

# THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND

ROSEBURG BRANCH  
ROSEBURG, OREGON

April 7, 1939

Mr. J. E. Morrison  
State Department of Geology &  
Mineral Industries  
Grants Pass, Oregon

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Complying with your request, I herewith attach a legal description of the property and enclose a copy of Mr. M. C. Rochford's report on the property, this report having been received when I first became interested in the property.

There is one part of the mine that has been opened up sufficiently to see the quality of the coal and I would be pleased to extend you an invitation to look it over, and make such examination as you may wish.

Whatever your report is, I would be pleased to have a copy of it.

Yours very truly,

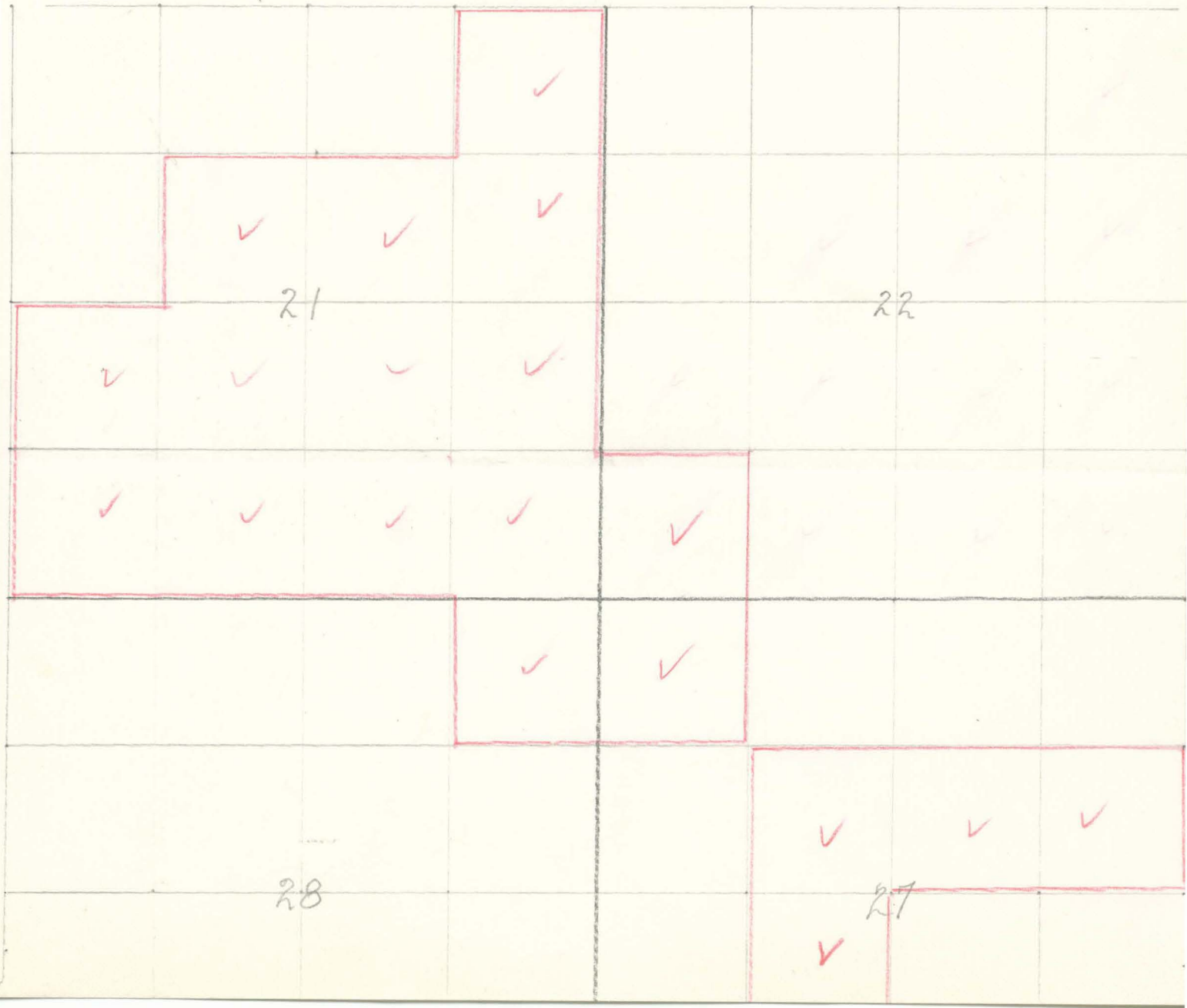
*A. C. Marsters*

A. C. Marsters *A.P.*

ACM:HP  
Encs.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF COOS COUNTY COAL PROPERTY

