

MOUNTAIN KING MINE (Quicksilver)

GOLD HILL DISTRICT

Owner: Owners are unknown. At present the title is so mixed that it is difficult to venture a guess.

Location: Sec. 36, T. 33 S., R. 3 W. In the Riddle quadrangle, south of Ramsey Creek, a tributary of Evans Creek. At an elevation of about 2500 feet.

Area: The title is 920 acres. This is considerably over one section, but no further data was obtained.

History: (Quote from Parks and Swartley, page 157)

No work has been done on the property since the above report was written except a small amount of high grading and some prospecting work in reopening the old adits.

Development: There are 5 levels. No. 1 is 263 feet of accessible workings. The No. 2 level is 150 feet lower; the 201 A adit 528 feet, 201 D 42 feet, 201 C represents about 50 feet of open cut; 201 D is caved at the portal but presumably intersects part of the workings of 201 A. No. 3 level is 30 feet below No. 2 has 77 feet of adit. No. 4 level is 50 feet below No. 3 and the workings are caved at the portal. It is reported that there are 3 openings from this common portal. No. 5 level is 40 feet below No. 4 and 121 feet of adit. There is a total of 931 feet of workings. There are no stopes.

Equipment: None.

Transportation: The mine is about 500 feet above Ramsey Creek with about 1 mile of trail. 2 miles of Forest Truck trail connects with the Evans Creek road from which point it is 28 miles to Grants Pass or 18 miles to the railroad at Rogue River.

Mining Facilities: No. 2 level has a small amount of water. The rest of the workings are fairly dry. Water would have to be pumped from Ramsey Creek. There is plenty of conifer and hardwood timber. The

hills are heavily covered with soil and brush including the ever present poison oak.

Geology: The principal country rock is a coarse-grained dacite or andesite. This rock has suffered with a certain amount of granitization, and shearing has altered portions of it to a rock resembling a mica schist. The granite contact mentioned by Parks and Swartley was not seen, and the only evidence of the pegmatites was occasional stringers of coarse-grained rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and calcite. On the second level 201 B adit and its extension in 201 A was driven a 7 foot zone in which alteration has produced a clay-like material. The only evidence of sandstone is rock exposed at the portal on the No. 4 level, but it may be that this rock is decomposed dacite.

Shearing stresses have produced numerous shear zones that will average 3 to 5 feet in width. In some of these mica schist has developed, and the rock is loosely consolidated. In other shear zones the rock is quite hard and fresh, and the only openings are along joint planes.

Metallization: No. 1 level: No. 1 level was driven 100 feet, at which point cross cuts were started on a shear zone. About 75 feet of this shear zone has been metallized with cinnabar and cinnabar crystals are prominent on most of the cleavage surfaces. It is reported that this material will assay 10 lbs. to the ton. On No. 2 level openings have been made on some of the shear zones. Strangely enough, the intensely altered zone carries no cinnabar. The station 207 A, a short drift exposes a cross fracture which is reported to assay about 5 lbs. to the ton. The main fracture at this point was decreasing amounts of cinnabar away from the intersection. At the portal of 201 A there is a zone of altered rock that contains abundant cinnabar crystals. In the third level there is a high grade stringer trending N. 10° E., 12 feet from the surface. The

MOUNTAIN KING MINE (Quicksilver)

GOLD HILL DISTRICT

stringer is narrow and "tight". No. 4 level is caved. On No. 5 level there is a shear zone which trends S. 42° E. along the last 30 feet of the adit. This 2 foot shear zone has abundant pyrite cubes and is reported to carry cinnabar.

There are reports of open cuts which show high grade cinnabar, but none of these had been opened sufficiently to permit any inspection at the time of the visit.

Informant: Ray C. Treasher, May 17 & 19, 1940

Report by: Ray C. Treasher, May 23, 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

This inspection was made at the request of Mr. J. W. Deemy of Marshfield. The investigation was an attempt to show whether sufficient ore could be blocked out to justify mining or, if this were impracticable, to decide whether the formation was too "tight" to permit extensive metallization. There is evidence on the No. 1 level of an ore body at least 5 feet <sup>by 75 ft.</sup> long that averages 10 lbs. per ton. If this zone reaches the surface some 100 feet above, it would represent a sizable body of 10 lb. ore. However, at the time of the visit there was no evidence that this ore body does outcrop at the surface. The thorough shattering of the shear zone would lead one to believe that this zone in particular might represent the better metallization. The shear zones in the other levels are "tight" and it would be unwise to predict metallization beyond the pick point.

If it can be shown that the open cut above No. 1 level has cinnabar ore assaying at least 10 lbs. per ton, it might justify a working hypothesis of an ore body between the surface and the No. 1 level. The only way to prove this ore, however, will be development.

There is a certain amount of blocked out ore around the portals of the No. 2 and No. 5 levels. There is some ore reported on the dumps.

It is my opinion that the formation is not favorable for extensive cinnabar metallization, and mining and milling development should be guided by considerable caution. It will be difficult to block out ore reserves. However, careful mining and a firm hand with expenditures should make this property pay.

