be in the neighborhood of $70,000. Not a bad day's work!

This was a booming time for Jackson County; many men made as much as fifteen to twenty dollars a day, the average being five.

Many time they had only a lean-to for protection. Many slept right under the stars.

The breed of men that survived in the wild country should be admired. They were some of the most adventuresome men of all time.

Mining slowed somewhat in the summer months with lack of water in the creeks. During this time men worked on their dwellings, farmed, and in between hunted Indians.

Jackson County was one of the richest counties on the west coast. In the year 1852-1856 Wells Fargo forwarded some ten million dollars in gold. It is estimated that at least the same amount left the valley by other means.

From the onset of mining in 1851 and 1852 to 1884, the estimated amount of gold produced was thirty million dollars. That is at old gold prices of $16 per ounce. The amount would be astronomical today.

There were many famous mines in our area, some are still being worked. You can tell by all the dredgers in the summer that there is still gold to be found.

There were many triumphs, failures, much laughter, many tears and a whole ton of sweat that made our valley what it is today.

hotojournalist will show work at SOSC

Galen Rowell, one of the
ng photojournalists of our
will present his slide and
re show entitled "High and
" at the SOSC SU Arena on
sday, March 12 at 7:30 p.m.
Rowell's photography illus-
s both the scenic splendor of
earth's remote corners and his
dramatic adventures in Tibet,
l, China, Alaska and the
ntains of Africa.

Rowell is a world-class mountaineer, a top wilderness photographer and a writer of real skill. In the 23 years since he became a freelance photographer, he has done photo assignments for *National Geographic*, *Outside*, and *Sports Illustrated*. His five books have been published by Sierra Club and Mountaineers Books.

Rowell's visit is co-sponsored by the SOSC Program Board's Lectures and Performing Arts Committee, the Travel Center and the Outdoor Program.

Tickets are $2 for SOSC students and $4 general admissions. They will be available at Mountain Supply in Ashland and Grants Pass, Broken Spoke (Brother Jonathan's) in Medford, the Fifth Season in Mt. Shasta and at the SOSC Raider Aid. For information call 482-7151.

2-24-87
G.H. Echo

CLASSIFIEDS

7 thru 9, Blossum was cook/waitress at Blue Ledge mine
George Cox wrote story. Dad drove dump truck from Blue Ledge mine

OCTOBER 10,

MY NAME IS [illegible] NS LANE, MEDFORD, OR

broke down - spent night
ham & beans
slept in dump truck.

MY SCHOOLMAT [illegible] D ME TO RELATE SOME [illegible], A RICH COPPER OUTCR[illegible]

540 E. Villas Rd., Ste F, Central Point, OR 97502
877-245-3500 541-665-4018 FAX 541-665-7084

THE MINE IS L [illegible] SON BORDER INTO C [illegible] OF THE "BIG APPLEGATE RIVER VALLEY'. THE MINE CONSISTES OF SEVERAL TUNNELS HIGH ON THE WEST SIDE OF A NARROW CANYON. THE ORE WAS BROUGHT OUT OF THE MINE IN SMALL MINE CARTS AND DUMPED INTO LARGE STEEL BUCKETS WHICH RAN ON CABLES ACROSS THE VALLEY TO BUNKERS WHERE TRUCKS LOADED AND HAULED TO THE RAIL HEAD AT MEDFORD.

IN ADDITION TO THE BUNKERS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE CANYON THERE WERE MANY MINERS SHACKS, A COOKSHACK AND AN ASSAY OFFICE. THE MINERS RODE TO WORK ACROSS THE CANYON IN THE EMPTY ORE BUCKETS WHICH RAN ON THE CABLES SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE GROUND. THERE WAS ALSO A BOARDING HOUSE AND REPUTED SALOON TWO OR THREE MILES DOWN THE ROAD FROM THE MINE. ALL IN ALL IT WAS A BUSY VILLAGE.

MY FATHER DROVE A DODGE DUMP TRUCK FOR H.W.WEBBER CONSTRUCTION CO. AT CRESCENT CITY, CA. WEBBER HAD A ROCK CRUSHER AND DID MUCH OF THE ROAD WORK IN DEL NORTE COUNTY. IN THE FALL OF 1929 WEBBER OBTAINED THE CONTRACT TO HAUL THE COPPER ORE FROM THE BLUE LEDGE MINE TO MEDFORD WHERE IT WAS DUMPED INTO GONDOLA CARS AND HAULED BY RAIL TO A SMELTER. WEBBER MOVED HIS OPERATION TO MEDFORD, RENTED A TRUCK SHOP ON SOUTH RIVERSIDE NEAR MAIN STREET (SKINNER'S) AND SOON HAD A DOZEN OR MORE TRUCKS HAULING ON A 24 HOUR BASIS. MY FATHER WAS GIVEN A NEW "REPUBLIC" TRUCK WHICH HE DROVE DAYS AND MY UNCLE, CLARENCE E. SMITH, DROVE NIGHTS. MY UNCLE, INCIDENTALLY, IS STILL ALIVE AT 102 YEARS OF AGE. THE BIG, RED REPUBLIC TRUCK WAS THE "STATE OF THE ART" AT THAT TIME AND I MADE MANY RIDES TO THE MINE IN IT.

THE SUMMER OF 1930 WAS MEMORABLE TO ME. I TOOK MY 22 RIFLE AND HUNTED AROUND THE CAMP WHILE WAITING FOR THE TRUCK TO BE LOADED, GOT PELTED WITH PEBBLES FROM A DYNAMITE BLAST, ATE WITH THE MINE CREW AT THE COOKHOUSE (I WAS HUNGRY AND LIMA BEANS WERE DELICIOUS), ONE OF THE OTHER TRUCKS BROKE AN AXLE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NARROW, MUDDY ROAD AND ALL THE TRUCKS WERE STALLED UNTILL PARTS WERE OBTAINED IN THE WEE HOURS OF THE MORNING. I WENT TO SLEEP IN THE CAB OF THE TRUCK WITH COYOTES HOWLING NEAR BY.

TOWARD THE END OF THAT SUMMER THE NATIONWIDE DEPRESSION

Is Ed Schieffelin's Gold Still Hidden in the Back Hills of Oregon?

In the winter of 1851, two packers discovered gold in a stream in Southern Oregon. The news spread and hundreds of miners arrived to mine. By February, 1852, every foot of the gulch was staked. The bustling boomtown of Jacksonville was christened and the population soared to 2,000 within a five-mile radius. This was the start of the Southern Oregon gold rush.

Two miners, Clinton Schieffelin and his brother-in-law, Joe Walker, arrived in the Rogue Valley in 1852. They filed Donation Land Claims on land about 10 miles northwest of Jacksonville. Just as they began to settle, the Indian Wars intensified and the country was too dangerous for Schieffelin to send for his wife and children.

In October 1855, Schieffelin joined the mounted volunteers under Captain Miles Alcorn and participated in what has been called the, "most eventful day in the history of Southern Oregon." There had been over 50 Indians from three tribes who had killed many men, women and children along the Rogue River. This set off one of the fiercest battles that became known as "Battle of Bloody Springs," "Battle of Hungry Hill," and "Battle in the Grave Creek Hills."

All mining stopped and people "forted up" in the larger settlements. The Indians were finally subdued, but not without many deaths on both sides.

After the war, Schieffelin went back to mining and sent for his wife and children. He owned several quartz claims on the Applegate River and he also owned the "White Curtain," or "Green Ledge," mine near his home on Foots Creek near Gold Hill, Oregon.

Ed Schieffelin was nine-years-old when he arrived in Oregon. He was a natural born miner following in the footsteps of his father. Although all Schieffelin's sons had the gold fever, Ed seemed to have a deeper desire for the rugged life of a miner and the challenge of digging for gold.

In the early 1870s, Ed left home and followed the mining fields of Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. In a few years he returned home ill, discouraged and broke. Then, in 1877, Ed borrowed $100 from his father and started on another prospecting adventure. Ed went to Arizona country and trailed along with some Hualapai Indians who had been recruited for Apache scouting. When Ed decided to leave the group and strike out on his own, the scouts warned him how dangerous it was to be in Apache country alone. As Ed rode away, they yelled the warning, "All you'll find out there is your tombstone."

Ed's Tombstone Mine

Ed was some 30 miles north of the Mexican border when a geologic formation attracted his attention. He drove his pick into the soft black dirt and there before his eyes he uncovered a streak of almost pure silver. Ed knew this was a rich strike and remembering the Hualapai scout's warnings, he named his find Tombstone.

Ed didn't have the money to develop his strike so he went to Signal, Arizona where his brother, Al, was working in a mine. Ed asked Al to partner up with him and develop his strike. However, Al knew his brother well and he wasn't too anxious to quit a good job and take a chance with him. Then, when Richard Gird, the mining and mechanical engineer of the Signal Mine, saw Ed's ore sample, he agreed to be a partner. Although Al was reluctant in the beginning, he finally joined them. The three men packed up their gear and headed for Ed's Tombstone.

The men prospected for several weeks in the vicinity of where Ed had struck his first silver. The first two digs were rich, but shallow, then, Ed found some ore (in what later would be known as the "Tough Nut Lode,") that assayed as high was $15,000 a ton. Ed had made the strike of a lifetime. The news of the strike spread like wildfire and the mining town of Tombstone was born.

Hometown Boy Makes Good

Back in the Rogue Valley, the strike was told in the *Oregon Sentinel*, May 14, 1879, under the heading "Lucky Boys."

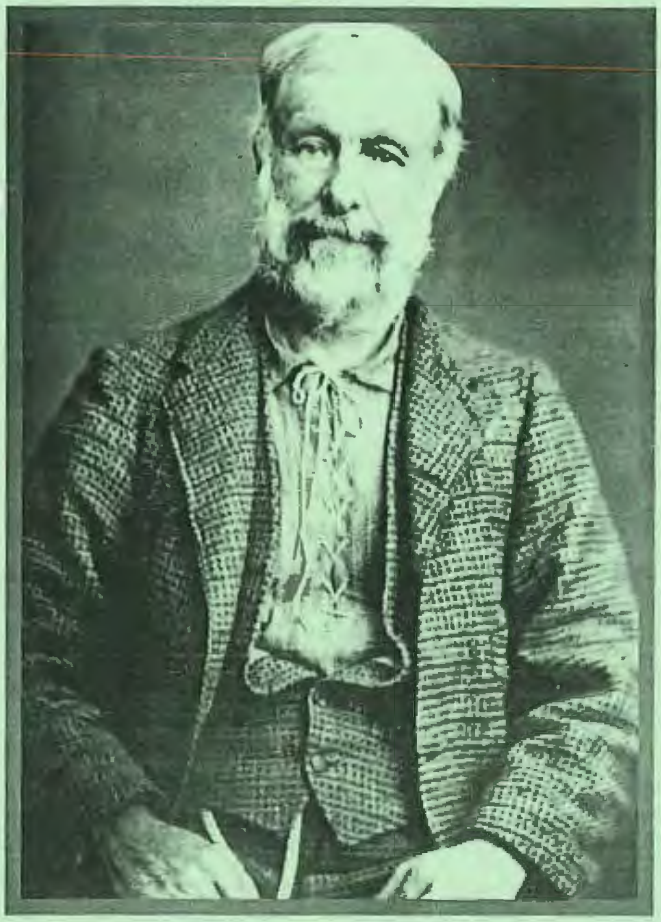
"The friends of C. Schieffelin and family will be glad to learn that his three sons have struck it rich in Arizona and are on the high road to prosperity. The eldest, E. L., left here in 1873 and in 1878, after many vicissitudes, having been twice run out of the mountains by Apaches, discovered the Tombstone Silver Mine, eighty miles south of the San Pedro River, in the Pima District. Taking in with him brother, A. E. Schieffelin, and a man named Gird, they secured several claims on the ledge, one of which they sold for $7,000. Other claims they have bonded for $10,000 and have sold one quarter of their first location on the ledge for a ten-stamp mill, which has just been put in running order.

"Effingham," the youngest of the boys went down last October and is a sharer in the find. The boys have sent a large amount of rich specimens to their parents, and their energy and pluck have evidently been well-rewarded."

Effingham returned to the Rogue Valley and was home two weeks when he became ill. A bulletin in the *Ashland Daily Tidings, December 12, 1879* reported his illness and almost started a panic. "The *Telegraph* reports that small pox has broken out at Tombstone, Arizona, the location of the mine owned by the Schieffelin brothers."

If the neighbors were worried about small pox, the following report may have put them at ease. "...It will be a singular case, if it be small pox, for the young gentleman had been at home about two weeks when taken sick and it is not known that small pox exists anywhere within hundreds of miles of Jackson County. It usually requires nine days in which to manifest itself upon a victim."

Then, another bulletin followed: "Young Schieffelin has measles not



Clinton Schieffelin

small pox." The small pox scare at Tombstone was put to rest.

In 1880, the Schieffelin brothers sold their two-thirds share for one million dollars, but Gird held on and later got the same amount for his one-third share.

Ed, The Extraordinary Millionaire

Ed was a big man, over 200 pounds, with long brown hair and beard, striking blue eyes and was described as "physically perfect." Ed wore fancy clothes and had a liking for made-to-order, high-top glossy leather boots. The only piece of jewelry he carried was a $450 dollar watch with tiny bells that chimed the hours, quarter hours and minute so he could tell time in the dark.

Being a millionaire was great. Ed traveled to New York, Washington, Chicago and many eastern cities. In the summer of 1880, Ed moved his immediate family (all but brother, Charles, who stayed to mine), from their small home on Schieffelin Gulch on the Rogue River, to a fine mansion in Los Angeles. He even bought a home for his brothers in Cornelius, Oregon,

In 1882, Ed, Effingham, and three others, made a prospecting trip to Alaska. It was quite an adventure as they purchased a fifteen-ton stern-wheeler which was loaded on a schooner and unloaded about 60 miles from the mouth of the Yukon River. They may have found some gold, but not enough to call the trip successful, and they returned home the next year. A highlight of the trip was when the community named a stream Schieffelin Creek in honor of Ed.

The next year while Ed was in San Francisco, he met a widow named Mrs. Mary E. Brown and soon the couple was married. Ed, Mary, and her young daughter (by her previous marriage), moved to Alameda, California.

Tragedy on the Home Front

Ed had just settled down to married life and was having a good time spending his money when in May 1884, a report came that his father, Clinton, had committed suicide. The *San Francisco Chronicler* quickly made the following correction: "Inquiry into the death of Clinton Schieffelin shot at Los Angeles on the 10th inst. and to show that it was not a suicide, but of accidental death. It seems just prior to his death his wife left him in the room examining his revolver. It is supposed that in some manner it was accidently discharged with fatal effect. What made this theory of his family and friends stronger, is the fact that there was no possible cause for him to end his life and he enjoyed good health, had no troubles and everything to live for."

More tragedy for the Schieffelins followed the next year. In October, 1885, Ed's brother, Al, died of consumption. Al, at age 56 years, didn't even have time to spend his riches.

In 1886, Ed made one of his trips east on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, but he began to have a hankering to visit his boyhood home in the Rogue Valley. So he gathered his wife, Mary, his sister, Charlotte, and her husband, and on October 26, 1888, they arrived in the Rogue Valley.

Ed bought two mining claims in Jackson County from his brother Charles; one was the "Delusion," and the other the "Phantom." Ed also bought an undivided 3/4th interest in two quartz lodes and a quartz mill site from his old Foots Creek neighbor, Alex Orme. Later, Orme became sheriff of Jacksonville. It may have been Ed's trips back home, and seeing his old haunts near the hills of Jacksonville, that stirred his heart to want to put on the garb of a rough-cut miner and set out for another strike.

Ed realized the bright city life had no special meaning for him and he longed for the life of a miner digging with a pick and shovel and sitting by a campfire in a dry gulch. He needed to find another Tombstone and see the miners stumbling over each other in a race for a strike.

Ed made a plan. He went to the old homeplace ranch on the Rogue River driving his deep blue Thoroughbrace coach drawn by four matched sorrels. He put his rig on the ferry and crossed the Rogue River to Woodville {town of Rogue River}. Soon a crowd gathered around him, but no one recognized this polished man as the young lad who had lived just across the river and spent his days prospecting.

When Ed announced his name and said that his family used to live across the river, everyone cheered and wanted to shake his hand. At the front of the crowd, Ed noticed a young man. "What's your name?" Ed Asked. "Charlie Warren," the young man answered. Ed asked, "Are you a prospector?" When Charlie nodded, Ed asked him if he would like to work for him, to take care of the horses, cook, and attend to the camp duties. Charlie Warren jumped at the chance. The two men left Woodville and embarked on a prospecting quest over the next year that took them to Nevada, California, and along the Oregon coast.

In September 1896, Ed went back to Alameda to write up his will. Perhaps all the unfortunate deaths in his family and the uncertainty of mining life encouraged him to do so. Then, Ed and Warren continued their quest for gold. They went to Roseburg, then turned south into the Canyon Creek country. This was the first time Warren had been near his home in over a year and he wanted to see his folks. Ed told him to go on to the Rogue Valley and visit them.

Ed left his coach and horses with a rancher at the mouth of Days Creek, and packed into the woods and pitched camp at the old Moore cabin near the confluence of Day and Moore creeks.

From here he had easy access to nearby streams, tributaries and gulches and he was close to the Coffee Creek area of early profitable gold mining activity.

Ed wanted to find the mother lode that carried the gold to the creeks. He made a few trips into Perdue (Milo) to get his mail, then no one saw him for a while. Orme, the sheriff of Jacksonville, and part owner in a mine with Ed, went to Days Creek to see him. Seeing his blue coach, he stopped to inquire. The rancher said he had not seen Ed for nearly two weeks. Orme went to where Ed had camped. There he found Ed sprawled on the floor of the cabin, dead. Samples of ore were nearby where Ed had been working. On the table was a diary with a new notation, "Struck her rich again, by God."

Top right: (standing), Al Schieffelin, Richard Gird & Ed Schieffelin.

An inquest was held and the jury buried Ed by the cabin, but later his wife had him moved to Tombstone as he had requested in his will.

The ore samples that Ed had been working on assayed at $2,000 to the ton; he had indeed struck it rich again.

Ed's obituary appeared in the *Ashland Daily Tidings* May 17, 1898, "Ed Schieffelin's Lonely Death. Edward Schieffelin, the well known prospector and one of the original discoverers of the famous Tombstone Mine in Arizona a number of years ago, was found dead at his cabin about 20 miles east of Canyonville, last Friday. Justice Stock immediately proceeded to the place and held an inquest, the verdict of which was he came to his death from natural causes, presumable heart failure, as no marks of violence appeared on his body He had on his person $68.75 in coin and a splendid gold watch. He appears to have been dead since last Tuesday. The body was in bad condition and he was buried by the jury.

"Ed Schieffelin was raised on a farm on Rogue River in Jackson county, and his career is one full of romance and adventure rarely experienced."

The official report was that Ed died of a heart attack on May 12, 1897. He was 49-years-old.

When Warren heard the news tha' Ed had died and been wrapped in a blue blanket, he asked about the red blanket Sheriff Orme told him there was only a blue blanket. Warren said Ed probably took the red blanket with him and tha whoever found the missing red blanke would also find Ed's big strike.

Those few words Ed scribbled in hi diary "struck her rich again, by God. and the legend of the lost red blanke set off a mining witch hunt tha continues today.

The Schieffelin brothers, Charle Eff and Jay, searched the hills ar gullies for Ed's gold. Ed's wife, Mar secretly made an agreement with M

loore, the man whose cabin Ed had umped, to do some prospecting for her. he corresponded with Mrs. Moore and ıggested that Mrs. Moore write her in 'Mary's) mother's name to avoid tions and notoriety. Mary also dmitted that her husband had told her e was on the right trail for a big find nd his brothers said the ore found at 'ıe cabin was very rich.

Ed's will was firm where and how ıe wanted his money and property lispersed and exactly how he wanted o be buried. This last request shows :d as the man he really was and the way ıe wanted to be remembered. Part of he will is as follows: "I give to my wife, Mary E. Schieffelin, all interests in both real and personal properties, I may die seized on in Alameda and Santa Clara counties, California. Also 15-$1000 University of Arizona bonds. And all other properties I may die seized of, both real and personal wherever the same may be situated, I give to my brother, Jay L. Schieffelin, as trustee.

"I have no children but should anyone at their own expense, prove to the satisfaction of my executors einafter named, to be a child of mine, ach I give the sum of $50.

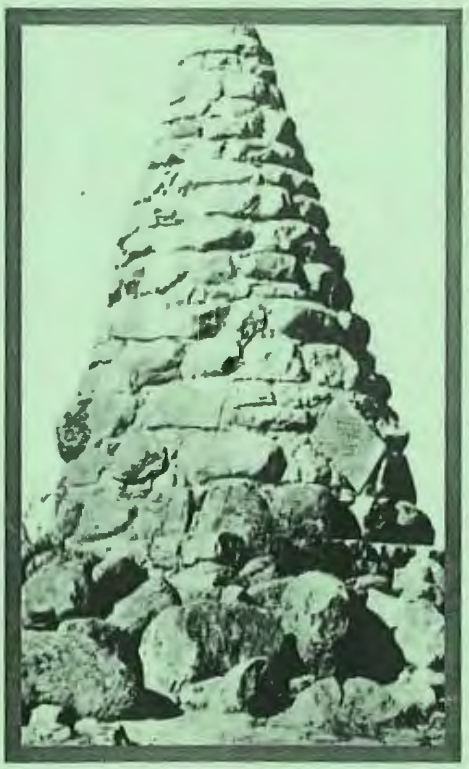
It is my wish, if convenient, to be buried, in the garb of a prospector, my old pick and canteen with me, on top of the granite hills about three miles westerly from the city of Tombstone, Ariz., and a monument such prospectors build when locating a mining claim, built over my grave, and no other monument or slab erected. And that none of my friends wear crepe. Under no circumstances do I want to be buried in any cemetery or graveyard..."

The search for Ed's lost gold mine continues along with the legend of the man who discovered it. Who will find the gold? Is it still hidden in the back hills of Oregon? Maybe time will tell.

(Author's note). Many tales have been written about the Schieffelin story and much has been added to the stories to make them as exciting and saleable as possible. This author has carefully chosen information from early sources nd taken the most accurate accounts. In addition, little has been written about the Schieffelin family. I proudly include that information. B. H.

Sources

Haines, Francis D., Jacksonville, *Biography of a Gold Camp*, 1967. Donation Land Claims. Wallings, A. G. History of Southern Oregon , 1884. *Oregon Sentinel*, December 8, 1866. Mineral & Water rights book 3, pg. 54; book 8 pg. 81-2. Deed book 3 pg. 36. *Ashland Tidings*, December 5, 12, 1879, May 2, 1884, October 23, 1885, October 26, 1888, May 17, 1897. Jackson county mining records: book 8 pg. 81-2, 190, book 6, pg. 68-70; 389, book 27, pg. 159. *Sunday Oregonian*, March 31, 1946, "Lost: Ed's Red Blanket and Rich Gold Mine, article by Dale Vincent. *Sunday Oregonian*, September 4, 1932, Ed-Oregon youth Real "He-Man of West," article by Stewart H. Holbrook. Pioneer Days in Canyonville,V1 August 1968, Vol. 2 1968, "A Letter from Mrs. Schieffelin, San Francisco, Calif. February 15th, 1900. Boyle, Lawrence, *The Ed Schieffelin Story*.



Top: Professional photo of Ed Schieffelin in his mining garb. Bottom: Ed's grave, a 25 foot monument, located three miles west of Tombstone, Arizona, is inscribed: "A dutiful son, A faithful husband, A kind brother, A true friend."

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

GOLD HILL

Some of the very earliest prospecting in Southern Oregon was done along the river near Gold Hill. But not until 1859 and '60, at the time of the famous gold discovery, did the name Gold Hill come into prominence.

