

Douglas County - General Statement

Geography: Douglas County is bounded on the north by Paul County, on the east by Klamath County on the south by Jackson Josephine and Curry, and on the west by Coos County and the Pacific Ocean.

The county is drained almost entirely by the Umpqua river and its many branches. Small areas are drained by the upper Coos river Rogue river and Willamette rivers.

The area of the county is 4,922 square miles, its ^{maximum} width north to south 72 miles and its length east and west 100 miles. It extends from the summit of the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Its shore line is only three townships wide.

The valleys are comparatively narrow and from these valleys rise rolling hills and mountains in narrow ridges. The eastern and western portions are mountainous. From the Pacific Ocean 1500 to 3500 ft high, in the eastern part 3500 to 9000 ft. There is much timber below 5000 ft and above the land is bare and rocky containing snow and ^{in favored places} ice throughout the summer. About 5 percent of the land is cultivated and about 30 percent has commercial timber upon it.

Transportation: The Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the county in the central part and a branch line to Coos Bay passes through the county along the coast. The Pacific Highway passes through the central part and the coast highway near the ocean and a state highway

MEMORANDUM

TO: Messrs. S.J. Hatch (2 copies)
J.L. Stafford
R.L. Whitley

FROM: R.C. Parker

SUBJECT: **Prospects in Douglas County, Oregon**

1. Mineralized sandstone in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, T 25 S, R 4 W
2. Alteration in S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 34, T 22 S, R 4 W

DATE: April 29, 1989

1. Mineralized sandstone in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, T 25 S, R 4 W

An area in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, T 25 S, R 4 W, that is supposed to include an outcrop of "mineralized sandstone" was the subject of a two day field examination begun on February 27 and concluded on April 5. This occurrence, mapped by Brown and Waters in 1942^{1/} and noted in my Oregon report on page 6, is about one half mile due west of the now inactive Bonanza Mine, largest and most productive of several important mercury mines in the state of Oregon. My reason for wanting to examine and sample this outcrop was to determine if the mineralization (which was not described by Brown and Waters) included gold and/or any of several "pathfinder" elements commonly associated with it.

The first day of the examination was devoted to a lengthy and fairly difficult ground traverse for purposes of orientation and familiarization with the area. During the course of this traverse, made in a counterclockwise direction from a point on the Foster Creek road and shown on Figure 1, I collected three stream sediment samples from an easterly flowing tributary of this creek at points A, B and C. Iron-rich sandstone was encountered as float on the south side of the tributary, about midway up the north facing slope and corresponding in position (as near as can be determined from the planimetric map they used as a base) with that mapped by Brown and Waters. Not surprisingly, analytical results for the sediment samples at locations A and B correctly "pointed" to this mineralization since both contained high values in Hg, whereas the sample from location C did not. A second day of field work involved climbing the north facing slope all the way to the ridge top and then, after ascertaining that there did not appear to be any comparable mineralization on the south side, making a long zigzag back down across the mineralized area.

Unfortunately, it was not possible in the very limited time available for a reconnaissance examination to determine the extent and distribution of the hematitic and limonitic sandstone that surely is the "mineralization" that must have been observed by Brown and Waters nearly half a century

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ago. So far as I could determine, however, there is no continuous outcrop of it, only scattered small outcrops and associated float along the north facing slope. Several samples of this material yielded results that I really would have to regard as inconclusive, though probably of not much economic significance since only one of them (92596) contained a detectable amount of gold. On the other hand, moderately anomalous Sb values were reported for two samples (92598 and 92600) and three of the samples (92597, 8 and 9) contained similarly elevated Hg values.

It is my opinion that the mineralization in Section 17 probably corresponds closely to that reported at the Longbrake prospect, located about one half mile to the south, where, according to Brooks ^{2/}, "little evidence of cinnabar mineralization was observed, although thin, irregularly distributed iron ribs are plentiful and the sandstone is locally softened and iron stained". Brooks also noted that the prospect was developed by a 360-foot crosscut adit, though "nothing of recognizable significance was encountered". That may well be because the mineralization at both the Longbrake and in Section 17 is spatially related to weak, barely discernible fractures in the sandstone that served as conduits for the same hydrothermal solutions that are supposed to have been the source of the ore bodies at the Bonanza Mine. While an abundance of such fractures could, of course, provide some of the rock preparation needed for the development of an economically important ore body, the apparent absence of one at the Longbrake would, in itself, tend to discourage further exploration of similar iron mineralization in Section 17. The fact that gold has not been reported in the Bonanza ores also has decidedly negative implications since it would be hard to conceive of a new mercury deposit being of any interest either now or in the future. For these reasons, then, no further work is recommended.

2. Alteration in S₂¹ of Section 34, T 22 S, R 4 W

An area of hydrothermally altered basalt flows mapped by Hoover ^{3/} was noted in my Oregon report on page 7. Though most of this alteration evidently is in Section 3, T 23 S, R 4 W, it overlaps into Champion owned land in the south central part of Section 34, T 22 S, R 4 W, as shown on Figure 2. This alteration is thought to be similar to that associated with mercury mineralization at the nearby Black Butte Mine in Lane County. For this reason, I suggested a brief examination of the area in spite of the fact that it apparently has not been prospected.

A good part of a day was spent on April 6 getting acquainted with this area, and more time could have been spent on the property were it not for the fact that it is 142 miles from Cave Junction. It is accessible, though only on foot, via several ancient and mostly overgrown logging roads that

April 29, 1989

originate in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34 on the south side of the Bennet Creek road. However, thanks to an industrious beaver colony and virtually impenetrable blackberry thickets along the creek, access to this road network is not easy and probably would not be possible during the "green season" without first clearing a trail through the brambles.

In view of the time constraints involved, I decided that a reasonable and quick means of determining a level of interest in this property would require nothing more than the collection of stream sediment samples at the locations shown on Figure 2. Assuming that the area mapped as "altered" contains any anomalous concentrations of gold "pathfinder" elements, one would suppose that the values reported for sample No. 92601 and, possibly, 602, would be elevated in comparison to those for sample Nos. 92603 and 4. If so, the next logical step would be to continue sampling upstream from 92601. However, nothing out of the ordinary was found in any of the samples, even though all four of them were exceptionally good ones composed almost entirely of silt.

In addition to the four sediment samples, two grab samples of rock thought to be from dikes also were submitted for analysis, with equally negative results. Unfortunately, I wasn't able, in one day, to walk the middle logging road into the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ where the alteration is supposed to occur. This probably should be done sometime, but since the stream sediment sampling (an exploration technique in which I have always had a lot of faith) revealed nothing unusual, I doubt that additional time on the property would be apt to provide much encouragement. Also, outcrops appear to be few and far between and limited to those that were created during the construction of the logging roads, and even those have sloughed and are unsuitable for sampling.

