

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

2033 First Street
Baker, Oregon

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

239 S.E. "H" Street
Grants Pass, Oregon

copy

*MG-481
7mm*

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE INFORMATION

The State law governing analysis of samples by the State assay laboratory is given on the back of this blank. Please supply the information requested herein as fully as possible and submit this blank filled out along with the sample.

Your name in full David J. White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P. O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 10-30-52

Name (or names) of owners of the property Tom Cronin

Are you hiring labor? _____

Name of claim sample obtained from Black Bear Mn. Mine

Are you milling or shipping ore? _____

Location of property or source of sample (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Curry Mining district Chetco

Township 41 S Range 11 W Section 11 Quarter section _____

How far from passable road and name of road 1 mi. S. of Sourdough camp about 1/2 mile W. of Wimer Road

Channel (length) Grab Assay for Mn Description _____

Sample no. 1 _____ x Mn _____

Sample no. 2 _____

(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight.)

(Signed) David J. White

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description Picked specimen of high-grade manganese oxides (pyrolusite and possibly some psilomelane) from pit in floor of open cut.

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER		MANGANESE			
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value	Mn			
P-13655 MG-481	---	--	---	--	52.53%	---	---	---

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed 11-14-52 Called for _____

Fay:

Here is one I got track of today, that may need a place in the Curry County Catalog. If not, please file for future reference.

BLACK BEAR PROSPECT (manganese) CHETCO DISTRICT CURRY CO.

Owner: Thomas Cronin, Crescent City, California.

Location: N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14, T. 41 S., R. 11 W., about one mile south of Sourdough Camp.

Area: Three claims, held by location, recorded at Gold Beach, Oreg.

History: Known as the Black Beauty during the World War, at which time some ore was shipped from this property.

Development: 20 feet of adit and numerous cuts, done during the 1918 activity. Assessment work only since then. There is a road to the property.

Geology: Dothan slates. Ore is reported to assay from 20% - 70% manganese oxide.

Future Plans: The operators plan to install a mill during the summer of 1940.

Informant: Thomas Cronin, 3/27/40

Report by: RCT

Curry Co,
Chato Area

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Job No. 245
Verified Statement
O-011507-A

Claimants: Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Bienick
411 Butte Street
Crescent City, California

Leland Simonson
Smith River, California

Reason for Examination: Verified Statement O-011507-A filed
with the Bureau of Land Management
on April 6, 1962.

Subject: Validity of mining claims.

Lands Involved: Black Bear Nos. 1 and 2 lode mining
claims (approximately 20 acres each)
in secs. 11 and 12, T. 41 S., R. 11 W.,
W.M., Siskiyou National Forest, Curry
County, Oregon.

Land Status: National Forest land open to mineral
entry.

Location Data: See page 2.

Mining District: Sourdough, unorganized

Mining Engineer and
Dates of Examination: Colver F. Anderson
July 2, 1965; May 23-24, 1966

Accompanied by: Claimant Harry L. Bienick, July 2, 1965

LOCATION DATA

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Recordation Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Claimants</u>
Black Bear	8/29/50	13	142	Tom Cronin, Charles E. Moore, and Harry Bienick
Black Bear No. 2	8/29/50	13	142	Same as above.
<u>Q.C.D.</u>	<u>Date</u>			<u>Grantor</u> <u>Grantees</u>
Black Bear Nos. 1 and 2	8/18/52	13	418	Charlie E. Moore Tom "Cronen" Harry "Bieneik"
<u>Affidavits of Labor</u>				<u>Claimants</u>
Black Bear Nos. 1 and 2	8/21/61	19	305	Leland Simonson, Oscar Christensen, and Harry Bienick
Black Bear Nos. 1 and 2	8/31/64	20	359	Same as above.

No deeds recorded conveying an interest to Simonson and Christensen.

ABSTRACT

The subject claims are reached via an unimproved dirt road known as the Wimer road. It leaves the Redwood Highway at O'Brien which is 6 miles north of the California line. The claims are a mile or two southeast of Sourdough Camp on Smith River.

The claims are near the top of the east side of Smith River Canyon in an area unsuitable for recreation. Timber values are believed to be low.

Nearby rocks of the area are mostly serpentine, but the claims are on metasedimentary rock or quartzite.

A small showing of manganese oxide minerals has very low potential as a valuable mineral deposit. A good manganese deposit in this area cannot compete with imported material in price.

