



Ronald C. Parker

Registered Professional Geologist

*Consultant in Exploration and Economic Geology*

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802 Spartan Drive  
Missoula, Montana 59801

November 25, 1976

Mr. Len Ramp  
Oregon Department of Geology  
and Mineral Industries  
521 NE 'E' Street  
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

Dear Len:

Enclosed are our Mt. Emily data that I promised you before I left Grants Pass. Ray Lasmanis was agreeable to giving you this material but did ask that a credit be given to Canadian Superior Mining (U.S.) Ltd. if reference to it is made in your publication.

We continue to wonder if there might be a deep seated target somewhere beneath Mt. Emily. As our sample results indicate, we found lots of arsenic and mercury but little else. Could we be looking at a halo, or is it just widespread epithermal mineralization associated with the rhyodacite(?) intrusives? Any ideas you might have would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald C. Parker

Encls.

cc: Mr. Ray Lasmanis



# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, Oregon

Oct. 3, 1952

Mr. F. W. Libbey  
1069 State Office Bldg.  
Portland 1, Ore.

Dear Mr. Libbey,

The afternoon of Sept. 30 I went to Brookings with John McWilliams, U. S. Bureau of Mines, to investigate a report that tungsten (scheelite) had been discovered on Mt. Emily. We stopped in Crescent City to talk to Mr. H. H. Underhill of the Underhill Engineering Company, Consultant, P. O. Box 546 of that city. Mr. Underhill has been working on Mt. Emily for the Mt. Emily Minerals Corporation, 36 W. 44th Street, New York, New York since about September 1951. He said that he had been sick and could not make the walk to Mt. Emily, but agreed to guide us to the beginning of the trail to Mt. Emily. We spent Oct. 1st on Mt. Emily and Oct. 2 talking to Mr. Colegrove, visiting Underhill again, and returning to Grants Pass. The whole trip was very disappointing.

The result of the consultations with Underhill are:

The Mt. Emily Minerals Corporation, the names of officials of which he did not divulge, was initially interested in Mt. Emily due to efforts of a super promoter, Alfred Bell, Fields Landing, California. Underhill was then hired as a consultant to investigate the possibilities of the area. The corporation has bought about 38 claims on Mt. Emily. Underhill evidently has walked over the area and had dug a 12 foot pit that has a small opening in the bottom thru which an old tunnel was entered--the portal of the old tunnel had been caved and he entered it in this manner. He has assay results of four samples supposedly from the face of this tunnel and the face of a drift from this tunnel that showed .33, .04, .88 and 1.69 percent  $WO_3$  and three samples from a big cut on the surface above the portal assaying .02, .03, and .02 percent  $WO_3$ . The samples were assayed by Ed. Eisenhauer 320-22 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California. Underhill has recommended a diamond drilling program be conducted by the corporation. Samples that he showed me had a minor amount of fluorescent specks and one in particular had the greenish-yellow fluorescence of quartz coated with minute particles



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of secondary uranium minerals. It also had the crystal form of quartz.

When Mc Williams and I found the entrance to the old tunnel it was very small and material overhead was loose. I agreed, against my better judgment, to enter the tunnel alone as it would have been foolish for both of us to have gone in at the same time. I went about twenty feet in the tunnel, but the timbers were all rotten and had fallen down and it looked too dangerous to continue any further and I did not. Consequently the report that the face contained scheelite was neither confirmed nor disproved. The big open cut further up the hill contained two short adits (10-20 feet long) in rhyolite, and these were lamped, but no scheelite was observed.

Samples of rhyolite, an iron-stained sample and some brecciated pieces, from the dump did not contain any scheelite, but one piece did contain a few minute grains of fluorescent zircon.

I believe Mr. Underhill is as good a promoter as he claimed Mr. Bell was. Also if I am not mistaken Ed Eisenhower has a very poor reputation as an assayer. If you know anything about either of these two men, please let me know your opinions.

Mr. Colegrove decided some claims on Mt. Emily to the above mentioned corporation. He doesn't know anything about the tungsten possibilities. However, he anticipates that the claims may revert back to him in the near future. If so, he plans to do some prospecting there and will notify me of anything interesting that might be found.

Mt. Emily Lookout is four miles by trail from the road on the east side of the Chetco River. The trail starts at 500 feet in elevation and the elevation of the lookout is about 2700 feet. The tunnel mentioned above is on the trail about 100 feet lower in elevation than the lookout and is southeast of it and trends N 50° W towards the lookout. The climb up the trail is a bit rugged and I don't blame Underhill for being too sick to make the trip. Even if we had rented horses, I do not believe that he would have gone with us.

