

Coos-Coquille
Coos

Continued from page 1

Coos Bay Coal Bears Test

Coal from Oregon's Coos bay fields is entirely suitable for both domestic heating and industrial use, the United States bureau of mines engineers, working in co-operation with the state department of geology and mineral industries, has concluded after a series of laboratory tests made upon 28 samples taken from nine mines.

The federal test has shown, according to a report of the state department, "that the Oregon coals, particularly those of the Coos bay field, are suited to both low-temperature carbonization and hydrogenation processes. However, these methods of utilization, although technically sound, probably are not economically feasible at the present."

"Their commercial application is reserved for the day when liquid fuels and carbonization byproducts will bring a substantially higher price on the market. Thus, Oregon coals, in common with virtually all other non-coking coals, must turn to combustion in their natural form."

The report added that Coos bay coals are typical sub-bituminous and have a relatively low heating value and "tendency to weather or slack if stored during dry weather." It was pointed out this type of coal has the advantage of being "relatively nonfriable and hence yielding a large proportion of the coarser sizes, which still command a premium in price on the domestic market."

Coal Inspection in Oregon

The Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has just received formal approval by the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines of a cooperative project for carrying out a plan of testing and sampling coal deposits throughout the State of Oregon.

A U. S. Bureau of Mines engineer, accompanied by J. E. Morrison, mining geologist of the Oregon department, will visit the various coal areas in Oregon and take samples according to the standardized method used by the U. S. Bureau. These samples will be tested and analyzed at the Bureau non-metallics testing laboratory at Seattle and at the U. S. Bureau laboratory at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Later, after preliminary analyses have been obtained, samples from certain coal deposits will be selected for special tests for hydrogenation and by-products tests.

The intent of this plan is to determine the best use to which the various Oregon coals can be placed. While the sampling will be begun in the Coos Bay area about April 25, it will undoubtedly be conducted also here in Marion county, for there is already a coal mine operating on a small scale about four miles east of Pratum, and burning tests have shown the coal produced to be a good grade of bituminous. The attention of the Oregon department has already been called to this mine, and it is on the list for inspection. It looks promising for future large development.

*Answers
Apr 21, 1931
at 11:31*

COAL SAMPLING TO BEGIN HERE SOON

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Pennsylvania. Later, after preliminary analyses have been obtained, samples from certain coal deposits will be selected for special tests for hydrogenation, and by-products tests.

The intent of this plan is to determine the best use to which the various Oregon coals can be placed. In order to determine these points facts first must be obtained. Analyses will supply these facts. It is probable that recommendations can then be made for special uses to which some of the coals can be placed. The work of sampling will start about April 25th in the Coos Bay district, which is the largest coal area in the state.

JUDGE McMAHAN HAS THE LAST LAUGH NOW

Judge L. H. McMahan of Salem has the last laugh on residents of the Waldo hills for a good grade of bituminous coal has been discovered in that district.

Forty years ago residents south of Silverton tapped their skulls significantly when Judge McMahan traipsed over their land with a prospector's pick. But their expressions changed last week when a cart load of coal was taken from a 125 foot hole. Other shafts are being sunk in that neighborhood. A Portland company has arranged to take the entire output of one of the mines.

The formerly doubting Waldo hills farmers are standing around watching mining operations and feeling a little sick over those chuckles at the expense of Judge McMahan and his little pick.

*Burns - American
April 21, 1931*

COQUILLE, May 6.—(Special)—The first complete survey of Coos county coal is now in progress, with samples being taken from all mines now being operated in the county.

The samples are being taken by M. Geer, junior engineer with the United States bureau of mines Seattle office, and J. R. Morrison, field geologist for the state bureau of geology and mineral industry.

Geer and Morrison will be followed to Coos county next Wednesday by their "bosses," Dr. Yancey of the Seattle office of the bureau of mines, and Earl K. Nixon, director of the state geology office.

Four samples are taken from each location, and are sent immediately as follows: sample one, Pittsburgh, Pa., for ordinary proximate analysis; sample two, Pittsburgh, weathering and combustion tests; sample three, Seattle, carbonization tests and by-product analysis, and sample four, Seattle, friability tests, determining ability to stand shipment.

Some of these tests are new, and never have been made before on Coos county coal. When the results have been assembled by the state bureau of geology from the four tests of each sample, a complete folder will be published by Nixon's office on the possibilities for commercial expansion of the now active mines in Coos county.

At each location the geologists pick out a large sample, crush it by special methods, mix it thoroughly, and take a sample in a large cylinder, which is then tightly sealed, marked for identification, and shipped to one of the four laboratories.

Whether or not the survey at this time will spread to coal properties that are not being worked probably will be determined next Wednesday when Nixon and Dr. Yancey visit the county.

Operators of the coal mines already contacted have been very good to cooperate, giving the geologists full access to the premises and even supplying men to help grind the coal samples, Morrison reported.

He said some of the mine operators have been asked by potential purchasers for an analysis of their coal, and now will be able to answer any question fully.

The test, according to Morrison, at least will establish what commercial possibilities there are in the mines now being operated, not only pertaining to wider local use but also for shipment to other points.

*Marion - Burns
April 21, 1931*

Formal Approval Given Oregon Sampling Project

The Oregon state department of geology and mineral industries has received formal approval by the director of the U. S. bureau of mines of a cooperative project for carrying out a plan of testing and sampling coal deposits throughout Oregon.

A U. S. bureau of mines engineer, accompanied by J. E. Morrison, mining geologist of the Oregon department, will visit the various coal areas in Oregon and take samples according to the standardized method used by the U. S. bureau. These samples will be tested and analyzed at the bureau non-metallics testing laboratory at Seattle and at the U. S. bureau laboratory at Pittsburgh. Later, after preliminary analyses have been obtained, samples from certain coal deposits will be selected for special tests for hydrogenation, and by-products tests.

The intent of this plan is to determine the best use to which the various Oregon coals can be placed. The work of sampling will start about April 25 in the Coos Bay district, the largest coal area in the state.

*Portland
News-Herald
April 11, 1939*

Test of Coos Bay Coal Beds Slated

To determine the best use to which Oregon coals can be placed, the Oregon State department of Geology and Mineral industries will start sampling coal beds in the Coos Bay district about April 25th with the approval of the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, as part of a cooperative project for carrying out a plan of testing and sampling coal deposits throughout the state.

Samples will be taken by a U. S. Bureau of Mines engineer accompanied by J. E. Morrison, mining geologist of the state department of Geology and Mineral industries, and will be tested and analyzed at the bureau non-metallics testing laboratory at Seattle and at the U. S. Bureau laboratory at Pittsburgh.

After preliminary analyses have been obtained, samples from certain coal deposits will be selected for special tests for hydrogenation, and by-products uses.

*Eugene - News
April 17, 1939*

OREGON COAL

The State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries is starting a worthwhile project in that of testing the many coal deposits in the state.

All that many of them have been good for in recent years has been as objects of periodic promotions that cost money and gained nothing. With a few possible exceptions, Oregon coal has little value in the ordinary sense as a domestic fuel. To learn just what value it may have in other respects is the job to be undertaken by the state department.

Much of a constructive nature has already been accomplished by this department and much more good may be expected in the future. Oregon is full of valuable minerals other than gold and the state's future is dependent upon finding how to put them to profitable use.

*Hants Pass - Bulletin
April 17, 1939*

STATE COAL BEDS WILL BE TESTED

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The Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has just received formal approval by the director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines of the cooperative project for carrying out a plan of testing and sampling coal deposits throughout the State of Oregon.

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The intent of this plan is to determine the best use to which the various Oregon coals can be placed. In order to determine the points facts must be determined. Analyses will supply the information. It is probable that recommendations can then be made for uses to which some of the coals can be placed. The work of sampling will start about April 25 in the Coos Bay district, for the largest coal area in the state.

*Brownsville - Times
April 20, 1939*

Oregon Coal To Be Tested

The Oregon state department of geology and mineral industries has received formal approval by the director of the United States bureau of mines of a co-operative project for carrying out a plan of testing and sampling coal deposits in Oregon. Work will start about April 25 in the Coos Bay district.