- 1/ Brown, R.E., and Waters, A.C., 1951, Quicksilver deposits of the Bonanza - Nonpareil district, Douglas County, Oregon: USGS Bulletin 955-F, 26 p.
- 2/ Brooks, Howard C., 1963, Quicksilver in Oregon: Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Bulletin 55, p 51 (included with this memorandum)
- 3/ Hoover, Linn, 1963, Geology of the Anlauf and Drain quadrangles, Douglas County, Oregon: USGS Bulletin 1122-D, 62 p.

in Adit 5N at the North Nonpareil mine lay along the intersection between the Crag fault and a bedding plane shear and thus pitched to the southeast at a low angle.

The shale-sandstone contact which played such an important role in the localization of the Bonanza mine ore bodies was not explored prior to the U.S. Bureau of Mines' exploration project in 1944, either because of ignorance of its existence or because of its unfavorable location under a heavy mantle of landslide debris near the base of the ridge. The drilling in 1944 explored the areas at the intersection of the Nonpareil and Crag faults with the shale-sandstone contact, but results were not favorable. In 1956 and 1957 a 270-foot-long crosscut adit driven by Bonanza Mines, Inc., penetrated the projected intersection of the Crag fault with the shale-sandstone contact but failed to disclose any appreciable amount of mineralization.

BUTTE PROSPECTS

Location: Sec. 26, T. 24 S., R. 4 W., about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of the Nonpareil mine.

Owner: Giles Hunt.

Production: None.

General description: The prospects were discovered many years ago. Wells and Waters (1934, p. 38) state: "The principal tunnel has caved, but material collected from the dump is a broken and brecciated tuffaceous sandstone cemented by iron ribs. A short tunnel nearby exposes the same rock in place. No cinnabar was seen. The zone of altered rock in which the prospects are located is little more than 100 yards wide, but it is nearly a mile long." Brown and Waters (1951, p. 249) report that the shale and siltstone member of the Umpqua Formation appears either to have become sandier or to have thinned, as rocks stratigraphically higher than the shale-siltstone member are closer to the mineralized zone than at the Bonanza or Nonpareil mines.

Longbrake Prospect

Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, T. 25 S., R. 4 W., on the east slope near the crest of the ridge about three-quarters of a mile southwest of the Bonanza mine.

Owner: The property consists of 80 acres. The surface rights are owned by Darrell C. Longbrake, Sutherland, and the mineral rights are owned by Douglas County.

Production: None.

Development: The prospect is developed by a 360-foot crosscut adit and a small opencut. Most of the work was done in 1956 by Darrell Longbrake, Lawrence Longbrake, Floyd Norris, Ike Norris, Don Norris, and Gale Norris.

Geology: The prospect is on the southwest extension of the mineralized belt which includes the Bonanza mine. The rocks consist of well-bedded sandstone containing thin interbeds of shale. The beds strike roughly N. 25° E. and dip 35° to 40° SE. In the opencut a fault crossing the beds at almost right angles records at least 4 feet of vertical movement. Little evidence of cinnabar mineralization was observed, although thin, irregularly distributed iron ribs are plentiful and the sandstone is locally softened and iron stained. A sample of the altered sandstone from the opencut assayed a trace of mercury. The adit was driven to meet this weakly mineralized zone about 180 feet below the level of the opencut. Nothing of recognizable significance was encountered.

SUTHERLAND PROSPECT

Location: Sec. 30, T. 25 S., R. 4 W., at the west end of the mineralized zone and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of the Bonanza mine.

Owner: Unknown.

Production: None.

General description: The prospect was not visited by the writer as little or no work has been done since it was inspected by Wells and Waters (1934, p. 41), who report: "The Sutherland prospect is developed by a

REPORT: V89-00952.0

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Mo PPM	Sb PPM	Te PPM	Hg PPB
T1 92593		<5	<0.5	37	3	<5	<10	1300
T1 92594		<5	<0.5	32	2	<5	<10	1400
T1 92595		<5	<0.5	15	2	<5	<10	170
R2 92596		21	<0.5	<5	3	<5	<10	120
R2 92597		<5	<0.5	24	4	<5	<10	235

Location and description

92593	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T 25 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 1); stream sediment sample
92594	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T 25 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 1); stream sediment sample
92595	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T 25 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 1); stream sediment sample
92596	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T 25 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 1); grab sample of Umpqua ss float w/abundant ($\pm 40\%$) hematite; from area near top of "blowdown" on north side of ridge
92597	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T 25 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 1); grab sample of Umpqua ss float w/abundant (30 - 40%) hematite and limonite; from area near top of "blowdown" on north side of ridge

REPORT: V89-01539.0

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Mo PPM	Sb PPM	Tl PPM	Hg PPB
T1 92601		<5	<0.5	21	<1	<5	<1	60
T1 92602		<5	<0.5	36	<1	<5	<1	40
T1 92603		<5	0.5	13	<1	<5	<1	70
T1 92604		<5	0.7	18	<1	<5	<1	55
R2 92598		<5	0.6	37	2	26	<1	370

R2 92599		<5	<0.5	32	1	<5	<1	210
R2 92600		<5	<0.5	55	<1	28	<1	70
R2 92605		<5	<0.5	9	1	<5	<1	25
R2 92606		<5	<0.5	10	<1	<5	<1	25

Location and description

92601	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T 22 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 2); stream sediment sample
92602	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T 22 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 2); stream sediment sample
92603	SE$\frac{1}{4}$SW$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T 22 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 2); stream sediment sample
92604	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T 22 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 2); stream sediment sample
92598	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T 25 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 1); 2" limonitic ss along old road cut on south side of ridge about 50' from end of road
92599	S$\frac{1}{2}$SE$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T 25 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 1); grab sample of Fe-stained Umpqua ss just below ridge top on north side of ridge
92600	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T 25 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 1); grab sample of Fe-stained Umpqua ss w/some massive hematite; from area near top of "blowdown" on north side of ridge
92605	SW$\frac{1}{4}$SW$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T 22 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 2); grab sample of diorite(?) dike cutting tan Umpqua basalt (sample includes some of each); from cut along old logging road a short distance south of old donkey engine foundation
92606	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T 22 S, R 4 W (see Fig. 2); grab sample of lamprophyre float containing large pyroxene phenos

PROJECT NAME:

MCCULLOUGH CREEK

OWNER(S): BOISE CASCADE (VENTURER, OPERATOR)
EXXON MINERALS (VENTURER)

METAL(S): GOLD
SILVER
COPPER
ZINC

EXPL. STATUS: EXPLORATION
ACTIVITY STATUS: ACTIVE

MINESEARCH #: 102567

MOST RECENT SOURCE: APRIL 1985

LOCATION

STATE: OREGON
COUNTY: DOUGLAS
TOWN: GLENDALE

THE PROPERTY IS IN SEC 30 AND 31, T32S, R6W, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

WORK HISTORY

1978: EXXON BEGAN EXPLORATION.
1984: BOISE CASCADE JOINT-VENTURED THE PROJECT. SOME DD, SOIL
GEOCHEMISTRY, AND GEOPHYSICAL WORK WAS DONE. (OG 4/85)

GEOLOGY REPORT

GENESIS 1: VOLCANOGENIC (EXHALATIVE)
HOST-ROCK: FELSIC VOLCANIC
LITH-UNIT: ROGUE FORMATION

Notice of Public Hearing

Lost Dutchman Mining Association

Applicant: George Massie, President

Address: P.O. Box 1305

Fallbrook, CA 92028

Request: Conditional Use Permits

(1) for a mineral removal and (2) for campground

(File No. 85-123)

Present Zoning: (TR) Timberland Resource

Plan Designation: Timberland

Location: On the southeast side of a private road

Lee's Creek Road approximately 3 miles north of

its intersection with North Myrtle Road County
Road Number 15.

