

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Claimants: Joel  
~~Jack~~ Hoskins  
Ralph Hoskins  
Richard E. Hoskins  
Dale E. Hoskins  
Virgie C. Hoskins  
John Hoskins

c/o Douglas Stone Products  
2492 N. E. Stephens  
Roseburg, Oregon

Reason for Examination: Administrative problem involving the locatability of a building stone deposit.

Subject: Validity of mining claims.

Lands Involved: Six lode mining claims known as the Douglas Stone Products group located in secs. 15 and 22, T. 32 S., R. 2 W., W.M., Umpqua National Forest, Douglas County, Oregon.

Land Status: National Forest land open to mineral entry.

Location Data: See page 2.

Mining District: Diamond Rock is shown on the location notices (not an organized or recognized mining district).

Mining Engineer and Dates of Examination: Milvoy M. Suchy  
August 23 and 24, 1963

Accompanied by: Cleon Puetz, Forester, U. S. Forest Service.

Location Data

<u>Claimant</u>	<u>Date of Location</u>	<u>Claim</u>	<u>Douglas County Mining Records Vol.</u>	<u>Page</u>
Joel Hoskins	6-25-60	Douglas Stone Products	17	85
Ralph Hoskins	6-25-60	Douglas Stone Products #2	17	87
Richard E. Hoskins	6-25-60	Douglas Stone Products #3	17	89
Dale E. Hoskins	6-25-60	Douglas Stone Products #4	17	83
Virgie C. Hoskins	5-20-61	Douglas Stone Products	17	442
John Hoskins	6-25-60	Douglas Stone Products Co.	17	199

## ABSTRACT

The subject group of claims is located some 19 miles by road almost directly south of Tiller, Oregon.

The terrain is characteristic of the Cascades, being deeply dissected by both the Rogue River drainage to the south and the Umpqua drainage to the north.

Surface values are confined primarily to timber. Douglas-fir is the predominant species.

The country rocks in the claims' area are Oligocene-Miocene pyroclastics and contact the much older rocks of the Klamath Mountain uplift about a mile west of the claims.

Some mercury prospect is present near the contact to the west, and one mine has a known production of some 63 flasks of mercury.

Six members of the Hoskins family have located a group of six contiguous lode claims on a predominantly pink deposit of tuffaceous building stone. Some 250 tons of stone have been removed and sold as decorative facings for buildings. The building stone varies from a solid pink color to a white seamed and variegated mixture of pink, white, and gray to a solid gray color.

The Oligocene-Miocene formation is of widespread occurrence in central-western Oregon and is made up of tuffs, tuff-breccias, stratified tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, and conglomerate. The building stone deposit within this formation cannot be considered to be of widespread occurrence at the present time, as pink tuff occurs in only three known locations in Oregon. The pink tuff deposits vary considerably in hardness, ground mass, and color shades.

The stone from the subject deposit is used for the same purposes as other building stone - for decorative facings on buildings. The Washington Office of the Forest Service and the Office of the General Counsel are of the opinion that recent decisions indicate that the use of a material or stone as a building stone or for building purposes is an ordinary use and not indicative of an uncommon variety of material or stone.

The subject deposit is believed to be a common variety on the basis of its use as a building stone and consequently not locatable under the mining law.

The recommendation is that the validity of the claims be protested on the basis of use.

### Location and Topography

The mining claims are reached from Tiller, Oregon, by following State Highway No. 42 some 15 miles south to a gravel road at Divide Guard Station, then west on the gravel road about 4 miles to the claim. Tiller is a small community located approximately 25 miles east of Canyonville and Interstate Highway No. 5.

The terrain in the area of the claims is characteristic of the Cascade Mountains and in contrast is not as rugged as the area a few miles west which lies in the Klamath Mountain uplift. This uplift took place in Eocene time and resulted in a rejuvenated cycle of erosion.

The claims are located at an elevation of some 4,500 feet on the divide separating the Umpqua River drainage from the Rogue River drainage. The area has been deeply dissected by both drainages. The canyons have steep slopes that are interrupted occasionally by cliffs and spires and have steep gradients. The ridge tops are usually rounded; however, some serrated ridges are present. Outcrops are not plentiful, as most of the area is covered by a talus mantle.