A United States bureau of mines engineer accompanied by J. E. Morrison, mining geologist of this department, will visit the various coal areas and take samples according to the standardized method used by the bureau. These samples will be tested and analyzed at the bureau non-metallics testing laboratory at Seattle and at the United States bureau laboratory at Pittsburgh. After preliminary analyses have been obtained, samples from certain coal deposits will be selected for special tests for hydrogenation and by-products tests. Intent of this plan is to determine the best use to which the various Oregon coals can be placed.

*Portland - Journal
April 11, 1939*

TO TEST OREGON COALS

PORTLAND, April 11. An engineer from the federal bureau of mines, working in conjunction with the state department of geology and mineral industries, will test Oregon coal deposits to determine the best use for mined products. The sampling will begin April 25 at Coos Bay, the largest coal area in Oregon.

*Grants Pass
Banner
April 11, 1939*

COAL RESOURCES TO BE TESTED

Thorough testing of coal resources in Oregon to be conducted by the state bureau of geology and mineral industry will begin in Coos county, about April 25, according to advice received in Bandon from Earl K. Nixon, director of the state bureau. Arrangements are said to have been completed with the state bureau of mines whereby it will collaborate in making an exhaustive test of all coals in the state, and because of the much larger field existing in the Coos county area the work will begin here.

*Bandon
Western World
April 13, 1939*

OREGON COAL TO BE OFFICIALLY TESTED

The Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has just received formal approval by the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines of a cooperative project for carrying out a plan of testing and sampling coal deposits throughout the State of Oregon.

A U. S. Bureau of Mines engineer accompanied by J. E. Morrison, Mining Geologist of this Department, will visit the various coal areas in Oregon and take samples according to the standardized method used by the U. S. Bureau. These samples will be tested and analyzed at the Bureau non-metallics testing laboratory at Seattle and at the U. S. Bureau laboratory at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Later, after preliminary analyses have been obtained,

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*Summit Times
New Era
April 13, 1939*

To Prospect for Minerals in County

Two geologists, one representing the United States bureau of mines and the other a staff member of the state department of geology and mineral industry, have started a several weeks' investigation of Coos county's mineral industries.

Mr. R. Geer is the U. S. bureau man and J. E. Morrison is the state geologist. The two are staying in cabin No. 14 of Ko-Keel village at Coquille, but probably will shift their headquarters to somewhere on Coos Bay in a fortnight.

Both men carry their picks, shovels, testing equipment and other material, and are prepared for complete investigation into the interesting mineral fields that have been reported to them.

*Marshfield - Times
May 5, 1939*

SURVEY FOR COAL WILL BE MADE IN STATE OF OREGON

There are coal beds in Grant county and it appears in numerous places along the John Day valley.

It will be of much interest to learn that the Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has just received formal approval by the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines of a cooperative project for carrying out a plan of testing and sampling coal deposits throughout the State of Oregon.

A U. S. Bureau of Mines Engineer accompanied by E. J. Morrison, Mining Geologist of this department, will visit the various coal areas of Oregon and take samples according to the standardized methods used by the U. S. Bureau. The samples will be tested and analyzed at the Bureau non-metallics testing laboratory at Seattle and at the U. S. Bureau laboratory at Pittsburgh, Penn. Later after preliminary analyses have been obtained, samples from certain coal deposits will be selected for special tests for hydrogenation and by-products tests.

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*Canyon City
Columbia Mountain Eagle
April 14, 1939*

OREGON COAL

The State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries is starting a worthwhile project in that of testing the many coal deposits in the state.

All that many of them have been good for in recent years has been as objects of periodic promotions that cost money and gained nothing. With a few possible exceptions, Oregon coal has little value in the ordinary sense as a domestic fuel. To learn just what value it may have in other respects is the job to be undertaken by the state department.

Much of a constructive nature has already been accomplished by this department and much more good may be expected in the future. Oregon is full of valuable minerals other than gold and the state's future is dependent upon finding how to put them to profitable use.—Grants Pass Bulletin.

*Ashland -
Southern Oregon Miner
April 28, 1939*

Coos Bay Coal Held Suitable For Home Use

Coos Bay coal is "entirely suitable for domestic use on overfeed stokers and is worthy of consideration by coal users in western Oregon," according to a report released today by the Oregon department of geology and mineral industries. The department released its findings after sending samples of Coos Bay coal to the northwest experiment station, federal bureau of mines, at Seattle. Samples were sent from the John Flanagan property and the Alpine Coal company mine of Coos county.

"The facts of these tests indicate that all too little attention is being paid by people of Oregon to the possibilities of savings to be made by demanding Oregon coals," the report concludes.

Discussing the tests, the bureau of mines reports that a "high recovery of useful heat was obtained from the samples of Coos Bay coal despite their low heating values." The conclusion of the tests was that "both coals could be used efficiently for house-heating purposes with equipment similar to that employed in conducting these trials."

Common Burner

Common type of overfeed domestic stoker and hot-water boiler were used. The two samples of coal showed essentially the same overall efficiencies. These efficiencies at different burning rates ranged from 67 to 73 per cent. Details of the tests included the feed rate per hour, the b.t.u. output per hour, analysis of the coal, excess air supplies, and burning losses.

According to the state department, the Coos Bay coal is entirely suitable for domestic use in overhead stokers. Dr. H. F. Yancey, supervising engineer of the bureau of mines experiment station, made the investigations.

Earl Nixon, state director of the mineral industries department, recently spoke before the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce. He said then that Coos Bay coal had a future use, not only domestic, but for a breakdown of its by-products into salable industrial materials. He predicted that such a breakdown, in retorts, is a future use for Coos Bay coal.

Coos Coal Has Big Future Is Nixon's Claim

Coos Bay Times, Marshfield, March 19, 1938

Coos County Coal Enthuses State Geologist: Will Meet Rogue Miners

By HARRISON P. HORNISH
Staff Writer, The Times.

COQUILLE, March 19.—(Special) Predicting that Coos county soon will realize the full value of its vast coal resources, Earl K. Nixon, director of the state department of geology and mineral industry, Portland, ended a two-day stay in Coquille today and went to the Rogue river mining area for conferences.

Mr. Nixon conferred with local mining, oil and gas well men, but had no comment to make in regard to these conferences.

Along the Rogue, Nixon plans to meet each operator of a placer mine to discuss co-operation between mining men and fishermen during the coming season. "Mining men must realize fishermen have their side," Nixon said. He believes that when miners are "merely trading dollars" by operating their mines without profit, they should suspend operations, lessening the muddying of the Rogue.

The mining bureau director was

intensely interested in recent scientific tests tending to show that fish thrive in muddy water as well as in clear water, but said these tests had nothing to show regarding effect of muddy water on spawning beds.

The department of mining and geology is more than interested in gold and other mining, in gas and oil in Oregon, but is out and out enthusiastic about Coos county coal, especially Coos Bay coal fields, Nixon said.

"Recent burning tests show Coos county coal burns as well as coal of Wyoming, Idaho and other mountain states that sells for \$12 a ton, although the ash content of the Coos county coal may be higher," Nixon said. "An educational program is about all that is needed, now that new-type stokers have been proved able to handle this coal satisfactorily." He believes Coos county coal will find a ready market among manufacturing plants, business buildings

(Continued on Page Three)

(Continued from Page One)
and apartment houses, especially, because janitors will be on the job to attend to the ashes.

"There is no question that Coos county has in its coal fields one of the most important mineral resources in Oregon, and the department of mineral industries is going to give it all possible help," Nixon said. "As oil resources of the United States diminish, the trend will be back to coal. This trend must come."

To Select Samples

Within a few days, Nixon said, his department will select ton samples of coal from a number of Coos county mines, to be sent to U. S. bureau of mines laboratories in Seattle for additional tests. Especially desirable for stoker use, Nixon believes, will be fine coal now considered a waste product in Coos county mines. Results of these tests will be ready for announcement within a month and a half, and should materially increase public trend toward local coal fields, Nixon believes.

