

GOLD BLUFF MINE (gold)

RIDDLE DISTRICT

Owner: Mrs. Edna (Harvey Q.) Brown of Roseburg, under option to Mr. P. R. Backus, Riddle, Oregon.

Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 31 S., R. 5 W., elev. 2300 ft. Joins the Levens Ledge on the northeast.

Area: 40 acres of patented land.

History: A Swede made a discovery and he came to Canyonville with \$7000 in gold dust. Because he was not a citizen of the U. S. he was told he could not locate the property. Claims were located and produced \$20,000 - \$40,000. Property was purchased by Jennings who took out \$28,000. He sold to a promotion company. A 50-ton mill was built but very little was produced. Then the property went for taxes and was sold to Mr. Brown of Nickel Mtn. It produced about \$3,000 for him. This all happened in the 1890's.

Geology: Thought to be on same contact as Huckleberry. Schist and greenstone, or porphyry. A rich ore shoot 3-5 ft. wide. a 100 ft. tunnel in greenstone shows no ore.

Equipment: None. Water situation poor. Mountain topography. Plenty of mine timber.

Informant: Mr. P. R. Backus
Report by: J. E. M. (no date)

Gold Bluff.

Riddell Dist. Douglas Co.
Harvey & Brown Est.

Owned by Mrs Edna (Harvey) Brown of Roseburg.

Mr. P. R. Backus Riddell has option.

A Swede made a discovery & he came to Canyonville with \$7000 in gold dust. Because he was not a citizen of U.S. he was told he could not locate the property. Claims were located & produced 20,000 to 40,000. Property purchased by Jennings who took out \$28,000. He sold to promotion company. A 50 ton mill was built but very little was produced. Then it went for taxes and was sold to Mr. Brown (ni mtn) It produced about \$3000 for him. This all happened ~~in the~~ in the twenties.

40 acres of Pat land in N.E. 1/4 Sec 5 T31S R6W Ekv 230
joins the Lewis ledge on north east.

No equipment, water situation not so hot mtn topo.
plenty mine timber

Thought to be on ^{same} contact as Huckleberry schist & ^(Hans) quartzites
or porphyry.

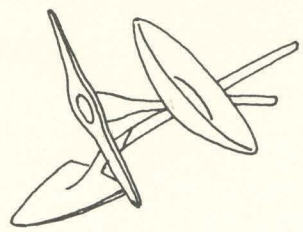
Rich ore shales 3 to 5' wide

100' tunnel in greenstone shows no ore.

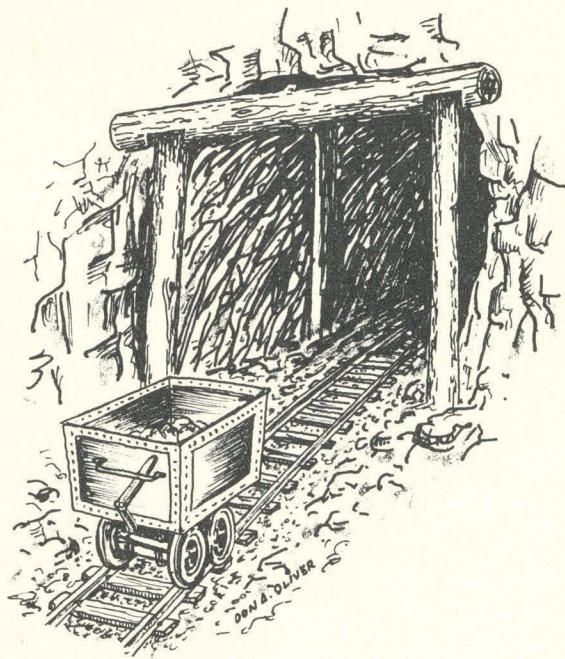
Above information furnished by Mr. Backus.

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(UNTIL CASE CLOSED)

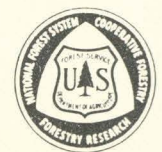
Goldie "B" Claim
Douglas County



REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION



FOREST SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION



~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~
(UNTIL CASE CLOSED)

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Job No. 351-A

Claimants:

Richard Glenn and Hazel Gosney
11208 N.E. Prescott Street
Portland, Oregon 97218

Carl Bellamy
c/o Worth Bellamy
13775 N.E. Eugene Street
Portland, Oregon 97230

Reason for Examination:

Administrative problem involving several occupancies.