In September, 1859, Dan Fisher, a local resident, went hunting. He wandered about until evening, when he came to a large hill and saw a quartz ledge cropping out along the surface of the ground. Somewhat impressed, Fisher carved his name on a nearby tree for identification purposes, intending to return later and investigate. (1)

The following January Thomas Chavner hired a young Iowan to work on his ranch. One day this young man (Hayes) was sent to look for stray horses. While resting on the hill-top, above mentioned, he noticed some beautiful gold quartz lying on the ground. With his pockets full of the ore, Hayes returned and showed the material to Chavner, who offered to pay him well if he kept the secret. However, Hayes went to Jacksonville and failed to hold his tongue; the result was a gold rush terminating in the discovery of the largest quartz lead on the coast found up to that time. (2)

---

1. Oregonian, May 21, 1885
2. Idem.

Chavner made $80,000 out of the discovery, paying Hayes $5,000 for the information. It is interesting to note that Generals Lamerick and Lane sat upon that very ledge while treating with Chief Sam in 1853. Lamerick, previously noted as hot-headed, was a man somewhat given to vehement language; when he learned of the discovery made at that spot he roundly cursed a fate that would pass him by unnoticed at such a short distance. (3)

As early as 1852 some 200 miners were at work near Gold Hill on the Big Bar. During the summer of 1860 a dam was built across the river, but little gold was found in the gravel of the stream bed. In 1875 the Big Bar and Rogue River Mining Company attempted to turn the river and work the Big Bar; but again success eluded the miners. (4)

The quartz discovery of 1859 led to the extraction of some $400,000 from a single pocket of this famous vein; then the trace was lost. (5)

The town of Gold Hill grew up on the scene of these mining activities, having in 1920, a population of 422. (6)

---

3. Idem.
4. Walling, Op. Cit., 378-79
5. Victor, Oregon and Washington, 335
6. Blue Book, 1929-30

CHAPTER IV

THE CITY OF GOLD HILL

McArthur mentions the city of Gold Hill in conjunction with the hill where the gold was discovered, and only states that the city was named for the hill.[1] At the time of the gold discovery, it is possible that some settlers did live within the present boundaries of Gold Hill. It is known that soon after people were living there, for at least one house in that area dates back to the 1870's.[2]

On January 7, 1884, Thomas Chavner and his wife, Rose, deeded to the public the land for streets and alleys for the city. The plat was laid out in blocks of 320 feet by 200 feet, with lots of 50 feet by 100 feet.[3]

Though the town was not incorporated until February 12, 1895,[4] the coming of the railroad stimulated its growth. By 1887, the Southern Pacific Railroad completed the former Oregon and California road between Roseburg and San Francisco,[5] and located one of its depots in Gold Hill. Aside from the usual

---

[1] Lewis A. McArthur, Oregon Geographic Names, (Binfords and Mort for the Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon, 1944, 2nd Edition). pp. 228-29.

[2] The house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Marsden, 494 7th St., Gold Hill, Oregon.

[3] Marsden, property abstract.

[4] Oregon Blue Book, (Salem, Oregon, 1967-68.).

[5] Dorothy O. Johansen, Empire of the Columbia, 2nd edition, (Harper & Row, New York, 1957). p. 313.

growth stimulated by a railroad, this one evoked social comments. In the 1906-07 issues of The Gold Hill News, many mentions are made in the personal columns that, "So-and-so passed through town this morning on the train."[6]

Gold mining continued to be one of the important commercial ventures, and the men and their families would come into Gold Hill from the surrounding creeks and hills. The 1906-07 issues of The Gold Hill News were full of news of new strikes, or renewed vigor in mines that have been in operation. Many of the mines were owned by absentee owners from the East and operated by local miners.[7]

One such strike was five miles south of Gold Hill on Kane's Creek. This was the Revenue Pocket, which paid around $100,000 to its discoverers, Al, Ed, and Enos Rhoten. The Rhoten brothers were big spenders. There is a story that one night they were having a party in a Medford Saloon. At closing time, they bought the saloon from its owner to keep it open all night, casually laying the money on the bar. When morning came, they gave it back to the original owner.[8]

While the Rhoten brothers were able to "smell" gold pockets, and made many successful strikes, their money dwindled away through lavish spending. Mr. Floyd Lance remembers working

---

[6] The Gold Hill News, Gold Hill, Oregon, May 4, 1906 to p. 19, 1907. Vol. 9. Courtesy of Mrs. Paul Thompson.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Eva Hamilton, "Gold Mining - The Area's First Chapter," Medford Mail Tribune, July 21, 1963. No. 104.

bent – In an elevated flume or sluice, a "bent" is one support structure of the trestle. A bent was usually constructed of three or more vertical support posts and two cross-brace members.

booming – Used at placer claims where permanent water was not plentiful. It involved the accumulation (with dams) and sudden release (by collapsible "splash dams" or "self-shooters") of a sufficiently large supply of water to undertake placer mining.

China pump or *Chinese pump* – A water-powered sump pump utilizing a chain or belt of paddles or buckets; an irrigation device native to southeastern China.

clean-up – The periodic recovery of the "amalgam" from a hydraulic sluice system. Usually a clean-up was undertaken at least three times a season in southwestern Oregon. In large operations it might be as often as every two weeks.

current wheel – A paddle wheel powered by the flow of a river or stream; often connected to a Chinese pump or other water-transfer device in the floor of a hydraulic mine, especially those located in or adjacent to the streambed (i.e., behind a wing dam).

deflector – Lever-aimed tip of a hydraulic mining nozzle; used to swivel the nozzle and thereby change the direction of the pressurized spray of water.

elevator – A pipe used to move placer deposits or tailings to a higher elevation sluice system by means of pressurized water.

flume – A wooden trough used to transport water for mining purposes; an aqueduct.

freeboard – The vertical distance between the optimum water level in a ditch and the top of the adjacent berm.

giant – An iron nozzle from which high-pressure water escaped in a powerful spray, aimed at consolidated placer deposits. (Also known variously as a "goose neck," "globe monitor," "dictator," "chief," "knuckle-joint," etc., after the terminology of commercial manufacturers or local inventors.)

grizzly – An iron (or sometimes wooden) screen or grate; used in a sluice system to separate larger-sized waste material from the gold-bearing "fines."

ground sluice – A linear excavation within a placer mine, usually down to bedrock, which is used for gold recovery in lieu of (or in addition to) a wooden sluice system.

"gumboot miner" – Nineteenth- and early-20th-century slang term for a hydraulic miner, as opposed to an underground or "hardrock" miner; coming from their use of waterproof boots while working in the semi-flooded conditions of the washing pit.

headbox – Sometimes called a "pressure box" or "bulkhead"; a wooden structure located adjacent to a lateral ditch and directly upslope from a hydraulic mine. The box served as a small reservoir, feeding ditch water into the steel pipe which led down to the mine.

hydraulic mining – The process by which a spray of high-pressure water is brought to bear on the bank of a placer deposit, collapsing it and washing the material through a gold recovery system. (Also known as "scientific mining" during the 19th century.)

"John" – From "John Chinaman," a derogatory term used by Euroamerican miners and others when speaking of Chinese immigrants.

lateral – The main ditch/flume system used to transport water (often for many miles) from the place of intake to the mining claim.

miner's inch – The standard measure of water volume used for the purposes of deciding water rights and constructing water delivery systems. A miner's inch equals the amount of water passing through the one-inch square opening of a two-inch thick plank with a steady flow of water standing six inches deep above the opening, the total quantity escaping through the hole equal to 2,274 cubic feet in a twenty-four-hour period. Until 1890 there was much geographic variability in the definition of a miner's inch. In the 1880s there was a "South Yuba inch," a "Smartsville inch," etc.

monitor – See "giant."

pelton wheel – A metal, water-powered wheel (with buckets divided and shaped to increase the revolving velocity) used to generate hydro-electricity from small streams. Pelton wheels were used to provide illumination and other electrical power to late-19th-century hydraulic mines.

penstock – The main "feeder pipe" between lateral ditch and "giant" nozzle; usually made of riveted sheet-metal segments and with one or more "Y" junctions leading to as many nozzles.

placer – Alluvial or colluvial deposits which are known or believed to contain gold or other valuable metals.

quicksilver – Mercury (Hg), the liquid metal used to amalgamate with and recover fine particles of gold. The mining of cinnabar (mercury ore) was inextricably linked with its use in the gold recovery process.

race – Term used by some English-speaking hydraulic miners (e.g., New Zealand, Australia) for water delivery features like ditches and flumes.

riffles – The lining along the bottom surface of a sluice system used to capture the waterborne gold; usually made of wooden slats or blocks.

siphon – Actually an inverted siphon, used to transfer water from one side of a steep draw or canyon to the other by means of a V-shaped length of steel pipe; not a true siphon since no vacuum or suction was necessary.

sluice box – Wooden troughs, with riffles, used to wash and separate the gold from placer deposits. Some sluice systems were quite long, composed of many troughs "telescoping" into the next trough.

sluice water channel – An inclined, man-made stream which led down from a lateral ditch to the washing pit. Unlike the water in a penstock, the stream was unconfined and did not pass through a giant. The sluice water channel brought water directly to the mine for use in the sluice system; it was used when there was a surplus of water not needed for the giants.

sniping – Miners' jargon for small-scale placer mining; sometimes the reworking of placer tailings for gold which was overlooked or lost by the previous operators.

tailings – Waste material from any mining operation; in hydraulic mining the term "tailings" or "slickens" referred to the boulders, cobbles, gravel, and silt removed from the washing pit and usually redeposited in a nearby stream or often as linear mounds. The term "slickens" was most often used to describe the smaller gravel and silt which was carried downstream from the mine.

tailrace – Another term (especially in New Zealand) for the tailings sluice.

undercurrent – The portion of a sluice system which receives the water and "fines" which drop through the grizzly; often set perpendicular to the main sluice and tailings sluice, the lower velocity water washed the small-sized material over a series of quicksilver-coated riffles which captured the gold.

washing pit – The main excavation of a hydraulic mine; often very large and deep, depending on the extent of high-value placer deposits.

wing dam – An L-shaped rock and/or wooden coffer dam, built within the bed of a "live" stream so as to divert the flow from a section of the streambed and enable mining to take place.

Calloway & Fink prior owners

ASSESSMENT & PLANNING DETAILS

Account Details | Sales | Deed Card
Overlay Report | Permit Details | Tax Report

Click to zoom map to this taxlot.

Dunrovening Mine

(Holifield? place)

– Account 1-063176-5

Map & TaxLot	363W36D 600 pdf
Tax Code	6-04
Acreage	5.08
Zoning	RR-5
Land Class	RT 5.00 Ac FP 0.08 Ac TS 0.00 Ac
Property Class	409
Stat Class	000
Unit ID	139543-2
Maintenance Area	3
Neighborhood	000
Study Area	11
Account Status	ACTIVE
Tax Status	Assessable
Sub Type	NORMAL
MS Park ID	
Owner	PAULSEN DAN B/DEANNA C
Situs Address	6144 OLD STAGE RD CENTRAL POINT/COUNTY R
Mailing Address	PAULSEN DAN B/DEANNA C PO BOX 3481 CENTRAL POINT OR, 97502

– Associated Taxlots 1 Acct

Tax Code 6-04	MS	3-014119-1 363W36D 600 ACTIVE
Acreage	*Manufactured Structure*	

– 363W36D 600 Totals 2 Imp

Taxlot Acreage	5.08

3-014119-1 Improvements

Building # 1	1976 672 SqFt Single wide

3-014119-1 Improvements

Manufactured Structure # 1	1976 BILTMORE X222153

363u 36L-600

ACCOUNT NO. 63176-5

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENT, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON

MAP & PARCEL

PARENT 485 [illegible]

SECTION	TOWNSHIP S	RANGE W.M.	AERIAL NO.	CODE
LOT NO.	BLOCK NO.	SUB.		

LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DEED RECORD YEAR	VOLUME	PAGE	ACRES REMAINING
Paulsen, Dan Bernard & Deanna Colleen and Wolfield, Robert [illegible] and Wolfield, Lloyd [illegible] & Paulsen, Dan Bernard & Deanna Colleen and Karlas, James A & Annette (?)	1973	323	Part of 395 Being Pt of 1974 O#-6856 JV 79-04224	
	O.R.		Part of 89-07923 (Note)	
Paulsen, Dan Bernard & Deanna Colleen and Karlas, James A & Annette	O.R.		Part of 87-26230 JV 88-03023D	
Paulsen, Dan Bernard & Deanna Colleen	O.R. O.R.		Parts of 87-26230 89-09257 JV 89-08983B	
Paulsen, Dan Bernard & Deanna Colleen (½) and Karlas, James A & Annette (½)	O.R. O.R. O.R.		Parts of 87-26230 89-09257 89-09258 JV 89-08984B	
THE FOLLOWING REPLACES THE ABOVE DESCRIPTION	O.R.		90-11290 (Note)	
			RE-MAP JV 91-05242H	
Paulsen, Dan Bernard & Deanna Colleen	O. R.		Part of 92-33704 J V 93-01437A	
(ANNEXATION ORD NO 368-96 DATED 6-5-96) NOTE				

Re ENOS [ENIC] M. RHOTEN

Born February 15, 1852 Died at his Kane Creek home December 12, 1931
Cause of death = "apoplexy" Occupation = "miner"

Interview of brother James Albert "Al" Rhoten December 1931. [Al was 6'5"]

"Wherever he found color he followed it, all through the Southern Oregon hills, with pick, shovel and pan. He was always looking for gold. He followed until he found it." Pointing with his giant hand toward the dark canyons of Kane Creek being drenched by a cold December rain, Al Rhoten paused in the preparation of his Thursday night supper to explain the luck of his brother, Enos "Enic" M. Rhoten, who died last week, a poor man in a little frame shack on the mountain side from which he had recovered gold amounting to more than $200,000.

Enic, as he was known to all miners, found his first pocket on Blackwell Hill. "When he was seven he was going for the cows," Al recalled turning toward the stove in the corner of the cabin to the pan bread baking on the red hot lids. "Enic followed the color and found $150 worth, I guess - that was a long time ago."

"Enic was past 79 when he died. He lay sick three years. He never complained, Enic never did." Tears for an instant clouded the eyes of the huge sandy haired man, described by those who knew the Rhoten brothers best as the 'spitting image' of Enic. "He didn't feel so bad before he died, just could not move. Old age I guess."

"Enic found his largest pocket on Gold Hill. He panned $17,000 from it." But the largest of all, Al admitted, he found with his help. It yielded more than $100,000 [the Revenue Mine] and was found on Kane Creek where the cabins of the Rhoten boys now stand. Galls, Sardine, Foots, and Kane Creeks and all the sections neighboring Gold Hill and Grants Pass were mined by the Rhoten brothers and their father, John, who had crossed the plains from Iowa by oxen team in 1859. "The richest pockets have been found but there is still gold in them mountains," Al believes and he is going to find it after a while.

Enic Rhoten, hunter and fighter too, was known not only for bigness of gold pockets and heart, but also for the tracks he left upon the soil. Wherever his footprint was seen, miners turned away knowing the gold was gone already. His shoes were made to order, their measurements never revealed, but their proportions were as familiar to his friends as the broad brimmed hat he wore to town. He was "as long below the pockets as are most men from toe to crown", as he was described. Enic measured six feet eleven inches in his socks. His heart was as big as his body and his gold went as easily as it came. There was always an open bar in the saloon when Rhoten appeared there. If the owner objected, he bought the place, sourdoughs claim. They tell the story of a night in Grants Pass when the proprietor chose to close the doors and Enic wasn't through with his drinking and neither were his friends. The proprietor was insistent so Enic bought the place for $50,000. Free whiskey and beer were served throughout the night. No one seems to know what became of the investment. Just another saloon purchased following the discovery of yet another big pocket. When the gold was all spent, Enic went for more

and he usually found it. He always took a different route to a pocket, not covering up his trail. He worked so quietly that a workman claims Enic removed an $800 pocket a few rods from the McDonald ranch crew without his operations being known.

On May 1, 1873, Enic enlisted in company C, First Brigade of the Oregon Mounted Volunteers under Captain Joseph Heyzer. Enic fought in the Modoc War and when he surrendered to death last week a bullet received in an early battle was still lodged in his chest. His service time was short as the company disbanded June 18th of the same year. Memories too, stayed with him until the end. Several times during the last week as he lay in his barren shack the old miner was heard to shout "The Indians are coming!"

Tuesday afternoon with a simple ceremony they returned Enic to the earth with burial in the Gold Hill Rock Point Cemetery. And now as night darkens the little shack across the canyon from Al's, Enic's old coal oil lamp is still lit by Nancy Ellen Rhoten his wife of over 32 years."

Nuggets of News

GOLD HILL HISTORICAL SOCIETY
gold discovered 1860
recording the past-for the future
1986

P. O. Box 26
Gold Hill, Ore. 97525
325 Second Ave.

In recent months we have had several inquiries about Enic (as he was known) Rhoten. The following article will tell a little about Enic and his remarkable family.

Now step back in time 130 years to the wild wooly west. When the valley was in its youth, gold and whiskey was abundant and women were few. A time when the laws were as crude as the make shift cabins the old pioneers and miners constructed to live in. Back to a time when bar room brawls, murders and claim jumping were common place.

The Rhotens crossed the plains in an ox driven wagon to Oregon in 1859. They brought their six children, John, Mary, Enic (Enoch Enos), Cynthia, Rachel and Louisa Jane. Upon their arrival, they settled in Douglas County, Oregon. While living in Douglas County, another son, Abraham was born November 24, 1860. One year later they moved to Jackson County where they secured a homestead upon Kanes Creek. Their homeplace was about two miles up Kanes Creek in a beautiful meadow surrounded by oak and pine trees. Three more children were born in to them, James Albert, William H. and Emma.

When John Rhoten wasn't hunting for gold, he hired out to the different farmers in the area. John worked for Thomas Chavner on his large farm at the Dardanelles. He plowed, killed hogs, chopped wood, chased cows or what ever else Chavner needed done.

During 1875 John traded his work at $1.25 per day for goods at the Dardanelles store. Some of the items he purchased were; 12 bushels of barley @ 62¢, 800 pounds of hay $8.00, 1 sack of flour $1.12½, 1 plug of tobacco $1.00, 22 lbs. of bacon $3.52, 20 lb shoulder $2.80 and 1 horse for $35.00. He also bartered cord wood to Chavner, he received the magnificent sum of $1.00 per cord!

Enic also worked for the Chavners. He worked for Rosie Chavner for 1 1/4 days and received $1.87½

During the 1880's, the Rhotens concentrated on mining. They found placers, quartz and even filed on a cinnabar claim. The boys continued mining after their father died in 1887. Enic and his brothers knew every nook and cranny on Kane Creek. They all started "pocket hunting" at an early age. Enic found his first pocket while hunting cows on Blackwell Hill. He was 10 years old at the time and made $150.00. This was probably when gold fever hit him.

It is said that Enic could smell gold. He originated the art of "pocket hunting". His method was used by thousands of quartz miners. Enic studied the geology and geography of the Rogue valley and knew where gold should be.

Gold has certain characteristics, depending on whether it is in a quartz vein, clay seam, iron seam or an ancient river bed. It is essential for a pocket hunter to carry a magnifying glass. Quartz gold is scraggly with rough sharp edges and sometimes has quartz is attached. The gold found in clay has a soft yellowish color and when found in iron it takes on a dark tint with oxidized iron particles. Gold from ancient river channels is smooth, worn and flatten in appearance. Gold has finger prints, so to speak, by studying its characteristics a geologist can tell you where it was found.

The first step in finding a pocket is to find a "trace", or the trail of gold particles that are found scattered on the mountain side. These gold particles have been carried down from a higher elevation. You follow the trace up the hill taking two samples one from each side of the trace and put them in separate bags. Next you find the nearest available water and pan the samples. Under careful inspection with the aid of your glass it is easy to see what kind of gold you have discovered. Taking sample after sample repeat the process until you reach a point that is barren of

gold. Then you go back down to where you again find gold and dig there until you reach the pocket.

Whenever Enic needed money he would don his loppy brimmed hat he called "old lucky" disappear nto the woods, carrying his a pick, shovel, pan, and leather bags. He criss crossed the hills and gulches in his never ending search for the coveted yellow metal. Rhoten was part hunter with the spirit of the old Mountain men who came before him. He would stay in the untamed hills for weeks at a time. But when he returned he always had gold.

Rhoten used a mortar to break down the gold from the rock. He stored his gold in jars and systematically numbered each of his samples so he knew just where he had found them.

Rhoten mined every gulch and stream including Galls, Sardine, Foots, Kanes, Graves Creeks and the Rogue and Applegate Rivers.

He usually worked alone quietly and methodically, in the wilds of Southern Oregon, never returning to a pocket using the same trail. He did leave very distinguishing foot prints where ever he went. The size of his shoes was never revealed, but they had to be special ordered. Whenever a miner saw his tracks, they would leave, knowing the gold was gone.

He was quite a story teller and had a witty sense of humor. Many a miner listened attentively as he spun his tales of adventure hoping to gain some of his vast knowledge of the science of pocket hunting. He was highly respected and admired by the miners.

Even though Enos was a kind ole soul, he was ver known to walk away from a fight if he thought ne was in the right.

He wasn't always on the right side of the law either. In October of 1889 he robbed an Indian of $10.00 on the road between Gold Hill and Willow Springs. He was thrown in jail, where he spent the night. His mother went to Jacksonville the next day and posted his $200.00 bail, Enos was released. He failed to appear for his arraignment and his bail was forfeited. Sheriff James Birdseye came out to Kane Creek and arrested him. He was sentenced that December, to one year in the state penitentiary. As soon as he got out he went back to mining.

Another brush with the law came in April of 1915. It seems he and his long time friend John Knotts was hired by the widow Fennel to kill and dress some hogs. In return they were to receive a portion of the meat. When the work was done she refused to give them their share. The boys got into a little tanglefoot for courage and returned to her cabin. They proceeded to raise a ruckus and the sheriff was called. They were arrested and fined $25.00 each. They never did get their "grub steak" or "pork steak" if you prefer! 😊

Rhoten tried his luck at farming, moving to a 160 acre farm in the Applegate Valley in the spring of 1912. At that time he also ran a general store. He moved to the homeplace on Kane Creek in 1915 and again took to the hills in search of gold.

Through the years, the local newspapers ran articles about the "Lucky Rhoten Brothers" and another find, much like the following article found in the *Mail Tribune* dated Dec. 8, 1908.

STRUCK A NEW POCKET

"Every once in a while after disappearing for a few weeks, the Rhoten brothers of Gold Hill show up with a lot of rich rock and pure gold, which they have dug out of a pocket somewhere in the hills of Southern Oregon. Sometimes they have hundreds of dollars sometimes more, sometimes not so much but there is usually enough to keep the "pot boiling" for a time and leave enough to outfit another prospecting expedition.

The latest find is probably the biggest they have yet made. In the Kane Creek district the other day, Enoch, George and Albert Rhoten found a pocket that was estimated yielding between $8,000 and $10,000. It is said that some of it was so nearly pure gold that it wouldn't "break" and had to be pried off the side walls with sharp instruments. One piece exhibited at Gold Hill was two inches wide, nearly half an inch thick and several inches high and was almost pure gold, having but a few bits of quartz scattered through it.

The Rhoten brothers have leased the land upon which the pocket was found and are following the vein in hopes of striking more of the yellow metal."

The Gold Hill Miner May 3, 1895

"E. Roten, the well-known and most successful miner is again in the hills and closing up rapidly on a rich trace. When Enoch gets a trace of the hidden treasure he never stops to eat or sleep until the game is bagged."

The Rhotens filed some 48 different claims during the time they hunted gold. Some of the mines they located and were associated with were; Big Horn, Grand Paw, Big Bar Bonanza, Gold Bug, Manzanita, Mountain Lion, Millionaire and the famous Revenue that yielded nearly $100,000.00.

Enic had a heart as big as his 6 foot 11 3/4" stature. There was always an open house when he was in a saloon. Many stories have been told about him buying bars so he could continue drinking and partying with his many friends. His great nephew, Dick Rhoten, related the story of him buying a saloon on D street in Grants Pass. As Rhoten and his buddies were partying hardy, a young man came into the saloon and told him about being rudely treated by the butcher next door. Enic went to the butcher shop and bought it for him.

ENOS RHOTEN

This photograph was found in volume three of Gaston's Centennial History of Oregon 1811 to 1911. It was taken during the time Enos lived in the Applegate Valley.

A couple of other stories told to the author by his nephew, are as follows; One time Enic had been missing for a couple of weeks. Ella, his wife finally found him in a Jacksonville bar nursing a hangover. When they went out the door, he took the jar of nuggets he had with him and threw them in the street, saying the town might as well have the rest of it. Then let loose with an uproarious laugh as men, women and children scrambled in the streets after the nuggets.

On an other occasion, Enos heard of a big business proposition in San Francisco. He decked himself out in a top hat and suit and headed out. When Ella went to town for groceries a couple of weeks later Enic arrived riding a freight train. His top hat was smashed flat and his cloths ripped to shreds. He went directly to the nearest saloon, where his credit was always good, got him a pint of whiskey and headed for Kane Creek.

