

State Department of ~~Geology~~ and Mineral Industries

SEP 19 1962

STUMBLE CLAIM (Leon) (GOLD)

STATE DEPT. OF GEOLOGY
& MINERAL INDUS.

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon
Curry County
Chetco Dist. A4

Owners: Bill Fraker and Lawrence Stevens, Kerby, Oregon and Ralph Erickson, Kentfield, California.

Area: One lode claim held by location extending in a northwesterly direction.

Location: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, T. 39 S., R. 10 W., at about 3,000 feet elevation on the east side of a steep north-flowing tributary of Carter Creek. See Chetco Peak Quadrangle.

History: Very little history has been obtained. Condition of the workings and cabin indicate the work was probably done about 20 years ago. In 1961 H. B. Reiswig worked the prospect and called it the Leon Claim(?). Present owners say that Reiswig never recorded the claim in Gold Beach. The prospect is spotted as No. 109 "Name Unknown", on the Kerby Quadrangle Geologic Map by Wells and others (1948).

Development: The main drift is 2920 feet elevation by altimeter and is about 40 feet long. It trends S. 43° E. The vein has been stoped about 14 feet. A second caved workings lies about 300 feet around the hill north. Several shallow surface cuts lie on up the hill from the main workings.

Geology: The enclosing rock formation is a layered clastic of probable volcanic origin that has undergone low-grade metamorphism. The rocks vary from thin bedded fine-grained light-gray argillites to coarse-grained tuffs or metaconglomerate(?). They are mapped by Wells and others (1948) as "agglomerate tuffs and thin flows" belonging to the Galice formation. The formation strikes about N. 30° E. and dips SE from 30 to 40°.

Veins exposed in the main (40 foot) drift strike N. 43° W. and dip

60° SW. Three to four small tapering semi-parallel quartz veins in an altered tuff(?) or diorite(?) occupy a width of from 30 inches to 4½ feet.

The vein quartz in the tunnel is coarse granular to vuggy and in part with well developed crystals. Quartz on the dump of the northern workings is more massive and glassy. Minerals observed in the veins include chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite(?) and secondary limonite and sulfate in vugs. Occasional free gold is visible and a silvery mineral believed to be arsenopyrite. A test was made for tellurium but none was found (WG-136).

Assays of \$100 and better per ton are reported by the owners. A sample submitted to the Department by Leon Bowlby in 1961 assayed \$274.40 gold and 1.20 oz. silver per ton. Samples taken at the time of visit (8/6/62) include a 30 inch chip in the back of the stoped portion about 30 feet in from the entrance of the main drift which assayed nil and a grab of various small chips from the dump of the caved eastern workings which assayed \$16.10 in gold and trace silver. A grab sample submitted by Fraker & Stevens assayed \$25.90 in gold and trace silver.

Reference: Wells, F. G. & others, Preliminary geologic map of the Kerby Quadrangle, 1948.

Report by: Len Ramp (8/9/62).

* * * * *

2033 First Street
Baker, Oregon

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

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

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 fully and submit this blank filled out along with the sample.

Your name in full Len Ramp (DOGAMI)

Street or P.O. Box P.O. Box 417 City & State Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon? Yes Date on which sample is sent 8/7/62

Name (or names) of owners of the property Bill Fraker, Lawrence Stevens, Ralph Erickson

Are you hiring labor? No Are you milling or shipping ore? No

Name of claim sample obtained from Stumble

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 39 S Range 10 W Section 2 Quarter section _____

How far from passable road? 1/2 mile Name of road Little Chetco Rd.

	Channel (length)	Grab	Assay for	Description
Sample no. 1	<u>30" chip</u>		<u>Au, Ag</u>	<u>cut across veins in upper edge slope 40' tunnel.</u>
Sample no. 2		<u>x</u>	<u>Au, Ag</u>	<u>Dump caved workings 300' E. of tunnel.</u>

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

(Signed) L.R.

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

Sample Description #1 - White to tan and sooty gray crystalline vein quartz with mixed diorite-like (metavolcanic)? country rock.

#2 - Same as #1 with more iron oxide staining.

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER					
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value				
P-27663	Nil	--	Nil	--	---	---	---	---
WG-142								
P-27664	0.46	\$16.10	Trace	--	---	---	---	---
WG-143								

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed 8-15-62 Called for _____

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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 fully and submit this blank filled out along with the sample.

