The Beeman-Martin House, home of the Gold Hill Historical Society's museum, is located at 504 1st Avenue in Gold Hill, Oregon and is open Thursday – Saturday, from 11:00 AM to 4:00 PM. For more information, please contact the society at: P.O. Box 26, Gold Hill, OR 97522.

The Gold Hill Historical Society has done an excellent job preserving the history of the famous Gold Hill Mining District through their museum housed in the Beeman-Martin House on First Avenue in downtown Gold Hill. The house was originally built in 1901 by Josiah Beeman who leased and later bought the Lucky Bart Mine which was located on nearby Sardine Creek. The mine was discovered in 1890 by Bartholomew Signorriti and Joe Cox. Bartholomew became a successful miner in 1892 and did well enough that he was able to build a fine two-story home with the first indoor plumbing in Gold Hill), and was to stay in his family for many years. His descendants offered it to the Gold Hill Historical Society for the museum. According to the society's official history, the Beeman-Martin House has been haunted after several members of their staff reported hearing strange voices upstairs and there were numerous instances of the opening and closing of doors, items being moved and pictures being "thrown" off the walls. The society refers to their ghost as "Willie", but he did not introduce himself to residents of Gold Hill. For more information, please visit: http://www.oregongold.net/category/oregon-gold/southern-oregon-gold/
In addition to the usual things we see in local history displays, the Jackson County Gold - Oregon Gold Society, has devoted a more than usual amount of space to local mining history. This is not only fitting and probably to be expected of such a society, but it is not by any means typical of local historical societies here, of which seem to regard mining as little more than a novel curiosity. Yet even in a town where some residents have actually done what little small scale mining does take place within their community, here seem to take great pride in explaining how Josiah Beeman found gold he took out of the hills above Sardine Creek and how much was recovered from the nearby streams and hills. In Gold Hill, mining takes center stage and although the displays and efforts of these volunteers is still very much a work in progress, open to the public in Southern Oregon will you see as many local residents together in one place. Admission is free, but I'm sure they appreciate your support.

Starting on the first floor of the Beeman House, we are gradually immersed in mining history with a set of pocket scales from the 1860's here and a photo here and there, but once we reach the gift shop, surrounded by all sorts of trinkets pertaining to local mining, ranging from maps to old photos of mines, from post cards to refrigerator magnets, nails that were saved from some old ore carts that must have been left on a hillside somewhere. A look on the gift store book shelf and what the majority of their offerings have something to do with mining, to buy copies of Tom Bohmker's books on gold mining in Oregon, on panning gold and mining history, as well as copies of the Diary of Willie, 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 we can take home to study. Included are maps of the old Gold Hill Mining District, panning, a brief overview of local mining history, tidbits about much more.

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

From here, we can go outside onto the back porch and get to
The Chilean Mill or "Trapiche", was an improvement of the arrastre manufactured in California around 1910 and was used at the Downieville, California. The Rue Family brought it to their mine in Eagle Point, but never used it. It is powered by electric engines and slowly ground the mineralized quartz into a fine powder so that the gold was separated by washing. These machines were not very efficient, 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 structure nearly 20 feet tall.
Mining Relics At Gold Hill, Oregon

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

http://www.orengold.net/mining-relics-at-gold-hill-oregon/
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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-Martian 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 curiosity, 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 handouts 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.
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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.
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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!
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

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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.
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
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 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 raked 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--1 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
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. (Ashland Daily Tidings 12-17-1929)
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, at 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 possibilities 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 reasonable 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 no 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 already 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 Pfiehl, Gall's 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 Foothills 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 inflammatory rheumatism.
Jim, I 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
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 crackers, and other equipment were recycled and often combined with derelict automobiles. The 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 compressor engine directly connected to a Chevrolet motor block, converted to a mill.” The Mill was described by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Resources. The Blake crusher and a 10-ton Huntington mill both driven by a Model-T motor.

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

**Historical Context Summary**

The one constant in mining history is change. Each new era of mining activity erases artifacts and cultural landscapes of the previous era. Evidence of landscape evolution is generally most pronounced at mines with good historic gold strikes, or, in other words the same sites that would likely be included on the National Register of Historic Places. Despite record high gold prices and activity, history suggests that the evolution of the mining landscape may not yet 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
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The town of Gold Hill itself played no role in the early mining developments along the Rogue River as it was not platted until 1884 by Thomas Chavner who laid out the town on the Oregon & California Railroad building through the valley. In effect, Gold Hill consolidated several earlier settlements such as Rock Point and Diamond Hill. Several miles south and east of Sardine Creek and across the Rogue River, a small pocket called Hill Pocket, gold was discovered by Cox & Lyman in the early 1890s. Cox produced a reported sum of $20,000 in gold before their pocket pinched. The Cox pocket later consolidated with several other prospects into the *Sylvanite Mine*. Throughout World War II, the Sylvanite Mine experienced several periods of rich strikes and a reported production in excess of $700,000. The Sylvanite Mine experienced several busts. In 1911 the Sylvanite Mining Company folded, leaving a reported sum of $20,000 in gold before their pocket pinched. The Sylvanite Mine later consolidated with several other prospects into the *Sylvanite Mine*. In 1921, despite several reports of rich strikes, the mine 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 the same year, the mine employed three shifts of 12 miners, which was reduced to a single shift by October. The Sylvanite Mine, located mostly on patented land, remained active until the 1930s, but again fell into litigation amid accusations of fraud in the late 1890s.
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. 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.” 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. 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 then ten mining properties.” The same year the Oregonian reported that there were...
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.\textsuperscript{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 the Oregon trail in the 1850s had worked in the area "on the east side of the Rogue River."
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."  

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.  

During the initial rush on Gold Hill in January and February of 1860, numerous “quartz lodges”
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!”

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. 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. 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. 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.

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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 from 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
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.

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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.

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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 from 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." 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. 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

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

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.
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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 shining 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!”

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.”

By March 21st, 1860, the Daily Alta California reported that the Gold Hill Pocket was equipped with “two arrastas, 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.

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.

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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. 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.” 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. 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.” The same year the Oregonian reported that there were “46 quartz mines within six miles of town.”

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.\(^\text{11}\)

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

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

Kane's 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, Kubil, 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, Patolian, Garfield (iron), Fleming-Ward (iron).

Gold Hill Mountain: Gold Hill ledge, Copper Queen, Whitney, Fisher, Dikeman and many others.
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 to 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. I’m 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
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.

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.

**Gold In Jackson County**

Feb.10, 2010 in *Applegate River, Humbug Creek, Jackson County Gold, Oregon Gold, Southern Oregon Gold* | Leave a Comment
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 six 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, insurance, 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 Jewett 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.

Surprisingly, 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 District (1870).

