

OPP MINE (gold)

Jacksonville District

Location: Sec. 36, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

History: "The Opp Mine was discovered many years ago, but its chief development has taken place within the past 10 years. According to Mr. Beckman, the banker at Jacksonville, the mine produced about \$100,000 while controlled by him. Since then it has been operated by a company, by Mr. J. W. Opp, and by lessees. The mine is located in sec. 36, T. 37 S., R. 3 W. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Jacksonville at elevations ranging from about 1850 to 2850 feet above sea level. The land held by the mining company includes nine 40-acre plots and 1 mining claim, making a total of 373 acres. It is opened by 18 adits disclosing three main veins. The longest crosscut entry is about 850 feet; another is 550 feet long. The total underground workings amount to about 7000 feet, the distribution of which is shown in the figures. The surface equipment consists of about 3600 feet of tram line, a 6-drill Leyner compressor, a 20-stamp mill with concentrator, a 125-ton cyanide plant, and other buildings. The mill has a crusher, a Dorr classifier, 1 Wilfley and 6 Johnson concentrators, 20 stamps and 4 plates.

"The adit 10 or Roger vein is apparently the same as the adit 7 vein, although it is not easily seen in adit 8 which it should cross at a point about 60 feet from the portal. At the breast of adit 7 a slip or fault strikes north and dips 50° E.; its effect on the vein is not clear because of lack of development work. The Roger vein strikes N. 60° W. and dips $50-63^{\circ}$ S.W. It has a thickness of 3 to 12 feet of which 2 to 4 feet usually contain most of the gold. The hanging wall is well defined, but the vein grades into the footwall, which is replaced or impregnated with ore. The footwall in adit 10 is a dark shaly rock which strikes N 5° W. and dips about 84° E. Near the portal of adit 7 the footwall shale strikes N. 15° E. and dips about 70° W. This shaly rock is interbedded with quartzite, samples of which from the hanging wall of adit 10 consist of fine granular quartz in places, in bands of varying size with more or less yellowish brown iron stain and rare crystals of pyrite; less commonly the stain is chloritic. In some places the ore is brecciated, and the original quartz is coarse and contains very little pyrite, which is found especially in the cementing material of calcite and quartz and also in fragments of carbonaceous shale. This is evidence that the ore was formed not at the time when the veins were first produced, but at a later time when they were fractured and new solutions brought in cementing materials. According to Mr. Opp the pay shoots are usually where the veins are thickest; in other mines when the ore is deposited simultaneously with the gangue this rule is usually reversed, and the condition at this mine is another indication that the gold was introduced after the deposition of the primary quartz of the veins.

"The adit 8 vein is the southwest vein in adits 5 and 9 and is also seen in incline shaft 2 and probably in the old surface stopes. On adit 5 level this vein has a thickness of about 4 feet; it strikes about N. 50° E. and dips about 60° SW. The country rock is a siliceous argillite containing some chlorite and pyrite.

"The adit 1 vein is probably the same as the vein near the breast of adit 2; it may be continuous with the adit 8 vein, but there are no workings to prove the connection. In adit 1 the vein strikes N. 57° W. and dips about $75-80^{\circ}$ SW. It has a thickness of 14 feet, 8 or 10 feet of which on the footwall have been

stoped out to the surface. The country rock of the vein is an andesite rich in ferromagnesian minerals. A sample from near the portal contains abundant green hornblende, some plagioclase, some biotite, titanite, and a little quartz. This andesite is so intimately associated (as an intrusive sill?) with the old Paleozoic sediments that upon weathering it develops a schistosity nearly parallel with the bedding of the latter; near the portal of adit 1 this schistosity strikes N. 10° W. and dips 70° E.

"The adit 2 vein (near the portal) has not been traced elsewhere; it strikes N. 65° W. where cut by the adit about 50 feet from the portal. It is possible, but not probable, that this is the same as the Roger vein.

"The adit 11 vein is probably the downward continuation of the adit 8 vein, or possibly of the Roger vein. If the former interpretation is correct the Roger vein is probably represented by the small vein about 85 feet east of the main vein. The small vein strikes N. 53° W. and dips about 54° SW.; it contains about one foot of quartz and 2 or 3 feet of sheared country rock. About 10 feet farther in a shear zone strikes N. 72° W. and dips 54° S. This is visible again where it crosses the drift not far from the crosscut; here it has the same strike and dip and a thickness of about 10 inches, but produces no apparent offset in the main vein. The latter is opened by a drift said to be 500 feet long disclosing a vein varying in thickness from 5 feet to a maximum said to be 25 feet. It strikes about N. 45° W. and dips about 75° SW. Too much water prevented its inspection.

"The adit 18 vein is shown by continuous stoping above that level to extend upward to adits 16, 15, 14, and 13. It varies in strike from N. 70° W. to S. 75° W., averaging nearly west, and dips about 68° S. The vein is continuous on the strike except where cut by a fault, shown clearly in the east drift from adit 13, which strikes N. 20° W. and dips about 65° E. On level 18 a fault block seems to separate the two parts of the vein and the west side of the block is marked by a fault which strikes about N. 38° E. and dips 42° SE. The vein is largely quartz and averages about 5 feet thick. The value is said to increase where the thickness increases, being about \$5.00 a ton in the ore shoots. One ore shoot is about 300 feet long on this level; another is about 150 feet long. The longer one did not reach the surface by 40 or 50 feet in its middle half. After amalgamation ore from this vein concentrates about 40 into 1 and the heavy sulphides are worth about \$60 a ton. A rock sample from the crosscut entry (adit 18) contains abundant pale hornblende, some zoisite, calcite, and quartz with a dark staining material; it is a much altered rock, probably originally a quartzose shale.

"Mr. Opp has continued development in a small way during 1916, most of which has been on a new surface showing a few hundred feet south of the mill which he calls the porphyry vein.

"The mine as a whole is in good shape and has a large amount of excellent equipment. A considerable additional expenditure is warranted in the further development of ore bodies already exposed in the mine and in arranging the mill to treat the same according to the best milling practice."

"Work is to be started before the middle of October in the old Opp Mine by a group which recently took an option on the property. The mine is located near Jacksonville, Oregon, and is owned by John W. Opp and Rose Opp of Jacksonville. From 1931 to 1935 it was operated by the Pacific States Mines, Inc."

[taken from the Mining Journal, October 15, 1938]

Ref.: Parks & Swartley, 16:169 (quoted)

Press report (quoted)

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

OPP MINE (gold) Supplementary Report

Jacksonville Area

Note: This report was made to record a series of conferences with Mr. Opp in April and May 1949 and the results of a rather brief tour of the mine.

Owner: Same

Location: Same

Area: The acreage of the property has been reduced from 373 to 363 acres. According to Mr. Opp the mine and property has no encumbrances.

History: There has been no attempt to produce from the mine or to treat the tailings since 1941.

Production: Mr. Opp estimates the total amount of ore produced to have been worth approximately \$400,000 to \$500,000.

Equipment, etc: The following buildings are standing: a large mill building, an office with an assay room, and two residences. Some of the old tram line and water lines remain in a few of the adits. There is plenty of timber on the property; the road to the mine is in good condition; and electric power is available. All the mill equipment has been removed.

Geology: Of the eighteen adits the following ones were open in April 1949 and inspected: adits 10, 5, 2, and part of 13. The quartz veins and faults encountered in these veins are covered in the initial report. The other adits are all partially caved.

Economics and remarks:

According to Mr. Opp the ore will average \$5.00 per ton. A tailings dump estimated to contain 50,000 tons of material which will average approximately \$2.00 per ton was carefully assayed in 1941 by Mike Bright. Mr. Opp has sold more than 2000 yards of waste rock to be used as road metal at 15 cents a yard. Approximately a thousand tons of tailings were sold for 50 cents a ton and were used for paving and the manufacture of hollow tile. Messrs. Florey, Gibbons, and Bennett, contractors of Medford, Oregon, bought the waste rock and tailings.

Mr. Opp believes that the selling of the waste rock should be an important part of any future operations of the mine. A large sustained market for waste rock may be hard to obtain and to keep.

Mr. Opp states that he will lease the property to a responsible party without any initial lease payment, but would want a royalty of 10 percent of the production.

Supplementary report by: D. J. W., May 24, 1949

PORTLAND ✓

State Department of ~~Geology~~ and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

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STATE DEPT OF GEOLOGY
& MINERAL INDS.

Report by H. M. Dole
Date January 17, 1947

W. E. Pantle Gold Dredging Co. ✓

Jacksonville Mining Dist.
Jackson County

Operator:

W. E. Pantle

Box 161, Medford, Oregon

Land leased from C. Wendt, Schafer and Heuner

Area:

30 acres leased; 15 acres tested. All on deeded land.

Location:

One mile east of Jacksonville or four miles west of Medford
in Sec. 28, T37S, R2W.

History:

The Jackson Mining Company (E.B. Skeels, owner-operator) of Auburn, California operated a dry-land dredge here in 1941. The operation was closed down in February 1942 when digging equipment was requisitioned for construction of Camp White. The Pantle Gold Dredging Co. started operation in December 1946.

Topography:

The property is located on the west side of Bear Creek Valley on the valley floor at an elevation of approximately 1450 feet.

Geology:

As mapped by Wells (Recon. Geology of Medford Quad.) the property is in Quaternary Alluvium of the Bear Creek Valley. The foothills, approximately one-half to one mile to the south and east, are of conglomerate and sandstone of the Chico formation. Behind the foothills rise mountains predominantly of metavolcanics and metasediments intruded by granitic stocks.

Depth to bed rock has averaged approximately 25' with overburden averaging 12½' to 15'. Bedrock is a well cemented and indurated conglomerate probably representing the Chico.

The material mined is loosely consolidated and is easily dug. It is fairly well sorted. Boulders are few and are seldom over 30" in diameter. Average size of pebbles is 6" and all show a fair degree of rounding. The matrix is an arenaceous clay which offers no problem in recovering the values.

The gold is dull in color and fairly well rounded--few sharp corners are seen. Particles are of flake size; no nuggets have been recovered and little "flour" gold is present. Fineness is unknown.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Geology (con't)

The source of the gold is probably due to reconcentration of values derived from auriferous gravel channels that are found near the base of the Chico. The original values probably represent concentrations from the erosion of the gold bearing quartz veins cutting the metavolcanics and metasediments.

The extent of the values and shape of the deposit is unknown and can only be ascertained by testing. To date 15 acres have been tested. The deposit would be classified as a "flat type".

The water table at the present is approximately 20' below the surface.

Mining:

Stripping and mining is done with a Bucyrus-Erie dragline, Model 37-B, which has a 60' boom and a $1\frac{1}{8}$ cubic yard bucket. The material is dug dry; the overburden is overcast into the pit previously worked and the gravel is fed to the hopper of a movable dry land washing plant. The gravels are washed from the hopper into the trommel by a series of nozzels mounted on a movable bar and operated by the "machine man". The trommel consists of a 5' blank section, 18' of screen perforated with one-fourth inch conical holes, and another 5' blank section. The undersize is distributed to six 36" Ainalay bowls revolving at 100 revolutions per minute. The tails from the bowls go to a sump where they are discharged by a Wilfley 6" sandpump thru a sand line to the pit previously dug. The oversize from the trommel goes to a 60' stacker which discharges into the pit being worked.