"There's a tremendous amount of coal in this area, some estimates putting it at a billion tons, easy to get at and close to deep water," Nixon said. "You people of southwestern Oregon don't know how valuable this is."

Although ash content of Coos Bay coal is high, Nixon claims it has more heat units per dollar than many out-of-state coals shipped into Oregon. "As soon as you get your mines on a production basis, you will be able to deliver coal in Portland at a much lower cost per ton than any out-of-state coal," he said.

Turning back to the mineral industries, Nixon announced Dr. Henry B. Ward of the University of Illinois will be here in one week to continue a study of mining and fishing conditions on the Rogue river. Dr. Ward is one of the nation's outstanding biologists, Nixon said, and is intensely interested in the Rogue problem of miners versus fishermen.

Would End Moratorium

Dr. Ward spent a month on the Rogue during the 1937 dry season, and intends to complete his study during the height of the 1938 mining season.

Nixon put in a word against re-enactment of the federal mineral location moratorium law, now before congress. "The continuation of this moratorium will work to the detriment of the mining industry and is contrary to sound policy," Nixon said. The moratorium was started as a depression agency on the theory that to relieve claim owners of their obligation to do assessment work would prevent the loss of their claims. This emergency is past, Nixon believes. He said the effect of the moratorium now is that many parties in mining areas are holding blocks of claims from year to year, doing no development but merely hanging on in the hope that someone with money will buy them out. Without digging, mines cannot be developed, Nixon explained, in voicing the belief these hangers-on are retarding the industry. Oregon grubstake miners in some places have found "a forest of stakes and mine locations held for years under the moratorium and on which practically no assessment work has been done," he said.

Have you considered the

Two Geologists Visit Coos On Inspection Trip

Arriving in Coos county a day ahead of schedule, two leaders of geological work in this area, Dr. H. F. Yancey of Seattle and Earl K. Nixon of Portland, began Tuesday night a review of coal research work done by their assistants in Coos during the past week.

Dr. Yancey is head of the Seattle bureau of mines and Mr. Nixon is director of the Oregon state department of geology and mineral industry.

Mr. Nixon left this morning Crescent City, to attend a hearing of United States army engineers on harbor improvements. He was asked to testify to the need of Oregon mining operations for a deep water harbor at Crescent City, Cal., possibly connecting with a proposed railroad from the Coos Bay and inland southwestern Oregon country.

Both Dr. Yancey and Mr. Nixon were forced to abandon their plans to attend the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce forum luncheon at the Chandler Thursday noon. The Crescent City hearing upset their schedule.

Planning on carrying a coal report through to a final determination of commercial possibilities Mr. Nixon's department will not be able at this time to continue work in Coos to provide a complete mineral resources survey because of widespread demands on his office and the need to spread a somewhat too-plentiful budget in work throughout the state.

President Clarence H. Coe of the Marshfield chamber spent several hours Tuesday night with the two geologists, discussing the work of the Marshfield chamber in attempting to promote the mineral resources of Coos county.

Mr. Nixon is watching with interest the progress of two bills now before congress, which provide for purchases by the federal government of large quantities of "strategic minerals." Neither has been passed yet, but are thought likely to be approved. If these are approved, western minerals may be in much greater demand, which may tend to push forward the development of many fields in southwestern Oregon.

COAL IS PUSHED

The state director was none too sure about the presence of manganese in commercial quantities in this area, but believes other wanted minerals may be produced. With greater demand, resulting from government purchases, even remote areas where transportation difficulties ordinarily would prove a stumbling block would be probed for mineral development.

The coal is Nixon's No. 1 interest in Coos at the present time, however, and he believed there are great possibilities for development. By-products tests to be conducted from samples taken this week are expected to shed much light on the future progress.

Dr. Yancey is going over Coos coal fields today but will go to Grants Pass tonight. Both plan to return soon to this area for further work.

Oregon Deposits Of Coal Receive U. S. Attention

A general study of coal deposits in southern Oregon was made here this week and samples were taken for analysis by Earl Nixon, director of the Oregon state department of geology and mineral industries, Dr. H. F. Yancey, supervising engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines experiment station at Seattle, and M. R. Geer, mining engineer of Seattle, assisted by J. E. Morrison, local field geologist of the state assay office at Grants Pass.

The engineers were in Grants Pass overnight Wednesday en route from the Coos Bay area to Jackson county where a thick vein of coal is now being developed.

Nixon said the principal deposits of coal in Oregon are found in the vicinity of Coos Bay and a report of a previous mining bureau in Oregon declared a possible billion tons of coal in the Coos Bay area. Coal has also been discovered in Baker, Morrow, Columbia, Marion and Clackamas counties.

Samples of the coal are to be sent to Pittsburgh, Penn., and Seattle for analysis and study to determine the best uses of the types of coal found in Oregon. Dr. Yancey said specimens of Coos county coal were "very nice looking". Coal in this area has been, so far, found particularly good for stoker purposes.

Probably several months will be required before results of the coal tests are known, Mr. Nixon said.

COOS COAL BEING TESTED BY GEOLOGIST

The first complete survey of Coos county coal is now in progress, with samples being taken from all mines now being operated in the county.

The samples are being taken by M. Geer, junior engineer with the United States bureau of mines Seattle office, and J. R. Morrison, field geologist for the state bureau of geology and mineral industry.

Geer and Morrison were followed to Coos county Wednesday by their "bosses," Dr. Yancey of the Seattle office of the bureau of mines, and Earl K. Nixon, director of the state geology office.

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purchasers for an analysis of their coal, and now will be able to answer any question fully.

The test, according to Morrison, at least will establish what commercial possibilities there are in the mines now being operated, not only pertaining to wider local use but also for shipment to other points.

GEOLOGISTS CHECK FIELD REPORTS ON COOS COAL FIELDS

Arriving in Coos county a day ahead of schedule, two leaders of geological work in this area, Dr. H. F. Yancey of Seattle and Earl K. Nixon of Portland, began Tuesday night a review of coal research work done by field assistants in Coos during the past ten days.

Dr. Yancey is head of the Seattle Bureau of Mines and Mr. Nixon is director of the Oregon state department of geology and mineral industry.

Planning on carrying a coal report through to a final determination of commercial possibilities, Mr. Nixon's department will not be able at this time to continue work in Coos to provide a complete mineral resources survey because of widespread demands on his office and the limited budget under which his department operates.

Coal is Nixon's No. 1 interest in Coos county at the present time and he believes there are great possibilities for development. By-products tests to be conducted from samples taken this week are expected to shed much light on future progress.

YAKIMA.

Coquille, Ore.—Tests are now being conducted by the United States bureau of Mines and the state bureau of mines and the state bureau of geology and mineral industry to determine the commercial possibilities of coal mining in this area.

New Deposits Of Coal Discovered

Locations of Both Near Vernonia; Analysis to Be Made of Material

Two new deposits of coal have been discovered, both at locations near to Vernonia, it was revealed this week by A. L. Morris of St. Helens. The two veins are not those which have been located and worked to a small extent in previous years.

Morris, when questioned as to the probable quality, stated that one of the deposits at the head of Pebble creek near the Hotchkiss farm, was of the semi-anthracite variety. It is quite extensive and is combined with sandstone which is an indication of coal-bearing strata.

The other discovery is on Coal creek, near the Stedelman place, and is of good body. Morris was in charge of directing the search. It is reported that an official of the Federal government is to be in the vicinity within the coming two months and will at that time analyze the deposits for their true value.

Coal Mines Get Attention of State

J. E. Morrison, mining geologist from the state department of geology and mineral industries, visited the county last week end and investigated the old coal mines on upper Willow creek as part of a state survey of mineral resources. He contacted a number of informed people to learn as much as possible about this early mining venture.

Mr. Morrison made no statement as to the possibility of future development of this resource. His headquarters are at Grants Pass

COAL DISCOVERED; ON ITS VALUE DEPENDS MUCH

THE EAGLE was informed a few days ago, of the discovery of coal at a location but a short distance from Vernonia. The deposit, it is said, is extensive in nature so that it can be developed and will provide employment for a number of men.