### Surface Values

The claims contain some commercial timber. Douglas-fir is the predominant species. Timber sales have been made on or in the area of the claims, as evidenced by clear-cut sale units.

The area has a high watershed value as it lies along the junction of two large drainage patterns.

The recreational use of the claims and the vicinity is limited to hunting and hiking.

### Areal and Economic Geology

The country rocks exposed on the claims are Oligocene-Miocene pyroclastics made up of poorly bedded, light-colored dacitic and andesitic tuff, welded tuff and breccia, and tuffaceous sandstone. Dacite flows and domes are present in the vicinity. These rocks belong to formations in the Cascade Mountains geologic province.

About a mile directly west of the claims, the pyroclastic Oligocene-Miocene rocks contact the much older Klamath Mountain rocks of Mesozoic age. The Klamath Mountain uplift which occurred in Eocene time rejuvenated the erosion process, resulting in the exposure of the Mesozoic formations.

Several mercury prospects and mines are located in roughly a north-south alignment within the Mesozoic formations west of the subject claims. This alignment is near and parallel to the contact of the two geologic provinces and indicates the probability of some structural relationship between the mineralizations and the contact.

### History and Production

The nearest known production to the subject claims came from the Red Cloud mine about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles west. This mine was discovered about 1907 and is the only one in the area with a known production record. Total mercury production has amounted to possibly 63 flasks. The last production from the mine was in 1941.

The Banfield mine, some 4 miles north of the subject claims, is reported to contain copper and mercury mineralization. Very little, if any, ore has been produced from this mine, although it was discovered in the early 1900's.

### Pertinent Information

Six members of the Hoskins family have located six different, contiguous lode mining claims (see Map A) on a deposit of tuffaceous stone usable for building purposes. The stone is sold through the family-owned Douglas Stone Products Company in Roseburg.

The stone deposit is presently claimed by lode locations. This is in error as the deposit can be located only as stone placers. This error is not fatal and can be corrected by amending the locations.

The mining claims were examined in 1963. However, at that time the Hoskins family had just started selling and advertising the building stone and only limited amounts had been removed. The bulk of this stone had been sold at a very low price for church facings. They believed that the use of their stone for this purpose not only served a good cause but was also a good form of advertising. Since then a market has developed for the stone and as of April 1965 over 300 tons of stone had been sold or was on order.

### Discovery

Appended Map A shows the locations of the claims and of pictures taken. The pictures show the extent of the workings on the claims at the time of the examination. The only change that has been made since is a slight enlargement of the quarry on the Joel and Ralph Hoskins claims.

Following is a discussion of the workings and stone deposits on the claims as disclosed by the field examination.

Douglas Stone Products Claim and Douglas Stone Products #2 claim (1 and 2 on the map). Pictures A and B show a quarry at the end line of the two claims. Practically all of the stone that has been sold from the claims has come from this quarry. All the colors of stone sold are available from this quarry area; however, pink stone predominates. Picture B shows the horizontal planes

developed by light blasting in the cut in the background. The stone deposit appears to be getting harder and developing more color with depth. Seams and spots of white and tan are present in the pit. This pattern effect is believed to be due to the action of hydrothermal solutions. Picture F (see Map A) shows a dozed area in the alluvium. The rock here is predominantly white.

Douglas Stone Products #3 Claim. Picture G shows the extent of the work on this claim. The stone is mostly white with some pink and brown colors present. The pile of stone came from the bottom of the pit.

Douglas Stone Products #4 Claim. Picture H shows the total development on this claim consisting of a dozed area in which white, pink to brown tuff has been piled.

Douglas Stone Products Claim. Picture I shows the extent of the working and discloses white, pink to brown alluvial material.

Douglas Stone Products Claim Co. Picture J shows white, pink to brown bedrock in the foreground of the dozer cut. No other working was found on the claim.

In summary, the field examination disclosed that the claims are located along the crest of a ridge on outcrops of white, gray, pink, and brown tuffaceous rock. The surrounding country is covered with talus, and very few outcrops of rock are present.