The washing plant is mounted on 5' caterpillar treads at the front and rear and is moved by an Allis Chalmers HD 14 caterpillar when necessary.

Power for the operation is supplied from a 15 KW GE generator powered by a G M diesel. The last is "surplus property".

Water is pumped from a pond several hundred feet away through a 6" hose. Water pressure at trommel mouth is 45 pounds. Power is supplied by a 55 hp G M diesel.

The washing plant was constructed by Judson-Pacific in 1941 after a design by Mr. Pantle.

When the ground has been mined it will be resealed by the operating company.

References:

DOGAMI Geologic Map Series No. 2

U. S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular No. 7013

Report on Jackson Mining Co. by Ray Treasher.

PANTLE, W. E., GOLD DREDGING CO.

JACKSONVILLE DIST.

JACKSON COUNTY.

From the Ore.-Bin January 1947

* * * * *

W. E. Pantle Gold Dredging Company is dredging ground located about one mile east of Jacksonville, Jackson County. Equipment consists of a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -cubic yard Bucyrus-Erie dragline and a Judson-Pacific dry land washing plant mounted on caterpillar treads. Gold is recovered in Ainsley bowls. Overburden is stripped and overcast, and will be returned to the leveled-off tailings as a re-soiling operation.

Opp Mine
NAME OLD NAMES

Gold
PRINCIPAL ORE MINOR MINERALS

37 South 3 West 36
T R S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

.....**Jackson**..... COUNTY
.....**Jacksonville**..... AREA
.....**1850-2850 feet**..... ELEVATION
..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY
1 1/2 miles east of Jacksonville STANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

Park & Swartley 16:168-170
Ore. Metal Mines Hbk, Vol.II Sec.2

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S)**J. W. Opp**.....

Address**Jacksonville, Oregon**.....

OPERATOR

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

Nine 40-acre plots and one mining claim equivalent to 373 acres.

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY **100 ton flotation plant**

REPORTS

Opp Mine, unsigned, undated

x

SHIPMENT AND ASSAY RECORDS

MAPS

Plan of mine (blue print)...Map #1 No. 1 ore shot, 3 blue prints...

x

map #2 Surface cut no. 1 vein, 3 blue prints...map #3 Tunnel No. 19,

x

vein, 3 blue prints...map#4 Tunnel no.5, 3 blue prints...map #5 Tunnel

x

no. 7 vein, 3 blue prints...map #6 Tunnel no.8 vein, 3 blue prints...

x

Map#7 Tunnel no. 10 vein, 3 blue prints...map#8 Tunnel no.11, vein,

x

3 blue prints...map #9 Tunnel No. 18 vein, 3 blue prints...map#10 Porphyry vein, 3 blue x prints.

NOV 24 1940
STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
& MINERAL INDUSTRY

CONFIDENTIAL

BAILEY MANGANESE

JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT

The following is taken from the U.S.G.S., field notes, Medford Quad. and is strictly confidential.

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., elev. 1860-1880 feet following path up the hill one-quarter mile from where dirt road crosses the creek. Manganese mine & dump. Manganese occurs as pyrolusite coating on fractures or joint planes in hard, finely crystalline dark colored siliceous quartzitic rock.

BLANK B—ANNUAL REPORT

This report must be properly executed and filed with the Corporation Commissioner on or before July 1, 1933, in order to entitle a corporation mining for any of the precious metals, coal, or prospecting or operating for oil, or operating an oil well, to pay a license fee of only \$10. If not so filed, such corporation must pay the same license fees as are required to be paid by other corporations for gain.—Section 25-244, Oregon Code 1930.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE CORPORATION DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, ~~1932~~ 1935

Of GOLD STANDARD MINING COMPANY
(Give legal name in full)

a corporation organized and existing under and pursuant to the laws of the State of Oregon.

The location of its principal office is at No. 73 Oak St. Street,
in the city of Ashland, in the state of Oregon.

The names and addresses of principal officers, with the postoffice address of each are as follows:

NAMES	OFFICE	BUSINESS ADDRESS
J. L. Casey	President	134 N.W. 8th Portland, Ore.
C. N. Gibson	Secretary	2139 Sixth West, Seattle, Wash.
J. L. Casey	Treasurer	as above

The date of the annual election of officers is July 1st

The date of the annual election of directors is do.

	Common With Par Value	Common No Par Value	Preferred
Amount of authorized capital stock	\$82,000	Shares	\$
Number of shares of authorized capital stock	82,000		
Par value of each share	\$ 1.00	x x x x x x	\$
Amount of capital stock subscribed	\$ 82,000	Shares	\$
Amount of capital stock issued	\$ 82,000	Shares	\$
Amount of capital stock paid up	\$ 82,000	Shares	\$
Price at which no par value stock issued	x x x x x x	\$	x x x x x x

State amount of capital, represented by stock of no par value, with which the corporation began business \$ none

Total amount of its properties in Oregon (name of claims, lodes, or placers) Gold Standard Mining Claim & Grass Valley Quartz Mining claim
All in section 25 Twp. 37 Range 3 W., Jackson County, Oregon

The location of its properties all in Jacksonville mining district

The amount of work done thereon and improvements made thereon since the time of filing last report none

The amount of output or products of the mines or wells of such corporation from January 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932, inclusive, none

The value of output or products of the mines or wells of such corporation from January 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932, \$ none

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, J. L. Casey

of said corporation, have signed this report, this

[CORPORATE SEAL]

28th day of June, A. D. 1935

(signed) J. L. Casey

STATE OF OREGON,

County of _____ } ss.

I, _____, being first duly sworn, depose and say, upon oath, that I am _____ of the foregoing corporation; that said corporation is not engaged in or transacting any other business except that of locating, prospecting, developing or operating mines for any of the precious metals, coal, or prospecting or operating for oil, or operating an oil well; that the value of the output or products of the mines or wells of said corporation from January 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932, is \$ _____ and that the above and foregoing statement is a full true and correct statement of the facts and circumstances herein stated.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE CORPORATION DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937

Of ALASKA OF OREGON MINES COMPANY
(Give legal name in full)

a corporation organized and existing under and pursuant to the laws of the State of Oregon.

The location of its principal office is at No. Star Route Box 11 Street,
 in the city of Jacksonville, in the state of Oregon.

The names and addresses of principal officers, with the postoffice address of each, are as follows:

NAMES	OFFICE	BUSINESS ADDRESS
D. J. Collins	President	Independence, Oregon
J. G. Priestly	Secretary	Hartford Bldg., 2d & James St., Seattle, Wn.
D. J. Collins	Treasurer	Independence, Oregon

The date of the annual election of officers is First Monday of June

The date of the annual election of directors is same

	Common With Par Value	Common No Par Value	Preferred
Amount of authorized capital stock	\$150,000.00	Shares	\$
Number of shares of authorized capital stock	150,000		
Par value of each share	\$ 1.00	x x x x x x	\$
Amount of capital stock subscribed	\$ 74,315	Shares	\$
Amount of capital stock issued	\$ 74,315	Shares	\$
Amount of capital stock paid up	\$ 74,315	Shares	\$
Price at which no par value stock issued	x x x x x x	\$	x x x x x x

State amount of capital, represented by stock of no par value, with which
 the corporation began business \$

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, D. J. Collins, President

of said corporation, have signed this report, this

[CORPORATE SEAL] 25th day of June, A. D. 1937.

(signed) D. J. Collins

STATE OF OREGON, }
 County of _____ } ss.

I, _____, of the above and foregoing named corporation, being first duly sworn, depose and say, upon oath, that the foregoing report is a full, true and correct statement of the matters therein contained, according to the best of my information, knowledge and belief.

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

NORLING MINE

Jacksonville area

Owner: Nate W. Smith, Route 2, Box 272, Medford, Oregon.

Location: Sw $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

Area:

History: Parks and Swartley report as follows:

"The Norling mine is about 4 miles west of Jacksonville and $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile southwest of the Yellow King and is owned by Medford Mining and Milling Co."

"During June and July, 1913, Mr. Butterly was driving a crosscut adit for the company, his compensation being the right to stope a given area. During development in 1905-1907 the Norling is reported to have produced 120 tons of ore worth \$6400. The main adit is at an elevation of 3130 feet as measured by aneroid barometer. For 240 feet it follows a vein which dips 75 degrees S. with minor irregularities. The gold is said to be chiefly in the quartz; the pyrite is even more abundant in the rock adjoining the vein than in the vein itself. Considerable ore has been stoped out above this adit. The vein is 8 to 18 inches wide containing much quartz. The country rock is like that at the Yellow King. A new crosscut adit has been driven S. 13 degrees E. about 215 feet at an elevation of about 3115 feet; it is expected that this entry will strike the vein when driven about 100 feet farther. It intersects one vein at 125 feet from the portal, which strikes N. 65 degrees W. and dips about 65 degrees N. A stringer at 150 feet from the portal strikes N. 83 degrees W. and dips about 65 degrees N., and another at 200 feet from the portal strikes N. 87 degrees W. and dips 70 degrees north. It is reported that further development work was done in 1916, drifting on the main vein."

Equipment: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton mill.

Geology: (see history)

Informant: Nate Smith

Reference: Parks & Swartley 16-162

FW

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

MANKINS PROSPECT (gold)

Jacksonville area

Owner: Henry Mankins and Son

Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, T. 38 S., R. 2 W.

General Data: Gold values from a quartz vein are treated in an 8 ton mill. The property is worked intermittently. There is a road to the prospect.

Informant: Nate W. Smith, 3/21/41

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Frazier Prospect

Chetco Area

Owner: J. M. Frazier, Brookings, Oregon, and J. H. McClung,
Grants Pass, Oregon

Location: Sec. 26, T. 38 S., R. 10 W., on south side of Babyfoot
Creek at an elevation of 3,000 feet. One mile south
of Robert E.

Area: 4 claims. Lucky Girl and Blue Jay owned by Frazier, and
also a half interest in Perseverance and Patience. Other
owner is McClung.

History: A pocket was discovered by Messrs. McClung and Sanford
in 1935 which produced \$12,000 to \$14,000. Sanford
sold to Frazier August 1936. The production for 1936
was \$500; for 1937, \$150; and very little in 1938.

Development: One tunnel of 80 feet length. Vein is opened up
for 400 feet by 7 open cuts.

Equipment: Braun Assay Crusher, Gibson prospecting mill, Roehl
Concentrating table, and two $1\frac{1}{2}$ hp. gas engines.

Geology: All four claims lie along a serpentine contact. A
quartz vein, 1'-6' wide, has arsenopyrite as principal
sulfide. Ore is similar to Peck (Robert E.) ore. There
is some pyrite and some free gold. On the Lucky Girl
there is ~~tale~~ and brushed material produced by a slide.
This material yields some gold; above this slide there is
no trace. Chromite has been found nearby the Frazier
property.

Informant: J. E. Morrison, 1938. J. M. Frazier 1941

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

DEAD INDIAN CLAY

Jackson Unclassified

Owner:

Location: S. Central sec. 19, T. 38 S., R. 3 E., just west of Dead Indian Road, 15.6 miles from Ashland city limits and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of the summit.

