



STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

702 WOODLARK BUILDING
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

July 23, 1948

Sample submitted by F. W. Libbey

Analysis by:

Sample received on July 2, 1948

L.R. Hoagland

Analysis requested Coal analysis

Assayer

Lab. No.	Sample Marked	Results of Analysis			Remarks
"As Received"					
		<u>Moisture</u>	<u>Ash</u>	<u>B.t.u.</u>	
P-7345	No. 1 Vernonia coal	24.49%	19.95%	6,856	-----
P-7346	No. 2 Vernonia coal	24.44%	19.07%	7,100	-----
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
Samples taken by Ewart M. Baldwin					
The Department did not participate in the taking of this sample and assumes responsibility only for the analytical results.					

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1940

STATE DEP'T OF GEOLOGY
& MINERAL IND'S.

J. A. Clinkinbeard, 748 West 5th Street, Coquille, Oregon.

Request for inspection of COAL

This property is one in which Mr. Clinkinbeard has no interest other than a desire to see Coos County minerals developed. He became acquainted with the coal many years ago when some 1800 pounds were burned in the Creamery in which he worked. It was superior to other Coos County coal that they were burning at the time. He is not certain of the location of the deposit but thought that he could find someone who could direct me to it.

The coal property is not opened up. This 1800 lbs. was all that was removed. Area is grown over with brush and outcrops are hard to find. It would do no good to take a sample as the U. S. Bureau of Mines would not run the test unless it was "bright" coal. So there was nothing that I could do about the inspection.

No estimate of the quantity of coal could be made until the property is opened, and there are test trenches and pits. No estimate of quality until the coal is opened to a depth of at least 10 feet.

Mr. Clinkinbeard took me to a Mrs. Norton who "has some large maps of the area". I immediately thought that she had maps of the farm, or ranch, or the area on which the coal was located. She did! The maps proved to be the Coos Bay folio!!!

And so, --- I hope this incident is closed, awaiting further development.

Ray C. Treasher,
April 30th, 1940.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

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Report of reconnaissance made by F. W. Libbey and H. M. Dole April 14, 15, and 16 in the coastal area of southern Coos County and Curry County.

April 14 a reported manganese occurrence was investigated east of Myrtle Point approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and just south of Sugar Loaf Mountain. This occurrence was called to our attention by Mr. Sibert of Myrtle Point. Mr. Sibert had assay blanks showing results of 45 percent manganese. The specific location from which the manganese was obtained for these assay results was never found. The area investigated is one of Dothan(?) sandstones and shales with chert and basaltic intrusives. It is quite possible that manganese does occur in the locality but none was located. The area is about a mile to a mile and a half north of the Guerin manganese deposit.

The afternoon of April 14 the terrace east of the Bandon golf course was investigated at the request of the owner of the property. It was reported that a man was periodically taking these sands and selling them when he "needed spending money". The owner was curious as to the values. The terrace is at approximately 50 feet and nothing unusual was noted about it. A screen was found but no pits (which had been reported) were seen. Mr. Libbey took two samples (P-11035, P-11036) from the terrace bank where there was some limonite staining. These samples are to be panned by Mr. Libbey. *Results = Trace*

April 15 automobile traverses were made up Fourmile Creek, along the ridge east of Langlois and up Floras Creek. Approximately 3 miles up Fourmile Creek, south of the road and across the creek is a landslide area that shows considerable chert, some of which is manganese stained. The area is terribly torn by landslides. No manganese was seen in place. It is doubtful that this location is worthy of further prospecting. Country rock is mainly sandstone and shale of the Dothan(?) formation. Regional trend could not be determined. A traverse was made on the road which goes east out of Langlois and up toward Round Top Mountain. Approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Langlois and along the ridge top is an outcrop of calcareous silicified shale. This is just south and slightly east of the McAdams manganese occurrence on Bethel Creek. A sample (P-11056) was taken of this outcrop and a spec is to be run on it. Here, too, the rock apparently is Dothan formation. The traverse was continued for approximately another 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Hilderbrand manganese occurrence. Most of the way the sediments were typical of the Dothan formation; however, there were several outcrops in the vicinity of Bennett Butte that could be of Cretaceous rocks. The Hilderbrand manganese occurrence was sampled (P-11037). The report by Brown to be found in the Curry County binder was confirmed. Another traverse on the road just south of this one and going up the north side of Floras Creek was made in the afternoon. A chert and serpentine

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DEC 5 1944

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INSPECTION TRIP TO COOS BAY --Coal Field

DATE: November 29 or 30
NAME: Elton A. Youngberg

The following paragraphs cover the principal changes at various mines visited since Mr. Mason's progress report of November 14, 1944:

Southport Mine:

The slope has reached the planned depth of 400 feet and preparations are being made to turn off the gangway to the north. A sump at the bottom of the slope is in the progress of being cut, from which the water will be pumped to ^{the dredge} a rock tunnel against a gravity head of approximately 23 feet.

A room is being driven from the intermediate gangway a distance of about 100 feet to drain the old workings. The slope and this room have been the main source of current production.

The pan conveyor has been received and is in the mine warehouse and the Goodman Mfg. Co. has advised the management one that under-cutting machine has been shipped. This equipment will be used to advance the lower gangway.

The washing plant is still under construction. Slow delivery of equipment is holding up completion of the plant. It does not appear that it will be in operation before January 1, 1945.

GIBBS SOUTH SLOUGH MINE:

Mine development has nearly stopped because of closure of road except in periods of dry weather. Work is being carried on by Mr. Gibbs and his wife.

A room is nearly completed from lower gangway to old gangway above. The lower gangway apparently has not been advanced since Mr. Mason's visit.

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GIBBS SOUTH SLOUGH MINE (continued)

Mr. Gibbs stated tonnage mined to date was 600 tons.

Mr. Gibbs plans on building a 200-ton ore bin immediately. The timber and lumber need has been delivered to the mine. When the bunker is completed he will be able to mine and store the coal for several days at a time during rainy periods to be later moved as weather conditions and road permits. This will allow him some flexibility in his operation and will permit him to mine more or less continuously.

JOHN THOMAS MINE:

Mr. Thomas has lost his two miners to war jobs and is working by himself. He stated that Mr. Gibbs planned to help him during the winter while his road was closed. Mr. Gibbs was to use his truck to haul the coal to supply his customers.

BIG DIPPER MINE:

Mr. Yates, Chard and Anderson are continuing to work the mine.

Considerable difficulties have been encountered holding up the roof, requiring complete timbering of the gangway and rooms. To advance the gangway, has required spiling to hold the roof while the coal was being removed and timbers were being put in place. This has materially hampered their production.

Another small room has been turned since Mr. Mason's visit about 20 feet in from the first room.

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OVERLAND MINE:

Operations were continuing approximately as described in the progress report of November 14, 1944. Three men were working.