The Applegate River (often referred 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 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 in Humbug Creek, Jackson County Gold, Oregon Gold Leave a Comment

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 high 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,
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

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
- Marion County Gold
- Northeastern Oregon Gold
  - Baker County Gold
    - Cornucopia
    - Greenhorn
  - Grant County Gold
    - Canyon City
  - Union County Gold
  - Wheeler County Gold
- Southern Oregon Gold
  - Coos County Gold
  - Curry County Gold
  - Douglas County Gold
  - Jackson County Gold
    - Applegate River
    - Humbug Creek
  - Josephine County Gold
    - Althouse Creek
    - Briggs Creek
    - Galice Creek
    - Grave Creek
    - Josephine Creek
- Wallowa County Gold
- Oregon Gold News & Misc
  - Metal Detecting
  - Oregon Treasure
  - Permits & Legal
  - Reviews

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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 Ore­
gon. 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 Chav­
nier 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 some­
times 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 inaugu­
rated 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 Klipple, 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 Klipple, was about $50,000, 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. Klipple, first enunciating the principle that the state courts have the authority to annul agricultural land grants to individuals in conflict with prior claims. Messrs. Klipple, 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, Yards, 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 hydraulic mining.

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. 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 C. 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 arastra 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 arastrum. 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 TVault 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 Birdseye 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 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 these 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 1911-1912. 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 $152 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)**

*see Revenue Pocket; Rhotan Pocket*

**Location:** NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

"The Alice group, 3 miles south of Gold Hill on Kane Creek, owned by J. H. Beeman of Gold Hill, is in NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., not far
from limestone quarries, at an elevation of 2300 to 2400 feet by barometer.
Lessors 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 45° 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 & Swortz, 16:18 (quoted).

**ARGONAUT GOLD MINING COMPANY**

Gold Hill area

An Oregon Corporation; Mrs. E. 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. E. 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 Elma Explora-
tion & 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.


**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 30 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 1/2 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."


**BAERLOCKER PLACER**

see Ward Creek Placers

**BAILEY PROPERTY** (gold, manganese)

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: SE1/4 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 SE1/4 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 SW1/4 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 silicious. 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**

**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:** SE\(_2\) sec. 2 and SW\(_1\) 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.
Jackson County - Gold Hill Area

BEAVER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
see Pacific Portland Cement Company

BEE HIVE MINING COMPANY
see Bill Nye Mine

BEEMAN LIMESTONE

Owner: Mrs. Hattie Beeman, Portland, Oregon.


Location: NE\SE 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. 39, 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 NE\SE 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° W. 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 CaCO₃. 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)

Location: SE₁ sec. 12, T. 37 S., R. 4 W.

"The Bertha Claim (locally known as the "Bertha" pocket), 8 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is in the SE₁ 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)

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 or iron."

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

BIG CHIEF PROPERTY (gold?)

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 10 acres in the SE₁ 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 67° to the west. Porphyry shows considerable manganese and iron stain. Quartz from 12 inches to 10 feet wide.

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 1/2 to 1 foot 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

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)**

"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 is 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:** 1 mile 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 stopped. 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 saved.

The Blossom Mine, 5 miles north of Gold Hill, is in the northern part of sec. 19, 20, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., near the head of the left fork of Sardine Creek, at an elevation of about 2,400 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 155 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.

**General:** Elevation 2,400 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:** E. H. B., August 20, 1950.

**Reference:** Parks & Swartzely, 15th quote.

**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. Besie 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)**

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. Wasser of Beagle, Oregon, is the majority owner and Allan Mayhew holds a substantial minority interest in the property which comprises six lode claims.

"West 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 % 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 1/2 miles and then 1 1/2 miles further by mine road, or about 19 miles from Trail."


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**BOWDEN CLAIM (gold)**

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).
Jackson County - Gold Hill Area

**BRADEN EXTENSION** (gold) Gold Hill area

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

Location: SE\(^4\) 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


Location: SE\(^4\) sec. 27, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.

The Braden Mine is in the SE\(^4\) sec. 27, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., at an elevation of 1500 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 crusjher, 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. Lillegren, 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 sassafrasite, 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 saved 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


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 CaCO₃. 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, 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 papermill 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 the 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.

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**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 1 1/2 miles over a good dirt road to U. S. Highway 99 and thence 3 1/2 miles to the town of Rogue River.

**Area:** The total area is 60 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 Balls Creek. The highest elevation is about 2700 feet and the lowest about 1500 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 50,000 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.

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<th>Analysis No. 1</th>
<th>Analysis No. 2</th>
<th>Analysis No. 3</th>
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<td>Magnesia</td>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>Trace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric Anhydride</td>
<td>.018 ± .003 P</td>
<td>.018 ± .003 P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on ignition</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Foldspars 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.


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 NE\2 SE\2 SW\2 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.


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.


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 NE\4 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 resiliﬁed 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.


**BUNCE PROSPECT (gold)**

Owner: Fred Bunce, Rogue River, Oregon.

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

No other information.

**CAPITOL HILL MINE (manganese)**

see Lee Manganese

**CARBONATE MINE (gold)**


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 stope 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.

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**CARTINEL 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).

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**CASCADE VIEW MINE** (gold) Gold Hill area


**Location:** sec. 35, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., about 1,700 feet elevation. Sams 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. 36° 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  
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 Hay 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 stop 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 the late 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."

Parks & Swartley, 16:54 (quoted).
Pardue, 21:223
Wells & Waters, 34:55
Wilkinson, 40:7

CHISHOLM COPPER  
Gold Hill area

Location: Sec. 19, T. 34 S., R. 2 W.

"Copper ore has been developed by adits run by Dr. Chisholm of Gold Hill in Sec. 19, T. 34 S., R. 2 W. A crosscut entry extends S. 45° E. about 30 feet and then N. 63° E. about 170 feet through quartzitic rock. It does not disclose ore. A 150 feet from the portal a fault strikes N. 31° W. and dips 55° N. E.; it has a maximum thickness of about 13 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 melaniterite 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."


**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: NE ¼ NW ¼ sec 3, T. 36 S., R. 2 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 ceased about 1939.

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

Geology: A serpentinite belt about ½ mile wide trends northwest through an area of greenstone (Diller and Kay, 24). The prospect is situated near the northeast edge of the serpentinite 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 serpentinite. 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.


**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.


**CONCOR 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)

Location: S\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 13, T. 37 S., R. 4 W.

"The Cook Mine near Draper about 10 miles southwest of Gold Hill is in the
S\(\frac{1}{4}\) 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).

CORPORAL G MINE (gold)

Owner: John Tulare, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: S\(\frac{1}{4}\) 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. M. W. 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 hillsides, 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
out 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.


COSTER AND CATTON'S CLAIM (gold)

Location: SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 21, T. 37 S., R. 4 W.

"Coster and Catton's Claim, 12 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is in the SW\(\frac{1}{4}\)
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 N\(\frac{1}{2}\) corner sec. 22 an intrusion of aplite is visible for 200 feet along
the ditch line running around the point."

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 overwashed. 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. 2 1/2-inch material and larger goes to a 60-foot conveyor belt which stacks it. The minus 2 1/2-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 45.90 to the ton. Five men are employed; three to operate the plant and two to clean bedsrock.

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

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


CRESCEJT-PACIFIC DREDGE  
see Greenleaf Ranch Placer.

CURRY POCKET  
see Buckskin Mine.

DAVE FORCE MINE (quicksilver)  
Gold Hill area

Location: NE 4 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)**

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.


**DISCON MINING COMPANY**

see Sylvaite Mine.