He tells another story about the time Uncle Enic built Dick's father Carl and his cousin a sluice box. He lead the boys to a spot that he knew had gold and showed them how to use the sluice. The next day the boys told their uncle that they had been robbed. Enic was certain that it was a Chinaman living in the area that had got their "grub steak". He told the boys to take his big fuzzy dog with them and hide in the bushes that night and wait. When the guy comes, sick the dog on him. Around midnight, here came the Chinaman. The boys let go with "sick 'em". That ole dog tore into him and chased him down the creek nipping at his rear. Enic lay in waiting not far from the boys, then proceeded to wail the tar out of him. He never came back up the creek.

There are numerous stories about Enic Rhoten, many of them are humorous anecdotes that reflect life during the early days of reckless and hearty living. Ole Enic was known far and wide by the old timers of the valley.

Rhoten lay sick in bed in his old cabin on Kane Creek three years before finally dying Saturday December 12, 1931 of apoplexy. At the time of his death, he was still carrying a bullet in his chest that he had received in the Modoc Indian War of 1873. He served in the first brigade, Company C under Captain Joseph Heyzer.

Enic's immeasurable generosity cost him the great sums of money he earned mining. His last days were spent in poverty. The pension he received from his service for the government was his main means of support.

His eyes held the knowledge that many a miner wished he had. His uncanny ability to find a pocket went with him to his grave. He was one of the most picturesque characters of all time, and was known as the father of pocket hunting. He is credited with taking more gold out of the hills of Jackson County than any other individual.

The next time you head up Kane Creek, listen carefully. You just might hear his laughter echoing down through the canyon. Enic's memory will live forever in the hills of Southern Oregon's gold country.

The Rhoten family were not only endowed with the gift to find gold, they were also very tall. Their height and weight is included with the family genealogy that was found while researching this story. If you have additional information please drop it by the office.

John R. Rhoten
height: 6' 7 3/4" weight: 185 lbs.
born: Ohio, March 6, 1817
died: May 22, 1887 age 70 on Kanes Creek
from injuries sustained from a kick in the abdomen by a horse.
buried: Jacksonville Cemetery

Elizabeth Hudson Rhoten
height: 4' 9" weight: 250 lbs.
born: Indiana February 9 or 11, 1826
died: October 4, 1919 age 93 at Talent
buried: Jacksonville Cemetery

John and Elizabeth's children are listed on next page

John Howard Rhoten
height: 6' 5½" weight: 185 lbs.
born: Iowa, ca. 1849 or 1850
lived in Siskiyou County when his father died in 1887
died: possibly in Siskiyou County, CA
He had at least one child named Carl

Mary Lavina Rhoten Marden (Mardon)
height: 6' 2½" weight: 195 lbs.
born: Iowa 1851
married: Dave Marden May 11, 1865, at the home of George Ingram
died: January 10, 1906 age 56 at Gold Hill
buried: Jacksonville Cemetery
children:
John born March 1866 in CA
George born April 1869 in CA

Enos M. Rhoten
height: 6' 11 3/4" weight: 198 lbs.
born: Iowa February 15, 1852
married: Nancy Ellen Conger Gale October 1, 1898
died: December 12, 1931 age 79 Kane Creek
buried: Rock Point Cemetery
child: Ida May Rhoten LaClair born 1899 in OR
(died from accidental gunshot wound 1941 buried Rock Point)
step children:
Roy Gale born May 1886 in OR died Tehama, CA 1916
Noria Gale born January 1888 in OR
Mary Gale born March 1890 in OR

Cynthia A. Rhoten
height: 6' 1 3/4" weight: 162 lbs.
born: Iowa June 1854
died: January 5, 1878
buried: Jacksonville Cemetery

Rachel K. Rhoten Coen
height: 6' 3/4" weight: 150 lbs.
born: Iowa 1856
married: Simon F. Coen (Cohen) March 11, 1872 at the house of J.W. Manning
died: October 18, 1929 age 73 at Seattle, WA
buried: Probably Seattle
children: Unknown

Louisa Jane Rhoten (Eliza)
height: 6' 3 1/4" weight: 125 lbs.
born: Iowa 1858
died: April 13 or 14, 1899 age 41 Kane Creek
buried: Jacksonville Cemetery

Abraham L. Rhoten
height: 6' 6 1/4" weight: 200 lbs.
born: Douglas County November 24, 1860
married: Josephine Enyart Ford April 21, 1887 at the home of John Buckley
died: August 20, 1934 at Salem, OR
buried: Logtown Cemetery
children:
Archie L. born November 1892 in OR
S. Jesse born November 1894 in OR
step children:
Josie Ford born June 1886 in OR
Wilborn Ford born August 1881 in OR
Sarah Ford Banister born February 1878 in OR

James Albert (Al) Rhoten
height: 6' 5 3/4" weight: 189 lbs.
born: Kanes Creek June 15, 1862
married: Nora (Noretta) Cole July 1, 1907
died: February 11, 1944 age 81 at Gold Hill
buried: Eastwood I.O.O.F. Cemetery Medford
children:
James born 1906 in OR
William born 1907 in OR
Roy E. born 1909 in OR
daughter born September 21, 1913 Kanes Creek
Al had another daughter born in OR

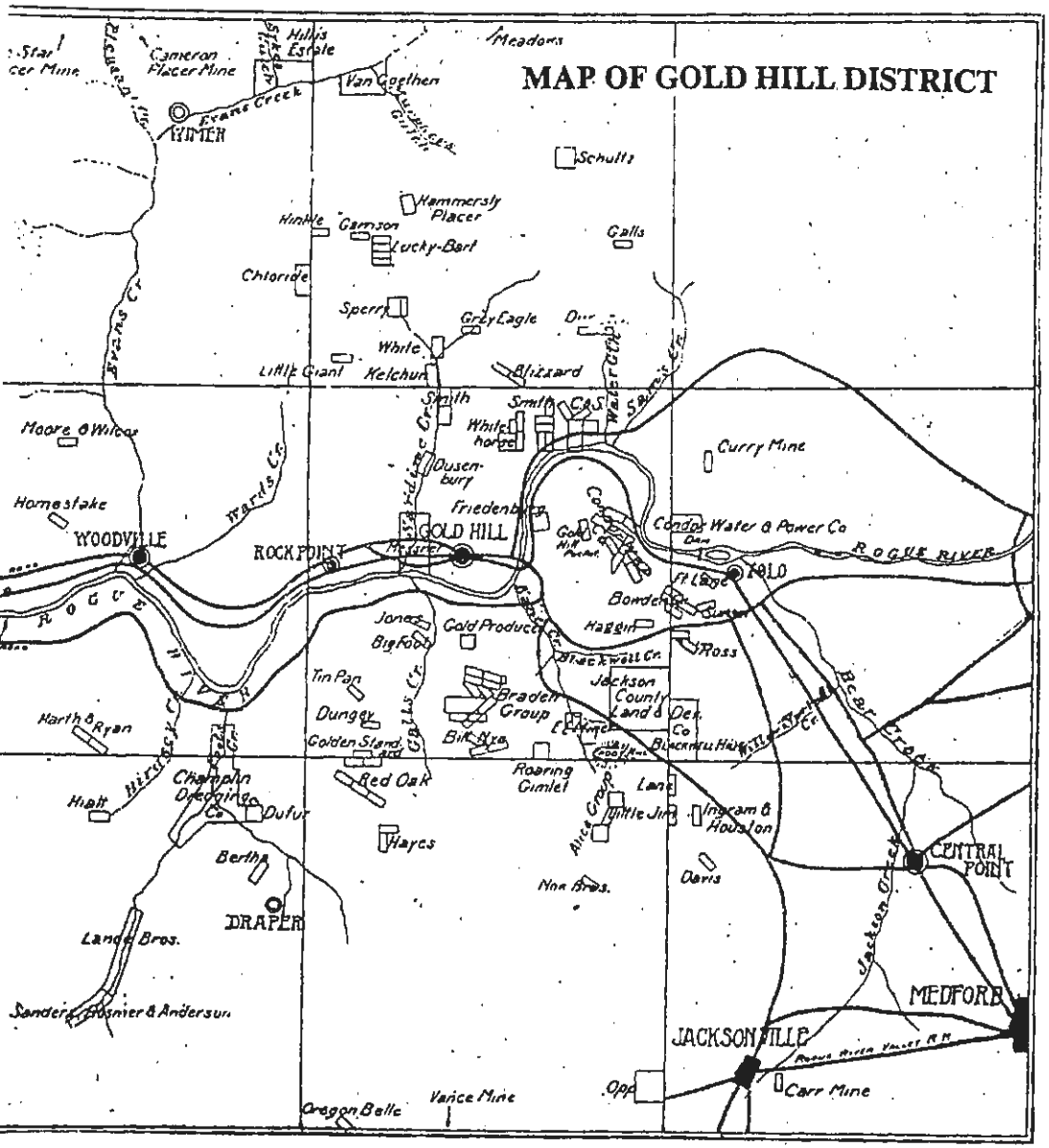
William H. Rhoten
height: 6' 9 3/4" weight: 222½ lbs.
born: Kanes Creek 1866
married: Lura Clark August 5, 1891
at the home of J.M. Jones
died: Unknown possibly Siskiyou County, CA
buried: Unknown

Emma Francis Rhoten Boggis
height: 6' 4½" weight: 188 lbs.
born: Kanes Creek Born February 22, 1868
married: Alfred Boggis December 24, 1891 at the house of John DeRoboam
died: September 24, 1938 age 70 at Gold Hill
buried: Jacksonville Cemetery
children:
Arthur born 1894 in OR
Mary born 1896 in OR
Johnnie born 1898 in OR

John Edward (Ed) Rhoten (grandson of John & Elizabeth but raised as their own son, the 1880 census verifies this Elizabeth would have been 47 when he was born)
born: Kane Creek July 30, 1876
married: Ada Swinden July 19, 1911 by Judge J.B.R. Morelock Justice of the Peace
died: October 28, 1962 age 86 at Jacksonville
buried: Rock Point Cemetery
children:
Aaron Rhoten date of birth unknown
Elliot Rhoten date of birth unknown died in 1960
Daughter's married name Mrs. Saxton Cleveland of Santa Ana, CA

George W. Rhoten (grandson of John & Elizabeth but raised as their own. Elizabeth would have been 58 when George was born)
born: Kane Creek April 1887
died: February 10, 1910 age 23 at Gold Hill of the measles
buried: Rock Point Cemetery

A special thank you goes to Ruby Lacy and Lida Childers, who without their help I could not have compiled this information. Thank you both for letting me pick your brains and take you away from your never ending task of compiling records for generations to come.
These two ladies each do the work of eight people. Together they have compiled over 100 volumes of statistics on Jackson Co. Books include census records, naturalizations, marriages, divorces, cemeteries, wills, probates, guardianships and the list goes on and on. For a complete inventory of their work see the price list we have posted on the bulletin board at the museum.



Dec 30 1911

THE following is a list of mining properties in the region contiguous to Gold Hill, classified as to their respective districts:

Kanes Creek: Revenue, Alice, Mendenhall, Roaring Gimlet, Braden, Millionaire, Centennial placer, and many others; also the Hughes and Householder lime quarries.

Galls Creek: Bill Nye, recently purchased by a powerful French syndicate, operating mines in all parts of the world; five stamps will soon be in operation. Gold Standard, Red Oak, Rattlesnake, Kubli, Tin Pan, Burns & Duffield, H. D. Jones, Last Chance, and Big Foot.

Foots Creek: Champlin Dredging Co., Black Channel placer, Lanco Bros. placer, Dixie Queen, Bertha, Horseshoe, Swaker, Hummingbird, and many others.

Sardine Creek: Little Giant, Black Hawk, Grey Eagle, Lucky Bart group, Corporal G, Garrison, Haff group, Hinckle, Smith placer, Dusenbury placer, and many others; this creek placers its entire length.

Rogue River Hills: Fairview, Blizzard, White Horse, Sylvanite, Trustbuster, Pactolian, Garfield (iron), Fleming-Ward (iron).

Gold Hill Mountain: Gold Hill ledge, Copper Queen, Whitney, Fisher, Dikeman and many others.

From: kerby@western-stories.com
To: "Janet" <jjssss2@charter.net>
Date: 06/26/2011 05:20:43 EDT
Subject: **Re: Gold Hill Historical Society**

Hi Janet,

Good to meet you today and thanks for your help on the Hammersly family.

I have spent this evening going through the legal descriptions of all the known Gold Hill District mines (all 250 plus of them!).

Though there are a lot of mines in the vicinity of Galls and Kane, I have managed to narrow the location down to a single mine. What we are looking at here is definitely part of the Braden Mine. Though the "heart" of the mine was located in Section 27, as near as I can discover, there were at least 14 claims in the Braden Group and they took in not only Section 27, but also Section 28 and Section 34. The ridgeline you are seeing from home runs through Section 28 in the west and then to the south into 34. As near as I have been able to discover, there were at least 6 distinct adits (ie. tunnels) on the Braden, the majority of them running in a vertical line up the ridgeline. What you are seeing is probably the highest of the these workings. Obviously, there were also other workings on the claims, but the majority were surface cuts and incline shafts and are therefore not really visible.

I am including below, the section on the Braden from the mss. I am working on, which overviews all of the info. I have on the Braden. Apart from an undated report made by DOGAMI in the late 1940's or 1950's (that sheds no light on the mine other than basic geology), there is nothing I have uncovered about the Braden to indicate any activity after about 1916. I had also asked Dennis if he had uncovered anything after that period and he had told me that the last mention he had seen also was around that period as well, so we must presume that she was one of the numerous casualties of WW1 era inflation which increased operating costs in an era where the price of gold was fixed. I also know that the entire mill was sent to the Ashland Mine, so there can be no doubt that THAT was the end.

Kerby

Braden Mine

Alternate Names: None
Drainage System: Kane Creek
Major Commodities: Gold, Silver
Trace Commodities: Arsenic, Lead, Copper
Host Rock: Hornblendite, Schist, Amphibolite
Legal Description: 36 South, 3 West, Section 27, SE 1/4
GPS: 42° 24' 25" North : 123° 3' 7" West
Elevation: 1350 feet

The Braden Mine was located around 1875 by B. A. Knott of Gold Hill who began the early development of the mine by treating the ore with an arrastre. Following the location by Knott, the mine went through a sucession of early owners, including Dr. James Braden for whom the mine was eventually named, and also Dr. A.W. Cornelius of San Francisco. Another early owner was Dee (Dillard) Horn who was the son of James and

Luann Horn, early settlers on Galls Creek. Dee Horn lived on his family's homestead, raised a family and made his way mostly by mining and farming. He was said to have an uncanny nose for gold and in addition to owning the Braden around 1885, he also owned the Old Gold and the Home Mine. The Braden Mine was located about a mile and a half up Kane Creek (known in early records as T'Vault Creek for early pioneer William G. T'Vault) and is today on private property.

In 1900, Braden sold the mine to Dr. C.R. Ray who later lived at Tolo. That year, the doctor had been sent to Alaska by his wealthy brother, Colonel Frank H. Ray, for the possibility of investing in some Alaskan gold mines. When he found nothing of substantial value, C.W. telegraphed his brother and told him that he would be returning home empty handed. Not wishing that the trip be for nothing, the Colonel persuaded his brother to take a look at a mine in Southern Oregon which he had heard about. That mine was the Braden.

By 1902, the Ray brothers had decided that a way to make the mine very profitable would be to deliver electricity to the site. However, at that time, there was no electricity in the immediate vicinity of the mine. Under Oregon's water laws of 1899, the ability to divert and dam water for the purpose of developing hydro-electricity for mining is considered to be a granted right, so with no electricity available to purchase, amongst much snickering of the locals who believed that harnessing the mighty Rogue River was impossible, the Rays set out to build their own dam for the purpose of developing power. Initially, the brothers wished to build their dam near the town of Gold Hill, but after the city fathers wanted too much money for a piece of property, the Rays decided to look elsewhere and were contacted by a local miner named Dan Condor who had a placer mine four miles upstream of Gold Hill, at what was then popularly known as Tolo. Seeing the benefit of the installation of such a dam, Condor immediately entered into a business deal with C.W. Ray. As Frank Ray was an organizer and vice president of the American Tobacco Company, he had no problem raising the capital for the venture and in 1902, he sold stock on the New York Stock Exchange for a company called Condor Water and Power Company to help fund the construction.

The project got off the ground by the Fall of 1902 with the construction of a coffer dam to divert the waters of the Rogue in preparation for the construction of the main dam, but soon encountered a few slight hitches. According to local legend, after digging the streambed down to bedrock, one of the workmen discovered a rich quartz vein running across the river and it appears that the crew was somewhat sidetracked by chipping visible gold out of the bedrock. A much larger problem however, was the discovery of dynamite which had been planted at the work site and the constant concern that opponents of the dam (mostly gill-netters) intended to blow the dam up. (The Ament Dam, installed by the Golden Drift Mining Company further downstream above Grants Pass, also suffered from this problem and on at least one ocassion, that particular dam was damaged by dynamite). Storms bringing high waters that year also made the work difficult and dangerous.

Following the completion of the coffer dam, large logs were secured into cuts made into the bedrock and the gaps were filled with large rocks. When completed, the dam, then known as Ray Gold, was 17 feet high and 350 feet long and also included a mundane fish ladder. Water was drawn out of the north side of the river and used to power a 250 kilovolt generator which had been manufactured by General Electric in 1897. The water turned a series of pullies at a rate of 360 rpms, which in turn pulled on 1600 feet

of one and three quarter inch rope which was rigged in such a way to turn the generators. Needless to say, if a rope broke, there was no power until it was spliced back together.

In late 1904, electricity flowed for the first time to the Braden - initially, a whole 1.5 megawatts worth, but the next year, the generators were upgraded to 750 kilovolts.

Since the Rays were good businessmen, it did not take them long to realize that there was actually more money to be made by supplying electricity to others mines and to nearby towns than they could make off the production of the Braden. The Condor company was then re-organized under the name Rogue River Electric Company and also advertised telegraph and telephone services as well. Medford was connected in 1904 with much grandeur and publicity. Between 1905 and 1907, the Rays stretched 18 miles worth of electric lines from Tolo to the famous Greenback Mine near the town of Placer and also to the Granite Hill Mine on Louse Creek. By 1905, the 40 stamp mill at the Greenback was powered by electricity, so it is thought that even though the Granite Hill is south of the Greenback, it did not switch to electric for some time after the Greenback was converted. Remnants of some of the original electric lines can still be seen near the site of the Granite Hill. The Rays also built lines into Medford, Grants Pass, Jacksonville, Ashland, Rogue River, Gold Hill and other communities, not to mention numerous mines, firmly establishing the development of electricity in Southern Oregon. Less than ten years later, the community of Medford used more electricity and had more electric stoves, electric water heaters and electric heaters per capita than any other town in the United States. In otherwords, the entire use of electricity in our region really has its roots in the development of the Braden mine.

In the meantime, though some mining was done at the Braden, it appears that the Rays were much occupied with other projects, including a stone quarry and a saw mill near Tolo, that placed much of the Braden's development on the back burner.

In 1907, Diller and Kay reported, that according to C.R. Ray and mine manager E.W. Wiljegran, the Braden Mine had been under lease to the Opp Mining Company of Jacksonville for about a year. At that time, the greatest reported output of the mine came under the management of the Opp Co. in 1907 with a production in excess of $30,000 which would equate to nearly 1600 ounces of gold. During that time, the equipment at the mine consisted of a 10 stamp mill, a giant crusher, four Johnson concentrating tables, one air compressor and machine drills. The mine was equipped with electric lights and ran 24 hours a day, the power being brought in from Gold Ray.

The property was developed primarily through the use of drifts along the veins and by extending winzes and upraises from these drifts. The vein formed an outrcrop along the south east side of a hill and then dipped in a south easterly direction. The angle of the vein was greater than the slope of the hillside so the lower drifts are considerably deeper below the surface than those higher on the hill. In total, there were four drifts in a line, one above the other, with a total length of about 3000 feet. Their greatest depth from the surface is approximately 250 feet. The longest of these drifts is the lower tunnel which has a length of about 1200 feet. A considerable amount of very rich ore was taken from the winzes and upraises of this tunnel.

The largest share of the mine's production came from two shoots which were

nearly 600 feet apart in the lowest drift at the mine. One of the shoots extended along the vein in the drift for about 55 feet and at about the same dip, but at a winze increased to 80 feet, then narrowed rapidly. The other shoot had a length of about 75 feet along the strike of the vein, but then increased to 125 feet. The direction was South 50 degrees East and usually the best values were found at the foot of the walls. The zone of oxidation did not extend to a depth greater than about 100 foot below the surface and in many areas, the zone was found at depths of considerably less.

The rock of the ore is very fine grained and of a dark grey in color with visible small crystals of feldspar. Kay states that:

"Under the microscope the rock appears distinctly porphyritic, the groundmass being microcrystalline. The phenocrysts are mainly plagioclase feldspar, but a few crystals of horneblende, probably secondary from augite, are also present."

He goes on to say that these rocks are related to greenstone and that a large area of such rocks cut across Jackson County in a north east to south west direction and widens dramatically as it extends further south. These were thought to be rocks of volcanic origin with Paleozoic sediments, "the evidence in favor .... consists of the presence, in many places, of amygdaloidal and tuff-like characters. Where such characters are absent, it is difficult to distinguish those greenstones which are of volcanic origin from those which are fine grained intrusives."

The quartz vein in which the ore was found striked North 30 degrees East and had an average width of not more than about two feet. In some places, it pinched out entirely, while in others, instead of a definite vein, it brecciated for a width of anywhere from one foot to fifteen feet. The vein generally dipped about 25 degrees to the south east, but at times it ran nearly flat or pitched to a sharp angle. A series of parallel faults were also discovered, most of them ranging from one to three feet and rarely more than 20 feet. A zone of enrichment was found here among the faults.

The filling of the vein is mostly quartz and sulphides with a small amount of calcite. Pyrite was the most abundant sulphide, but arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and galena were also found in very small quantity. The highest grade ore were those which were the richest in sulphides, while the quartz with very little in the way of sulphides tended to carry little to no gold.

In 1907, the average concentrate yield was one ton from every 12.2 tons of raw ore. These concentrates had an average value of about $26 (or 1.37 ounces) per ton. The average gold and silver content of more than 3700 tons of the ore treated that year was worth about $9 a ton, with the silver content being about 22 cents on the ton (or about 4/10ths of an ounce). 65% of these values were saved by amalgamation and 25% of them by concentration, the remaining 10% of the values being lost in the tailings. The concentrates were not treated at the mine, but were instead to shipped away by rail to the Selby Smelting and Refining Co. in Tormey, California and to the Tacoma Smelter in Washington.

In November of 1907, "Mining and Engineering World" magazine reported that the Braden was making regular monthly shipments of concentrates and that the shipments were averaging $280 per ton.

Despite the tremendous success of the 1907 season, only a "small

production" was reported in the first portion of 1908 and on August 20th of that year, "Mining American" magazine reported an unexplained shut down at the Braden Mine and stated in part that:

"The stamps are hung up and the crew discharged. J.W. Opp, manager of the mine, does not state the reasons for suspension of business, but intimates that it is through no fault of the property itself. The Braden is one of the oldest quartz mines of the Gold Hill district and has always been a good producer. One year ago, its old mill was torn down and replaced by a larger one. Other improvements were made on the property, and it has been operating for several months on a much larger scale."

However, this was far from the end of the Braden Mine.

In 1909, the Braden was back in production and the October issue of "Mining and Scientific Press" reported that a crew of ten men were working in the mine.