Coal of a very low grade has been known to exist in this region for a number of years but that coal is such that it is not suitable for industrial use. But it is known to exist. However, this most recent discovery is said to be of a high grade although no scientific tests have been made to determine the degree of its value. Within the coming two months it is said that Federal authorities will be in the vicinity with the idea primarily in mind of ascertaining the commercial value to which the coal might be devoted.

As yet it is too early to decide definitely what may be the possibilities of this discovery for definite facts are yet to be proven regarding the value, the extent and the use to which the discovery could be applied.

However, those facts may be proven and should they then there is the possibility that another industry may become a reality.

ASHLAND, PHOENIX DEPOSITS VIEWED

Coal properties near Phoenix and granite deposits near Ashland were inspected Thursday by Dr. H. F. Yancey, supervising engineer at Seattle of the U.S. bureau of mines, M. R. Greer, Seattle mining engineer, and J. E. Morrison and Earl Nixon of the Oregon mines department.

The coal deposits near Phoenix are the property of the Crater Coal company of which W. M. Awbrey is president. The engineers took coal samples from the workings near the old Black Bear mine on Grizzly peak. Samples were bottled and sealed underground so that moisture and volatile contents would not escape before analytical tests could be made.

The Crater Coal company now has 520 acres of mining land with a vein that has tested 14½ feet thick, Mr. Awbrey said.

The Portland Beaver cement plant at Gold Hill could utilize 100 tons of the company's coal daily, the coal having been found satisfactory for the company's purposes, Mr. Awbrey stated. The plant now burns oil and a big saving could be effected provided enough coal could be guaranteed to warrant the expense of changing over to the different fuel system, Mr. Awbrey asserted.

Machine Coal Mine Ready for

Machinery in Place, Construction Work Is Near Completion for Official Start of Coos County's First Modern Mine in Near Century

Although in limited production for several months, the Coast Fuel corporation's all-machine coal mining operation south of Coos Bay, will be thrown into high gear at formal opening ceremonies Friday, April 20. Unavoidable delays such as priorities, scarcity of machinery and replacement parts and transportation problems have plagued the company, but the last piece of equipment now is in place and ready for the official opening.

Construction of the tippie was a slow and exacting job. Concrete piling was sunk to a depth of sev-

en feet to give solid foundation to the structure. Laying timbers face to face was a slow process, but necessary for the washer. While considerable work remains to be done, enough has been completed to push the production to near capacity, which will reach more than 300 tons daily at peak, according to T. O. Toon, president of the corporation.

A crew of 22 men and one woman is now employed on a 24-hour basis at the operation, formerly known as the Southport mine. More

specialty workmen are being added as they are available.

Six hundred and fifty horsepower of electrical energy are required daily for the first all-machine mine in Coos county. This includes power for the giant compressor that air-conditions the mine, the hoists, vibrators, pumps, trip-hammers and lighting. The air fans clear the mine of dust two seconds after a charge is set off inside.

Work has been completed on the tippie and the vibrators have been installed. Under the mechanized system the coal will be brought in cars from the mine, dumped into the washer and separated, or graded, by the vibrators — huge metal containers with perforated bottoms. These perforations vary in size so that the coal is mechanically sorted as lump, nut or slack in a continuous operation as it moves toward the bunkers.

Two Coal Cutters

Two coal cutters, powered by 50-horsepower motors, are ready for operation. They consist of an eight foot steel arm that extends in front. The arm is spiked with cutters that revolve on an endless chain. They will shear off eight-foot slabs of coal in a single operation. Only light charges of dynamite then are needed to reduce the slabs to handling sizes.

Handles Run-Off

An electric pump handles runoff water from the sump at the end of the 490 foot slope, from which gangways are now being constructed. While several tons of coal are now being taken from the mine daily with trip-hammer operation, full production will only be reached when every unit is at work. When the mine reaches capacity production, bunkers will be erected alongside a spur line of the Southern Pacific on Isthmus slough and coal trucked from the mine to those bunkers where it will be loaded into cars for shipment.

The Southport mine, one of the few that has been operated continuously over a period of 70 years, was opened in 1875 by B. B. Jones, agent for P. B. Cornwall and others. After a thorough examination of the vein a large amount was expended upon it in equipment and improvements. Shipments from the mine have continued to the present time. In early days barges loaded in Isthmus slough transported the coal to San Francisco.

Properties Acquired

The properties were acquired by the Coast Fuel corporation in 1944. It is estimated that more than 900,000 tons of coal

100,000 Tons of Shipped to S. F.

In the early 1900s steamers hauled 100,000 tons of Coos Bay coal from the field to San Francisco for several years. With rapid development of oil and in California, however, San Francisco consumers converted to liquefied fuel and gradually the development of Coos Bay coal fell off until ceased to exist as a competitor of imported coal, although mining has been carried on by small companies for closeby consumption.

When war was declared in 1914 government and civic leaders in the Coos Bay area examined the deposits of raw materials that could contribute to winning the war. Congress appropriated to the bureau of mines \$100,000 to make further detail surveys of the Coos Bay coal fields. Coos county and the state legislature appropriated \$40,000 for a similar survey, expanding the 1889 report of Dr. J. S. Dill which said that in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 tons of coal is available in the Coos Bay basin.

Century of Mining

Almost a century has passed since coal was first mined in the Coos Bay area. The first cargo was taken from a drift in the Boatman donation claim about 1855. It was transported by wagons a mile and on half to Coal Bank slough and taken by scow to Empire City. This coal was shipped to San Francisco and brought \$40 per ton, the freight from Coos Bay being paid at the rate of \$13 per ton.

During the summer of 1855 work was started at Newport and Eastport. Mines were completed and began shipping coal early in 1856. They have continued, with occasional interruptions, up to the present time. Their early operation was expensive on account of crude and limited facilities, which have been greatly improved and perfected. The Newport mine was originally owned by Rodgers and Flanagan. The Eastport mine was opened by Northrup and Symonds.

Properties Sold

Charles and John Pershbal were subsequent proprietors, who sold to J. L. Pool. It is now owned by the S. O. company.

A. J. Davis, as agent for San Francisco capitalists, located the mine near the mouth of Isthmus slough in 1856. A storehouse, railroad and wharf were completed with all necessary adjuncts, before the vein was properly tested. The enterprise resulted in a

Machine Coal Mine Ready for Opening

Place, Construction Work Is on for Official Start of Coos Modern Mine in Near Century

Production of coal in the Coos Bay area has been delayed by a number of factors, including the lack of machinery and transportation facilities. The mine, which is now being prepared for opening, is located on a 24-hour basis at the operation, formerly known as the Southport mine. The mine is now being prepared for opening, and the construction work is well advanced. The mine is now being prepared for opening, and the construction work is well advanced.

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100,000 Tons of Coos Bay Coal Shipped to S. F. In Early 1900s

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A. J. Davis, as agent for San Francisco capitalists, located a mine near the mouth of Isthmus slough in 1856. A storehouse, railroad and wharf were completed, with all necessary adjuncts, before the vein was properly tested. The enterprise resulted in failure and abandonment.

incorporated in San Francisco April 21, 1874, to mine for coal from the Henryville mine in Coos county. The capital stock was \$5,000. The directors elected were M. McDonald, Delos Lake, George Phinney, G. J. Shackleford and Ivid Fay. Their land comprised about 640 acres, and was located on Isthmus slough, between the head of that stream and Coos City. The landing was at what was known as the Charley Wheeler place, the east bank of the slough. About three weeks later Dr. Henry, the main promoter, started operation of Henryville.

Wharf Constructed

A spacious wharf was built, a store building was put up and a two-story boarding house nearly finished; a blacksmith shop was in working order and cars built. The tunnel had been started 1375 feet from the bunker site, and the foundations for two more new buildings had been laid.