**DIXIE PLACER**

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

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

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

**DIXIE QUEEN MINE (gold)**

Location: NW, 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 NW, 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)**

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

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

No further data.
JACKSON COUNTY - GOLD HILL AREA

DUNCAN AND WILLIAMS WASHING PLANT

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 finer 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.


DUNCAN PLACER

see Ward Creek Placers

DUNROMIN MINE (gold)

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

Location: SW 1/4 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 stopes.

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. 35° 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-Horse Engine, centrifugal pump, ½ 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.W., 1938.
EAGLE MINE (gold)

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

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)

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

Location: NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 16, T. 36 S., R. 4 W.

References: List of Mines in Oregon, 1939.

FAIRVIEW CLAIM (gold)

Location: NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) 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 NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., near the top of the ridge between Cats and Poos 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)


Location: In SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) 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 50 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 6 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 northeastely 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.


FIVE STAR PLACER

see Lone Star Placer

FLYING SQUIRREL (gold)

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

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 re-
ported to have been acquired by Oregon Placer, Inc.


GARFIELD IRON AND LIME COMPANY

see Tolman Iron Deposit

GLEN DITCH PLACER

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
see Lance Placers; Southern Oregon Mining Company.

GOLD BANK MINE
see Gold Hill & Bohemia Mining Company.

GOLD CHLORIDE PROSPECT (gold)
Owners: Jackson County. Under option to Sam L. Sandry and J. M. Whipple, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: N25 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, but Wells & Hotz of the U.S.G.S. have mapped similar rock 1/4-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.


GOLDEN CROSS MINE (gold)
see Golden Wedge Mine; Trustbuster Mine
Owner: Charles Kell, Gold Hill, Oregon.

Location: sec. 35, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. The property is 4/4 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
see Kubli Mine

GOLDEN STANDARD MINING COMPANY (gold)
see Kubli Mine

This company has 81,666 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.1/4 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>Weight (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SiO₂</td>
<td>47.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TiO₂</td>
<td>1.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Al₂O₃</td>
<td>20.56</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>MgO</td>
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<tr>
<td>CaO</td>
<td>14.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Na₂O</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K₂O</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂O⁻</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂O₃⁺</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100.30

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

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

GOLDEN WEDGE MINE
see Golden Cross Mine

GOLD HILL & BOHEMIA MINING COMPANY (placers)
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."

**GOLD HILL PLACERS** (dry land dredge) Gold Hill area

**Leasees:** 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 dredged. The equipment was moved to Council, Idaho.

**Equipment:** Loraine gas shovel with a 1/2-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 "POCKET"** (gold) 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 SE1/4 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:** SW1/4 NE1/4 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 SW1/4 NE1/4 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


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 material 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
Jackson County - Gold Hill Area
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, 15:156; 159-160 (quoted).

GOLD RIDGE MINE (gold) [M?

The Gold Ridge Mine, 4 miles south of Gold Hill, is in the NE4 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."


GOLD STANDARD see Kubit Mine

GORDON GOLD RECOVERY PLANT

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 R. 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.


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GRANT POWELL PROSPECT (gold)

Owner: Grant Powell, Murphy, Oregon.
Location: SW 1/4 sec. 32, T. 35 S., R. 3 W.
Informant: Grant Powell, 1939.

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GRAY EAGLE MINE

see Lone Eagle Mine

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GREENLEAF RANCH PLACER

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

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GREEN'S PLACER

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.
Jackson County - Gold Hill Area

**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-Cletrac 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**

*see Kolmeme & Hampson's Claims*

**Hancock Claims** (gold quartz)

*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 - 60 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 out 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.P.H., April 4, 1938.

**Harth and Ryan Mine** (gold)

**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 "greestone", 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)  

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 CaO3. 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  

see Big Buck Claim  

HIDDEN TREASURE (gold)  

old name - Homestake  


Location:  "The Homestake Mine is in the NW corner 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."


HIGHLAND CLAIM (gold) Gold Hill area

"The Highland Claim, 12 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is in the SW ¼ 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 Smacker. 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 micaeous 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, 1936, 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.


HOLCOMB MINERAL SPRING Gold Hill area

Owner: Thomas R. Rice, Star Route, Gold Hill, Oregon.
Location: NW ¼ SE ¼ 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 4,000 baths at 50 cents per bath were sold. Analysis of the water as published by the Holcomb Mineral Springs is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grains per gallon</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnesia</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithia</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Chloride</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Bicarbonate</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>about 0.06 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Informant: Thomas R. Rice and R.C.T., November 4, 1940.
Report by: R.C.T., November 5, 1940.

**Homestake Mine**

*see Hidden Treasure*

**Howell & Calhoun**

*see Gold Hill Placers (dredge)*

**Hughes Group (limestone)**

*see Lively Lime*


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) showed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al₂O₃</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe₂O₃</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaO</td>
<td>52.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MnO</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MgO</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeO</td>
<td>100.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CaCO₃ = 92.67%

Reference: Hodge, 30:311 (quoted).

**HERSBERGER PLACER**
see Sprague Placer

**HUSTIN PLACER**
see Sprague Placer

**IMPERIAL GOLD MINES, INC.**
see Sylvanite Mine

**INTERPRISE MINE**
see Enterprise Mine

**IRON MOUNTAIN PLACER**

"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**


Area: 88 acres of deeded land.

Location: NE₁/₄ sec. 16, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., 0.7 miles up the West Side Evans Creek road and 1/2 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 1/2 inches across, and with apparently random orientation. Pyrite, usually in cubes, and marcasite (?) are common sulfides. Chalcopyrite is not as common, and frequently it is altered to covellite (?) and and chalocite (?). 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 molybdenite (molybdenum oxide), is fairly common. Gold is not common although tellurides are reported.

The principal cut shows 12 inches of the “galena vein” and 4 feet of quartz with abundant sulfides. 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.


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 460 feet of 8, 10, and 11-inch pipe.

JUBSON CLAIM  (gold)

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

Location:  5 miles east of the town of Rogue River in SE½ NE½ 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.


JUMP-OFF-JOE-PLACER  


KUBLI MINE  (gold)  

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; B. 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 6 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)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{SiO}_2 & : 47.42 \\
\text{TiO}_2 & : 1.01 \\
\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 & : 20.56 \\
\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 & : 1.19 \\
\text{FeO} & : 5.10 \\
\text{MgO} & : 7.08 \\
\text{CaO} & : 14.04; \text{Na}_2\text{O} : 1.80; \text{K}_2\text{O} : 0.66; \\
\text{H}_2\text{O} & : 1.36; \text{H}_2\text{O}^+ : 0.08; \text{Total} = 100.30
\end{align*}
\]

Approximate mineral composition

Hornblende : 57.5
Plagioclase : 42.4
(\text{Ab}_1\text{An}_4)
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 Kubbi vein, a 115-foot raise from the No. 3 to the intermediate level, and a 12-foot winze.


Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:107 (quoted)
Informants: Earl Young, 1940.
Grants Pass Courier, March 15, 1940.

**LANCES (placer)**

Owner: Lance Brothers.
Operator: Southern Oregon Mining Company. Dr. O'Rear, Pres., John W. Cotton, Sec., Trans., San Francisco; J. B. Bowdish, Medford, Oregon, Superintendent.