The  $E\frac{1}{2}$  of  $NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{2}$  of the  $NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}$  OF  $NW\frac{1}{4}$ , and the  $S\frac{1}{2}$ ,  
Section 21; the  $SW\frac{1}{4}$  of  $SW\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 22, the  $NW\frac{1}{4}$  of  
 $NW\frac{1}{4}$ , the  $SE\frac{1}{4}$  of  $NW\frac{1}{4}$ , the  $S\frac{1}{2}$  of  $NE\frac{1}{4}$ , and the  $NE\frac{1}{4}$  of  
 $SW\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 27; the  $NE\frac{1}{4}$  OF  $NE\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 28; all in  
Township 28, South, Range 13 West of Willamette  
Meridian, and containing 760 acres, more or less.





April 14, 1939

Mr. A. C. Marsters  
U. S. National Bank of Portland  
Roseburg, Oregon

Dear Mr. Marsters:

I want to thank you for your kind letter of April 7 and the report on your coal property which you will find enclosed.

It is our plan now to start sampling in the Coos Bay area about May 1. In the second paragraph of your letter you state a part of your land is sufficiently opened up to see the quality of the coal. I would like to know, if possible, where this place is so that we can sample it.

Again thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

J. E. Morrison,  
Mining Geologist

JEM:MB



Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 3, 1910

Mr. E. M. Furman,  
Coquille, Ore.

Dear Sir:

In response to your request, you will find the following a copy of my report on your Pulaski Coal property, situated near Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.

The property, 760 acres of land, patented under the Homestead and Timber Act several years ago, and which I have designated as the Polaski tract, now owned by the Coquille Coos Coal Company, a corporation, and association of farmers and residents of Coquille organized for the purpose of acquiring the coal lands.

The land is entirely covered with a fairly good growth of mostly Oregon Pine timber, the majority of which will be eventually used for lumber. The balance could be utilized for good mining timber, railroad ties, telegraph poles, etc. This timber and underbrush prevents the coal croppings from being thoroughly investigated without considerable labor. A very little float rock of any kind can be found to indicate what is beneath the surface.

The first discovery of coal on the Pulaski was made in the bed of a small gulch leading into Pulaski Creek near the Northeast corner of the Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 21, Town 28, Range 13 West. At this point a small open cut about ten feet at the base discloses a coal vein 15 feet wide, seven feet next to the hanging wall being represented by Sample No. 1. The balance of the vein was covered by the caving of the sides of the open cut leading to the vein.

About 150 feet northerly down the gulch I found another open cut close to the bed of the gulch similar to the one above, disclosing a vein about 11 feet wide. This is a lower parallel vein five feet of which next to the hanging wall is represented by Sample 2 and Sample 3 was taken from three feet next to the foot wall, there being three feet of parting between.

The cropping of these two veins continue from this point in a northerly direction as shown by an open cut on the upper vein about 600 feet distant and still further north 600 feet this vein has been exposed, the samples above mentioned were taken showing a seven foot strata of coal next to the hanging wall, apparently the same vein as Sample No. 1, 1200 feet distant. This sample will be represented by No. 9 now being tested by Mr. Thomas Price.

About one mile southeasterly on the strike of these veins a small excavation in the bed of the creek discloses coal vein floats containing small pieces of coal. As this is about where the Palaski veins would prove to be, providing they continue uniformly along the strike; I think further work would disclose the Pulaski veins. This work is considered quite important as it will not only prove the veins continuous for more than a mile along the strike but it will prove it at a point from which a tunnel can be extended along the vein, tapping and unwatering fully 280 acres of coal bearing territory



on the Pulaski tract.

At this point, about the center of the northwest quarter of Section 27, a railroad could be built on a lever grade to the Coquille River about one and a half miles, leaving sufficient elevation for coal bunkers at the river. This same block of coal bearing territory can be tapped from the west side by and 1800 foot cross cut tunnel as shown on map herewith, and about the same distance as from the Coquille River on the East side. After the ground is more thoroughly investigated, it might be found more profitable to tap the veins on a lower level from the West side.

Sample nine represents seven feet of clean coal on the hanging wall of the upper Pulaski vein, same strata as Sample 1, 1200 feet North on strike of the vein and was taken from small open cut five feet from the surface. Sample 10 A check on sample two  
Sample 11 " " " " three

Samples one to three inclusive and checks on same including sample nine tested by Mr. Thomas Price, show that the prospect (in depth) for a fair grade of lignite coal is good, and should command ready sale in San Francisco markets for domestic use at a price not less than seven dollars retail. All samples were taken in large quantities and quartered with the view of obtaining an average of what is in sight at present.