No discovery has been demonstrated on either Black Bear No. 1 or No. 2 at present or on July 23, 1955.

Location and Topography

The subject claims are in the southwest corner of Oregon in a rugged and remote area. Access is via the Redwood Highway between Grants Pass and Crescent City. The highway can be left at O'Brien where the Wimer road starts or at Patrick Creek Tavern on the Smith River section of the Redwood Highway. From either place there are 11 miles of rough road to a junction of the Patrick Creek and Wimer roads. The claims are approximately 22 miles westerly from this junction and near Sourdough Camp.

The claims are within an area of rugged topography formed by youthful streams in deep canyons which may have originated on a peneplain surface.

Surface Values

There is no recreation value in the claim area and a light timber crop.

Areal Geology

The principal rock is serpentine. The area closer to the claims is metasedimentary with some intrusive dikes which are granitic in nature. Much of the country rock is quartzitic.

Economic Geology

Manganese is the basis of the location of the subject claims. The most extensive working is in quartzite on the Black Bear No. 1 claim. The mineral zone is a lode or vein formation and has a northeasterly strike. Oxides of manganese were weathered in place. An analysis by the Bureau of Mines in Albany, Oregon, shows some manganese silicate remaining. By comparison with several other manganese deposits in southern Oregon, the Black Bear primary manganese was probably rhodonite, a silicate of manganese.

History and Production

The subject claims are described in a report published in 1933 by a California State Mineralogist. They are also described in a paper "Economic Geology of Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties" by John H. Maxson, an instructor in Geology at California Institute of Technology.

At that time the area was known as the "Black Beauty Prospect." The first location was in 1918, and then in 1924. Ownership in 1933 was in doubt. Current ownership was started in 1950 with location of the ground by Mr. Bienick and others as the Black Bear claims.

Mr. Bienick said that a carload (40 tons) of manganese ore was hand picked and shipped to a manganese depot. The shipment was not accepted because the grade was too low (below 40 percent). This is the only known shipment from the claims or the area.

Pertinent Information

The verified statement lists section 13, T. 41 S., R. 11 W., W.M., as the location of the claims. The bulk of the claims is in section 11, but about half of Black Bear No. 2 is in section 12. This was determined by traversing from a brass cap quarter-section corner to the road and westerly along the road to the claims.

Occupancy

There are no cabins on the claims.

Discovery

Mr. Bienick showed me the claims and workings. The major work has been done on the Black Bear No. 1. A 30-foot cut and adit to the east, with a short crosscut north from the open cut, was the extent of development work in 1933. The mineralization disappears at the face of the adit. The remains of the adit in 1965 are shown in the left part of Picture 4. The work since 1933 appears to be excavation of the old workings to a roughly circular pit 35 feet in diameter. The manganese mineral which was shipped was produced from a shaft which was dug near the plank in Picture 4 and the left foreground of Picture 5.

Many thin seams of black manganese in many attitudes show in the pit. Shearing has a general northeasterly trend. One of these shears has a pod of solid-appearing manganese oxide and is the best of the exposed material. The sample area of A65-1 is shown in Picture 4 with a closer view in Picture 3.

Sample A65-1 was assayed and analyzed by the Bureau of Mines Laboratory in Albany, Oregon. The results show 13.1 percent manganese as the oxide out of a total of 14.9 percent manganese which indicates that about 1.8 percent of the manganese is combined as the silicate. This type of manganese mineral has no commercial value. The silica content of the sample is 64.4 percent. According to Bulletin 630, Mineral Facts and Figures, the minimum manganese oxide which would be purchased during the Government stockpiling program was 40 percent in carload lots (40 tons) with less than 15 percent silica. The stockpile program has been completed.

Mr. Bienick showed me the two significant cuts on the Black Bear No. 2 claim. Neither cut had enough manganese oxide to warrant sampling. The discovery cut, shown in Pictures 1, 2, and 6, is the lower cut and bears

N. 55° E., the same as the shear zone sampled on Black Bear No. 1. Manganese shows in diversely oriented thin seams one-quarter of an inch or less in thickness. The claims were revisited in 1966 to determine their location with reference to the land net. At this time the discovery cut of Black Bear No. 2 claim was sampled. Sample A66-2 was taken across a manganiferous zone 12 inches across. Even the close-up Pictures 2 and 6 do not show the manganiferous seams in the cut. This sample was assayed by Black and Deason, Assayers, Salt Lake City, Utah. The result, 2.2 percent manganese dioxide, verifies my contention of the first visit that the discovery was not worth sampling.

