

CANYONVILLE TALC (LILJA)

Location: One mile west of Canyonville on private land in the south half Sec. 33, T. 30 S., R. 5 W.

History: The "many small cuts and trenches" described by Treasher (1941) were not apparent when visited (4-25-86).

Geology: Narrow stringers of talc occur within and along the contact of a northeast-trending serpentinite belt about 300 ft. wide. The serpentinite lies along a thrust fault contact of Dothan Formation and Riddle Formation (lower plate) and Rogue Volcanics (upper plate). The right-lateral, east-trending Canyonville fault probably cuts off the serpentinite and is situated near the power line right of way in Sec. 33.

Two samples were taken for analyses. The first, AUG-8, was from about 1,565 ft elevation on the old Canyon Mountain access road along the contact of serpentinite with altered volcanic rocks. The sample is a gray-green talc-chlorite schist. The second sample (AUG-9) was taken about 1,000 ft north of the first at about 1,100 ft elevation and consisted of gray-green talc from serpentinite exposed along an old logging spur road a short distance south of the power line right of way. Treasher (1941) described one 3-ft thick pod of "high grade" talc exposed in a small cut. He felt that insufficient trenching had been done to properly evaluate the deposit.

Reference: Ray C. Treasher unpublished mine file report March 28, 1941.