

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

SEATTLE BAR MARBLE DEPOSIT

Jackson County
Upper Applegate District

Owner: William E. Caldwell, Corvallis, Oregon.

Location: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, T. 41 S., R. 4 W. The occurrence lies on the east side and above the Applegate River road about 33 miles from Medford or 45 miles from Grants Pass.

Area: One 40-acre placer claim. Patent has been applied for.

Topography: The marble crops out on the steep southwest-facing hillside which has an average slope of 32° between 2000 and 2640 feet elevation.

Geology: The marble is a grayish-white to white with parallel darker gray bands running through it. Grain size varies from 1 to 3 mm. The marble is part of the Applegate group of questionable upper Triassic age. It is interbedded with layers of quartz mica schist which appears to vary in composition from quartzite to amphibole gneiss. The marble and schist strike from N. 25° to 45° E. and dip from 45° to 80° NW. These metasediments have been intruded by peridotite, now altered to serpentine and by later granitic rocks.

The marble stands in bold relief forming cliffs as much as 45 feet above the more readily weathered metamorphic rocks. Composite thickness of the marble, including the interbedded schists, varies from about 60 feet on the ridge to about 140 feet at a point one-third of the way up the hillside. The marble extends to the northeast where it crops out on the north side of Manzanita Creek. To the south it terminates near the line between secs. 10 and 11. It may either be offset by a fault or pinch out with depth.

The following analyses of the marble have been made by the department.

<u>Assay No.</u>	<u>Sampler</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>CaCO₃ %</u>	<u>MgO %</u>	<u>(Insol.) SiO₂ %</u>	<u>(Phos.) P₂O₅ %</u>
P-7244	H. D. Wolfe	6/8/48	96.99	—	1.11	0.079
P-25427	H. I. Kezer	7/15/60	98.92	0.20	0.26	—
P-25885	Ernest Gregg	10/24/60	98.68	—	0.40	—

History: The deposit is described by Hodge (1938). Caldwell first located the claim in 1946 and amended the location in 1954. In September 1960, P. & K. Chemical Company (P. L. Patterson and H. I. Kezer, Medford, Oregon) relocated and began work to develop a combination granule, grit and fertilizer business. They set up a crushing and bagging plant between Rich and Jacksonville. A road was constructed to the ridge top and several hundred tons of marble were mined by the time operations ceased in the summer of 1961. The adjoining land in sec. 10 is owned by the Mexican Smelting Company, and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 11 is reportedly owned by Lyle Russell.

Visited: 3/16/59, 9/1/60, 3/30/61, 5/18/61, 6/13/61, and 6/29/61.

Informant: Dr. W. E. Caldwell

Report by: L. Ramp, 3/17/59, revised 11/19/62.

Reference: Hodge, E. T., 1938, Market for Columbia River hydroelectric power using Northwest minerals; sec. III - Northwest limestones: U. S. Corps Engineers, North Pacific Div., Portland, Oregon.

believed that a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit has not been shown to be present on the Seattle Bar.

The road rock material which the claimant indicates is also a basis of discovery has not been worked in many years, and the demand for the material has been very sporadic. It is believed that the marketability has not been demonstrated since a continuous demand for the road rock has not been shown. It is believed that the claimant has not demonstrated a discovery on the basis of the road rock within the Seattle Bar claim.

Recommendations

It is recommended that adverse proceedings be directed against the Seattle Bar Placer claim on the charge that a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit has not been demonstrated within the boundary of the claim.

Date: August 7, 1962

APPROVED:

Jack J. Brown
Acting Assistant Regional Forester

Date: August 7, 1962

Lloyd E. Holmgren
Lloyd E. Holmgren, Mining Engineer

Colver F. Anderson
Colver F. Anderson, Mining Engineer

Milvoy M. Suchy
Milvoy M. Suchy, Mining Engineer

Inquiry was made at the cement plant at Gold Hill, Oregon, to determine if there was a market for limestone at this plant. The manager, Mr. Sutcliffe, stated that the company presently has an adequate reserve of limestone of its own and was not interested in buying up limestone from other sources. This cement plant is some 40 miles from the Seattle Bar claim. The cement company quarries its own limestone and then contracts the haul of some 30 miles to the plant. The total cost at the plant is around \$1.50 per ton.