Your name in full Leon Bowlby

Street or P.O. Box General Delivery City & State Kerby, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon? Yes Date on which sample is sent 1/24/61

Name (or names) of owners of the property Herb Reiswig

Are you hiring labor? No Are you milling or shipping ore? No

Name of claim sample obtained from Leon Claim

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 38 S Range 10 W Section 35 Quarter section _____

How far from passable road? 1/4 mile Name of road Forest Service-Chrome Road

Channel (length) Grab Assay for Description

Sample no. 1 _____ x Au, Ag _____

Sample no. 2 _____

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

(Signed) Leon Bowlby

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

Sample Description Vein quartz with weathered pyrite and free gold.

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER					
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value				
P-26172 VG-14	7.84	\$274.40	1.20	\$1.08	---	---	---	---

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed 2/10/61 Called for _____

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M013208
 RECORD TYPE..... XIM
 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS
 FILE LINK ID..... CONSV
 DEPOSIT NO..... DDGMI 93-36
 MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER

NAME..... LEE, W
 DATE..... 74 01
 UPDATED..... 81 04
 BY..... FERNS, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... STUMBLE CLAIM
 MINING DISTRICT/AREA/SUBDIST. ILLINOIS -CHETCO
 COUNTRY CODE..... US
 COUNTRY NAME: UNITED STATES
 STATE CODE..... OR
 STATE NAME: OREGON
 COUNTY..... CURRY
 DRAINAGE AREA..... 17100312 PACIFIC NORTHWEST
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS
 LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 43

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME
 1: CHETCO PEAK

LATITUDE LONGITUDE
 42-12-37N 123-51-04W

UTM NORTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO
 4673250. 429750. +10

TWP..... 39S
 RANGE..... 10W
 SECTION.. 02
 MERIDIAN. W.M.

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY: NW1/4

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT..... AU CU AS

POTENTIAL.....
OCCURRENCE..... CU AS

ORE MATERIALS (MINERALS, ROCKS, ETC.):
FREE GOLD, CHALCOPYRITE, PYRITE, ARSENOPIRYTE

ANALYTICAL DATA (GENERAL)
ASSAYS RANGE FROM 0.5 - 8.0 OZ/TON AU

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 4
PRESENT/LAST OWNER..... HAROLD ALLEN (1979)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:

LODE

FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT:

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA

SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL
MAX WIDTH..... 4.5 FT
STRIKE OF DREBODY.... N43W
DIP OF DREBODY..... 60SW

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

COMMENTS (DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):

DEVELOPED BY 2 SHORT ADITS WITH STOPES, AND SEVERAL SHALLOW SURFACE CUTS.

PRODUCTION

YES

SMALL PRODUCTION

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCKS..... JUR
HOST ROCK TYPES..... TUFFACEDUS SEDIMENTS

LOCAL GEOLOGY

NAMES/AGE OF FORMATIONS, UNITS, OR ROCK TYPES

1) NAME: ROGUE VOLCANICS
AGE: JUR

GENERAL REFERENCES

1) RAMP, L. AND OTHERS, 1977, GEOLOGY, MINERAL RESOURCES AND ROCK MATERIAL OF CURRY COUNTY, OREGON; ODGMI BULL. 9
P. 41

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

2810 - MINING CLAIMS
Siskiyou N. F.
STEVENS, Lawrence
FRAKER, William
Administrative Problem

August 17, 1964

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION



ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Claimants: Lawrence Stevens
Route 1, Box 290
Elna, Washington, winter residence, or

c/o General Delivery
Kerby, Oregon

William Fraker
West 6th Street
Port Angeles, Washington, winter residence, or

c/o General Delivery
Kerby, Oregon

Reason for Examination: Request for mineral examination dated October 24, 1962, by the Chetco Ranger District (Brookings, Oregon) of the Siskiyou National Forest.

Subject: Validity of mining claim.

Lands Involved: The Stumble lode claim located in section 35, T. 38 S., and section 2, T. 39 S., R. 10 W., W.M., Curry County, Oregon.

Land Status: Siskiyou National Forest land within the Kalmiopsis Wild Area open to mineral entry under the mining law.