Area: The deposit occurs in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 19 and probably would cover 20 acres or so.

History: At one time material was removed from the west side of the deposit and fired as refractory brick. Some two or three truckloads were used.

Geology: Altered Cascade lavas and tuffs outcrop for about 1000 feet west of the Dead Indian Road, trending S. 30 degrees W. They underlie young lavas. The material is cream colored and flint-like and some has cavities suggestive of vesicular lava. Southwestward, the outcrops are dark-cream to light chocolate color, becoming more iron stained. Some of it is brilliant red, as if oxidized by a previous forest fire.

Samples analyzed indicate that the flint-like material is 90 per cent silica with alumina and iron oxide. Samples were tested for refractory-clay purposes and the white material¹ is good refractory; there is a decrease in refractoriness with increasing iron oxide.

The white material has more of a chert-like character than clay and probably could be used for this purpose. ?

(For further details see Bulletin no. 6 of the State Dept.)

Informant: Ray C. Treasher 1/6/42

Reference: Wilson and Treasher (38:82-83, 84, 93)

Report by: Ray C. Treasher 1/5/42

BLANK B—ANNUAL REPORT

This report must be properly executed and filed with the Corporation Commissioner on or before July 1, 1933, in order to entitle a corporation mining for any of the precious metals, coal, or prospecting or operating for oil, or operating an oil well, to pay a license fee of only \$10. If not so filed, such corporation must pay the same license fees as are required to be paid by other corporations for gain.—Section 25-244, Oregon Code 1930.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE CORPORATION DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, ~~1933~~ 1935

Of THE PLEASANT PLACER COMPANY

(Give legal name in full)

a corporation organized and existing under and pursuant to the laws of the State of Oregon.

The location of its principal office is at No. _____ Street, in the city of Rogue River Route 1, in the state of Oregon

The names and addresses of principal officers, with the postoffice address of each are as follows:

NAMES	OFFICE	BUSINESS ADDRESS
<u>A. H. Garrison</u>	President	<u>Rogue River, Ore.</u>
	Secretary	
<u>E. D. Engel</u>	Treasurer	<u>Seattle, Wash.</u>

The date of the annual election of officers is 2d Tuesday in November

The date of the annual election of directors is do

	Common With Par Value	Common No Par Value	Preferred
Amount of authorized capital stock	\$ 10,000.00	Shares	\$
Number of shares of authorized capital stock	100		
Par value of each share	\$ 100.00	x x x x x x	\$
Amount of capital stock subscribed	\$ 9105.00	Shares	\$
Amount of capital stock issued	\$ 9105.00	Shares	\$
Amount of capital stock paid up	\$ 9105.00	Shares	\$
Price at which no par value stock issued	x x x x x x	\$	x x x x x x

State amount of capital, represented by stock of no par value, with which the corporation began business \$10,000.00

Total amount of its properties in Oregon (name of claims, lodes, or placers)

280 acres on Pleasant Creek under optional lease

The location of its properties Pleasant Creek, Jackson Co.

The amount of work done thereon and improvements made thereon since the time of filing last report _____

The amount of output or products of the mines or wells of such corporation from January 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932, inclusive, 20.42

The value of output or products of the mines or wells of such corporation from January 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932, \$ _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, _____

of said corporation, have signed this report, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 193_____

[CORPORATE SEAL]

~~not signed~~

deposition signed by A.H.Garrison, Pres.

STATE OF OREGON,

County of _____

} ss.

I, _____, being first duly sworn, depose and say, upon oath, that I am _____ of the foregoing corporation; that said corporation is not engaged in or transacting any other business except that of locating, prospecting, developing or operating mines for any of the precious metals, coal, or prospecting or operating for oil, or operating an oil well; that the value of the output or products of the mines or wells of said corporation from January 1, 1932,

July 19 - 19

GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON OPP MINE

E. W. Dougherty

Contents

- 1- Occurrence and General Distribution of the Veins
- 2- Attitude, and Dimensions of Veins.
- 3- Correlation of Veins on the Property.
- 4- General Structural Conditions.
- 5- Structural Features of the Veins.
- 6- Faulting.
- 7- Occurrence of Gold.
- 8- Mineralization.
- 9- Geologic History of the Veins.

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- 2- Longitudinal Section Through Mine Workings.
- 3- Cross-Section Through A-A.
- 4- " " " B-B.
- 5- " " " C-C.
- 6- " " " D-D.
- 7- " " " E-E.
- 8- " " " F-F.
- 9- " " " G-G.
- 10- " " " H-H,
- 11- Diagram Showing Strikes and Dips of Veins and Faults.
- 12- " To Illustrate Principal Structural Conditions.

Occurrence and General Distribution of the Veins

The general distribution of the veins is shown in Fig. 1; their vertical relationships is indicated in Fig. 2. Figure 2 is drawn in a plane striking N 50 W and therefore parallel or nearly parallel to the majority of the strikes of the veins. The veins studied are distributed over a horizontal distance of about 4000 feet and through a vertical distance of about 900 feet. No. 11 Drift is about 470 feet vertically below the outcrop of the vein that it opens up; this is the greatest depth attained on any vein and also the deepest point penetrated by the mine workings. All of the lower workings expose veins; no vein is known to have been bottomed.

The veins occur along a northwest-southeast belt; the general strike of this belt is also the general strike of the majority of the veins. The veins on 1 and 2 levels may be regarded as lying along the same fissure-system as those on 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 levels; the vein on 13, 16, and 18 levels strikes oblique to this fissure-system and to the "Porphyry Vein".

Attitude, and Dimensions of Veins

Figure 11 illustrates the strikes and dips of the veins. As shown, the strikes lie in the west-northwest octant; the dips are all to the southwest. A strike of about N 65 E and a steep dip to the northwest is indicated in a shaft on the "Smith Vein", but other workings that would verify this attitude are not accessible. A few unimportant veins have vertical ^{dips} or steep dips to the northeast (Fig. 1). The ~~usual~~ usual dips vary from 50 to 80 degrees; flatter and steeper dips are exceptional.

(3)

The greatest exposed width of vein is about 30 feet. A large number of the veins average over 10 feet in width of quartz and mineralized country rock. The largest continuous stoped-out ore-shoot averages about 85 feet along the strike for a distance of about 200 feet along the dip (Fig. 2 and 10). According to old survey, verified by observation where the drift is accessible, the vein-fissuring on 18 level persists continuously for over 940 feet. None of the veins have been ~~mined~~ ^{mined} to their lateral extremities.

Correlation of Veins

As shown in Fig. 3, No. 1 and 2 drifts are undoubtedly on the same vein. The positions of the vein in U cut and V shaft and the vein about 65 feet from the portal of 2 tunnel indicate that they are the same vein (Fig. 1 and 4). No. 2 tunnel is being advanced (July 19 - 19) to strike the downward continuation of the vein exposed in Z cut. By projecting the vein in Z cut at the dip and strike shown at that point, the relations are as shown in Fig. 4. The veins in 19 tunnel and in Z cut are probably the same vein. The southwest vein on 5 level, 8 level, 9 level, and 11 level are undoubtedly the same vein - this vein is known as the Opp vein (Fig. 5 and 6). The northeast vein on 5 level and the vein on 7 level have positions which indicate their identity (Fig. 5). The southeast extension of 7 vein should cross 8 tunnel and 9 tunnel but because of the caved condition of 8 tunnel near the portal and the inaccessibility of 9 tunnel, it cannot be identified in these workings. The vein outcropping at R may be the same as the vein in 7 tunnel, as

(4)

indicated in Fig. 1. The vein near the intersection of 11 tunnel and drift, faulted as shown in Fig. 1, probably is the Roger vein, as indicated in Fig. 7. The veins lying along Fault 2 (Fig. 1) are regarded as faulted segments of the same vein - the Opp vein. The veins on 13, 16, and 18 levels are certainly the same vein, as proved by excavations between these levels (Fig. 8, 9, and 10). The so-called " Porphyry vein " occupies the position shown in Fig. 8, when projected along its strike.

General Structural Conditions

The principal structural conditons are represented graph-

ically in Fig. 12. Beds of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks strike NNE and dip steeply to the ESE; a well-developed slate-cleavage in these rocks also strikes NNE and dips steeply to the ESE. Intrusive greenstones commonly lie roughly parallel to the *bedding* of the sedimentaries and therefore also to the slate-cleavage. The veins *cut across* both the slate-cleavage and the contacts of the rocks. Post-mineral faults which dip into the ESE octant have a wide-spread development as has also movement parallel or slightly oblique to the plane of the veins.

Structural Features of the Veins

The more-important veins lie along well-defined fissures; these fissures commonly form persistent smooth walls of the vein. An instructive example of the vein-fissures is shown in 2 tunnel. Except for a few feet near the face of the drift, the zone of fissuring is scantily mineralized so that its original character is not obscured. Near the intersection of the tunnel and the drift the country rock is cut by a series of parallel gouge-filled fissures which are separated by several feet of irregularly broken rock. The strongest of these fissures persist along the drift; the weaker ones die out and are succeeded by other imbricating fissures. Where the fissuring is strongest the slate is sheared and crumbled whereas the greenstone is crushed to the consistency of gouge. In some places the crushed or sheared rock occupies the entire space between delimiting fissures; again, only the rock adjacent to the stronger fissures is crushed or sheared, the intervening rock showing only a weak fracturing. The less intense disturbances are

expressed by fracturing in slate and sheeting in greenstone.

The veins may be composed of wide masses of quartz with little included wall-rock, they may be made up of quartz containing bands or irregular inclusions of country rock or they may be composed of impregnations or veinlets of vein-minerals in predominant country rock. These structures may succeed one another along the dip or strike or across the plane of the vein. Bands of quartz and altered country rock, disposed parallel to the plane of the vein, are common. Massive quartz veins containing irregular inclusions of country rock are typical.

The quartz of the vein is characteristically sheared and broken. There is evidence in some places of a deposition of quartz in fractures which cut vein material formed during an earlier period. In the vicinity of faults and along the sheared walls of the vein the quartz is broken to an unusual degree. Such crushed zones are commonly stained with iron oxide resulting from the downward percolation of oxidizing waters.

Faulting

Fig. 11 represents diagrammatically the strikes and dips of the faults mapped in the mine workings. The diagram brings out the preponderance of faults dipping into the ESE octant. Wherever dislocation of the veins could be traced or implied they were found to be offset NNE on the hanging wall side of these faults (Fig. 1 , faults 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8). Since the striations produced by movement on the fault make steep

angles with or are parallel to the dip-line of the fault , and in view of the relative dips and strikes of the vein and the fault, such a horizontal offset indicates a downward displacement on the hanging wall of the fault. This is true because the line of intersection of the vein and the fault pitches downward to the SSW and therefore when the vein is displaced downward on the hanging wall of the fault in the direction of the dip of the fault; in any horizontal plane cutting the fault, as for instance the drift level, the vein on the hanging wall of the fault lies NNE of the vein on the footwall of the fault. If the segment of the vein on the hanging wall of the fault had moved upward instead of downward this segment would be found SSW and not NNE of the segment on the footwall of the fault, on the drift level. These facts are well to bear in mind in future work.