Sincerely,

DJW:ams

Dave



## Ronald C. Parker

Registered Professional Geologist

Consultant in Exploration and Mining Geology

(503) 592-2047

724 Old Stage Road North • Cave Junction, Oregon 97523

December 14, 1996

Mr. Rauno K. Perttu  
2816 Upper Applegate Road  
Jacksonville, Oregon 97530

**Re: Mt. Emily area**

Dear Rauno:

I found my file on this subject at the DOGAMI office last Thursday, so now am ready to tell you what I know about it. I was initially attracted to the Mt. Emily area, located about seven miles northeasterly from Brookings, on the east side of the Chetco River, because of a very high molybdenum analysis reported for the Lucky Warren prospect (see detailed description on pages 60 and 61 of the Oregon Metals Mine Handbook). Although much of this area is covered with thick brush, nearly impenetrable in places, there are numerous excellent exposures of bedrock along the main logging road that ascends the south side of the mountain. Many of these outcrops are of light colored, altered dacite (rhyodacite?) that, as I recall, were Fe-stained and/or pyritized in places. This prompted some initial "grab sampling" of the outcrops, with results as shown on the map. All sixteen of the samples thus collected contained clearly anomalous values in mercury (three of them >5,000 ppb), most showed substantially elevated values in arsenic, and about half of them had suspiciously anomalous gold values as well, with a high of 115 ppb reported for the sample collected at location No. 8 on the map.

As a follow-up to the initial grab sampling, we then sampled two of the more promising road cuts in detail, as shown on the sample maps for road cuts "A" and "B". The results for this sampling confirmed and expanded the earlier results, with very high mercury values for all of the samples, arsenic values as high as +1,000 ppm (for two of the samples) and several moderately elevated gold values. All of this work was done for Canadian Superior late in the 1975 field season. One final note concerns the sample collected from an outcrop at location No. 2, which rock contained visible specks of molybdenite, confirmed by the highest reported Mo value (20 ppm) for all sixteen of the grab samples. And there the matter rested, although I noted, in my 1975 summary report to Canadian Superior that additional sampling was planned (it never happened) and that "the significance, if any, of this widespread, presumably epithermal mineralization in an alkalic intrusive environment is not yet known."

Apparently my next look at this area came in October, 1980, when I accompanied a representative of Denison Mines (for whom I was then consulting) on a tour that included the actual discovery of the Lucky Warren and Florence prospects, as detailed in my notes for this field trip. I don't recall that Denison did anything about staking the area (it was already close to the usual start of the rainy season), but it is my recollection that some other company, or individual, did so, either still later that year or, perhaps, in 1981. Examination of the BLM Geographic Indexes should answer those questions and, also, tell us if there are currently valid claims in existence.

Mr. Rauno K. Perttu  
December 14, 1996

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Since alkalic-hosted and skarn-hosted gold deposits weren't widely recognized nor described 20 years ago, these associations would now have to be seriously considered if one were to evaluate this area. The mineralization at the Lucky Warren, which includes molybdenite and, maybe, tungsten minerals (scheelite? powellite?; see DOGAMI letter of 10/3/52) suggests skarn or hornfels, the latter rock type noted in the Oregon Metal Mines description of the prospect. Finally, I enclose for your interest a copy of the article about Mt. Emily that appeared in the April, 1935, Golden Anniversary Edition of the Grants Pass Courier, which speaks of the gold discoveries supposedly made.

If we were to choose a decent, dry day next month, and if Highway 199 has been reopened to traffic by then, I could give you a quick tour of the Mt. Emily area in one long day, provided we left Cave Junction early in the morning. Please advise.

Cordially,

Ronald C. Parker

Encls.



## DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

521 N.E. "E" STREET • GRANTS PASS, OREGON • 97526 • Phone (503) 476-2496

ROBERT W. STRAUB  
GOVERNOR

November 29, 1976

Mr. Ronald C. Parker  
802 Spartan Drive  
Missoula, Montana 59801

Dear Ron:

We received your data on the Mount Emily area sampling. It looks like a good job. We obtained a few samples too; so will be able to compare the results.

Our mapping of the area indicated a large number of dikes and sill-like intrusives, instead of a large stock-like mass as it has been mapped. I have, as yet, been unable to re-locate the tailus area where I thought I saw visible specks of molybdenite in a diorite-looking rock back in about 1958. Too many new roads and logged over areas.

Thanks very much for sending the results. We will give proper credit if any reference to the results are made in our Curry County Bulletin.

Sincerely,

Len Ramp  
Resident Geologist

LR:rep