Location Data: The Stumble lode claim was located June 16, 1962, by Lawrence Stevens and William Fraker and recorded August 16, 1962, in Volume 19, page 453, of Mining Records of Curry County, Oregon.

Mining Engineer and Date of Examination: H. G. Plog
July 18, 1963

Accompanied by: Les Nelson of the Brookings Ranger District and Lawrence Stevens, claimant.

ABSTRACT

The following report of mineral examination was requested by the Siskiyou National Forest as a means of determining whether or not the claimants, Stevens and Fraker, should be granted motorized ingress and egress across existing roads to their mining claim within the Kalmiopsis Wild Area. Such exception to the wilderness concept is a permission granted only to claimants of valid mining claims in areas set aside as Wild Areas.

Though in an area with a past history of mining, the evidence exhibited on the subject claimants' Stumble claim is believed insufficient to demonstrate discovery of a valuable mineral deposit within the meaning of the mining laws. Lacking what I believe to be a discovery on their claim, the claimants' request for motorized access to their claim across Wild Area land must as a consequence be denied.

Location and Topography

The subject claim is located in the Babyfoot-Little Chetco area, also known as the China Diggings or Chetco mining districts (unorganized). The area, in the Kalmiopsis Wild Area, lies some 17 miles westerly of Eight Dollar Mountain, which is situated along U. S. Highway 99 about 2 miles north of Kerby, Oregon. The area of the subject claim is reached via forest road 3807 (from Sauers Flat) along the Illinois River and Josephine Creek, up Days Gulch and over Fiddler Mountain, then generally downhill into the headwaters of the Little Chetco River.

The topography of the area is quite rugged with elevations ranging from 4,900 feet at Canyon Peak to 2,000 feet on the Little Chetco. Carter Creek and the Little Chetco drain the area, eventually feeding the Pacific via the Chetco River.

The subject claim is at an elevation of about 3,000 feet and situated on the east flank of Bailey Mountain in the heavily forested and steep-sloped canyon of an unnamed, northerly draining tributary to Carter Creek (see appended map).

Surface Values

The subject Stumble claim is located within the Kalmiopsis Wild Area, an area dedicated in the wilderness concept to the more rugged recreationists. In this respect the area must be considered of prime recreational value.

In addition, the immediate area including the claim is heavily forested with mature timber, species of fir predominating.

Areal Geology

The basement rock of the area is peridotite which has been mostly altered to serpentine. The peridotite has intruded metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Rogue and Galice formations of Upper Jurassic age. The main serpentine, sill-like, surface expressions of this intrusive generally strike northeasterly.

Chromite has been found widespread as disseminated lenses or pods in the serpentine. The divide above Carter and Ditch Creeks has been extensively explored for chromite in the past, resulting in some production during the Korean conflict, 1951 through 1954.

Some gold has been found at the contacts of serpentine and volcanic rocks such as rhyolite and greenstone. The subject claim probably

displays such a contact; i.e., of serpentine and volcanics of the Galice formation. m)

History and Production

Chromite was mined from the general area during World Wars I and II and during the Korean conflict. Production from the Little Chetco-Babyfoot area, however, was quite meagre and sporadic and confined to the 1950's and ceased upon termination of Government chromite stockpiling purchases.

Gold production from the surrounding area was reported during the late 1800's but has since been primarily from small "sniping" operations involving placer deposits. Gold production records, however, are unavailable.

Pertinent Information

The purpose of the mineral examination of the Stumble claim and this report is to determine whether or not the claimants are entitled to motorized ingress and egress, over existing roads, to their mining claim in the Kalmiopsis Wild Area of the Siskiyou National Forest. The justification of such access is dependent on the validity of their discovery under the mining laws.

Only Lawrence Stevens was on the claim at the time of the examination. He appears to live in a partially constructed cabin (see Pictures 3 and 4) near the claim during the warmer months of the year.

Stevens stated that he has two other claims in the vicinity, the Lost Frenchman, jointly held with Fraker, and the Devil Mountain claim, jointly owned with Fraker and a Tony Stava. Stevens felt neither of these two claims, however, could demonstrate a discovery. All his hopes and efforts have been concentrated on the Stumble claim. Stevens further states that the Stumble claim is valuable for gold and silver.