The principal working on the claims is the quarry at the end line of claims 1 and 2 (see Map A). The rock exposed in the quarry, and that which has been removed and stacked nearby, discloses excellent workability characteristics and colors. The rock is quarried by drilling holes vertically at varying intervals, then loading the holes lightly with powder and shooting. These light blasts vibrate the deposit sufficiently to cause horizontal breaks to develop. Slabs are then peeled out of the deposit by prying with a bar along the horizontal breaks.

The workings examined on the other four claims are minor but do disclose to some extent the continuity of the pink tuffaceous deposit.

Since the passage of Public Law 167 (84th Congress), a criterion - based on legal opinions and Department of the Interior decisions - has gradually evolved for the evaluation of the validity of stone mining claims. This criterion indicates that basically the three following considerations must be made: topographic and geologic occurrence of the stone, marketability of the stone, and use that is made of the stone. The legal basis for the first two is well established by decisions. The third is of recent vintage and is based on the

interpretations by the Washington Office of the Forest Service and the Office of the General Counsel of recent decisions by the Secretary of the Interior concerning building stone. In the latter instance, use as a building stone is considered to be a common use for stone; and, on this basis, the stone is a common variety not locatable under the mining law.

Mr. Dale Hoskins, one of the mining claimants, stated he felt that any stone, including the Hoskins stone, that can compete effectively as a decorative building stone is of an uncommon variety and locatable under the mining law. He gave the following reasons why the Hoskins stone meets the requirements of an uncommon variety of stone:

1. The colors and color patterns of the stone are unique. The latter is made of white seams and spots in a pink background. (See Picture D.) Also, a wide range of colors is available from the claims.
2. The stone has a high degree of workability, both in the horizontal and vertical planes. This is very important to a mason and is the determining factor in the cost of laying stone. This workability is due to planes of weakness in the deposit and to the fine-grained character of the stone.
3. The stone is used as a decorative building stone which differentiates it from common building stone that is used for structural purposes.

The primary purpose of the mineral examination was to determine if the factual data in regard to topographic and geologic occurrence, marketability, and type of use shows the deposit is either a valuable mineral deposit locatable under the mining law or a common variety of stone disposable under the Materials Act.

These three considerations are discussed separately below.

Topographic and Geologic Occurrence. The subject mining claims, as noted under "Areal and Economic Geology," are located on Oligocene-Miocene pyroclastic rocks. In particular, the subject of the locations is a deposit of white to pink tuffaceous rock that outcrops on a ridge top. The pink rock contains occasional seams and spots of white, giving a variegated effect in some instances. The formations or suite of rocks in which the deposit occurs is widespread in a general area of some 30 miles by 130 miles in central-western Oregon - the area lying mostly north of the subject claims. The appended Map B, which is a copy of a portion of the Geologic Map of Western Oregon, shows the location of the claims and the distribution of the formation (designated "Tmop" on Map B). Numerous mining claims have been located on

this formation for various colored building stone deposits. Several of the deposits have been worked on a minor scale. In all cases where building stone is being removed, a mineral examination has been made or is scheduled to determine the locatability of the stone. Presently, five such separate deposits have been examined; and in each case the conclusion has been that the deposit is not locatable for reasons of marketability, use, or occurrence.

The Oligocene-Miocene formation, which is the host for the stone deposits, is made up of poorly bedded tuff, welded tuff and breccia, stratified tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, conglomerate, intercalated volcanic flows, and contemporary felsic-to-mafic intrusives. The members of this formation that have been exposed by areal and local movements and by erosion display a wide range of physical and chemical differences. A particular stone deposit may occur locally over a distance of up to several miles in the Oligocene-Miocene formation and may or may not occur again in other places. The white, light tan, and brown-colored tuffs and breccias are the most common and may occur essentially the same in several locations. Green tuff and breccia have been found in four locations as a fine-grained, welded tuff and as a soft breccia. Various shades of pink have been found - as welded tuff, softer somewhat bedded tuff, and soft breccia. The pink rock is presently limited to three locations in the subject formation area. Some additional deposits of similar building stone will probably be found as roads are built into now inaccessible areas.

In regard to the occurrence of building stone, the upshot is that although the Oligocene-Miocene formation is of widespread occurrence, the individual deposits of usable building stone with distinct and desirable properties may be very limited in number and area.