The above conclusions are on the basis of two days on the property.

Ray G. Treasher, May 23, 1940

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

JAN 20 1941

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, Oregon

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

& MINERAL INDS.

## MOUNTAIN KING MINE (quicksilver) GOLD HILL DISTRICT

Owner: Owners unknown.

Location: sec. 36, T. ~~33~~<sup>34</sup> S., R. 3 W., on Ramsey Creek, a ~~trib~~ tributary of Evans Creek. Elevation 2500 feet.

Area: 920 acres.

History: According to ~~Park~~ Parks & Swartley /:

"The Mountain King mine is owned by J. R. Hayes, of Detroit and is in sec. 36, T. 34 S., R. 3 W., 18 miles northeast of Woodville on the Southern Pacific Railway or 12 miles northeast of Gold Hill. The property consists of 800 acres of patented land."

"It occurs along a granite-sandstone contact where the granite is in part represented by pegmatite. Native mercury is seen in calcite at an elevation of 2500 feet as measured by aneroid barometer in an open cut near the main adit (No. 1). In the latter there is no wall-defined vein but some mineralization along an irregular contact. The ore contains cinnabar, native mercury, pyrite, and a heavy black mineral resembling metacinnabarite. The same contact (with some cinnabar) is visible also at an open cut up the hill N. 70 E. and 140 feet higher than adit 1. In another entry about 100 feet lower than the main adit native mercury is abundant in a much decomposed granite in the floor where the adit forks about 20 feet from the portal. The granite also contains a little cinnabar. The adit extends S. 11 E., 170 feet, the last 90 feet in solid micaceous quartzite; a branch tunnel extends irregularly south about 30° E. 75 feet. Except in the solid quartzite much faulting is in evidence in all directions."

"Considerable development has been done on the property during the past summer, all work tending to show larger ore body."

Little work was done on the property since the above report in 1916. Several prospectors high-graded rich pockets and retorted the quicksilver in crude retorts. A group of Marshfield men secured control of the mine in 1940 and began re-opening the old workings and extending them to prove ore reserves.

Development: There are 5 levels. No. 1 has 263 feet of accessible tunnel. No. 2 is 150 feet lower; the largest tunnel has 734 feet of workings (201A); 201 D is about 75 feet long and is used for powder storage; 201B intersects 201A; and the open cut, 201C is partly timbered and about 25 feet long. No. 3 level is 30 feet below No. 2 and has 77 feet of adit. No. 4 level is 50 feet below No. 3, and has a long open cut from which three 75 foot adits open. No. 5 level is 40 feet below No. 4 and has 121 feet of adit. There is a total of about 1450 feet of accessible workings. There are no stopes.

Equipment: Blacksmith shop; small compressor and jack hammer; small tools.

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Transportation: The mine is about 500 feet above Ramsey Creek with about 1 mile of truck-trail that is passable during good weather. Two miles of Forest truck trail connects with Evans Creek road from which point it is 23 miles to Grants Pass or 18 miles to the Railroad at Rogue River.

Mining Facilities: No. 2 level makes considerable water. The rest of the workings are fairly dry. Water would have to be pumped from Ramsey Creek if the mine water is insufficient. There is plenty of conifer and hardwood timber.

Geology: Country rock of the area are classed by Diller (Riddle folio) as old metarhyolite, greenstone, and granite. The granite contact is exposed in cuts along the truck-trail to the mine and the rock on the northwest is metasediment that has been intruded by stringers of granitoid rock, or has been granitized. Much of the metasediment is altered to a rock that contains considerable hornblende, pyroxene, some mica, and a little quartz. The pegmatite and sandstone mentioned by Parks & Swartley was not seen; there are occasional stringers of coarse-grained rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and calcite, and the sandstone might be decomposed hornblende-pyroxene metasediment.

There are two sets of major fractures, one trending generally southeast, and one at right angles trending southwest. Granitization has developed in many of these fractures. The shear zone on the newer work of No. 2 level contains a 1-2-foot calcite seam that is metallized with pyrite and some cinnabar.

Metallization: No. 1 level, was driven 100 feet, at which point ~~drifts~~ drifts were started on a shear zone. About 75 feet of this shear zone has been metallized with cinnabar and cinnabar crystals are prominent on most of the cleavage surfaces. It is reported that this material will assay 10 lbs. of quicksilver to the ton. Above No. 1, on the surface there is some evidence of the outcrop of this shear zone, or one similar to it. Insufficient work has been done to determine the characteristics of this outcrop. No. 2 level openings have been made on some shear zones. The southeast trending drift follows an intensely sheared zone; about 200 feet from the portal the shear zone shows a calcite vein that is about 1-2 feet wide. The calcite is banded and pyrite was deposited between the bands. The middle of the vein is vuggy, and excellent calcite crystals of small size have formed. About 250 feet from the portal, cinnabar shows in a gouge-like material on the hanging wall, and 25 feet farther in, there is enough cinnabar to call it ore. At the face (Jan. 17, 1941) little cinnabar is found, and the calcite vein seems to be splitting into two parts. This calcite vein strikes N. 50 W., and dips 50° N.E. A drift along a southwest trending shear zone exposes cinnabar in a granitized matrix. Considerable cinnabar is found in the altered rock at the portals of No. 2 level. Native quicksilver is not uncommon at some points in these workings.

