

March 28th, 1941.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

LILJA & MOYER TALC PROSPECT

RIDDLE

Owner: Charles Lilja, Canyonville, Oregon.

Location: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, T. 30 S., R. 5 W., about a mile west of Canyonville.

Area: 160 acres deeded land.

History: Mr. Lilja has cooperated with Mr. E. L. Moyer, Canyonville, who discovered the deposit and who has done the work. The talc property is now on a partnership basis. The U. S. War Dept., mineral survey of 1936, visited the property but no report is available. Moyer has opened one small cut and submitted samples to various outfits, for consideration.

Development: Many small cuts and trenches. One open cut about 10 feet long and four feet wide.

Geology: A narrow serpentine belt, with a NE-SW strike, cuts thru a mass of "greenstone, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33. This serpentine is not shown on Diller's Riddle folio, but there is a serpentine mass to the southwest of this mass. It is probably that the serpentine in sec. 33 is a portion of this same belt. The serpentine is dark greenish black and "laced" with the lighter green alteration products. The belt is about 300 feet wide. Shearing has been accomplished along both contacts and in places the serpentine has been altered to talc and talcose materials. In general, the talc is of poor grade, is gritty, and well sprinkled with black specks. In some places, alteration is more intense and the talc is light greenish colored, soft, cuts and shaves readily to a fine white powder that contains a very few small black specks.

It is assumed that the talc has developed from the serpentine as a result of shearing along the contacts. The quality of the talc along the contacts will vary - in many places it will be poor, - in others it may be high grade. There is no "talc vein" as such, but more properly there is a contact zone along which talc has developed.

The high-grade talc seems to be quite good and should have use in many industries. Further details will await development of the property.

Ray C. Treasher,
Field Geologist,
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Insufficient work has been done on this prospect to permit any accurate conclusions to advise as to what is what. The only development work is one small cut in which there is a 3-foot pod of high grade talc.

Moyer claims that the talc showings continue along both contact toward the southwest and the float seems to improve in quality. He is employed at present by Douglas County on road work and is working full time. However his son, and Lilja's son may start the "strong back" work of opening along the contacts to determine whether there is sufficient talc to justify mining it.

Recommendations were to prospect along the contact with trenches, and if talc shows in the trenches, then to start opening along the contact. Locate the pods of high grade talc and determine whether sufficient quantity is available. I suggested that we would be willing to work with him, and help guide his development work insofar as time would permit.

I believe that there is a possibility of opening a small body of high grade talc, for ground-talc uses. Everything I saw suggested that the talc is badly sheared and it would not develop into good material for cut blocks. The brick in the Portland office, labelled "Lilja's Talc" was cut from a float-boulder, and not in-place as anticipated.

Moyer claims that he has mortared the serpentine and gets "colors" in the pan. It may be that the serpentine is metallized with gold and it might pay Moyer to investigate this further, but he failed to enthuse on this deal. So the gold showings must not have been so hot.

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