The front of the property was formerly owned by Charles Wheeler and bonded to Judge D. L. Watson and B. B. Jones for \$2,300. The latter gentlemen ran a prospecting tunnel into the croppings about 20 feet, but struck a "horse." This led to an abandonment of the works, and a sale of the property to its present owners. Ten feet from where the work was stopped Henry opened a deep cut, and struck seven veins of coal right together under a heavy pressure of sandstone, and they were soon working on a face 10 feet broad of hard clean coal that was said to be of superior quality. It was easily opened, as it naturally drained toward the mouth of the tunnel.

The Coos Bay News of July 1874, said: "The day of high-price coal is nearly over, and the probability is that after January next (Concluded on Page Nine)

Action on the Coal Front

Coos county's vast coal resources, presumably the greatest untapped reservoir of natural wealth in southwestern Oregon, for years have been akin to Mark Twain's remark on weather; everyone has talked about them but no one has done anything to develop them. There has been a trickle of coal always produced, an output, however, so small that only a year ago local users were on a day-to-day basis on their coal supply.

It remained for the fuel needs produced by war and the energy and enthusiasm of T. O. Toon and his Coast Fuel corporation to join in developing a modern, mechanized mine which, once well in operation should restore coal production to a sizable role in southwestern Oregon's economy. The day was when coal ranked with lumber in dollar volume for southwestern Oregon but the discovery and use of oil for fuel drove coal from the market—or at least so discouraged operators that mining was largely abandoned.

Mr. Toon, to our view, has approached coal production here in sound manner. In the mine on the Southport slope he has installed mechanical cutters and conveyors to reduce mining costs so coal here will be competitively priced. All coal is being carefully washed, screened and graded. Modern methods of gravity loading, both at the mine and at the rail, are being installed. A minimum annual capacity of 50,000 tons gives the mine enough output to supply large users who heretofore if interested in Coos Bay coal could not be assured of enough product to make firm contracts and hence were forced to depend upon other states for their supply.

This old-new industry, whose official plant opening is set for tomorrow and which should be viewed by every alert and loyal Coos county citizen, has plenty of problems yet to meet. It needs and should obtain lower freight rates. Mr. Toon has obtained some concessions from the railroads but inadequate ones considering the short haul from here to the Portland and Seattle markets and the still high rates compared with Rocky mountain coals.

Ultimately coal here, in addition to being sold in five standard grades, should be briqueted. By-products from coal probably offer the best sure source of a profitable operation but they are dependent upon a sufficient volume of mining to keep a by-products plant in year-around production.

The new company has brought almost all of its equity capital from outside the area and, utilizing this, plus some relatively small local subscriptions and an underlying federal government loan, is soon to be in full-scale operation. The task of getting the mine set up—assembling extremely hard-to-obtain machinery, getting it shipped, tunneling and modernizing a shaft, getting the plant installed — all have been undertakings which would have proved insurmountable to a man less resolute than Mr. Toon. He deserves public commendation for his pioneering and general southwestern Oregon approval in any reasonable request for assistance.

All the talk about Coos county's coal, all the surveys, all the laboratory experiments, are of small avail until some individual and some company gets down to business and demonstrates that coal can be successfully mined, in large quantities, and sold profitably in a competitive market. Mr. Toon is well-started on that endeavor and this newspaper which always prefers action to discussion, commends him.

100,000 Tons Of Coal Shipped

(Continued From Page Eight)
Coos Bay coal will never again bring \$10 a ton, by cargo."

However, it was found that the coal vein was broken and impure. The owners tried to avert disaster by sinking a deep shaft to discover lower veins. It was reported that a workable vein was struck at a depth of about 400 feet, but no further explorations have been made, and the shaft has remained filled with water for many years. H. S. Crocker, the California railroad king, and Billy Carr, another California magnate, were among its proprietors.

A picturesque village which sprang up around the Utter and Ojeda mine was short-lived, though there was much stir in the lively hamlet in 1874 and 1875.

The Southport mine was opened in 1875 by B. B. Jones, agent for P. B. Cornwall and others. After a thorough examination of the vein, a large amount was expended upon it in equipment and improvements. Shipments of coal from this mine have continued to the present time.

The mining of Coos Bay coal entered a new era in 1944 when the Coast Fuel corporation took over the Southport properties. After checking the past and present developments in the Coos Bay coal field, the conclusion was reached that the quality of the coal accessible in the various parts of the field could be made uniform when an operator installed the right equipment to mine the coal and clean it in a commercial way so a substantial volume could be marketed.

COOS BAY HARBOR, NORTH BEND, APRIL 19 1945



CREW EMPLOYED AT COAST FUEL MINE

You **Are Cordially Invited
To Visit The
Coast Fuel Corporation**

FRIDAY, APRIL 20th, 1945

BETWEEN 10 A. M. AND 4 P. M.

This is Coos County's first completely mechanized coal mine, ready now to swing into full production in a vital, ever-growing industry. We are offering you, the citizens of Coos County, the opportunity to visit the mine and watch the operations. On the surface you will see the washing, cleaning, grading and sizing of coal for delivery. Several groups will be taken underground to witness the coal cutters and conveyers in operation. We suggest that if you wish to go underground, you wear old clothes and oldshoes.

Directions to the mine: Drive about five miles from Coos Bay on Highway 101. Turn in on good gravel road, drive 4600 feet to the mine. Please park your cars in the spaces indicated by signs.

It is our intention to maintain a standard grade of clean, freshly mined coal for sale. Coos County coal is good coal, properly cleaned and prepared for domestic, stoker, commercial and industrial use. Our coal for retail use can be secured through the Southport Coal company, our retail selling agent for the Coos Bay area. Order today for quality coal, prompt delivery and courteous service.

COAST FUEL CORPORATION

T. O. TOON, President

COOS BAY TIMES
Coos Bay
April 18, 1945

Coal Is Topic Of C. of C. Meet

The regular weekly luncheon meeting of members of the Coos Bay Chamber of Commerce, to be held Friday noon at the Dimout, will feature the opening of the Coast Fuel corporation's Southport mine.

The luncheon will take coal production as its topic and the program will be a salute to the new mine operation and the president of the company, T. O. Tcon. Clarence Coe, head of the industrial committee of the chamber, will preside at the gathering.

Leaders to Attend

Development of Coos county coal has long been a goal of the chamber of commerce here and studies made from county, state and federally allocated funds have resulted in main from the chamber's activities.

Many out-of-county leaders, expected here for the mine opening, have advised chamber officials they will attend the luncheon. Included in the roster of visitors to attend the opening ceremonies will be:

Robert S. Farrell, jr., secretary of state; George Moscrip, director, Smaller War Plants corporation; F. C. Nelson, freight traffic manager, K. K. Schomp, assistant superintendent, and A. Y. Alcorn, assistant general freight agent handling industrial matters, all of Southern Pacific company; Chester Stratton, industrial department, Portland Chamber of Commerce; F. W. Libby, director, state department of geology and mineral industries; and the following representatives from Coast Fuel corporation: T. O. Tcon, president, Max Bennett, secretary, W. A. Wilson, mining engineer, James Gardiner, Duncan Gardiner, Charles McGee, Stanley Bennett, Otis Anderson, Reese Anderson, and J. (Sandy) Kyne, foreman of the mine.

Coast Fuel Mine Opens April 20

Notables To Attend Ceremonies That Will Start Near Capacity Production At First All-Machine Operated Mine in Coos County

athetic ignoring of evil help in
y case. Let us realize that in truth
e only progress for men, individu-
ly and collectively, is in increas-
g wisdom and unceasing love of
od. Progress for individual or de-
not toward disintegration or de-
rioration. Civilization, collective
ogress God ord, must and will
arch on. Wise, God-directed gov-
nment; active, free, and loving
an; ever-present, spiritual good
ust be held in thought resolutely
oor on yesterday and live today
loriously. Know, as the poet Whit-
ier beautifully expresses it, "Before
e, even as behind, God is—and all
s well."