By 1913, "The Mineral Resources of Oregon" reported that the Braden was one of the most important mines in Jackson County. It was noted that the equipment at the mine at that time consisted of a 10 stamp mill equipped with a crusher, two ten foot amalgamation plates, four Johnson vanners and electric engines, one of which was 85 HP and was used to supply power to an air compressor. Since 1907, two more adits and an incline shaft had been added to the mine, bringing the number of drifts to a total of six. Like the others, these new drifts were apparently also in a straight line above the main tunnel. Four levels were interconnected by raises and winzes. As before, the lowest drift still seemed to be the most productive.
This report sheds even more detail on the geology of the mine than those prior, stating that:

"The country rocks ... are Paleozoic sediments and inter-bedded andesites. A rock from the dump of adit No. 2 is plainly banded, some bands being chiefly green horneblende with some quartz, chlorite, zoisite and pyrite, and other bands being chiefly calcite, or rarely quartz; it is a calcareous horneblende schist. Another sample from the same adit is an ampholite, containing green horneblende, some pale yellow epidote, some zoisite, some interstitial plagioclase, some garnet, and a little magnetite. But the hanging wall of the vein under the incline shaft is apparently spessartite, containing abundant honeblende grading from brown to green, abundant plagioclase, some zoisite, calcite, sericite, magnetite and siderite. The ore is highly quartzose, containing a little calcite and some pyrite, as well as a little arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and galena."
Since 1907, another shoot of ore had been opened on another vein by means of the incline shaft. This vein striked North 55 East, had an average dip of about 25 degrees south east and the quartz had a thickness of two to five feet in width. At the 190 foot mark in the incline shaft, a second vein appeared and was thought to swing into the main vein from a direction of North 10 degrees East with a dip of 35 degrees east. This vein had been followed below the incline shaft and the quartz was two feet wide.
Sometime in 1914, the Braden again shut down, putting its 40 man crew out of work, this time due to World War One. In their issue of October 3, 1914, "Engineering and Mining Journal" reported that the mine had re-opened.

In the Summer of 1916, the mill at the Braden was dismantled and part of the machinery was purchased by A.W. Bartlett and moved to his newly aqquired Ashland Mine in August and September of that year. It appears

that like many other mines, the Braden was shut down at this point, probably due to the fact that the price of gold remained fixed, yet due to World War One, the inflation was not only terrible, but there were few workers available. Many mines in Southern Oregon shut down in these years as they found it very difficult to operate profitably.

Sources:

Diller, J.S. and Kay, G.F., "Mineral Resources of the Grants Pass Quadrangle and Bordering Districts, Oregon", pggs. 56-58
"The Mineral Resources of Oregon" Volume 2, 1916, pggs. 18, 41-42
Banks, Howard "Rogue River Electric Company"
Bromley, Horace, "Early History of Power Company is Thrilling" (1928)
Powers, Dennis, "Gold Ray Dam"
Freeman, Mark, "Stimulus Spurs County on Gold Ray Dam Removal", Medford Mail Tribune, March 22, 2009
"Medford Leads U.S. in Use of Electricity", Medford Sun, June 6, 1915
Mining American, Volume 58, pg. 159
Engineering and Mining Journal, Volume 98, No. 14, pg. 632
Mining and Engineering World, Volume 27, November 2, 1907, pg. 827
Mining and Scientific Press, Volume 99 (1909), pg. 44

Fw: Braden Mine...

From: **Dennis Powers** (dpowm@mind.net)
Sent: Sun 7/03/11 9:26 AM
To: Janet Klase (jjssss2@hotmail.com)

Hello, Janet,

Boy, is Kerby the man! He is not only very informed, but
so literate. FYI and namaste,
Dennis

PS: Thanks for the original information.

----- Original Message -----
From: <kerby@western-stories.com>
To: "Dennis Powers" <dpowm@mind.net>
Sent: Sunday, July 03, 2011 2:16 AM
Subject: Re: Braden Mine...

> Hi Dennis,
>
> Thanks for info and for thinking of me on the samples. I will definitely
> take a look at them.
>
> As for the geology, most of the rock in the Braden was said to be a
> variant of greenstone, but as minerals develop in fault zones, it is not
> unusual to see several types of rock in a mine. (That said, a friend and I
> were up above Birdseye Creek tonight and I swear that the geology changed
> every 1/8th of a mile and we even found some very large rounded boulders
> on the mountaintop which would indicate ancient river channel!)
>
> As for the quartz vein, it appears that the Braden property was absolutely
> full of quartz veins, even to the extent that they were often following
> after two veins with completely unique characteristics in the same adit.
> We have a very similarthing in the old Howland mine which a partner and I
> own in the Galice district in that Old Man Howland began chasing after one
> vein sandwiched between a contact of greenstone and serpentine. 50 feet
> in, the vein split and not only continued on horizontally and also rapidly
> raised (they did not stope it out very much), but a third vein also
> appeared, struck down for 8 feet and then took off horizontally underneath
> the first vein. Needless to say, in that tunnel, we actually have two
> tunnels stacked directly onto one another and separated by only about 5
> feet of rock.
>
> As for the mine about two miles up the road from the Braden, it is
> important to realize that the Revenue was only a pocket and not really a
> full scale mine of its own. As such, even long after the Rhotens took the
> pocket out and Butler and Hoginbotham had opened up their workings
> further, the total extent of workings on the Revenue Pocket only amounted
> to about 35 feet. That said, Beeman did later aqquire the Revenue and
> added it to some other nearby claims which became known collectively as
> the Alice Group. So that "big mine" is actually the Alice, of which the
> Revenue was just one small part.
>
> All that said, I appreciate the report and am definitely looking forward

(by Dennis for Lindsey).

The Braden Mine

On the road and property leading to the Rogue Valley Zipline, you will stop by an unmaintained road that leads to a tunnel entrance and an old ore car. What you are seeing is part of the Braden Mine, a series of workings that was one of the best producing and largest mining claims in Southwest Oregon. There were at least six distinct adits (or tunnels) on the Braden, the majority of them running in a vertical line up the ridgeline—and what you are looking at is probably the highest of these workings at 1800 feet high. There were other workings on the Braden, but the majority were surface cuts and incline shafts, not really being visible. Some 3000 feet of tunnels were dug over time with the longest being 1200 feet and numerous operations abounded, as the Kane Creek Basin was said to be 1000-feet wide with the mining emphasis placed at the 1350-foot level.

Located around 1875 by B.A. Knotts of Gold Hill, the Braden Mine produced $300,000 in gold over time by 1917—which was an incredible amount, given that gold prices at that time averaged $20 per ounce. Today, the price is around $1500 per ounce, meaning that in today's dollars nearly $25 million dollars was taken out. The mine is historical, not only due to it being such a producer and the first all-electric-run mine in this region—allowing 24-hour operations from electric lights to machine drills—but also for its miners, such as the Rhoten Brothers.

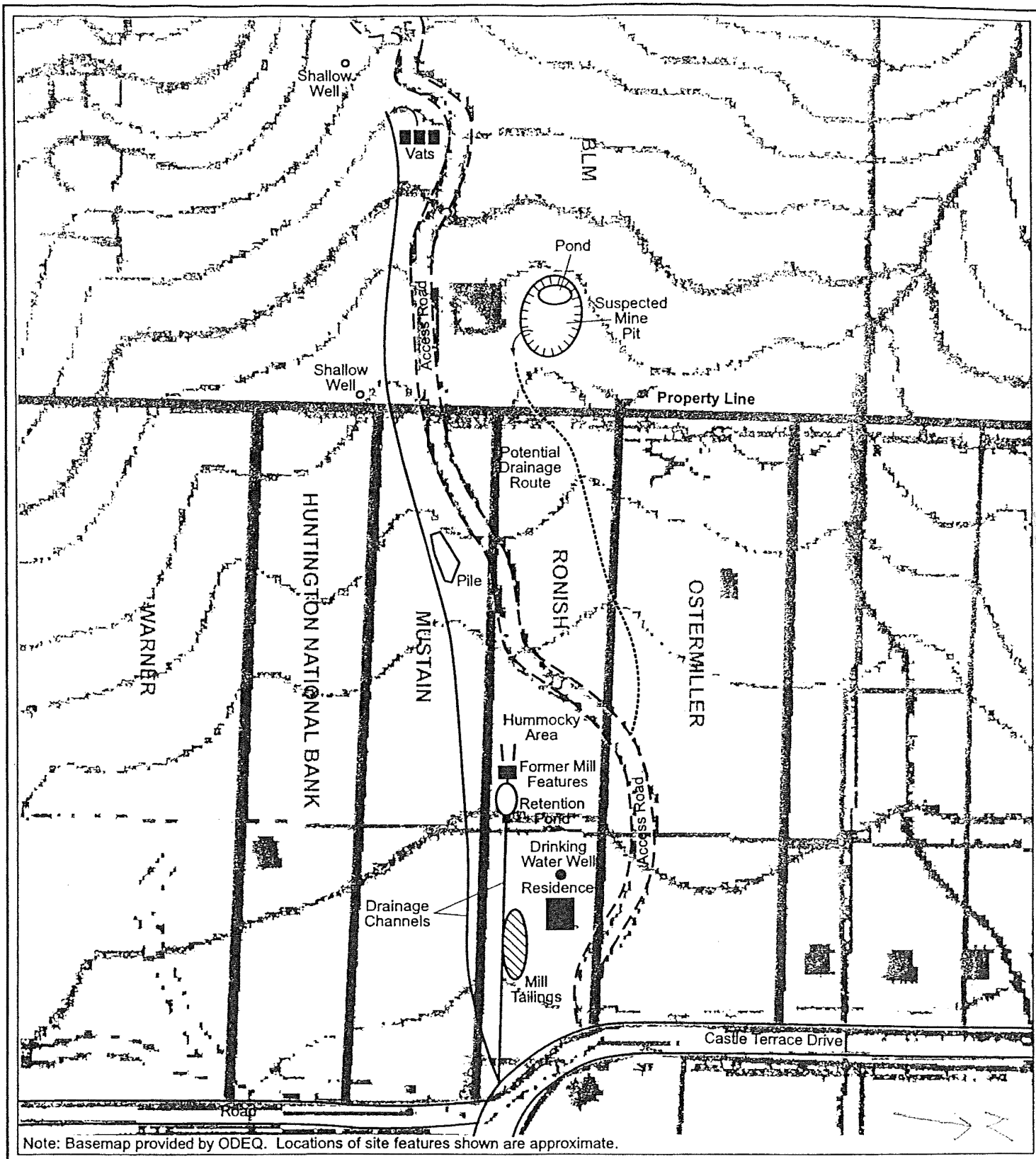
Selecting its homestead in 1860 on Kane Creek, the Rhoten brothers were known not only for their "bloodhound ability" to sniff out gold when they wanted, but also how this family grew, in stature as well as numbers. This was a family of giants: At a time when being more than six-feet tall was rare, the father and his eight offspring were all and well over six feet, ranging from brother Enos Rhoten at 6 feet 11 3/4 inches and father John at 6 feet 7 ¾ inches tall to sisters Cynthia Ann, Mary, Rachel, Eliza, and Emma (all over 6 feet) and brothers William (6 feet 9 ¾ inches) and John, Jr. (6 feet 5 ½ inches). Now this was a family!

The mine is named for Dr. James Braden, who sold it in 1900 to Dr. C.R. Ray, who later lived at Tolo, and his brother, Colonel Frank H. Ray, who was an organizer and vice president of the American Tobacco Company. The Ray brothers soon decided that delivering electricity to the site would make the mine much more profitable. Raising the capital by selling bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, they formed the Condor Water and Power Company, and built a 17-feet tall, 350-foot long log and rock dam four miles from Gold Hill on the Rogue River. By 1904, their unique rope-driven turbines at the Gold Ray Dam created the first hydroelectric power in this area, and in short years, the Rays were supplying electricity throughout the Rogue Valley, from Grants Pass and Medford to Jacksonville and Ashland, including towns in between. Thus, the electrification of Jackson and much of Josephine Counties came about from the development of the Braden Mine.

Gold-bearing quartz ore was brought out from the Braden tunnels in ore cars that a powerful steam tractor hauled in long lines over Foley Lane to a 10-stamp mill, one of the largest for its time, and crushed. Flotation tables at this mill then separated the gold,

black sand, and other minerals from the finely crushed ore. The concentrate was then shipped to California and Washington to be refined and smelted into gold ingots. Operating into the 1900's, the Braden—as other producing gold mines—shut down during World War One, reopened, and then shut down permanently. The lack of workers, inflation, and fixed price of gold had taken its toll.

One of the best producing mines in this area never fully reopened and remains shut down—but the gold is still there!



Note: Basemap provided by ODEQ. Locations of site features shown are approximate.

N

0 125 250

Scale in Feet

Site Plan
Braden Mine PA/SI
Jackson County, Oregon

WESTON SOLUTIONS

Likely Potential Source of Discharge Route

Figure
1-4

03-0160 Fig1-4.ai

Huntington National Bank Trust FB (Tax Lot 1927)
41 S. High Street, HC 1131
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 480-0010

Helen Mustain (Tax Lot 1928)
317 N. 7th Street
Montebello, CA 90640
(323) 723-2020

Bureau of Land Management (Tax Lot 1600)
c/o 3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97504

1.2.1.1.2 Site Description

The Braden Mine is a former gold and silver production mine located approximately two miles south of Gold Hill, Oregon (ODEQ 2002; Figure 1-2). Site elevation is approximately 1,100 feet above mean sea level (msl; ODEQ 2002). A portion of the former mine is under private ownership and is located near the base of an east-facing ridge. The downslope portion of the mine is located on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. A small drainage channel bisecting the site is directed east and northeast, flowing for approximately one-mile offsite before discharging to Kane Creek, a tributary to the Rogue River (ODEQ 2002).

The privately-owned portion of the site is zoned for rural residential development (ODEQ 2002). The portion of the site on BLM land is zoned for timber production. The privately-owned portions of the site are developed with several residences. Based on information provided by the State of Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (ODGAMI) and the U.S. Department of the Interior—Bureau of Mines, the privately-held portion of the former Braden Mine site encompasses approximately three tax lots and 18.63 acres (Figure 1-3). These private portions are owned by Peter and Winifred Ronish, Helen Mustain, and Huntington National Bank Trust (ODEQ 2002). Tax lots 1704 (Ostermiller property) and 1908 (Warner property) were at one time considered by ODEQ to potentially belong to the Braden Mine site as well. When contacted, the owner of parcel 1704 denied that his property is part of the former mine (ODEQ 2002). After an initial assessment performed on parcel 1908 by ODEQ, it was determined that no further action is warranted at that property (Thoms 2003a). The BLM parcel encompasses a total of 160 acres (Jackson County Tax Assessor, 2003).

1.2.1.1.3 Site Ownership History

B.A. Knott of Gold Hill, Oregon began operating the Braden Mine in approximately 1885 (Brooks and Ramp 1968). The mine was sold to C.R. Ray of Medford in 1900. In 1907 the mine was leased to the Opp Mining Company. The ore vein was exhausted by 1916, at which time the mill was dismantled and the equipment was sold to the owners of another mine (ODEQ 2002). Currently, the Braden Mine site is divided among three privately-owned tax lots and BLM.

Furnished by Chris Goode

1.2.2 Site Operations and Source Characteristics

The Braden Mine has been in operation since approximately 1885 (Brooks and Ramp 1968). Since that time, site operations have included a horse-powered arrastra to crush the ore, and later, an electric "10-stamp" mill equipped with mercury-coated almalgamating plates, and four Johnson vanners (an ore concentrating machine; ODEQ 2002). After the ore was crushed to a fine powder in the stamp mill, the slurry was passed over the amalgamating plates, and then concentrated using the Johnson vanners. The high-grade concentrate yielded by the vanners was sent off-site for further purification (ODEQ 2002). ODEQ states that although there is no documentation of cyanide being used in milling processes, one of the current landowners reports that cyanide had indeed been used onsite (ODEQ 2002). The former mill was located on what is now the Ronish property (ODEQ 2002). In total, the mine site once included over 3,000 feet of workings, including six adits and an inclined shaft with several drifts (ODEQ 2002).

According to property owners and representatives, the most recent mining attempts at the site occurred on the BLM property in the 1970s or 1980s (Ronish 2003a; Mustain 2003). These activities continued for approximately 4 to 5 years, and included a small ball mill and mercury-separating table (Ronish 2003a). These efforts also resulted in the construction of suspected cyanide vats and a shallow groundwater well (Thoms 2003b).

Contaminants of concern at the site associated with these operations include target analyte list (TAL) metals and cyanide.

1.2.3 Site Characterization

This section summarizes previous site investigations (Section 1.2.3.1), discusses migration/exposure pathways and targets (Section 1.2.3.2), and describes areas of potential contamination (Section 1.2.3.3).

1.2.3.1 Previous Site Investigations

ODEQ conducted a site reconnaissance inspection on November 6, 2001. The Ronish property was the only parcel inspected (ODEQ 2002). No adits, shafts, or waste rock piles were observed on the property, but according to the landowner, mill tailings are present, including use as fill material in the back yard of the current residence (ODEQ 2002). The former mill was located approximately 200 feet southwest of the residence. According to ODEQ, the extent of mill tailings at the site could not be determined since no recognizable piles were present. Further inspection was limited due to the location of the area in a residential landscaped yard with mature trees, shrubs, and a lawn (ODEQ 2002). A small drainage feature that bisects the site was not flowing at the time of the site visit, and no visual evidence of acid mine drainage (AMD) was observed (ODEQ 2002).

1.2.3.2 Weston Site Visit

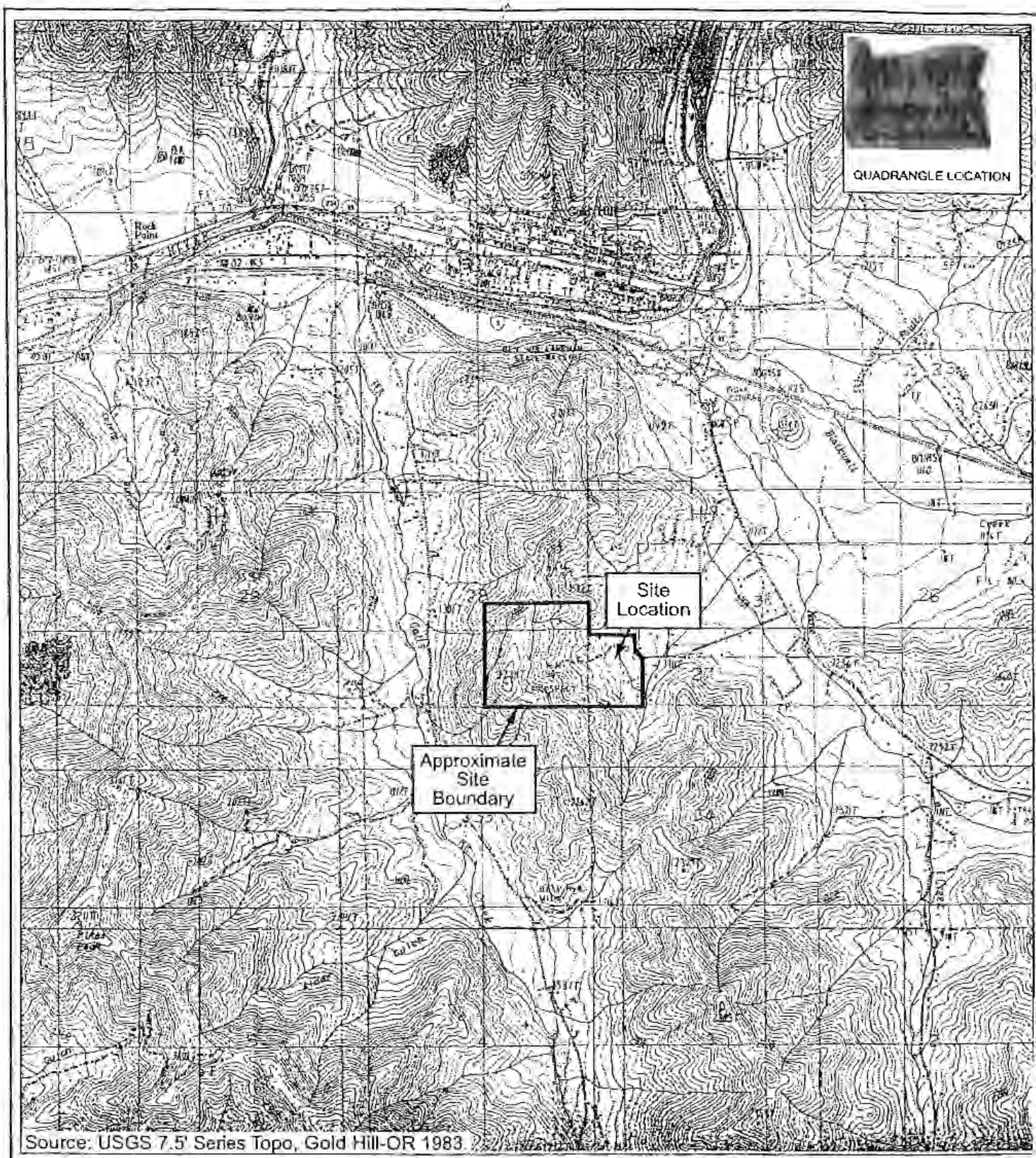
Weston and ODEQ personnel conducted a site visit on May 22, 2003. The Ronish property and portions of the BLM, Mustain, and Huntington National Bank properties were inspected. Figure 1-4 presents a diagram of site features observed during the site visit.

$140.00 Gold Oregon Office 16th

I hereby agree to pay to Mary Ann Channer the legal representative of the Estate of Thos Channer deceased the sum of One hundred forty dollars on or before the 20th day of November 1889- for the use of the place known as the Dardanelle place including & embracing the grounds & orchard, and the buildings belonging to said place, from the 20th day of Nov 1888 to Nov 20th 1889-

James Braden

Sept 7 1889 Recived from James Braden $140 (One Hundred Forty Dollars) cash in full for one years rent up to said date.