Location: Elevation about 1800 feet, upper Right Fork Foots Creek probably SE1/4 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 SE1/4 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 then 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 1 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 head.

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

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

Location: On Upper Grave Creek, in sec. 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.W., 1939.

LAST CHANCE MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

"The Last Chance Mine, 3 miles south of Gold Hill, on Galls Creek, is in the NE^2 sec. 33, T. 33 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 calcites. A 2-stamp mill has just been installed, which is equipped with the Percypile 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


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.W., 1938.
LEACH & BURKE PLACER

Gold Hill area

see Magee Placer

LEE MANGANESE

Gold Hill area

see Neathamer Manganese; Capitol Hill mine.

Hodge (36:7) reports as follows:

"The property in the NE\frac{1}{4} of sec. 6, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., under lease to Horace P. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SiO₂</td>
<td>33.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe₂O₃</td>
<td>9.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P₂O₅</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MnO</td>
<td>34.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>22.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100.00

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 SE\frac{1}{4} of sec. 6 is owned by Jesse Neathamer; the E\frac{1}{4} of the SW\frac{1}{4} 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 Welle 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: Treasurer, 4/8/41."

References:
Hodge, 38:7 (quoted)
Pardee 21:223 (quoted)
Libbey & Others 42:22 (quoted)
Wells, 40
Diller, 24

LENHERT PLACER

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

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

LIBERTY ASBESTOS

see Living Water Property

Owner: Mrs. Flora Winesenberg, 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 2 1/2 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 SW ¼ 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. 26, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., just above county road on Gall 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
see Liberty Asbestos
Gold Hill area

LONE EAGLE MINE (gold)
see Gray Eagle
Gold Hill area

Operator: Leased to John T. Breeding, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: SE \(\frac{1}{4}\) 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 SE \(\frac{1}{4}\) 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.


Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:111 (quoted).

LONE STAR (placer)
Gold Hill area

Owner: H. B. Scott, 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: 160 acres, 80 acres of which is patented ground.

History: The present owner knows very little concerning the record or 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.


LONG BRANCH (quicksilver)
see Sagar and Hull.
Gold Hill area

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 (7), 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. Mattie H. Seeman, 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. Seeman 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 60 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. Seeman, 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 micaeous 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 $4.50 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.Kirk.

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 serpentinite 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 Tacona 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 drift and 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.

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 serpentite 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 & Hatz (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.


MAMMOTH LODE (copper) Gold Hill area
(has also been called Momouth 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-Tillor road to Divide Guard Station; turn west on road to Railroad Gap 4 miles, then left hand fork 3 miles to road marked "Mammouth 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, 15 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 linear 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. Biotite 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

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**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. 39, 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 hillside is 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-vened. 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 resilified 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 Lorraine 35 gas shovel with a 1/2-yard bucket; two dump trucks; six-inch pump with Buick engine.


Report by: R.C.T.

MAPLE CULCH PROPERTY (gold) Gold Hill area


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.


MAYBELLE CLAIM Gold Hill area

see Blanche Claim

MAYBELLE 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 SE{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 NW{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: W ½ sec. 31, and SW ¼ SW ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, sec. 30, T. 36 S., R. 2 W., and
E ¼ 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 SW 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 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 omalite, 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 Torre 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 cruscher 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 out by quartz veins. The metavolcanics and quartz are, in places, impregnated with some sulphides. Three small limestone lenses are noted. One is in the SW ¼ SW ¼ 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 out by underground workings 150 feet below. The third limestone outcrop is in the SW ¼ SW ¼ 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 CaCO₃ 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**

**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)**

**Owner:** Mr. McTimmons.

**Location:** sec. 19, T. 33 S., R. 4 W.

"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 ozs. 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.

**MIDFORD REDUCING & REFINING COMPANY**

see War Eagle Mine

**MILLIONAIRE MINE (gold)**

**Owner:** Rogue River Development Co., John W. Morris, Route 2, LaGrange, Illinois.

**Location:** W 1/2 sec. 31, and SW 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, sec. 30, T. 36 S., R. 2 W., and E 1/2 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 SW 1/4, 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 stopped north going down so as to give a smaller apparent dip (about 50°). 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 McKean 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. McKean, about 1920. Work was started east of the Millionaire shafts. A shaft was sunk and a crosscut driven to connect with the old workings. McKean 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 S62 W2° 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 S62 W2° 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 CaCO₃ content. Insufficient work has been done on the limestones 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)

Informer: J. W. Morris; A. A. Lewis; R.C.T.

Report by: R.C.T., November 28, 1940 and November 18, 1941.

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MINERAL MINES, INC.

see War Eagle Mine

MOSER PLACER

see Last Chance Group

MOUNTAIN KING MINE (quicksilver)


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 such 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 south­trending 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)


MOUNTAIN VIEW MINE  (gold)
Gold Hill area
formerly called Copper King Mine


Location: Two unpatented claims in SE ¼ SE ¼ 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 10 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.G.T.

MURPHY-MURRAY DREDGING COMPANY

Owner: Murphy-Murray Dredging Company; George E. Murphy, president; James Bruce Murray, vice-president; Harry S. 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 36-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 1/2-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 16, 1941.

NEATHAMER MANGANESE

Gold Hill area

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 SHK sec. 24, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. A Bear 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.
Jackson County - Gold Hill Area

"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. 29, T. 34 S., R. 4 W.
Informant: H. B. Scott, 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.

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
see Baxter Limestone; Beeman Limestone

OREGON ORE REDUCTIONS, INC.
see Gordon Gold Recovery Plant

OREGON PITTSBURG COMPANY
see Sylvanite Mine

OREGON PLACER MINES, INC. (dredge)

Owners: Pearl V. Williams, San Francisco; Sophia Wilson, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Carrie O. Fuhl and Mrs. Lillie Mackay and associates; Mrs. Gertrude Rosecrans and associates; W. E. Chaffee; A. S. Thornton; D. J. Estremado, 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 placer mining along Galls Creek other than small scale hydraulic mining. 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 1½-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, (7½ 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 Norland 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.

OWL HOLLOW MINE (gold)

"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: Wanchell, 14:178.

PACIFIC PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
see Trust Buster Mine

PACIFIC SYNDICATE MINE (quicksilver)
see Webb-Tainor; Lucky Strike; C-M Company

Owners: W. B. Webb and O. P. Tainor - option to C-M Company, with an option to Pacific Syndicate; George E. Connolly, 3100 19th Street, San Francisco, California.

Location: NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 34, T. 34 S., R. 2 W., on east fork of Evans Creek.

Area: About 60 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, saved at the portal; an adit including a cross-cut, 100 feet long, and a drift 150 feet long, from which a winze, 150 feet deep, was sunk, and a stop was raised 50 feet to the surface. Three levels, 50, 100, and 150, respectively, contain something over 300 feet of lateral work.

Geology: A north-trending fault in Quamqu sandstone is mineralized and possibly two ore shoots have been tapped.

Informer: Robert Donald, February 25, 1942.
Oregon Journal, September 28, 1940.


