

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M020164
RECORD TYPE..... XIM
INFORMATION SOURCE... 12
MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER

NAME..... FERNS, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)
AFFILIATION..... ODGMI
DATE..... 81 01

NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... DODSON BUTTE PROSPECTS
SYNONYM NAME..... GREEN GULCH GROUP

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

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

COUNTY..... DOUGLAS
DRAINAGE AREA..... 17100302 PACIFIC NORTHWEST
PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV..... 13 KLAMATH MTNS
LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 40

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME
1: 62500 DIXONVILLE

LATITUDE LONGITUDE
43-07-51N 123-12-39W

UTM NORTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO
4775150 482850 +10

TWP..... 028S
RANGE..... 004W
SECTION.. 18 19 20
MERIDIAN. WILLAMETTE

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT..... CU AG

OCCURRENCE(S) OR POTENTIAL PRODUCT(S):
POTENTIAL.....
OCCURRENCE..... CU AG

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 2

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:

DISSEMINATED

FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT: IRREGULAR

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA

SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND

COMMENTS(DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):

450 FT OF TUNNELS AND SEVERAL OPEN CUTS

PRODUCTION

NO PRODUCTION

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCKS..... JUR

HOST ROCK TYPES..... SERPENTINE, GABBRO

AGE OF ASSOC. IGNEOUS ROCKS.. JUR

IGNEOUS ROCK TYPES..... SERPENTINE, GABBRO

IMPORTANT DRE CONTROL/LOCUS.. CONTACT BETWEEN GABBRO AND SERPENTINE

LOCAL GEOLOGY

COMMENTS (GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY):

IRREGULAR AND SPARSELY DISTRIBUTED PARTICLES OF CHALCOPYRITE OCCUR IN METAGABBRO ALONG A CONTACT WITH SERPENTINE
SECONDARY MALACHITE AND AZURITE OCCURS IN THE SERPENTINE

GENERAL REFERENCES

- 1) RAMP, L., 1972, GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON; DDGMI BULL. 75, P. 25-27
- 2) RAMP, L. AND DOLE, H.M., 1957, GREEN GULCH GROUP; DDGMI UNPUBLISHED FILE REPORT

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland 5, Oregon

Report on investigation of the ultrabasic series that runs from Nickel Mountain to Little River (see Riddle and Roseburg folios).

On this investigation the ultrabasic masses locally known as Watson Mountain (secs. 33 & 34, T. 26 S., R. 3 W., and secs. 3, 4, 5, & 8, T. 27 S., R. 3 W.) and Red Mountain (secs. 9, 10, 16, 17, 20, & 21, T. 29 S., R. 5 W.) were traversed and the serpentine area south of Brushy Butte was visited. Samples of soil, peridotite and serpentine were taken and submitted for nickel analysis. This work was done June 16 and 18, 1951.

Watson Mountain

The soil at the summit of Watson Mountain is brownish red in color. Generally it has developed on serpentine and serpentine is found in it as residual boulders and as outcrops in place. Sometimes the serpentine areas are barren of vegetation. Most of Watson Mountain, however, is wooded. The soil in the wooded area generally is darker in color than the soil found in the barren area. This is probably due to organic material. At no place was a deep red soil found and logging roads, which run over the northern end of the mountain and make cuts several feet deep, expose none. Peridotite is found but is not as abundant as serpentine. The peridotite contains 10 to 15 percent enstatite, a minor amount of feldspar and abundant olivine. Along the Little River road typical slickensided serpentine is exposed over a distance of two to three miles. The hillsides to the north and east of Little River are barren and serpentine outcrops are common.

The mass of metagabbro that shows on the geologic map of the Roseburg Folio in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34, T. 26 S., R. 3 W., was identified as diorite in the field.

Summary

Although the summit of Watson Mountain is fairly flat and considerable soil is present, there was no garnierite found nor was a deep red soil apparent. Because of this it is thought that Watson Mountain is an unfavorable prospecting area for nickel laterite.