Lands Involved:

Five 20-acre placer claims and two 5-acre millsites located in sec. 5, T. 32 S., R. 3 W., W.M., Tiller Ranger District, Umpqua National Forest, Douglas County, Oregon.

Land Status:

National Forest lands open to mineral entry.

Location Data:

See page 2

Mining District:

Cow Creek (unorganized)

Mining Engineer and
Dates of Examination:

Zean R. Moore
July 7 and December 14, 1971

Accompanied by:

Truman Puchbauer, District Ranger, Tiller
Ken Meyer, Assistant Ranger

LOCATION DATA

Transactions involving the area of the Goldie "B" claim:

The original Goldie "B" placer claim was located by Richard Glenn Gosney on June 20, 1959, Vol. 16, page 689, Douglas County, Oregon.

On December 14, 1966, Mr. Gosney located and recorded a 5-acre millsite, the R. G. No. 1, on part of the ground occupied by the Goldie "B" placer claim (Book 383, page 394).

Mr. Gosney also located a second millsite, the R. G. No. 2, on adjacent ground on December 14, 1966, but did not record in courthouse until October 20, 1971, in Book 478, page 763.

On December 19, 1967, Mr. Gosney sold the Goldie "B" placer claim to a Mr. Carl Bellamy (Instrument No. 68-189) and it is recorded in Book 401, page 699, Douglas County, Oregon.

The original Goldie "B" placer claim was declared null and void by a Bureau of Land Management decision dated ~~October 8, 1969~~
JUNY 18, 1968

On April 17, 1971, Mr. Carl Bellamy located the Golden placer over the same ground formerly covered by the Goldie "B" placer recorded in Book 466, page 20.

Other locations in the general area:

Claim	Locator	Date	Recorded		County
			Book	Page	
Grouse Creek No. 1	R. G. Gosney	11/25/68	418 11/25/68	330	Douglas
Grouse Creek No. 2	R. G. Gosney	11/25/68	436 11/18/69	752	Douglas
H. P. Placer	Hazel Gosney (wife)	9/22/60	17 9/26/60	294	Douglas
XKE	Carl Bellamy	6/14/67			

Pertinent Information

This report concerns what started out to be an examination of one 20-acre placer mining claim, the Goldie "B," located June 20, 1959, by a Mr. Gosney, and turned into an examination of five 20-acre placer claims and two millsites.

At the request of the local Ranger the Goldie "B" placer claim was first examined on August 6, 1966. It has been observed for some time that Mr. Gosney is cluttering up the claim with junk he collects.

This first examination, with Mr. Gosney present, failed to find a discovery.

A hearing was requested to have the Goldie "B" declared null and void.

In the meantime, on December 14, 1966, Mr. Gosney located the R. G. No. 1 millsite on part of the ground covered by the Goldie "B" placer claim (see attached map). On December 19, 1967, Mr. Gosney sold the Goldie "B" placer claim to a Mr. Carl Bellamy. We were unaware of both of these transactions.

The Bureau of Land Management served a complaint on Mr. Gosney by certified mail on May 22, 1968. Mr. Gosney did accept service on this occasion. However, he failed to respond to this complaint.

The BLM issued a null and void decision on July 18, 1968, which was sent to Mr. Gosney by certified mail, the letter was returned to the Land Office marked unclaimed.

Several attempts were made to reach Mr. Gosney both here at his Portland, Oregon, address and at his trailer on the claim.

It was not until the morning of April 1, 1971, that Acting Ranger Kenneth R. Meyer and William Hall, both from the Tiller Ranger Station, were able to serve Mr. Gosney at his trailer on the claim with a copy of the Land Office null and void decision and also a letter dated March 18, 1971, from the Supervisor.

Mr. Gosney has continued to occupy his claim. A search of the county records disclosed the events listed under Location Data. This search also disclosed that Mr. Gosney has several other mining claims in the area (see attached map).

The claims were reexamined on July 7, 1971. Mr. Gosney was invited but failed to respond.

Two new cuts were found (see pictures 1 & 2) in the area of the original discovery cut. During the first exam Mr. Gosney alleged to have placer gold on his claim. At the present time, Mr. Gosney is alleging to have rare earths in the black sands on his claims. So far I have failed to substantiate this allegation.

The local Ranger has continued to keep a fairly close observation of the claims in question. He noted during the fall of 1971 that two new cabins had been built on the south side of Cow Creek (see attached map). These cabins have been occupied

all winter by two families of hippies. I along with the Ranger and assistant Ranger visited the claims on December 14, 1971, and talked to the occupants in both cabins. The men were away working; however, the women were home. Mrs. Layne (cabin marked on the map) told us that they had written permission from Mr. Gosney to live on the mining claims and act as watchmen for the property. She also told us that they plan to move out in the spring. The women occupants of the Stielstra cabin (see map) also thought that they would be moving in the spring.