PERKEYPILE MINE (gold)

"The Perkeypile Mine 6 miles southwest of Gold Hill is in the SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 5; T. 37 S., R. 3 W., near the top of the ridge between Gall's and Poole's Creeks. A cross-cut strikes the vein at 90 feet and a drift follows it about 300 feet. The vein strikes S. 60° E. and dips 72° S."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:179 (quoted).

PLEASANT CREEK MINING CORPORATION (placer)

Owners: Pleasant Creek Mining Corporation, President, W. E. B. Hanley; Vice-president, Manager and Treasurer, Joe Most; Superintendent, William Cox.

"The Pleasant Creek Mine is in the SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 5; T. 37 S., R. 3 W., in the Pleasant Creek quadrangle. The mine was acquired by the C-M Company from W. B. Webb and O. P. Tainor; George E. Connolly, 3100 19th Street, San Francisco, California, served as manager of the property until late in 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, saved at the portal; an adit including a cross-cut, 100 feet long, and a drift 150 feet long, from which a winze, 150 feet deep, was sunk, and a stop was raised 50 feet to the surface. Three levels, 50, 100, and 150, respectively, contain something over 300 feet of lateral work.

Geology: A north-trending fault in Quamqu sandstone is mineralized and possibly two ore shoots have been tapped.

Informer: Robert Donald, February 25, 1942.
Oregon Journal, September 28, 1940.


"The Perkeypile Mine 6 miles southwest of Gold Hill is in the SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 5; T. 37 S., R. 3 W., near the top of the ridge between Gall's and Poole's Creeks. A cross-cut strikes the vein at 90 feet and a drift follows it about 300 feet. The vein strikes S. 60° E. and dips 72° S."

Reference: Parks & Swartley, 16:179 (quoted)."
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 prior 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 withheld 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.

POOLE PROSPECT (quicksilver) Gold Hill area

Owner: A. G. Rogers, Jennings Lodge, Oregon.

Geology: "The prospect of J. L. Poole is in the SE\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 25, and NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) 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 chaledony. 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.
FORCUPINE MINE (placer) Gold Hill area

Owner: E. 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 diorite 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 Hetz, 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 Hill 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 Waldon, 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."


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.


REED MINE (gold) Gold Hill area

Owner: H. E. Reed, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: SE¹ NE¹ and NE¹ SE¹ 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.


REVENUE POCKET (gold) Gold Hill area

see Alice Group; Rhotan Pocket.

Owner: Gold Ray Realty Company, Medford, Oregon.

Location: NE¹ and E¹ SE¹ sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

General: Parks & Swartley reported as follows:

"The Revenue 'pocket', 5 miles south of Gold Hill on Kans 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 unsuccessful.


Informant: R.C.T., 1942.

ROTHAN POCKET
see Revenue Pocket

ROGUE RIVER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
see Millionaire Mine

ROGUE RIVER GOLD MINING COMPANY (dredge)
Owner: Rogue River Gold Mining Company, J. H. Ferry, manager.

Location: sec. 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
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.W., May 2, 1938.

ROXANA GROUP (quicksilver)
Owner: 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. Brey, W. C. Werle, Letus Strickler, and A. C. Graham. This assignment with option to purchase lease has been transferred to P. 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 ex­
posed 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 sever­
al 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 south­
est 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 Key, 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 chalcedony 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 chalcedony 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 cut. In general however, the cinnabar seems to be more prevalent in the chalcedony 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


Ryan Mine

see Harth and Ryan Mine

Gold Hill area

Sagar and Hull

see Long Branch

Gold Hill area

Schaffer Claim (gold)

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)
SCHUYLER LICK

Owner: Gold Ray Realty Company, Medford, Oregon.
Location: NNE NW sec. 5, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.
Reference: Wells, 40.

SCOTT'S PLACER

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.

SOMAN BAR (placer)

Owner: Sam T. Howorton; 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 "Soman 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: Alluvial 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: Two shovel, 1-yard size with 3/4-yd. bucket, caterpillar treads; washing plant on wheels; 30 by 2-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)

"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)

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
see Lance Placer

SPARKS MINE (gold, feldspar)

Owner: H.W. Sparks, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: W1/4 and SE1/4 sec. 2, T. 35 S., R. 4 W., 120 acres of patented land. Property lies 1.1 miles up Evans Creek from Himer 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, U.S. 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 graphitic 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 pegmatite bodies.

General: No equipment. Mountainous topography. Plenty of timber - pine, fir, and cedar. Domestic supply of water, only, is available.


SPRAGUE PLACER

see Herschberger Placer and Hustin Placer

Owner: Tom Williams, Central Point.

Location: sec. 6, T. 37 S., R. 2 W.

Area: 150 acres of patented ground.


SUNSET MINE (gold)

Location: 3M sec. 3, T. 31½ S., R. 4 W., on Pleasant Creek. Elevation, 2050 feet.

Area: Four unpatented mining claims, also 40 acres of patented land in 3½ 3½ sec. 3.

Equipment: Hand tools for prospecting; a compressor made from a Ford engine; crushing rolls.

General: There are 5 test pits in serpentine.


**SUNSET MINING & RHYTINING COMPANY**

see Sunset Mine

**SNACKER FLAT MINER** (placer)

see Snacker Flat

**SYLVANITE MINER**

see Sylva

**SYLVANITE MINER** (gold, tungsten)

Gold Hill area

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 mine 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-sedi-
mentary 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 relations-
ships 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.


SYLVANITE MINING COMPANY

see Sylvanite Mine

TELKAMP PLACERS

see Telkamp Placers

Gold Hill area

Owner: H. C. Telkamp, Route 1, Rogue River, Oregon.

Location: SE\(^2\) 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 1 1/2 miles long and through 700 feet of 11-inch pipe 
to a No. 1 giant under a 50-foot head.

1200 foot lone nt an elevation or 1360 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 Dison 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 cross-cut 460 feet long, together with drifts totalling 650 linear 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 south-easterly 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)

Owner: G. H. Nichols, Grants Pass, Oregon.

General: "The Tin Pan Mine, 5 miles southwest of Gold Hill, is in the SW 1/4 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-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 June 1913, by W. 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)

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: SW 1/4 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 300-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, folitic 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 percent, (Max. range, 42.60 per cent - 61.39 per cent); silicon, 5.67; sulphur, 0.208 percent; phosphorus, 0.060 per cent; titanium, none. A 50-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 serpentinite 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 serpentinite 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 serpentinite intrusion.

References: Hodge, 38:60-66 (quoted in part)
Wells, 40.


**TRUST BUSTER MINE (gold)**

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**

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.; E. 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° E. 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 1906 mining was still in progress."

Reference: Winchell, 14:163 (quoted)

YARD CREEK MANGANESE (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.;
Jackson County - Gold Hill Area

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.


WARD CREEK PLACER MINES

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 NE 1/4 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.


WAR EAGLE MINE (quicksilver)


Location: The property is located mainly in sec. 17, in W 1/2 sec. 16, W 1/2 SW 1/4 sec. 9, SE 1/4 sec. 7 & 8, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 20, and NE 1/4 NW 1/4 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
condensers. 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 7,400 feet. Then about one flask of quicksilver has been produced for every four feet of workings thus far run."