The impression gained from conversation with Stevens is that, however qualified, he is sincere at least in his efforts as a prospector. However, the claimants must demonstrate more than a prospect to be granted motorized ingress and egress to their mining claim in exception to the wilderness concept for which the Kalmiopsis Wild Area has been set aside.

Discovery

As pointed out by the claimant, Stevens, the discovery cut on the Stumble claim consists of an old tunnel stoped out during some past mining operation (see Pictures 1 and 2). Stevens alleges that the tunnel is valuable for gold and silver but offered little assistance in picking out a sample site.

The tunnel portal is situated about 250 feet up the hill from a creek and about as far along the claim's axis from the north center end post. The tunnel (and claim) strike approximately S. 40° E. following a quartz vein system in what appeared to be a rhyolite, probably near a serpentine contact. Stoped to a height of some 20 feet from a point about 10 feet in from the entrance, the tunnel is over 45 feet long. Several quartz veins 2 to 6 inches thick and dipping 60° to the southwest are exposed in a gouge seam at the breast.

Four samples were taken of the seams and gouge at the breast of this adit. The samples, described below, were bagged and marked and subsequently forwarded to Black and Deason for assay for gold and silver.

Sample SM#1 was cut across a $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch quartz seam directly under the hanging wall. This sample assayed no gold or silver.

Sample SM#2 was taken across a 2-inch seam of fractured or sugary quartz at a competent rock footwall. This sample assayed 0.03 ounces of gold but no silver, which, at \$35 per ounce, amounts to \$1.05 per ton at the 2-inch width.

Sample SM#3 was cut across almost 1 foot of the gouge material and assayed neither gold nor silver.

Sample SM#4 was cut from another 2-inch quartz seam situated about center of the sampling area. This sample also assayed neither gold nor silver.

The stoped area was carefully examined for remaining structure but gave little indication of what material was removed. Stevens implied he was primarily working the loose rock slough in the floor and at the portal and alleges that he can recover gold from it by crushing and panning.

Stevens also pointed out another old tunnel around the hillside a couple hundred feet or so to the north or northeast. This

tunnel, however, was almost completely caved in except for a small access-way. The breast of this old tunnel was examined but displayed only a barren quartz face with little or no sulfides. The original tunnel could not have been over 15 or 20 feet long. No sample was taken here.

An old, partially completed cabin (see Pictures 3 and 4) used by the claimants is situated across the creek and several hundred feet down the hill from the main tunnel. Undoubtedly the cabin is not on the claim but is definitely no more than a shelter for the claimants while they prospect.

Conclusions

The subject Stumble claim, allegedly valuable for gold and silver, is situated in an area with a history of mining but chiefly for chrome ore rather than gold and silver. True; gold has been found in the area but primarily as placer deposits with little or no history of production from lode deposits. In fact, records of production from placer deposits are conspicuously absent.

According to evidence on the claim, some mining has taken place in the past; however, the kind or quantity of mineral mined is not known. The workings and geology exhibited in the old tunnel indicate a pocket-type deposit once existed but has pinched out to a narrow and almost barren lead which was not pursued further. Sampling of this lead gave little indication of the tenor or grade of the worked-out deposit and, in fact, yielded virtually no assay at all.

Float or dump material sampling was not done as results could not be evaluated nor construed as representative of the original deposit.

The claimants apparently do not have much more than hope of uncovering another deposit. However, their work to date consists only of picking over the dump material in their search for mineralized rock.

I conclude that discovery of a valuable mineral deposit in place has not been demonstrated within the limits of the Stumble claim. Furthermore, in lacking a discovery, the claimants' request for motorized access over existing roads within the Wild Area is unjustified and would be in violation of the wilderness concept for which the area is reserved.

An old, incompletely built cabin near the claim is being used by the claimants. However, it is apparent that the cabin is being

used only as a shelter while the claimants, Stevens at least, are prospecting.