The pink tuff, which is the principal basis of the locations of the Hoskins claims, occurs in competent and usable forms only within the Joel and Ralph Hoskins claims. Some softer pink tuff is present on all the claims, either in place or as talus. The white, gray, and brown tuff is present on all the claims in the discovery cuts in various degrees of hardness and workability. It is doubtful that the pink variety can be demonstrated to be of widespread occurrence. The white, gray, and brown variety is very similar to several other deposits in the large area of the formation, and this basic stone should be considered of widespread occurrence.

Marketability. A market has been developed in the Roseburg area for the pink and white tuff (Douglas Stone) from the Hoskins claims. According to a letter dated April 10, 1965, from Dale E. Hoskins, approximately 250 tons have been removed from the quarry



on the Joel and Ralph Hoskins claims. (See Pictures A and B.) The letter also states that the company has orders for 80 tons of stone they are unable to fill at present, as the quarry is inaccessible because of snow. Over 90 percent of the rock removed and sold is of the pink variety. The white, gray, and brown rock is obtained from nearby claims.

The prices obtained for the stone are as follows:

Price to public at quarry (buyers load and haul) - \$20/ton  
Price to wholesalers (buyers load and haul) - \$12/ton  
Price to dealers (buyers load and haul) - \$15/ton  
Retail price in Roseburg - \$38/ton

Cost of quarrying the rock is about \$10 per ton. This includes light, shooting, prying out the slabs, and loading the stone on a truck. Hauling cost from the quarry to Roseburg is \$7 per ton. Total cost laid down in Roseburg is \$17 per ton. The stone is sold through the family-owned building supply company, Douglas Stone Products. The company retails several widely popular and established building stones at the following prices:

Texas Limestone - \$85/ton  
California Rainbow - \$100 to \$120/ton  
Utah Ribbon Sandstone - \$85/ton  
Arizona Sandstone - \$70/ton  
California Travertine - \$65/ton  
California Driftwood - \$50/ton

The markup on these established varieties of building stone is demonstrated by Arizona Sandstone which has a wholesale price, in Roseburg, of about \$43 per ton and retails for \$70 per ton. This gives a 70 percent markup. The Douglas stone (Hoskins) costs \$17 per ton total laid down at Roseburg and sells for \$37 per ton, giving a markup of over 100 percent.

The claimants appear to have established a profitable and continuing market.

Type of Use. The appended Pictures C, D, and E show some of the buildings in which the Hoskins stone has been used. The pictures show that some light gray rock and darker pink stone is mixed to give contrast. The stone is used to create very pleasing architectural effects - comparable in effect to many of the established varieties of building stone. The stone is being used for the same purposes as other proven and widely used varieties of building stone.

### Conclusions

Six claims have been located by six different members of the Hoskins family. Some 250 tons of building stone have been removed from a

quarry on the Douglas Stone Products Claim and Douglas Stone Products #2 Claim. The claims are located as lodes, whereas they should be located as stone placers; however, it is believed that this mistake is not fatal and can be corrected by amending the locations.

The deposit displays attractive colors and color patterns of pink and white tuffaceous stone and has excellent workability. Geologic evidence shows that the formation in which the predominantly pink tuffs are found is widespread in central-western Oregon; however, it appears that at the present time the deposit itself within this formation cannot be considered of widespread occurrence.

I believe that the marketability of the deposit has been established by showing that some 250 tons have been sold and that an appreciable profit margin is present in the selling price.

The subject building stone is believed to be used for the same decorative or architectural effect as other proven and widely sold building stone.

I conclude that the subject deposit appears not to be of widespread occurrence and is marketable as a competitive decorative building stone. In view of the fact that it is used for the same purposes as other building stone, the locatability of the deposit must be considered as doubtful. This conclusion is based on the interpretations by the Washington Office of the Forest Service and the Office of the General Counsel of recent Secretary of the Interior decisions concerning building stone, as described previously.

#### Recommendations

It is recommended that adverse proceedings be initiated against all of the six subject claims on the grounds that a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit is not present on any of the claims as the stone from the subject deposit is usable only for the same purposes as other building stone and consequently is not a valuable mineral deposit within the meaning of the mining law.