From the data obtained in the field and from interviews with interested persons, it appears that there is no present market for the limestone that occurs on the Seattle Bar mining claim.

The operation of the P. and K. Chemical Company demonstrated that the mining, hauling, and processing costs of the limestone from the claim were too high to be competitive with agricultural lime and chicken grit lime from other sources.

Road Rock Deposit

The pit from which, according to the patent application, some 17,000 yards of road rock was removed is shown on the appended map and lies alongside the main road to the claim. The rock occurs in small sizes in a talus slide making it ideal for road material, particularly of sub-grade type. The condition of the pit indicates that no rock has been removed for several years. It is apparent that there is no reasonably continuous demand for this road rock. The surfacing used on the new Elliott Creek road was taken from the river bars of lower Elliott Creek. The patent application notes that "Jackson County Commissioners are to continue mining from this quarry." The demand for this material is dependent upon what new work the county is doing in the area, and no new projects are anticipated in this general vicinity. Consequently, the demand for this rock is very sporadic.

Conclusions

The patent application states two bases of discovery, one being the limestone deposit within the claim, and the other the talus rock which has been sold in the past from the claim. The P. and K. Chemical Company attempted to operate the limestone in the general vicinity of the claim for use as agricultural lime and as chicken grits. The operation proved to be too high-cost to compete with presently-available products in the area.

Inquiry at the only cement plant in the general vicinity disclosed that the plant had sufficient limestone deposits of its own and that the plant was not interested in buying from outside sources. The limestone deposit within the Seattle Bar mining claim has not been demonstrated to be marketable, and consequently is not a valuable product. It is

Location and Topography

The claim is located some 33 miles southwest of Medford, Oregon, by way of a paved highway leading through Jacksonville and Ruch and along the Applegate River to about one mile above the Carberry Creek junction. The last mile of the road is gravel.

The claim lies at the head of the Applegate Valley. The valley is narrow at this point and V-shaped, with steep slopes leading to rounded ridge tops. Some cliffs are present. The ridge tops have the same general elevation, indicating that the area, at one time, was an old peneplain.

Surface Values

The claim supports a few commercial stands of Douglas-fir and associated species of timber. The watershed value is important. The recreation values present within the claim are very minor.

Areal Geology

The country rock within the claim is composed of older schist formation as described by Frances G. Wells in the Preliminary Geologic Map of the Grants Pass Quadrangle. The older schist is noted as extremely altered schistose rocks, partly sedimentary and partly volcanic in origin. These older schists are believed to be much older than the adjacent rocks because of their markedly higher degree of metamorphism. The most abundant of these rocks are medium-to dark-green plagioclase hornblend schist, presumably formed by the metamorphism of andesitic or basaltic tuffs.

Another rock that is common in the series is a dark bluish-gray to black graphic schist, probably derived from carbonaceous sediments. In general, the schistosity strikes from north to a few degrees east of north and dips steeply westward. The structure is too little understood to permit making any estimate of its thickness. The age assigned to this series is Paleozoic. Limestone occurs within the schist country rock as lenses, usually less than one hundred feet in width, which ordinarily are exposed for only 100 to a few hundred feet in length. The limestone is usually white or light gray, medium-to coarse-grained crystalline rock which should properly be called a marble. Some of the beds are fairly pure, containing very little magnesium; but most of them contain chert and clay or sandy material, and some of the deposits grade into quartzite or limy argillites. Fragmentary organic remains are found in some of the beds. The beds on and in the vicinity of the claim have been assigned the age of Carboniferous. A chemical analysis of the limestone from the area of the claim is shown on the back of the geologic quadrangle mentioned above which shows it to be a high-content limestone of chemical grade.

Discovery and \$500.00 expenditure

A spur road has been built across this mining claim to a pit that lies to the north of the claim itself. In addition, a rock pit has been developed alongside a main road on the claim and a limestone pit opened up within the claim boundary. It is believed that the sum total of these expenditures more than meet the requirements of the mining law and that they do benefit the claim.