The ESE dipping faults resulted in large part through failure along the slate-cleavage and contacts of the rocks which strike and dip in the same general directions. ^(Fig 12) In some instances slipping and shearing is closely parallel to the slate-cleavage and to the contacts of the rocks; in many cases this shearing merges into the slate-cleavage or contacts.

Fault 1 (Fig. 1) is exceptional in its attitude and effect upon the vein. The relations indicate a movement upward on the hanging wall of the fault. If Fault 1 is continuous it also cuts the Opp vein, which by analogy with its effect on the Roger vein, it would offset to the west on the hanging wall of the fault. Both Fault 1 and Fault 2 probably displace a portion of the Opp vein. Drag quartz is well-developed and furnishes a clue to

the direction of displacement on faults of the importance of Fault 1 and Fault 2.

Post-mineral movement along the plane of the veins is evidenced by the striated and broken character of the quartz along planes of such movement. Since this movement is parallel or slightly oblique to the plane of the veins it produces little or no offset of the veins. Its effect is sometimes shown by ~~making~~ the dragging and twisting of slate and greenstone bands which cross the veins obliquely.

Occurrence of Gold

Gold has been observed in fractures in quartz and in fractures in pyrite in specimens from the Roger vein on 10 level and from the vein in 7 tunnel. The sampling of the vein on 1 level indicates that the sulphides (pyrite and chalcopyrite) carry a large proportion of the gold content of the vein. In the Opp and Roger veins, especially the former, the occurrence of very rich and small pockets has been typical (see Fig. 2). According to Mr Opp and pocket-hunters , the gold occurs as coarse bunches in quartz fractures and invariably near a slate hanging wall. Sampling across the Roger vein in 10 tunnel shows the highest gold content to be in a narrow band of gray quartzose rock . White quartz cuts the gray rock and therefore was introduced subsequently; this white quartz is low in gold. On 2 level the best values are found along a definite zone within

the vein-quartz.

Mineralization

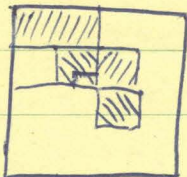
The minerals that have been recognized in the hand specimens comprise quartz, calcite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, chlorite and sericite. Coarsely crystalline quartz and calcite form intergrown aggregates. Chlorite and sericite are the principal mineral constituents of altered country rock, which is found intermixed with quartz, calcite and pyrite. Pyrite is by far the most abundant sulphide; it occurs as finely crystalline disseminations or nests, or as fine or coarse scattered crystals within quartz and country rock.

The vein minerals indicate ore deposition from hot solutions and therefore undoubtedly through the agency of igneous activity.

Geologic History of the Veins

The principal stages in the history of the veins are as follows:

- 1- Fissuring by earth movements of the steeply tilted slate and intrusive greenstone.
- 2- Formation of the veins along these fissures.
- 3- Contemporaneously with (2) and following (2) - fracturing of the veins.
- 4- Shearing and faulting of the veins principally along old directions of weakness, notably the slate-cleavage, bedding planes and contacts of the rocks, and the plane of the veins.
- 5- Oxidation of the superficial portions of the veins and the sheared and faulted zones resulting from (4).



Grantors: Glen H. Spahr + Bernice F. Spahr, h/w

Grantee: Rogue Valley Trees, Inc

Instrument: Warranty Deed

Date: 6/7/74

Land conveyed: $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$,
 $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$

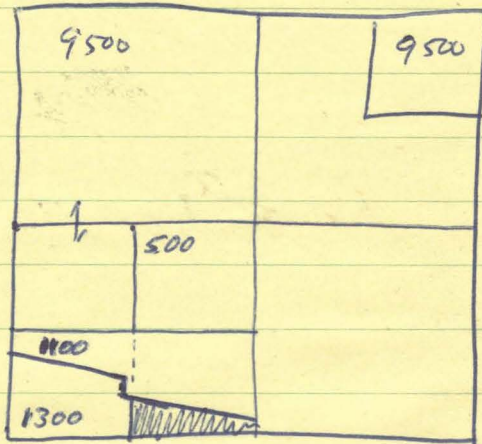
Sec 36, T37S, R3W

(except a tract in the $SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$)

JACKSON COUNTY

T37S, R3W

SECTION 25



500

U. of Oregon

1100

Harry C. & Elizabeth Skyrman
842 S. Riverside Ave
Medford 97501

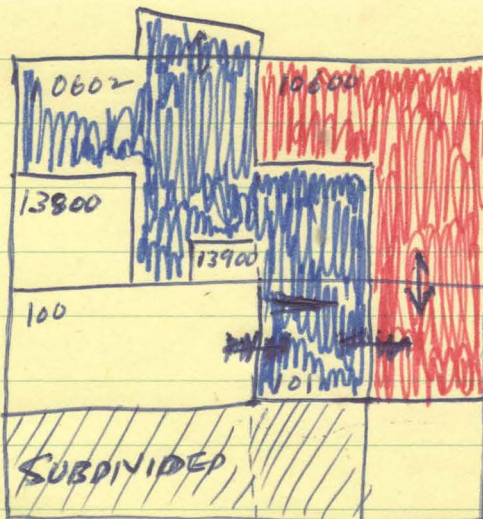
1300

Harold W. & Marjorie A. Cronin
816 W. 10th St
Medford

9500

Robert J. & Leota Morton
Jacksonville 97530
(% R.H. Adleman, Agt.
Box 629)

SECTION 36



10600

899-8529

Glen & Bernice Spahr
P.O. Box 111
Shady Cove, Ore 97539

10602

476-5541

Rogue Valley Trees Inc
Box 327 (Ed Smith)
Grants Pass 97526

300

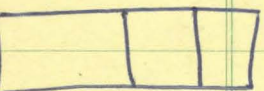
~~Rogue Investments, Inc
% Bailey & Dollie
1142 Wagon Trail Dr~~

13900

Earl L. & Ruth M. Pidcock
2323 Delta Waters Rd
Medford

100

Winkler
American Tract Co.
Rogue Valley Trees
Spahr



V 1196 p 265
~~Grantor:~~
Grantee:

Book 504, p 420

Grantor: John J. and Sadie Osenbrugge

Grantee: Walter R. Winkler

Instrument: Quitclaim deed

Date: 3/24/61

Property conveyed:

Undivided $\frac{3}{4}$ interest in $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ of
Sec. 36, T37S, R3W, W.M.

Book 487, p 189

Grantor: Paul and Violet Demmer

Grantee: Walter R. Winkler

Instrument: Quitclaim deed

Date: 3/21/60

Property conveyed:

$N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$, Sec 36, T37S, R3W

Book 465, p 277

Grantor: { Paul and Violet Demmer } $\frac{3}{4}$
 { Walter Demmer }
 { American Trust Co., Inc. } $\frac{1}{4}$

Grantee: D. P. McCoy and Ira V. Orr.

Instrument: Purchase agreement

Date: 12/18/58

Property sold: Timber on $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 36

Agreement terminated 1/1/61

Book 410, p 430

Grantor:

Grantee: American Trust Company

Instrument:

Date: 1955

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M013883
RECORD TYPE..... X1M
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS
FILE LINK ID..... CONSV
MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER

NAME..... LEE, W
DATE..... 74 01
UPDATED..... 80 12
BY..... FERNS, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... DPP

MINING DISTRICT/AREA/SUBDIST. JACKSONVILLE

COUNTRY CODE..... US

COUNTRY NAME: UNITED STATES

STATE CODE..... OR

STATE NAME: OREGON

COUNTY..... JACKSON

LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 01

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME
1: 62500 MEDFORD.

LATITUDE LONGITUDE
42-18-43N 122-59-49W

UTM NORTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO
4684200. 500250. +10

TWP..... 37S
RANGE..... 03W
SECTION.. 36
MERIDIAN. WILLAMETTE

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY: INCLUDES 360 ACRES PATENTED LAND IN NW1/4, ABOUT 1850 TO 2850 FEET ELEVATION.

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT..... AU AG TE CU PB

OCCURRENCE(S) OR POTENTIAL PRODUCT(S):
POTENTIAL.....
OCCURRENCE..... TE

ORE MATERIALS (MINERALS, ROCKS, ETC.):
NATIVE GOLD, PETZITE, SULFIDES

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 8

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:

VEIN

FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT:

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA

MAX THICKNESS..... 12 FT

STRIKE OF OREBODY.... N60W

DIP OF OREBODY..... 50SW

COMMENTS(DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT):

3 MAJOR VEINS

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

UNDERGROUND

DEPTH OF WORKINGS BELOW SURFACE. 465 FT

LENGTH OF WORKINGS..... 7000 FT

COMMENTS(DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):

18 ADITS TALLING 7000 FT

PRODUCTION

YES

ANNUAL PRODUCTION (ORE, COMMOD., CONC., OVERBURD.)

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION (ORE, COMMOD., CONC., OVERBUR.)

ITEM	ACC	AMOUNT	THOUS. UNITS	YEAR	GRADE, REMARKS
15	ORE ACC	48.331	TONS	1925-1942	0.10 OZ/TON AU; 0.18 OZ/TON AG; 0.15 LB/TON PB; 0.02 LB/TON PB
16	ORE EST	250.000	*DOLLARS	1900-1942	

SOURCE OF INFORMATION (PRODUCTION).. USBM

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCKS..... PERM-TRI

IGNEOUS ROCK TYPES..... GRANDDIORITE

PERTINENT MINERALOGY..... QUARTZ, CALCITE, CHLORITE

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIVE NOTES. COUNTRY ROCKS ARE SILICEOUS ARGILLITE WITH SOME CHLORITE AND PYRITE.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

NAMES/AGE OF FORMATIONS, UNITS, OR ROCK TYPES

- 1) NAME: APPLIGATE GROUP
AGE: PERM TRI

NAMES/AGE OF IGNEOUS UNITS OR IGNEOUS ROCK TYPES

- 1) NAME: JACKSONVILLE STOCK
AGE: LJUR CRET

COMMENTS (GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY):

IN SOME PLACES THE VEINS ARE QUARTZ-ARGILLITE BRECCIAS CEMENTED BY QUARTZ, CALCITE, AND MINOR PYRITE

GENERAL COMMENTS

RECORD NUMBER (M013884) MERGED WITH THIS RECORD AND DELETED FROM THE OREGON FILE.

GENERAL REFERENCES

- 1) BROOKS, H.C. AND RAMP, L., 1968, GOLD AND SILVER IN OREGON; DDGM BULL. 61, P. 260
- 2) OREGON METAL MINES HANDBOOK, 1943, DDGM BULL. 14-C, VOL. 2, SEC. 2, P. 133

REQUEST FOR INSPECTION OF PROPERTY

by

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

400 East I Street
Grants Pass

702 Woodlark Building
Portland

2102 Court Street
Baker

PLEASE READ THIS CAREFULLY BEFORE FILLING IN BLANKS

Every blank should be completely filled in. The reasons are that: We cannot examine all of the properties we are asked to examine because we do not have enough engineers to go around. Our funds and personnel are limited. It costs the State a substantial amount for the examination of your property. We are just as anxious to examine it as you are to have us do so. Therefore, in order that there shall be no loss of time, we must know exactly where your property is, how to get to it, where to meet you or someone who can take us in, and how much there is to be seen. You'd be surprised how often people, in directing us to their own properties, give directions which are not clear or which are confusing or incomplete. Sometimes we lose hours or a full day which could have been saved if the blank had been properly filled in. Please give us a break and put down all the dope!

