

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland 5, Oregon

Queen of Oregon Mine (Sb)

Jefferson County  
T. 9 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 30

This report is supplement No. 1 to an original written under the above title by H. S. Wagner, November 10, 1948. All claim and location data is the same as given in the original report. The only significant change is in the personnel category with Grover having stepped out of the company and being replaced by A. D. Amundson, Prineville.

## Foreword

At the time of the first examination this property was opened up by a 298 foot adit known as the No. 1 Tunnel. This was driven in a soft tuffaceous rhyolitic material. The last 28 feet of this tuffaceous material contained stibnite. This occurred in very thin seams, occasionally lightly disseminated in the tuff, and less frequently in small nodules. All crystals were small and delicate even in the more concentrated bunches. A few tight fracture planes were present in this portion of the workings, but there was no defined vein, or pattern of mineralization, or significant concentration of ore minerals. Comparable stibnite mineralization was also present in the portal of another tunnel which was of ancient vintage and about which little was known. This tunnel was situated several hundred feet to the south of the No. 1 tunnel and was inaccessible. According to the operators the tuffaceous belt was exposed continuously between the tunnel sites at a higher elevation on the hillside in widths of 50 to in excess of 100 feet, and they further reported that stibnite bearing float had been found on the hill between workings.

Whereas no high<sup>new</sup>grade ore had been encountered in the/prospect drift as had been hoped for, the owners expressed confidence that highgrade streaks of minable proportions would be found on the contact by continuation of the adit, or barring that, that a sufficient amount of disseminated stibnite would be found in the tuff belt to rate it as an occurrence of lowgrade suitable for large-scale open pit operation. They expressed the intent of continuing the No. 1 tunnel and talked of driving others but were counseled to crosscut the tuff belt with surface trenches at close intervals before continuing any extensive amount of costly underground development.

Three samples were taken in the mineralized portion of the No. 1 adit. While no evidence of lead mineralization was evident, the owners talked repeatedly about lead values, hence the samples were assayed for lead by way of demonstrating the actuality of its presence. These assay results are as follows:

	<u>Au (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Ag (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Sb %</u>	<u>Pb %</u>
IB-246 - 45" cut.	Trace	Trace	Trace	Nil
IB-247 - 8' 6" cut	0.01	Trace	Trace	Nil
IB-248 - 7' 6" cut	0.01	2.60	0.80	Nil

Supplemental Report No. 1

Re-examination of the property was made at the owners request and on the basis of exceptionally high lead, antimony and silver values that were reported as having been disclosed by new development work. This examination was made on August 8, 1951 and September 18, 1951. The August 8th examination was made by both Mr. F. W. Libbey and the writer. The September examination was made by the writer alone.

At the time of the August 8th examination no surface trenching had been done, but two new adits had been run for a total of about 585 feet in running length. These were known as the numbers 3 and 4 tunnels, the No. 2 tunnel have been faced up by the operators but not yet driven. On the occasion of this examination all development workings were visited, Brunton and tape surveys were made of the new tunnels, and particular care was expended in the taking of large, representative samples from the stockpiles of the various materials from which the owners reportedly obtained their high lead, silver and antimony assays. These samples were taken in the presence of, and with the assistance of both Mr. Dragich and Mr. Amundson.

The second phase of this examination was scheduled for the purpose of further investigation of various contentions held by the owners regarding surface indications of veins, faults and formations, and the significance thereof. During the course of this examination the surface geology was inspected quite thoroughly. The writer was accompanied at all times by Mr. Amundson and the task of investigation was facilitated by a topographic map which the owners had had made for the occasion. The notes on the underground development were also brought up-to-date by an examination of the No. 2 tunnel which had by then been advanced 50 feet.

The observations made on these examinations and the assay results of all samples taken are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Underground Development

Tunnel No 2 was driven 50 feet on a S. 70 E. course. The wall rock at the portal is a dense greenish grey lava with some glassy-clear phenocrysts and some secondary chalcedony. It appears to be an altered and somewhat silicified variety of a very fine-grained, dense, black and slightly porphyritic lava exposed to the north from the tunnel site and classified by the laboratory as a probable andesite (sample LB 280 and 290). The face of the tunnel is in a fine grained reddish rhyolite containing some feldspar phenocrysts. No vein was present in this tunnel nor were any ore values claimed for it.