The patent application submitted by the claimants states two bases of discovery. One basis is the limestone within the claim and the other is the shale rock quarry that has been developed alongside of the main road. These two bases of discovery are discussed separately below.

Limestone deposit

According to the patent application and information gathered in the field, prior to the filing for patent, no limestone had been marketed from the claim. Sometime during 1961 a company called P. and K. Chemical Company opened up a limestone quarry just north of the Seattle Bar claim. A small crushing plant was installed near Jacksonville to process the limestone into two products, a poultry grit which sells for about \$15.00 per ton in bags and an agricultural lime which sells for about \$10.00 per ton in bags. The two persons involved in the company were Mr. Patterson and a Mr. Kezer. The latter is a logger whose equipment was used in developing the quarry. Mr. Patterson planned to develop the deposit as a church project, using men from a church-supported mission in Medford to furnish the labor. Payment to the labor crew was to be in the form of meals and a place to sleep, and an opportunity for rehabilitation. The project was short lived, since the quarry had been shut down by the first of 1962. Mr. Kezer told Mr. Holmgren on February 13, 1962, that he no longer had any interest in the P. and K. Chemical Company. He stated that the cost of bags and of bagging the limestone product was too high for the company to realize any profit. A quarry had been opened within the Seattle Bar claim as indicated on the appended map. It is not known whether any limestone was actually removed from this quarry.

A large outcrop of limestone is exposed at the west boundary of the Seattle Bar, starting near the main road and extending up the slope some 400 feet or more. (See appended map) The limestone occurs in what appears to be three bands. The outcrops strike approximately N. 20° to 40° E. and dip 55° to 65° to the northwest. The widest band is some 80 feet across, and the two other bands are 30 to 50 feet in width. The limestone in the largest outcrop, as exposed by the quarry, contains fragments and remnants of carbonaceous material; however, this occurs as a band along the edge of the deposit. Beyond this band there appears to be about 60 feet of pure limestone.

ABSTRACT

The Seattle Bar mining claim is located some 33 miles southwest of Medford, Oregon. The claim occupies the steep slopes at the head of Applegate Valley. The valley is narrow at this point, and the terrain is quite bold.

There are scattered stands of commercial-grade Douglas-fir timber and associated species within the claim. Watershed values are present; however, only minor values for recreational use are evident.

The country rock within the Seattle Bar is composed of older schist formation believed to be of Paleozoic age. The limestone deposits occur as lenses within this country rock. Exposures up to 100 feet in width by several hundred feet in length are found in the general vicinity. Three lenses of limestone are exposed in the Seattle Bar claim along its western boundary. They strike approximately N. 20° to 40° E. and dip 55° to 65° to the northwest.

A deposit just north of the boundary of the Seattle Bar claim was quarried and processed into agricultural lime and chicken grits. The cost of the quarry operation, together with the bagging costs, was too high to compete with like products in the area. There is a cement plant at Gold Hill, some 40 miles from the claim, which is mining a much larger band of limestone. Inquiry was made to see if this plant would be interested in acquiring an outside source of limestone. The manager of the company stated that they had ample reserve and were not interested in other limestone. A quarry was opened within the claim; however, very little, if any, limestone was removed. The claimant states, in the patent application that there is a slate rock pit on the claim which is also a basis of discovery. The statement is made that some 17,000 tons of road material has been sold from this pit. The pit has been dormant for several years, and it is apparent that the demand for such rock material is sporadic.

It is concluded that a valid discovery has not been demonstrated on the Seattle Bar claim.

Sh of Oregon

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Names and Address of Claimants: William E. and Doris Conger Caldwell
220 North 30th Street
Corvallis, Oregon

Reason for Examination: Patent Application 0-06411, received
by the Forest Service March 7, 1960.

Subject: Validity of Mining Claim.

Land Involved: One placer claim known as the Seattle Bar Placer No. 1, located as the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, T. 41 S., R. 4 W., W.M., and situated in the Rogue River National Forest, Jackson County, Oregon.
40 acres

Land Status: Land transferred to the National Forest in the National Forest-BLM Exchange effective June 22, 1956. National Forest Land open to mineral entry.