Property Description: 2400 tax lot(s) 28S township 4W range 15 sec.

9946.01

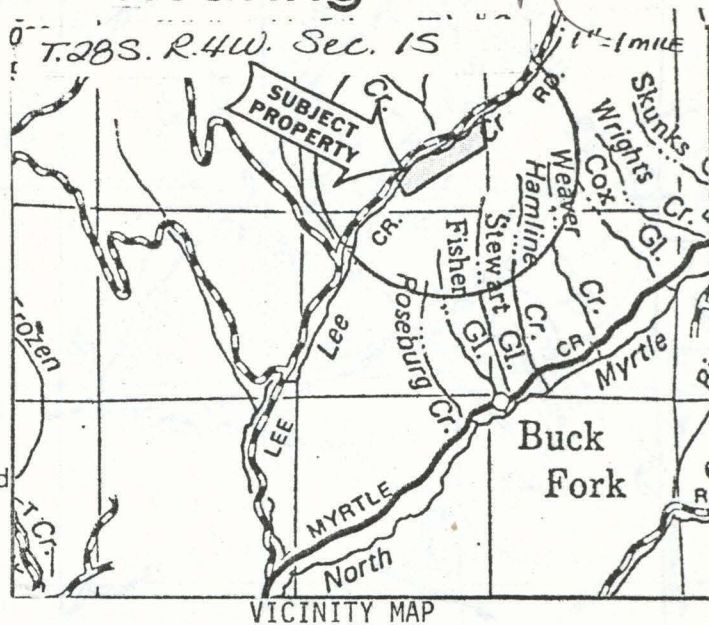
tax account numbers

Explanation of proposal: The applicant is requesting approval of two Conditional Use Permits to allow association members to establish a 30 space campground and to pursue mineral removal (recreational mining) on a 37.57 acre parcel in the TR Zone (Sections 3.2.100.2 and 3.2.100.4 Douglas County Land Use and Development Ordinance).

A PUBLIC HEARING WILL BE HELD ON THE ABOVE DESCRIBED APPLICATION

DATE OF HEARING: Thursday, August 15, 1985 at 7:30 p.m.

PLACE: Room 216, Douglas County Courthouse, Roseburg, Oregon



VICINITY MAP

ONLY PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING HAVE A RIGHT TO APPEAR AND BE HEARD AT THE PUBLIC HEARING.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS OR ENTITIES MAY BECOME PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING:

- OWNERS OF PROPERTY WITHIN 250 FT. OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.
- THE PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE AREA.
- PUBLIC DISTRICTS WITHIN WHOSE BOUNDARIES THE SUBJECT PROPERTY LIES.
- CITIES WITHIN WHOSE RECOGNIZED URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY THE SUBJECT PROPERTY LIES.
- ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY WHO IS SPECIALLY, PERSONALLY, OR ADVERSELY AFFECTED IN THE SUBJECT MATTER.

IN ORDER TO QUALIFY AS A PARTY YOU MUST FILE WITH THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF SUPPORT OR OPPOSITION TO THE SUBJECT APPLICATION AND YOUR STATEMENT MUST CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- (1) NAME OF APPLICANT AND TYPE OF REQUEST.
- (2) YOUR NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.
- (3) HOW YOU QUALIFY AS A PARTY.
- (4) A BRIEF STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING THE REQUEST.
- (5) WHETHER OR NOT YOU WISH TO APPEAR AND BE HEARD AT THE HEARING.

RECEIVED PTLD
JUL 30 1985

DEPT. OF GEOLOGY
& MINERAL INDUS.

Written statements must be filed with the Douglas County Planning Department, 205 S.E. Jackson Roseburg, Oregon, 97470. No later than 5:00 P.M. on Wednesday, August 7, 1985

Planning Department Representative for this matter is: Betty L. Mack 672-3311, X289.

Your local Planning Advisory Committee has also received notice of this Hearing and may wish to submit a recommendation. If you wish to discuss this matter with the Committee, contact: Rosie Hanson, Chairman, Myrtle Creek-Tri City Planning Advisory Committee, at 863-4327.

A more detailed map of the subject property is printed on the back of this page.



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
COURTHOUSE . . ROSEBURG, OREGON 97470

Douglas County, named for Senator Stephen A. Douglas, is the fifth largest county in the state, with an area of 5,089 square miles, or 3,256,960 acres. Its 1960 population was 68,458 - an increase of 25% in the ten years since the former census. The 1969 census is 74,150. The net assessed valuation of \$732,820,779 in 1969 makes Douglas County sixth in 36 counties of Oregon.

AGRICULTURE: Douglas County has 1,922 farms totaling 528,304 acres and averaging 275 acres. Douglas County leads the state in sheep raising, with over 105,000 head raised each year. Cattle number around 37,000 head, with 2,700 dairy cattle and 34,300 beef cattle. Poultry raising includes both commercial egg flocks of approximately 80,000 chickens and about 20,000 turkeys. A large variety of commercial crops are raised including green beans, barley, prunes, pears, walnuts, filberts, cauliflower, cantelopes, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, and other horticultural crops. Good agricultural potential exists in the raising of vegetable and other seed crops and wine grapes.

TIMBER LANDS: There are approximately 1,733,400 acres of government owned timber land in the county (BLM, Forest Service and State), and approximately 1,187,000 acres of privately owned timber land. 90% of the county is timber land, with large stands of virgin timber. Douglas fir, pine, true fir, cedar and hemlock are the principal species; however, large quantities of hard woods in the form of oak, madrona, maple and "myrtlewood" are also found.

WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY: There are approximately 28 sawmills, 12 integrated plywood plants, 8 veneer plants, 2 chip board plants, and a pulp and paper plant in the county plus a number of plants manufacturing such products as mouldings, shingles, shakes, veneer boxes, box stock, pencil stock, poles and pilings, lath, arrow shaftes, and wood novelty items. These industries employ about 7,000 persons, with an annual payroll of \$39,000,000.

OTHER INDUSTRY: Manufacture of plastics, mobile homes, dairy products, cheese, logging machinery, sawmill machinery, barges, etc. are county-wide industries. A 100-acre industrial park in the Green district has been developed. Large industrial sites exist at Reedsport, Yoncalla, Sutherlin, Riddle and Glendale.

MINING: The Hanna Company nickel mine at Riddle is the only nickel mine and smelter in the United States. The Bonanza Mine near Sutherlin (closed) was the second ranking quicksilver source in the United States. Douglas County is also one of the few commercial sources of chromite, and quantities of copper, coal, sulphur, gold, silver, limestone and zinc exist.