Fill in accurately all the following blanks as fully as possible (even if the answer is "No"), and mail this form to the office address above, nearest to your property. A field engineer will then get in touch with you and arrange for the trip.

Date 194

Inspection requested by: J. W. Opp Owner of property: Opp family

Name: J. W. Opp Name: Opp family

Address: Jacksonville Address: Jacksonville, Or.

What is property commonly called? Opp mine

What is your own interest in property? Location of property: 2 miles west of Jacksonville

Owner: Partner: County: Postoffice:

Lessee: Other Section: 3.6 Township: 37.5 Range: 3.4

What is the problem that is bothering you most? In other words, is it geological, metallurgical (milling), mining, how to continue exploration, financial, or what?

Financial

1 1/2 miles W. of Jacksonville

me. meet you at Jacksonville Post Office

between 9:30 & 10 o'clock, Friday, Apr. 15, 1949

J. W. Opp

Directions to field man:

Who will accompany field man to property? *J. W. Opp*

Can we drive right to the property? *yes* What kind of road is it? *Good*

How far must we pack equipment, samples, etc., from the road?

During what months is the property not accessible? *year round*

Detailed road and trail directions for getting from nearest Postoffice to property; or to place where field man will meet you or the guide:

Description of property to be examined:

What kind of property: *Gold lode?* *Placer?* *Other?*

History: Is the property a prospect? A past producing mine now idle? *yes*

Is it producing now? During what periods was it in production?

Development: Describe the surface workings (open-cuts, pits, trenches) that are cleaned out so that we can see the rock or ore in place.

How many feet of underground workings (tunnels, cross-cuts, drifts, shafts, raises) approximately are open so that we can examine the rock or ore?

How many dumps are there? Do you have a claim map of the property? *yes*

Map of workings? *yes* . . . Assay map? . . . Mill flow sheet? . . . Engineer's report? . . .

How many samples have been taken and assayed?

FOR OFFICE RECORDS ONLY

Date request received *April 12* 1949 Date set for visit *Friday Apr 15* 1949

Date property visited *April 15 & 18* 1949 by: *David J. White*

Cost of inspection: Salary
Meals and Lodging
Car Mileage-cost at 4¢
Total

SITE NAME: OPP COUNTY: JACKSON
SYNONYMS: DEMMER, WENKLER, GOLD CANYON, U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND

OWNER:
LOCATION: INCLUDES 360 ACRES PATENTED LAND
MINING_DIS: JACKSONVILLE

BLM_FS_DIS:
QUAD1: MEDFORD SCALE: 100000 TOWNSHIP: 037S
QUAD2: MEDFORD SCALE: 62500 RANGE: 003W
RIVER BASIN: SECTION: 36
PHYSIOG: 13 SECT_FRACT: NW

USGS NUM: MO13883 LAT: 42-18-43N
DOGAMI MLR: LONG: 122-59-49W
REPORTER: LEE, W UTM_N: 4684200
AFFILIATION: USGS UTM_E: 500250
REP_DATE: 74 01 UTM_Z: +10
UPDATE BY: FERNS, MARK L. ALTITUDE: 2300 FT
AFFILIATION: ODGMI
UP DATE: 80 12

YR_DISC: STATUS: 4
PRODUCTION: YES PRODUCTION SIZE:
COMMODITIES PRESENT: AU AG CU PB TE
YR_1ST_PRO: YR_LASTPRO:

COMMODITIES PRODUCED: AU AG CU PB
ORE_MAT: NATIVE GOLD, PETZITE, SULFIDES
GANGUE: QUARTZ, CALCITE, CHLORITE
DEPOS_TYP: VEIN
MIN_AGE:

HOST_ROCK: SILICEOUS AND CARBONACEOUS ARGILLITES, META-ANDESI
HOST_R_AGE: PERM-TRI
ALTERATION:
IGNEOUS_R: GRANODIORITE
IG_R_AGE: LJUR-CRET
ORE_CNTRL:
DEP_DESCOM: 3 MAJOR VEINS
GEOLOG_COM: IN SOME PLACES THE VEINS ARE QUARTZ-ARGILLITE BRECCIAS CEMENTED
BY QUARTZ, CALCITE, AND MINOR PYRITE
TYPE OF WORKINGS: UNDERGROUND
WORKINGS DESCRIPTION: 18 ADITS TOTALLING 7000 FT

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION (UNITS IN 1000'S)

ITEM1:	ORE	ITEM2:	ORE	ITEM3:
AMT1:	48.331	AMT2:	250.000	AMT3:
UNIT1:	TONS	UNIT2:	\$	UNIT3:
YEAR1:	1925-1942	YEAR2:	1900-1942	YEAR3:
ITEM4:		ITEM5:		ITEM6:
AMT4:		AMT5:		AMT6:
UNIT4:		UNIT5:		UNIT6:
YEAR4:		YEAR5:		YEAR6:

GENERAL COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

BROOKS, H.C. AND RAMP, L., 1968, GOLD AND SILVER IN OREGON;
ODGMI BULL. 61, P. 260

OPP MINE (continued)

although it is not easily seen in adit 8 which it should cross at a point about 60 feet from the portal. At the breast of adit 7 a slip or fault strikes north and dips 50° E.; its effect on the vein is not clear because of lack of development work. The Roger vein strikes N. 60° W. and dips 50-63° SW. It has a thickness of 3 to 12 feet of which 2 to 4 feet usually contain most of the gold. The hanging wall is well defined, but the vein grades into the footwall, which is replaced or impregnated with ore. The footwall in adit 10 is a dark shaly rock which strikes N. 5° W. and dips about 84° E. Near the portal of adit 7 the footwall shale strikes N. 15° E. and dips about 70° W. This shaly rock is interbedded with quartzite samples of which from the hanging wall of adit 10 consist of fine granular quartz in places, in bands of varying size with more or less yellowish brown iron stain and rare crystals of pyrite; less commonly the stain is chloritic. In some places the ore is brecciated, and the original quartz is coarse and contains very little pyrite, which is found especially in the cementing material of calcite and quartz and also in fragments of carbonaceous shale. This is evidence that the ore was formed not at the time when the veins were first produced, but at a later time when they were fractured and new solutions brought in cementing materials. According to Mr. Opp the pay shoots are usually where the veins are thickest; in other mines when the ore is deposited simultaneously with the gangue this rule is usually reversed, and the condition at this mine is another indication that the gold was introduced after the deposition of the primary quartz of the veins.

"The adit 8 vein is the southwest vein in adits 5 and 9 and is also seen in incline shaft 2 and probably in the old surface stopes. On adit 5 level this vein has a thickness of about 4 feet; it strikes about N. 50° W. and dips about / 60° SW. The country rock is a siliceous argillite containing

OPP MINE (continued)

some chlorite and pyrite.

"The adit 1 vein is probably the same as the vein near the breast of adit 2; it may be continuous with the adit 8 vein, but there are no workings to prove the connection. In adit 1 the vein strikes N. 57° W. and dips about 75-80° SW. It has a thickness of 14 feet, 8 or 10 feet of which on the footwall have been stoped out to the surface. The country rock of the vein is an andesite rich in ferromagnesian minerals. A sample from near the portal contains abundant green hornblende, some plagioclase, some biotite, titanite, and a little quartz. This andesite is so intimately associated (as an intrusive sill?) with the old Paleozoic sediments that upon weathering it develops a schistosity nearly parallel with the bedding of the latter; near the portal of adit 1 this schistosity strikes N. 10° W. and dips 70° E.

"The adit 2 vein (near the portal) has not been traced elsewhere; it strikes N. 65° W. where cut by the adit about 50 feet from the portal. It is possible, but not probable, that this is the same as the Roger vein.

"The adit 11 vein is probably the downward continuation of the adit 8 vein, or possibly of the Roger vein. If the former interpretation is correct the Roger vein is probably represented by the small vein about 85 feet east of the main vein. The small vein strikes N. 53° W. and dips about 54° SW.; it contains about one foot of quartz and 2 or 3 feet of sheared country rock. About 10 feet farther in a shear zone strikes N. 72° W. and dips 54° S. This is visible again where it crosses the drift not far from the crosscut; here it has the same strike and dip and a thickness of about 10 inches, but produces no apparent offset in the main vein. The latter is opened by a drift said to be 500 feet long disclosing a vein varying in thickness from 5 feet to a maximum said to be 25 feet. It strikes about N. 45° W. and dips about 75° SW. Too much water prevented its inspection.

OPP MINE (continued)

"The adit 18 vein is shown by continuous stoping above that level to extend upward to adits 16, 15, 14, and 13. It varies in strike from N. 70° W. to S. 75° W., averaging nearly west, and dips about 68° S. The vein is continuous on the strike except where cut by a fault, shown clearly in the east drift from adit 13, which strikes N. 20° W. and dips about 65° E. On level 18 a fault block seems to separate the two parts of the vein and the west side of the block is marked by a fault which strikes about N. 38° E. and dips 42° SE. The vein is largely quartz and averages about 5 feet thick. The value is said to increase where the thickness increases, being about \$5.00 a ton in the ore shoots. One ore shoot is about 300 feet long on this level; another is about 150 feet long. The longer one did not reach the surface by 40 or 50 feet in its middle half. After amalgamation ore from this vein concentrates about 40 into 1 and the heavy sulphides are worth about \$60 a ton. A rock sample from the crosscut entry (adit 18) contains abundant pale hornblende, some zoisite, calcite, and quartz with a dark staining material; it is a much altered rock, probably originally a quartzose shale.

"Mr Opp has continued development in a small way during 1916, most of which has been on a new surface showing a few hundred feet south of the mill which he calls the porphyry vein.

"The mine as a whole is in good shape and has a large amount of excellent equipment. A considerable additional expenditure is warranted in the further development of ore bodies already exposed in the mine and in arranging the mill to treat the same according to the best milling practice."

Ref.: ~~Parke & Swartley, 16:169 (quoted)~~

702 Woodlark Bldg.
Portland, Oregon

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND
MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Date April 18, 1949

This Department will act as a clearing house for those who wish to buy or sell or lease or operate mineral properties within this state, for those who have minerals or mineral products for sale, and for those who buy minerals or mineral products. The information regarding the property given on this form will be condensed and listed in the Department's ORE.-BIN, issued monthly, subscription price 25¢ per year.

This Department assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of any statement and makes no recommendations as to the merits of any property.

Name of owner(s) (print). . . John W. Opp & Family

Postoffice Address. . . c/o Mr. John W. Opp, Box 86, Jacksonville, Oregon

Name of Property . . . Opp Mine Quartz Placer . . . Other . . .

Location of Property: Township 37s Range 3w Section 34 County Jackson . . .

Number of Claims . . or acres 363. Patented or unpatented/

Extent of development: (Describe shafts, tunnels, open cuts, etc.)

Approximately 10,000 feet of adits and drifts; some prospect pits; 3 short raises and 2 winzes. Some of the tunnels are covered at the mouth due to surface slides and some are caved, but the open ones are in good condition.