It should be noted that the presence of these cabins presents a continuing problem, as soon as one hippie family moves out another moves in.

On my May 15 - 19 trip to the Umpqua, I stopped at the Tiller Ranger Station. Ken Meyer informed me that he had heard that Gosney had run some people off with a gun. Not wanting to meet the same opposition, I made inquiry of some of the residents near Mr. Gosney's claim. The first persons I contacted were a Mr. and Mrs. Wyeth who were living in an old abandoned schoolhouse. Mrs. Wyeth told me that the Laynes had moved from their A-frame cabin (see map) and that the cabin had been torn down. They had left some chicken wire which they had given to some friends who were to come and pick it up. On Tuesday, May 9, the two friends of the Laynes, a Mr. Jim Brewster and a Mr. Ray, drove up to the area where the old Dill (see map) cabin had been. (This cabin burned under mysterious circumstances recently.) Mr. Gosney confronted the two men with a rifle, and told them to get off his property, which they did. They then drove up to see the Wyeths and Mrs. Wyeth returned with the two men to the site of the Layne's cabin. Again Mr. Gosney confronted the three of them. However, this time he did not have his rifle. Mrs. Wyeth told me that Gosney used very strong words and ordered her and the two men off his property. They all left and have not been back since.

I next contacted a Mrs. Miller who lives on the ranch just to the east of the Gosney claims. Mrs. Miller stated that their children had floated on rubber inner tubes down Cow Creek past Gosney's cabin, where he had come out with his rifle and using very strong words had told the children to get off his property.

Since I would be the last person Mr. Gosney would want to see on his claims, and not wanting to be confronted by a gun, I contacted the local deputy sheriff, Jerry Snyder, at Glendale, Oregon. There is not much Mr. Snyder can do unless someone files a complaint against Gosney. Mr. Snyder knows Gosney and has visited his cabin several times. He has talked to several of the residents in the area and they all would like to see Gosney removed from the area. They are afraid of him. So under these circumstances, I do not feel that it is worth risking a visit to Mr. Gosney's claim.

Maps

The map with this report was prepared by personnel from the Tiller Ranger District. It shows in good detail the actual conditions as they now exist.

Occupancy

This is covered under Pertinent Information.

Location and Topography

The area of these claims is on Cow Creek some 15 miles by road east of Azalea, Oregon, and is in sec. 5, T. 32 S., R. 3 W., W.M. The area of the claims is in the northern end of the Klamath Mountains of southwestern Oregon.

The topography of the area surrounding the claims is mountainous. The claims for the most part cover the flat bottomland of Cow Creek.

Local Geology

Rocks in the area of this claim comprise massive schistose amphibolites and quartz mica schists of the Triassic - Applegate group locally overlain by Tertiary lavas. Because of the scarcity of exposures, the general attitude of cleavage laminae in the older rocks cannot be confidently determined.

History and Production

These claims are located midway between the cinnabar claims at the head of Cow Creek and the placer gold claims located on Starvout Creek which is a tributary of lower Cow Creek.

Both the placer and cinnabar claims have been inactive for several years.

Economic Geology

The claimant is alleging a deposit of black sands with rare earth minerals.

The following information is quoted from the U.S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular No. 7767, "Potential of Heavy-Mineral-Bearing Alluvial Deposits in the Pacific Northwest," dated December 1956.

The alluvial deposits of the Pacific Northwest have been investigated and worked with varying degrees of intensity since about the middle of the 19th Century. Earlier efforts, of course, were centered about the placer-gold content of the deposits; later, the virgin beach sands were exploited for their chrome content, and still more recently, deposits in Idaho were worked for their content of monazite, a rare-earth mineral which also contains significant quantities of thorium.

The composition of alluvial deposits seems to depend mainly upon the nature of the source rock from which the detrital material was derived and upon the resistance of the individual mineral grains to the agencies of weathering and transportation.

Weathering effects a continuous disintegration and chemical decomposition, wherein resistant minerals are set free as individual grains and new minerals are formed. Erosion carries these detrital products down the slopes into natural waterways, where a mechanical separation of heavy particles from light is accomplished by the running water. The accumulation of such resistant, heavy particles through the ages has resulted in formation of the black-sand deposits. In addition to the associated gangue minerals, heavy sand deposits in the Pacific Northwest may contain the following constituents of possible economic value: gold, platinum, chromite, ilmenite, magnetite, garnet, zircon, monazite, columbite, tantalite, and radio active black sands.