The No. 3 tunnel was driven in a dense rhyolitic bedrock of rather varied lithology. It was situated 100 feet to the north from the early day adit described in the previous report. This No. 3 tunnel follows a rather devious course to crosscut the "vein" on which the old adit was started. This "vein" is to be classified as being more nearly a mineralized shear zone than a true vein filling. Where penetrated it was 2 to 3 feet in width of sheared rock and gouge. Mineralization consisted of delicate stibnite crystals in sparse disseminations and small clusters. No apparent mineralization of economic value was evident in any other portion of the rock penetrated by this tunnel.

The No. 4 tunnel is situated at a higher elevation some 2000 feet southeast of the No. 3 tunnel. It penetrates the hill on a northeast course for 100 feet and

then swings due north for a total running distance of 212 feet. It is driven in rock that varied from white to light grey to light buff in color, and from soft to moderately hard in nature. On the basis of field examination it was apparent that these rock variations were all normal and closely related sub-types of the lava complex prevailing elsewhere on the property. The laboratory reports to the effect that samples (LB 236, 237 and 238) may be classified as brecciated tuffs or brecciated rhyolites, that subangular to angular silica fragments and siliceous and chalcedonic veinlets and irregular seams were common, and that the matrix was badly weathered. No evidence of sulphide or other economic mineralization was reported, nor were veins, or strong shear zones, or mineralization other than that normal to the country rock observed in the field examination of this tunnel although it was the various color and textural differences of this rock that the operators had segregated and stockpiled as representing their different high grade ores.

All of the underground workings just described, and including also the No. 1 tunnel described in the original report, are shown on the reduced copy of the Anderson map appended to this report. The tunnel portals were located by Anderson in all instances, that is, by stadia, but the underground trends were taken from the Brunton and tape surveys made by this department.

Assay results

P-11697 Sample of chips taken from both sides of a 3 x 3 x 12 foot stock-pile of material originating from the No. 4 tunnel and representing what the operators called their "silver ore" from their "No. 5 vein."

Gold - - - - - Nil  
 Silver - - - - - Nil  
 Lead - - - - - Trace  
 Antimony - - - - - Nil

P-11698 Sample of chips taken from both sides of a 3 x 3 x 12 foot stockpile of material originating from the No. 4 tunnel and representing what the operators called their "antimony ore" from their "No. 6 vein."

Gold - - - - - Trace  
 Silver - - - - - Trace  
 Lead - - - - - Trace  
 Antimony - - - - - Nil

P-11699 Grab from dump that came from the last 20 feet of the No. 1 tunnel.

Gold - - - - - Trace  
 Silver - - - - - Trace  
 Lead - - - - - Trace  
 Antimony - - - - - Trace

P-11700 Grab from the dump that originated from the first 28 feet of the No. 1 tunnel.

Gold - - - - - 0.02 oz/ton  
 Silver - - - - - Trace  
 Lead - - - - - Trace  
 Antimony - - - - - Trace

P-11701 30" cut across mineralized shear at point of first intersection in tunnel No. 3.

Gold - - - - - Trace  
Silver - - - - - Nil  
Lead - - - - - 0.1%  
Antimony - - - - - 1.10%

P-11702 Four foot cut along wall of mineralized shear material at point of last exposure in tunnel No. 3

Gold - - - - - 0.04 oz/ton  
Silver - - - - - Trace  
Lead - - - - - Trace  
Antimony - - - - - 1.41%

P-11703 Grab from dump material from which operators stated they had obtained a high silver assay value. Source of origin, No. 3 tunnel.

Gold - - - - - Nil  
Silver - - - - - Nil  
Lead - - - - - Trace  
Antimony - - - - - Nil

P-11790 Sample furnished by Mr. Amundson from a reserve of the same drill cutting from the No. 4 tunnel from which the operators obtained their high silver and antimony results.

Gold - - - - - Nil  
Silver - - - - - Nil  
Antimony - - - - - Nil

P-11791 Another sample, as above.

