

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Job No. 597

Claimants:

L. B. Nixon
P. O. Box 374
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

J. L. Nixon
P. O. Box 374
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

J. P. Nixon
P. O. Box 144, Route 6
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

Marven Maxwell
P. O. Box 144, Route 6
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

Reason for Examination:

Administrative problem involving mining claims on land available for exchange.

Subject:

Validity of mining claims

Lands Involved:

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, T. 32 S., R. 14 W., W.M.,
and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T. 32 S., R. 14 W.,
W.M., comprising four Larkspur placer
claims in the Siskiyou National Forest,
Curry County, Oregon.

Land Status:

National Forest land open to mineral entry.

Location Data:

See page 2.

Mining District:

Sixes River (unorganized)

Mining Engineer and
Dates of Examination:

Colver F. Anderson
April 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1960
March 19 and 20, 1970

Accompanied by:

Joe Roman, claimants' representative,
April 3, 1960

SISKIYOU
RIVER
SIXES RIVER

GIVEN BY
LPA

DINE

DINE

LOCATION DATA

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Recordation</u>	<u>Date of Location</u>	<u>Claimants</u>
Larkspur No. 1	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8	R.2/537	4-5-67	L. B. Nixon
Larkspur No. 2	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8	R.2/535	4-5-67	Beatrice Maxwell for J. L. Nixon
Larkspur No. 3	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17	R.2/531	4-5-67	J. L. Nixon
Larkspur No. 4	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17	R.2/533	4-5-67	Warren Maxwell for J. P. Nixon and Marven Maxwell

ABSTRACT

The Larkspur Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are the same as the Highbar 1 to 4 claims examined in 1960. (See report dated August 7, 1962, Frank L. Watrous.) The claims are up the Sixes River about 7 miles from the Coast Highway 101 and the community of Sixes.

The two northerly claims are on the south edge of the Divelbiss patented placer claim and contain some low-grade auriferous terrace gravels.

The Forest Service has the surface rights management, as the result of a waiver received in the Land Office October 24, 1960.

There are no buildings on any of the claims.

None of the claims is believed to have a discovery.

Location and Topography

These claims are south of the Sixes River at a place between 7 and 8 miles from the community of Sixes. The road is paved for a couple of miles up the river, and the remainder is all-weather gravel road. The workings are in a drainage which leads into Little Dry Creek.

The land comprising the claims is comprised of low, steep hills which drain into the Sixes River. There are many small springs along the flanks of the hills.

Pertinent Information

Verified Statement No. 0-05846-G for this land was received by the Land Office in Portland on October 10, 1958. A waiver was recorded April 26, 1960, in the Curry County mining records and a copy was received at the Land Office on October 24, 1960.

The land immediately north of the subject claims was patented as mineral land.

The description of the Larkspur claims which is recorded states that each claim is 1,320 x 600 feet in each respective subdivision, with the claims adjoining as shown in the sketch. A letter from the claimant to the Gold Beach office describes each claim as the full subdivision.

At the time of the original examination, a notice of location for Claim No. 3 was found, and is still there, near an open cut on Claim No. 2 (see sketch). A notice of location for Larkspur No. 3 was found in 1970 very close to the north end of the No. 1 claim. This area is shown in Picture A, with the paper notice displayed in the crotch of a myrtle tree in the background.

Surface Values

Much of the claim area has been denuded of timber by fire and some logging. Many acres are covered by young alder trees.

Areal Geology

The geologic map of western Oregon shows Lower Cretaceous marine sediments in the general area of the claims, with an excellent possibility of a Pleistocene gravel deposit covering terraced sediments. The sparse exposures of bedrock on the claims are silty sandstone. The sandstone is overlain by well-cemented gravels in the exposed areas of the Larkspur No. 1 and No. 2 claims.

History and Production

The supposition is that most of the existing workings were made when placer mines were operating along the Sixes River. The Divilbiss placer adjoins the land comprising these claims on the north. J. S. Diller of the U. S. Geological Survey examined Curry County about 1898, and the results were published in 1903 in the Port Orford Folio, No. 89. No statement is made in the report concerning the values produced. He states that a black sand concentrate from the Divilbiss property contains gold and platinum metals.

Discovery

Larkspur No. 3 and No. 4

No sign of work was found on these two claims in 1960 or 1970. The land comprising the claims is steep and much higher than the gravel where some mining has taken place. There is no gravel on this ground.