I consider the prospects good for a large quantity of coal similar to samples one to three inclusive, also sample nine, that can be mined and delivered on board 1000 ton vessels on the Coquille River at a minimum cost, especially that represented by samples one, two, and three from the Pulaski tract. From present indications on the ground, I am of the opinion that these veins can be entered by tunnel near the bed of the creek about the center of the northwest quarter of Section 27, township 28, Range 13 West, and by following the veins north to a point about 2000 feet from the tunnel entrance, making 1260 feet of backs at this point; the tunnel would then gain 14 feet of back per 100 feet of tunnel for the next 2500 feet, adding 350 feet to the backs. From this point 100 additional feet of backs can be had with an additional 2700 feet of tunnel, making a total of 2610 feet of backs with 7260 feet tunnel on the vein. This same block of coal bearing territory can be tapped by an 1800 feet cross cut tunnel from the west side at a cost of about \$12,000. About the same advantages for loading vessels on the Coquille River as can be had from the tunnel on the East side (see map.) Therefore, if the 7 foot vein of coal represented by samples 1, 2, and 3, and 9, is found to be as good as the above mentioned point on section 27 as where those samples were taken, I will consider it a very attractive proposition as to prospects for a large quantity of this class of coal, which can be mined and delivered on board 1000 ton boats on the Coquille River at a cost not to exceed \$1.25 per ton.

The veins on the Pulaski tract dip to the southwest on an angle of 30 feet to the 100 which is sufficient to deliver the coal to the tunnel by a system of chutes. A diagram of cross section showing tunnel, dip veins, etc. is enclosed herewith.

There are several important questions to be taken into consideration in connection with this coal proposition.



1st: The prospects for a quantity of coal that is so situated that it can be mined at a minimum of cost, with plenty of mining timbers on the land.

2nd: The quality of the coal sufficient to fill the requirements for certain use at a price that can be maintained as against other coals now on the market.

3rd: Transportation facilities for delivery of the coal to market at a cost not to materially exceed the cost of delivering other coals to the same market.

4th: And the most important question: Is the market for this class of coal sufficiently good to justify a sufficient expenditure of money to open up the property with a view of mining and delivering the coal to market at a minimum cost with the intention of competing against other coals of a better quality.

The quality of the coal has been tested by Mr. Thomas Price and has been shown to be very desirable for domestic use at a certain price, and I find upon investigation that this will be the most important trade in the future, as oil will not take the place of coal for domestic use as much as it will for steam and other purposes.

The Beaver Hill coal from this locality is now being handled by the Pacific Coal Co. at Oakland, and brings \$11 per ton delivered. The foreman tells me that this coal sells readily at a good profit when marketed soon after it leaves the mine, it being a lignite and does not stand the weather as well as some of the bituminous coal. However, on account of the close proximity of this coal to the Coast market the mine can be opened up in such a manner that the coal can be mined and delivered when needed by boat to San Francisco and seaport towns in large quantities with in a short time compared with coal from other localities.

I am not thoroughly informed as to the available supply of coal for future use on the Pacific Coast. All indications at present point to a higher price for coal in the future. The Government reports the State of Washington 650,000 tons short in 1909 as compared with 1908, and the British Columbia, Wyoming, New Mexico and Australian coal has taken its place in the Coast Market at a higher price. These coals are now retailing in the West Coast market for not less than \$14 delivered, and all indications point to a higher price this coming winter.

One very important question enters into the proposition of marketing the Pulaski coal as against British Columbia coal. Coal vessels from British Columbia load as much as 8000 tons for Portland and San Francisco ports which enables the British Columbia dealers to deliver the coal at these ports cheaper than can be done at present from any point on the Coquille River. The U. S. Government has appropriated \$56,000 to improve the shipping facilities from points on the Coquille River and will probably commence operations soon. The transportation companies that are plying vessels to these points seem to feel disappointed at the small appropriation made and say that this amount is only sufficient to dredge the shoals in the Coquille River and think there will be nothing done towards improving the main entrance to the harbor at the mouth of the Coquille River at Bandon with the present appropriation. Definite information on this point will have to come through Government officials.