The increase in the pronounc-
ments of the medical profession as
o the mental nature of the cause of
any diseases, goes on. We are glad
hat earnest men and women are
dmitting this fact which Christian
cience has promulgated for more
han seventy years. In October of
942 a prominent magazine pub-
ished an article called "How Your
Mind May Make You Ill." The fol-
owing is quoted therefrom: "For
nore than a decade a group of out-
tanding physicians has been inves-
igating the strange influence that
ur minds have on our bodies. They
ave evidence even stronger than
he medical profession previously
suspected that mental conditions can
pset normal physical functions, can
weaken our resistance to infection,
and, most remarkable of all, can
actually cause physical changes in
vital organs." In Science and Health
s this interesting statement (p.
208): "You embrace your body in
your thought, and you should de-

president of Coast Fuel; Duncan
Gardiner, director of the corpora-
tion; W. A. Wilson, Coast Fuel min-
ing engineer; Max Bennett, secre-
tary of Coast Fuel; Charles Mc-
Cee, Stanley Bennett, Otis Ander-
son, Reese Anderson and C. J.
Kruger, employes of the corpora-
tion; members of the county court
and representatives of chambers
of commerce over the state.

Gov. Earl Snell was unable to
attend as he will be in Nevada at
a conference of western governors.

The ceremonies will begin at a
chamber of commerce luncheon at
the Dimout, Coos Bay, Friday, af-
ter which the party will go to the
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coal production in the county, min-
ing by hand being too costly to make
operation worth while. Although
surveys show countless thousands
of tons of coal in Coos county, not
until Coast Fuel corporation pur-
chased the hand-operated South-
port mine and installed modern
machinery, was mining undertak-
en on a large scale.

Laboratory tests have shown
Coos county coal to be of superior
quality, carrying a large percent-
age of tar acid which is the base
of phenol used in the manufacture
of plastics. Later these by-products
will be utilized and developed in the
Coos Bay area, according to Mr.
Toon.

Mechanized Coal Mine Opens Friday

PRESIDENT TOON GIVES
PROGRAM FOR OFFICIAL
DEDICATION—MANY
NOTABLES COMING

Official opening of the Coast Fuel corporation's coal mine, five miles south of Coos Bay, April 20, will mark a milestone in the development of mining for which Coos county has waited almost a century. Officials of the state, Southern Pacific, state chambers of commerce, county and cities will attend the ceremonies during which will be thrown into high gear the first all-machine operated coal mine in the history of southwestern Oregon.

From a modern tippie equipped with washer and vibrators to the shaft where giant cutters slice off eight-foot slabs of coal, the work is done by electrically-driven machinery. Throwing of the switch during the ceremonies will start operation at capacity production which shortly will reach more than 300 tons of washed and sorted coal daily, according to T. O. Toon, president of Coast Fuel corporation.

Among those who will attend the official opening are Robert Farrell, secretary of state; F. C. Nelson, freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific; K. K. Schomp, assistant superintendent of the Southern Pacific at San Francisco; A. Y. Alcorn, assistant general freight agent for the Southern Pacific; Chester Starrett, of the industrial department of the Portland chamber of commerce; George Moscript, northwest director of the smaller war plants corporation; Mr. Toon, James Gardiner, vice president of Coast Fuel; Duncan Gardiner, director of the corporation; W. A. Wilson, Coast Fuel mining engineer; Max Bennett, secretary of Coast Fuel; Charles McGee, Stanley Bennett, Otis Anderson, Reese Anderson and C. J. Kruger, employees of the corporation; members of the county court and representatives of chambers of commerce over the state.

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The ceremonies will begin at a chamber of commerce luncheon at the Dimout, Coos Bay, Friday, April 20, after which the party will go to the mine for the official opening and demonstration of machine-operated mining.

Coal has been mined in Coos county by hand for almost a century. In the late '80s the Libby mine commanded a price of \$40 a ton in San Francisco, the coal being taken out by hand and shipped by barge to the California metropolis. Conversion to oil in west coast factories saw a slump in coal production in the county, mining by hand being too costly to make operation worth while. Although surveys show countless thousands of tons of coal in Coos county, not until Coast Fuel corporation purchased the hand-operated Southport mine and installed modern machinery, was mining undertaken on a large scale.

Laboratory tests have shown Coos county coal to be of superior quality, carrying a large percentage of tar acid which is the base of phenol used in the manufacture of plastics. Later these by-products will be utilized and developed in the Coos Bay area, according to Mr. Toon.

Here Is the Way Coal Pours From the Mine



Two Cars of Mine Run Every Few Minutes

Though the Coast Fuel corporation has been operating steadily several weeks, a public demonstration of actual mining operations has not been possible and now President Toon asks the public to visit the mine Friday afternoon at two o'clock and to remain as long as necessary.

Those who go will see a lot of modern machinery employed in cutting the coal, loading it into cars and after reaching the surface may see it processed by being washed and graded.

The company is now operating under a series of federal contracts totaling an output of 43,000 tons a year.

T. O. Toon, president of the company, came to Coos county during the past year, purchased a large tract near Overland where

he has built a lovely and comfortable home. He is here to stay and wants to develop any natural resource and is desirous of assisting others who may be interested. The Coast Fuel corporation is capitalized sufficiently to handle the business at hand. The officers and directors are T. O. Toon, president; James Gardiner, vice president; M. W. Bennett, secretary treasurer; Duncan Gardner, director; W. A. Wilson, mining engineer; Sandy Skym, general foreman.

How can we expect outside capital to be invested in projects such as the coal mine, unless local people are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel. Opportunity knocks at our door, the citizens of Coos county should stand ready to do their full part.

Coos Harbor

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1945. NO. 38

FUEL SPEEDS OUTPUT

Southport Mine in Coos County First All-Machine Coal Mine In State Nearing Capacity Production Goal

Southport mine of the Coast Fuel Corporation, Ore., show the great development. The old mine portal and crew today. Center—The crew today. Bottom—The old mine portal and crew today. Bottom—The old mine portal and crew today.

The outstanding development job in the history of southwestern Oregon has been done during the past year by the Coast Fuel Corporation at its coal mining properties five miles south of Coos Bay, Ore. Setting into operation the only all-machine operated coal mine in the state of Oregon has attracted the attention of national and state officials and business tycoons.

It has put Coos county, Oregon, into a national spotlight that not only assures rapid development of its underlying 1,000,000,000 tons of sub-bituminous coal but development of other rich natural resources as well.

Today, after decades of struggle for recognition, Coos county stands on the threshold of development. Today, although hampered from the outset by war restrictions, adverse weather conditions, shortages of manpower, materials and machinery, in 12 months the Coast Fuel Corporation has succeeded in placing the long-dormant coal industry of Coos county second among payroll industries in the county.

At last, southwestern Oregon, with untold billions in natural resources, is being given its place in the sun!

The story behind the achievement of the Coast Fuel Corporation is one of heartaches, anxiety, endless hours of labor in rain-drenched quagmires, tireless planning and burning the midnight oil . . . but always backed by a de-

(Continued on Page 12)

termination that could not be balked. It is the story of the greatest achievement in the history of southwestern Oregon.

When the Coast Fuel Corporation took over a 630-acre lease on the Southport coal mining properties in Coos county in August, 1944, here is what it faced:

A dangerous tunnel driven back into a hillside, worked by five men equipped only with pickaxes and dynamite.

Antiquated coal cars ready to fall to pieces.

Outmoded shakers that dropped the raw coal into rickety bunkers.

Coal was unwashed, grimy with dirt, filled with slag.

And the production was FIVE TON A DAY!

However, after thorough investigation by nationally-known geologists and engineers . . . after deep study of surveys made by the federal government and state at a cost of thousands of dollars, Coast Fuel Corporation took over.

And today . . . a year later despite handicaps production is more than 150 tons daily.

(Continued on Page 12)

Coos Coals
Now Serve



Arizona Mining Journal

Aug 5 - 1942

Coos

WHITE ROCK ?

Oregon

According to report, a shipment of 29 tons of chrome ore was made recently to the Metals Reserve Company's stockpile at Coquille in Coos County, Oregon, by Stanley Fitzgerald, Coquille. The delivery is understood to be the largest deposited at the stockpile to date. The ore came from Fitzgerald's property located south of Powers in Coos County.