Larkspur No. 2

The workings on land corresponding to this claim area are all near a cut marked "N/L" in the south half of the claim (see sketch). This cut is bearing S. 35° E., 32 feet by 2 feet wide and 7 feet high at the face. The cut is in red residual soil. No additional work has been done on this claim since 1960. There is no discovery on this claim.

Larkspur No. 1

The old placer work is mainly confined to the lower north end of this claim, as shown in the sketch. The main pit is about 200 feet along the creek and 100 feet wide. Gravel 20 to 50 feet thick rests on a tilted sandstone terrace. A smaller face was cut in gravel at the end of the access road. The gravel mining must not have paid because much more gravel remains. A combination of circumstances probably doomed the operation - the tough ferruginous cement in the gravel and low average gold values.

Picture A is a view of the same area as Picture 1 in the Watrous (Highbar) report. The change in 10 years is minor.

After the main mining operation someone dug several short drifts into gravel on bedrock. Pictures 3 and 4 show two of these drifts. Picture C is the same view as Picture 3 and was taken 10 years later.

The following samples were taken in 1960:

The first sample from the small pit at the end of the road (Picture 2) had a value of 20¢ per cubic yard. All values are near bedrock, and the entire bank is estimated to average 5¢ per cubic yard.

The second sample was taken from inside one of the short adits. Most colors were in the foot of gravel from bedrock up 1 foot. The next 2 feet had much less gold. The first yard averaged 97¢ and the entire bank (15 to 20 feet) 20¢ or 25¢ per cubic yard.

Occupancy

None.

Conclusions

The Larkspur Nos. 2, 3, and 4 have no significant placer workings. None of the claims have workings less than 10 years old. None of the workings have sufficient values to be a discovery.

The four claims of this group are invalid for lack of a discovery.

Recommendations

I recommend that a hearing be initiated for the purpose of determining the validity of the claims with a request for a null and void decision.

A hearing should be based upon the following charges:

1. That the claims are invalid for lack of a discovery.
2. That the claims are not located for a bona fide mining operation.

Date

5/21/71

Colver F. Anderson

COLVER F. ANDERSON, Mining Engineer

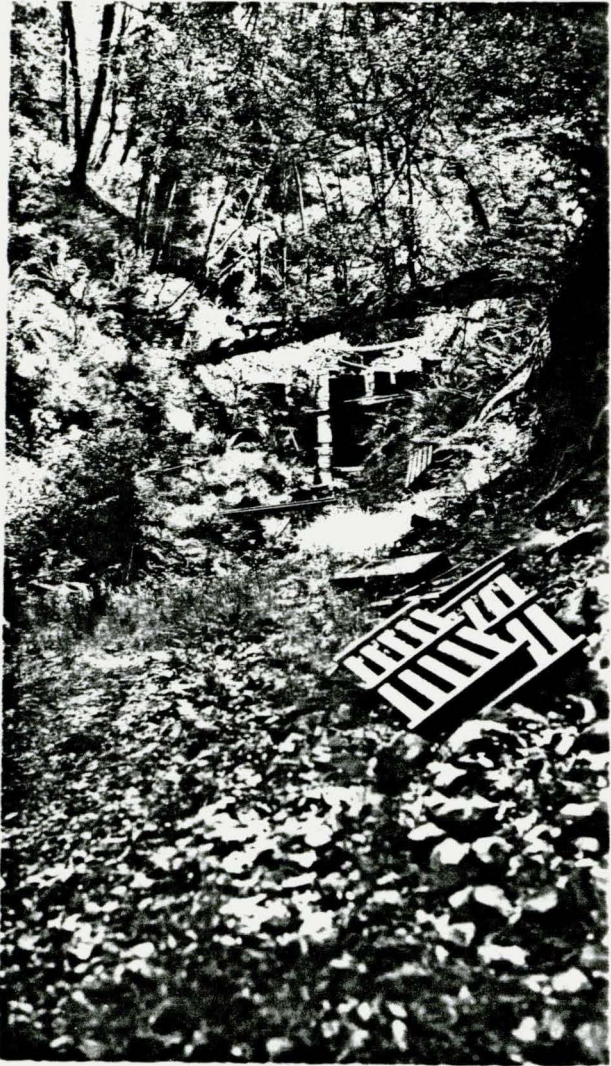
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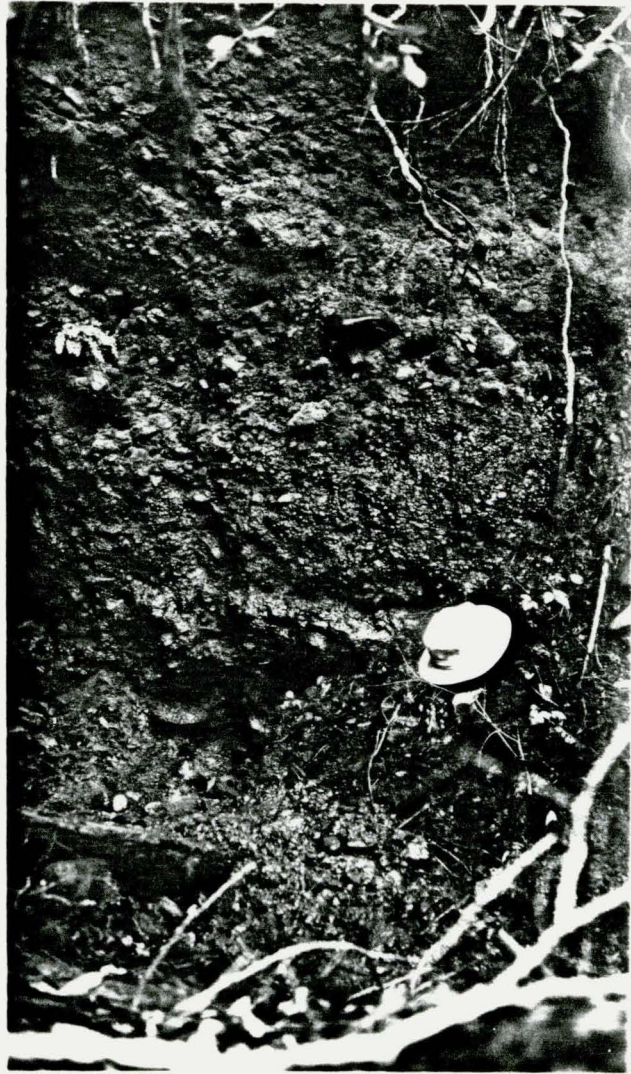
Date