United States manganese deposits are generally so low grade that support prices are necessary to make them economic. The few high-grade deposits generally cannot compete with imported manganese which sells for about \$37 per long ton for the very best grade (48 percent Mn O₂, low impurities).

Conclusions

The imported high-grade manganese materials are available at such a price that there are no manganese deposits being worked at present.

Manganese oxide found on these claims does not have sufficient grade, purity, or volume indicated to be considered potential ore.

The presence of some manganese silicate indicates that the black oxide probably is altered from silicate mineral, and the primary ore is all silicate mineral which has no commercial value.

Neither of these claims has a discovery nor had a discovery on July 23, 1955.

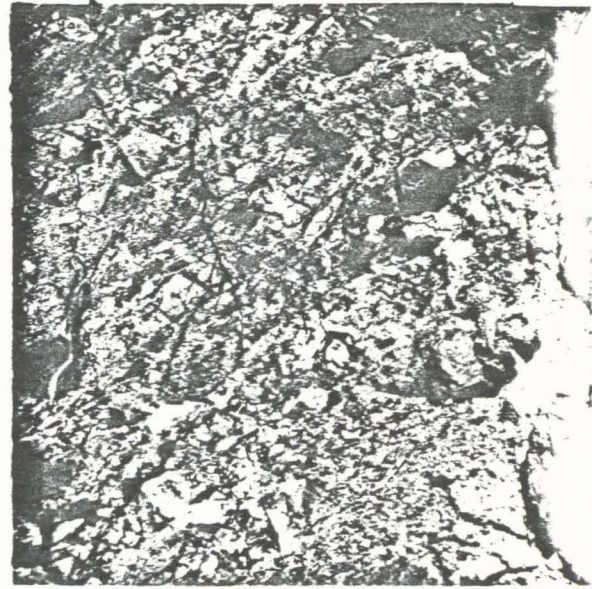
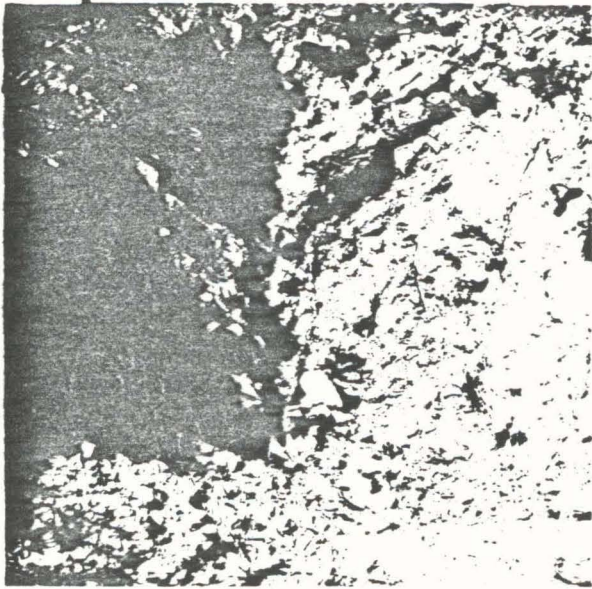
Date: 3/17/67

Colver F. Anderson
COLVER F. ANDERSON, Mining Engineer

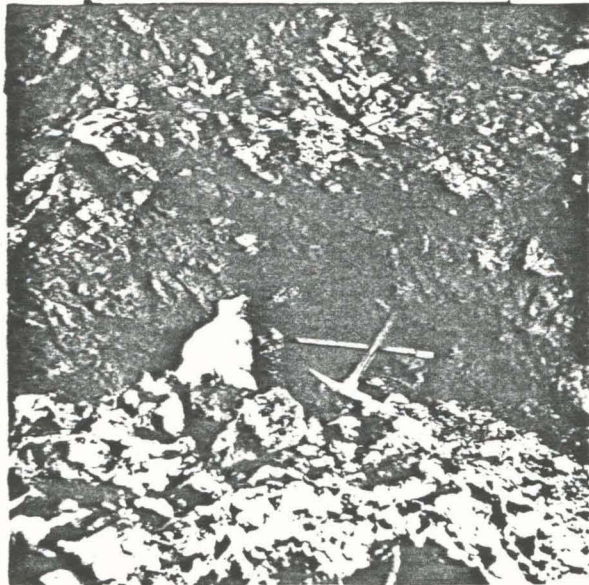
APPROVED:

Date: 3-23-67

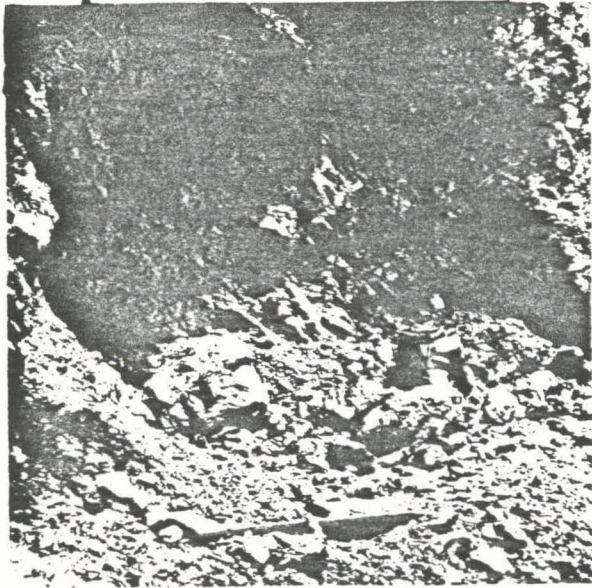
Jack J. Deason
Acting Assistant Regional Forester



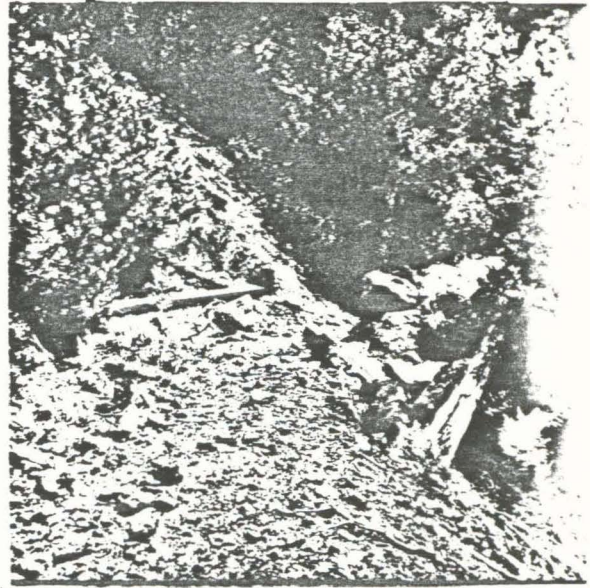
JULY 1965



JULY 1965

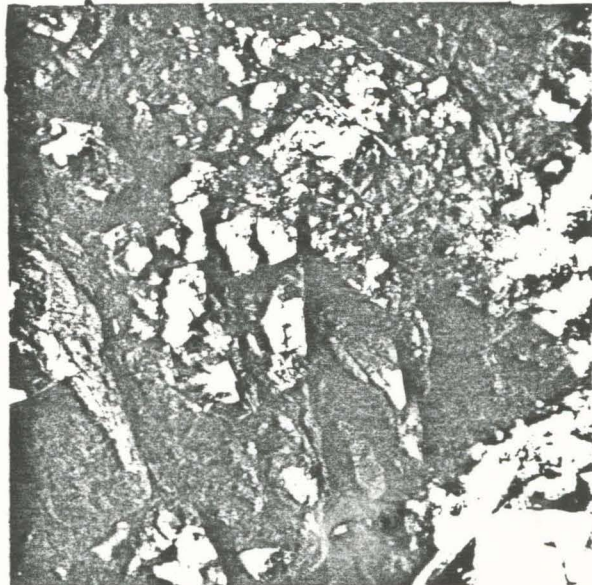


JULY 1965



4

5



JUL 7 1966

P. O. BOX 1888
165 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

BLACK & DEASON
ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

F.S. TELEPHONE EM 3-2563
RECEIVED
JUL 19 1966
RECREATION

U.S. Forest Service.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84110 May 31, 1966

Medford, Oregon

ASSAY PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

MnO₂

NAME	NO.	GOLD OUNCES	VALUE GOLD PER TON	SILVER OUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	INSOLUBLE %	ZINC %	%	IRON %	%
A-662									Manganese Dioxide.		
									2.20		

CHARGE \$ _____

V. G. Worsley