Date 6/18/65

Milvoy M. Suchy  
MILVOY M. SUCHY, Mining Engineer

Approved:

Date June 22, 1965

Jack J. Brown  
Acting Assistant Regional Forester



"A"



"B"



"C"



"D"



"E"



"F"



"G"



"H"



"I"



"J"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

2810 - MINING CLAIMS  
Umpqua National Forest  
HOSKINS, Dale E.  
Administrative Problem

June 7, 1965

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION



*Douglas Stone - Douglas - Co*



REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Claimant: Dale E. Hoskins  
c/o Douglas Stone Products  
2492 N. E. Stephens  
Roseburg, Oregon

Reason for Examination: Administrative problem involving the locatability of a building stone deposit.

Subject: Validity of a mining claim.

Land Involved: One lode mining claim known as the Douglas Stone Products lode claim located in sec. 17, T. 32 S., R. 1 W., W.M., Umpqua National Forest, Douglas County, Oregon.

Land Status: National Forest land open to mineral entry.

Location Data: Douglas Stone Products lode claim located August 6, 1962, by Dale E. Hoskins.

Mining District: Diamond Rock is shown on the location notice (not an organized or recognized mining district).

Mining Engineer and Dates of Examination: Milvoy M. Suchy  
August 23 and 24, 1963

Accompanied by: Cleon Puetz, Forester, U. S. Forest Service.

## ABSTRACT

The subject claim is located some 16 miles by road southeast of Tiller, Oregon. The terrain is characteristic of the Cascades, being deeply dissected by both the Rogue River drainage to the south and the Umpqua drainage to the north.

Surface values are confined primarily to timber. Douglas-fir is the predominant species.

The country rocks in the claim area are Oligocene-Miocene pyroclastics and contact the much older rocks of the Klamath Mountain uplift about 4 miles west of the claim.

Some mercury prospects are present near the contact to the west, and about 63 flasks of mercury have been produced from the area.

Six members of the Hoskins family have located a group of six contiguous lode claims on a predominantly pink deposit of tuffaceous building stone, and Dale Hoskins (one of the six) located the subject claim on a green deposit of tuffaceous stone. The latter is some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of the group of six claims. Some 43 tons of stone have been removed and sold as decorative facings for buildings. The building stone is a medium green color and contains some dark green and brown fragments.

The Oligocene-Miocene formation is of widespread occurrence in central western Oregon and is made up of tuffs, tuff breccias, stratified tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, and conglomerate. The building stone deposit within this formation cannot be considered to be of widespread occurrence at the present time, as green tuff occurs in only a few known locations in Oregon. The green tuff deposits vary considerably in hardness, ground mass, and color shades.

The stone from the subject deposit is used for the same purposes as other building stone - for decorative facings on buildings. The Washington Office of the Forest Service and the Office of the General Counsel are of the opinion that recent decisions indicate that the use of a material or stone as a building stone or for building purposes is an ordinary use and not indicative of an uncommon variety of material or stone.

The subject deposit is believed to be a common variety on the basis of its use as a building stone and consequently not locatable under the mining law.

The recommendation is that the validity of the claim be protested on the basis of use.

### Location and Topography

This mining claim is reached from Tiller, Oregon, by following State Highway No. 42 some 14 miles south to a gravel road which bears easterly some 2 miles to the stone deposit and mining claim. Tiller is a small community located approximately 25 miles east of Canyonville and Interstate Highway No. 5.

The terrain in the area of the claim is characteristic of the Cascade Mountains and in contrast is not as rugged as the area a few miles west which lies in the Klamath Mountain uplift. The uplift took place in Eocene time and resulted in a rejuvenated cycle of erosion.

The claim is located at an elevation of some 3,000 feet near the divide separating the Umpqua River drainage from the Rogue River drainage. The area has been deeply dissected by both drainages. The canyons have steep slopes that are interrupted occasionally by cliffs and spires and have steep gradients. The ridge tops are usually rounded; however, some serrated ridges are present. Outcrops are not plentiful, as most of the area is covered by a talus mantle.

### Surface Values

The claim contains some timber. Douglas-fir is the predominant species.

The area has an appreciable watershed value, as it lies near the junction of two large drainage patterns.