N

0 1750 3500

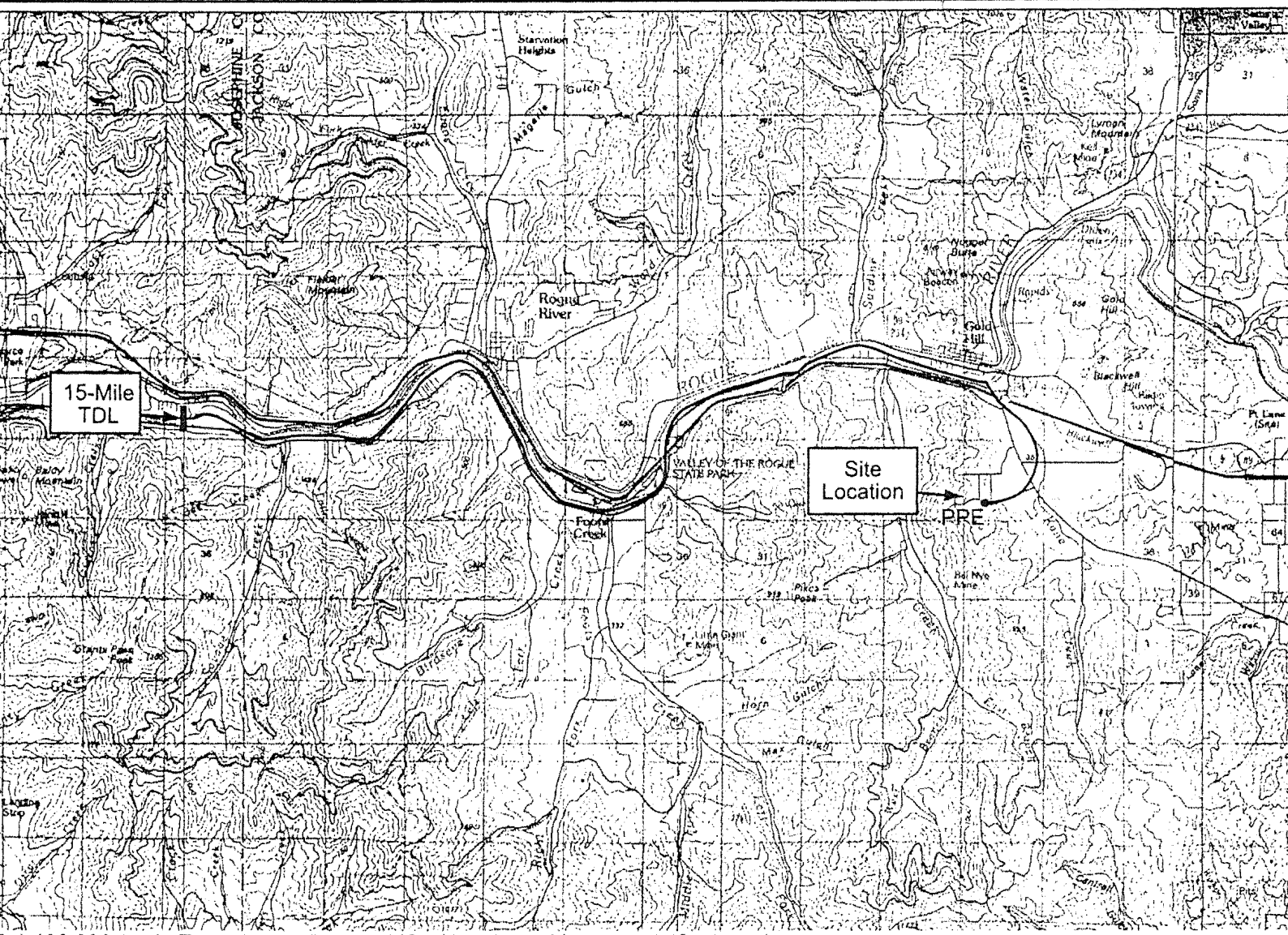
Scale in Feet

WESTON SOLUTIONS

Site Location Map
Braden Mine PA/SI
Jackson County, Oregon

Figure
1-2

03-0160 Fig1-2.ai



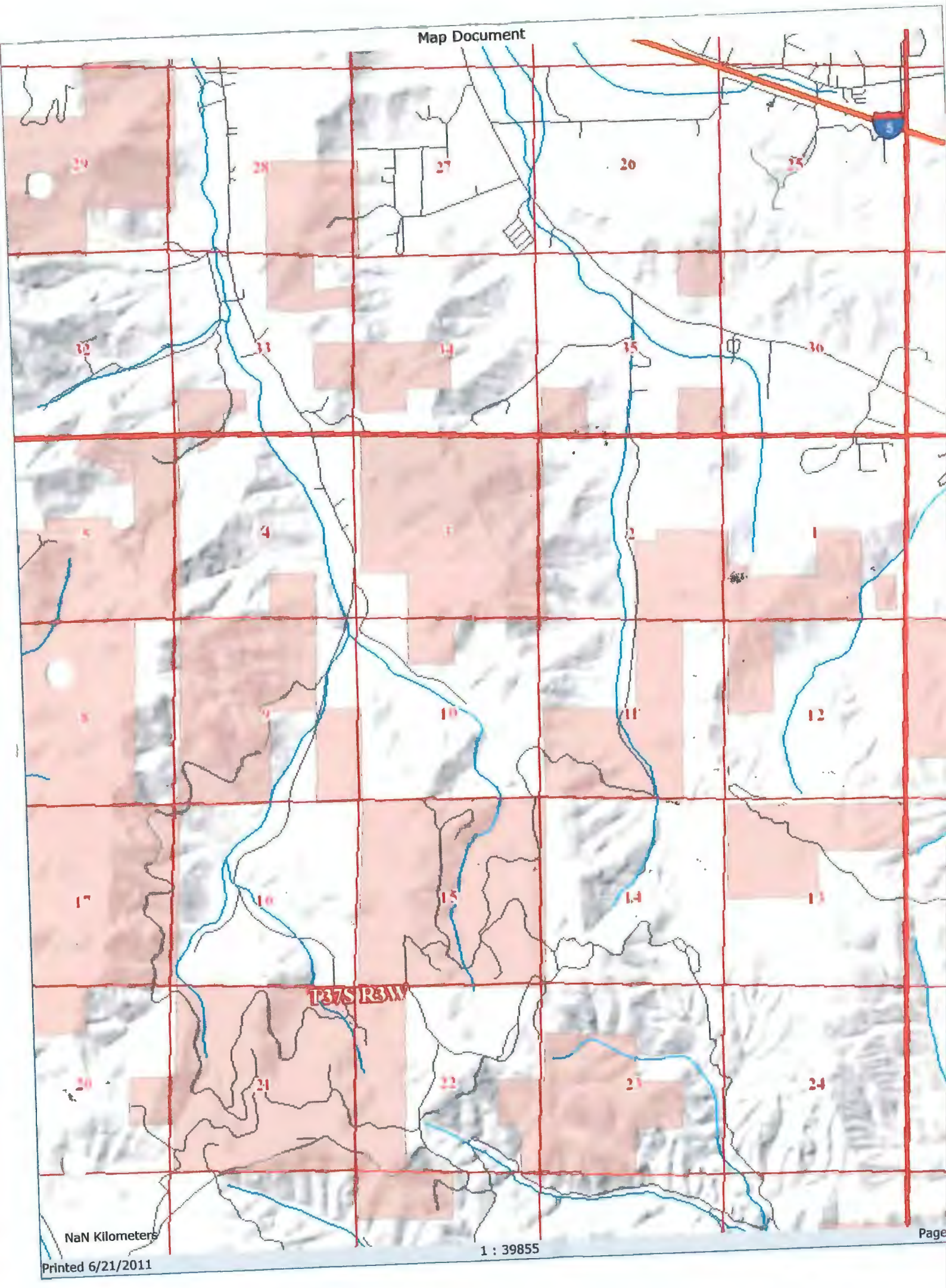
S 1:100,000 Scale Topo, Grants Pass-OR/CA (1989) and Medford-OR/CA (1978).

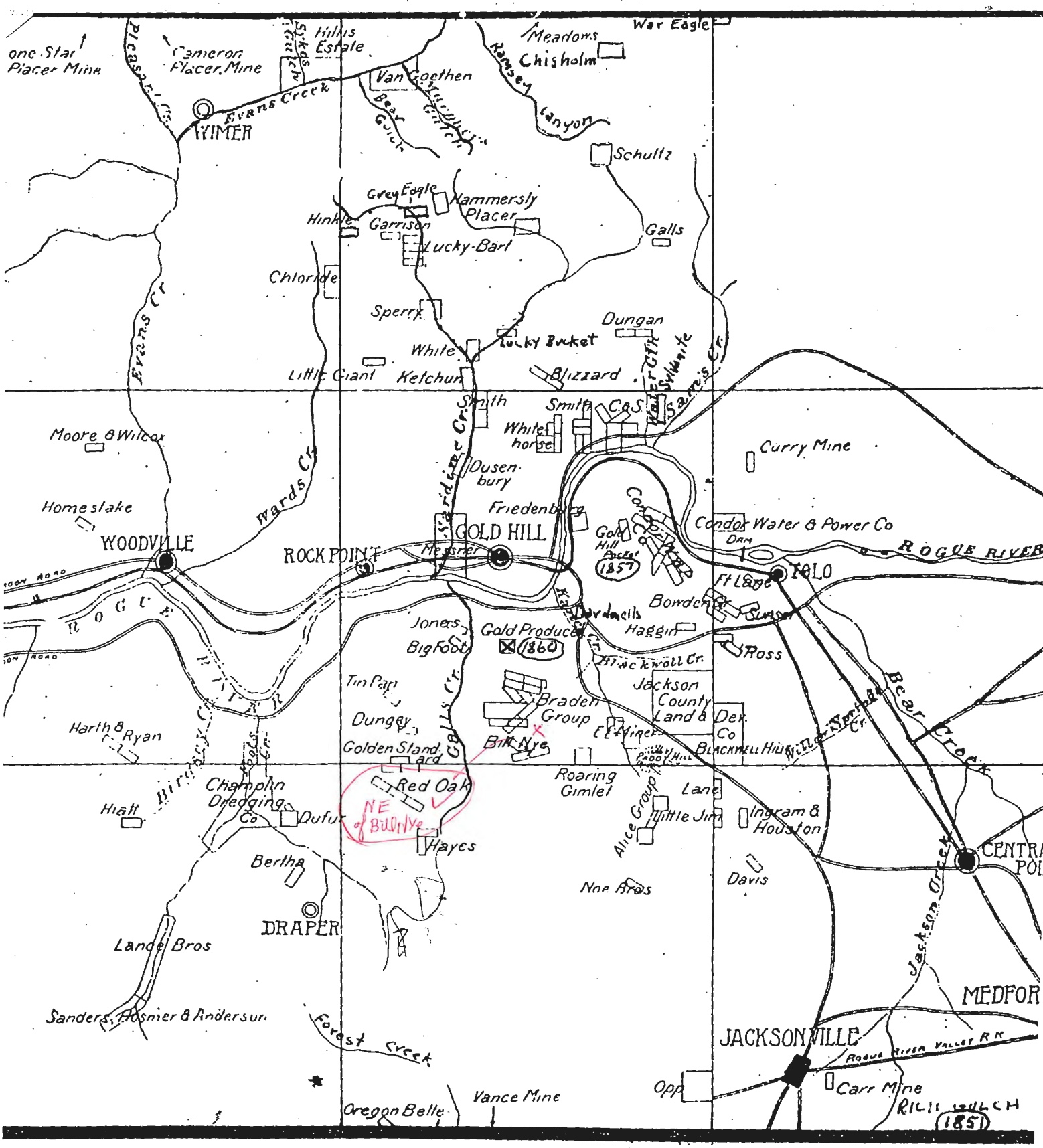
1 2

ale in Miles

TON
SOLUTIONS

15-Mile Target Distance Limit (T
Braden M
Jackson Coun


Map Document
T37S R3W
NaN Kilometers
1 : 39855
Printed 6/21/2011



1904 map of early mines in the Gold Hill area

02 30269

106702rgt

15
10
11

After recording return to:
Jackson County Title
Division of Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation
1555 E. McAndrews Road, Suite 100
Medford OR 97504
Until a change is requested, all tax statements shall be sent to Grantee at the following address:
284 Taylor Rd
Central Point OR 97502

STATUTORY WARRANTY DEED

David M. Stevens and Janice L. Stevens, as tenants in common

, Grantor, conveys and warrants to
Jason R. Meilicke

, Grantee, the following described real property free of encumbrances except as specifically set forth herein:
See Exhibit "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof

This property is free of encumbrances, **EXCEPT:**
See Exhibit "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof

The true consideration for this conveyance is $ 165,000.00.

THIS INSTRUMENT WILL NOT ALLOW USE OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THIS INSTRUMENT IN VIOLATION OF APPLICABLE LAND USE LAWS AND REGULATIONS. BEFORE SIGNING OR ACCEPTING THIS INSTRUMENT, THE PERSON ACQUIRING FEE TITLE TO THE PROPERTY SHOULD CHECK WITH THE APPROPRIATE CITY OR COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT TO VERIFY APPROVED USES AND TO DETERMINE ANY LIMITS ON LAWSUITS AGAINST FARMING OR FOREST PRACTICES AS DEFINED IN ORS 30.930.

Dated this 31 day of May, 2002

David M. Stevens

Janice L. Stevens

STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF Jackson

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 31 day of May 2002 by David M. Stevens and Janice L. Stevens

Notary Public for Oregon
My commission expires _____

OFFICIAL SEAL
ROBYN TUTTLE
NOTARY PUBLIC-OREGON
COMMISSION NO. 331845
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES FEB 22, 2004

Placer Mines
1903 Electric Gold Dredging Co. 106702rgt

02 30269

EXHIBIT A

The Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter and the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 34, Township 36 South, Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian in Jackson County, Oregon. ALSO, Beginning at the South quarter corner of Section 34, Township 36 South, Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian, Jackson County, Oregon; thence East 1044 feet; thence North 787.8 feet to a point in a dirt road marking the true point of beginning of the herein described tract of land; thence North 532.2 feet to a point on the north line of the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 34; thence East 276 feet, more or less, to the Northeast corner of said quarter-quarter; thence South along the east line of said quarter-quarter 415 feet to a point in the center of said dirt road; thence South 67° West 299.8 feet to the true point of beginning.

(Code 6-03, Account #1-016956-3, Map #363W34, Tax Lot #400)

TOGETHER WITH AND SUBJECT TO AN EASEMENT for ingress and egress as set forth in Instrument No. 88-25352 of the Official Records of Jackson County, Oregon.

Subject to:

1. The assessment and tax rolls disclose that the subject property has been specially assessed as Forest Land. If the property has become or becomes disqualified for the special assessment under the statute, an additional tax may be levied for the last five (5) or lesser number of years in which the land was subject to the special land use assessment.

2. **Right of way** and road use agreement, subject to the terms and provisions thereof, granted to the United States in instrument recorded October 9, 1962 in Volume 534 page 351 Deed Records.

3. **Easement** for road purposes, subject to the terms and provisions thereof, recorded August 20, 1973 as No. 73-12842 Official Records.

4. Terms and provisions of a Road Agreement, set out in instrument recorded November 25, 1975 as NO. 75-16267 of the Official Records of Jackson County, Oregon.

5. Reservation of an **easement** for road purposes upon and over a strip of land 40 feet in width as set forth in instrument recorded March 9, 1981 as No. 81-04362 of the Official Records of Jackson County, Oregon.

6. **Easement** to construct, place, maintain, inspect, reconstruct, repair, and replace buried telephone cables granted to Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company, a Washington Corporation, recorded June 7, 1988 as No. 88-10924 of the Official Records of Jackson County, Oregon.

7. Restrictive Covenant, subject to the terms and provisions thereof, made pursuant to the provisions of the Jackson County Land Development Ordinance, recorded June 17, 1988 as No. 88-11805, of the Official Records of Jackson County.

8. **Right(s) of way** for the transmission and distribution of electricity, and for other purposes, granted to PacifiCorp, an Oregon corporation, or its predecessor in interest, by instrument(s) recorded July 14, 1988 as No. 88-13875 of the Official Records of Jackson County, Oregon.

(Continued)

9. An easement for ingress and egress as reserved in instrument recorded November 25, 1988 as No. 88-25352 of the Official Records of Jackson County, Oregon.

10. Restrictive Covenant, subject to the terms and provisions thereof, made pursuant to the provisions of the Jackson County Land Development Ordinance, recorded November 6, 1990 as No. 90-28043, of the Official Records of Jackson County.

11. Perpetual easement for telecommunication facilities and rights in connection therewith, subject to the terms and provisions thereof, granted to U S West Communications, Inc., a Colorado corporation, by instrument recorded March 3, 1997 as No. 97-06729 of the Official Records of Jackson County, Oregon.

Jackson County, Oregon
Recorded
OFFICIAL RECORDS

JUN 0 3 2002
2:10 PM

COUNTY CLERK

Isaac Householder- pioneer K. Crk lime manufacturer.

Limestone mines — Lively + Hughes lime kiln

Clay beds - Stickel Bros on lower Kane crk just across from G.H.

G.H News — Kane Creek was formerly Jones Creek + T Vault's Creek

11-12-1914 Grandma Rhoten 1910-12 lived at Braden - on line 5 mi further up K. Cr

12-24-1910 Wm. 6'6" Killed cougar 14' from tip to tip

Elevation

*** Red Oak Mine - NE of Bill Nye Mine on Galls Crk.

Lively Limestone - 5 m SE of G.H on K. Crk.

? Greenleaf Ranch Placer

2100 Gold Ridge Mine - on W. slope of K. Crk. Valley

? Davis Ledge - 2 mi. S. of Revenue

*2300-2400 Beeman Limestone * - 2 mi. up Kane Crk, turn E. ½ mi. on private ro

" Alice Group (Revenue) 4 mi S. of G.H

1912 K. Crk. Centennial placer - 4 mi. from G.H.

~~Last Chance mine - 5 " "~~

2570 Revenue - 5 mi. S. of G.H.

Hazel - Queen of the Hills group

CR G. Applen's acc. card for some of book the pgs of info on G.H/Wolfy/Applegate were pulled from

G.H & It's People

Pg 89 Pg. 35 P. 6.

the discovery of yet another big pocket. When the gold was all spent, Enic went for more and he usually found it. He always took a different route to a pocket, not covering up his trail. He worked so quietly that a workman claims Enic removed an $800 pocket a few rods from the McDonald ranch crew without his operations being known.

On May 1, 1873, Enic enlisted in company C, First Brigade of the Oregon Mounted Volunteers under Captain Joseph Heyzer. Enic fought in the Modoc War and when he surrendered to death last week a bullet received in an early battle was still lodged in his chest. His service time was short as the company disbanded June 18th of the same year. Memories too, stayed with him until the end. Several times during the last week as he lay in his barren shack the old miner was heard to shout "The Indians are coming!"

Tuesday afternoon with a simple ceremony they returned Enic to the earth with burial in the Gold Hill Rock Point Cemetery. And now as night darkens the little shack across the canyon from Al's, Enic's old coal oil lamp is still lit by Nancy Ellen Rhoten his wife of over 32 years."

++

A few Kane Creek mining claims of the past:

KANE CREEK GOLD MINES

Hazel - Queen of the Hills? Yes and no - info is conflicting. Might be further west.
Revenue [mine & pocket] Known as the largest Kane Creek pocket/mine find
Centennial Placer
Alice Group [several, including the Revenue]
Roaring Gimlet
Davis Ledge
Gold Ridge Mine
Greenleaf Ranch Placer
Red Oak Mine [NE of Bill Nye Mine on Galls Creek] This mine, shown to be east of GALLS Crk. has the same JACO property description as your address returns to: SW ¼ of the NE ¼ & the NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 34, Township 36 South, Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian in Jackson County, Oregon.
Braden Group - large mine with a 10-stamp mill & electricity on west side of KC Rd.

Correct Info

KANE CREEK LIMESTONE MINES:

Lively Lime
Beeman Limestone [part of the Alice Group] 2 mi. up K.C. Rd, then turn east .5 mi.
Hughes Lime

KANE CREEK CLAY BEDS:

Stickel Bros. [by mouth of creek]

Kane Creek was first designated [in the 1800's homestead era] T'Vault Creek, then Jones Creek, prior to the Kane Creek renaming.

Development: About 1200 feet in three levels, including raises, shafts, and stoped areas.

Geology: Country rocks are highly sheared metamorphics of the Applegate Group, at least a portion being altered sediments. Ore shoots trend northwest and rake southeast. The upper level exposes a 6- to 10-inch brecciated quartz-filled vein.

Production: Original locator, Zeb Hyde (date ?), who sold to Harry Wilken, 1922. In 1940 Earle Young cyanided the dump. Total production amounted to about $30,000.

Reference: Department Bulletin 14-C (Jackson), 1943:162-163.

Grubstake mine — Gold Hill-Applegate-Waldo Area, 44

Location: Jackson County, S½SW¼ sec. 9, T. 41 S., R. 2 W. at about 4400 feet elevation on the west bank of Silver Creek.

Development: Three hundred feet of tunnels, including 200 feet of drift on vein in 1916.

Geology: Country rocks are pre-Triassic schist with foliations striking about N. 70° E. and dipping 30° to 40° NW. A northwest-striking diorite dike penetrates the schist a short distance north of the mine. Ore minerals are mainly pyrite and gold in vein quartz and quartz mica schist with some talc and abundant chlorite. Assay values of about 1 oz./ton gold and 3 oz./ton silver are fairly common. Molybdenite has also been reported at the mine.

Production: Mine was operating in 1916, equipped with an arrastra, 32-foot overshot water wheel, and small cyanide plant. Other information lacking.

References: Parks and Swartley, 1916:115; Wells (1956) geologic map; Department assay records.

Hazel-Queen of the Hills Group — Gold Hill-Applegate-Waldo Area, 19

Location: Jackson County, SW¼ sec. 27 and NW¼ sec. 34, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., between 1200 and 1850 feet elevation.

Development: Numerous tunnels, cuts, and pits, mostly caved.

Geology: Country rocks are altered sediments including argillite and limestone of the Applegate Group which strike about N. 15° E. and dip 50° E. to vertical. Mineralization is associated with an andesite dike with quartz selvages.

Production: First mined in 1916. Production has been about $3000.

References: Department Bulletin 14-C (Jackson), 1943:76; Department mine file report, 1958.

Hematite mine — Gold Hill-Applegate-Waldo Area, 45

Location: Jackson County, NW¼ sec. 6, T. 41 S., R. 2 W., and SW corner sec. 31, T. 40 S., R. 2 W., at 3400 to 3600 feet elevation.

Development: About 600 feet total in four adits and shafts.

Geology: Quartz fissure vein or silicified shear 1 to 4 feet thick strikes N. 85° E. and dips 60° NW. in greenstone and is cut off by sheared serpentine contact to west. Rich shoot of gold was found in gossan zone adjacent to vein on north.

Production: Discovered 1914. Boswell produced about 4,200 ounces from 14-to-20-inch thick, 40-foot-long, 25-foot-deep zone. Total production possibly greater than $100,000.

References: Department Bulletin 14-C (Josephine), 1942: 182; Department mine file report, 1961.

Bowden claim

Gold Hill-Applegate-Waldo Area, 14

Location: Jackson County, SW¼ sec. 19, T. 36 S., R. 2 W., about 1480 feet elevation.

Development: About 700 feet adit and drifts and 198-foot shaft.

Geology: Quartz vein in diorite as much as 3 feet thick where stoped strikes N. 75° E., dips 85° N. Yielded free gold at 100-foot depth.

Production: No information.

References: Parks and Swartley, 1916:40; Department Bulletin 14-C (Jackson), 1943:52; Winchell, 1914:168-169.

Braden mine

Gold Hill-Applegate-Waldo Area, 12

Location: Jackson County, SW¼ sec. 27, SE¼ sec. 28, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., 1550 feet elevation.

Development: Six adits and an inclined shaft with several drifts total about 2500 feet.

Geology: Country rocks are interbedded metavolcanics and sediments of the Applegate Group. There are several quartz veins. Important ones strike northeast and dip 25° SE.; contain little calcite, some pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. Assays of a third to a half ounce gold reported.

Production: Mine discovered about 1885. Total production not reported. Production for one year, 1907, using a 10-stamp mill, was $30,000. Little work has been done since 1916.

References: Diller and Kay, 1909:56-58; Winchell, 1914:171-173, picture p. 179; Parks and Swartley, 1916:41; Department Bulletin 14-C (Jackson), 1943:53-54.

Briggs Pocket mine

Gold Hill-Applegate-Waldo Area, 52

Location: Josephine County, sec. 14, T. 41 S., R. 6 W., 4800(?) feet elevation.

Development: Shallow cuts only.

Geology: Metasediments and volcanics of Applegate Group intruded by serpentine, and

Roaring Gimlet 9/30/1904 pg. 12 Ressurected Salt Lake Mining Review

12/30/1905 p8 2 men - rich surface find by Alice & Roaring Gimlet

3/30/1912 p. 16 ~~The Governor Mine~~ The Lost Fortune Mine contiguous to Roaring Gimlet

Kane Creek 4-30-05 pg7 Corporal G Mine

12/30-07 pg. 21

1-15-1908 p 21

Alice Mine = 5-15-08 p.23 = J.H. Beeman Centennial mine

Chrome claim = 9-15-1918 p. 38 - Clark & Duncan

10-15-25 p. 13

Gold Ridge Mine 10-30-1925 P27 J.P. Noonan & S.E. Heberling of C.P.

TMJ mining journal 1-30-31 or 1-15-06 P97

Red Ribbon group of gold claims near G.H.

June 12, 2011

Dear Gold Hill Supporter,

I want to thank you on behalf of the Gold Hill Historical Society for your assistance towards Gold Dust Day. The event was a resounding success in bringing residents and visitors together to celebrate our town's rich heritage. Participation was outstanding and it resulted in a successful fundraiser for the Gold Hill Museum. Rather than attempt to select a VIP for each unique deed, we gratefully acknowledge **your** personal participation and applaud your sense of community involvement along with the entire TEAM of volunteers, donors, and supporters. Each of you should be proud of being a factor. Thank you again!

Sherry Verstrate, President

Figure 52. Photograph taken in 1904 of Briggs Pocket showing David Briggs, father of discoverer, holding a chunk of nearly pure gold. (Photograph courtesy of Grants Pass Courier.)

footwall, which contains calcite and quartz mixed with a little pyrite, in spots containing free gold. A mass of granite, about 5 feet wide by 200 feet long, crops out in the footwall side of the fissure. The country rock is pyroxenite. It is said that this pocket produced at least $700,000.

"Revenue Pocket: Another large 'pocket' was named the Revenue (map no. 25). It was found and mined out (date unknown) by the Rhotan brothers 5 miles south of Gold Hill on Kane Creek in sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., Jackson County, at an elevation of about 2570 feet. Reportedly it produced $100,000 (Parks and Swartley, 1916, p. 193) and was one of the larger pockets discovered by Rhotan brothers, who evidently were well-known pocket hunters.

"Steamboat Pocket: This important enrichment in a network of quartz veins in andesite was found in the Steamboat mine (map no. 48) about 1860. The location is on Brush Creek, a tributary of Carberry Creek, 2 miles west of Steamboat and 42 miles by road west of Medford. It is in sec. 20, T. 40 S., R. 4 W., Jackson County. The property has had several names and once was known as the Fowler mine, derived from the name of one of the owners of the Fowler and Keeler Trading Post on the Applegate River, 17 miles distant, and under this name was a litigant in long and costly law suits over title. The yield from the pocket (Parks and Swartley, 1916, p. 212) is reported to have been $350,000.