The following samples were taken:

Number	Location	Analytical results
LG-259 P-11325	T. 27 S., R. 3 W., sec. 4. Soil from serpentine area.	Ni: 0.231%
LG-260 P-11326	Peridotite from summit of Watson Mt. T. 27 S., R. 3 W., sec. 4	Ni: 0.251%
LG-261 P-11327	Serpentine from Little River Rd. T. 26 S., R. 3 W., sec. 34.	Ni: 0.284%

Red Mountain Area

A traverse was made through the ultrabasic area extending from the NE corner of sec. 3 over the summit area to the South Umpqua River in sec. 20, T. 29 S., R. 5 W. The ultrabasics were serpentine and peridotite. Generally the peridotite. Generally the peridotite contained 15 to 25 percent enstatite. Serpentine was the dominant rock from the summit of hill 2400 SW to the river and peridotite was dominant NE of hill 2400. Small flat areas two to three acres in extent are present in the ultrabasic area. The summits, however, are areas of outcrops with very minor soil.

Red soil was scattered over most of the area from the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10 to the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 9 in the vicinity of hill 2780 (Red Mountain). Peridotite outcrops and boulders were numerous. (This area had less soil than found at Red Flat in the upper Pistol River area of Curry County.) Although the soil was definitely red it was not the deep red of Nickel Mountain and Red Flat. Probably the soil is several feet thick in many places. Two samples (LG-266 and LG-267) of soil were taken but it is thought that they were contaminated by organic matter and may not be representative.

The soil from the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 16 southwest to the South Umpqua River is generally dark in color and is not typical of the laterite developed on peridotite. No soil samples were taken. Serpentine is the dominant rock type of this area. One sample of saxonite (LG-270) was taken.

Acid dikes several feet across outcrop somewhat discontinuously from the summit of hill 2400 to the river. These rocks are mapped as dacite in the Roseburg Folio but hand specimens looked more like aplite. The rocks are fine grained, platy, have a pinkish tinge and a sugary texture. A specimen was taken for the museum (LG-271).

In the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and just above the 1000 foot contour interval there were several small prospect pits in the serpentine and along one of the acid dikes. Chromite was piled on two of the dumps. There were only a few pounds in one pile and an estimated one to two tons in another. A sample (LG-272) was taken. Prospecting was minor but extended over 200 to 300 feet vertically and approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile laterally. Some of the prospecting was along and in the acid dikes. It is believed that the presence of chromite indicated this as being worthy of further prospecting; it is also believed that the original prospectors did not know what they were doing. This is all on private land.

Summary

Because of the easy accessibility of Red Mountain and the presence of a fairly widespread area of somewhat red soil, it is thought a few hand auger holes should be put down and samples taken, i.e. limited prospecting is warranted.

The presence of chromite should be recorded.

The area mapped as Myrtle by Diller has the appearance of the greywacke so common in the Dothan formation. One attitude was taken in bedded greywacke. It gave: strike - N 40 E, dip 60-70° NW. Diller records a dip to the southeast in this locality.

The following samples were taken:

Sample number	Location	Analytical results
LG-266 P-11332	Sec. 10, T. 29 S., R. 5 W. Soil sample.	Ni: 0.335%
LG-267 P-11333	Sec. 10, T. 29 S., R. 5 W. Soil sample.	Ni: 0.404%
LG-268 P-11334	Sec. 9, T. 29 S., R. 5 W. Peridotite.	Ni: 0.235%
LG-269 P-11335	Sec. 20, T. 29 S., R. 5 W. Serpentine.	Ni: 0.15%
LG-270 P-11336	Sec. 16, T. 29 S., R. 5 W. Saxonite	Ni: 21%
LG-271 P-11337	Sec. 21, T. 29 S., R. 5 W. Aplite dike.	(Nothing recorded museum specimen)
LG-272 P-11338	Sec. 21, T. 29 S., R. 5 W. Chromite.	Cr ₂ O ₃ : 51.89% Fe: 12.44

Serpentine south of Brushy Butte

The CopCo transmission line up Frozen Creek to the saddle in the ridge southwest of Brushy Butte was traversed to the contact with the serpentine. A sample of the serpentine was taken (LG-265) and a general reconnaissance of the area was made. No red soil was present and only minor peridotite was seen. The area is one of typical slickensided serpentine.

Number	Location	Analytical results
LG-265 P-11331	Sec. 29, T. 28 S., R. 4 W. Serpentine.	Ni: 0.28%

Report by: H. M. Dole

Reconnaissance by: H. M. Dole and L. Ramp

Date of investigation: June 16 & 18, 1951

Samples taken by Dole and Ramp in reconnaissance from 6-16-51 to 6-19-51.