Location Data: The Seattle Bar Group Placer No. 1 was located March 16, 1954. Subsequently, on April 20, 1954, the same ground was relocated and named the Seattle Bar Placer. The claim was recorded August 26, 1954, in Jackson County Mining Records, Volume 60, page 279.

Mining Engineers and Dates of Examination: Lloyd E. Holmgren,
October 5, 1960, March 28, 1961,
January 11, 1962, February 13, 1962;
Colver F. Anderson,
March 28, 1961; *Jan 62*
Milvoy M. Suchy
October 5, 1960, May 5, 1962.



STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

702 WOODLARK BUILDING
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

June 16, 1948

Sample submitted by Harold D. Wolfe

Analysis by:

Sample received on June 9, 1948

R. L. Hoagland

Assayer

Analysis requested As reported

Lab. No.	Sample Marked	Results of Analysis	Remarks
P-7244	IG-125	Calcium carbonate (CaCO ₃) 96.99% Silica (SiO ₂) 1.11% Phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅) 0.079%	----- Seattle Bar Co. -----
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The Department did not participate in the taking of this sample and assumes responsibility only for the analytical results.

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M061912
 RECORD TYPE..... X1N
 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS
 DEPOSIT NO..... 11
 MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER

NAME..... SMITH, ROSCOE M.
 DATE..... 78 08
 UPDATED..... 81 01
 BY..... FERNS, MARK L.; (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... SEATTLE BAR MARBLE

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

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

COUNTY..... JACKSON
 DRAINAGE AREA..... 17 APPLGATE RIVER
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PRDV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS
 LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 00

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME
 1: 62500 RUCH

LATITUDE LONGITUDE
 42-00-59N 123-08-59W

UTM NORTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO
 4651400. 487600. +10

TWP..... 41S
 RANGE..... 04W
 SECTION.. 02 10 11
 MERIDIAN. MB & M

LOCATION COMMENTS: NW & SW

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT..... MBL

PRODUCER(PAST OR PRESENT):

9-1-60

Seattle Bar area

Road markers

In Calif. 31.4 = sep.
31.5 = June West Fork Rd.
= met. serp. all tremolite (?) then
quartz

31.6 = Cal. One line

31.7 = Hob. west of Rd altered in
part tremolite & talc serp rest is
quartzite (serp to N)?

31.85 = section line 10-11

qtzite sch with small pieces of serp
on E side

32.0 on river is outcrop of thin
to 10' marble interbedded in argillite
& qtzite schist. strike N 30° E dip 25% W

32.14 Seattle bar sign pegmatite
crops in stream.

32.25 pegmatite crops above rd

32.49 point of rd on rd -
granite pegmatite (may not be in place)

33.04 #33.1 small lens here in
qtzite

33.12 pegmatite on ms-serp con

45
46
90
37
38
38
38
86
42
91
701

45
46
43
91
98

Sta 6 = 2550 A

at Sta 8 line N 50° E 65° W

Sta 8 = 2560 A =

189 crown of handlayer

+ 10' = edge of 124' layer

then schist? at Sta 9

(small 6" Fir

Sta 10 = edge of dump

edge line between sta

11 & 12 covered in edge

of dump

Sta 14 = road about

100' from cut in line at

top ridge elev = 2625 (A)

rocks = qtz mic sch &

= N 15° E, dip 75° + NW

6-29-61

June Seattle Bar Marble rd
& applegate rd 48.0

elev 1940

Top 48.8 2620

(#7 traverse)

upper monument w/ stake = edge

of line on sec line measure

N 45° W, → 45' to ridge

sta 1 then 100' to sta 2

still in line then 30' to edge

line then sta 2 + 92 = SE

edge of line = sta 3

sta 3 + 42' = NW edge of line

sta 3 + 75 = gully

old rd and quarry face in this

line 2115 (A) strike N 30° E 75% W

work down SW to determine

extent down toward river

down to next road 2050 A

N. west body doesn't continue down

Pinches?
NW edge of next body, due S about

3-30-61

Seattle Bar

N 40° W →

section across line 2450

schist underlying - line measure

Sta No. 30 on base layer

dipping 45° to 50° N

then 2' of schist, 13' lime, 6" ss

17 lime, 16' shear (off set) then

30+ ft of lime (dip 60° N, strike N 40° W)

P. & K Chemical

Firm. Patterson and Keiser

Patterson plumbing co. W. Jackson

Medford.