RECREATION: A combination of the Cascade mountains and Coast range, the Umpqua and Smith rivers, Diamond Lake and other lakes, and 29 miles of seashore offer a variety of recreational opportunity. Salmon Harbor (Winchester Bay), salmon fishery and charter boat center, is at the mouth of the Umpqua River. The County Park Department now has 54 parks covering 1,068 acres. This is supplemented by 15 state parks; 48 Forest Service, 16 BLM, and 6 private recreation sites; 2 ski areas; 5 golf courses; together with the Dunes National Seashore Park (proposed), and nearby Crater Lake National Park.

POWER DEVELOPMENT: Power is obtained from 9 hydro and 2 steam power plants located in the county, with a capacity of 230,500 KW.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS: The Douglas County highway network consists of 87.59 miles of interstate highway, 253.92 miles of state highway, and 1,054 miles of county roads. The county maintains 600 miles of hard surfaced highways, 454 miles of graveled roads, 304 bridges, and 3 of the county's 7 covered bridges.

SCHOOLS: 91.7% of all taxes levied in 1968 went to the support of the county's 14 high schools, 50 elementary schools, and Umpqua Community College (Winchester). The coastal section is served by Southwest Oregon College (Empire, Coos County). This education system is supplemented by 1 Catholic elementary school, 5 Seventh Day Adventist elementary schools, and 2 parochial high schools (Canyonville Bible Academy and Milo Academy).

COMMUNICATIONS: Douglas County is served by 1 television station, 4 radio stations, 1 daily newspaper and 4 weekly newspapers.

CITIES: (Date of incorporation and population): Canyonville, 1901 (970); Drain, 1907 (1,000); Elkton, 1948 (155); Glendale, 1901 (730); Myrtle Creek, 1903 (2,740); Oakland, 1873 (825); Reedsport, 1919 (4,300); Riddle, 1893 (1,117); Roseburg, 1872 (15,200); Sutherlin, 1911 (3,000); Winston, 1953 (2,500); and Yoncalla, 1903 (670).

COUNTY SEAT: Roseburg, "Timber Capital of the Nation", was founded by Aaron Rose in 1851. Average rainfall, approximately 30.5 inches. Lowest wind velocity in the nation, averaging 3.5 mph. Served by Air-West Airlines, Greyhound and Continental Trailways bus lines, Southern Pacific Railroad, and motor truck lines. Home of the County Fair Grounds and the Veterans Administration Hospital.

EARLY HISTORY:

1578--Sir Francis Drake lands near mouth of Umpqua River.

1603--Aguila enters and charts Umpqua River.

1732--Spanish ship reaches site of Scottsburg.

1821--Northwest company builds McKay's fort at Umpqua.

1827--Jedediah Smith visits Umpqua area and Smith River named.

1846-- Jesse Applegate establishes Southern Oregon Immigrant Road.

1848--Joseph Lane, 1st governor of Oregon Territory.

1850--Scottsburg founded; becomes supply point for gold fields. Winchester, Umpqua City (near Gardiner) and Elkton also come into existence.

1851--Umpqua County created--includes much of southwestern Oregon; County seat, Elkton.

1852--Douglas County created out of Umpqua County; County seat, Winchester.

1854--County seat moved to Deer Creek (Roseburg).

1861--Flood wipes out Scottsburg.

1872--Ben Holliday's O&C Railroad reaches Roseburg. (State & local libraries may be consulted for further history of the county).















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24

Fig. ~~24~~ ²⁴ ~~24~~ One of the surface cuts at the "Snowbird" building stone

The "Snowbird" building stone quarry in the eastern part of the county.

Fig. Varied colored partially silicified tuffs suitable for building stone are widespread in the Western Cascade volcanics of ^{the} eastern part of Douglas County. Rhyolite tuffs have been quarried in the "Snowbird" and Quartz Mt. area. At this quarry rhyolite tuff with iron staining patterned iron staining has been quarried for use in the Roseburg area.



0mt

Possible photo for 17-b ^{showing Angel basalt}
showing deeper bench ^{from quarry facing SW}
quarry location W. edge sec 15, T26S, R. 5W. - 3 miles east of
Wilbur

Douglas Co

No Name

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Job No. 456

Claimants:

Earl E. Wood
Rt. 1, Box 808
Trail, Oregon 97541

Blanche Zimmerman
Elk Creek Road
Trail, Oregon 97541

Alva Renfro, c/o Earl E. Wood
Ray Spencer, " " "
Lottie Spencer, " " "
V. N. Poole, " " "
Elsie Poole, " " "

Ira B. Poole
Canyonville, Oregon 97417

Reason for Examination:

Claimants desire road to claim area.

Subject:

Validity of mining claims.

Lands Involved:

Portions of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, T. 29 S., R. 3 E., W.M., Gaspus and Rogue River National Forests, Douglas County, Oregon.

Land Status:

National Forest land open to mineral entry.

Location Data:

See page 2.

Mining District:

Hole-in-the-Ground (unorganized)

Mining Engineer and Date of Examination:

Colver F. Anderson
August 29, 1967

Accompanied by:

Earl E. Wood, claimant

LOCATION DATA

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Date of Location</u>	<u>Recordation</u>		<u>Claimant</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Type</u>
		<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>			
Alva Renfro	8-20-35	11	31	Alva Renfro	20	Placer
Ira B. Poole	"	"	"	Ira B. Poole	20	"
Mrs. Faye Wood	"	"	"	Mrs. Faye Wood	20	"
Blanche Zimmerlee	"	"	"	Blanche Zimmerlee	20	"
Lottie Spencer	"	"	32	Lottie Spencer	20	"
Ray Spencer	"	"	"	Ray Spencer	20	"
V. N. Poole	"	"	"	V. N. Poole	20	"
Elsie Poole	"	"	"	Elsie Poole	20	"
Earl E. Wood	"	"	"	Earl E. Wood	20	"
Earl E. Wood et al	"	"	"	All of above claimants	160	"

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Property</u>
Q.C.D.	Hattie L. Renkin	Earl Wood	C.4	99	6-9-30	Claims 1 & 2
Q.C.D.	T. J. Cosover	" "	C.4	103	12-8-30	Claims 1 & 2
Q.C.D.	Mrs. S. E. Smith	" "	C.4	103	12-29-31	Claims 1 & 2

ABSTRACT

The subject claims are in the Hole-in-the-Ground area approximately 15 miles from Union Creek to Loggile Road north of the Foster Creek Road on the Diamond Lake route.

The rounded ridge top has a good stand of conifer timber. The much steeper north side of the ridge is tree covered.

The area is part of the Cascade volcanics. The sulphur veins are within a fault zone which has a rhyolite country rock. Extensive alteration suggests that the rock is rhyolite tuff.

Hydrothermal solutions in the pyritized fault zone may have caused rapid oxidation and sulphur was deposited as the iron changed to oxide minerals.