Sample No.	T	Location			Area	Analyze for
		R	Sec.			
#1 (6-16-51) LG-259	27S	3W	4		Watson Mt.	Spec. for Ni.
#2 (6-16-51) LG-260	27S	3W	4		Watson Mt.	Spec. for Ni.
#3 (6-16-51) LG-261	26S	3W	34		Little River Road	Spec. for Ni
#F1 (6-17-51) LG-262	30S	8W	26		Head waters of Union Cr.	Check for forams, etc.
#1 (6-18-51) LG-263	28S	5W	25		Dodson Mt.	Au, Ag, Cu, Co?
#2 (6-18-51) LG-264	28S	5W	25		Dodson Mt.	Au, Ag, Cu, Ni
#3 (6-18-51) LG-265	28S	4W	29		Dodson Mt.	Spec. for Ni
#4 (6-18-51) LG-266	29S	5W	10		Red Mt.	Spec. for Ni
#5 (6-18-51) LG-267	29S	5W	10		Red Mt.	Spec. for Ni
#6 (6-18-51) LG-268	29S	5W	9		Red Mt.	Spec. for Ni
#7 (6-18-51) LG-269	29S	5W	20		Red Mt.	Spec. for Ni
#8 (6-18-51) LG-270	29S	5W	16		Red Mt.	Spec. for Ni
#9 (6-18-51) LG-271	29S	5W	21		Red Mt.	Museum sample-dacite? also spec. ident.
#10 (6-18-51) LG-272	29S	5W	21		Red Mt.	Cr, Fe
#1 (6-19-51) LG-273	30S	6W	17		Nickel Mt.	Ni

STATE OF OREGON DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
1069 State Office Building - Portland, Oregon 97201

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE INFORMATION

The State law governing free analysis of samples sent to State Assay Laboratories requires that certain information be furnished the laboratory regarding samples sent for assay or identification. A copy of the law will be found on the back of this blank. Please fill in the information requested completely, and submit it along with your sample. Keep a copy of the information on each sample for your own reference.

Len Ramp
P.O. Box 417
Grants Pass, Oregon

Please print your name and address in space above

Date sample is sent:

7/24/67

Name of claim sampled:

Green Gulch Group

Name of property owners Dr. Lenci

Are you hiring labor? _____ Are you milling or shipping ore? _____

Location of property or source of sample. (If legal description is not known, give location with reference to known geographical point.)

County Douglas Mining district Umpqua (unclassified)

Township 28 S. Range 4 W Section 18 Quarter section SE

How far from passable road and name of road 1/3 mile Brushy Butte Rd.

Channel (length) Grab Assay for Description

Sample No. 1 18" Au, Ag, Cu across vein in large cut above Pan

Sample No. 2 x Au, Ag, Cu discovery cut Green Gulch claim

(Samples for assay should be at least 1 lb. in weight; clay samples for ceramic testing at least 5 lbs.) IMPORTANT: A vein sample should be taken in an even channel across the vein from wall to wall. Location of sample in the workings, together with the width measured, should be recorded.

(Signed) Len Ramp

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description #1 - Mineralized zone in serpentine largely limonite gossan with some malachite

#2 - Sheared altered serpentine-greenstone contact rock with some malachite on shears.

Sample Number	GOLD		SILVER		COPPER			
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value	Cu			
ABG-122 P-32044	Trace	--	Trace	--	7.90%	--	--	--
ABG-123 P-32045	Trace	--	0.20	\$0.25	1.45%	--	--	--

Report on investigation of copper prospects in the Brushy Butte-Dodson Mountain area, Roseburg quadrangle, Douglas County.

This report is to supplement the investigation of January 14, 1951 made by F. W. Libbey and H. M. Dole. In the January investigation the prospect near the middle of the section line common to secs. 18 and 19, T. 28 S., R. 4 W., was visited. In this investigation the prospect in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25, T. 28 S., R. 5 W., was visited and the area of the prospects noted in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 29 and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30, T. 28 S., R. 4 W., was explored. These prospects were not found. An attempt was made to find the prospect in the north central part of sec. 30 near the section line common to secs. 19 and 30, T. 28 S., R. 4 W., but failed. It is believed that the topographic map is incorrect in this area.