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No. 3 level, exposes a high grade stringer trending N. 10 E., 65 feet from the portal. The stringer varies in width from 4-12 inches. It is not developed. No. 4 level has three openings that show cinnabar about the portal in loose material. On No. 5 level there is a shear zone which trends S. 42 E., along the last 30 feet of the adit. This 2-foot shear zone has abundant pyrite cubes and is reported to carry cinnabar.

There are reports of open cuts which show high grade cinnabar, but none of these were inspected. A small high-grade stringer is reported at Ramsey Creek level.

References: Parks & Swartley, p. 157, 1916.  
Diller; Riddle Folio.

Informant: Ray C. Treasher, May 17, 19, 1940 and Jan. 17, 1941.  
Report by: RCT, Jan. 17, 1941.

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

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## MOUNTAIN KING MINE

GOLD HILL DISTRICT

In May 1940, at the request of J. W. Deemy of Marshfield, and J. E. Morrison of Grants Pass, an investigation was made to determine whether sufficient ore could be blocked out to justify mining, or, if this were impracticable to decide whether the formation was too "tight" to permit extensive metallization. Evidence was found in No. 1 level of an orebody 5 feet by 75 feet reported to average 10 lbs. There were reports of the outcrop of this shear zone at the surface above No. 1; the outcrop was reported to "pan like a house afire", but it was covered with considerable overburden and has not been exposed.

Small shear zones that contained high-grade cinnabar showed in other levels, but they had insufficient width to permit economic mining. My suggestion at this time (May, 1940) was to clean off the surface outcrop and expose the "vein". If the quality and quantity of the outcrop showed 10 lb. ore, or thereabouts, then to attempt to prove the orebody by a raise from No. 1 to the surface. If the raise were in ore, and thus proved that the surface was a continuation of No. 1 vein; it might justify an estimate of ore reserve. Still better would be to poke a raise through on the other end of the vein and thus prove ore on four sides.

I felt that the "veins" as exposed in the other levels were too small to justify mining unless more development work was done. The extremely fractured nature of the rock, and the inability to trace any one shear zone for any great distance did not justify the projection of any of these shear zones, as a means of estimating ore reserves.

Morrison seemed to agree with this procedure; in fact he said that he had recommended practically the same thing to Deemy. I was told that if 1000 tons of 10 lb. ore could be indicated that the company planned installation of a small retort.

On Jan. 16, F. B. Hickok, who is operating the property for the company now, came into the office in trouble. It seems that Morrison made his map and his report; he showed the arrangement of veins and shear zones according to the survey, and extended the surface outcrop through No. 1 and down to No. 2. Little work was done on the surface to prove the outcrop; and he assumed that the ore extended from No. 1 to the surface.

In the meantime, probably after Morrison left for the army, Welchill of the Bonanza visited the property, cut some samples, and stated that if they could cut the orebody exposed in No. 1 on the No. 2 level that they would have a nice orebody. Apparently, Deemy and his associates took this statement at face value and ordered Hickok to crosscut on No. 2, to cut this probable orebody. Hickok did so; he has added 206 feet to adit 201-A which will bring him well beyond the vertical projection of No. 1 vein. According to Morrison's map he should have hit the vein when he had driven this crosscut about 50-75 feet. The crosscut shows no evidence of any shear zone cutting across the crosscut. Hickok was all in a lather because he had to go to Marshfield and explain to the Company what had happened and recommend future procedure.



CONFIDENTIAL

*Out*

It is reported that the raises from No. 1 to the surface did not show ore ~~as~~ had been hoped. This rather stymies the property. At present, the road to the property is not passable. Next spring, the operators anticipate dropping down to No. 2 level to see what can be found there.

This property is another example of putting a mill in operation before there is sufficient ore to run it. I fear that the proposed ore development on No. 2 level will be sad.

RCT

1/5/43

*Mountain King*

**RECEIVED**  
JAN 6 1943

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Which left me in a rather awkward position. I had made on recommendation to Morrison in May. Morrison made his report and map (I've never seen the report), as a registered engineer. Then along comes Welchill and indicates that a crosscut on No. 2, IF it struck the vein, would indicate a sizeable orebody. Apparently the Company is willing to follow whatever recommendation that can be talked the loudest and most recent.

Hickok feels that Morrison has incorrectly placed the surface outcrop and that instead of having a N.W. dip it should have a S.E. dip. In which case he would have between 25-75 feet to drive before crosscutting this hypothetical vein. He wanted my opinion as to whether they had crosscut the vein,--whether Morrison had incorrectly mapped the outcrop,--and to recommend future work.