There is a renewed interest in this long known deposit due to the rapidly increasing price of sulphur and the approach of road systems. The strength of the fault zone and the amount of sulphur readily found make the claims worthy of further exploration in an endeavor to make discoveries.

A minimum standard road will enable claimants to bring a drill rig to the site for a test of the veins in depth. The road can readily be built where the natural beauty of Hole-in-the-Ground will not be marred.

Location and Topography

The mineral zone is essentially at the head of Castle Rock Creek which drains into the Umpqua River. This area is about 3 miles due east of Fish Lake on the Umpqua Forest. The claims cross the divide into Rogue River drainage. The north side of the ridge is much steeper than the south. The broad rounded ridgetop is well covered by conifer timber.

Surface Values

The immediate claim area is heavily timbered with old growth and second growth timber. Water is available toward the crest of the ridge and could supply picnic facilities.

Areal Geology

The ridge is part of the Western Cascade andesite lava flows. The claims are in an area of rhyolite volcanics.

Economic Geology

The only recognized valuable mineral in the area is native sulphur. Reports are prevalent that several deposits occur in the vicinity. The proximity of several mineralized areas could provide the volume of sulphur necessary for a beneficiation plant. No mill for handling sulphur is justified at present. A drilling program to test the main sulphur-bearing zone is essential. The indications are that a small tonnage will be found.

The main shear zone is thoroughly impregnated with pyrite. Oxidation conditions have been ideal for the production of sulphur. The free sulphur will not be found below the zone of oxidation. The depth of oxidation is unknown at present.

History and Production

The two original claims located in 1904 have had the most mining work and are the ones decided to Earl Wood in 1930. After this time several hundred pounds of sulphur may have been sacked by Mr. Wood, but not marketed. The nearest road was several miles away.

Pertinent Information

Another group located 18 lode claims over and around the original claims in 1933. The Wood group located additional claims covering about the same ground in 1936. Both parties filed annual affidavits as appropriate (labor or suspension) in succeeding years. The Snyder group apparently lost interest in the claims by 1943. Mr. Wood's chain of evidence of ownership is complete from at least that date forward to the present.

Occupancy

There are no buildings of any kind within the claim limits.

Discovery

The best known sulphur zone is the original one found about the turn of the century. At that time sulphur had high value but transportation was difficult from this location. Since the early 1900's sulphur prices declined markedly until last year when shortage of supply developed.

The world price has risen to about \$40 (at the end of 1967) and roads to the Cove Sulphur area are reasonably close. These two factors--plus the apparent strength of the fault zone in which sulphur occurs--provide the incentive to explore these deposits at the present time.

The altered fault zone is about 12 feet wide. Exploration so far indicates that the principal sulphur zone is about 3 feet from the hanging wall and has a maximum thickness of 13 inches. There has been no deep penetration of the fault zone because of the alteration within the zone and the presence of water. Picture 1 shows a view of a caved adit with a small hole showing much sulphur to the right of exposed mine timbers. Many small and medium pieces of sulphur in blue clay containing much iron pyrite are found in this area. The cut in the background is near the hanging wall of the fault zone and shows small amounts of sulphur. Picture 2 is a view southerly and upstream showing a sloughed cut where the best lens of sulphur had been exposed and several sacks of the mineral had been collected. Small pieces of sulphur can still be found on the hillside from an excessive blast in the bank.

The sulphur pieces found in place or on the hillside are quite pure. Many pieces are associated with fine pyrite. The fault seems to be a pyrite vein oxidizing to native sulphur and oxides of iron. The attitude of the main sulphur occurrence would indicate some fumarolic action but there is no good evidence this close to the surface.

Conclusions

Some deep drilling would show how far the sulphur extends and might clarify the origin of the deposit.

The degree of alteration and strength of the fault zone with a fair show of sulphur lumps indicate that a claimant should have an opportunity to find out whether or not sufficient sulphur exists for a discovery.

If the claimant can drill the fault zone properly, both he and the Forest Service can benefit from the knowledge obtained. A low standard road from the Logpile Road would enable a heavy enough drill to be taken to the claims to do the necessary work.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the claimants be permitted to construct a low standard road to the claim area in order that drilling equipment may be brought in to further prospect the occurrence of mineralization on the claims.

JUN 10 1968

Date

COLVER F. ANDERSON

COLVER F. ANDERSON, Mining Engineer

APPROVED:

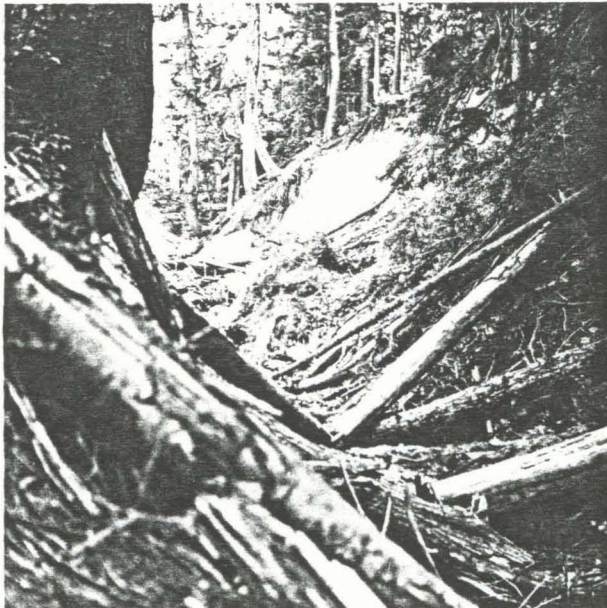
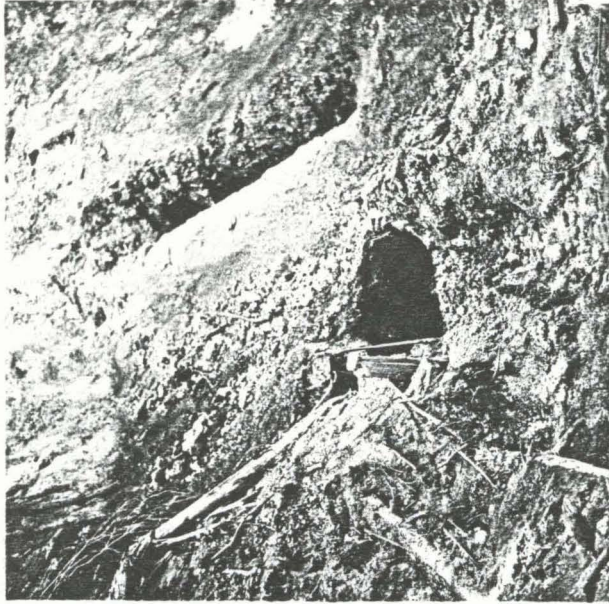
JUN 13 1968

Date

MILVOY M. SUCHY

Acting Assistant Regional Forester

• APR • 68



APR • 68

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland 5, Oregon
1069 State Office Bldg.