"Johnson and Bowden Pockets: Two pockets (map no. 39) in the Jacksonville locality are described under the name of Town Mine by Parks and Swartley (1916, p. 136). Date of discovery and extraction is not recorded. The deposits were discovered at points about 600 feet apart, approximately 2 miles west of the reservoir on Jackson Creek in sec. 25, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., Jackson County. The Johnson deposit yielded $30,000 and the Bowden $60,000.

"Roaring Gimlet Pocket: Diller (1914, p. 46) described a rich deposit known as the Roaring Gimlet pocket, discovered in 1893. It was found at the mouth of China Gulch, Jackson County, about 2½ miles south of the Gold Hill pocket. The high-grade ore was apparently liberated from oxidized sulfides, leaving very little quartz, and formed an enriched gouge seam from a quarter of an inch to 6 inches thick between a porphyry footwall and a slate hanging wall. At a depth of 40 feet the vein continued down between dioritic walls and contained some small kidneys of calcite and quartz with pyrite - a gangue looking very much like that of the Gold Hill pocket. Several small pockets were extracted just east of the large Gimlet pocket. The combined yield is said to have been $40,000."

Another dazzling, but short-lived, discovery was the Briggs pocket (map no. 52) found in 1904 at the head of Thompson Creek in Josephine County by Ray Briggs. According to the Grants Pass Courier for

Reed mine

Gold Hill-Applegate-Waldo Area, 1

Location: Jackson County, SE¼NE¼ and NE¼SE¼ sec. 1, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., about 2450 feet elevation.

Development: Two crosscut tunnels, length not reported.

Geology: Country rocks in section 1 mapped by Diller, 1924, as quartz diorite and greenstone. Samples taken by J. E. Morrison in 1937 on 2- to 5-foot quartz veins indicate values from trace to $20.

Production: Discovered about 1900. Eighty acres patented. Reed produced about $1000 between 1922 and 1937 with 3½-foot Huntington mill. Total production not reported.

References: Department mine file report, 1937; Department Bulletin 14-C (Jackson), 1943:104.

Revenue Pocket mine

Gold Hill-Applegate-Waldo Area, 25

Location: Jackson County, SE¼ sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., at about 2750 feet elevation.

Development: Relatively small.

Geology: A 2-foot quartz vein about 100 feet east of limestone outcrop in argillite of Applegate Group. Reported 2-inch vein of solid gold with some mixed quartz (hearsay).

Production: One of the more famous, almost legendary, extremely rich, surface "pockets" mined by the Rhotan brothers in the early 1900's; it is credited with $100,000 production.

References: Parks and Swartley, 1916:193; Department Bulletin 14-C (Jackson), 1943:104-5.

Snow Bird (Americon Beauty) mine

Gold Hill-Applegate-Waldo Area, 32

Location: Josephine County, NE¼ sec. 20, T. 38 S., R. 5 W., about 3200 feet elevation.

Development: About 550 feet in three adits plus surface cuts.

Geology: Gold occurs in a N. 35° W.-striking, steep northeast-dipping composite quartz fissure vein from 3½ to 12 feet thick in a zone of diorite-impregnated Applegate metasediments. Ore minerals are mainly pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, galena, and gold. Calcite is an associated gangue mineral.

Production: Original location in early 1900's. Some ore was reportedly milled at the Bone of Contention mill across the valley. No record of the small production is reported. Values are spotty. Recent development work includes extending the lower drift and testing ore with a small ball mill.

References: Department mine file reports, 1946 and 1959.

oto explanation:
c giant operation at mouth
ne Creek in 1904. Robt.
enberry, standing, center
erated the mine. He had 6
worked with him on his
tures. His sons were Cal,
, Smith(Toots), Robt., &
ost or all are in the Photo.
urtesy Iris (Dusenberry)
#400 Kendall

NITE MINE
in 1890 the main shaft
ts show produced $1000
t 900' deep before the
d toward the river. The
ill strong when the
ded. Located off Hy.234,
photo was found. Nearly
was taken out by 1900
be over 20 million today.

Y BART MINE
in 1890 on Sardine creek,
noretti and Joe Cox. J.H.
me owner in 1892 and oper-
912. Now owned by Kelly
ought from Beeman's son
still owns. Many shafts
ollowed faulted veins with
rt. Much machinery and
ere stolen over the years.

ADEN MINE
in 1885 2 mi. S of Gold
es creek & produced over
by 1917. Discovered by
then sold to Dr. James
den later sold to C.R.
. Had first all electric
a. Records vary on value
oved.

THE GOLD HILL POCKET MINE

Discovered in 1857 by hired hand of Thomas Chavener proun
"Cavenaugh" thought to be one James Hayes. Accounts on f
at S.O.H.S. however credit the find to Emigrant Graham a
partners, hence the name "Emigrant Lead". The mine is lo
on Gold Hill mountain in s/w ¼ of n/e ¼ of Sect. 14, T36
R3W in Jackson County at 2000' elev. Many conflicting st
and much speculation has clouded the mine's history.
The pocket was 15' deep, 5' wide and 200' long. The outc
was so full of gold it could not be crushed with a hammer
$700,000.00 was reported taken out by 1860. The only know
photo of the original boom town has been questioned as to
auth[illegible]ticity. (see July page) As the vein petered out, n
[illegible]nnels & shafts were sunk, honeycombing the mountain
[illegible] of the lead. In 1895 Reinhart & Oliver drifted a
[illegible]& cross cuts to no avail. In 1949 Stearns & Owens
[illegible]e from Frank Ray. Excavation for 3 years uncovere
of copper and molybdenum but no quantities of gold. In 19
Gribble was paid $400.00 to drill to 122' but found no go
Stearns then sold the mine to Elton Cunningham of Grants
The molybdenum & copper was not exploited.

Unidentified pros
of miners of the
for traces of the
Pocket vein.

Many thanks to all the members and officers of the Gold Hill Historical Society that brought in pictures and information and that assisted in putting together our 1994 Calendar of early day gold mining. Acknowledgements are given wherever possible for photos and news items used. The Gold Hill Historical Society assumes no liability either expressed or implied as to accuracy of names, facts, places or dates. We apologise if we have missed or overlooked some important events, places or dates. "The calendar committee"

growth stimulated by a railroad, this one evoked social comments. In the 1906-07 issues of The Gold Hill News, many mentions are made in the personal columns that, "So-and-so passed through town this morning on the train."[6]

Gold mining continued to be one of the important commercial ventures, and the men and their families would come into Gold Hill from the surrounding creeks and hills. The 1906-07 issues of The Gold Hill News were full of news of new strikes, or renewed vigor in mines that have been in operation. Many of the mines were owned by absentee owners from the East and operated by local miners.[7]

One such strike was five miles south of Gold Hill on Kane's Creek. This was the Revenue Pocket, which paid around $100,000 to its discoverers, Al, Ed, and Enos Rhoten. The Rhoten brothers were big spenders. There is a story that one night they were having a party in a Medford Saloon. At closing time, they bought the saloon from its owner to keep it open all night, casually laying the money on the bar. When morning came, they gave it back to the original owner.[8]

While the Rhoten brothers were able to "smell" gold pockets, and made many successful strikes, their money dwindled away through lavish spending. Mr. Floyd Lance remembers working

---

[6] The Gold Hill News, Gold Hill, Oregon, May 4, 1906 to [illegible] 19, 1907. Vol. 9. Courtesy of Mrs. Paul Thompson.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Eva Hamilton, "Gold Mining - The Area's First Chapter," Medford Mail Tribune, July 21, 1963. No. 104.

Dorothy Joanne Th

August 1, 1968

July 28, 1904, the pocket produced $32,000 worth of gold in a two-week period from a narrow cut 10 feet long and 7 feet deep (figure 52). Large slabs of porous gold about 1 inch thick and 2 or 3 feet across were reportedly mined. The pocket is credited with an additional production of about $18,000 before it was cleaned out.

Other important producing lode mines in the Gold Hill-Applegate-Waldo area are the Sylvanite mine with $700,000; Oregon Belle, about $250,000; Lucky Bart and Opp mines with about $100,000 each; Boswell, $79,000; Rainbow, $46,000; and the Braden and Great I Am, $30,000 each. Other mines in the group that have had significant production but no reported records are the Humdinger and Jewett.

Placer Mines

The area has had a number of important hydraulic and dredge operations as well as extensive areas that were worked by various hand methods (see figure 35, in pocket). Some of the more important areas where placer mining was done and the types of equipment used are described below.

Rogue River and tributaries

The Rogue River and its tributaries, Kane Creek and lower Foots Creek, were the sites for some of the earliest gold dredging in the area. In later years dredges worked gravels in upper Foots Creek, Pleasant Creek, and Sardine Creek.

The first dredge was set up on the Rogue near Tolo, upstream from Gold Hill, in 1898. According to Winchell (1914), this was a short-lived operation. In 1903 the Champlin Electric Gold Dredging Co. purchased property on lower Foots Creek and constructed a steam-powered bucket-line dredge. Electric power from the Ray plant near Gold Hill was installed in 1905, thereby reducing the operating cost by one half (Diller, 1914, p. 107). The capacity of this dredge, which was equipped with 36 eight-foot buckets, was 2000 yards per day.

In 1908 the Electric Gold Dredging Co. worked a tributary of Kane Creek in the SW¼ sec. 36, T. 36 S., R. 3 W. (Diller, 1914, p. 106). The operation made use of an electric power shovel which fed a washing plant at the rate of 500 cubic yards in 10 hours. Power for this dredge also came from the Ray dam on the Rogue River.

The area above the forks of Foots Creek, for a distance of about 2 miles on each fork, was dredged over a period of 7 years by the Rogue River Gold Mining Co. before its 1000-ton boat was moved to Grave Creek near Leland in September 1935 (see description of dredge in Greenback-Tri-County area). Dredging on Foots Creek apparently had several periods of inactivity and new starts. In late summer and fall, low water often necessitated the shutting down of operations until after rainfall again replenished the supply.

In January 1941, after dredge construction, the Murphy-Murray Dredging Co. (see photograph, fig. 12-a, p. 37) started digging on Middle Fork Foots Creek above the area dredged by Rogue River Gold Mining Co. and covered an area about 1½ miles up stream. In March 1941 the dredge was dismantled and moved to Ditch Creek, where digging began June 1941 and was discontinued in the same year and moved to eastern Oregon (Department Bulletin 14-C [Jackson], 1943, p. 97).

The Pleasant Creek Mining Corp. dredge, a steel-hulled, 3-cubic-foot connected bucket-line, diesel-powered, flume type, operated in secs. 22 and 27, T. 34 S., R. 4 W. during the period from 1939 to 1942. Testing reportedly showed a little better than 17 cents per yard values. This dredge was never reactivated after being shut down in 1942, and can still be seen on Pleasant Creek (1967).

A 1¼-yard shovel and washer plant ("doodlebug"-type dredge) began operation on lower Sardine Creek in April 1939 and completed about a 1-3/4-mile stretch in September 1940. The operation was known as Gold Hill placers. The dredged area has been leveled and resoiled.

A number of other creeks which drain into the Rogue River should be mentioned for their placer-gold operations. From east to west they are Sams, Galls, Birdseye, Ward, Savage, Greens, and Bloody Run Creeks. Of these, Galls Creek, south of Gold Hill, was perhaps the most productive. The Blockert mine on Galls Creek was, until a few years before being reported on by Diller (1914, p. 106), the most important placer mine in the Gold Hill district. A few other placers were also worked on Galls Creek at that time.

since discovery in 1890. Diller (1914, p. 38) reported on the group as follows:

> "Ore has been mined from five veins which run in a general direction a little south of west. These veins are on the average less than 2 feet wide. The country rock is metamorphosed sediment, mainly mica slates and micaceous quartzites. The general strike of these rocks in this vicinity is somewhat east of north; the dip is to the southeast and is in general at fairly high angles. The total amount of ore that has been milled exceeds 14,000 tons, which yielded from $4.80 to $100 a ton of free-milling ore. The ore from the Lucky Bart claim carried an average of 3 per cent of sulfides, which ran from 4 to 8 ounces of gold to the ton and a like amount of silver. Nine tons of ore from the deepest workings of this claim were shipped to the Tacoma smelter and gave returns of $130 to the ton. Practically all the ores from the group have been treated at a mill on Sardine Creek; the sulfides were shipped to the smelters at Tacoma, Wash., and Selby, Cal."

Extent of the workings on the Lucky Bart group is not described. Total production may have been as much as $200,000, but it has not been accurately reported.

Opp mine: The Opp mine (map no. 38) is situated about 2 miles west of Jacksonville. It contains workings that total about 7000 feet. It was discovered in the late 1800's and its major period of development was in the early 1900's. A total of 18 adits exposes three main veins which strike northwest to west and dip south. The ore shoots are reported to be where the veins are thickest. Thickness of the veins varies from a few inches to 12 feet. The country rock is siliceous argillite containing some chlorite and pyrite. The rocks belong to the Applegate Group. Their major trend is northerly, with steep dip east. Gangue minerals in the vein are quartz and calcite. Ore minerals are pyrite and gold. The ore was treated in a 20-stamp mill. Amalgamation, gravity concentration, and cyanidation were used. Total production is reported to be a little more than $100,000.

Braden mine: The Braden mine (map no. 12), situated 2 miles south of Gold Hill, was discovered about 1885. The first ore mined was ground in an arrastra. Total production of the mine is not known, but during the early 1900's it was equipped with a 10-stamp mill and for the year 1907 reported $30,000 production. In 1916 the mill was sold to owners of the Ashland mine. The workings total more than 3000 feet, but have reached less than 250 feet of depth. Winchell (1914) and Parks and Swartley (1916) report several quartz veins opened by six adits and an inclined shaft. The important veins strike about N. 30° E., dip 25° SE., and have an average width of about 18 inches. The country rocks are mapped as metavolcanics of the Applegate Group. The mine report describes the rocks as interbedded sediments and andesites altered to a calcareous hornblende schist. The ore is described as mainly quartz with a little calcite, some pyrite, and minor amounts of arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. About 65 percent of the gold and silver was recovered on amalgam plates and 25 percent as concentrates. Ore mined averaged about $8 to $10 per ton.

Oregon Belle mine: The Oregon Belle mine (map no. 36) is near the head of Forest Creek, a mile south of Mount Isabelle at about 3000 feet elevation. Development work, started in 1890, totals about 1750 feet of underground workings plus stopes. Most of the workings are caved and inaccessible. Total production is believed to have been in excess of $250,000. Two parallel veins mined are the Oregon Belle and the Roberts. The Oregon Belle vein strikes N. 70° to 75° E. and dips 50° to 60° N. It was extensively stoped and portions still exposed are from 2 to 4 feet thick, with an average value of $10 to $15. This vein characteristically pinches, swells, and changes direction of dip. The Roberts vein is about 100 feet south of the Oregon Belle. It has about the same thickness and it strikes N. 80° E. and dips 60° N.

Wall rocks are mostly volcanics of the Applegate Group with some interbedded argillite. The formation strikes in a north-northeast direction and dips at high engles. Transverse (northwest-striking) faults are common in the area and have offset and complicated the vein structure. A map of the accessible workings is available in Department mine files.

Jewett mine: The Jewett mine (map no. 27) is at about 2000 feet elevation on the south side of

forced the cam to rotate at the top, which would raise the tappet higher. Once the tappet reached its peak, he would push the latch finger into place underneath tappet. This stopped the stamp from dropping without shutting the engine down and he would then repeat this process with the remaining stamps. (Note that the tappets are in the down position). As you might imagine, millmen could often be easily identified among mining crews just by counting their fingers, because if he wasn't careful it was very easy to get his fingers or an entire hand pinched off while locking the tappets into place!

Stamps that crushed the ore to release the gold.

Unlike other stamp mills, this one did not rely on amalgamation plates and mercury was apparently not used at the Lucky Bart. (This is supported by DEQ reports on the site of the Lucky Bart, which have yet to turn up any mercury in the soils). Once the ore was crushed to powder, it was washed down the metal slickplate and then onto what appears to have been an early shaker table which was powered by a belt and pulley. A set of belts and wheels (which are really pulleys) make the stamps rise. Gravity makes them fall, crushing the ore.

Though this stamp mill was probably originally powered by a waterwheel, later on, this John Deere tractor engine provided the power. This engine was manufactured in 1936, so long after Josiah Beeman gave up his interest in the Lucky Bart in 1916, this stamp mill was still hard at work. When you consider that this is a tractor engine and that the top of its smokestack is about 5 feet high, it gives you a little bit of an idea of the size of this stamp mill.

All in all, a visit to the Gold Hill Historical Society is well worth the trip and a fine way to spend part of your day.

Kerby Jackson

Josephine County, Oregon

Tags: Gold Hill, gold hill historical society, gold hill mining district, gold mining equipment, josiah beeman house, lucky bart mine, mining museums, monitor, rocker box, Sardine Creek, stamp mill

Gold Mining in Southern Oregon

Apr.05, 2010 inJackson County Gold, Southern Oregon GoldLeave a Comment

CONVINCED that beneath the mountainous and green-clad terrain of the Rogue river country there reposes a vast treasure of wealth in gold, copper, chrome, cinnabar and coal, men of vision in southern Oregon at last have arrived at s realization of the great future that will come from proper development of these resources.

Doubtless it will be a revelation to many to hear that at present gold mining in southern Oregon is in a stage of development such as it has never known before, and the fact is that before long gold mining activity in the Rogue river valley will be at its height. Southern Oregon, with its placer mines, is destined to rank as one of the foremost gold mining regions in the west.

Jacksonville, once the seat of government for the old Oregon territory, where that well-known cry, "Thar's gold in them thar hills," was a familiar one, today is witnessing a revival of gold mining, and many an old-timer has returned to the task with a will, wielding a pick and shovel in his own back yard. Back-yard mining is nothing new in Jacksonville, but since the discovery only a few weeks ago of a heavy pay lode just off the main street, behind the frame house of John R. MacIntosh, mayor of the town, digging has been well under way in the yard and MacIntosh and two of his pals have been k d at work, and making excellent w es.

Gold Mine in Back Yard.

Although the yard is littered with empty bean and milk cans and little chicks hop hither and yon, while sleek, snub-nosed porkers create their share of excitement, it's a gold mine just the same, and the drift on which the men are working 12 feet down on bedrock is four feet thick, containing an extremely rich ore.

The men are using the same old rockers which were so widely utilized in California and Oregon during gold-rush days. Even with this crude equipment, the three are able to pull out $10 or $12 apiece each day. They are saving up to buy equipment which will enable them to operate with a net profit of approximately $200 a day, on a larger scale. A piece of mining equipment known as a "long tom" would do the trick, they say.

However, the Jacksonville back-yard miners provide only a very small view of the entire picture. Mining men who know declare that the numerous creeks in the Rogue river valley are fairly choked with gold, and with dredging operations would y d approximately $50,000 a month r regularly as clock work. Such operations in a comparatively small acreage would provide eight or ten years of work for a powerful dredge.

There are many mines in the Jacksonville, Applegate and Myrtle creek areas of southern Oregon, and these mines have never been worked, although their owners dream dreams of

[illegible] interests with unlimited capital are backing one of the greatest mining projects in the west, and that the importance of this project is being minimized to keep the value of southern Oregon mines at a lower level, is one indication of the mining possibilities in that region. These possibilities are far more vast than mining men in the past have ever dreamed they could be. But the perfection of mining equipment now makes it possible to derive the utmost from a good producing property.

Take the Rogue River Gold company, for example, operating a 100,000-ton dredge on Foots creek near Gold Hill, a famous gold mining center. This dredge operates at full capacity for 24 hours a day, halted by no obstacle, eating its way stubbornly into the loamy soil to bedrock, digesting the gold from the rich deposits in the Foots creek area in its ponderous and complicated maws. Whole forests must be leveled to make way for this monster of steel and electricity.

The dredge has been there for two years, but few people who have known that the dredge even existed have no more regard for it than they would have for a mud scow.

Project Little Publicized.

The reason for this ignorance of what is going on in the Foots creek district is doubtless that the operators of the dredge have succeeded in carefully preventing any information from emanating to the public or the newspapers concerning its operations. Big-scale gold miners do not care to permit the knowledge of their operations to become general, because of the fear of gold robberies and other troubles.

Newspaper men who have endeavored to obtain details of the operations, such as data on costs and profits, have been rebuffed in every attempt. Furthermore, when the state bureau of mines recently issued the figures for gold production in Oregon during the last year the yield taken from Foots creek by the Rogue River Gold company was not listed and the figures given, according to mining men, fell far short of what they actually should have been.

Of course, that is the way of big business. And the gold mining industry of southern Oregon is big business, indeed, if it is what the Foots creek dredging project indicates. The fact is that publicity enhances the value of mining property, and when the worth of certain diggings becomes known the sum which eastern capital must pay for such mining property is considerably more than it would be otherwise.

Recently the Medford Daily News carried a front-page story under an eight-column headline in which it was stated that the same capital financing the Foots creek dredge was planning to construct two large stamping mills, one in the lower Applegate country at the Humdinger mine, which, by the way, is a famous old producer, the surface of which has

mines have been shut down for many years, due to lack of capital and lack of interest in the dormant gold mining industry. The Humdinger, according to the story which appeared in the Medford newspaper, was purchased at a cost of $20,000, but the ore which is already blocked out there for milling is said by mining men who know the property to be worth $1,000,000, and contains an unknown quantity of ore as yet unblocked.

The eastern interests financing the Foots creek operations paid $400,000 for the dredge which is now in operation there, and purchased the land on which the project is being carried out for $200,000. Nearly a year was spent by the company in sinking shafts and prospecting. When engineers reported the creek was worth working, capital literally was poured into the venture, and the project has been steadily functioning ever since. It is estimated that the dredge will operate at tremendous profits for the next eight or ten years in the same vicinity.

There is little money in the Rogue river country for mining purposes, although the banks are amply able to finance them. The fruit industry, however, has detracted from interest in the mines. It is for this reason that the profits taken from southern Oregon's chief mine developments are sent to eastern interests, while the people who live next door to this gold field have the privilege of selling their mines for a mere pittance, and of working in the mines for $5 a day.

1931 3-15 OREGONIAN

FRANCE HAS MANY ROADS

Country Best Equipped to Handle Traffic in Europe.

PARIS, France, March 14.—France has 2.08 miles of roadway to the square mile of territory, more than any other country in Europe. Great Britain has 2.04, the United States .99, and Germany only .7.

In total road mileage the United States leads, with 3,000,000 miles of highway, and Russia, with her extensive territories, follows; Japan is third and France fourth, with about 500,000 miles.

Paved highways, begun in the 17th century for political and military reasons, link all the important towns to Paris, the heart of France. Each year more Americans take their cars with them, understanding that only by motor touring may the charm of a country be really known, its out-of-the-way corners explored, its wayside inns visited.

'LADIES NIGHT' PLANNED

Automotive Trades Association to Have Sociable.

The annual ladies' night program of the Portland Automotive Trades as-

Southern Oregon History, Revised

The Table Rock Treaty

THE GOLD HILL LEAD.

SOME BITS OF HISTORY GRAPHICALLY TOLD BY A PIONEER.

To the editor of the *Oregonian*:

Gold Hill, Or., May, 19, '85.

Some historical incidents connected with the once-famous Gold Hill mine, situated about two miles from this station, may not be uninteresting to your readers. One morning about 3 o'clock a.m., in the summer of 1853, Col. Wm. Martin, a pioneer of 1845, accompanied by a man named Barnes, rode to the residence of Gen. Joseph Lane, in the Umpqua Valley, near the then-little village of Roseburg, and called out "halloo."

"What is wanted?" replied the general.

Said Col. Martin: "The Rogue River Indians have broken out and are murdering women and children, and we want you, General, to go to the rescue."

In twenty minutes the general was on his horse, along with Col. Martin and Barnes, riding rapidly toward the scene of hostilities. The general commanded every old pioneer whom he met to get their guns and pistols at once. The pioneers needed no persuasion; they had all of them surmounted many privations and dangers, they had good stuff in them, nor would they stand back when the lives of women and children were in jeopardy.