In 1941 and 1952, 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 760 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 mine 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 over-
head 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 stop has been carried up on stulls. The east
wall of this stop 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 oc-
curring west of the ore in the lower level stops 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-bottomed 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
1.5 inches thick. Below this was a stratum of clay shale about 10 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 approximates graywacke in composition. The coal is lignitic, as is most of the coal of the Rogue coal field. It is 1/2 to 2 feet thick with numerous bone partings. At least two coal seams occur; the upper one is thinner than the lower and they are separated by sandstone from 6 inches to 2 feet in thickness. Apparently a third seam occurs near the present face of the coal adit.

The coal vein dips 5 - 10 degrees, S. 45 - 90 degrees E. The strike is N. 20 - 30 degrees W. A prominent normal fault, trending N. 45 - 50 degrees W., strikes along the southwest side of the coal adit, and is probably a bedding-plane fault. Part of the seam has a dip of 45 degrees, but flattens to 25 degrees and less as it passes into the area.

Cinnabar was deposited in fractures in the coal, and appears to be richer in the upper seam. Deposition was not uniform and, as a result, accurate sampling is difficult. Cinnabar is found also in the siltstone between coal seams near the face of the adit. The concentration of ore seems to be near the fault plane, where it flattens. Insufficient prospecting has been done to the northeast to prove the quantity of ore in that direction. From field examination it seems that the quantity decreases to the northeast. No ore has 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 vaporizes 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 Liège 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 selective flotation has been based on the separation of cinnabar from this material. Ore is stored in a 60-ton ore bin and goes over a 1/2-inch grizzly. Oversize is shale as the c-
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 500 lbs. of dry concentrates can be handled in an hour.


WARNER PROSPECT (Gold)  

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 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 12-hp. Stover gas engine.


WEBB - TAINOR  
see Pacific Syndicate Line

WESTERN MINERAL PRODUCTS COMPANY  
see Mountain King Line

WESTERN UNITED GOLD PROPERTIES  
see Sylvanite Line

WHITE HORSE MINING COMPANY (lode and placer gold)  
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. Boeving, 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 smacks 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).


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. 1/4 S.W. 1/4 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


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.

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.
Work at Centennial Mine.

From Gold Hill News:

The work of installing the electric shovel at the Centennial mine on Lone's Creek is progressing rapidly, under the supervision of J. W. Hough, and within three weeks the formidable machine will be moving dirt at the rate of 100 yards an hour. Around the mine the devices and machines are all being employed 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 J. W. Hough, and is equipped with a power of 300 horsepower. The power plant of the shovel is equipped with automatic relays that are used to control the movements of the machinery.

The Impersonator, known as Horace.. was employed in this work, and his services were much appreciated by the miners. The Impersonator is a large, well-built man, who is well respected by all who know him. He is at present working in the mine, and is expected to continue his work there for some time.

Edward Having Trouble.

The school board has decided to hire a new teacher for the district. The new teacher will be Miss Ford, who was born in Maine and has taught school for ten years. She is a graduate of the University of Maine and is well respected in the community. The school board is pleased with her abilities and she is expected to do an excellent job.

Deserved Promotion.

Hon. E. C. Bartram, of this city, was recently appointed to the position of foreman in the federal forest. He has been with the forest service for many years and is well respected for his knowledge and experience. He is a native of Oregon and has spent most of his life in the state. He is married and has six children. He is a member of the United States Forest Service and is well respected by his colleagues.
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 the 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. Sos, 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 sise 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 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 dragons might be like. 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 represents evil and was something to be conquered and killed. The eastern
The following is a list of mining properties in the region contiguous to Gold Hill, classified as to their respective districts:

Kanę Creek: Revenue, Alice, Mendenhall, Roaring-Gimlet, Braden, Millionaire, Centennial placer, and many others; also the Hughes and Householder limon 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, Kubi, 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.


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.C. 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 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....

---

3 Willow Springs is located approximately two miles north of Central Point on Interstate five at the overpass of highway 99.

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.  

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.

5S.M.J., loc. cit.
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³Willow Springs is located approximately two miles north of Central Point on Interstate five at the overpass of highway 99.

Gold mining gives Gold Hill a rugged and colorful past

By Linda Morehouse-Genaw
Gold Hill Historical Society

Gold Hill could have easily become as large and famous as Jacksonville, had it not been for the Indians inhabiting the area. Gold was discovered here nearly 20 years before Cluggage and Steele discovered Rich Gulch, which put Jacksonville on the map.

In September 1849 a party of 28 from the Willamette Valley ped on their way to the gold fields of California. They panned bars of the Rogue River near where the bridge is and found free gold. The Indians made their presence known. Weighing the risk of mining in Rogue country they decided to continue on to California. Mid May of '50 another party ped closer to Rock Point, but did not find large quantities of gold. The secret of Rich Gulch leaked early in 1852. By March men were filling up the gullies and streams in search of the precious metal. 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!

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 these 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 Jacksonville; 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 adventurous 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.

The amount would be astronomical today.

photojournalist will show work at SOSC

Galen Rowell, one of the leading photojournalists of our time, will present his slide and lecture show entitled "High and Remote" at the SOSC SU Arena on Sunday, March 12 at 7:30 p.m. Rowell's photography illustrates both the scenic splendor of the earth's remote corners and his dramatic adventures in Tibet, China, Alaska and the mountains 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.
OCTOBER 10,

MY NAME IS MEDFORD, OR

MY SCHOOLMATE RELATE SOME COPPER QUESTIONS.

THE MINE IS A RICH BORE IN THE "BIG AFFLIGATE RIVER VALLEY". THE MINE CONSISTS 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 POPULAR 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 1927 WEBBER OBTAINED THE CONTRACT TO HAUL THE COPPER ORE FROM THE BLUE LEDGE MINE TO MEDFORD WHERE IT WAS DUMPED INTO CLOWDOLA CARS AND HAULED TO A SHELTER. 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. I EETED 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
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., 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 gentle man 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
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. 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.

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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 that 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 that whoever found the missing red blanket would also find Ed’s big strike.

Those few words Ed scribbled in his diary “struck her rich again, by God. and the legend of the lost red blanket set off a mining witch hunt that continues today.

The Schieffelin brothers, Charlie Eff and Jay, searched the hills and gulies for Ed’s gold. Ed’s wife, Mar, secretly made an agreement with N
foore, the man whose cabin Ed had unped, to do some prospecting for her. He corresponded with Mrs. Moore and suggested that Mrs. Moore write her in Mary's) mother's name to avoid violations and notoriety. Mary also admitted that her husband had told her he was on the right trail for a big find and his brothers said the ore found at the cabin was very rich.

Ed's will was firm where and how he wanted his money and property dispersed and exactly how he wanted to be buried. This last request shows Ed as the man he really was and the way he wanted to be remembered. Part of the 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, hereinafter named, to be a child of mine, 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 and taken the most accurate accounts. In addition, little has been written about the Schieffelin family. I proudly include that information. B. H.
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.
Chawner 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.
5. Victor, Oregon and Washington, 335
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. 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.

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.

Though the town was not incorporated until February 12, 1895, 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, and located one of its depots in Gold Hill. Aside from the usual

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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.).


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Dorothy Joanne Thron
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."  

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.  

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.  

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

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7 Ibid.

