

Waverly Mining Co

712  
PRINCIPAL ORE

4/46

NAME OLD NAMES MINOR MINERALS

145 22E 6  
T R S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Dogwin Bull 190

..... Canyon Grant ..... COUNTY

..... Canyon ..... AREA

..... ELEVATION

..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY

..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) ..... C. L. Roddenk .....

Address ..... Canyon City, Oregon .....

OPERATOR .....

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

Marysville Placers

John Day Placers  
Detchell + Hall Placers

Gold

6/26

NAME OLD NAMES PRINCIPAL ORE MINOR MINERALS

SW 13 or NW 14 32 1/2 miles east of Canyon City  
T R S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Ooyami Bull 413 page 29

Grant COUNTY  
Canyon AREA  
3000 - 4200 ELEVATION  
ROAD OR HIGHWAY  
DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) .....

Address .....

OPERATOR .....

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

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Portland, Oregon

## THE MARYSVILLE PLACER MINES

## CANYON MINING DISTRICT, GRANT COUNTY

Old Names: Rich Gulch Placer, Windless Gulch Placers, Inland Echo Claim.

Lessees: Hugh Campbell and Pearl Moore.

Owners and Areas:

Elmer Sasser .....	200 acres
George Masson & Bessie Finlayson ....	289 acres
C.L. Roddick .....	34 acres
C.O. Elliott .....	<u>280 acres</u>
Total .....	803 acres

Location: The property is located two miles east of Canyon City, Grant County

as follows:

Sec. 36, T. 13 S., R. 31 E. ....	440 acres
Sec. 31, T. 13 S., R. 32 E. ....	200 acres
Sec. 6, T. 14 S., R. 32 E. ....	<u>163 acres</u>
	803 acres

History: The old town of Marysville is located near the center of this tract.

Both Rich Gulch on the east and Windless Gulch on the west have been placered sporadically ever since the late 60's, and the ground is reportedly rich. During the summer of 1942 about 10 tons of chromite float is said to have been picked up from the old placer boulder piles and shipped to the stock-pile at Seneca.

Miscellaneous: Water rights on the Finlayson ditch date from 1865 (proof number 822 and 823) being 7.5 cubic feet per second for mining purposes and 93.1 feet for agricultural use. The area consists of a gently north sloping alluvial fan lying on the north side of Canyon Mountain which has been cut by late youthful gulches to a depth of from 30 to 50 feet.

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Geology: The false "bedrock" consists of a tough more or less consolidated and cemented yellow clay grit and conglomerate which more properly should be called "fauglomerate". It is composed of angular to subangular fragments of rock (of which there is a great variety of types) varying from sand size to boulder size which lie in a matrix of yellow clay mineral which is soft and waxy but does not break down or swell when wet. When exposed by placering, this "bedrock" forms a smooth surface with a slightly platy structure due to exfoliation weathering.

The surface alluvium varies from 6 inches to 10 feet in thickness and carries boulders of all sizes and kinds. The upper 4 feet often consists of a soft gray (wind blown ?) silt. The grit and about one-third of the boulders will decompose fairly rapidly upon exposure but the majority of the boulders (which average 6 inches in diameter and range up to 3 feet in diameter) are hard and unaltered. This surface alluvium can be placered by hydraulic methods and has been so mined in the past. The whole set-up is much like the compact gravels on the Esterly property south of the road except that many of the boulders are hard. Most of the placering has been on the west side of Rich Gulch. At no place are the workings deeper than 8 or 10 feet. The gravels are predominantly subangular rather than rounded and bedding is largely absent or at least very indistinct. Mud flow origin is suggested in many places. Chromite boulders are reported to be present in amounts up to 2% in these gravels but are said not to occur very far west of Rich Gulch, mostly lying to the east of Rich Gulch. The Roddick placers lying on the crest of the ridge east of Rich Gulch to the south of the road have been recently mined over 2 or 3 acres by a No. 1 Giant to a depth of about 5 feet and are said to have been quite rich. The gold is

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coarse and angular with frequent spongy nuggets being found, some of them with quartz hanging to them.

Report by: J. E. Allen, July 7, 1942

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## THE MARYSVILLE PLACER MINES

## CANYON MINING DISTRICT, GRANT COUNTY

Campbell and Moore believe that this conglomerate can be mined as a whole, the proposed method being by first loosening the gravels with dynamite at 5 foot centers, then scooping it up with shovel and putting it through a small portable washer. They plan to work back on benches and go to considerable depths this way. They believe that their priorities can be obtained by the amount of chromite, gravel and sand in the material.

The only testing that has been done apparently consists of a few samples taken from the old workings where thicknesses in the superficial weathered alluvium only run up to 10 feet. There is still a question in my mind whether (1) the gold values continue down into the consolidated gravels in payable amounts, (2) whether there is sufficient chromite either in the form of sand or gravel to make such priorities application feasible, and (3) whether the consolidated gravels can be economically mined at all.

They are not justified in expending any money without first making test pits over the area taking bulk samples to be jigged or run over riffles so as to determine:

- (1) Amount of gold.
- (2) Amount of chromite sand and boulders.
- (3) Location of values both vertically and horizontally.

Until this is done systematically so as to prove the presence of appreciable amounts of chromite, the chances of their getting P-56 priorities are very small indeed.

J. E. Allen  
July 7, 1942

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