I feel that work on No. 2 level is unwise. I felt so in May. They have ore in No. 1, and apparently have ore on the surface. I still think the sound procedure at this stage of development is to bulldoze off the surface and expose the vein. Then raise from No. 1 to the surface, in ore, to determine whether the No. 1 vein and the outcrop are the same. This would also prove, or disprove to a certain extent, their orebody. With this information, they can better decide whether a plant is necessary and its size. It seems to me that development work on No. 2 to crosscut a vein about which they have little information, is extremely unwise, and a wild shot in the dark.

But, I believe that Hickok is going to Marshfield and recommend driving about 100 feet more on the No. 2 level. So apparently I'm still a boy. I don't know whether Deeny should be advised of my recommendations or not. What do you think? I doubt if he has been advised of them so far, and I doubt if Hickok will use them.

Incidentally, the company has the "cooking plant" from the Champion Mine under option and they would like to move it to the Mountain King.

I can give you more background on this matter when I come to Portland. I would like an opinion about the validity of my opinion.

Ray C. Treasher,  
Field Geologist,  
January 18, 1941.

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

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JAN 26 1941

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## MOUNTAIN KING MINE

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY GOLD HILL DISTRICT  
& MINERAL INDS.

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Ray C. Treasher,  
Field Geologist,  
January 18, 1941.

# Mountain King Quicksilver Sec. 36, T. 33 S., R. 3. W.

May 16 + 19, 1940

Ray C. Treasher

Brunton-Pace - Aneroid.

Station	Bearing	Distance	Elevation	Slope	
501 - 502	S. 22° E.	50'	* 2510 (50)		40' to portal. of 5 <sup>th</sup> level
502 - 503	S. 10° E.	66'			
503 - 504	S. 42° E.	30'			504 = face of drift.
502+50 - 502A	S. 75° W.	15'			face of x-cut.
501 - 401	S. 22° W	71'	<del>2550</del> (401)	+25°	401 is edge of dump. 4 <sup>th</sup> level.
401 - 402	S. 44° E.	100'			Caved cut - 3 portals.
401 - 301	S. 41° E.	118'	2600' (301)	+23°	301 is edge of dump.
301 - 302	S. 53° E.	28'			portal of 3 <sup>rd</sup> level.
302 - 303	S. 58° E.	77'			face of 3 <sup>rd</sup> level adit.
301 - 201A	S. 63° E.	36'	2630' (201A)	+40°	edge of dump
201A - 202A	S. 20° E.	40'			30' to portal
202A - 203A	S. 54° E.	25'			
203A - 204A	S. 44° E.	38'			
204A - 205A	S. 37° W	53'			parallels tight fracture
205A - 215A	S. 74° E.	21'			
215A - 216A	S. 49° E.	48'			parallels fracture zone, dips N.E. 51°
216A - 217A	S. 25° W	15'			face.
204A - 206A	N. 37° E.	10'			
206A - 207A	N. 47° E.	100'			
207A - 208A	N. 13° W.	18'			
207A - 209A	N. 47° E.	55'			
209A - 210A	N. 43° E.	40'			
210A - 211A	S. 85° E.	15'			
211A - 212A	S. 50° E.	12'			
211A - 213A	N. 47° E.	50'			
213A - 214A	N. 33° E.	18'			

59 h

\* Assumed

station	Bearing	Distance	Elevation	Slope.	
201 - 201B	S. 15° W.	55'	2635'	+33°	
201B - 202B	S. 46° E.	45'			202B is a caved portal.
201B - 201C	S 70° W	52'	2655'	+21°	
201C - 202C	S 21° W.	50'?			open cut.
201A - 201D	S. 22° W	40'			
201D - 202D	S. 41° E.	42'			
201A - 101	S 54° E.	182'	2780'	+39°	edge of dump, first level.
101 - 102	S. 65° E.	100'			
102 - 103	N. 37° E.	22'			
102 - 104	S. 30° W.	45'			} Zone of hi-grade.
104 - 105	S. 21° W.	96'			

#1 level = 263' accessible  
 #2A " = 528' "  
 #2D " = 42' "  
 #3 " = 77' "  
 #5 " = 121' "  


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 total = 931' "

Mountain King  
SE 1/4 Sec. 36, T. 34 S., R. 2 W.

*Good Hill*

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

ASSAY REPORT

Office Number AG-1459

Grants Pass, Oregon  
~~Baker, Oregon~~

December 16, 193/46

Sample submitted by F. B. Hickok Rogue River, Oregon

Sample description Altered rock with a large amount of gray calcite and a noticeable amount of pyrite. 6 lbs. 4 inches and smaller.

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		Mercury				Total Value
	Ounces per ton	Value	Ounces per ton	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	
	Trace		Blank		0.01	0.41			\$0.41

Market Quotations:

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

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assayer

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

AG-729  
AG-730  
AG-731  
AG-732

ASSAY REPORT

Office Number

Grants Pass, Oregon

~~Baker, Oregon~~

May 31, 1937 40

Sample submitted by Ray C. Treasher

400 East I Street

Sample description Four samples from the Mountain King Mine.