Average width of vein 10 feet or depth of gravel Possibly 4 main veins and some minor veins are exposed.

What average values do you estimate from sampling already done or assays taken?

\$5.00 per ton for ore.

\$2.00 per ton for 50,000 tons of tailings.

What tonnage or yardage do you estimate to be present as: Proven 50,000 tons of tailings

Probable Possible 150,000 tons of ore estimated as available in present workings.

History of production Estimated \$400,000 to \$500,000 of production all together.

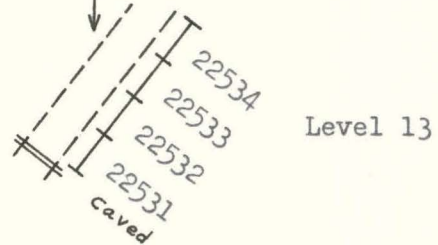
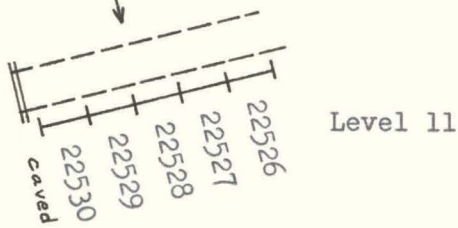
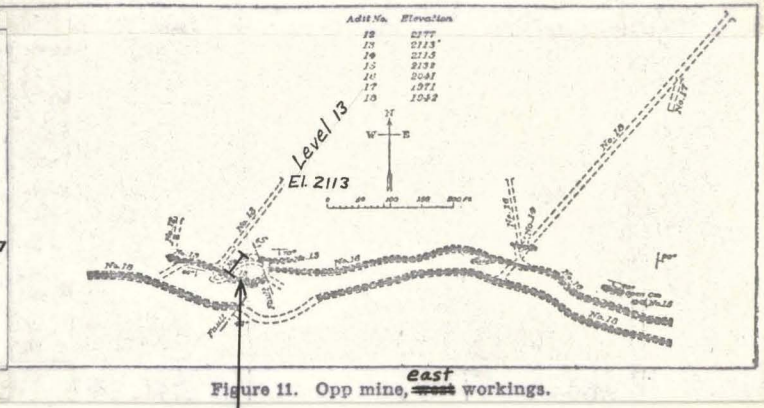
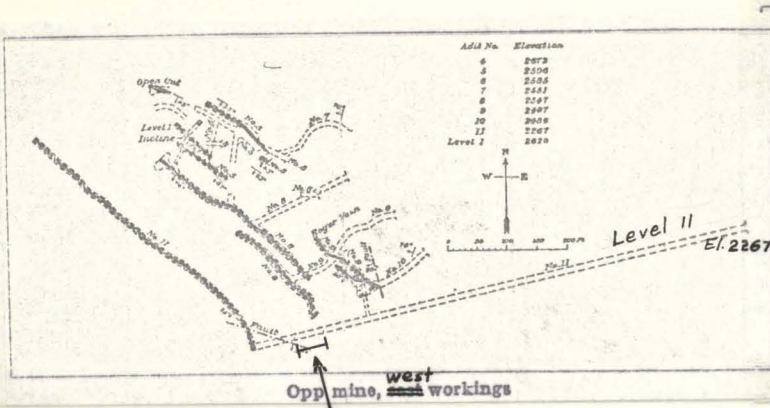
Additional information such as buildings and equipment, water, timber, power, roads, climate, etc. Buildings: a mill, office with assay room, 2 residences. Electric power is available. Enough water obtainable for 6 to 7 months operation a year. Plenty of timber; good road to property; and climate would permit operations year around. No equipment other than some of the old train line in the workings

Do you wish to sell? . . . Lease? . . . Need financing . . . Price and terms?

Signed:

Owner, Lessee, Representative

OPP MINE



SKETCHES SHOWING APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF SAMPLES

Scale: 1 in. = 40 ft.

SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	As ppm	Hg ppb
22526	450	2.4	78	5	1820
22527	60	1.8	62	5	200
22528	240	1.6	21	8	1270
22529	120	1.6	39	8	870
22530	900	1.6	79	2	1100
22531	-5	3.8	120	5	30
22532	-5	2.4	104	2	25
22533	-5	3.0	100	5	110
22534	-5	3.0	86	10	60

STATE GOVERNING BOARD
W. H. STRAYER, CHAIRMAN, BAKER
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STATE ASSAY LABORATORIES
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MINING GEOLOGIST
ALBERT A. LEWIS
ANALYST

2102 COURT ST., BAKER
JOHN ELIOT ALLEN
FIELD GEOLOGIST
LESLIE L. MOTZ
ANALYST



EARL K. NIXON
DIRECTOR
ARTHUR M. SWARTLEY
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER
RAY C. TREASHER
GEOLOGIST
F. W. LIBBEY
MINING ENGINEER

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND
MINERAL INDUSTRIES

329 S. W. OAK STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON

Replies should be
addressed c/o State
Assay Laboratory
400 E. I Street
Grants Pass, Oregon

OPP MINE

JACKSONVILLE AREA

Mike Bright has been cyaniding tailings at the Opp Mine. His tests indicate that the tailings average about \$2 in gold and that there are 50,000 plus tons of tailings available. He figures that 70% of the gold can be recovered (\$1.40) and that some \$0.80 can be cleared on each ton.

His cyaniding operations to date have been in the nature of testing and he has thoroly sampled the tailings. He is planning on a partner who will put up themoney for a 100-ton cyanide plant and they will re-work all of the tailings.

The dope on former operations is that ore that averaged \$5 was put thru the mill which had a rated capacity of 100-tons. That between 125-150 tons a day were crowded thru the mill, which used Crouch flotation cells. The values, therefore were not reclaimed.

The last operation, about 1939 or 1940 was so bad that the tails average between \$4-\$5. There are about 5000 tons of this stuff available.

I talked with Mr. Opp. There are some 18 levels, and ore still is in sight. Some of the workings have caved. Opp figures that \$500 would completely open existing workings for sampling activities. He further stated that he figures about 600 feet of development work would completely open the ore bodies and make some 150,000 tons of \$5 ore available.

The ore consists of massive sulfides in "quartzite". The ore responds to cyanidation when crushed to 50 mesh.

Ray C. Treasher,
Field Geologist,
April 1st, 1941.

Opp Mine (gold)

Jacksonville area

Owner: J. W. Opp, Jacksonville, Oreg.

Location: sec. 36, T. 37 S., R. 3 W.

History: Park + Swarthly reported as follows:

"The Opp Mine was discovered many years ago, but its chief development has taken place within the past 10 years. According to Mr. Beekman, the banker at Jacksonville, the mine produced about \$100,000 while controlled by him. Since then it has been operated by a company, by Mr. J. W. Opp, and by lessees. The mine is located in sec. 36, T. 37 S., R. 3 W. about 1½ miles west of Jacksonville at elevations ranging from about 1850 to 2850 feet above sea level. The land held by the mining company includes nine 40-acre plots and 1 mining claim, making a total of 373 acres. It is opened by 18 adits disclosing three main veins. The longest crosscut entry is about 850 feet; another is 550 feet long. The total underground workings amount to about 7000 feet, the distribution of which is shown in the figures. The surface equipment consists of about 3600 feet of tram line, a 6-drill Leyner compressor, a 20-stamp mill with concentrator, a 125-ton cyanide plant, and other buildings. The mill has a crusher, a Dorr classifier, 1 Wilfley and 6 Johnson concentrators, 20 stamps and 4 plates.

"The adit 10 or Roger vein is apparently the same as the adit 7 vein,

Section 10' elevation from 1850' the angle of dip is 30° to 40° N. 30° E. The vein is 1/2' to 1' thick and is composed of quartz and pyrite.

Number of adits

Number of stamps

Number of plates

Number of stamps

UNITED STATES

OFFICE NUMBER

MINERAL DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INVESTIGATION

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

ASSAY REPORT

Office Number 759 & 760

Grants Pass, Oregon
Baker, ~~xx~~ Oregon ~~xx~~

July 17 193 9

Sample submitted by George Ross Days Creek, Oregon

Sample description No. 1. Basaltic rock. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1 inch and smaller.

No. 2. Same type of material as No. 1.

The assay results given below are made without charge as provided by Chapter 176, Section 10, Oregon Laws 1937, the sender having complied with the provisions thereof.

NOTICE: The assay results given below are from a sample furnished by the above named person. This department had no part in the taking of the sample and assumes no responsibility, other than the accuracy of the assay of the material as furnished it by the sender.

Sample Number	GOLD		SILVER		Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Total Value
	Ounces per ton	Value	Ounces per ton	Value					
1	Trace		Blank						
2	Trace		Blank						

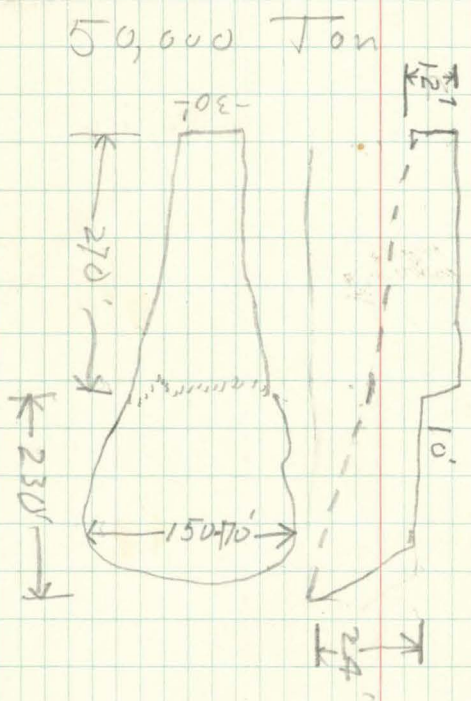
Market Quotations:

Gold \$ per oz.
Silver \$ per oz.
 \$ per oz.
 \$ per oz.

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY

Assayer

[Faint handwritten notes and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]



Sketch of
Tarlings at Opp Mine

OPP MINE

4-24-84

LaVella Denton owns 55 acres

Brother Lyle Blossom owns 55 acres

Glenn Sparr has 140 acres

Bill Ford has 55 acres

LaVella's address 113 Fescue Lane, Roseburg, OR 672-3280

Lyle in Portland area - 662-3344

Owners want to sell or lease

2033 First Street Baker, Oregon STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES 1069 State Office Building Portland 1, Oregon 239 S.E. "H" Street Grants Pass, Oregon

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 fully and submit this blank filled out along with the sample.

Your name in full Len Ramp (DOGAMI)

Street or P.O. Box P.O. Box 417 City & State Grants Pass, Oregon

Are you a citizen of Oregon? Yes Date on which sample is sent 4/14/59

Name (or names) of owners of the property Mr. & Mrs. (?) Foster, Medford, Oregon

Are you hiring labor? _____ Are you milling or shipping ore? No

Name of claim sample obtained from Opp Mine

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

County Jackson Mining District Jacksonville

Township 37 S Range 3 W Section 36 Quarter section NE

How far from passable road? 1/2 mile Name of road Jackson Creek

Channel (length) Grab Assay for Description

Sample no. 1 _____ 1 Au, Ag from Ore bin of abandoned mill

Sample no. 2 _____

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

(Signed) Len Ramp

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

Sample Description Small fragments of sedimentary rock with calcite-quartz veins

containing minor sulphides.