General Lane was soon in command of a volunteer force, together with a few regulars. Nor was he long in ascertaining the whereabouts of the Indians; he traced them to a little creek, now called Battle Creek, that empties into Evans Creek a few miles [above] the little town of Woodville. He effected a complete surprise upon the wily Indians. The first intimation the chief (old Sam) had of danger was a murderous fusillade poured into them by Lane's forces. The Indians, with remarkable self-possession, seized their guns and returned the fire. For awhile the battle waxed fierce and the bullets flew thick, but it was evident and apparent to old Sam that Lane's men were getting much the best of the fight, and his heart began to fail him. [Pleasant] Armstrong, as brave a man as ever breathed, fell, pierced through his noble heart. Gen. Lane was shot through the arm, from which the blood poured profusely. The old chief soon began to beg for quarter. Lane, however, was not inclined to listen to his gibberish. The volunteers, however, noticing that the general was pale and weak from the loss of blood, urged him to treat with the chief. He finally consented. Old Sam ordered the remainder of his warriors to cease firing. Many of his bravest ones had bitten the dust. The two leaders, Lane and Sam, walked out and seated themselves on a log for a pow-wow. Sam's daughter, a most beautiful young squaw, went with her father as a witness of her father's

sincerity. A settlement was soon had, and the two chieftains agreed to meet at Table Rock at a given date to ratify the proceedings or agreement made that day. It was further stipulated that General Lane was to bring along a certain number of friends unarmed, and old Sam was to leave an equal number of warriors unarmed to bear witness to the ratification.

General Lane selected Colonel Nesmith, Judge Deady, Colonel Martin, Captain Mosher, Bob Metcalfe and a few others. Nesmith did not approve of the plan, and he accordingly said to the general that he did not propose to go unarmed to the place selected, for the Indians were treacherous, and he thought it was folly to place themselves at the mercy of the savages. "Very well," said the general, "if you are afraid to go you can remain in camp." This nettled Nesmith, who replied, "General Lane, I think I have as little fear as you or any man on the earth, and if you put it on that ground I will go."

When the day arrived Colonel Nesmith and General Lamerick, who was in command of the regulars, held a consultation. Lamerick shared Nesmith's views of the matter. He, too, feared treachery, and accordingly General Lamerick with field glasses went to a commanding mountain overlooking Table Rock, where he could observe the maneuvers of the Indians, who were strung along the ridge, a distance of two miles from Table Rock towards Sams Valley. Finding a shade under a large laurel tree, General Lamerick seated himself on a large quartz rock that stood up some three feet out of the ground, and with his field glasses he watched with great anxiety what was going on across the river. Your readers will soon see what the battle of Evans Creek and the war of '53 had to do with the Gold Hill quartz mine.

It is proper to say that Nesmith was right in his conjectures about the Indians. There was an attempt on the part of the savages to carry out their cowardly, murderous designs, and they were only prevented from doing so by the cool bravery of General Lane, who showed no fear of their treachery. The treaty was completed. And now I will turn to the discovery of the Gold Hill quartz mine. In September of 1859 Dan Fisher went out to kill a deer. He wandered about in the mountains until quite late in the evening; finally he came to a high mountain, and noticed a quartz ledge cropping out for a distance of forty or fifty feet. He merely glanced at it, for it was getting quite late. He, however, was somewhat impressed with its appearance, so much so that he concluded to carve his name on the laurel tree that spread its branches over the ledge, and intended to return in a short time and prospect the lead. However, he failed to go back; hence he missed a fortune. In January 1860, Uncle Tommy Chavner hired a young emigrant, direct from Iowa, to work for him on his ranch. The young man's name was Hayes. One morning Mr. Chavner directed the young man to go out and look after some horses that had strayed off. The young man, in wandering around in the mountains, sat down to rest near the top of a high mountain, and he noticed some beautiful quartz rock that lay scattered around. Upon picking up the pieces he noticed that they were literally covered with gold, and accordingly he filled his pockets and returned to Mr. Chavner's and showed him the specimens. Mr. C., with characteristic cunning, said: "Be quiet about his matter. Say nothing about it, and we will go out and look after this business. I will pay you well," said Uncle Tommy, "if you will show me the place where you found those specimens."

Hayes, however, by this time became excited and could not keep his secret.

He sent some of the specimens to Jacksonville. The miners of Jacksonville became intensely excited, and the next day they racked out in every direction to hunt the place where the rich ore had been found. Old George Ish called out to Dan Fisher when he passed Willow Springs, where Fisher was working, "Why ain't you out, Dan, hunting that rich quartz lead?" Fisher replied that he believed he knew where the lead was, and he would tell him right where it was located provided he (Ish) would take him in as a partner. Ish promised he would do so. Mr. Fisher then directed him to the place, and told him that he would find D. F. Fisher's name carved on a large laurel tree that stood in a few feet of the lead.

Ish proceeded to the spot described by Fisher and found the famous ledge. There stood the laurel tree with Fisher's name cut on it. Uncle Tommy Chavner and the emigrants were by no means asleep; on the contrary, they were on the spot where young Hayes had found the specimens the day previous. Ish soon let Chavner know that he had found the lead. They at once located the mine. Chavner gave Hayes $5000 for his interest. The boy took the money and struck a beeline for Iowa.

About this time General Lamerick had occasion to visit southern Oregon on business connected with the army. On hearing the fabulous stories about the Gold Hill mine he concluded to visit the lead. General Lamerick was noted for his profanity. When he arrived at the mine he did some genuine swearing. Said he, "I sat right there on that h--l fired ledge in 1853, when General Lane was treating with old Sam. Little did I know that a fortune was within my grasp." He inquired if there was a laurel tree standing at a given place he pointed to. The miners replied there was; then the general did some more cursing. The unkindest cut of all was the fact that Dan Fisher's name was not included with the locators. Uncle Tommy Chavner got away with about $30,000. He is the only man now who can show any money from what was, as long as it lasted, the richest quartz lead ever discovered on this coast.

Observer.

Democratic Times, Jacksonville, June 5, 1885, page 1

Last revised January 16, 2014

Some of the very earliest prospecting in southern Oregon was done along the river near Gold Hill. But not until 1859 and ' 60 at the time of the famous gold discovery, did the name of Gold Hill come into prominence.

In Sept. k859 Dan Fisher, a local resident went hunting. He wandered about until evening, when he came to a large hill and saw a quartz ledge c cropping out along the surface of the ground. Somewhat impressed, Fisher carved his name on a nearby tree for indentification purposes, intending to return later and investigate.

The following January Thomas Chavener hire a young Iowan to work on his ranch. One day this young man (Hayes) was sent to look for stray horses. While resting on the hill-top, above mentioned, he notices some beautiful gold quartz lying on the ground. With his pockets full of the ore, Hayes returned and showed the material to Chavener, who offered to pay him well if he kept the secret. However, Hayes went to Jacksonville and failed to hold his tongue; the result was a gold rush terminating in the discovery of the largest quartz lead on the coast found up to that time.

Chamner made $80,000 out of the discovery, paying Hayes $5,000 for the information. It is interesting to note that Generals Lamerick and Lane set upon that very ledge while treating with chief Sam in 1853. Lamerick, previously noted as hot-headed, was a man whoe was give to vehement language, when he learned of the discovery made at that spot he roundly cursed a fate thatwwould pass him by unnoticed at such a short distance.

As early as 1852 some 200 miners were at work near Gold Hill on Big Bar During the summer of 1860 a dam was built across the river, but little gold was found in the gravel of the stream bed. In 1875 the Big Bar and Rogue River Mining company attempted to turn the river and work the Big Bar; but again success eluded the miners.

The quartz discovery of 1859 led to the extraction of some $400,000 from a single pocket of this famous vein; then the trace was lost.

The town of Gold Hill grew up on the scene of these mining activities having in 192- a population of 422.

On Rogue river some placer mining has been done at various points in the Gold Hill district, but for the most part the river valley is too narrow to permit the development of gravel deposits. A dredge was installed near Tolo in 1898, but it was not long in operation.

Auriferous Quartz Mines

The gold-bearing quartz mines of the Gold Hill district are found in the mountains about the placer deposits and their veins have been the source of the metals in the gravels.

The Trust Buster mine is a few hundred feet south of the N. W. corner of section 36, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. at an elevation of 1700 feet by barometer. It is equipped with a Beers mill having a crusher, a plate, a concentrating table, and a 15 H. P. gas engine. An adit shows several quartz veins in tonalite; the junction of two veins gives a small shoot of ore which has been mined out to the surface, and about 20 feet below the adit level. The workings are too shallow to show sulphide ore. The main vein strikes N. 50° W. and dips 46° S. W. The mine was leased by the Pacific Coast Mining Company about 2 years ago.

The Sylvanite or Last Chance mine is in section 2, T. 36 S., R. 3 W. about 3 miles northeast of Gold Hill. It is owned by E. T. Simons. The vein strikes N. 22° E. and dips about 65° E. and the country rocks have the same attitude; they are argillite partly altered to chlorite and serpentine. The vein contains quartz carrying some pyrite. The workings, now badly caved, are reported to consist of a drift 1200 feet long at an elevation of 1360 feet by barometer and a crosscut to the vein at an elevation of 1650 feet, with a shaft to the lower level. According to W. A. Marvin, who was in charge of the mine at one time, the ore contained no telluride, but a little galena and much pyrite in quartz; the fault gouge contained about $3.00 worth of gold and silver per ton; high grade gold ore occurred in "boulders" not in place at depths from 80 to 160 feet; sulphide ore began to appear at about 160 feet depth and was 5 feet wide at 225 feet depth; the hanging wall was a slate and the footwall a limestone.

The Revenue "pocket" is near the center of section 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., nearly at the top of the ridge at an elevation of 2570 feet as measured by barometer. It is about 100 feet east of an outcrop of limestone interbedded with argillite which strikes N. 10° E. and dips 70° E. This "pocket" was worked out years ago; it is said to have produced $100,000. At present the vein is being explored by Butler and Higinbotham; the vein is opened for about 35 feet and shows about 2 feet of quartz.

The Gold Hill "pocket" is near the top of the hill of that name in the S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 36 S., R. 3 W. at an elevation of about 2000 feet. According to E. W. Liljegran,[1] of Medford, "It was discovered in 1857 on top of the mountain about 2 miles east from the town of Gold Hill. The outcropping rock was so full of gold that it could scarcely be broken by sledging. The crystallized quartz associated with the gold was not honeycombed as it generally is where sulphides have leached out of the rock, leaving sprays of gold in the cavity. The gold in this pocket went down only 15 feet and occurred in a fissure vein, strike about S. 20° E.; dip about 80° E.; with a gash vein cutting the fissure nearly due east and west and dipping vertically. The fissure vein averages fully 5 feet between walls with 1 to 2 feet of gouge on the foot wall, which contains some calcite and quartz mixed with a little sulphide of iron, in spots containing free gold. A mass of micaless granite, about 5 feet wide by possibly 200 feet long, outcrops in the footwall side of the fissure. The country rock is pyroxenite. It is said that this pocket produced at least $700,000."

The Whitney mine is in the N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 13, T. 36 S., R. 3 W. in a coarse subsiliceous rock not far west of the tonalite border. The main entry at an elevation of 1375 feet, is a crosscut for 130 feet; at 10 feet from the portal a vein said to have produced high grade ore strikes N. 50° W. and dips 60° S. W. At 70 feet from the portal a drift follows vein No. 1 for 290 feet; this vein contains 2 to 5 feet of soft material with stringers of quartz; it strikes N. 67° W. and dips 55° to 75° S. W. At the breast of the crosscut a raise follows vein No. 2 which has a 3-foot vein-filling like the preceding and is about parallel with it. In these workings small stringers of aplite are common generally standing about vertical and trending north. In another adit only 20 feet vertically higher, the No 2 vein is found to be in a granitic dike while the No. 1 vein is on the granite contact about 30 feet distant. At this level the latter is a shear zone carrying a little quartz. Several smaller veins have been explored for short distances. One of them contains some chalcopyrite in places. At the intersections of these veins with the larger ones good ore has been found. A subsiliceous rock containing considerable magnetite is associated with these veins and not

[1] U. S. Geol. Survey Bulletin 546, p. 45, 1914.

found elsewhere on the hill. It appears to be a contact phase rather than a separate intrusion. In thin section it is found to consist of coarse augite and magnetite with a little olivine and brown hornblende. The chemical composition of this rock is given below.

COMPOSITION OF MAGNETITE PYROXENITE FROM THE WHITNEY MINE NEAR GOLD HILL

[S. W. French, analyst]

		Approximate mineral composition	
SiO_2	37.92		
TiO_2	2.22		
Al_2O_3	4.38		
Fe_2O_3	12.76	Augite	60
FeO	11.18	Hornblende	16
MgO	16.60	Magnetite	13
CaO	13.63	Olivine	11
Na_2O	.29		
K_2O	.08		100
H_2O+	1.14		
H_2O-	.06		
	100.26		

The Nellie Wright mine is on the south slope of Blackwell hill about 2 miles east of Gold Hill in the S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 36 S., R. 3 W. A Beers mill to be operated by electric power is under construction; it is provided with plates and a Johnson concentrator. The vein is opened by two shafts 50 and 60 feet deep connected by a drift 130 feet long which extends 30 feet beyond one shaft. The ore is chiefly quartz with some pyrite, chalcopyrite, and a dark sulphide resembling galena. The veins strikes about N. 75° W. and dips about 87° N.; it varies in thickness from 1 to 4 feet. The country rock is the Siskiyou tonalite which is here cut by a dyke of andesite, while the vein cuts both the tonalite and the dike. A few men are (1913) opening the vein farther. It is owned by Donovan and Ray.

The Schaffer claim is northwest of the Nellie Wright; an adit 150 feet long discloses a vertical quartz vein 4 feet wide near the portal, but lost at the breast; the vein strikes N. 65° W. in tonalite.

The Blanche or May Belle claim adjoins the Schaffer; it is owned by Guy D. Kinney. An adit follows a quartz vein in tonalite N. 65° W. 250 feet, then N. 75° W. about 100 feet. The vein is narrow; it dips 85° S. and contains quartz with some pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The Bowden claim is on the southeast slope of Blackwell hill near the top of the grade on the road. It has a quartz vein in tonalite, shown by an adit now open about 150 feet, and said to have extended 500 feet, and also by a shaft, where the vein strikes N. 75° E. and dips about 85° N. The shaft is said to be 185 feet deep and to have yielded free gold at 100 feet. The vein was apparently 2 to 3 feet thick where stoped.

The Millionaire mine is in S. W. ¼ Sec. 30, T. 36 S., R. 2 W. on nearly level ground at an elevation of 1730 feet as measured by aneroid barometer. It is opened by two vertical shafts, the deeper one said to be 400 feet deep, with levels opened a short distance each way at each hundred feet. The vein strikes east and dips about 60° N.; there are three veins reported to be nearly parallel, all four containing quartz with pyrite and rare galena and chalcopyrite. Two more veins are said to strike north and dip east; these contain calcite, quartz, pyrite, and a mineral resembling sylvanite. The country rock consists of dark argillite with bands of andesitic material. The other shaft (called the Johnson) is probably on the same vein; it is 120 feet deep and has a crosscut to the vein at a depth of 30 feet. Here the vein contains 2 to 3 feet of quartz with some fault gouge and a little manganese. It strikes S. 72° E. and dips 85° N., but it is stepped north going down so as to give a smaller apparent dip (about 60°). About 600 feet along the strike of the formation (N. 20° E.) there is a small outcrop of limestone and an old kiln. A fragment of limestone was found on the Johnson shaft dump. The Siskiyou tonalite outcrops about a mile to the northward, and may extend under this region.

The Millionaire mine is owned by the McKeen National bank of Terre Haute, Ind.; it is equipped with a mill which has never been operated although substantially complete and in good condition. The mill has 2 Nissen 1500-pound stamps with circular discharge and two 10-foot amalgamating plates; it has a rock crusher and a Standard concentrating table. The mine has been idle for several years.

The Eagle mine adjoins the Millionaire on the west. It is opened by 4 shafts and at least 2 adits, but the workings are not extensive. An adit reveals stringers of quartz in black argillite and andesitic material. The mine is said to have produced some very high grade ore. It is now under lease, but not in operation.

The Alice group, owned by J. H. Beeman of Gold Hill, is in N. E. ¼ Sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., not far from limestone quarries, at an elevation of 2300 to 2400 feet by barometer. Lessees are now (1913) taking out a footwall streak of high grade oxidized ore near the surface next to old workings. The main vein consisting of

solid quartz is not being mined as it is too low grade for lessees; it strikes N. 12° E. and dips about 60° E. An old adit about a quarter mile to the northeast discloses about 250 feet of workings

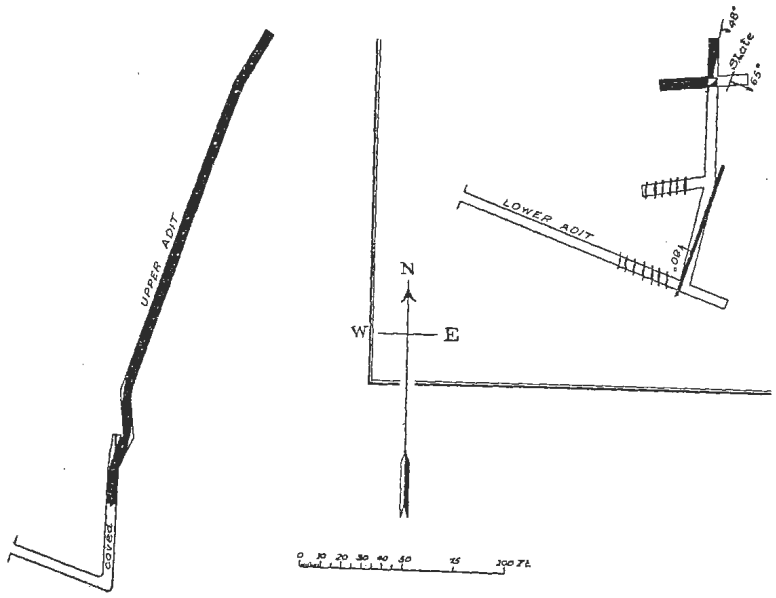


Figure 12. Alice mine, main adits.

on a vertical quartz vein averaging 2 to 3 feet in thickness, containing some pyrite, abundant pyrolusite, and some gypsum. A lower adit opens a 3-foot quartz vein which strikes north and dips 48° E.; it is on or near an irregular contact between dark argillite and an andesitic intrusive. As shown in the drawing (figure 12) the crosscuts from the main drift are wholly or partly in quartz which is supposed to be part of a large vein which is represented in the main crosscut entry by quartz seams in wall rock.

The Gold Ridge mine is in the N. E. ¼ Sec. 3, T. 37 S., R. 3 W. on the west slope of Kane creek valley at an elevation of 2100 feet by barometer. Some oxidized ore has been taken from a 1 to 2-foot fissure which varies in strike from about north to east in an arc concave to the southeast and dipping steeply northwest. The country rock is schistose and weathered. Nearer the mill an open cut has been made on a 12-inch quartz vein which strikes N. 63° W. and dips 73° S. W.; the hanging wall is an andesitic rock; the footwall is

siliceous and contains a little biotite. The mine is equipped with a 2-stamp mill having a plate 2½ by 8 feet, run by a 7 horsepower gas engine.

The Braden mine is in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 9, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., at an elevation of 1350 feet about 2 miles south of Gold Hill. It is at present (1913) one of the important mines of Jackson county. It has a 10-stamp mill equipped with a crusher, two 10-foot plates 4 Johnson vanners and electric motors, one of 85 horsepower being used to operate an air compressor. A view of the Braden mill and hoist is given in plate VI. According to E. W. Liljegran of Medford, the mine was located about 30 years ago by B. A. Knott of Gold Hill who began development, treating the ores in an arrastre. After several transfers the mine passed to Dr. James Braden after whom it has since been called. It was sold to C. R. Ray of Medford in 1900; seven years later it was leased to the Opp Mining Company; it is now operated by Dr. Ray. In 1907 the mine produced more than $30,000.

There are several quartz veins opened by 6 adits and an incline shaft. The important veins strike about N. 30° E. and dip about 25° S. E. There are four main levels opened by adits at different elevations on the sidehill and connected with one another by raises and winzes. The workings have a total length of more than 3000 feet, but the greatest depth reached is less than 250 feet. The lowest adit (No. 6) has a length of more than 1200 feet, and has yielded considerable high grade ore.

The country rocks of the Braden mine are Paleozoic sediments and interbedded andesites. A rock from the dump of adit No. 2 is plainly banded, some bands being chiefly green hornblende with some quartz, chlorite, zoisite, and pyrite, and other bands being chiefly calcite or, rarely, quartz; it is a calcareous hornblende schist. Another sample from the same adit is an amphibolite, containing abundant green hornblende, some pale yellow epidote, some zoisite, some interstitial plagioclase, some garnet, and a little magnetite. But the hanging wall of the vein under the incline shaft is apparently a spessartite, containing abundant hornblende grading from brown to green, abundant plagioclase, some zoisite, calcite, sericite, magnetite, and siderite. A chemical analysis of this rock follows. (p.172.)

The ore is highly quartzose, containing a little calcite and some pyrite as well as a little arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. About 65 percent of the gold and silver is recovered on the plates

COMPOSITION OF SPESSARTITE FROM BRADEN MINE

[S. W. French, analyst.]

		Approximate mineral composition			
		From analysis		From section	
SiO_2	47.40	Hornblende	55.7	Hornblende	41
TiO_2	1.54	Plagioclase	22.3	Plagioclase	51
Al_2O_3	20.14	Sericite	18.5	Calcite	3
Fe_2O_3	.58	Alumina, water, etc	2.7	Zoisite	2
FeO	6.64			Sericite	1
MgO	6.34			Magnetite	1
CaO	7.78		98.9	Siderite	1
Na_2O	2.76				
K_2O	2.65				
H_2O+	2.98				
H_2O-	.12				
	98.93				100

and about 25 percent is saved in concentrates, which are sent to a smelter at Selby or Tacoma. Concentration is about in the ratio 12 to 1; the assay value of the ore is $8 to $10 a ton and of the concentrates about $25 a ton.

According to G. F. Kay: [1]

"Most of the production of the mine has come from two shoots nearly 600 feet apart, on the lowest drift of the mine. One of the shoots extended along the vein in this drift for about 55 feet, but in a winze its width increased to about 80 feet, below which it narrowed abruptly. The direction of the shoot was the same as that of the dip of the vein. The other shoot had a length along the strike of the vein of 75 feet; in a winze from it the length increased to 125 feet; at the bottom of the winze, which was run 200 feet below the drift, the ore was low in grade. The direction of this shoot was about S. 50° E. Usually the best ore was found along the footwall of this shoot, although in places the gold and silver were uniformly distributed across the vein, which here had an average width of about 18 inches. The zone of oxidation does not extend farther than about 100 feet below the surface, and in parts of the vein sulphide ores are found at depths considerably less. Along the fault planes the ores show enrichment."

Since the date of Professor Kay's examination of the Braden mine another shoot of ore has been opened on another vein by means of an incline shaft. The vein strikes about N. 55° E. and has an average dip of about 25° S. E. with a thickness of 2 to 5 feet of quartz. In the lowest drift at 190 feet depth on the incline a second vein seems to swing into the main later vein from a direction about N. 10° E. and a dip of about 35° E.; it has been followed back under

[1] U. S. Geol. Survey Bulletin 380, p. 58, 1909; Bulletin 546, p. 41, 1914.

the incline shaft and shows about 2 feet of quartz. The struc is shown in the illustration (figure 13). To the southwest the seems to be cut off by a fault which strikes N. 27° W. and dips al 60° N. E. The drawing shows only a small part of the older w ings which were caved so as to be mostly inaccessible when the was visited.

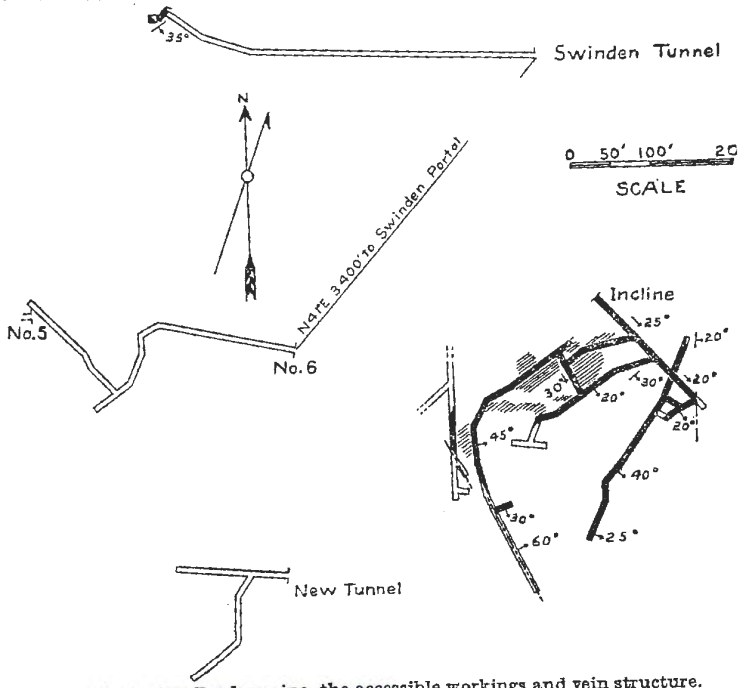


Figure 13. Braden mine, the accessible workings and vein structure.