Gold - - - - - Nil  
Silver - - - - - Nil  
Antimony - - - - - Nil

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Surface Reconnaissance

The surface reconnaissance showed the hill to be made up primarily of rocks of a rhyolitic complex, and to a lesser extent of lava of andesitic affinity. The rhyolitic series exhibited a normal range of textural and lithologic variations, and attendant variations in the degree of weathering. The light colored brecciated tuff or brecciated rhyolite appears to be a closely related component phase of this complex. The andesitic rock appears to occur in the form of dikes and later flows. When fresh it is black, fine-grained, sometimes porphyritic and very hard. An altered, greenish colored porphyritic lava, probably an andesite, is also present. This contains soft buff to cream colored feldspar phenocrysts and the groundmass appears to be altered largely to a green chloritic material. Just what relationship there may be between this altered andesite and the fresh one isn't altogether clear. For that matter, a considerable amount of petrographic study would be needed before any truly comprehensive description of all the lavas and their relationships could be given. The point of most significance at the moment, however, is that no evidence was seen that could be interpreted as reflecting any major vein, or system of veins, or significant structural control that could be construed

as having any special bearing on the localization of a mineralized body. No stibnite float or other type of potentially valuable mineralization was noted anywhere on the property beyond that already described as occurring in the tunnels and at the site of the old adit, nor was there any continuous belt of the white tuffaceous material found to extend between the old adit and the No. 1 tunnel. The nearest approach to other tangible mineralization known to occur in the immediate area is a weak cinnabar showing on a prospect situated to the north of the subject property.

#### Conclusions

Whereas stibnite crystals are to be recognized in meager quantities in certain restricted portions of the workings, the wholly negative assay results obtained from the supposedly select samples taken speak for themselves insofar as gold, silver, lead and high antimony values are concerned. In their exposed form, the stibnite occurrences that do exist are insufficient in both grade or tonnage to be considered as ore. Finally, the lack of a supporting pattern of relationship between existant showings, and the lack of other leads or other evidence of antimony mineralization elsewhere on the property, combines with the low assay value of the present showings to render as unjustified any consideration that the present showings rate as good evidence that larger bodies of minable ore might be disclosed by continued tunneling development.

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Report by: N. S. Wagner  
Date of report: August 2, 1952

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland 5, Oregon

Queen of Oregon (Sb,Pb)

Jefferson County

**Lessee:** Currant Creek Mining Inc., Box 122, Prineville, Oregon.  
This company is a Nevada Corporation, incorporated April 2, 1948. Officers are:

Mike Dragish, Prineville, President

D. Glover " Vice President & General Manager.

Charles Straughan" Secretary-Treasurer.

**Owner:** Prineville Land and Livestock Company, Portland, Oregon.

**Location:** T 9 S; R 18 E; Sections 29, 30 & 32.

This land is traversed by the Madras-Mitchell road on which it is situated about midway between the Oregon King and Horse-heaven mines. Distance to Ashwood is 7 miles.