Development of a stable and profitable placer mining industry must of necessity be based upon the content of heavy minerals having economic value and also on the present and foreseeable future demands for the recovered product. The alluvial deposits in the area covered by this report do not contain any of the valuable heavy minerals in any large quantity.

Discovery

Reference is made to my first examination of the Goldie "B" placer claim on August 2, 1966. At that time Mr. Gosney was claiming gold and his place of discovery was a small cave-like cellar next to his trailer.

Mr. Gosney was invited to participate in the present examination; he failed to respond to this request.

On July 7, 1971, Ranger Puchbauer and I made a thorough examination of the ground covered by the former Goldie "B" and now the Golden placer claim. A recently dug trench (shown in picture 1) was found about 170 feet west of the previous discovery which I sampled in 1966. This new cut is some 37 feet long in a N - S direction, 30 inches wide, and 5 feet deep. The material is sand and clay. I would judge that bedrock is not over 3 feet below the floor of the cut. A small shaft about 8 feet deep now filled with water was also found near the location of the first sample. No other workings were found on any of the other claims covered by this report.

Two samples were taken from the relocated claim, the Golden.

The first sample Goldie B-2-71 was taken from the bottom of the new cut shown in picture 1.

The second sample Goldie B-3-71 was taken from a pile of sandy material and was removed from a small shaft shown in picture 2.

Each sample consisted of panned concentrates from 1 cubic foot of material. These concentrates were sent to the U.S. Bureau of Mines Metallurgy Research Center in Albany, Oregon, for an economic analysis. The attached letter dated January 27, 1972, shows the analysis.

Of the eight minerals present, only three, ilmenite, zircon, and magnetite have a potential market. The report further states that there is no real market for even these minerals in the West.

Ilmenite - (iron and titanium oxide) is a very common constituent of black sands. Titanium oxide is used mainly for the manufacture of paint pigment.

Zircon - is a minor but persistent constituent in most black sand deposits. It is the ore mineral from which metallic zirconium is recovered. Metallic zirconium is used widely in the design of nuclear reactors because of its low neutron absorption and its corrosion resistance -- two properties that are particularly desirable for this type of application.

Magnetite - (magnetic iron oxide) is probably the most common of the black sand minerals; some being found in almost every placer deposit. It is not an important source of iron ore.

There are large foreign deposits of zircon and ilmenite which supply the domestic needs of the United States. It would be an economic impossibility under the present conditions in the U.S. for these minerals to be recovered from the subject or any deposit in the U.S. Foreign deposits contain millions of tons of beach sand which is inexpensive to mine and concentrate. This is in contrast to the small amount of sand available on the claims covered by this report. At most, there would only be a few hundred tons of black sand on the claim. Any attempt to recover this sand by Mr. Gosney with the junk equipment he has at the present would be doomed to failure.

Millsites (R.G. Millsite Nos. 1 & 2)

Millsite R.G. No. 1 is located on ground that was formerly the Goldie "B" placer and is now the Golden placer. It is on this millsite that the junk listed below is located. (There is no junk or other equipment on R.G. Millsite No. 2). The material that I presume Mr. Gosney is planning to use in his so-called operation consists of stacks of empty 1 gallon tin cans, glass jars, old worn-out washing machines, ice boxes, stoves, chains, lumber, cars, trucks, engines, etc. None of which could be labeled as milling equipment. Certainly neither millsite is being used for any type of mining or milling purpose.

Conclusions

It is my opinion, based on an economic study of worldwide occurrences of black sand deposits, the complete lack of any mining equipment and the apparent lack of knowledge of this type of mining or mineral recovery by Mr. Gosney, the small amount of black sand present on the claim, and the economic analyses by the Bureau of Mines, that there has not been a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit made within the limits of any of the placer mining claims covered by this report. Also, neither of the two millsites are being used for mining or milling purposes.

Recommendations

It is recommended that adverse proceedings be brought against the Golden, H.P. No. 1, Grouse Cr. Nos. 1 and 2, XKE placer mining claims and the R.G. Nos. 1 and 2 millsites on the following charges:

1. That a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit has not been made within the limits of the above-named claims.
2. That the lands are nonmineral in character.
3. That the millsites are not being used for mining or milling purposes.