Geology of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, T. 30 S., R. 6 W. Douglas County, Oregon

Summary

A geologic investigation of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 20, T. 30 S., R. 6 W., of Douglas County reveals that the area is underlain by igneous and sedimentary rocks of Jurassic and Cretaceous age and sedimentary rocks of early Tertiary age. Geological observations and analyses of samples taken from exploration pits in the area do not indicate any mineral deposits of economic value.

Investigation procedure

A topographic and geologic map of this area was prepared by W. A. Foster, geologist for the Hanna Coal and Ore Corporation. F. W. Libbey, Director of the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, inspected part of the subject area in company with Mr. Roy Reynolds of the Hanna Company. H.M. Dole of the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries checked the geologic mapping in company with Mr. Foster. D. J. White of the Oregon Department of Geology, in company with Mr. Reynolds of Hanna, cut samples from the bulldozer pits which the Hanna Company had dug. The samples were taken to the laboratory of the Oregon Department of Geology where they were crushed and split. The split samples were then analyzed by the participants in this investigation. The reports, including maps, and enclosed analyses have been reviewed by the undersigned.

Geology

Sedimentary rocks are found in the SW, SE, and NE corners of the mapped area. In the SW corner these rocks are conglomerates, the pebbles of which average around 3/4 inch in size. Cementing materials are mainly mud and silica. The pebbles are mostly chert but a few are of graywacke and meta-volcanics. An Eocene age was assigned to these rocks because of their similarity to rocks of known Eocene age along Cow Creek. The remainder of the sedimentary rocks are dominantly fine to medium grained sandstones with interbedded shale. Constituents of these rocks indicate that they were derived from a terrane composed principally of graywacke. Fossils found in similar sandstones and shales farther to the east have been assigned an upper Jurassic age.

Blocky outcrops of serpentized peridotite and more subdued outcrops of serpentine occur at the northern part of the map area. On the steep slopes to the south, outcrops are not as numerous, for the bedrock is blanketed by talus and soil, called colluvium on the map. The serpentine and peridotite are considered to be a part of the ultrabasic mass that can be traced from Cow Creek northward across the Umpqua River by Myrtle Creek.

Contact relations between the serpentine and the sedimentary rocks were not observed as they were covered by colluvium. However, from evidence found elsewhere in southwestern Oregon and in California it has been determined that the serpentine is intrusive into rocks of late Jurassic age. Also it has been observed in these areas that the serpentine is generally in fault contact with the younger rocks.

Economics

No metallic mineral deposits have been found in the Eocene and Jurassic sedimentary rocks in this area. Nickel, chromite, and gold have been found in the serpentine and peridotite; therefore, only these rocks were considered to be of potential interest. However, geological observations and analyses of the samples taken in the exploration cuts failed to indicate anything that might be economic.

F. W. L.

F. W. Libbey, Director
Oregon State Department of Geology
and Mineral Industries

Analytical Results

Analyses by Oregon Department of Geology

Analyses by Hanna
Coal & Ore Corp.

Sample No.	Au	Ag	Pt Group	Cr ₂ O ₃	Ni	Cr ₂ O ₃	Ni
P-14538 (#1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.35%	0.17%	0.25%	0.29%
P-14539 (#2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.70%	0.16%	0.301%	0.28%
P-14540 (#3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.70%	0.34%	0.326%	0.42%
P-14541 (#4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.10%	Nil	0.099%	Nil
P-14542 (#5)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.20%	Nil	0.074%	Nil

Spectrographic Analyses by Oregon Department of Geology

Sample No.	+10%	1-10%	0.1%-1%	0.01-0.1%	Less than 0.01%
P-14538 (#1)	Si, Mg	Al, Fe, Ca	Na, Mn, Cr, Ni	K, Ti	V, Cu, Ba, Sr, Co
P-14539 (#2)	Si, Mg	Al, Fe, Ca, Na	Mn, Ti, Cr, Ni	K, V, Cu	Zr, Ba, Sr, Co
P-14540 (#3)	Si, Mg	Al, Fe	Cu, Na, Mn, Cr, Ni	K, Ti	V, Cu, Ba, Co, Sr
P-14541 (#4)	Si	Al, Fe, Mg, Na	Ca, Mn, Ti	K	Zr, Cr, V, Cu, Ba, Ni, Sr
P-14542 (#5)	Si, Al, Fe	Mg, Na, Ti	Ca, K, Mn	Zr, Cr, V, Cu, Ba, Ni	Sr

NOTE: The first three samples were obtained from the cuts in the peridotite and the remaining from the sediments.

By way of comparison, the following is taken from page 211, U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 931-I, "Nickel Deposit near Riddle, Douglas County, Oregon".

Analyses of rocks and minerals from Nickel Mountain

	1	2	3	4	5	6
SiO ₂	41.43	42.81	...	...	...	...
Al ₂ O ₃ . . . . .	.04	Not det.	...	...	...	...
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.52	2.61	...	...	...	...
FeO	6.25	7.20	...	...	...	...
CaO . . . . .	.55	None	...	...	...	...
MgO	43.74	45.12	...	...	...	...
NiO . . . . .	.10	.26	0.32	0.05	0.45	0.33
Cr ₂ O ₃ . . . . .	.76	.79	...	...	...	...
Loss on ignition . .	4.41	.57	...	...	...	...
	99.80	99.36	...	...	...	...
Ni . . . . .	.08	.20	.25	.04	.35	.26

- 1 Peridotite (saxonite) with more than two-thirds olivine.
- 2 Olivine, not entirely free from enstatite and chromite.
- 3 Olivine
- 4 Orthorhombic pyroxene ("bronzite").
- 5 Serpentine from locality near border east of stock.
- 6 Serpentine from locality northeast of Nickel Mountain.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland 5, Oregon

Reconnaissance geology of secs. 18, 19, 30, and 31, T. 30 S., R. 6 W.,
and secs. 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 30 S., R. 7 W.,
Douglas County, Oregon

By

Hollis M. Dole and David J. White

ABSTRACT

A geologic reconnaissance of a twelve square mile area in the southwestern part of T. 30 S., R. 6 W., and the southeastern part of T. 30 S., R. 7 W., does not show anything that would indicate this to be a better prospecting area than areas of similar rocks found elsewhere in southwestern Oregon. The metavolcanic and serpentine rocks are recommended as the most likely sites of ore deposits but it is emphasized that intensive prospecting will be necessary to determine the economic possibilities of these areas. The present price of chromite and its insecure future suggests that immediate encouragement should be given for prospecting in the rocks in which this ore might occur.

The geologic map shows the distribution of the various formations found. The formations include both sedimentary and igneous rocks and range in age from late Mesozoic to early Tertiary.

GEOLOGY

Introduction

The area covered by this geologic reconnaissance consists of sedimentary and igneous rocks of the late Mesozoic and early Cenozoic periods. The surficial deposits of Quaternary age were not mapped and will not be discussed.

Igneous Rocks

Jurassic metavolcanics. All rocks in this category show some metamorphism and in most instances their original character is deciphered with difficulty. Probably most were originally flow rocks, as determined by their fine-grained character, and most are of an intermediate composition.