The Coquille River can only be reached by 1000 ton vessels at present and is supposed that the Government intends to dredge the shoals to enable these 1000 ton vessels to reach the interior points on the Coquille River during low water period. It is reported that after this work is done there will be at least twenty feet of water at any point on the river between Coquille and Bandon during low water, therefore, I think that the government intends to dredge the river and ascertain what class of vessels can be used on the river and then improve the entrance to the harbor at the mouth of the river accordingly. However, taking into consideration the facilities for furnishing tonnage for transportation to San Francisco, Portland and other Pacific ports from the Coquille Valley and surrounding territory in the way of lumber, cattle, hay, grain, dairy products, fruit, coal, etc., the maximum facilities for transportation can be reasonably expected by the aid of the Government in a short time and this will probably mean a water way for 1000 ton vessels, at least within two years. Consequently, further development proves the seven foot vein to be continuous for a mile, containing clean coal as shown at the different points now opened, and taking into consideration that all indications at present point to higher prices for coal fuel in the future for domestic purposes; I am of the opinion that the Coquille Coos Coal Co.'s property offers considerable inducement for investment, providing a reasonable price and good terms can be had.

The following gives the analysis of the samples above mentioned.

Yours truly,

M. C. Rochford,  
121 S. Hill St.  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Analysis of 16 samples of coal rec'd. from C. L. Rickard.

	NO. 1	NO. 9	NO. 2	Check	No. 3	Check	B. H. 1.	2.
Fixed Carbon	38.55%	37.08	37.48%	72.25	38.89%	50.00	43.2	39.6
Volatile Carbon- aceous matter	40.88	41.64	36.24	34.07	33.96	32.19	34.4	31.1
Ash	11.95	11.99	18.08	15.96	18.06	6.75	8.1	13.17
Water	<u>8.62</u>	<u>9.29</u>	<u>8.20</u>	<u>7.72</u>	<u>9.09</u>	<u>11.06</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>16.1</u>
	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			
Sulphur	2.28%	2.52	0.82%	0.71	9.97%	3.16	.74	.81
British Thermal Units	9,600 250	8,816 238	9,300 250	10,350 246	9,250 237	11,950 239	9630	9030

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None of the samples yield a coke.  
Thomas Price & Son.



April 3, 1939

Mr. Alvin Marsters  
Roseburg  
Oregon

Dear Mr. Marsters:

Mr. G. E. Gilbert of Riverton, Oregon informed me that you own a large area of possible coal ground in Coos County.

The State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries expects to do some sampling of the coal deposits of Coos County this spring, and I would like to have any information you have regarding your property and its coal possibilities, together with the legal description of the land you own.

I would like to have your permission to look over the ground, and if there are any places where coal exposures exist, we may want to sample them.

The information gathered by the Department will be published in a bulletin, and will be available to the public.

Hoping to hear from you, I am

Yours very truly,

J. E. Morrison,  
Mining Geologist

JEM:MB



Roseburg, Oregon  
April 20, 1939

Mr. J. E. Morrison  
State Department of Geology &  
Mineral Industries  
Grants Pass, Oregon

Dear Sir:

Noting yours of recent date in reference to the particular section or part thereof in which the coal is exposed, I do not know the number. It is near the highway between Arago and Coquille on the south or west side of the river on a creek, which I think they call Fish Trap. Robertsons have a small dairy on the highway adjoining the place. There is a road leading from the highway up through our property and a part of the Robertson place to where the mine has been opened. If you would call at Mr. Robertson's place, I am sure he would be glad to show you the way to where the mine is open. There has been some work done, and the mine is opened back several feet into the vein. I am sure you would have no trouble in securing such samples as you desire. If you prefer to notify me when you would be there I could meet you in Coquille and go to the property with you. Thanking you for the return of the report and trusting you will have no difficulty in locating the coal vein, I am

Very truly yours,

*A. C. Marsters (By E. Hillis)*

A. C. Marsters



Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 3, 1910

Mr. E. M. Furman,  
Coquille, Ore.

Dear Sir:

In response to your request, you will find the following a copy of my report on your Pulaski Coal property, situated near Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.

The property, 760 acres of land, patented under the Homestead and Timber Act several years ago, and which I have designated as the Polaski tract, now owned by the Coquille Coos Coal Company, a corporation, and association of farmers and residents of Coquille organized for the purpose of acquiring the coal lands.

The land is entirely covered with a fairly good growth of mostly Oregon Pine timber, the majority of which will be eventually used for lumber. The balance could be utilized for good mining timber, railroad ties, telegraph poles, etc. This timber and underbrush prevents the coal croppings from being thoroughly investigated without considerable labor. A very little float rock of any kind can be found to indicate what is beneath the surface.

The first discovery of coal on the Pulaski was made in the bed of a small gulch leading into Pulaski Creek near the Northeast corner of the Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 21, Town 28, Range 13 West. At this point a small open cut about ten feet at the base discloses a coal vein 15 feet wide, seven feet next to the hanging wall being represented by Sample No. 1. The balance of the vein was covered by the caving of the sides of the open cut leading to the vein.

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