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		Mercury				Total Value
	Ounces per ton	Value	Ounces per ton	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	
1					1.14	54.04			\$54.04
2					0.92	43.61			\$43.61
3					Blank				
4					Blank				

Market Quotations:

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

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY

*Albert L. Lewis*  
Assayer

© \$180 per flask of 76 lbs.



July 26, 1939

Mr. J. E. Morrison, Mining Geologist  
State Assay Laboratory  
Grants Pass, Oregon

Following are the results of assays made on  
samples from the Mt. King Mine:

<u>Office number</u>	<u>Sample number</u>	<u>Per cent Mercury</u>	<u>Lbs. Hg. per ton</u>
841	1	0.7	14
842	2	0.2	4
843	3	1.8	36
844	4	0.4	8
845	5	0.3	6
846	6	0.9	18
847	7	3.4	68
848	8	5.6	112

Signed.....  
Assayer

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES  
ASSAY LABORATORIES

Baker, Oregon  
Grants Pass, Oregon

SAMPLE INFORMATION REQUESTED

The law passed by the Legislature, governing the free assaying and analyzing of samples sent to a State Assay Laboratory, provides that certain information be furnished to the Laboratory regarding samples sent for assays, etc. A copy of the law will be found on the back of this blank. Please read the law carefully. Will you please fill in the information called for in the following blank, as far as possible, and return the same to the nearest State Assay Laboratory, along with your sample. If you have made out a blank, this copy is for your future use. Keep a copy of the information on each sample for your own reference.

Your name in full . . . *J. E. M.* . . . . .

Postoffice address . . . . .

Are you a citizen of Oregon? . . . . . Date on which sample is sent. *6/27* . . . . .

Name (or names) of owners of the property . . . . . *P* . . . . .

Name of particular claim and date of location . . . . . *pat. ?* . . . . .

Location of property or source of sample: *(Floyd Morin - Marshfield, Oregon)*

(1) County. *Jackson* . . . . . (2) Mining District *Gold Hill* . . . . .

(3) Township . *345* . . . . . (4) Range *BW* . . . . . (5) Section *36* . . . . .

(6) Quarter Section . . . . .

How far from passable road? . . . . . *1/2 mile* . . . . .

For what do you wish sample tested? . . . . . *Hg* . . . . .

Does your sample represent a new discovery? . . . . . *no* . . . . .

On a newly located claim? . . . . . *no* . . . . . Old? . . . . . *no* . . . . .

Has any ore from this claim been milled or shipped? . . . . . *yes* . . . . .

Width of ore where sample was taken (length of channel cut) . . . . . *8 samples* . . . . .

Remarks: The Department would be pleased to have you add to the above, such information as you think would be of interest and value. Use the reverse side of this sheet or a separate sheet. This could best be shown by a pencil sketch, indicating the development on the claim with the widths of vein, especially the width of ore at the place where this sample was taken.

A sample, to be of value, should be taken in an even channel across the vein from wall to wall. Its position in the workings should be marked and the width measured. Assays of unlocated samples, without widths, are of little value. They create but little interest in the minds of experienced investors and engineers.

(Over) (signed) *J. E. M.* . . . . .

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

AG-571  
AG-572  
AG-573  
AG-574

ASSAY REPORT

Office Number

Grants Pass, Oregon

~~Baker, Oregon~~

April 29

1940

Sample submitted by Ray C. Treasher, Field Geologist, State Assay Laboratory

Grants Pass, Oregon

Sample description Five samples from the Mountain King Mine in Jackson

County.

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		Mercury		Percent	Value	Total Value
	Ounces per ton	Value	Ounces per ton	Value	Percent	Value			
1					0.049	\$2.37	— 1 <sup>#</sup>		
3					0.306	14.46	— 6.12 <sup>#</sup>		
4					0.237	<del>11.23</del> 13.60	— 4.74 <sup>#</sup>		
5					0.202	9.72	— 4.04 <sup>*</sup>		

Market Quotations:

Gold           \$           per oz.  
Silver         \$           per oz.  
                  \$           per oz.  
                  \$           per oz.  
Mercury     \$180   per flask of 76 lbs.

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY

*Albert A. Lewis*  
Assayer

Copy to: J. E. Morrison  
Grants Pass, Oregon

16  
17  
24  
32  
31 1/4

mt. King

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

ASSAY REPORT

Grants Pass, Oregon  
~~Baker, Oregon~~

BG-68 &  
1941

February 17,

Sample submitted by Ray C. Treasher, Grants Pass, Oregon

Sample description: Dense, hard, dark fine-grained rock, metasediment near granite contact. Vein width varies from 4" to 12". Samples are from the wall rock, #3 adit, wall rock on either side of vein.

The assay results recorded 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 recorded 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		Mercury		Percent	Value	Total Value
	Ounces per ton	Value	Ounces per ton	Value	Percent	Value			
1					Trace				
2					Trace				

Market Quotations:

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

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY  
*Albert C. Lewis*  
 Assayer

## STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Mt. King Quicksilver  
Jackson Co., Gold H  
Sec. 36, T. 34 S.  
R. 3 W.