The more resistant rocks of this series form sharp cliffs and the less resistant have slopes covered with considerable rubble. Outcrops are numerous but due to jointing and metamorphism their structure is masked. Generally, these rocks trend NE with high dips to the SE. Their contact with the sediments of the Dothan formation appears to be conformable and for this reason they are thought to be of similar geologic age, that is, late Jurassic. The serpentine is intrusive into the metavolcanics and the contact of the metavolcanics with the Cretaceous sediments in the northwestern part of the area is marked by a series of faults.

Serpentine. Included in the areas mapped as serpentine is considerable peridotite but as it has been serpentized to varying degrees no attempt was made to distinguish the serpentine from the serpentized peridotite. Blocky outcrops in the area generally indicate peridotite. Zones of shearing within the serpentine are shown by a "backbone" or a "fish scale" type serpentine. These zones show lineation which undoubtedly is a result of the forces that produced the shearing. The lineation varies in strike from N 35° E to N 65° E and has steep dips to the NW or SE.

All contacts of the serpentine with the other formations show cross cutting relations. The serpentine has invaded the Dothan formation and the metavolcanics and is in fault contact with the younger sedimentary formations. From evidence found elsewhere the age of the serpentine is established as very latest Jurassic or early Cretaceous.

Dikes. Several dikes are noted on the map and float found in the field suggests that they are probably more common than indicated. The dikes are variable in composition, even over a short distance, but all have high percentages of feldspar; quartz was noted in some hand specimens but generally the rocks tend to be fairly basic. The dikes are intrusive into

the serpentine or are found in the volcanics a short distance from the serpentine. Their association in zones of shearing near the volcanics or near the sediments may indicate that they are the products of reaction between the sediments or volcanics and the serpentine or that they are the more mobile constituents of the invaded rocks which formed upon intrusion of the serpentine or upon faulting. However, a magmatic origin should not be disregarded.

Sedimentary Rocks

Dothan formation. The Dothan formation in this area is very similar to its type locality in Cow Creek Canyon, a short distance to the southwest. Graywackes and shales predominate; chert and conglomerate occur in minor quantities.

The general NE strike and high dip to the SE which is so common in the Dothan formation of the Dutchman Butte and Riddle quadrangles is still the dominant attitude in this area.

The age of the Dothan formation is late Jurassic.

Knoxville formation. A fairly large area of Knoxville age rocks is found at the eastern edge of the map area. This series continues eastward below Nickel Mountain and forms a fairly regular band that crosses the Umpqua River at the U. S. Highway 99 bridge just northwest of the town of Myrtle Creek. Small inliers of Knoxville conglomerate are found in the serpentine in the Beatty Creek area. From this evidence it appears that in this area the Knoxville formation has been engulfed by the serpentine. The contacts of the Knoxville formation with the Umpqua formation are faults.

The Knoxville formation is dominantly a pebble conglomerate. The pebbles are almost entirely of chert and are well rounded. Sphericity of

the pebbles is fair. Cementation is mainly silica. Jointing has sheared the pebbles so that a joint surface presents a very smooth face - cutting through pebbles and matrix with very little difference. The composition of the pebbles and the shearing are the main criteria for distinguishing this formation from the other sediments.

Little structure is evident in the Knoxville conglomerates and so their attitude is poorly known. Fossils found in similar-appearing rocks in the Dutchman Butte area indicate a very late Jurassic age for this formation.

A small patch of shale striking N 20° E and dipping 85° SE surrounded by serpentine was found in sec. 35, T. 30 S., R. 7 W. It is thought this shale belongs to the Knoxville formation.

Cretaceous undifferentiated. The rocks mapped as "Cretaceous undifferentiated" include the sedimentary rocks deposited during the Cretaceous period. No effort was made to distinguish the subdivisions of the period. These rocks are largely medium-grained sandstones but minor amounts of shale and conglomerate are found. Leaf impressions and invertebrate fossils are occasionally found but they are not common.

The structure of the sediments indicates two basins of deposition: one in Cow Creek Valley and the other in the upper Buck Creek and Thompson Creek area in the Dutchman Butte quadrangle. The contact between these rocks and the younger Umpqua formation is a sedimentary one but the contact with the older formations is faulted. Faults are common in the Cretaceous rocks but the strong jointing and slight metamorphism which marks the Knoxville and Dothan formations is lacking. In this respect, these rocks are more similar to the younger Eocene rocks than the older Jurassic rocks. This indicates that most of the severe orogenic movements and serpentine intrusion took place before these rocks were deposited.

Umpqua formation. The sedimentary rocks of Eocene age in this and the surrounding locality are termed the Umpqua formation. In the map area the Umpqua formation is largely massive boulder conglomerate but on the valley floor near Riddle, shale and sandstone predominate. The conglomerate forms bold cliffs and in Cow Creek it produces rapids.

In the cliffs above the Riddle "swimming hole" the rocks of the conglomerate have an average size of approximately 4 inches and a maximum size of 8-10 inches. The matrix, which makes up around 60 percent of the mass, is dominantly clay size material. The pebbles and boulders are mainly graywacke and metavolcanics. The strata of the cliffs in this area have a strike of N 45° E and a dip of 22° to the SE.

ECONOMICS

The serpentine, dikes, and metavolcanics are thought to be the only rocks which offer likely areas for prospecting. Many minor prospects have been found in all of these rocks but no known production to amount to anything has been recorded. Veins which contain minor amounts of gold and copper have been prospected in the metavolcanics and dikes. Disseminated chromite and small pods of chromite have been found in the serpentine. Minor amounts of asbestos were observed in the same rocks. Practically all drainages have been worked for placer gold but from the extent of the workings they do not appear to have been very productive.

For almost 100 years prospectors have been ⁱⁿ southwestern Oregon and it is unlikely that any large metallic mineral deposit outcropping at the surface would have escaped their attention. Inasmuch as no large deposits have been discovered in the area of this map it is assumed that if deposits

of value are to be found it will be the result of extensive prospecting or that minerals which have recently become of importance will be recognized.

Because of the present favorable price of chromite it is suggested that the areas of serpentine receive the greatest attention in prospecting, for it is only in ultrabasic rocks that lode chromite occurs. As there is no assurance that the Federal Government will continue to buy chromite at the present price after June 30, 1955, it would appear prudent to encourage prospecting.

During the course of this investigation nothing was found that indicated this area to be a better prospecting area than any other place in southwestern Oregon in which rocks of a similar character are found.

January 7, 1958

With Ken Miller and Bob Peterson of Grant Pass to examine a cave which reportedly contains a large amount of Bat guano.

The cave was reached via the North Umpqua highway about 65 miles east of Roseburg - The cave is located in Sec. 3 T. 27 S., R. 4 E - .4 mile east of the Mowitch Power station - (C.R.O.)

The cave is probably the result of a lava tube phenomenon at least the first 200 feet - at the mouth the opening is about 18' high and 35' high and the first large room extends for about 50 feet.

From this point on, the floor of the cave is made up of a fine grained sedimentary rock - very thinly laminated in most places - the roof of the cave is a highly vesicular lava.