The recreational use of the claim and the vicinity is limited to hunting and hiking.

### Areal Geology and Economic Geology

The country rocks exposed on the claim are Oligocene-Miocene pyroclastics made up of poorly bedded, light-colored dacitic and andesitic tuff, welded tuff and breccia, and tuffaceous sandstone. Dacite flows and domes are present in the vicinity. These rocks belong to formations in the Cascade Mountains geologic province.

About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles directly west of the claim, the pyroclastic Oligocene-Miocene rocks contact the much older Klamath Mountain rocks of Mesozoic age. The Klamath Mountain uplift which occurred in Eocene time rejuvenated the erosion process, resulting in the exposure of the Mesozoic formations.

Several mercury prospects and mines are located in roughly a north-south alignment within the Mesozoic formations west of the subject claim. This alignment is near and parallel to the contact of the two geologic provinces and indicates the probability of some structural relationship between the mineralizations and the contact.

### History and Production

The nearest known production to the subject claim came from the Red Cloud mine about 5 miles west. This mine was discovered about 1907. Total mercury production has amounted to possibly 63 flasks. The last production from the mine was in 1941.

The Banfield mine, some 6 miles northwest of the subject claim, is reported to contain copper and mercury mineralization. Very little, if any, ore has been produced from this mine, although it was discovered in the early 1900's.

### Pertinent Information

Six members of the Hoskins family have located six different, contiguous lode claims on a deposit of pink tuffaceous stone usable for building purposes. These claims are located some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles westerly of the subject lode claim which was located by Dale E. Hoskins on a green tuffaceous deposit. The stone products from the two deposits under location are sold through the Hoskins-owned Douglas Stone Products Company in Roseburg.

The stone deposits are presently claimed by lode locations; this is in error, as stone deposits can be located only as stone placers. This error is not fatal and can be corrected by amending the locations.

### Discovery

Appended Map A shows the location of the mining claim and of the one picture that was taken of the stone deposit.

The deposit that is the basis of the mining claim is a green tuff that displays horizontal fracture planes. The tuff is made up of a few dark green and light brown fragments in a fine-grained, medium green ground mass. The green tuff is exposed for several hundred feet in the cliff along the road. (See Map A.) A considerable amount of talus that is usable as building stone is present in the vicinity of the picture site and location notice. At the time of the mineral examination of the claim, only a few tons had been removed for display purposes. During 1964 some 43 tons of this rock were sold for use as a decorative facing for the Pacific Power and Light building in Roseburg. The total amount sold as of April 20, 1965, according to Dale Hoskins, is this 43 tons plus a small amount used for contrast with other building stone on a few jobs. Mr. Hoskins also stated that the selling price is \$40 per ton to contractors and \$60 per ton retail in small amounts. The cost of the building stone laid down in Roseburg is about \$17 per ton.

A reconnaissance of the general area of the claim failed to disclose any green tuff beyond the boundaries of the claim. The Oligocene-Miocene formation in which the green tuff is located is of widespread occurrence in the area.

Since the passage of Public Law 167 (84th Congress), a criterion - based on legal opinions and Department of the Interior decisions - has gradually evolved for the evaluation of the validity of stone mining claims. This criterion indicates that basically the three following considerations must be made: topographic and geologic occurrence of the stone, marketability of the stone, and use that is made of the stone. The legal basis for the first two is well established by decisions. The third is of recent vintage and is based on the interpretations by the Washington Office of the Forest Service and the Office of the General Counsel of recent decisions by the Secretary of the Interior concerning building stone. In the latter instance, use as a building stone is considered to be a common use for stone; and, on this basis, the stone is a common variety not locatable under the mining law.

Mr. Dale Hoskins, the mining claimant, stated he felt that any stone, including the Hoskins stone, that can compete effectively as a decorative building stone is of an uncommon variety and locatable under the mining law. He gave the following reasons why the Hoskins stone meets the requirements of an uncommon variety of stone:

1. The colors and color patterns of the stone are unique.
2. The stone has a high degree of workability, both in the horizontal and vertical planes. This is very important to a mason and is the determining factor in the cost of laying stone. This workability is due to planes of weakness in the deposit and to the fine-grained character of the stone.
3. The stone is used as a decorative building stone which differentiates it from common building stone that is used for structural purposes.