Mining Journal
Phoenix, Ariz.

Fall '42

Oregon

Before the first of the year the **Krome Corporation**, 208 Hub Building, Marshfield, Oregon, expects to start operations. The concentrator, magnetic separator, and furnace are under construction by the Southwestern Engineering Company of Los Angeles, California. Beach sands will be treated to recover chromium, titanium, and zircon values. The method was developed by the Arizona Bureau of Mines at Tucson, and Edwin H. Crabtree, Jr., of the Arizona bureau was in Oregon until recently. O. Paul Lance, vice-president and general manager of the Krome Corporation, is at Marshfield.

Mining Journal
Phoenix, Ariz.
Fall '42

Oregon

The secondary chrome plant which the **Krome Corporation** is building a few miles south of Marshfield, Oregon, is being completed, but delays in building the access road are expected to put off final completion until February or March. It is understood that the second unit of the Krome Corporation plant, the magnetic unit and furnace, also will treat concentrates from other concerns, including Humphreys Gold Corporation which is building a concentrating plant north of Bandon, Oregon. Krome Corporation's primary treatment mill, locally known as the Seven Devils plant, is practically completed and its output will be stockpiled until the secondary plant is in operation. Edward Thornton, 208 Hub Building, Marshfield, is general manager.

March 11, 1942

It has been reported that a 46,000-horsepower shovel, the first equipment scheduled for delivery, has been delivered to the site of the Krome Corporation's proposed chromite concentration plant two miles north of Sixes in Curry County, Oregon. The plant, which is expected to be in operation by July 1, will treat the black beach sands of the Oregon coast to produce chromic oxide concentrates, and will have an estimated capacity of 100 tons of concentrates daily. It is understood that the recently formed company has awarded the contract for the erection of the \$500,000 plant to the Southwestern Engineering Company, 4800 Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles, California. W. G. Hellier of Santa Cruz, California, is resident manager for the Krome Corporation. The company is reported to be backed financially by C. F. Corzelius and associates of El Paso, Texas, and has a contract with the government to produce 20,000 tons of 40 per cent chromite within the next three years.

May 9, 1942

It has been reported that the Southwestern Engineering Company, 4800 Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles, California, holds the contract for construction of a 1,000-ton chrome concentration plant for the Krome Corporation, which has established headquarters at 208 Hub Building, Marshfield, Oregon. The company plans to treat beach sand deposits of the southern Oregon coastal areas, and it is understood that the mill, at present being designed by Southwestern Engineering, will produce 300 tons of plus 40 per cent chrome concentrates per month. It is expected that the plant will begin operations in July 1942. The sands will be loaded by power showels onto trucks for the mill receiving bins. Stockpiling at the mill is planned to guarantee continuous

mill operations regardless of weather conditions. Chrome concentrates will be trucked to Coquille, Oregon, for rail shipment to government stockpiles. Officers of the company include: C. F. Corzelius, El Paso, Texas, president; W. E. Hellier, Port Orford, Oregon, general manager; William S. Hall, Port Orford, treasurer; Paul Lance, 208 Hub Building, Marshfield, mine superintendent; and Dr. J. Wilfred Patterson, consulting metallurgist.

April 18, 1942

July 3, 1942

It is reported that a crew of 45 men is employed in clearing the site of the proposed chrome concentration plant of the Krome Corporation about 17 miles south of Marshfield in Coos County, Oregon. The company expects to be in production by the fall of 1942, and will treat beach sand deposits of the southern Oregon coastal areas. It is understood that the company has acquired new properties in Coos County and that drilling has shown values in chrome, gold, platinum, and other minerals. Officers of the company include: C. F. Corzelius, El Paso, Texas, president; O. Paul Lance, El Paso, vice-president and general manager; William S. Hall, 208 Hub Building, Marshfield, secretary and treasurer; and Dr. J. Wilfred Patterson, consulting metallurgist. Work at the property is being carried on under the direction of Lance. The company has established headquarters at 208 Hub Building, Marshfield.

The Krome Corporation, which already had started preliminary work on the \$500,000 chrome plant scheduled for construction near Port Orford in Curry County, Oregon, is reported to be moving its machinery and equipment to a site near Bandon in Coos County, where it will be erected. The company has announced that the change was being made because the cost of stripping the thick overburden at the Curry County location was too high to permit successful operations. The chromite concentration plant is designed to treat the black beach sands of the Oregon coast to produce chromic oxide concentrates. The company is planning to market its entire output under a contract with the federal government. The Krome Corporation was incorporated recently and is being backed financially by C. F. Corzelius and associates of El Paso, Texas. W. G. Hellier of Santa Cruz, California, is resident manager of operations.

Krome Corp

August 12, 1942

Consideration is being given the possibility of doubling the capacity of the chrome concentration plant being completed near Marshfield, Oregon, by the Krome Corporation, C. F. Garzettus, 718 Mills Building, El Paso, Texas, president. The plant's present capacity is 1,000 tons of chrome-bearing black sands daily. O. Paul Lance is vice president and general manager, making present headquarters at the company's Oregon office, 208 Hub Building, Marshfield.

Krome Corp

Date (?)

By mid-January the Humphreys Gold Corporation expects to start construction of its \$300,000 primary chrome reduction plant. The plant will be located north of Bandon, Oregon, in the old gold district known as the Lagoons where the company has been conducting prospecting and pilot plant operations for the past year. Concentrates from the plant will be trucked four miles to the Defense Plant Corporation's secondary plant, which will be operated by the Krome Corporation. The Humpherys plant will turn out about 10,000 tons of 20 per cent chrome oxide monthly. A. E. Humphreys, First National Bank Building, Denver, Colorado, is president and general manager.

Humphreys Gold Corp.

MINING JOURNAL PINK SHEET
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

November 27, 1943

Oregon

Preparations for continuous operations throughout the winter months have been completed by the **Krome Corporation** at Marshfield, Oregon. Stuart W. Norton, Hub Building, Marshfield, is general manager of the company which is producing about 2,500 tons of ore daily. Both chrome and zircon values are recovered.

Mining Journal
Phoenix, Ariz
Spring '43(?)

The Krome Corporation is employing 71 persons at its chrome operations near Marshfield, Oregon, producing 2,500 tons of ore daily. Chrome and zircon values are reported. C. F. Corzelius, 718 Mills Building, El Paso, Texas, is president of the company and Edward Thornton, Marshfield, is general manager. Others on the operating staff at Marshfield include R. Hanes, mine superintendent; E. Zwicky, mill superintendent; William Snyder, assistant mill superintendent; E. O. Tolson, chief mine and field engineer; J. Wilfred Patterson, chief geologist; Earl Lake, master mechanic; L. Woolery, chief chemist; M. R. Sullivan, purchasing agent; and William Schmidt, chief clerk. William S. Hall, also at Marshfield, is secretary. Ore is treated in a gravity concentration plant and the concentrates are sent to the Southwest Engineering plant at Coquille for treatment.

MINING JOURNAL PINK SHEET
Phoenix, Arizona

December 9, 1943

The **Krome Corporation** suspended operation of its property at Marshfield, Oregon, following action taken by the Metals Reserve Company, cancelling the chrome purchase contract. About 2,500 tons of ore were handled daily for the recovery of chrome and zircon. Stuart W. Norton was general manager at Marshfield, employing around 70 men. C. F. Corzelius, 718 Mills Building, El Paso, Texas, is president of

Arizona Mining Journal
Nov. 21, 1944

Beach Area
Coos Co

Austin McAdams, rancher of the upper Bethel Creek district, and John E. Winters, a former mining man of Arizona and now of Coquille, Oregon, are making carload shipments of manganese from the McAdams ranch in Coos County near Coquille. The ore is trucked from the mine to Cedar Point where it is shipped by railroad. A bulldozer is being used to remove overburden.