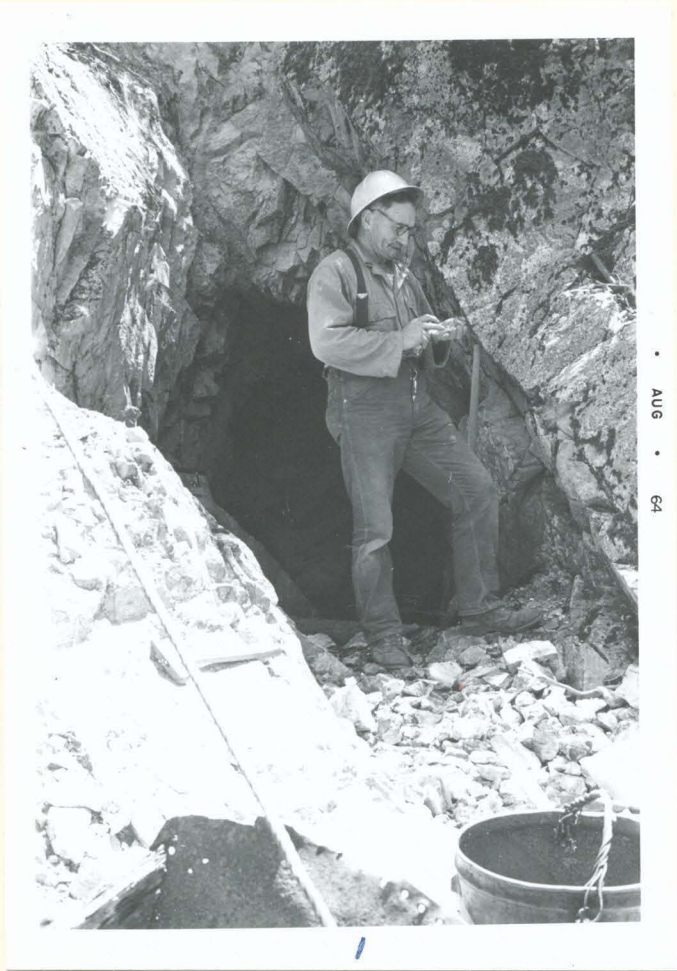
DATE: 8/17/64

Harold G. Plog
H. G. PLOG, Mining Engineer

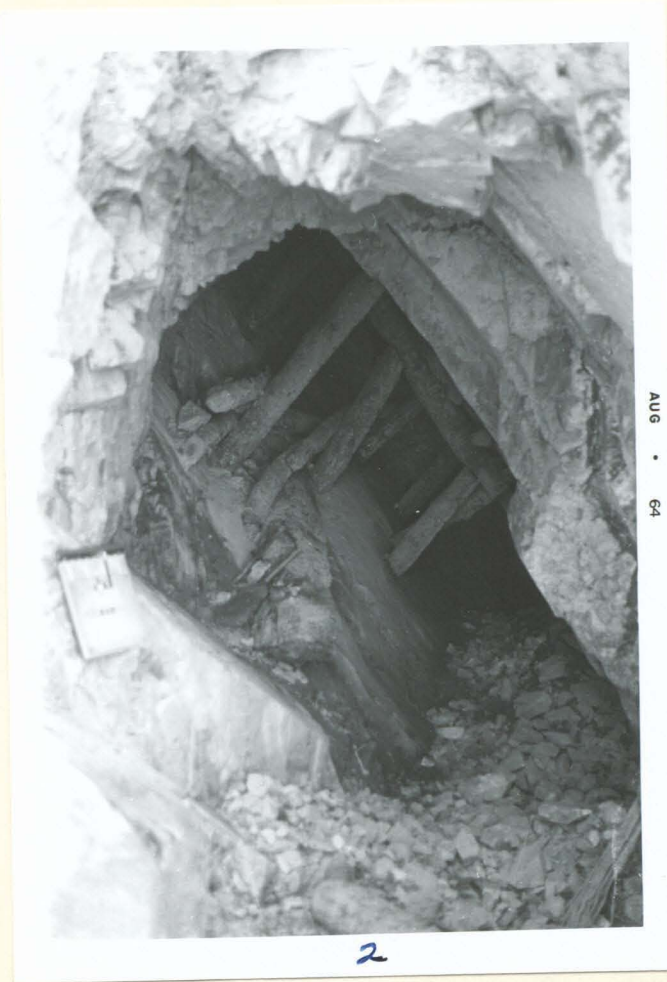
APPROVED:

DATE: 8/25/64

ms
Jack L. Brown
Acting Assistant Regional Forester



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