## ASSAY REPORT

Grants Pass, Oregon

~~Malheur, Oregon~~

February 17,

BG-68 &amp;

1941

Sample submitted by Ray C. Treasher, Grants Pass, OregonSample description: Dense, hard, dark fine-grained rock, metasediment near granite contact. Vein width varies from 4" to 12". Samples are from the wall rock.

The assay results recorded 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 recorded 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		Mercury		Percent	Value	Total Value
	Ounces per ton	Value	Ounces per ton	Value	Percent	Value			
1					Trace				
2					Trace				

## Market Quotations:

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

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY

---

 Assayer

Mt. King Mine  
Gold Hill District

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

ASSAY REPORT

Office Number BC-18, 20 & 2

Grants Pass, Oregon

~~Baker, Oregon~~

January 13, 1934

Sample submitted by F. B. Hickok, General Delivery, Rogue River, Oregon

Sample description 1--Gray, metasedimentary or volcanic rock and white calcite containing a small amount of pyrite and cinnabar. 5 lbs. 1 1/2 inches and smaller.

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		Mercury		Percent	Value	Total Value
	Ounces per ton	Value	Ounces per ton	Value	Percent	Value			
1					0.10	4.42			\$ 4.42
2					1.88	83.10			83.10
3					0.14	3.09			3.09

Market Quotations:

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

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY

Assayer

Mercury \$168 per 76 lb. flask

2--&--3--Two samples of calcite and metasedimentary or metavolcanic rocks containing a noticeable amount of cinnabar.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

AG-729  
AG-730  
AG-731  
AG-732

ASSAY REPORT

Office Number

Grants Pass, Oregon

~~Baker, Oregon~~

May 31, 1937 40

Sample submitted by Ray C. Treasher

400 East I Street

Sample description Four samples from the Mountain King Mine.

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		Mercury		Percent	Value	Total Value
	Ounces per ton	Value	Ounces per ton	Value	Percent	Value			
1					1.14	54.04			\$54.04
2					0.92	43.61			\$43.61
3					Blank				
4					Blank				

Market Quotations:

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

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY

*Albert C. Lewis*  
Assayer

© \$180 per flask of 76 lbs.

MOUNTAIN KING MINE

Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 36, T. 34 S., R. 3 W., near the head of a steep tributary canyon entering Ramsey Canyon from the south. Ramsey Creek flows northwestward into Evans Creek. A forest road in poor repair branching northward from the Sams Valley-Evans Creek road 6 miles north of Sams Valley leads 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the mine. The topography at the mine is shown on Plate 6. The mine is included within 800 acres of patented land.

Owner: All of sec. 36, T. 34 S., R. 3 W. is deeded land owned by Elizabeth Whipple and Charles H. and Josephine H. Bay, Costa Mesa, California.

Production: 95 flasks recorded.

History: Development of the mine probably began in the early 1900's. By the end of 1915, a 700-foot tunnel had been driven and a 6-tube retort installed. Considerable work was done during 1916 and in July 1918 workings consisted of 8 or 10 tunnels said to have a total length of 2,500 feet. There is no record of production in these early years. James Holtzclaw reports that during 1937 and 1938 he recovered several flasks from high-grade ore treated in the 6-tube retort. He also reports that during this time and in 1939 several of the tunnel portals and about 500 feet of the old workings were reopened.

In 1940 the mine was acquired by the Western Mineral Products Co. of Vancouver, Washington. Most of the old workings were reopened. Additional work was done on No. 1 and No. 2 levels and an intermediate level was driven to tap the east vein below No. 1 level. Installation of a 20 - to 25-ton Herreshoff furnace was completed in October 1942 and 95 flasks were produced from ore mined mainly from No. 1 level stopes. So far as is known the mine has been idle since October 1943. During 1947 and 1948 the Holtzclaw brothers cleaned up around the furnace plant and report that 17 flasks were recovered. The furnace was moved to the Amity mine near Prineville in 1948. There is no mining equipment on the property.

Development: The mine is developed by more than 2,000 feet of workings distributed between 6 levels and one sub-level (see plate 6). No. 1 level is 292 feet vertically above No. 5, and No. 2 level is 180 feet below No. 1. On the surface a short adit and numerous opencuts are distributed along the principal vein 60 feet above No. 1 level. Much of No. 1 level was open but the rest of the underground workings were caved at the portals when visited in 1958.

Geology and workings: The mine workings explore mineralized fracture zones in metamorphic rocks of the Applegate Group into which abundant irregular veins, dikes, and small masses of pegmatite and diorite have been intruded. Some mica schists are present, but the principal rocks are schistose to locally massive quartz-plagioclase amphibolites. Veins and small masses of granitoid rock as much as 6 feet wide are abundant in the metamorphic rocks exposed in the mine area. Silicification is prominent along the edges of some of the pegmatites. The trend of the principal cleavage in the schistose rocks varies considerably within a small area indicating that the rocks have undergone rather complex folding.

