

T. 32 S., R. 10 W., NE ¼ sec. 10

No Name

Paul Moody & E. Troxell
U.S. F.S. Examination

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(UNTIL CASE CLOSED)~~

St. of Oregon

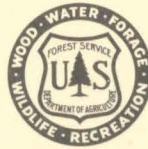
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

- MINING CLAIMS

June 25, 1970

Siskiyou National Forest
MOODY, Paul
TROXELL, Emby
Administrative Problem
Job No. 551

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION



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REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Job No. 551

Claimants: Paul Moody Emby Troxell
P.O. Box 63 P.O. Box 174
Glendale, Oregon 97442 Glendale, Oregon 97442

Reason for Examination: Occupancy, two cabins.

Subject: Validity of mining claim.

Lands Involved: Part of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, T. 32 S., R. 10 W., W.M.,
Siskiyou National Forest, Coos County, Oregon.

Land Status: National Forest land open to mineral entry.

Location Data: The present claim was located without a name
on September 1, 1941, and recorded in Volume M5,
page 488, for Mary B. Rogers. She sold by
quitclaim deed January 22, 1944, to L. E.
McCorkle. He in turn sold by quitclaim deed
(Volume 208/356) to John F. Thomas and E. R.
Troxell "except pipe and giants" on February 17,
1951. Mr. Thomas sold his interest December 17,
1963, to Paul Moody (Volume 310/700).

Mining District: Bolivar, unorganized.

Mining Engineer and
Date of Examination: Colver F. Anderson
September 12, 1969.

Accompanied by: Dave Price, Resource Assistant
Powers Ranger District.
Mr. Troxell, claimant.

ABSTRACT

This claim and cabins are 33 miles from Powers on the Eden Valley road to Grants Pass. The road follows the South Fork of the Coquille River into Eden Valley and then the Cow Creek drainage. The valley part is fairly level with some swampy areas. The Cow Creek drainage has youthful characteristics with oversteepened stream banks in the vicinity of this claim.

The soil supports a good stand of conifer timber.

Sedimentary rocks prevail with an occasional gravel bed on top. The source of gravel has been higher ground south of the claim.

The closest mineralized areas to the south are sulphide mineral veins with main values in copper, lead, and zinc. Weathering and erosion of these deposits has contributed some gold to the gravel beds. The values in gold have not been spectacular like some of the gravel deposits many miles south.

The claimants believe that the cabins involved in this administrative problem are on the claim. A traverse shows that the cabins are off the claim.

The gold values are too low to be commercial, and several feet of overburden further decreases the average value.

The facts should be explained to the claimants. If they do not agree to a special use permit, then a hearing should be requested and the claim declared null and void. Other action can then be initiated against the cabins.

Location and Topography

This claim is just to the west of Bolivar Copper claims. The Bolivar camp is 33 miles from Powers on the Eden Valley Road.

The terrain is gentle to steep rolling hillsides.

Surface Values

The claim is in an area of good stands of conifer timber.

Areal Geology

West of the claim area the bedrock is a pebble conglomerate. This rock also appears north at a lower elevation in Cow Creek. The hydraulic pit shown in the pictures and sketch has a dark shale for bedrock.

Economic Geology

The auriferous gravel may have originated on higher mineralized ground south of the subject claim. This area seems to be at the north edge of more mineralized land which spreads east and west, as well as many miles south. The closest mineral lodes are base metal rather than gold lodes. If these lodes are the source of the gold in the gravel, then the value per cubic yard might be expected to be rather low.

History and Production

The evidence shows that approximately 25,000 cubic yards of gravel have been washed from the pit. This may have been done in the 1940's, but I believe most of it was done many years before. There is no record of the production.

Pertinent Information

The Forest Service 2-inch planimetric map shows that a cabin has been built within the limits of this claim. This cabin is on the lower side of a sharp northerly bend of the main Eden Valley Road and is no longer useful.

The claimants have two cabins southwest of the claim as shown on the sketch. These cabins also show on the planimetric map.

Occupancy

There is no occupancy on the claim. The two cabins used by the claimants are in trespass.

Discovery

Mr. Troxell showed us the hydraulic pit and the place where he had obtained his best values (see Picture 3). Picture 1 is a more distant view of the sample site showing a pond and dam which are within the hydraulic pit and part of the rim of the old pit. Picture 2 is another view of the rim showing the size of trees now growing. One of the older trees has 32 annual rings.

My test equipment was set up using the sluice section shown in Picture 1 as a "long Tom" to wash and break up the gravel before it went into the concentrator. Sample A69-15 contained 131 milligrams of gold which was saved from one cubic yard of gravel. This is equivalent to 13 cents per cubic yard with gold at \$35 per ounce.

The sample was taken from the shale bedrock up 12 feet. There is an additional 9 feet of overburden. Mr. Troxell said that the first 12 feet all had some gold.

Conclusion

These cabins are definitely not on the claim; the old hydraulic pit is on the claim. The occupancies are trespasses.

The hydraulic pit is the place the claimant has his best mineral showing to support the use of the cabins.

The value obtained from a cubic yard of gravel is not enough to pay for wasting a yard of overburden. A discovery has not been demonstrated, so the cabin use cannot be justified on a mineral basis.

Recommendations

I recommend that the claimants be contacted about taking out a Special Use Permit for the cabins or the case will go to hearing with the request that the claim be declared null and void. We should not object to the mining claimants retaining their claim if they take an S.U.P. for the cabin.

Date 6/25/70

Colver F. Anderson
COLVER F. ANDERSON, Mining Engineer

APPROVED:

Date 7/2/70

Milroy W. Smith
Acting Assistant Regional Forester



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