The Last Chance mine is in the N. E. ¼ Sec. 33, T. 36 S. 3 W. over the divide from the Braden on the slope of Galls cr at an elevation of 1800 feet by barometer. It is opened by an extending about 250 feet nearly due east, which discloses an irr lar quartz vein 6 to 30 inches thick. Near the breast the vein st N. 74° W. and dips about 15° N. E. The country rock is a grained andesite containing some secondary chlorite and ca A 2-stamp mill has just been installed which is equipped with Perkeypile device to revolve the stamps; it has a 4-by 8-foot and electric power.

The Bill Nye mine is in sections 33 and 34, T. 34 S., R. on Galls creek about a mile nearly due south of the Braden.

opened by several adits and a vertical shaft. A considerably anamorphosed impure quartzite is a common country rock; it contains abundant fine grained quartz in patches and layers, and abundant green hornblende and brown biotite with some untwinned interstitial and enclosing plagioclase and a little magnetite; the texture is globulitic to irregular. The vein on which the shaft is located strikes N. 52° E. and is nearly vertical; it contains about 2 feet of quartz. The main adit is about 400 feet long; it is on small veins and stringers near the portal, but crosscuts to the northwest open a somewhat larger vein of quartz which strikes S. 60° E. and dips 80° N. E. The country rock is pyritized and somewhat silicified. In the Bliss adit a vein striking N. 75° E. is cut off about 80 feet from the portal by a fault which strikes N. 30° E. and dips about 40° S. E. Another fault in the same working on a level 80 feet higher produces a horizontal offset of 6 feet to the north, the fault striking N. 14° W. and dipping 55° E. as shown in the illustration. (See figure 14.)

The Tin Pan mine is in the S. W. ¼ Sec. 31, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., on the ridge between Galls and Foots creeks. It was located many

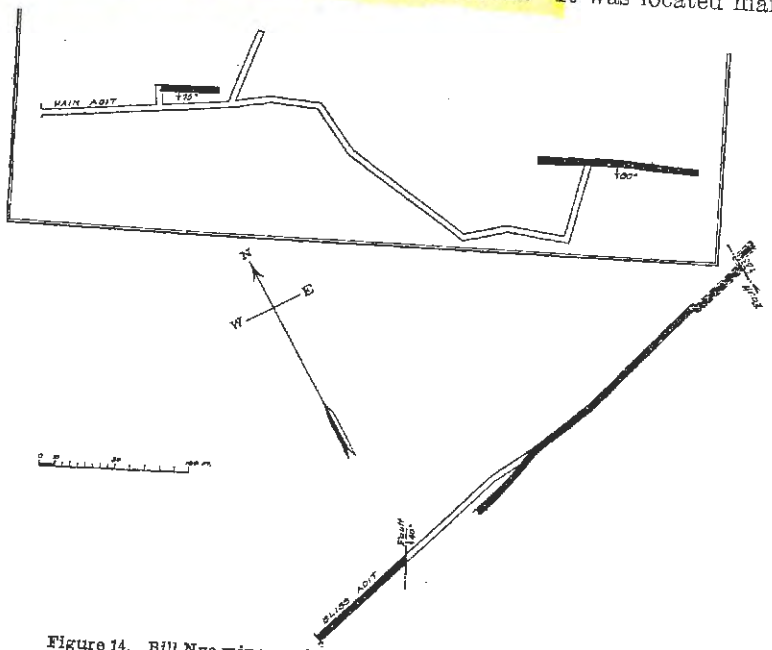


Figure 14. Bill Nye mine, main adit and Bliss adit, with vein structure.

years ago; in 1908 it was owned by the Pacific American Gold Mining Company and prospected by more than 1200 feet of drifts, shafts, and other workings on the vein without finding any large body of good ore. At that time the mine was equipped with a 10-stamp mill (since removed) having a Blake crusher and two concentrating tables. The country rock on top of the ridge west of the mine is an andesite porphyry containing abundant much altered phenocrysts of plagioclase, and bunches of green hornblende or brown biotite as well as some magnetite, epidote and siderite in a fine granular groundmass. In 1913 the workings were badly caved and inspection was impossible. It was relocated in July, 1913, by M. L. Hall. According to G. F. Kay:[1]

"The country rock in which the ores occur are slates, limestones, and greenstones, the greenstones apparently being intrusive in the sedimentary rocks although some of them may be volcanic. The sedimentary rocks strike about N. 13° E. The strike of the vein is between northeast and east and the dip is nearly vertical. The vein varies in width from less than 18 inches to more than 6 feet of solid quartz between definite walls, which are in general but slightly altered. In places there is a gouge from 1 to 3 inches in width. This material is clay-like, but it contains carbonates and sulphides. Most of the gold content of the vein is in the sulphides, which run about $60 to the ton. The sulphides are pyrite and galena which together constitute less than 2 per cent of the ores. Some faulting has occurred. The zone of oxidation reaches a depth of more than 100 feet."

The Perkeypile mine is in the S. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W. near the top of the ridge between Galls and Foots creeks. A crosscut strikes the vein at 90 feet and a drift follows it about 300 feet. The vein strikes S. 60° E. and dips 72° S. W.

The Kubli mine is in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W. at an elevation of 2700 feet by barometer. A narrow vein said to have been very rich is opened for about 200 feet; it is 1 to 18 inches wide but only 1 to 6 inches is quartz; the vein strikes about east and dips 60° N. The Kubli mill is to the east near the bottom of the hill; it has two stamps with triple discharge, a divided plate 4 by 10 feet, and a concentrating table. In the gully nearby there is a small outcrop of tonalite and a border of contact hornblende rock. The composition of this contact phase is given below. (p. 176.)

The Fairview claim, owned by Dr. C. R. Ray of Medford, is in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W. near the top of the ridge between Galls and Foots creeks at an elevation of 2950 feet by barometer.

[1] U. S. Geol. Survey Bulletin 380, p. 60, 1909; Bulletin 546, p. 43, 1914.

The vein dips to the northeast at an angle of 50° to 60°; in the weathered zone it contains malachite and azurite. The country rock is andesite in which the curved cleavages of phenocrysts of pale green hornblende show evidence that the rock has been under considerable differential pressures.

The Blossom mine is in the northern part of sections 19 and 20, township 35 south, range 3 west, near the head of the left fork of Sardine Creek at an elevation of about 2400 feet above sea level. An adit on the No Name claim extends northwestward about 200 feet in an andesitic country rock. The vein strikes N. 37° W. and dips 55° N. E.; it contains some sulphide and very little quartz, being mostly crushed country rock. Near the face of the adit there are two parallel veins. An upper adit (about 85 feet long) opens the same ore body, 75 feet higher up; it is connected with the lower adit by means of a raise on the vein. On the Blossom claim the lower adit extends about 135 feet N. 40° W. as a crosscut, thence drifts on the vein about 110 feet. The deposit strikes N. 75° W. and dips about 80° S.; it consists of a vein about 15 to 20 feet thick, in which one quarter to one tenth of the filling is quartz and ore. The country rock is an andesitic "greenstone." The vein minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite, gold, galena, pyrrhotite, (and sphalerite?) with quartz, calcite, and sericite. An upper adit about 85 feet long discloses the same deposit with the same position and size. On this level the ore is thoroughly oxidized.

The Corporal G mine is in the southern part of section 19, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. at an elevation of about 2600 feet above sea level. It is said to have been discovered in 1904 by J. R. McKay, who took out some ore and sold it to Mrs. N. M. Smith of Gold Hill. It was operated under lease by J. E. Kirk in 1907. It is opened by three adits on the main vein one above another, on the hillside, and one adit to one side. The adits are about 100 feet long and the vein has been stoped out above the upper adits; the lowest adit was not open to inspection. The vein has a width of 3 to 12 inches and strikes S. 85° W. with a dip of 60° N. The country rock is a micaceous slaty quartzite cut by andesite and spessartite. The ore contains quartz, calcite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and a little chalcopyrite, bornite, sphalerite, galena, and rare free gold. The adit to one side of the main vein opens a parallel stringer on the Volunteer claim; it pinched out at 135 feet.

The Lucky Bart group includes eleven claims in sections 29 and

From: Or Bur of Mines
Mineral Resources of Oregon (1914)
pp 179-80

30, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. at elevations ranging from 2200 to 2900 feet above sea level. The chief claim was discovered about 1890 by Joseph Cox; it is now owned with the others by J. H. Beeman of Gold Hill. According to the owner ore has been mined from five veins on the group, all of them striking nearly east and west. At one of the adits about a quarter mile west of Sardine creek a vein of quartz 6 to 24 inches thick strikes east and dips about 80° N., thus being roughly parallel with the side hill here, as a "blanket vein". The country rock here is argillite and quartzite. The ore is said to be of high grade in the oxidized part of the vein. According to Kay,[1] the veins on the Lucky Bart group "have an average width of less than 2 feet; the country rock is metamorphosed sediment, mainly slates and micaceous quartzites. The general strike of these rocks in this vicinity is somewhat east of north; the dip is to the southeast and is usually at fairly high angles. The total amount of ore that has been milled exceeds 14,000 tons, which gave values ranging from $4.80 to $100.00 a ton of free milling ore. The ore from the Lucky Bart claim carried an average of 3 per cent of sulphides, which ran from 4 to 8 ounces of gold to the ton and a like amount of silver. Nine tons of ore from the deepest workings of this claim were shipped to the Tacoma smelter and gave returns of $130.00 to the ton. Practically all the ores from the group have been treated at a mill on Sardine creek. At the Yours Truly claim, where work is now being done by J. E. Kirk, the workings consist of an entrance tunnel of 75 feet to the vein, 100 feet of drifting on the vein, and a shaft of 30 feet. The country rock is a mica slate. The vein has an average width of about 1 foot and runs S. 85° W. At the end of the drift there are two veinlets of 8 inches and 4 inches in width and also a small seam. Within the workings there is evidence of considerable faulting; the directions of the fault planes observed were somewhat east of north. Mr. Kirk states that the veins carry more gold adjacent to the fault planes than elsewhere. The ores of the Yours Truly are highly oxidized and carry an average value of more than $30 to the ton."

A small outcrop of "granite" was observed just north of the point where the Lucky Bart vein seems to cross Sardine creek in section 29.

The mine is equipped with a 5-stamp mill on Sardine creek at an elevation of about 1900 feet above sea level. It has a boiler burning wood, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. engine, a plate 4 by 11 feet, and a Johnson canvas covered table for concentration.

The Gray Eagle mine is in the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. on the east side of Sardine creek at an elevation of about 1850

[1] U. S. Geol. Survey Bulletin 340, p. 146; 1908; Bulletin 546, p. 38; 1914.

FOUNDED 1852

BRAUN-KNECHT-HEIMANN-CO.

CHEMICALS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

January 30, 1934

DISCON GOLD MNG. CO.,
%A.D. COULTER
GOLD HILL, ORE.

We take pleasure in quoting:

FLAKED SODIUM SULPHIDE

400 lb. drums.....@ $4.25 C
5 ton lots.....@ 4.00 C
F.C.B. San Francisco.

This is Flaked Sodium Sulphide 60/62½%.

We will appreciate your orders for this item as well as other which you may require.

Prices quoted are subject to change without notice, and will not be binding if quantities ordered differ materially from those quoted.

Yours very truly,
BRAUN-KNECHT-HEIMANN-CO.

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO
BRAUN-KNECHT-HEIMANN-CO.
576-584 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

SAN FRANCISCO CALIF. 8 1934

NOTIFY YOUR CORRESPONDENTS OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

We specialize in Industrial and Analytical Chemicals and welcome inquiries and orders for any quantity. Our wide contact with Chemicals assures the buyer of the right quality of material for his particular needs.

Telephone
KEarny 3489

Main Offices
576-584 Mission Street
San Francisco

Warehouses
101-121 New Anthony Street
375-379 Jessie Street
1500 Third Street
San Francisco

Stocks Carried in
OAKLAND
PORTLAND
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

FORM C57

Newest picture of Charles G. Dawes Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, upon his arrival at his Chicago home. He and his wife were greeted by their children, Virginia and Dana.

Smelter Is Under Active Construction

The organization meeting of the Sunset Smelting Company builders of the Gold Hill Smelter, was held in Grants Pass at the office of A. C. Hough, attorney, last Saturday.

The officers and directors of the Company are as follows: C. A. Olsen President and Treasurer, M. S. Johnson, Gold Hill, Vice President, P. M. Johnson, Medford, Secretary, S. E. Heberling, Gold Hill, Director J. Edwin Johnson, Gold Hill, Director, and A. C. Hough, Grants Pass, Director and Attorney. H. C. Diers is Chief Engineer and w ill be assisted by J. Edwin Johnson and J. M. Lively. F. H. Holgatt of Eugene was appointed auditor.

Arrangements for additional capital are now awaiting the actual action taken by the Corporation Commission and it is announced that as quickly as these details are completed a larger crew will be set to work.

J.M. Lively is due to arrive Thurs day from Portland to make permanent headquarters in Gold Hill. H. C. Diers returned form Portland on Tuesday of this week and h as been spending much time at the smelter site where a crew of men is busily engaged preparing the ground for future construction.

It is understood that a saw mill is in early prospect for Gold Hill, to be erected on the site adjoining the smelter site. The refuse and mill waste from the s aw mill will be utilized by the smelter in making coal for fuel.

City Dad's Bills and Receipts

PERMISSION UNTIL 1 A. M. IS GRANTED—FINANCIAL STATEMENT

At the regular meeting of the City Dad's last Monday night discussion over the dance ordinance became quite acrimonious at times, and caustic remarks were interchanged.

There was quite a fair sized boquet of citizens, both men and women, in attendance and at one time the presiding officer rapped loudly for order in order to quiet a bedlam of voices, no one individual having the better of another in voice strength so no one could be distinctly heard in the conglomeration of vocal noises.

There were present, Mayor Miller, Councilmen Cook, Ham, Ross, Jacobs, Childers and Recorder Kellogg. Councilwoman Mrs. Pankey, absent.

The following claims against the city were approved and ordered paid.

General Fund

E. R. Davis, chief of police, July	$ 25.00
Wm. P. Chisholm, health officer	10.00
A. E. Kellogg, recorder for June	25.00
M. S. Johnson, street light supplies	4.76
C. & O. P. Co., lights for June	31.00
Gold Hill Garage, fire Dept. expense	26.38
D. L. Pruitt, supplies	1.05
Total	$123.19

Water Fund

M. S. Johnson, supplies	$54.50
E. R. Davis, pump operator for June	100.00
Toney Ross, supplies	41.25
Gold Hill Supply Co. supplies	2.50
Cal. Filter Company, equipment, etc.	382.50
O. Snyder, labor	11.50
Investors Syndicate, sinking fund	148.00
P. H. Myers, auditor	20.70
Southern Pacific, freight	8.69
Total	$769.64

Sewer Fund

M. S. Johnson, supplies	$ 42.50
T. J. Cook, labor	30.00
Chas E. Barg, labor	20.00
Total	$ 92.50

General Fund

Terry A. Talent, police	$115.00
Terry A. Talent, expense	11.50
W. C. Hawk, police	40.00
A. E. Kellogg, court fees	225.00
Gaylord Cycle Shop, supplies	15.00
P. D. Cunningham Co., supplies	6.09
M. S. Johnson, supplies	1.50
Merritt Davis, labor	15.25
T. E. Pankey, labor	6.50
Theron Pankey, labor	2.50
J. B. Pankey, labor	2.50
T. J. West, special police	12.00
W. A. Cook, labor	22.50
Total	$475.59

The request of Lillian B McIntosh, for the vacation of a part of Second street, west, near Second avenue north, was granted.

Recorder Kellogg submitted the appended statement of the street fund as of date of June 12th, showing cash on hand, $385.25 and the sum of $675.70 received in fines and license between June 12 and June 30.

The statement of the water fund is:

Cash in Fidelity State Bank	$82.63
Investment Sinking fund	298.00
Cash in Sinking Fund	107.00
Water Collections	199.50
Water Collections	114.75

The financial statement of the recorder and approved by Auditor P. H. Myers, shows that there is a cash balance in the street fund of $365.23; sewer fund, $59.77; general fund, $198.26.

After the routine the members of the Gold Hill Parliament sat back with an air of evident relaxtion while those of the audience jerked up in close attention. A numerously signed petition asking that dancing be permitted until one o'clock Sunday was read.

And then the race was on.

It appeared that the majority of the citizens, or seemingly so, had signed the petition and the principal speakers in favor of granting the permission were Messrs. Reed and Bowers, who presented several reasons to support their contention that an innocent form of amusement was far safer for the young folks than many other pleasurers and that parents always knew where their sons and daughters were. The petition was opposed by Mayor Miller and Councilman Childers. Those voting in approval were Cook, Ham Ross and Jacobs.

A representative of a Portland trust company was present to ask for consideration of a plan to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of water bonds.

Council adjourned until Friday night with instructions to the trust company to prepare an ordinance and submit it at this time.

The time limit upon which the smelter concessioners were to commence building will expire Thursday July 10. Friday evening the land grant and permit will be revoked and granted to the new corporation which has already commenced clearing the ground for the erection of machinery foundations.

Ancient Mining District Around Gold Hill where History—

Was Made But a Small Spot in the Greater Gold Hill District of Modern Development

G.H. News 7-10-1924 G-H 7-

Gold Hill in the olden days was a roaring prosperous place and was known far and wide for its richness, wetness, gambling houses and wild women. The mining has lapsed into nothingness in the past year until the smelter idea revived the memory of more prosperous days (in the mines) and the prospector and mine owner found offered to him a new lease on life and Gold Hill now shows indications of belittling its former reputation with a world-wide reputation as the richest mineral center on earth. No fooling, that great statement is possible and very probable.

Gold Hill Mining district, described in detail below, is limited to a small territory that formerly seemed vast and promising. Without extensive changes at Gold Hill that would centralize the mineral industry at that point that small district would stand intact for all time unless absorbed by the development of some nearby town. The location of a smelter at Gold Hill makes that point the real center of the greatest mineral district on the Pacific slope and really exends from a point north of Eugene in Oregon to Dunesmuir in California and from the coast to the eastern slope of the Cascades. This widing of the boundary covers the territory that will be served by Gold Hill based on the transportation cost on the railroads. The mineral wealth of this great district will come to Gold Hill economically and of necessity. The competiting smelters and refineries are at Tacoma and San-Francisco and Denver. A look at the map will prove our assertion that the Gold Hill mineral district, with the development of the smelter here is now, of necessity, enlarged to cover the territory served. It will probably be more advisable to call this district the Gold Hill Smelter district for history has carried the boundaries of individual districts down to date and absorption would cause confusion.

The immediate Gold Hill mining district embraces the whole Rogue River valley from Central Point and Table Rock westward to Josephine county. It is limited on the south by the divide between Rogue and Applegate rivers and including tributaries of Rogue river from the south, namely Kanes, Galls and Foots creeks, and from the north namely, Sams, Sardine, Wards and Evans creeks. There are many placer and auriferous quartz mines in the district and other mineral resources of various kinds. There are no large cities in the area, but the town of Gold Hill situated on the Rogue river and the main line of the Southern Pacific railway, is headquarters for the most active part of the district. The Gold Hill district is a mountainous region cut by one narow east-west valley and its tributaries from the north and south. The elevations vary from less than 1000 feet at the head of Evans and Savage creeks to nearly 4000 feet on top of Fielder mountain, and similar elevations both north and south of Rogue river.

The history of the Gold Hill mining district really datos back to the year of 1851, when gold was first discovered in Rogue River valley on Jackson creek ten miles south of Gold Hill. This applies to placer mining, but the rich pocket from which the town of Gold Hill, Oreg., takes its name was not discovered until January 1859. It is said that $400 000 was taken out the first year and the aggregate yeild of this pocket with its exhaustion the following year was over $700,000. This was the beginning of the auriferous quartz mining in this region. On the whole the production of the placer mines has been maintained for a long period, but is slowly decreasing, while the auriferous vein deposits are now making up the major part of the gold output in this region.

The Gold Hill district is a region occupied chiefly by old Paleozoic sediments interbedded with sills and flows of andesite and greenstone. Everywhere the sedimentary rocks strike northerly, usually about N. 15 degrees E. dip eastward at angles ranging from 65 degrees to nearly 90 degrees. According to Diler, the Jurassic beds in the western part of the district have been everturned so that the oldest strata now overlie the younger formations It seems probable that the Paleozoic sediments are also overturned, and limestones found on Kanes creek are probably of early Paleozoic age, and fossils found in limestone lenses on this creek indicate that they are not Devonian; it is suggested that they are Silurain rather than Carboniferous in age. Accordingly the Paleozoic sediments west of Kanes creek in the Gold Hill district are referred to the Devonian or Carboniferous or to both periods.

Long after the formation of these Paleozoic sedimentary rocks the region was intruded from below by a mass of molten igneous rock; at about the same time and perhaps by the same agency the bedded rocks were folded and overthrust to the westward. The intrusive rocks solidified beneath a considerable thickness of sediments or other rocks which has since been removed in some places. Thus the igneous mass is now exposed to view in the mountains at the head of Kanes creek, and extends thence northward nearly to Central Point and thence northwestward past Tolo and Gold Ray to the west side of Blackwell Hill; the same rock outcrops on the west side of Sams Valley; a similar rock of aplitic texture outcrops on the north fork of Foots creek, and it seems probable that it underlies at considerable depth a large part of the Gold Hill district.

This igneous intrusion and intense folding seems to have elevated the region enough to cause a new cycle of erosion and the formation of coarse sediments, which could not be transported far by ordinary agencies. Therefore conglomerates were produced, and these were succeeded by feldspathic sandstone during part of Cretaceous time. Rocks produced in this way are found between Evans creek and the headwaters of Sams and Snieder creeks; similiar rocks are doubtless covered by lava flows near the Table rocks. Along Evans creek from the "Meadows" northward these Cretaceous sandstones are overlaid by a considerable thickness of Tertiary sandstones which cantain beds of coal.

The latest rock formation in the district consists of stream deposits some of which are very valuable on account of the gold and paltinum they contain. They are formed along the streams of the district but are not abundant along Rogue river in this region, because the latter is herein a narrow rock cut portion of its course to the sea.

It is believed that the ulimate source of the gold and platinum placers in this region, like those of California, is in the serpentine and the olivine bearing rocks of the Sierra Nevadas and tributary mountain ranges, which are in a portion of the drainage basions of the streams.

According to C. B. Watson and Thomas Condon, a large area of southwestern Oregon and northwestern California, which has been by the United States Geological survey, designated as an island in the ocean was formed during Cretaceous times, long before the Cascade mountains rose from the surface of the water. This land has been by Winchell termed, the "great Siskiyou batholith." It is, perhaps one of the oldest terra firma on the continent. The greater part of its mass is granit, or granitic in charater, accompanied with other intrusive igneous rocks such as diorite porphyry and other intrusions having lifted from the depths of the ocean the sediments that had settled there. These elevations have in places reached an altitude of 8,000 feet. The sediments thus lifted were changed from their original horizontal character, to various angles of inclination, accommodating easy erosion. Hence we now find only fragments of these earlier sediments at the tops of the higher elevations, such as limestone often metamorphosed into marble.

These sediments were orginally very deep and erosion has carried them away; some back to the ocean others deposited in the valleys as they have been formed. These intrusions and the necessarily broken and fissured conditions, in which they and their beddings have been left, faciliated the setting of such materials as were held in solution, or suspension were carried downward into seems and fissures as the mass slowly arose. After the whole had arisen above the water and valleys were formed, much of the residue resulted from this disintergration was deposited around the shore line of this old island, resulting in the heavy placer deposits, which employed the pioneers. Observations will show that all of these placer deposits were along the shore line of this island, and that the gold and other meal deposits came from it.

Rogue River valley lies to the east and northeast of these Skiskiyou mountains, and the more recent Cascade range of mountains lie to the east of the valey and the placer mines have been and are along the shore line of the old island. No mineral is found along the Cascade side of the valley. The finding of mineral contents in these old seams and fissures are attributed to the early uplift and the fissuring of the "Siskiyou batholith."