**Area:** The prospect is on deeded land. 1328 acres are under lease and are situated as follows:

Section 29 ————  $W\frac{1}{2}$  and  $S\frac{1}{2}$  of  $SE\frac{1}{4}$

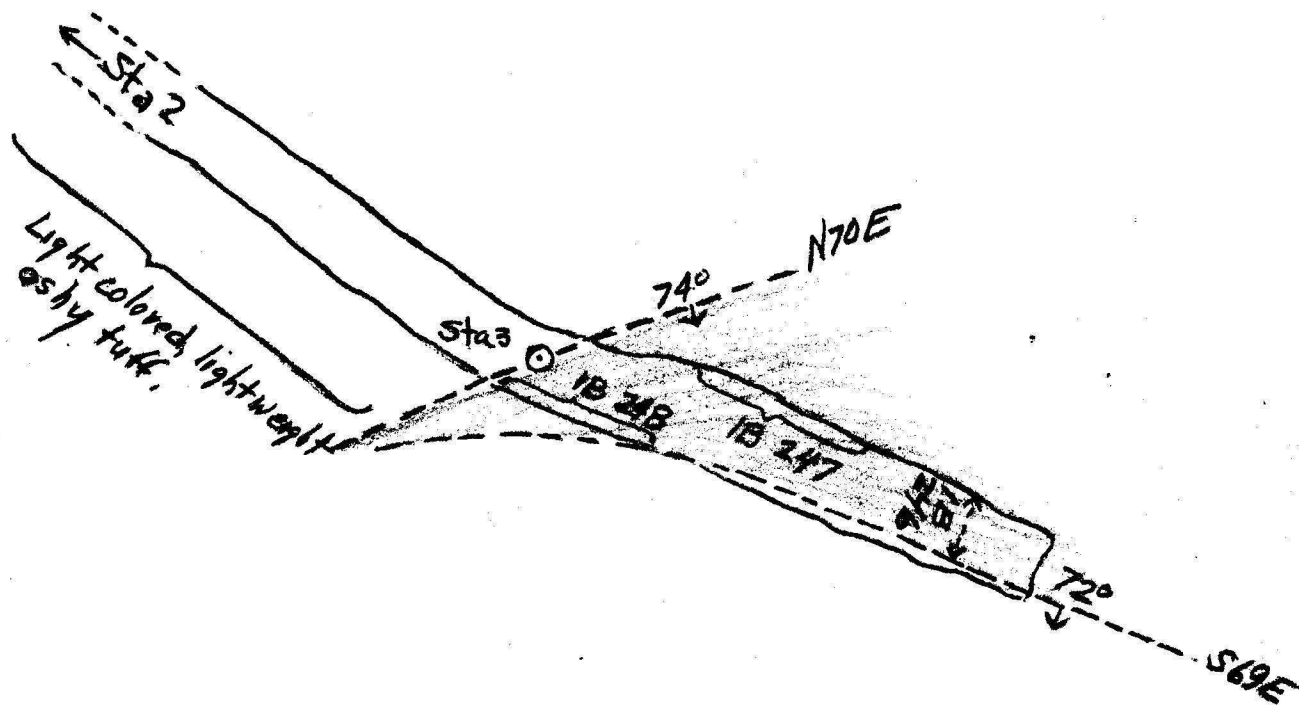
Section 30 ———— all except for  $SW\frac{1}{4}$  of  $NW\frac{1}{4}$

Section 32 ————  $N\frac{1}{2}$

**History:** There is an old tunnel on the property but no information is currently available regarding it.

**Development:** The present lessees have driven 298 feet of tunnel in which stibnite bearing vein matter is exposed for a distance of 28 feet in the manner indicated on the accompanying map. This tunnel is situated on Currant Creek and penetrates a high ridge paralleling the creek on its southeastern flank. It is about

800 feet north of the old tunnel which was not accessible at the time of this examination.



**Geology:**

The material penetrated by the cross-cut is a light gray colored tuff. This tuff is rather light in weight and is locally somewhat ashy. In general appearance the vein material is very similar to the host formation, although otherwise it is darker in color, harder and heavier. The contact is sharp.

Stibnite appears to be disseminated throughout the mass of the vein matter exposed in the workings as illustrated above. Sometimes it is to be seen as isolated specks and very occasionally in the form of clusters three to four inches in diameter. For the most part it appears to be developed on fracture surfaces where it forms very thin seams when viewed on the section. Crystals are usually small and delicate-looking.

Stibnite in similar disseminated form is to be seen on the dump from the old tunnel which is reportedly a drift on the vein.

Little more can be said at this time as the occurrence at large was not adequately revealed for examination by prospect development work, but the lessees claim to have evidence that a vein of 50 to in excess of a hundred feet in width extends between the old and present tunnels, and they further report that stibnite-bearing float is to be found on the hill between the workings.

**Economics:**

No highgrade ore has been encountered in the new prospect development drift as it was hoped there would be. While it is still hoped that high-grade streaks of mineable proportions will be found, the lessees also hope to prove up an occurrence of lowgrade suitable for large-scale open pit operation. To this end additional underground development together with dozer work on the surface is scheduled for immediate execution.

Samples taken by the writer as indicated on the map, assayed as follows:

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Au(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Ag (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Sb %</u>	<u>Pb %</u>
IB-246-45" cut	Trace	Trace	Trace	Nil
IB-247-8'6" "	0.01	Trace	Trace	Nil
IB-248-7'6" "	0.01	2.60	0.80%	Nil

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Exam by: N.S.Wagner

Date : 11/5/48

Report by: NSW, 11/10/48

Informant: Mike Dragish And D. Glover

References: Geology of North Central Oregon, E. T. Hodge.