6/24/71

William M. Suck

Acting Assistant Regional Forester





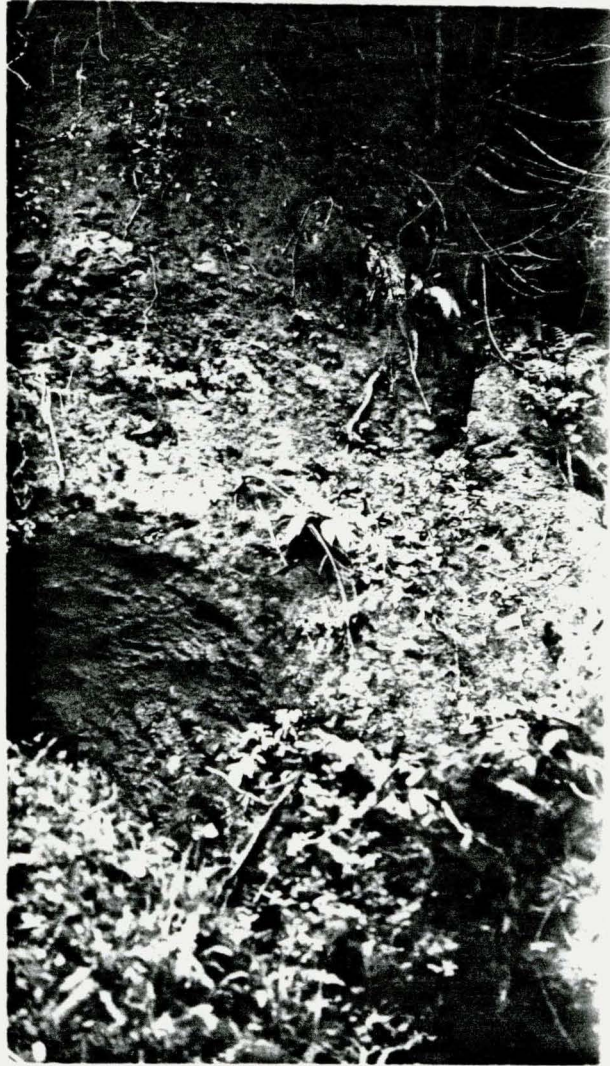


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