Date

Oct 10, 1972

Zean R. Moore
ZEAN R. MOORE, Mining Engineer

APPROVED:

Date

Oct. 11, 1972

Chas. J. ...
Assistant Regional Forester



Looking north at new discovery cut.
Goldie "B" placer claim



Second discovery shaft - Goldie "B" placer claim



3

Claimant's trailer house used when he is on the claim



4

General view looking southwest across the Goldie "B" placer claim toward the claimant's camp



Pictures 5 through 11 show the overall general conditions found around the claimant's trailer house and workings on the Goldie "B" placer claim



7



8



9



10



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GOLD BLUFF MINE (gold)

RIDDLE DISTRICT

Owner: Mrs. Edna (Harvey Q.) Brown of Roseburg, under option to Mr. P. R. Backus, Riddle, Oregon.

Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 31 S., R. 5 W., elev. 2300 ft. Joins Levens Ledge on the northeast.

Area: 40 acres of patented land.

History: A Swede made a discovery and he came to Canyonville with \$7000 in gold dust. Because he was not a citizen of the U. S. he was told he could not locate the property. Claims were located and produced \$20,000 - \$40,000. Property was purchased by Jennings who took out \$28,000. He sold to a promotion company. A 50-ton mill was built but very little was produced. Then the property went for taxes and was sold to Mr. Brown of Nickel Mtn. It produced about \$3,000 for him. This all happened in the 1890's.

Geology: Thought to be on same contact as Huckleberry. Schist and greenstone, or poephyey. A rich ore shoot 3-5 ft. wide. A 100-ft. tunnel in greenstone shows no ore.

Equipment: None. Water situation poor. Mountain topography. Plenty of mine timber.

Informant: Mr. P. R. Backus.

Report by: J. E. M. (no date)

* * * * *

Gold Bluff Mine

The Gold Bluff mine is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 31 S., R. 5 W., in what appears to be foliated greenstone close to a small serpentine mass. Several tunnels have been driven in the serpentine in this general area. On a logging road at an altitude of 1,600 feet about 200 feet below what is believed to be the lower workings of the Gold Bluff mine is a 15-foot-wide iron-stained leached zone containing disseminated sulphides. This zone strikes N. 45° E. and dips steeply to the southeast. A grab sample (P-10389) from this zone assayed in the Department's laboratory contained no gold or silver.

Reference: D. J. White and H. D. Wolfe - Vol. 12, No. 12, December 1950 Ore-Bin.

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M061004
RECORD TYPE..... X1M
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS
MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER

NAME..... JOHNSON, MAUREEN G.
UPDATED..... 81 02
BY..... SMITH, ROSCOE M.
FERNs, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)
FERNs, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... GOLD BLUFF MINE

COUNTRY CODE..... US
COUNTRY NAME: UNITED STATES

STATE CODE..... OR
STATE NAME: OREGON

COUNTY..... DOUGLAS
DRAINAGE AREA..... 17100302 PACIFIC NORTHWEST
PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS
LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 01 41

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME
1: 62500 CANYONVILLE

LATITUDE LONGITUDE
42-54-16N 123-18-60W

UTM NORTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO
4750048.6 474158.5 +10

TWP..... 31S
RANGE..... 05W
SECTION.. 05
MERIDIAN. W.M.

ALTITUDE.. 2400

LOCATION COMMENTS: S 1/2

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT..... AU

Riddle Dist

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 4

PROPERTY IS INACTIVE

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:

VOLCANOGENIC

FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT:

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA

SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL
MAX THICKNESS..... 15 FT.
STRIKE OF DREBODY.... N45E
DIP OF DREBODY..... SE

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS
UNDERGROUND

COMMENTS(DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):
SEVERAL ADITS 100'+

PRODUCTION

YES

SMALL PRODUCTION

ANNUAL PRODUCTION (ORE, COMMOD., CONC., OVERBURD.)

ITEM	ACC	AMOUNT	THOUS. UNITS	YEAR	GRADE, REMARKS
1 ORE EST		70.000	DOLLARS		
23 ORE, EST	3.300+	OZ		1890'S	AU

PRODUCTION YEARS..... 1890'S

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCKS..... JUR
HOST ROCK TYPES..... GREENSTONE

AGE OF ASSOC. IGNEOUS ROCKS.. JUR
IGNEOUS ROCK TYPES..... SERPENTINITE

LOCAL GEOLOGY

NAMES/AGE OF FORMATIONS, UNITS, OR ROCK TYPES

1) NAME: RDGUE VOLCANICS

AGE: JUR