The prospect found was in the SW hillside approximately 30 feet above the west fork of the west fork of Frozen Creek. The tunnel was in massive diorite that had pyrite disseminated through it. The pyrite was plentiful not only in the walls of the drift but also in the diorite on either side of the drift. It occurs in cubes and irregular masses up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and shows very little oxidation. The diorite is somewhat platy as a result of joining. The main joint plane strikes N 60 E and dips 15° NE. There was no apparent reason for putting the drift where it was, i.e. there was no vein, fracture, or other indication of mineralization different from rock on either side of it. No copper staining was found. The tunnel was not mapped as it was deemed unsafe for entry. From the size of the dump it was estimated that it was approximately 150 feet long.

Investigation in the area of the other prospects indicated the following geologic relations for this region:

The lower Frozen Creek area is badly weathered granodiorite. Weathering has progressed to about the same stage as in the rock in the vicinity of Grants Pass. Several quarries are present and most of the local roads have been covered with material obtained from them. It is estimated that this intrusive outcrops over at least 4 square miles. Greywacke and shale of the same character that is found in the Dothan formation is found northwest of the granodiorite. One attitude showed the greywacke to be striking N 30 E and dipping S 70 E. The diorite in which the prospects are found is northwest of the greywacke. The diorite is a dark-colored, medium-grained, very tough rock. It is at least $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide. Whether or not it is a dike could not be determined but it is thought that it is. Northwest of the diorite, greywacke is sometimes found but generally the diorite is in contact with the serpentine-peridotite mass that trends from Nickel Mountain to Brushy Butte.

Summary

It is believed that the prospects of the upper Frozen Creek area are in a diorite dike that has been intruded along the margin of the ultrabasic mass and that they have no relation to the ultrabasic in regards to mineralization. No chalcopyrite or copper staining was noted in the diorite and so it is thought

that the copper content of the diorite is very low - if any. Further geologic work is not contemplated.

The following samples were taken:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Analytical results</u>
LG-263 P-11329	Grab sample from portal of tunnel, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 28 S., R. 5 W.	Ni - 0.01; Co - 0.00 Cu - 0.05; Au, Ag - ni
LG-264 P-11330	Grab sample from oxidized portion of dump of above tunnel.	Ni - 0.01; Au - nil Ag - trace

Report by: H. M. Dole

Investigation by: L. Ramp and H. M. Dole

Date of investigation: June 17, 1951

from Geologic Atlas of the
United States
Folio on Roseburg, Oregon
J.S. Diller, December 1898

COPPER

" Near Dodson Butte there has been much prospecting for copper within the last few years. It occurs in irregular and rather sparsely distributed particles of various sizes, scattered through the serpentine and metagabbro at a number of localities, in the form of the carbonates and sulphide. That in the serpentine is almost wholly in the form of the green or blue carbonates, malachite and azurite, with traces of the sulphide, chalcopyrite, whereas in the metagabbro, lower down upon the slope of the ridge, where a larger amount of surface material has been removed, the ore is almost wholly in the form of chalcopyrite, associated frequently with pyrite. It occurs in the metagabbro of that region only a short distance from the contact with the serpentine, and impregnates the rock in belts. Several tunnels over a hundred feet in length have been run through this mass toward the serpentine, but when visited, in October, 1897, the contact had not yet been reached. Analyses of samples of the ore, representing approximately an average of the material in the mineralized belts then in view, show 2.53 per cent of copper for the 200-foot tunnel of the Black Republican mine and 5.78 per cent of copper for the open cut of the Yankee Boy. "

*See also Green Gulch Group
unpqua unclassified Dist G.P. Files*

7-19-67

with Dr Lenci to Brushy
B.H. area

5 claims located
Oct 66 to April 67
in sec's 18 & 19

called Green Gulch mine

claim #s, 2, 3, 4

Tunnel in SE 1/4 sec 18
T 28 S R 4 W is about
250' long called

Panama Tunnel

not claimed by Lenci

See part
page next

zerox Miller Econ
Geol Map Brushy-Dodson
Butte area, and send to
Dr Lenci

Open cut area above tunnel
just east of Power line
Elev. 2480

cut about 100' dia shallow
dozer benched exposes
narrow iron-stained cu-bearing
zone / 18" thick pinches
out strike N 20° E, dip
(? 50° SE ?)

Take Sample 1-7-19-67

Out Ridge to NE

To discovery cut Green Gulch Mine
claim on Ridge about 100 yds
(250') S. of saddle SE 1/4 sec 15

Take grab sample 2-7-19-67

from contact serpentine and
siliceous fine grained greenstone
or metasediment (?)