J. & R. Equipment mining at

Delbert Whiteley \$1.50

Charles Kimball \$1.50 had

Raymond Ayres

Road to top mtn 15.7 mile long

May 18 Seattle Bar Ls.

Cross section #1 - N75°W

From east edge of limestone -
8' to 12' schist - 12' to 36' ls
36' to 37' schist - 37' to 50' ls then
pegmatite then schist -

Cross section #2. N55°W and N80°W.

On new road to next lower
quarry level. From main
road, to limestone etc - 300'
0 to 165' schist + serpentine - 165' small
vein of granite pegmatite 175' quartzite
in the schist. 175 to 300 schist + Serp.
300' to 312' layer of banded ls.
N22°E dip 65°NW. 312 - 317 limy Sch.
317 - 327 ls with a 1' layer of pch.
327 - 332 schist - 332 - 352 ls -
352 - 355 schist faulted here and
offset by 3'. 355 - 372 limestone
then schist.

Cross section #3 from west edge of
west pod at ^{center} sec. line S45E
Strike of limestone N20E, dip 66° NW
0 to 27' limestone - 27' to 70' barren
probably schist + pegmatite granite. 70'-
84' limestone layer strike N35E
and dips steeply to NW, 84 to 120'
schist + granite peg, 120' to 195' main
pod of ls with included lenses of
schist.

Cross section #4 - Above switchback
in talus of limestone - ls etc near the
road, N25W and N80W on right hand
spur road to east edge of main limest
pod, 0-12 ls 12-27 sch. - 27-52 ls
52-55 sch. - strike N35E dip 58° NW
55' - 93' limestone - 93-101' sch -
101-116' ls - 116-161 sch - 161-216 ls,
streaks of sch + impure ls in this zone

Breckenridge
Tom Myers Ashland Ore,

AINLAY
centrifugal Gold Separator
Bowl No 5.
CLARK Bowl

#5 6-13-61

A.M. Nelson of L.R.

Seattle Bar Marble

section from $\frac{1}{4}$ car S 45°
275' to marble in schist

marble strikes N 32° E dips 65° NW

20' thick then 28' sch w/micro

pegmatite near NW corner

then about 20' wide marble

45' bluff strike N 33° E dip 55°

#6

sec $\frac{1}{4}$ car S 100' sta 1 log

93 - 23° 100' S sta 2 - 22°

93 (serp) & sch float at sta 1

96 sta 2 = sch. flt. offset 5' W

sta 3 100' - 15°

sta 2 + 30' = pegmatite

sta 2 + 38' = marble cont

sta 2 + 67' = edge w sch

sta 3 + 55' = N edge Marble

sta 3 + 80' = sta 4 = marble edge

2320(A) → N 45° E

Marble f N 30° E 60° N

Sta 4 + 30 = marble sch cor

Sta 4 + 100 - 25° = Sta 5

Sta 5 + 35' = marble

Sta 5 + 60 - 25° = Sta 6

Sta 6 = edge bluff in marble

Sta 6 S 48° W to Seattle bar
sign on rd

Sta 6 = 2265 (A)

Sta 6 = 50' W of end lower
spur

Sta 6 + 80' = edge break Sta 7
- 40°

Sta 7 = 2270 (A)

Sta 7 + 66 - 45° = Sta 8a

monument = edge line + 25*

6286 \triangleright ^{monument} Sta 7 to stump (Sta 8b 15 87)
- 25°

Sta 8 to 9 100' - 32° (8552)
in talus

Sta 9 to 10 (Redwood tree) = 84' - 25°

Sta 10 to E edge rd = 60'
wedg = 97'

* edge of line at upper monument w/ stake