The primary purpose of the mineral examination was to determine if the factual data in regard to topographic and geologic occurrence, marketability, and type of use shows the deposit is either a valuable mineral deposit locatable under the mining law or a common variety of stone disposable under the Materials Act.

These three considerations are discussed separately below.

Topographic and Geologic Occurrence. The subject mining claim, as noted under "Areal Geology and Economic Geology," is located

on Oligocene-Miocene pyroclastic rocks. In particular, the subject of the location is a deposit of green tuffaceous rock which is exposed along a cliff face. The green rock contains spots of dark green and light brown which gives a variegated effect in some instances. The formation or suite of rocks in which the deposit occurs is widespread in a general area of some 30 miles by 130 miles in central-western Oregon - the area lying mostly north of the subject claim. The appended Map B, which is a copy of a portion of the Geologic Map of Western Oregon, shows the location of the claim and the distribution of the formation (designated "Tmop" on Map B). Numerous mining claims have been located on this formation for various colored building stone deposits. Several of the deposits have been worked on a minor scale. In all cases where building stone is being removed, a mineral examination has been made or is scheduled to determine the locatability of the stone. Presently, five such separate deposits have been examined; and in each case the conclusion has been that the deposit is not locatable for reasons of marketability, use, or occurrence.

The Oligocene-Miocene formation, which is the host for the stone deposits, is made up of poorly bedded tuff, welded tuff and breccia, stratified tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, conglomerate, intercalated volcanic flows, and contemporary felsic-to-mafic intrusives. The members of this formation, that have been exposed by areal and local movements and by erosion, display a wide range of physical and chemical differences. A particular stone deposit may occur locally over a distance of up to several miles in the Oligocene-Miocene formation and may or may not occur again in other places. The white, light tan, and brown-colored tuffs and breccias are the most common and may occur essentially the same in several locations. Green tuff and breccia have been found in four locations as a fine-grained, welded tuff and as a soft breccia. Various shades of pink have been found - as welded tuff, softer somewhat bedded tuff, and soft breccia. The pink rock is presently limited to three locations in the subject formation area. Some additional deposits of similar building stone will probably be found as roads are built into now inaccessible areas.

In regard to the occurrence of building stone, the upshot is that although the Oligocene-Miocene formation is of widespread occurrence, the individual deposits of usable building stone with distinct and desirable properties may be very limited in number and area.

The green tuff, which is the basis of the location of the Hoskins claim, occurs in competent and usable forms only within this claim. It is doubtful that the green variety can be demonstrated to be of widespread occurrence.

as a lode claim. This is in error, as it should be located as a stone placer; however, it is believed that this mistake is not fatal and can be corrected by amending the location. Some 43 tons of the stone have been sold as a decorative facing for buildings. The deposit displays attractive colors and color patterns of green tuffaceous stone and has excellent workability.

Geologic evidence shows that the formation in which the green tuffs are found is widespread in central-western Oregon; however, it appears that at the present time the deposit itself within this formation cannot be considered of widespread occurrence.

I believe that the marketability of the deposit has been established by showing that some 43 tons have been sold and that an appreciable profit margin is present in the selling price.

The subject building stone is believed to be used for the same decorative or architectural effect as other proven and widely sold building stone.

I conclude that the subject deposit appears not to be of widespread occurrence and is marketable as a competitive decorative building stone. In view of the fact that it is used for the same purpose as other building stone, the locatability of the deposit must be considered as doubtful. This conclusion is based on the interpretations by the Washington Office of the Forest Service and the Office of the General Counsel of recent Secretary of the Interior decisions concerning building stone, as discussed previously.

#### Recommendations

It is recommended that adverse proceedings be initiated against the subject claim on the grounds that a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit is not present on the claim, as the stone from the subject deposit is usable only for the same purpose as other building stone and consequently is not a valuable mineral deposit within the meaning of the mining law.

Date JUN - 7 1965

MILVOY M. SUCHY

MILVOY M. SUCHY, Mining Engineer

Approved:

Date JUN - 8 1965

Jack I. Groom

Acting Assistant Regional Forester

