

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

STATSMAN MANGANESE

BEACH AREA

Manganese oxides occur in pods and kidneys, similar to the MacAdams locality. Some of these pods contain high-grade ore. None of them are large and there is no known way of predicting their occurrence. One outcrop in particular, consists of Myrtle formation, heavily manganese stained, with concentrations of manganese oxides in small pods. It is probable that careful prospecting would reveal a small quantity of high-grade manganese pods which could be removed at a profit. No development work has been done.

Owner: R. G. McKenzie, Sixes, Oregon, with whom Hal Statsman, Box 861, Langlois, Oregon is a partner.

Location: Reported by Statsman as sec. 18, T. 30 S., R. 14 W. However, the topographic map indicates an error in this location, which must be in the gulch of an unnamed stream that flows into South Fork Fourmile Creek, and the location would be NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 29, T. 30 S., R. 14 W.

Area: Deeded land.

History: It was from the MacAdams place, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south, that a reported 500 tons of manganese ore was removed in 1917-1918.

Geology: The country rock of the area is Myrtle formation of Cretaceous age, according to Diller; now provisionally assigned to the Franciscan.

Small pods of chert and amphibole schist occur thruout the formation. ~~Might~~ Manganese oxides occur in pods in the formation and have a rude alignment that suggests bedding deposition. Insufficient development work has been done to prove, or disprove, this assumption. The pods of manganese vary in size from a few pounds to several tons.

The particular outcrop visited in May, 1941, consists of a weathered rock presumed to be Myrtle formation. The rock stands as a 100-foot cliff above the stream canyon, with a width of about 75 feet. The rock is heavily stained with black oxides on joint and fracture planes, and in many instances there are small concentrations. These "concentrations" assay as high-grade manganese, often above 50 percent

The outcrop conditions suggest that there is no continuous "ledge" of manganese ore; that the ore consists of more-or-less isolated pods of high grade ore in a heavily manganese stained rock. Development work for commercial ore should consist of locating a few high-grade pods, and then following a northeasterly trend, scout for more pods. It is doubtful if any large tonnage is available, yet a sizeable amount of ore might be found with careful and detailed prospecting.

Informant: Hal Statsman & Ray C. Treasher, May 21, 1941.
Report by: RCT, 5/22/41

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CONFIDENTIAL

Statsman Manganese

Statsman is a black-sand expert and has devised a method of separating the various components of the black sands. He ~~is~~ is willing and ready to show his flow sheet and demonstrate his process. Further, he believes that he has a method of concentrating low-grade manganese ore, or for that matter, almost any kind of ore.

The particular outcrop visited would constitute a very low-grade manganese ore body, which he believe will run 4 percent manganese. His proposition is to quarry the outcrop, process the whole works, and sell the product. He seems to have some sort of idea that power is very, very cheap, and that it is economic to treat 4 percent ore in a furnace and produce a ferro-manganese direct without any concentration. I felt that the situation did not justify my taking a channel sample across 75 feet to prove how low-grade his ore body is, but I suggested that he do it (and gave explicit instructions) and send the sample to the lab for analysis. I think it should be analyzed to prove the exceptionally low grade character of the deposit.

IF the deposit were workable, it would be a matter of a bulldozer road of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, easy grade, etc., from the present gravelled road. Then it would be two miles to Highway 101, at a point 3.5 miles north of Langlois Post office, and 29 miles by Highway 101 to railroad at Coquille.

Ray C. Treasher,
Field Geologist,
May 22nd, 1941.