There is evidence of running water in the cave and ~~it~~

erosion of the soft slightly indurated
lake² sediment ~~is~~ is
responsible for lengthening the
cave to its present dimension.

The cave quickly narrows
and in places there is very
little clearance between the
tuff on ^{to} which the basalt
flowed. The cave was examined
for a distance of about ^{150 to} 200
yards and then became
extremely narrow, ^{and impassable}.

~~There was~~ Only 1 bat was
seen although the upper
1/2 inch of material on the
floor is ~~is~~ almost solid
bat droppings - there was
not a sufficient amount found
to make it economic for
fertilizer.

There were no fossils found in the
thinly laminated shaly material
also - cross bedded in several places.

The cave is long and narrow
strikes N35W and the floor
slopes upward to the north gently.

<u>Property Names</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Locations</u>
"A" Chrome Mine (McCormack Sheep Ranch)	Chrome	Sec 17, 20, T 29 S, R 5 W
Banfield (Rainbow Lode) (South Umpque Mining Co.)	Copper, Gold, Silver	Sec 34, T 31 S, R 2 W
Big Quartz	Si	Sec 2, 3, 35, T 28 S, R 1 E
Bohemia District	Au, Cu, Pb, Zn	_____ T 22 & 23 S, R 1 & 2
Bonanza	Hg	Sec 16, T 24 S, R 4 W
Buena Vista	Hg	Sec 34, T 29 S, R 2 W
Bull Run <i>set</i>	Manganese	_____ T 32 S, R 5 W
Circle S Ranch " <i>RI</i>	Manganese	Sec 19, T 30 , R 3
✓ Crompton	Bentonite Clay	Sec 4, T 30 S, R 1 W
✓ Dooley	Chrome, Hg	Sec 17, 18, T 29 S, R 3 W
Elkhead	Hg	Sec 21, T 23 S, R 4 W
✓ Forget-Me-Not (Hardtimes)	Au, Ag	N ¹ / ₂ Sec 12, T 33 S, R 5 W
✓ Glucinium	Be	_____ T 26, 27 S, R 3 E
✓ Green Copper	Cu	Sec 35, T 30 S, R 7 W
Green Mountain	Cu	Sec 27, 28, T 32 S, R 4 W
J & L Cinnabar (Lenwill Jackson)	Hg	Sec 17, T 29 S, R 1 W
Jack Shade	Chrome, Cu, Mn, Ni	<i>ill R. Dist Sec 6?</i>
Leonard	do	?
Livingston	Chrome	Sec 27, T 26 S, R 3 W
Last Forty	Chrome	Sec 21, T 31 S, R 2 W
Melody Mines Inc.	Cu	Sec 31, T 29 S, R 6 W
Nickel Mountain (Riddle Nickel)	Ni, Co	Sec 17, 18, 19, 20, T 30 S, R 6 W

<u>Property Names</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Locations</u>
Nonparel (North Nonpariel)	Hg	Sec 3, T 25 S, R 5 W
Oregon Exploration Co. (Silver Peak) (Silver Butte)	Cu	Sec 23, 26, 27, T 31 S, R 6 W
Red Cloud	Hg	? 20 miles from Azalea
E. H. Rosborough	Arsenic	Sec 13, T29 S, R 1 W
Rowley Group (Umpqua Copper)	Cu	Sec 4, T 32 S, R 2 W
*Schumacker Manganese	Mn, Ch, Cu, Ni	?
Stuempges Copper	Cu	Sec 16, 21, T 29 S, R 5 W
T & M Antimony	Sb	Sec 11, T 32 S, R 1 W
* Timber Products	Ch, Cu, Mn, Ni	?
Victory Placer	Hg, Sb	Sec 33, T 32 S, R 7 W
Winsenburg	Asbestos	Sec 36, T 32 , R 4 W
Yellow Rock No. 1	WO ₃	Sec 22, T 29 S, R 1 E

* May be Douglas County, but doubtful.

Douglas Co. Land leased to Hanna

NG-187 thru 19

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

2033 First Street
Baker, Oregon

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

239 S.E. "H" Street
Grants Pass, Oregon

Leave

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE INFORMATION

The State law governing analysis of samples by the State assay laboratory is given on the back of this blank. Please supply the information requested herein as fully as possible and submit this blank filled out along with the sample.

Your name in full David J. White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 6-16-53

Name (or names) of owners of the property Douglas Co. Land leased by Hanna Coal & Ore Co

Are you hiring labor? No

Name of claim sample obtained from None

Are you milling or shipping ore? No

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 Riddle

Township 30 S Range 6 W Section 20 Quarter section NE of SE & SE of

How far from passable road and name of road _____

	Channel (length)	Grab	Assay for	Description
Sample no. 1	<u>6</u>			<u>1' red soil and 5' serpentine collu</u>
Sample no. 2	<u>3</u>			<u>serpentine colluvium</u>
Sample no. 3	<u>4</u>			<u>red soil</u>
Sample no. 4	<u>4</u>		(Signed)	<u>Knoxville shale</u>
Sample no. 5				<u>Knoxville shale</u>

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

Description Send a quarter of these samples (ones assayed) to W. A. Foster, Hanna Coal and Ore Co., Riddle, Oregon

P-14538 to P-14542 incl. contain no precious metals

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER					
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value				
P-14541	Nil	--	Nil	--	---	---	---	---
P-14542	Nil	--	Nil	--	---	---	---	---

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed 7-28-53 Called for _____

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

2033 First Street
Baker, Oregon

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

239 S.E. "H" Street
Grants Pass, Oregon

*2 copies
copy*

*NG-117 + 118
Cr₂O₃, Fe*

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE INFORMATION

The State law governing analysis of samples by the State assay laboratory is given on the back of this blank. Please supply the information requested herein as fully as possible and submit this blank filled out along with the sample.

Your name in full David J. White (DOGAMI)

Post office address P.O. Box 417 Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon Yes Date on which sample is sent 4-17-53

Name (or names) of owners of the property Douglas County
under lease to Dorothy Kartes

Are you hiring labor? _____

Name of claim sample obtained from _____

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 Riddle

Township 30 S Range 6 W Section 20 Quarter section W 1/2 of NW 1/4

How far from passable road and name of road Approx. 500 Ft. So. of road on Nickel Mtn.

	Channel (length)	Grab	Assay for	Description
Sample no. 1	<u>1'</u>		<u>Cr₂O₃, Fe</u>	

Sample no. 2	<u>1'</u>		<u>Cr₂O₃, Fe</u>	
--------------	-----------	--	--	--

(Samples for assay should be at least 1 pound in weight.)

(Signed) David J. White

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

Description No. 1 -- Chromite with considerable interstitial serpentine;

No. 2 -- Disseminated grains and small stringers of chromite in serpentine.

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER		CHROME	IRON		
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value	Cr ₂ O ₃	Fe		
P-14296 NG-117	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	34.90%	11.62%	- - -	- - -
P-14297 NG-118	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	11.06%	8.30%	- - -	- - -

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed 4-28-53 Called for _____