

E. F. B. Daude
Boise, Idaho

REPORT of

The Honey Dome Mining Claims, Douglas County, Oregon.

Location -

This group of claims located in Oregon, Douglas County, are situated in Section 9, Township 26 South, Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian, the group having a northeasterly and southwesterly direction with the West Fork of Honey Creek following its western boundaries, and the East Fork, crossing the group, in a southwesterly direction towards its eastern boundaries.

The survey of the group has been duly made by Mr. Ben. B. Irving of Roseburg, Civil Engineer, as per survey map rendered, and which is the basis of my mineralization map, for this report.

The group is well located as to water and timber for all purposes, both domestic and mining.

The group lies about 30 miles from the town of Roseburg in a northeasterly direction from the town, over good country roads, and about three miles from the property in a southwesterly direction, this stream is an important river, which flows through this territory.

The camp on group is at an altitude of about 1275 feet above sea-level, and the mineral area lies at about 1600 feet above sea-level.

Geology-

This group of mining claims lies on a sunken dome like ridge, surrounded on both east and west sides, with unconformed talcose and clay formations, dipping to the east, and surrounded on both the west and east sides with walls of Leucite conglomerates, belonging to group of igneous conglomerates, showing periods of water action.

The walls forming the high outer walls surrounding the property are of the Leucitophyric class, of the great metamorphic series of old igneous rocks, having in origin the older series of limestones forming some of the outer layers of the Umpqua country area, who owe their origin to deep seated marine rocks, such outer formations are as a rule favorable to chemical reactions forming the rare earths and minerals.

These rocks were completed long periods prior to the Miocene period, and is older than the Tertiary rocks in the Umpqua territory, its composition being in constituent from tests made, about proportionately varying, augite, nephelite, sanidin, which constituent is responsible for the fine sands found on roads and in creek and river beds in the area, and carries also some brown mica, magnetite, but very little magnetic iron, has a specific gravity of about 2.7, with about 58% silica forming its body, and carries much feldspar, which accounts for its failing to form any large portion of the erosional materials found associated with the clays and talcose, in the trough forming the deformed basin, that enfolds the sunken dome ridge. A peculiar condition is that these high walls are of a rock, that does not erode easily, and therefore is not a mother rock to the mineralization found within.

The talcose and clays forming the west and east enfolding formations, in association with the dome that carries the mineralization, are in origin evidently of deep seated water action and that they are a bedded deposit is easily proven, in the giant slips that seemingly are occurring right along to the east of the dome ridge, making rather large sliding territory, to the east due evidently to a deep fault underlying these clays, and upon which they possibly rest, forming a crushing zone, which in its movements have faulted the dome ridge, tilting it to the northeast, in its dip and forming rather deep sunken areas that are evident by large depressions in the surface, showing that the clays are moving gradually to the east, against the high Leucite walls, crushing themselves as they go. This is an important feature, as it shows two distinct areas, surrounding this dome-ridge and with which it has no direct surface or depth connection evidently its topography being affected by the mass movement of the talcose and clays, crushing against it, so that in conclusion the mineralized dome ridge in question is a distinct formation, arising in near a center of what evidently has been at some remote time a deep trough, filled by both older and younger talcose and clays, that have been uptrended from great depths, by terrific pressure, carrying with it this dome ridge from greater depths and leaving it, as a disassociated member of the present formations that make up the present topography of the area, and showing distinctly both in origin and ~~present topography of the area, and showing distinctly both in origin and~~ constituents, that it has no local association with the surrounding territory.

I bring stress on this as it has an important bearing upon the classification of the minerals to be found in the territory, as this mineralized dome ridge is foreign to the area, in which it is located, and forms a peculiar condition seldom found in a possible mineral area.

With this in mind, we shall study then the possible reason of the conditions that might enter the making for the possible minerals found within this sunken dome ridge area.

Mineralization-

The sunken dome ridge has a trend running from the northeast to the southwest with a dip of about 30° showing a distinct depth dip as its outer walls shows mineralization for about 79 feet of exposed ledge matter, with minerals common to the formations making up the sulphides of tin, but showing strong tendency towards oxidization, which would make up a conglomerate of the Cassiterite ores. Please note that wood tin, of botryoidal form appears as float on the property, it shows distinct concentric and radiated structure and this float is found in area foreign to the ledge material proper, which would tend to show, it has been uptrended, under terrific pressure.

A material also found of some importance in leading to possible tin ores on the property is a material found that resembles dead color garnets, with aspects of black zinc blend, this is found strewn on road to camp, and evidently has floated through talcose seams, as it shows deep stratiation, and appears with the talcose on side of road leading to camp. Under test this material has produced impure oxides of tin, and is evidently a gangue mineral carried from the sunken dome ridge from depths.

The clays are of the alumina silicate type, showing strong silting, in its texture, so that these possible tin floats could easily have been carried from depths within the talcose, associated in conglomerate with these clays. The talc shows albite conditions, common to deep seated talc deposition.

The mica material found in the area associated with the rocks is due to surface conditions, and oxidization of the particles coming from the Leucite formations, and is not of deep seated origin.

The ledge material proper shows a pronounced condition foreign to the locale in which it is found, as far as the surface topography is concerned, and in it is found some of the rarer elements such as Niobium, found in the road detritus, which has seemingly separated itself from the main mass.

This shows that the albite materials with the talc has carried it away, as albite is often found associated as a talcose in possible tin deposits.

The chloratic conditions present, will be detailed in the chemical report, as in association with the gangue of the ore which with arsenical materials form some of the gangue that appears greenish, and in which the possible tin will be likely found.

To assume the responsibility of putting in a superficial analysis in this report, as to possible tin contents, would be a detriment to the report dealing with the geological and mineralization feature, as one must some support the other, and I am making two distinct reports, one containing the geological and other property features, and the other strictly chemical.

The mineralization exposed at the surface is of sufficient importance to assume the fact that it is worthy of a complete study as to its chemistry, and the possible depth of the mineral zone is large enough to warrant it being properly explored after the chemical studies have conclusively proven the actual tin ores present, and their economic value and possible recovery.

Economic Features-

On the presumption that possible tin ore in commercial quantity can be found this property has value in that it is easy of access, near to transportation, and near enough to water transportation to send it to Cornish refineries if it proves to be necessary to recover the tin from the ore, climatic conditions are favorable to all year around operations, after proper conditions have been perfected in putting the property in operating shape.

Recommendations-

I would advise that this property be thoroughly tested as to its possible tin ore recovery, both at the mine and at the refinery and that the exploration work be carried out by operators able to give satisfactory bond, and who will explore the deposit properly with proper finances at their disposal, and that the owners be then relieved of the responsibility of all operations, and that all exploration work be conducted free of promotional ideas, as the success of such deposits depend entirely upon the actual work done in the best manner possible under the proper methods.

The property shows every indication of being worthy of the very best study to arrive at the commercial side of its possibilities, and it is why I am treating the research and test as a separate report, and from the

actual field examinations of the Honey Dome Mining Claims, as made by me, on September 5, 1927, and this report as herewith rendered is a resume of the field observations made for geology, topography, mineralization, and economic features.

Respectfully submitted.

E. F. Daude