Industrial Archeology

**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 “bulk-head”; 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.
## Assessment & Planning Details

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- 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
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**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
**Mailing Address:** PO BOX 3481 CENTRAL POINT OR, 97502

**Tax Code 6-04**
- MS 3-014119-1 363W36D 600 ACTIVE
- 3-014119-1 Improvements
- 1976 672 SqFt Single wide
- 3-014119-1 Improvements

**Manufactured Structure # 1**
- 1976 BILTMORE X222153

http://web.jacksoncounty.org/fca/Ora_account.cfm?account=10631765

2/19/2012
OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES
DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENT, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON

ACCOUNT NO. 63776 - 5

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Paulsen, Dan Bernard & Deanna Colleen and Karlas, James A & Annette

(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.”
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 woolly 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 flat 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 floppy brimmed hat he called "old lucky" disappear to 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 known to walk away from a fight if he thought he 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.
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 another 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 clothes 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
born: Ohio, March 6, 1817
died: May 22, 1887 age 70 on Kane 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' 5 1/2" 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' 2 1/4" 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
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
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
dughter born September 21, 1913 Kanes Creek
Al had another daughter born in OR

William H. Rhoten
height: 6' 9 3/4" weight: 222 1/2 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' 4 1/4" 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, 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
© December 1992 by Linda Morehouse Genaw

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, 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.
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, Hinckley, Smith placer, Dusenbury placer, and many others; this creek placers its entire length.


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

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 succession 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 TVault Creek for early pioneer William G. TVault) 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 occasion, 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 pulleys 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 Louise 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 other words, 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 outcrop 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 hornblende, 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 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
"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-beded 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 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 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."

Since 1907, another shoot of ore had been opened on another vein by means of the incline shaft. This vein struck 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 acquired 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:

"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 similar thing 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 acquire 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...
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 3/4 inches tall to sisters Cynthia Ann, Mary, Rachel, Eliza, and Emma (all over 6 feet) and brothers William (6 feet 9 3/4 inches) and John, Jr. (6 feet 5 1/2 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.

Site Plan
Braden Mine PA/Sl
Jackson County, Oregon

Likely Potential Source of Discharge Route
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.
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 amalgamating 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.
Fred Oregon April 16

I hereby agree to pay to Mary Ann Sherer, the legal representative of the Estate of Thos. Sherer deceased, the sum of one hundred forty dollars or before the 20th day of November 1889 for the use of the place known as the Bardamelle Place including a meadow, the grounds, a orchard, and the building belonging to said place, from the 20th day of July 1888 to the 20th day of November 1889.

James Braden

Sept 4 1889 Received from James Braden $140 (One Hundred Forty Dollars) cash in full for one year's rent from said date.
15-Mile Target Distance Limit (TDL)

Braden M.
Jackson County
1904 map of early mines in the Gold Hill area
STATUTORY WARRANTY DEED

David M. Stevens and Janice L. Stevens, as tenants in common, Grantor, conveys and warrants to Jason R. Melicke, 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 $166,000.00.

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 31st day of May, 2002

[Signature]

[Signature]

STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF Jackson

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 31st day of May, 2002, by [Signature] and [Signature], Notary Public for Oregon, My commission expires [Expiration Date]
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 6-02, 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. 75-16627 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.


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, 1980 as No. 98-11005 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.

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.
Kane Creek was formerly Jones Creek + Vault's Creek
11-12-1914 Grandma Rhoten
12-24-1910 Wm. 6'6" Killed cougar 14' from tip to tip

Elevation

** Red Oak Mine - NE of Bill Nye Mine on Gallo Ck. Lucky Limestone - 5 mi SE of G.H. on K. Ck.
? Greenleaf Rand Placer
2100 Gold Ridge Mine - on W. slope of K. Ck. Valley
? Davis Lodge - 2 mi S. of Revenue
2300-2400 Beeman Limestone - 2 mi up Kane Ck. turn E. ½ mi on private road
Alice Group (Revenue) 4 mi S. of G.H.
1912 K. Ck. Centennial placer - 4 mi from G.H.
Last Chance mine -
2570 Revenue - 5 mi S. of G.H.

Hazel-Queen of the Hills group

CR G. Appleby's acc. card for none of book, the pg of info
on G. H.'s People pulled from

G. H. Ht'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.

**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.
KLAMATH MOUNTAINS: GOLD HILL - APPLEGATE - WALDO AREA

Development: About 1200 feet in three levels, including raises, shafts, and stope 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.


Grubstake mine

Location: Jackson County, S 1/4SW 1/4 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

Location: Jackson County, SW 1/4 sec. 27 and NW 1/4 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

Location: Jackson County, NW 1/4 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.
GOLD AND SILVER IN OREGON

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.


Bowden claim

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.


Braden mine

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.


Briggs Pocket mine

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
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
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 Rhoton 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 Rhoton 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 2.5 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Development</th>
<th>Geology</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reed mine</td>
<td>Jackson County, SE4 NE1, NE2 SE1 sec. 1, T. 35 S., R. 3 W., about 2450 feet elevation.</td>
<td>Two crosscut tunnels, length not reported.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Discovered about 1900. Eighty acres patented. Reed produced about $1000 between 1922 and 1937 with 3½-foot Huntington mill. Total production not reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Pocket mine</td>
<td>Jackson County, SE4 sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., at about 2750 feet elevation.</td>
<td>Relatively small.</td>
<td>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).</td>
<td>One of the more famous, almost legendary, extremely rich, surface &quot;pockets&quot; mined by the Rhoton brothers in the early 1900's; it is credited with $100,000 production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow Bird (American Beauty) mine</td>
<td>Josephine County, NE4 sec. 20, T. 38 S., R. 5 W., about 3200 feet elevation.</td>
<td>About 550 feet in three adits plus surface cuts.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE GOLD HILL POCKET MINE

Discovered in 1857 by hired hand of Thomas Chavener pronounced "Cavenaugh" thought to be one James Hayes. Accounts on find credit to Emigrant Graham and partners, hence the name "Emigrant Lead". The mine is located on Gold Hill mountain in s/w 1/4 of n/e 1/4 of Sect. 14, T36 R3W in Jackson County at 2000' elev. Many conflicting stories and much speculation has clouded the mine's history.

The pocket was 15' deep, 5' wide and 200' long. The output was so full of gold it could not be crushed with a hammer. $700,000.00 was reported taken out by 1860. The only known photo of the original boom town has been questioned as to authenticity. (see July page) As the vein petered out, many tunnels & shafts were sunk, honeycombing the mountain with the lead. In 1895 Reinhardt & Oliver drifted a tunnel & cross cuts to no avail. In 1949 Stearns & Owens from Frank Ray. Excavation for 3 years uncovered over 20 million today. The molybdenum & copper was not exploited.

Unidentified prospector 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"

(c) 1993 GOLD HILL HISTORICAL SOCIETY P.O. Box 26, Gold Hill, OR 97525
now located at 504 1st Ave, Gold Hill, OR 97525

They explanation: Giant operation at mouth of Creek in 1904. Robt. Moenberry, standing, center operated the mine. He had 6 men working with him on his properties. His sons were Cal, Smith(Toots), Robt., & Toot or all are in the Photo. Courtesy Iris (Dusenberry) Kendall

NITE MINE

In 1890 the main shaft 100 feet deep produced $1000 at 900' deep before the lead toward the river. The hill strong when the lead was found. Located off Hy. 234, nearly a mile. The photo was found. Nearly was taken out by 1900 and be over 20 million today.