Cinnabar deposition was controlled by two strong northeast-trending fault zones. One, known as the eastern vein, strikes N. 25° E. and dips 75° to 80° E. The other, or western vein, strikes roughly N. 45° E. and dips 70° to 80° SE/ A crossfault striking N. 45° to 55° W. and dipping 50° to 70° N. intersects both of these fault zones but is said to be barren of ore minerals except where it intersects the northeast-trending fault zones.



Along all three of the fault zones the rocks have been extensively sheared and in places thoroughly crushed. On No. 1 level, where most severely crushed, these rocks have been altered to a mealy gouge rich in calcite, clays, and limonite, moderately silicified and impregnated with pyrite and/or marcasite and, locally, cinnabar. Elongate fragments of sheared but relatively unaltered country rock are commonly distributed through the gouge. Irregular veinlets and small bunches of silica and calcite are plentiful.

Cinnabar occurs as small irregular veinlets, clots, and specks scattered through the altered rocks and as paint-thin coatings on fracture surfaces. Locally, minute globules of native quicksilver are associated with the cinnabar. The better ore is associated with the most thoroughly crushed and altered zones. The strongest cinnabar mineralization found was localized along the eastern fault zone which is developed by about 450 feet of drift and a series of stopes on No. 1 level. The fractured zone is about 10 feet wide where it was intersected by the No. 1 level crosscut adit, but the ore was confined to a much narrower zone.

A series of interconnecting stopes commences near the junction of the adit with the drift and extends northward for about 160 and southward for about 115 feet (plate 6). The stopes average about 4 feet in width and extend to the surface, a distance of about 60 feet. Only about half of the material in the stoped area was mined. In addition a little ore was mined from a short sub-level about 30 feet below No. 1 level and from several short winzes. A total of about 2,000 tons of ore was treated in recovering 95 flasks. The ore thus averaged about 3.6 pounds on recovery. Most of this mining was done during 1942 and 1943. Beyond the stoped area the fractured zone pinches so severely that drifting was discontinued.

Because all of the workings below No. 1 level were caved at the portal when visited by the writer, the following information is taken from the report by Williams and Compton (1943).

The intermediate level crosscut completed in 1943 intersects the eastern vein about 235 feet from the portal and 95 feet below the No. 1 level. The shear zone is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet wide, but brecciation is less intense than in the higher level and the tenor of ore is only 3 to 4 pounds per ton.

The western vein exposed by 315 feet of drift on the No. 2 level trends roughly N. 45° E. and dips 70° to 80° SE. Although this fracture zone resembles that of the eastern vein, mineralization is spotty and low grade. Assays reveal no distinct ore shoots but at least two branch fractures trending about N. 35° E. carry values of 4 to 6 pounds per ton over widths of 2 or 3 feet. Little ore has been mined from the western vein. Other fractures of the N. 25° to 45° E. system are exposed in the workings, but none is as strong as those just described and little ore has been mined from them. Ten feet from the portal of the powder adit of No. 2 level, a vein striking N. 28° E. and dipping 85° E. has been developed by short drifts. The ore zone here is 12 inches wide and averages 3 pounds per ton. On the surface immediately above, several tons of high-grade ore were mined from an open cut developed along the same shear zone. A vein striking N. 33° E. and dipping 85° E. cuts massive amphibolite on No. 3 level, 60 feet from the portal. It averages 20 pounds per ton across 7 inches. The only vein developed south of the crossfault was revealed in a 85-foot opencut west of the portal of No. 2 level. This vein is said to have contained some rich pockets and stringers in a crushed zone 1 to 3 feet wide.

The crossfault which trends roughly N. 55° W., intersecting the N. 25-45° E. system of veins and fractures, has been exposed over a length of 440 feet on No. 2 level. It dips from 50° to 70° N. This same shear is exposed along the last 30 feet of No. 5 level.

Here it trends N. 45° W. Throughout the exposed length of the fault zone, walls of massive amphibolite enclose a gouge of sticky clay, 2 to 6 feet thick, containing elongate masses of crushed amphibolite and veins of somewhat drusy calcite. Locally the calcite veins are more than a foot thick and contain euhedral pyrite and/or marcasite. At the assumed intersection with the eastern vein they also contain cinnabar and native mercury. There is doubt as to whether the east drift on 2 level has actually intersected the east vein. No fracture trending N. 25° E. to intersect the crossfault has been exposed, but a mineralized fracture trending N. 10° E. is exposed and quicksilver values increase sharply near it. Perhaps continued exploration to the east would expose the N. 25° vein.

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Copy made from Bulletin 55  
"Quicksilver in Oregon"

STATE DEPT. OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL INDUSTRIES  
FIELD OFFICE  
521 N. E. "E" Street P. O. Box 417  
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

COPY

MOUNTAIN KING MINE

Location: NE $\frac{1}{2}$  SE $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 36, T. 34 S., R. 3 W., near the head of a steep tributary canyon entering Ramsey Canyon from the south. Ramsey Creek flows northwestward into Evans Creek. A forest road in poor repair branching northward from the Sams Valley-Evans Creek road 6 miles north of Sams Valley leads 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the mine. The topography at the mine is shown on Plate 6. The mine is included within 800 acres of patented land.