Sample number	GOLD		SILVER					
	oz./T.	Value	oz./T.	Value				
P-24012 TG-66	0.02	\$0.70	Trace	--	---	---	---	---

Report issued _____ Card filed _____ Report mailed 4-24-59 Called for _____

1900-Opp Mine
 Jacksonville District
 T. 37S., R. 3W., Sec. 36.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

ASSAY REPORT

Office Number B @ 226

Grants Pass, Oregon
 Baker, Oregon

March 21 1941

Sample submitted by John Opp Jacksonville, Oregon

Sample description White milky quartz and pyrite. 1#, -1/2-inch-

The assay results given below are made without charge as provided by Chapter 176, Section 10, Oregon Laws 1937, the sender having complied with the provisions thereof.

NOTICE: The assay results given below are from a sample furnished by the above named person. This department had no part in the taking of the sample and assumes no responsibility, other than the accuracy of the assay of the material as furnished it by the sender.

Sample Number	GOLD		SILVER		Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Total Value
	Ounces per ton	Value	Ounces per ton	Value					
	0.16	\$5.60	1.8	\$1.26					

Market Quotations:

Gold ~~35~~ 35 per oz.
 Silver ~~.70~~ .70 per oz.
 per oz.
 per oz.

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY

 Assayer

GOLD HILL DIST
 OPP MINE
 BULL 61 PG 260
 OBM V.1 P.5

elevation of about 3115 feet; it is expected that this entry will strike the vein when driven about 100 feet farther. It intersects one vein at 125 feet from the portal, which strikes N. 65° W. and dips about 65° N. These workings and veins are shown in figure 9. A stringer at 150 feet from the portal strikes N. 83° W. and dips about 65° N., and another at 200 feet from the portal strikes N. 87° W. and dips 70° N.

This mine is equipped with a 5-stamp mill having plates and vanner, run by engine; it has not been in operation since 1911.

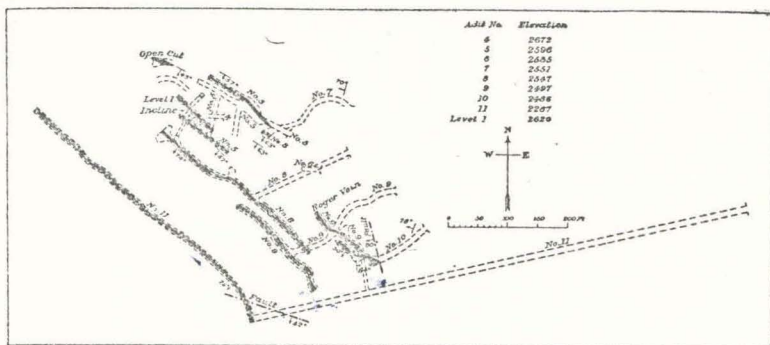


Figure 10. Opp mine, east workings.

The Opp mine was discovered many years ago, but its chief development has taken place within the past ten years. According to Mr. Beekman, the banker at Jacksonville, the mine produced about \$100,000 while controlled by him. Since then it has been operated by a company, by Mr. J. W. Opp, and by lessees. The mine is located in section 36, township 37 south, range 3 west about 1½ miles west of Jacksonville at elevations ranging from about 1850 to 2850 feet above sea level. The land held by the mining company includes nine 40-acre plots and 1 mining claim, making a total of 373 acres. It is opened by 18 adits disclosing three main veins. The longest crosscut entry is about 850 feet; another is 550 feet long. The total underground workings amount to about 7000 feet, the distribution of which is shown in figures 10 and 11. The surface equipment consists of about 3600 feet of tram line, a 20-stamp mill with concentrator, a 125-ton cyanide plant, and other buildings. The mill has a crusher, a Dorr classifier, one Wilfley and 6 Johnson concentrators, 20 stamps and 4 plates.

The adit 10 or Roger vein is apparently the same as the adit

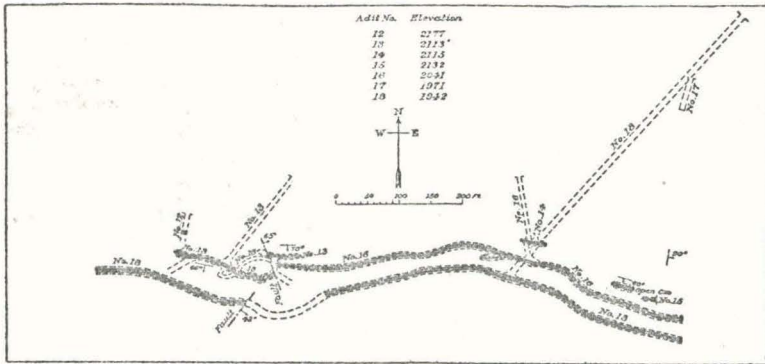


Figure 11. Opp mine, west workings.

By placing figure 11 due west of figure 10 a single map of all the important workings may be made.

7 vein, although it is not easily seen in adit 8 which it should cross at a point about 60 feet from the portal. At the breast of adit 7 a slip or fault strikes north and dips 50° E.; its effect on the vein is not clear because of lack of development work. The Roger vein strikes N. 60° W. and dips 50° - 63° S. W. It has a thickness of 3 to 12 feet of which 2 to 4 feet usually contain most of the gold. The hanging wall is well defined, but the vein grades into the footwall, which is replaced or impregnated with ore. The footwall in adit 10 is a dark shaly rock which strikes N. 5° W. and dips about 84° E. Near the portal of adit 7 the footwall shale strikes N. 15° E. and dips about 70° W. This shaly rock is interbedded with quartzite samples of which from the hanging wall of adit 10 consist of fine granular quartz in places in bands of varying size with more or less yellowish brown iron stain and rare crystals of pyrite; less commonly the stain is chloritic. In some places the ore is brecciated, and the original quartz is coarse and contains very little pyrite, which is found especially in the cementing material of calcite and quartz and also in fragments of carbonaceous shale. This is evidence that the ore was formed not at the time when the veins were first produced, but at a later time when they were fractured and new solutions brought in cementing materials. According to Mr. Opp the pay shoots are usually where the veins are thickest; in other mines when the ore is deposited simultaneously with the gangue this rule is usually reversed, and the condition at this mine is another indication that the gold was introduced after the deposition of the primary quartz of the veins.

The adit 8 vein is the southwest vein in adits 5 and 9 and is also seen in incline shaft 2 and probably in the old surface stopes. On adit 5 level this vein has a thickness of about 4 feet; it strikes about N. 50° W. and dips about 60° S. W. The country rock is a siliceous argillite containing some chlorite and pyrite. The chemical composition of this rock is given below, with the approximate mineral

COMPOSITION OF ARGILLITE, OPP MINE, JACKSONVILLE

[Analysis by S. W. French.]

SiO ₂	65.98	Approximate mineral	
TiO ₂	1.40	composition	
Al ₂ O ₃	17.20		
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.49	Quartz.....	35.8
FeO.....	2.68	Muscovite.....	33.6
MgO.....	2.46	Feldspar.....	18.0
CaO.....	.11	Chlorite.....	6.8
Na ₂ O.....	2.18	Magnetite.. }	4.8
K ₂ O.....	3.96	Ilmenite... }	
H ₂ O+.....	2.56	Pyrite, etc.....	1.2
H ₂ O-.....	.12		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	100.14		100.2

composition as derived from the analysis in the light of the fact that microscopic study shows that the sample contains abundant sericite and quartz with some chlorite, magnetite, and pyrite.

The adit 1 vein is probably the same as the vein near the breast of adit 2; it may be continuous with the adit 8 vein, but there are no workings to prove the connection. In adit 1 the vein strikes N. 57° W. and dips about 75°-80° S. W.; it has a thickness of 14 feet, 8 or 10 feet of which on the footwall have been stoped out to the surface. The country rock of the vein is an andesite rich in ferromagnesian minerals. A sample from near the portal contains abundant green hornblende, some brown hornblende, some plagioclase, some biotite, titanite, and a little quartz. This andesite is so intimately associated (as an intrusive sill?) with the old Paleozoic sediments that upon weathering it develops a schistosity nearly parallel with the bedding of the latter; near the portal of adit 1 this schistosity strikes N. 10° W. and dips 70° E. The chemical composition of the andesite is given below, together with the mineral composition as derived therefrom by assigning all the potassa of a biotite of average composition to that mineral, all the remaining magnesia to an average hornblende, and the other oxides to their

respective minerals as usual. The thin section indicates that the calculation yields too high a percentage of quartz, but otherwise is nearly correct.

COMPOSITION OF ANDESITE, OPP MINE, JACKSONVILLE

[S. W. French, analyst.]

SiO ₂	55.76	Approximate mineral	
TiO ₂	1.22	composition	
Al ₂ O ₃	15.68		
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.49	Hornblende.....	41.9
FeO.....	6.43	Feldspar.....	24.9
MgO.....	6.36	Biotite.....	13.4
CaO.....	8.71	Quartz.....	17.8
Na ₂ O.....	1.86	Titanite.....	2.1
K ₂ O.....	1.18		
H ₂ O+.....	1.23		100.1
H ₂ O-.....	.10		
	<hr/>		
	100.02		

The adit 2 vein (near the portal) has not been traced elsewhere; it strikes N. 65° W. where cut by the adit about 50 feet from the portal. It is possible, but not probable, that this is the same as the Roger vein.

The adit 11 vein is probably the downward continuation of the adit 8 vein, or possibly of the Roger vein. If the former interpretation is correct the Roger vein is probably represented by the small vein about 85 feet east of the main vein. The small vein strikes N. 53° W. and dips about 54° S. W.; it contains about one foot of quartz and 2 or 3 feet of sheared country rock. About 10 feet farther in a shear zone strikes N. 72° W. and dips 54° S. This is visible again where it crosses the drift not far from the crosscut; here it has the same strike and dip and a thickness of about 10 inches, but produces no apparent offset in the main vein. The latter is opened by a drift said to be 500 feet long disclosing a vein varying in thickness from 5 feet to a maximum said to be 25 feet. It strikes about N. 45° W. and dips about 75° S. W. Too much water prevented its inspection.

The adit 18 vein is shown by continuous stoping above that level to extend upward to adits 16, 15, 14, and 13. It varies in strike from N. 70° W. to S. 75° W., averaging nearly west, and dips about 68° S. The vein is continuous on the strike except where cut by a fault, shown clearly in the east drift from adit 13, which strikes

N. 20° W. and dips about 65° E. On level 18 a fault block seems to separate the two parts of the vein and the west side of the block is marked by a fault which strikes about N. 38° E. and dips 42° S. E. The vein is largely quartz and averages about 5 feet thick. The value is said to increase where the thickness increases, being about \$5.00 a ton in the ore shoots. One ore shoot is about 300 feet long on this level; another is about 150 feet long. The longer one did not reach the surface by 40 or 50 feet in its middle half. After amalgamation ore from this vein concentrates about 40 into 1 and the heavy sulphides are worth about \$60 a ton. A rock sample from the crosscut entry (adit 18) contains abundant pale hornblende, some zoisite, calcite, and quartz, with a dark staining material; it is a much altered rock, probably originally a quartzose shale.

