

ASHLAND OIL SHALE

WATSON, C.B.

1854 Reminiscences (Ashland Daily Tidings, Oct 25, 29, 30, 1923;
May 28, June 18, July 2, 8, 1924)

Contains discussion of geological history of southern Oregon in relation to oil shale (Review of Condon's works). Geology of the Ashland oil shale.

CHANEY, R.W.

Suggestions regarding the age of the southern Cascade Range (ABSTR. from Geological Society of America, Bull., V. 41, pp 147-148, 1930. ABSTR. from Pan American Geologist, V. 51, pp 366-367, 1929)

Tertiary section near Ashland resembles that of the northern Great Basin. Lower Tuffaceous series resembling Clarno Form., overlaid by volcanic sediments with typical Bridge Creek flora (Upper Oligocene). Then volcanic series continuous east and north along the east flank of the Cascades correlates with Columbia River Lava. At top is a series of volcanic shales, impregnated with oil, flora are similar to Mascall. Whole section is folded with the Cascades, uppermost shales at present 4500' elev. are Upper Miocene. Oligocene & Miocene floras of the northern Great Basin indicates sufficiently high rainfall to require ready access of rain-bearing winds to area east of Cascades. Miocene flora of Ashland is lowland type and must have been elevated to its present position from the coastal plain region which formerly extended into the eastern part of the State.