

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

1069 State Office Building  
Portland 1, Oregon

## DIVELBISS MINE

Powers District  
Coos County

Supplemental report from examination and sampling Sept. 8, 1971

Owners: Edgar Reynolds and Lloyd M. Keech, Powers, Oregon  
Two claims were relocated by Reynolds in 1968.

Location: The area of mineralization and principal workings examined are in the NE $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NE $\frac{1}{2}$  Sec. 32, T. 32 S., R. 12 W., between 2,000 and 2,150 feet elevation.

The area is reached via the South Fork Coquille, Johnson Creek and Poverty Gulch roads and is about 27 miles from Powers.

Development: There are three short adits (two of which were open) a trench and open cut (where most of the mining was done in the early days), and an upper open cut and shallow shaft or winze. The right hand adit is about 200 feet long. It enters in a S 25° W direction for 115 feet, then bends to S 20° E for about 80 feet to the face. The left hand adit lies about 150 feet south and a little down slope. It enters in a S 15° W direction for 35 feet then curves to the right to S 58° W for 20 feet, then continues to curve to S 80 to 85° W at the caved area near the face. The total open length is about 95 feet. The third adit lies a short distance above the right hand adit and was completely caved at the portal.

The trench and open cut are a short distance south of the left-hand adit on the point of the steep spur ridge. The trench is about 40 feet long running up the hill. The second cut and shallow shaft are about 200 feet up the hill above the other workings. Other caved workings are known to occur across the canyon to the southeast but were not visited at this time.

Geology: Mineralization consists of mixed sulfides, mainly pyrrhotite with lesser amounts of sphalerite and pyrite and minor chalcopyrite and galena, associated with a quartz and calcite gangue. The mineralization appears to be more or less concentrated along the

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southwest contact of a northwest striking dacite porphyry dike with slaty siltstones of the Galice Formation. Some sulfides and associated gangue minerals occur in the dacite and they appear to replace the intruded siltstones. In the left hand adit a distinct vein of about 3 feet width is exposed and in the trench and open cut the mineralized, altered zone appears to be up to 10 feet wide.

Samples assayed by the Department include the following:

No.	Date	Sampler	Description	oz/ton		%	%	%
				Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
P-32135	8-21-67	Reynolds	grab - iron-stained qtz.	NTI	Trace	0.30	Tr.	
P-32136	" " "	"	" " " "	Tr.	Nil	0.10	Nil	
P-32047	7-31-67	"	" - qtz. with sulfides	0.16	2.00	1.00	5.80	Trace
P-35505	10-12-70	"	" - qtz. in dacite	Tr.	Nil	Tr.	0.5	
P-35506	" " "	"	" - qtz. with sulfides	0.28	0.15	0.1	10.66	
P-36509	7- 1-71	"	" - Qtz. calcite w. sulfides	Tr.	Nil	Tr.	3.94	
P-36510	" " "	"	" -- Mn-stained qtz.	0.12	Nil	0.2	0.3	
AFG-89	9-10-71	Ramp	6ft. chip face rt. hand adit	Nil	Nil	---	Nil	
AFG-90	" " "	"	grab-high grade " " "	Nil	Nil	---	Nil	Nil
AFG-91	" " "	"	10' chip - rt. hand adit	Nil	Nil	---	Nil	
AFG-92	" " "	"	10' chip - left hand adit	Nil	Nil	---	Nil	
AFG-93	" " "	"	4' chip - left hand adit	Nil	Nil	---	0.5	
AFG-94	" " "	"	10' chip - old trench	0.02	Nil	---	---	
AFG-95	" " "	"	4' chip cut near winze	Tr.	Nil	---	0.5	
AFG-96	" " "	"	grab - ridge dozer trail	Nil	Nil	---	---	

Recommendations: The samples taken during this examination are quite low grade and present a discouraging picture of the prospect. Selected samples from this group are being re-run to be certain of the results.

There has not been enough zinc-bearing ore found as yet to make this an interesting prospect.

The gold values also appear to be quite spotty.

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Further prospecting in the area appears to be justified on the basis of visible mineralization and alteration. All of the old workings should probably be re-opened and a geologic sketch map made of them with further sampling and the assay results plotted on it. The surrounding area should also be mapped in detail geologically and carefully prospected using a gold pan and perhaps some soil sampling to pinpoint areas of better gold values. Since gold and silver values appear to increase along with zinc and copper values, these latter elements can probably be used as indicators in any soil sampling program planned for the area.

This work can be conducted over a period of years as annual assessment work. The mapping should be done by an experienced geologist. The prospecting and sampling could be done by the claim owners under advice and direction of a geologist.

Visited: 9-8-71 with owners

Report: by Len Ramp 9-22-71

Re-run on assays reported 9-24-71. The only change was in AFG-94. Silver was 0.2 instead of being nil. All others checked came out the same.

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