Arizona Mining Journal
Jan. 24, 1942

Beach
Coas

Hauling operations have been reported temporarily suspended at the McAdams ranch because of inclement weather, but further development work, stockpiling, and preparations for spring shipments are being carried on. The property is located

on the Coos-Curry county line east of Langlois, Oregon; operations have been carried on by Austin McAdams, rancher of the upper Bethel Creek district, and John E. Winters of Bandon. Two carloads of manganese ore were shipped in the fall, ore being trucked from the property to Cedar Point where it is shipped by railroad.

Arizona Mining Journal
Dec. 20, 1947

~~Beach~~ Beach Area
Coos Co.

Oregon

New equipment consisting of a large combination bulldozer and loader has been moved to the McAdams ranch on Bethel Creek south of Bandon, Oregon. Further development work at the mine, stockpiling, and preparations for spring shipments are being carried on at present. Austin McAdams, rancher of the upper Bethel Creek district, and John E. Winters of Bandon have been operating the property. Hal Skeels of Bandon is engineer at the mine. A Minneapolis concern is said to be backing the manganese project.

Beach Mining Interest Grows

New Process of Separating Chromite Sands Spurs Miners in Coos Area

MARSHFIELD, April 20.—Since the Schulein chemical process of separating chromite sands was announced from Corvallis there has been unusual interest displayed in this part of the state, where chromite is common in both beach and back beach sands. A number of beach miners of experience are explaining that with the presence of gold and platinum in the beach sands and improved methods of saving those metals, the chrome content would be all profit, as miners now make wages when operating metal-saving devices on the outer beaches, and in the interior where there is water.

California Man to Take Up Black Sand Mining

E. R. Marshall, president of the Pacific Coast Mining and Refining company, speaks of magnetite. His company is operating a mine six miles north of Bandon, where the deposit is back beach property. Another is Hal Stutsman, a prospector for 20 years who knows all localities of both Coos and Curry counties, who declares there are millions of tons of sand and sand rock available, and fine deposits of chromite ore, near the headquarters of Chetco river in southern Curry county. Stutsman said that any deposit of sand in the back districts will pay well if properly operated with simply platinum and gold sought, and chromite would add values.

Recently, and subsequent to the Schulein process announcement, Captain Roach of California appeared in Curry county and obtained a beach location on Hubbard creek, where he is said to have declared his intention of taking up black sand mining.

One of the districts having back beach deposits in thousands of tons lies in the territory of South slough toward Bandon and the Coquille river, and interested parties say they have no fear that transportation by trucks would not solve transportation problems.

Marshall hopes that arrangements for a plant to be tested by Schulein

New Method Used to Get Gold Content

Bandon, Oct. 9.—The old pioneer black sand mine on Clatsop creek, seven miles north of here, where Senator Harry Lane's father made a fortune in early days, opened again last week with the Western Consolidated Mining company fully equipped with every facility for work and handling 20 tons of sand an hour.

A visit to the mine found 14 men employed; an electric dredge based in a six-foot strip of black sand; an hydraulic jig with a cylindrical tube lined with copper and mercury for catching the gold; a four-cylinder diesel engine which will furnish power and lighting for the camp; dams constructed below the mining site, where water is caught and pumped back to be used over continuously, and preparations under way for installing a high line by which the 40-foot overburden will be handled.

Preliminary prospecting has encouraged the company that there are good values in platinum to be had, a metal, however, which will not affiliate with mercury and must be saved by another process which the company has perfected.

The third black beach which the Tacoma concern is mining is a part of the diggings of the old Randolph mining district of 1853 and 1854. In those days the principal mining was done at the ocean beach, but a storm covered the beach with 12 feet of white sand and the mine was deserted overnight. Those left who continued mining at Randolph, moved back to the second and third beaches, but Lane was one among the few who had any further success.

The pioneer mine is at the head of a gulch just east of Seven Devils highway between Charleston and Bandon, a quarter of a mile, and easy of access.

L. M. Smoot, in charge, is confident the mine will prove profitable. The mining engineer was to arrive for start of work this week.

The company has asked no help locally and has an investment which looks to be a \$30,000 outlay. E. D. McKenzie of Tacoma is president of the company.

Arizona Mining Journal

July 18, 1942

COOS CO

Oregon

The Ritter Products Corporation, Ritter Park, Rochester, New York, is reported to be working with Earl K. Nixon, director of the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, 702 Woodlark Building, Portland, Oregon, on the recovery of chromite from Oregon beach sands. It is understood that the Ritter concern is installing a pilot plant at a black sand property on the southwestern coast of Oregon. The Johnson process of electrostatic separation, which is a development of the earlier Huff process for the separation of iron and zinc, is being used and the company reports that the process is a low-cost, efficient method of commercial concentration of chrome ores. Herbert Banks Johnson, vice-president of the Ritter Products Corporation, is largely responsible for the development of the Johnson process.

Arizona Mining Journal
Aug 9, 1941

Coos

It is reported that the West Coast Chrome Company, 519 California Street, San Francisco, California, is considering construction of a plant in Coos County, Oregon, to treat chrome ore. J. W. Patterson is vice-president of the company.

Arizona Mining Journal

- July 12, 1941.

William Dailey of Grants Pass, Oregon, is reported to be shipping chrome ore from Powers and Coquille in Coos County, Oregon. The high-grade is reportedly sold to the Rustless Mining Corporation. He uses a bulldozer to keep the roads in order and recently purchased two new trucks in which to haul the ore to the railhead.

Powers & Co
Coos Co

Arizona Mining Journal
Dec 6, 1941

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Coos Co.

Oregon

According to reports, the Schroeder and Hildenbrand Company of Marshfield, Oregon, is planning to install a mill and other necessary equipment to operate a 5-ton reduction plant at its property in Coos County, Oregon. Values are in copper, gold, and other metals.

Miner Accused

Wanted by the Coos county sheriff on a charge of practicing mining engineering without a license. H. Porter Collins, alias "Dr. H. Potherso Colinso," was arrested by Sheriff A. Donley Barnes at Cave Junction Thursday.

A deputy sheriff from Coquille obtained him here.

On Friday Sheriff Barnes went to Eugene where Lyell W. Stark is being held. Stark is charged with issuing a \$20 check to the Rogue River Hardware company without having sufficient funds in the bank.

Powers
Coos
Arizona Mining Journal

April 1942

White back

Oregon

The Smith brothers of Grants Pass, Oregon, are planning to start ore shipments to the Metals Reserve Company's newly established stockpile at Coquille, Oregon. They are operating chrome property in the Johnson Mountain district south of Powers, Coos County, Oregon, under lease from the owners, Matt Coy and James Kellond of Marshfield. During the winter the operators are reported to have completed a road into the district, blocked out 1,000 tons of chrome ore, and stockpiled 100 tons of ore at the property.

The Pettigrew-Stafford and Company of San Francisco, California, is reported to have purchased the mineral rights on the Thompson estate consisting of 80 acres of federally owned land. The property is located three miles from the headwaters of the South Fork of the Coquille River in Coos County, Oregon. Les Child of Coquille examined the ground for the California group. The Pettigrew concern has contracted to start development work at the copper property by May 1, 1942, and plans to ship ore to Tacoma, Washington, or Salt Lake City, Utah, by rail if the Coos County court approves the building of six miles of road into the district. Otherwise, the ore will be hauled to Glendale, Oregon, it is understood. George V. Pettigrew, 25 California Street, San Francisco, is president of Pettigrew-Stafford and Company.

MINING JOURNAL PINK SHEET
Phoenix, Arizona

6 October, 1943

Oregon

Chrome concentrates are being received 24 hours a day at the Metals Reserve Company plant near Coquille, Oregon, which is being operated under contract by the Southwestern Engineering Company. A custom plant, chrome concentrates are received only from the Krome Corporation and Humphreys Gold Corporation. These companies operate mines and reduction plants in the vicinity and truck concentrates to the secondary plant. No shipments have been made as yet from the Metals Reserve plant, but all output is sold direct to the government. Stuart W. Norton is manager of the plant and R. W. Clarke is superintendent, both at Coquille. Hugh K. Lancaster of Coquille is mill superintendent.