THE GOLD HILL DISTRICT

LOCATION

In this report the Gold Hill district includes the whole Rogue river valley from Central Point and Table Rock westward to Josephine county. It is limited on the south by the divide between Rogue and Applegate rivers and includes tributaries of Rogue river from the south, namely Kane, Galls, and Foots creeks, and from the north, namely, Sams, Sardine, Wards, and Evans creeks. There are many placer and auriferous quartz mines in the district and other mineral resources of various kinds. There are no large cities in the area, but the town of Gold Hill, on the Southern Pacific railway, is headquarters for the most active part of the region. Near Central Point and Table Rock the Rogue river occupies a wide valley; only a few miles to the west it enters a narrow valley from which it does not emerge until it reaches Josephine county. The Gold Hill district is a mountainous region cut by one narrow east-west valley and its tributaries from the north and south. The elevation varies from less than 1000 feet at the mouths of Evans and Savage creeks to nearly 4000 feet on top of Fielder Mountain, and similar elevations both north and south of Rogue river.

HISTORY

The Gold Hill district, as the name is here used, includes half a dozen areas which were at one time organized as mining districts.

vertically. A large part of the ground cut by the main adit is said to average about \$3 per ton.

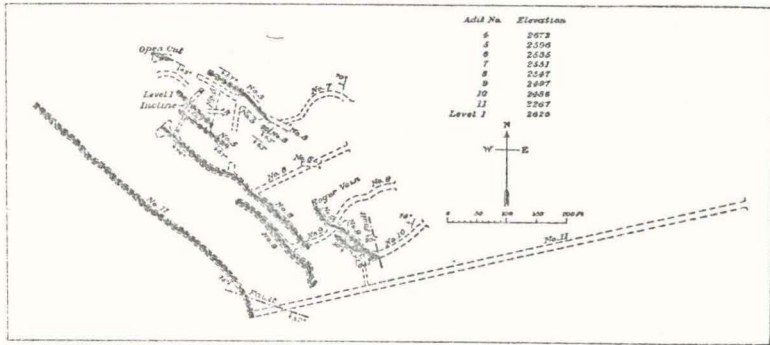
There is a small stamp mill with amalgamating plates and concentrators on the property.

OPHIR MINE (gold) SUSANVILLE DISTRICT GRANT COUNTY

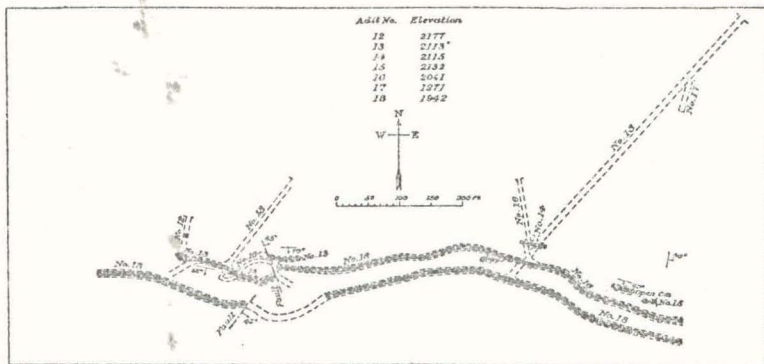
This mining prospect, which is on the same side of Elk creek as the Badger mine and not far from it, is inactive

OPP MINE (gold) JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT JACKSON COUNTY

The Opp mine was discovered many years ago, but its chief development has taken place within the past 10 years. According to Mr. Beekman, the banker at Jacksonville, the mine produced about \$100,000 while controlled by him. Since then it has been operated by a company, by Mr. J. W. Opp, and by lessees. The mine is located in sec. 36, T. 37 S., R. 3 W. about 1½ miles west of Jacksonville at elevations ranging from about 1850 to 2850 feet above sea level. The land held by the mining company includes nine 40-acre plots and 1 mining claim, making a total of 373 acres. It is opened by 18 adits disclosing three main veins. The longest crossecut entry is about 850 feet; another is 550 feet long. The total underground workings amount to about 7000 feet, the distribution of which is shown in the figures. The surface equipment con-



Opp mine, east workings



Opp mine, west workings

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The adit 10 or Roger vein is apparently the same as the adit 7 vein, although it is not easily seen in adit 8 which it should cross at a point about 60 feet from

the portal. At the breast of adit 7 a slip or fault strikes north and dips 50° E.; its effect on the vein is not clear because of lack of development work. The Roger vein strikes N. 60° W. and dips $50-63^{\circ}$ S. W. It has a thickness of 3 to 12 feet of which 2 to 4 feet usually contain most of the gold. The hanging wall is well defined, but the vein grades into the footwall, which is replaced or impregnated with ore. The footwall in adit 10 is a dark shaly rock which strikes N. 5° W. and dips about 84° E. Near the portal of adit 7 the footwall shale strikes N. 15° E. and dips about 70° W. This shaly rock is interbedded with quartzite samples of which from the hanging wall of adit 10 consist of fine granular quartz in places, in bands of varying size with more or less yellowish brown iron stain and rare crystals of pyrite; less commonly the stain is chloritic. In some places the ore is brecciated, and the original quartz is coarse and contains very little pyrite, which is found especially in the cementing material of calcite and quartz and also in fragments of carbonaceous shale. This is evidence that the ore was formed not at the time when the veins were first produced, but at a later time when they were fractured and new solutions brought in cementing materials. According to Mr. Opp the pay shoots are usually where the veins are thickest; in other mines when the ore is deposited simultaneously with the gangue this rule is usually reversed, and the condition at this mine is another indication that the gold was introduced after the deposition of the primary quartz of the veins.

The adit 8 vein is the southwest vein in adits 5 and 9 and is also seen in incline shaft 2 and probably in the old surface stopes. On adit 5 level this vein has a thickness of about 4 feet; it strikes about N. 50° W. and dips about 60° S. W. The country rock is a siliceous argillite containing some chlorite and pyrite.

The adit 1 vein is probably the same as the vein near the breast of adit 2; it may be continuous with the adit 8 vein, but there are no workings to prove the connection. In adit 1 the vein strikes N. 57° W. and dips about $75-80^{\circ}$ S. W. It has a thickness of 14 feet, 8 or 10 feet of which on the footwall have been stoped out to the surface. The country rock of the vein is an andesite rich in ferromagnesian minerals. A sample from near the portal contains abundant green hornblende, some brown hornblende, some plagioclase, some biotite, titanite, and a little quartz. This andesite is so intimately associated (as an intrusive sill?) with the old Paleozoic sediments that upon weathering it develops a schistosity nearly parallel with the bedding of the latter; near the portal of adit 1 this schistosity strikes N. 10° W. and dips 70° E.

The adit 2 vein (near the portal) has not been traced elsewhere; it strikes N. 65° W. where cut by the adit about 50 feet from the portal. It is possible, but not probable, that this is the same as the Roger vein.

The adit 11 vein is probably the downward continuation of the adit 8 vein, or possibly of the Roger vein. If the former interpretation is correct the Roger vein is probably represented by the small vein about 85 feet east of the main vein. The small vein strikes N. 53° W. and dips about 54° S. W.; it contains about one foot of quartz and 2 or 3 feet of sheared country rock. About 10 feet farther in a shear zone strikes N. 72° W. and dips 54° S. This is visible again where it crosses the drift not far from the crosscut; here it has the same strike and dip and a thickness of about 10 inches, but produces no apparent offset in the main vein. The latter is opened by a drift said to be 500 feet long disclosing a vein varying in thickness from 5 feet to a maximum said to be 25 feet. It strikes about N. 45° W. and dips about 75° S. W. Too much water prevented its inspection.

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13, which strikes N. 20° W. and dips about 65° E. On level 18 a fault block seems to separate the two parts of the vein and the west side of the block is marked by a fault which strikes about N. 38° E. and dips 42° S. E. The vein is largely quartz and averages about 5 feet thick. The value is said to increase where the thickness increases, being about \$5.00 a ton in the ore shoots. One ore shoot is about 300 feet long on this level; another is about 150 feet long. The longer one did not reach the surface by 40 or 50 feet in its middle half. After amalgamation ore from this vein concentrates about 40 into 1 and the heavy sulphides are worth about \$60 a ton. A rock sample from the crosscut entry (adit 18) contains abundant pale hornblende, some zoisite, calcite, and quartz, with a dark staining material; it is a much altered rock, probably originally a quartzose shale.

Mr. Opp has continued development in a small way during 1916, most of which has been on a new surface showing a few hundred feet south of the mill which he calls the porphyry vein.

The mine as a whole is in good shape and has a large amount of excellent equipment. A considerable additional expenditure is warranted in the further development of ore bodies already exposed in the mine and in arranging the mill to treat the same according to the best milling practice.

OREGON ASBESTOS MINES CANYON DISTRICT GRANT COUNTY

Office: 201 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore. Joseph Woerndle, Pres.; E. Sturchler, Sec.; Otto Berg, Treas., all of Portland. Capital stock, \$5,000; par value \$100; all subscribed, issued and paid up. (1916 report).

This asbestos property is located about 5 miles up Beach creek from Mt. Vernon, in the northeastern part of T. 13 S., R. 30 E. It is about 27 miles from the Sumpter Valley railroad at Prairie City. A great deal of activity was reported on this property in the latter part of 1915 and the first half of 1916. Some \$6000 to \$7000 was spent in development work on a deposit containing stringers of chrysotile distributed over a width of 300 feet and a length of 2000 feet. A few tons of asbestos was shipped to market but in June, 1916, operations were suspended for a time at least. The quality of the fibre was said to be very fine but was not sufficient to justify the operation of the property.

OREGON BELLE MINE (gold) UPPER APPLGATE DISTRICT JACKSON COUNTY

The Oregon Belle mine, 8 miles by wagon road southwest of Jacksonville, is in the south half of sec. 6, T. 38 S., R. 3 W. near the head of Forest creek at an elevation of about 3000 feet. It is opened by several adits. The country rock is andesite and argillite. The vein is well defined and reaches a thickness of at least 8 feet in some of the stopes; it strikes S. 72° W. and dips 52° N. W.; it is cut off by a fault which strikes N. 64° W. and dips 74° N. E. The rock within and beyond the big fault 20 feet wide crossing the entry about 220 feet from the portal and dipping 75° S. W. is much altered by vein solutions. There are several adits above the main entry but they are caved and closed. One of them has a large dump at an elevation of 3250 feet. The mine was operated several years ago by a stock company. It is now owned by Minnie Ireland of Grants Pass.

OREGON BONANZA MINE (gold) LOWER APPLGATE DIST. JOSEPHINE COUNTY

The Oregon Bonanza mine, 12 miles south of Grants Pass and 3 miles southwest of Provolt, is in the S. W. ¼ sec. 16, T. 38 S., R. 5 W., south of Powell creek at an elevation of 2100 feet, as measured by barometer. The country rock is greenstone cut by aplite dikes. All the adits are caved and the mine buildings are in ruins. It is at present under option by Edward Layton of Applegate and J. M. Letherow of Grants Pass.