Y BART MINE

In 1890 on Sardine creek, Moretti and Joe Cox. J.H. Green owner in 1892 and operated 1912. Now owned by Kelly bought from Beeman's son, still owns. Many shafts followed faulted veins with art. Much machinery and ore stolen over the years.

ADEN MINE

In 1885 2 mi. S of Gold Hill Mountain & produced over by 1917. Discovered by then sold to Dr. James then sold to C.R. Had first all electric mine. Records vary on value.
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

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7 Ibid.

Dorothy Joanne Th... 2
August 1, 1963
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 SW 1/4 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 1 1/2 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 1 1/4-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 1880'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 orrastra. Total production of the mine is not known, but during 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 stope 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 angles. 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 in Jackson County Gold, Southern Oregon Gold Leave a Comment
CONVINCED that bencben the
mountainous and green-leaf termi
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 a
realization of the great future that will come from proper development of these resources.

So 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.

Return the seat of governmen for the old Oregon territory, where that well-known cry, "That's gold in them there hills," was a fa
miliar 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 min
ing is nothing new in Jacksonville, but Jacksonville has not been a back yard mining town in the past 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 busy at work, and making excellent progress.

Gold Mine In Back Yard

Although the yard is littered with empty cans and milk cans and little chicks hop hither and yon, while sleek, snub-nosed pokers create their share of excitement, it's a gold mine just the same, and the drift on which the boys are working a foot 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 a piece each day. They are saving up to buy equipment which will enable them to operate with a net profit of approximately $20 a day on a larger scale. A piece of mining equipment known as a "long ton" 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 nu
merous creeks in the Rogue river valley are fairly chock full with gold, and with dredging operations would yield approximately $50,000 a month on a larger scale. Such operations in a commercially well-organized manner could provide eight or ten years of work for a powerful dredge.

There are many mines in the Jack
sonville, Applegate, and Myrtle creek areas of southern Oregon, and these mines have never been worked, although they have long been dreamed of.

In fact, many of these mines are backing one of the greatest gold 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 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 Fools creek near Gold Hill, a famous gold mining center. This dredge operates at full capacity for 24 hours a day, halting by no obstacle, eating its way stubbornly into the loamy soil to bedrock, digesting a ton of pay-lode every twenty minutes. Its deposit in the Fools creek area is its ponderous and complicated maw. 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 Fools creek district is doubtless that the opera
lers of the dredge have succeeded in carefully preventing any information from emanating to the public of the scope of the operations. Big-scale gold miners do not care to open the vaults of their mining secrets, for a merc. piltable, unless 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 $2 a day.

FRANCE HAS MANY ROADS

Country Best Equipped to Handle
Traffic in Europe.

PARIS, France, March 14.-France has 6,050 miles of roadway to the square mile of territory, more than any other country in Europe. Great Britain has 2,04, the United States 59, and Germany only 7. In total road mileage the United States leads, with 3,09,000 miles of highway, and Russia, with her extensive territories, follows; Japan in third and France fourth, with about 90,000 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 to France, understanding that only by motor highway can 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 Social.

The annual ladies night program of the Portland Automotive Trades as
Southern Oregon History, Revised

THE GOLD HILL LEAD.
SOMA HITS OF HISTORY GRAPHICALLY TOLD BY A PIONEER.

The Table Rock Treaty

GOLD HILL, Ore., 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 1852, Col. Win. Martin, a pioneer of 1843, accompanied by a man named Barnes, rode to the

THE RESOUE, Benbow, Ore., in the lane Valley, near the then little village of Roseburg, and called our 'hut.'

"What is wanted?" asked the general.

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

In twenty minutes the general was on his horse, along with Col. Martin and Barnes, riding rapidly toward the scene of hostilities. The general

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 wild 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, raised 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. (忠诚) Armstrong, as brave a man as ever breathed, fell, pierced through his noble chest. Gen. Lane

was shot through the neck, from which the blood flowed profusely. The old

chief soon began to beg for quarter. Lane, however, was not inclined to listen to his gibberish. The countenance, 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 ceded the remainder of his warriors to cease firing.

Many of his bravest ones had fallen the dust. The two leaders, Lane and Sam, walked out and seated themselves on a log for a rest. Sam's daughter, a

most beautiful young woman, went with her father as a witness of her father's

http://www.mind.net/~tswk1/com/1darko.png 17/2014
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 Dready, 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 raked 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. 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.

The following January Chasmas 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 whose was ripe 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.

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 Tojo 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 sulfide 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 Sylvania 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 1380 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. Liljergren,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 sledge. The crystallized quartz associated with the gold was not honeycombed as it generally is where sulfides 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 micaceous granite, about 2 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 dikelike 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. The chemical composition of this rock is given below.

**COMPOSITION OF MAGNETITE PYROXENITE FROM THE WHITNEY MINE NEAR GOLD HILL**

[See table below for composition details.]

The Nellie Wright mine is on the south slope of Blackwell hill about 2 miles east of Gold Hill in the S. W. 1/4 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 strike about N. 75° W. and dips 85° 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 now (1913) taking out a footwall streak of high grade oxidized ore near the surface next to old workings. The main vein consisting of

tended 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 stope

The Millionaire mine is in S. W. 1/4 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 away 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. 1/4 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 (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
MINERAL RESOURCES OF OREGON

COMPOSITION OF SPESSARTITE FROM BRANDEN MINE

[B. W. French, analyst.]

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>TiO₂</td>
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<td>Al₂O₃</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5.57</td>
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<td>Zolite...</td>
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<td>Siderite...</td>
</tr>
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<td>H₂O⁺</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂O⁻</td>
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Approximate mineral composition

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hornblende</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sericite</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zolite</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sericite</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siderite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

98.93%

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 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

opened by several adits and a vertical shaft. A considerably ana-
morphosed 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 inter-
istial 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
years ago; in 1908 it was owned by the Pacific American Gold Min-
ing 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 plagi-
oclace, 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.
early 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. 80° 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.

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
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, 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 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. 1/4 Sec. 29, T. 35 S., R. 3 W. on the east side of Sardine creek at an elevation of about 1850 feet. According to Schmitz, the mine is owned by J. H. Beeman.

January 30, 1934

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The organization meeting of the Sunset Smelting Company builders of the Smelter Hill district was held in the office of A. O. Kent on Saturday last. The officers and directors of the company, Messrs. M. J. Johnson, President; M. J. C. Pinkney, Treasurer; and S. V. L. Morey, Secretary, will be in charge of the new enterprise from this point on, with the possibility of making the new mill a success. The company has purchased the old mill and is now in the process of building a new one. The mill will be ready for operation in a few weeks, and it is expected that the company will be in full operation by the end of the year.

The officers of the company are: M. J. Johnson, President; M. J. C. Pinkney, Treasurer; and S. V. L. Morey, Secretary.

The mill is now under construction and will be ready for operation in a few weeks.

The company has purchased the old mill and plans to build a new one.

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