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- 3 -  
**COPY**

Here it trends N. 45° W. Throughout the exposed length of the fault zone, walls of massive amphibolite enclose a gouge of sticky clay, 2 to 6 feet thick, containing elongate masses of crushed amphibolite and veins of somewhat drusy calcite. Locally the calcite veins are more than a foot thick and contain euhedral pyrite and/or marcasite. At the assumed intersection with the eastern vein they also contain cinnabar and native mercury. There is doubt as to whether the east drift on 2 level has actually intersected the east vein. No fracture trending N. 25° E. to intersect the crossfault has been exposed, but a mineralized fracture trending N. 10° E. is exposed and quicksilver values increase sharply near it. Perhaps continued exploration to the east would expose the N. 25° vein.

\*\*\*\*\*

Copy made from Bulletin 55  
"Quicksilver in Oregon"

STATE DEPT. OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL INDUSTRIES  
FIELD OFFICE  
521 N. E. "E" Street            P. O. Box 417  
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

CRIB MINERAL RESOURCES FILE 12

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M055844  
RECORD TYPE..... X1M  
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS  
INFORMATION SOURCE... BAILEY, E. H.  
MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER

NAME..... PETERSON, JOCELYN A.  
DATE..... 76 08  
UPDATED..... 80 10  
BY..... FERNS, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... MOUNTAIN KING

MINING DISTRICT/AREA/SUBDIST. MEADOWS

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

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

COUNTY..... JACKSON  
DRAINAGE AREA..... 17100308 PACIFIC NORTHWEST  
PHYSIOGRAPHIC PRDV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS  
LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 01

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME  
1: 62500 TRAIL

LATITUDE LONGITUDE  
42-34-09N 122-59-40W

UTM NORTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO  
4712750.0 500450.0 +10

TWP..... 034S  
RANGE..... 003W  
SECTION.. 36  
MERIDIAN. WILLAMETTE

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY: 12 MI. NE OF GOLD HILL

LOCATION COMMENTS: NE/4 SE/4 SEC 36

PRODUCER(PAST OR PRESENT):  
MAJOR PRODUCTS.. HG

DRE MATERIALS (MINERALS,ROCKS,ETC.):  
CINNABAR, NATIVE MERCURY

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 6  
PROPERTY IS INACTIVE

YEAR OF LAST PRODUCTION. 1943

PRESENT/LAST OWNER..... ELIZABETH WHIPPLE & CHARLES H. AND JOSEPHINE H. BAY

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:

VEIN/SHEAR ZONE

FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT:

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA

SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL  
STRIKE OF OREBODY.... N 25 E, N 45 E  
DIP OF OREBODY..... 75 E, 70 SE

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

UNDERGROUND

LENGTH OF WORKINGS..... 2000 FT

COMMENTS(DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):

MOST WORKINGS NOW CAVED AT PORTALS

PRODUCTION

YES

SMALL PRODUCTION

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

ITEM	ACC	AMOUNT	THOUS.UNITS	YEAR	GRADE,REMARKS
15 HG	ACC	0000.095 FL		TD 1963	4 LB/TON

SOURCE OF INFORMATION (PRODUCTION).. BROOKS

COMMENTS (RESERVES).. VERY SMALL RESERVES

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCKS..... PERM-TRI  
HOST ROCK TYPES..... AMPHIBOLITE, MICA SCHISTS

PERTINENT MINERALOGY..... CALCITE, CLAYS, LIMONITE, PYRITE - MARCASITE

IMPORTANT DRE CONTROL/LOCUS.. CINNABAR DEPOSITION ALONG 2 NE TRENDING SHEAR ZONES 2 TO 4 FEET WIDE; ONE STRIKES N25E, DIPS 75E; THE OTHER STRIKES N45E AND DIPS 50 TO 70 E

#### LOCAL GEOLOGY

NAMES/AGE OF FORMATIONS, UNITS, OR ROCK TYPES

1) NAME: APPELEGATE GROUP

SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION:

SILICIFICATION ON EDGES OF PEGMATITES

GEOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF CONCENTRATION OR ENRICHMENT:

HYDROTHERMAL SOLUTIONS

#### GENERAL COMMENTS

RECORD NO. M013780 MERGED WITH THIS RECORD AND DELETED FROM OREGON FILE

#### GENERAL REFERENCES

- 1) BROOKS, H. C., 1963, QUICKSILVER IN OREGON: OREGON DEPT. OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES, BULL. 55, 223 P.
- 2) MERCURY IN OREGON, 1965, USBM IC 8252
- 3) OREGON METAL MINES HANDBOOK, 1943: ODGMI BULL. 14-C V. 2, SEC. 2, P. 94
- 4) WILLIAMS, H. AND COMPTON, R., 1943, QUICKSILVER DEPOSITS OF THE MEADOWS DISTRICT, SOUTHWEST OREGON; USGS UNPUBLISHED REPORT





Portal #2 adit



Furnace &  
Ore-bin.